

九龍水務文物徑

Kowloon Waterworks Heritage Trail

2009年，古物事務監督根據《古物及古蹟條例》（香港法例第53章），將九龍水塘群以及其他5個戰前水塘（即薄扶林水塘、黃泥涌水塘、大潭水塘群、城門水塘及香港仔水塘）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。

九龍水務文物徑範圍涵蓋4項已列為法定古蹟及6項已被評級的水務歷史建築。文物徑全長約4公里，走畢全程需時約1小時30分鐘。

九龍水塘群的4個水塘，依次落成爲九龍水塘（1910）、石梨貝水塘（1926）、九龍接收水塘（1926）及九龍副水塘（1931）。以地理位置而言，4個水塘中以石梨貝水塘位處最高，溢流順着地勢流入九龍水塘，再排向位處下游的九龍副水塘。至於位處高度僅次石梨貝水塘的九龍接收水塘，接收來自城門水塘和四周集水區的原水後，溢流亦匯入九龍副水塘。九龍副水塘將收集的原水輸送至大埔道濾水廠以供水給九龍區居民。

In 2009, pursuant to the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53), the Antiquities Authority declared Kowloon Group of Reservoirs and a total of 41 historically valuable waterworks facilities in 5 other pre-war reservoirs (namely Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Tai Tam Group of Reservoirs, Shing Mun Reservoir and Aberdeen Reservoir) as monuments to ensure important waterworks heritage would be protected by the law.

The Kowloon Waterworks Heritage Trail covers 4 declared monuments and 6 graded waterworks heritage structures. The trail is about 4 km long and it takes about 1 hour 30 mins to complete.

The 4 reservoirs of Kowloon Group of Reservoirs were developed in the order of Kowloon Reservoir (1910), Shek Lei Pui Reservoir (1926), Kowloon Reception Reservoir (1926) and Kowloon Byewash Reservoir (1931). In terms of their geographic locations, Shek Lei Pui Reservoir is the highest of the 4 reservoirs, which overflows into Kowloon Reservoir along the terrain and then into Kowloon Byewash Reservoir which is located in the downstream. Kowloon Reception Reservoir, of which the height is second to Shek Lei Pui Reservoir, overflows into Kowloon Byewash Reservoir after receiving raw water from Shing Mun Reservoir and surrounding catchment areas. The Kowloon Byewash Reservoir transports the raw water collected to Tai Po Road Water Treatment Works so that water can be supplied to the residents in Kowloon.

九龍副水塘

Kowloon Byewash Reservoir

九龍副水塘為整個九龍水塘群最後興建的一個水塘，位於4個水塘中的最低點，故其餘3個水塘的溢流最終會經九龍副水塘收集。由於它位於九龍水塘的溢洪道下游，因而得名為九龍副水塘。

Kowloon Byewash Reservoir is the last reservoir built among the entire Kowloon Group of Reservoirs. As it is located at the lowest point of the 4 reservoirs; therefore the overflow of the other 3 reservoirs will eventually be collected through Kowloon Byewash Reservoir. It is named as Kowloon Byewash Reservoir because it is located at the downstream of the spillway of Kowloon Reservoir.



九龍副水塘水壩（1931）（二級歷史建築）

Kowloon Byewash Reservoir Dam (1931) (Grade II Historic Building)

九龍副水塘的水壩為一直線設計，壩高144呎，長347呎，壩面為仿石混凝土塊。整個九龍水塘群溢流的水都必須經九龍副水塘溢洪，而當副水塘壩頂上共16個溢流口同時滿溢時，可算是蔚為奇觀。

此外，副水塘的建築年代和風格亦與香港仔上水塘類同。Featuring a straight-line design, Kowloon Byewash Reservoir Dam is 144 feet high and 347 feet long, and the dam surface is made of stone-like concrete blocks. The overflow of the entire Kowloon Group of Reservoirs must leave via Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, and when the overflow passes the 16 weirs on the dam crest of the byewash reservoir simultaneously, it is a wondrous sight to behold. Besides, its year of construction and architectural style are also similar to those of Aberdeen Upper Reservoir.



3

九龍副水塘水壩房（1931）（二級歷史建築）

Kowloon Byewash Reservoir Valve House (1931) (Grade II Historic Building)

水壩房的門楣上刻有「1929 HKWW 1931」字樣，顯示建造（前）及落成（後）年份，而中間的英文字，則代表香港水務設施。

水壩房內配置了位於水壩中不同垂直高度的水掣，以提取水壩中不同深度的原水到濾水廠進行處理。

The door lintel of the Valve House is engraved with "1929 HKWW 1931", which indicates the year of construction and completion, whereas the English letters in the middle represent "Hong Kong Water Works".

The Valve House is configured with valves that are positioned at different vertical heights of the dam to extract raw water from different depths of the reservoir for processing in the water treatment works.



九龍副水塘拱橋（1931）

Kowloon Byewash Reservoir Bridge (1931)

連接著水壩的拱橋設有出水喉，以輸送從水壩提取的原水至大埔道濾水廠進行處理，並供應予九龍區居民使用。

The bridge connected to the dam has an outlet pipe that transports the raw water extracted from the reservoir to Tai Po Road Water Treatment Works for processing and then supplying to the residents in Kowloon.



4

九龍接收水塘

Kowloon Reception Reservoir

九龍接收水塘主要接收城門水塘的原水和四周集水區的雨水。由於這個小型水塘是用作調節來自城門水塘的原水和送往濾水廠過濾的水量，所以得到「接收」的稱號。該水塘又名「德羅塘」，雖暫未找到出處，但相信可能和建塘工程人員有關。

Kowloon Reception Reservoir mainly receives raw water from Shing Mun Reservoir and the rainwater from the surrounding catchments. As this small reservoir is used to regulate the amount of raw water from Shing Mun Reservoir and the amount of water to be transported to the water treatment works, its name has the word "Reception". This reservoir is also called "Tak Law Reservoir". Despite the unknown origin of the name, it is believed that it may be related to an engineering staff who built the reservoir.

7

石梨貝水塘水壩（西南面）（1925）（二級歷史建築）

Shek Lei Pui Reservoir Dam (Southwest Side) (1925) (Grade II Historic Building)

石梨貝水塘的主壩在東北面，此西南面的水壩為一矮壩，用來欄擋西南面的一個天然淺隘口。水壩內的兩座水壩，為水務歷史水壩建築中第一次採用預製混凝土塊興建。此種方法其後廣為應用於其他水壩，例如：香港仔上水壩（1930）、香港仔下水壩（1931）、九龍副水壩（1931）、大橫涌水壩（1958）等。

The main dam of Shek Lei Pui Reservoir is located on the northeast side. The dam on the southwest side is a low dam that is used to block a natural shallow saddle in the southwest. The two dams of the dam are the first historic waterworks reservoir buildings built with precast concrete blocks. This method was later widely applied to other reservoirs such as Aberdeen Upper Reservoir (1930), Aberdeen Lower Reservoir (1931), Kowloon Byewash Reservoir (1931) Tai Lam Chung Reservoir (1958), etc.



8

石梨貝水塘水壩（東北面）（1925）（二級歷史建築）

Shek Lei Pui Reservoir Dam (Northeast Side) (1925) (Grade II Historic Building)

石梨貝水塘的主壩位於東北面，水壩頂部的部份位置為溢流口。主壩與西南面的水壩一樣，也是採用預製混凝土塊興建。

The main dam of Shek Lei Pui Reservoir is located on the northeast side and part of the dam crest is weir. Same as the dam on the southwest side, the main dam is also built with precast concrete blocks.

石梨貝水塘水壩（東北面）水壩房（1925）（二級歷史建築）

Shek Lei Pui Reservoir Dam (Northeast Side) Valve House (1925) (Grade II Historic Building)

水壩房位於石梨貝水塘主壩的一邊，房內配置了位於水壩中不同垂直高度的水掣，以提取水壩中不同深度的原水到濾水廠進行處理。

除了水壩內的兩座水壩，水壩房亦是以前列預製混凝土塊砌成，與水壩結構合而為一。水壩房的頂部以混凝土建造並呈金字塔形，四角澆築有三合土檐飾，跟九龍水壩主壩水壩房的花崗石檐飾，有異曲同工之妙。

The Valve House is located on one side where the main dam of Shek Lei Pui Reservoir stands. The Valve House is configured with valves that are positioned at different vertical heights of the dam to extract raw water from different depths of the reservoir for processing in the water treatment works.

Apart from the two dams of the reservoir, the Valve House is also made of stratified concrete blocks and is combined with the dam structure. The pyramid-shaped top of the Valve House is built with concrete and the four corners of the building are decorated with concrete cornices, which serves the same effect as the granite cornices of Kowloon Reservoir Main Dam Valve House.

9



石梨貝水塘石砌溢流槽（1925）

Shek Lei Pui Reservoir Overflow Canal (1925)

石梨貝水壩滿溢後，溢流會經東北面水壩流入一條兩旁以花崗石砌成的溢流槽，然後流入九龍水壩。原先設計應順天然河道而下，其後因開闢金山路的關係，將溢流槽凌空截斷，所以現時溢流須凌空飛墜數十呎才能匯入九龍水壩。溢流槽兩側牆身均以花崗石砌成，牆身頂部有混凝土蓋頂。

When Shek Lei Pui Reservoir is full, the overflow will flow through the northeast dam into an overflow canal that is made of granite on both sides, and then flow into Kowloon Reservoir. The original design followed the natural river channel downwards, but the overflow canal was cut off due to the development of Golden Hill Road. Therefore, the overflow must now drop dozens of feet before it runs into Kowloon Reservoir. The walls of the overflow canal are built with granite covered by concrete coping.



11

九龍水壩主壩（1910）（法定古蹟）

Kowloon Reservoir Main Dam (1910) (Declared Monument)

九龍水壩為九龍半島第一個水壩，在1901年開始興建，用料採用當時流行的混凝土壩芯並以層列粗琢花崗石飾面。主壩為100呎高，水壩的庫容量達3億5千萬加侖。由於要橫跨的山谷既深且闊，水壩首次採用雙弧形設計，在平面向上向河溪上游內彎，而水壩的垂直橫切面亦成弧形，上窄下闊，向下游外彎，以配合地形建造。

The Kowloon Reservoir was the first reservoir of the Kowloon Peninsula and its construction was commenced in 1901. It was built with a concrete core and a stratified rusticated granite finish, which was popular at the time. The main dam is 100 feet high and has a capacity of 350 million gallons. As the valley spanned by the dam is deep and wide, the dam adopted a double curved design for the first time. From the planar view, it is curved inwards toward the upstream of the river; while a vertical cross-section of the dam shows that it is also curved. It is narrow near the top and wide at the bottom, and curves outwards toward the downstream to suit the terrain.

九龍水壩主壩水壩房（1910）（法定古蹟）

Kowloon Reservoir Main Dam Valve House (1910) (Declared Monument)

九龍水壩的主壩水壩房位於水壩中間，以前列粗琢花崗石築成，尖頂本為中式瓦片，其後以混凝土改建而成。此類瓦頂建築的水壩房（如大潭上水壩水壩房及黃泥涌水壩水壩房）已不復存，全部改以混凝土建成。水壩房的門楣上刻有「1910」字樣，顯示其建造年份。水壩房內配置了位於水壩中不同垂直高度的水掣，以提取水壩中不同深度的原水到濾水廠進行處理。

Kowloon Reservoir Main Dam Valve House is located near the middle of the dam and is built with stratified rusticated granite. Its steeple was originally built with Chinese-style tiles, but was later reconstructed with concrete. Valve Houses with this style of tiled roofing, such as Tai Tam Upper Reservoir Valve House and Wong Nai Chung Reservoir Valve House, no longer exist as they have all been reconstructed with concrete.

The lintel of the Valve House is engraved with "1910" which indicates the year of construction. The Valve House is configured with valves that are positioned at different vertical heights of the dam to extract raw water from different depths of the reservoir for processing in the water treatment works.

12



13

九龍水壩溢洪壩記錄儀器房（1910）（法定古蹟）

Kowloon Reservoir Spillway Dam Recorder House (1910) (Declared Monument)

記錄儀器房主要是用來收集水文數據，對開發水壩至為重要。因此，溢洪壩旁設一記錄儀器房，以記錄從溢洪壩排走的水量，加上水壩的供水量，便可計算出整個水壩集水區可收集到的水量，以利後來規劃興建在下游的九龍副水壩。記錄儀器房以層列花崗石建成，有窄長採光窗並設有通風口，四角有花崗石檐飾。

該房與九龍水壩的主壩水壩房一樣，門楣上刻有「1910」字樣，顯示其建造年份。

The Recorder House is mainly used to collect hydrological data, which was of utmost importance to the development of the reservoir. Hence, the Recorder House was built next to the Spillway Dam to record the amount of water discharged from it. Together with the amount of water supply of the reservoir, the amount of water discharged from the Spillway Dam could be used to calculate the total amount of water collected in the entire reservoir catchment area. The data was used for construction planning of Kowloon Byewash Reservoir in the downstream.

The Recorder House was built with stratified granite, with long narrow windows for lighting and vents, as well as granite cornices at the four corners of the building.

Same as Kowloon Reservoir Main Dam Valve House, the lintel of the Valve House is engraved with "1910" which indicates the year of construction.



14

九龍水壩溢洪壩（1910）（法定古蹟）

Kowloon Reservoir Spillway Dam (1910) (Declared Monument)

九龍水壩的主壩頂部不設溢洪道，溢流要在主壩東南面的溢洪壩排走。溢洪壩以梯級形設計，用磨光花崗石砌成，壩身設多個橋墩，上承托行人橋，現可供車用。溢洪壩的下方設「V」字形量水口，只要量度流水經過量水口的高度，便可計算出流經的水量，功能上和旁邊的記錄儀器房重複。因此，「V」形量水口有可能是後期加上的部分，以取代記錄儀器房。

為減低九龍水壩水位，從而在雨季時提供臨時蓄洪量以削洪鋒的能力，水務署於2004年在溢洪壩加建了一個方形排水口，於上游用水閘控制開關。一般來說，冬天旱季門閘蓄水，夏天雨季便開閘降低水位以便暴雨蓄洪。

There is no spillway at the top of Kowloon Reservoir Main Dam, and the overflow is discharged from the Spillway Dam located on the southeast side of the main dam. The Spillway Dam is designed in a stepped shape and built with polished granite. The main body of the dam has a number of abutments supporting the pedestrian passage, which is now also a vehicular access.

A "v" shaped measuring nozzle is located below the Spillway Dam. The amount of water flowing through can be derived by measuring the height of the water when it passes the nozzle. The function of this overlaps with that of the Recorder House next to it; therefore, the "v" shaped measuring nozzle could have been added later to replace the Recorder House.

To lower the water level of Kowloon Reservoir for increasing the temporary flood storage capacity to lessen the impact of storm during the rainy season, the Water Supplies Department added a square-shaped discharge outlet to the Spillway Dam in 2004 together with a water gate upstream to control the flow. Normally, the gate is closed during dry season in winter to save water and is opened during the rainy season in summer to lower the water level for flood storage.

九龍水務文物徑交通資訊

九巴 - 72 長沙灣巴士總站 - 大埔 (太和)

九巴 - 81 佐敦 (西九龍站) - 禾輦

Transportation to Kowloon Waterworks Heritage Trail





KMB - 72 Cheung Sha Wan Bus Terminus - Tai Po (Tai Wo)

KMB - 81 Jordan (West Kowloon Station) - Wo Che



往大圍
To Tai Wai

往長沙灣
To cheung Sha Wan

 九龍水務文物徑
Kowloon Waterworks Heritage Trail
 此段長約2.6公里，步行需時約1小時
This 2.6-kilometre section takes about 1 hour
 九巴KMB-72
九巴KMB-81
 請參閱背頁簡介
Please see information at the back

