



# 引言

「香港」是一個由香港人創造的城市。開拓土地，興建住房、基建設施，以至文娛活動中心、休憩場所等，無一不是透過現代建造技術實踐。在技術落後、依賴人力的年代，建造工人是開發城市的原動力；當科技不斷進步，城市要參考外國的先進建造技術推動社會發展，也必須依靠觸覺敏銳、具專業知識和經驗的建造業精英；他們能夠不斷適應社會需要作出貢獻，靠的是一套既尊重傳統「三行」運作，又能同時讓外資企業參與本地建造工程的制度。建造業在香港的建立與發展，顯示了中西文化從衝突到融和的現代化歷程。

"Hong Kong" is a city created by the people of Hong Kong. Modern construction technology has played a vital role in the development of land, and the construction of housing and infrastructure facilities, cultural centres and recreational facilities. In an era when technology was primitive and reliance was placed on manpower, construction workers were the driving force behind the development of the city. As technology continually improved, the city has to make use of advanced construction technology from overseas to promote social development. It also has to depend on the expertise, experience and sensitivity of builders. Using a system which respected the tradition as well as allowing participation by foreign-owned enterprises, builders were able to adapt continuously to the needs of society and make contributions. The establishment and development of the construction technology in Hong Kong demonstrates the course of modernisation of Chinese and Western cultures from conflict to harmony in Hong Kong.

# Introduction

九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園  
香港文物探知館專題展覽廳

Thematic Exhibition Gallery,  
Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre,  
Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road,  
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

開放時間 Opening Hours :

星期一至六(星期四除外): 上午10時至下午6時  
Monday to Saturday (except Thursday): 10am to 6pm

星期日及公眾假期: 上午10時至下午7時  
Sunday and Public Holidays: 10am to 7pm

星期四(公眾假期除外)休館  
Closed on Thursday (except Public Holidays)

免費入場 Free Admission

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1840年代初，海因及布朗筆下建造工人修築銅鑼灣道路及海堤的情景，描繪了時人用雙手建造香港的艱辛。

A portrayal of workers constructing a road and seawall in Causeway Bay in a Heine and Brown's painting in the 1840s. It depicts the arduous task of building Hong Kong with hands.

# 築景思城： 香港建造技術發展與傳承

## Building the City: Inspirations from the Emergence and Continued Development of Construction Technology in Hong Kong

11.06.2010 - 13.10.2010

# 城市擴張

## Expansion of the City

1843年，田士廳廳長哥頓，制定維多利亞城的發展藍圖，將中環及金鐘關為政府山，作為香港軍政中心，港島北岸為貿易據點，跑馬地一帶則興建墳場，灣仔用作宗教團體、學校用地，上環作為華人商住區，皇后大道至半山羅便臣道為住宅區。城市核心的空間狹小，且集中在港島北岸，政府需要利用新的建築技術克服先天性的地理障礙，增設刺激商貿活動的配套設施，如道路、碼頭、隧道、鐵路、橋樑等。



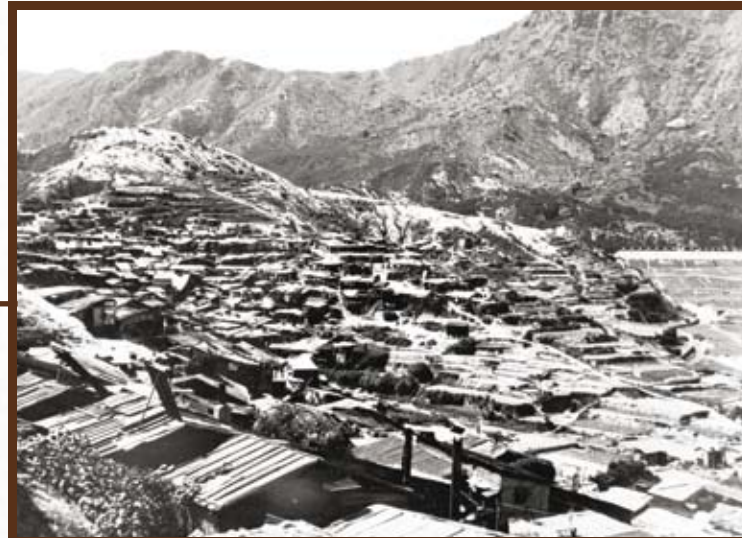
建於1992至1997年的青馬大橋與汲水門橋，上層為雙向三線行車道，下層可供列車行走。  
The Tsing Ma Bridge and Kap Shui Mun Bridge were built between 1992 and 1997. The upper deck has two three-lane carriageways, while the lower deck is equipped with railway tracks.

In 1843, Alexander Thomas Gordon, the Land Officer, formulated a blueprint for the development of the City of Victoria. Central and Admiralty were to be developed into Government Hill, as Hong Kong's military and administrative centre. The northern shore of Hong Kong Island would become a trading base, while cemeteries would be built in the area around Happy Valley. Wan Chai was designated for use by religious bodies and schools, and Sheung Wan was to become a Chinese commercial and residential district. The area between Queen's Road and Robinson Road was for residential purposes. There was limited space in the city's core area and it was confined to the northern coast of Hong Kong Island; the government had to make use of new construction techniques to overcome natural geographical barriers and build support facilities such as roads, piers, tunnels, railways and bridges in order to stimulate trading and commercial activities.

# 建造與生活

## Construction and Living

自十九世紀中期，城市的發展得以借助新的建造技術，克服市區土地資源不足的天然障礙，解決人口急速增長所帶來的居住、食水、交通等問題。戰前由於經濟資源不足，建造技術的發展由政府主導；戰後，新的建造技術對擴張城市核心區域，滿足每十年增加約一百萬的人口需求，產生積極的作用。在經濟蓬勃增長，全球經濟一體化的情況下，一些跨國工程公司及本地的承建商引入嶄新的儀器和技術，推動城市的發展，改變香港人的生活方式，使香港成為國際大都會。



以木材搭建的臨時房屋，遍佈九龍竹園的山坡。(攝於1948年)  
Wooden squatter huts covered the hillside of Chuk Yuen in Kowloon (photo taken in 1948)



建於十九世紀末的寶雲渠，是連接大潭與中區的交通孔道。  
Built in late 19th century, the Bowen Aqueduct connected Tai Tam and Central, was a main travelling route at the time.

With the help of new construction technology, urban development since the mid-19th century has been able to overcome the natural obstacle of insufficient land in urban areas, and tackled the problems of housing, water supply and transport caused by rapid population growth. Owing to the lack of economic resources before the war, the government played a leading role in determining the types and scale of new technology introduced. After the Second World War, new construction technology played a positive role in expanding the city's core to meet the demands of a population which increased by one million people every decade. In the context of economic globalisation, a number of multinational construction companies and local construction companies bring in new equipment and technology. New technology has enhanced urban development and changed the lifestyle of Hong Kong people, as well as laying a foundation for Hong Kong's development into a metropolis.



2010年公營房屋牛頭角下邨重建計劃第一期工程竣工後全景  
A panoramic view of the redeveloped Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate Phase I in 2010

# 技術傳承

## Passing on Skills

尊崇魯班為祖師，是建造業的傳統，也是傳統技術傳承之道。在十九世紀下半葉，人材培訓仍着重師承，有志從事建造業者，需拜師學藝。自1930年代起，技術傳承的方式出現改變，建造業訓練學校相繼成立，行業可透過公開招收學員及有系統的專業培訓，培育新一代接班人。



傳統的搭棚技術一直是建造工程的重要環節  
Traditional scaffolding has always been an important part of construction works



今天爬升棚架已被普遍使用，顯示傳統技術不斷改進。  
Climbing scaffoldings that are now widely used demonstrate continuous improvement of traditional technology

It has long been a tradition to revere Master Lu Ban as the patron saint of the construction industry. Along with this tradition, showing respect to the master is the means for the passing on of traditional skills. In the second half of the 19th century, skills were still passed on through apprenticeship. Those one who wanted to join the construction industry had to serve apprenticeship under a master craftsman. The way of passing on skills has changed since the 1930s when construction training schools were established one after another. Through open recruitment of students and providing them with systematic professional training, the industry is able to nurture new generations of successors.