

“From Rooftop Schools to Post-Millennium Schools:

— The Post-War Evolution of School Buildings in Hong Kong”

Exhibition

「從天台學校到後千禧學校：
戰後香港學校建築的演變」展覽



香港教育學院主辦

Presented by The Hong Kong Institute of Education

香港教育博物館籌劃

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展覽緣起

Introduction

「學校建築」包括校舍、設施及校園環境。這個空間既盛載著師生回憶與學習經驗，又反映當時的社會和經濟狀態、教育理念の詮釋，以及政府推行的教育政策。

戰後，由於人口急劇增加，學位的需求與日俱增，政府逐步增加對教育的投入。本展覽以1945年起興建的官立、補助和津貼的中、小學校建築，透視香港的教育發展，及這些校舍設計背後之教育理念。本港校舍的發展主要包括：50年代的官立小學，天台、地下和頂樓學校；60年代興建的屋邨「附建」小學及70年代「火柴盒」式小學；80年代的「標準設計」小學、「連臂式」和「半連臂式」中學；90年代「彈性設計」學校；2000年的「千禧」學校，以及近期參照標準模式的「後千禧」學校。本展覽主要選取各類校舍設計的原型，以及透過個別學校的校舍歷史，以展示學校建築的不斷演進。

是次展覽是通過教育界及建築界的人士對戰後香港學校建築的研究，反映本港的教育現象，由知識傳授、以課本主導、考試取向等，轉為普及教育、啟發式教學、師生互動、以學生為中心等，在校舍的設計上都能夠配合。

School buildings, including campuses, facilities and environments, constitute spaces which shape the memories and learning experiences of teachers and students, and reflect socio-economic change as well as significant shifts in government policies and educational concepts.

After World War II, there was a gradual increase in the number of school buildings in Hong Kong, as a result of greater government intervention. This exhibition traces the building designs of primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong since 1945, with an emphasis on both public schools and schools with government subsidies or grant aid in urban areas, to examine how these designs coincided with educational developments and concepts at different periods. The designs include; public schools, “rooftop” schools, “ground floor” schools and “top floor” schools during the 1950s; primary schools in “annexe” and “matchbox” forms in housing estates in the 1960s and the 1970s respectively, “standard-design” primary schools, and secondary schools with “semi-interlocking” and “interlocking” structures in the 1980s, “flexi-type” schools in the 1990s, and “millennium” and “post-millennium” schools in the early 21st century. To chart the changing nature of school building design since World War II, this exhibition showcases the main school building prototypes from each period, and the historical development of individual school buildings.

This exhibition is the joint effort of a group of specialists in the fields of education and architecture who have been undertaking studies on the post-war development of school buildings to illustrate Hong Kong's educational phenomenon. The exhibition mirrors changes in the conceptualizing of the local education system, from traditional thinking about school as a medium for knowledge transmission, via textbooks and examinations, towards universal education and a more student-oriented, interactive approach to learning.

Survivors after World War II "Heritage" schools

戰後校舍的傳承

Survivors after World War II: "Heritage" schools

戰前香港的學校主要由宗教、慈善團體、政黨和私人興辦。當時的政府只提供土地或少許經濟支援，辦學團體會聘請私人建築師興建校舍。其中一些校舍在戰後復修後沿用至今。

Pre-war schools were mainly run by religious bodies, charities, political parties, and private organizations. As the government at that time restricted itself to granting land for schools, and provided little financial support, these schools often used to employ architects directly. Some of the school buildings from the pre-war era were preserved and remained in use to the present day.



東華三院於1880年起開辦義學。圖為東華三院香港第四免費小學，50年代租用灣仔駱克道一唐樓作為校舍。The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs) started to provide free schooling in 1880. The photo shows TWGHs' fourth tuition-free primary school in the 1950s. The school site was a rental tenement in Lockhart Road, Wan Chai.

照片由東華三院文物館提供/Courtesy of Tung Wah Museum



喇沙書院及附建小學，背景為九龍塘，約1949年。

La Salle College and Annex, with Kowloon Tong in the background, circa 1949.

照片由喇沙書院舊生會提供/Courtesy of La Salle College Old Boys' Association

瑪利諾修院學校於1937年在窩打老道現址建成校舍。該校舍現作為小學部。

Maryknoll Convent School has occupied the new school building in Waterloo Road since 1937. The building is currently resided by the primary section of the School.

照片由瑪利諾修院學校（小學部）提供/Courtesy of Maryknoll Convent School (Primary Section)



50年代：官立學校

1950s: Public schools

50年代初，大量內地人口移入，本港出生率急速上升，人口瞬達2百萬，學生增至逾10萬。

1951年，政府發表《菲沙報告》，計劃在各區設立官立小學，並每年興建5所小學。

當時的官立小學一般佔地超過2千平方米，校舍呈L型，設24個標準課室，另有家政室、木工室、音樂室、醫療室等。地下為禮堂或有蓋操場，並設籃球場。官校採用因地制宜的建築方案，為日後的校舍建築奠定良好基礎。

In the early 1950s, Hong Kong experienced rapid population growth through both a high birth rate and a huge influx of Mainland immigrants. The population rose to two million people, and the number of students requiring tuition rose to more than 100,000.

In 1951, the government released the *Fisher Report* which proposed plans to establish public primary schools in each district, and to build five new primary schools each year.

Public schools at that time typically provided 2000 square metres floor space, and included 24 standard classrooms and rooms for cookery, carpentry, music, and medical studies. The school buildings were normally designed in an L-shape, with a basketball court, an assembly hall or a covered playground on the ground floor. Once a site-specific approach to building design was adopted, these public schools served as good models for future school building designs.



圖為柴灣官立小學，攝於1962年。

The picture shows the Chai Wan Government Primary School in 1962.

照片由政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供/Courtesy of the Public Records Office, Government Records Service

50年代中：天台學校

Mid-1950s: Rooftop schools

1953年石硤尾木屋區大火後，政府大量興建樓高7層的徙置大廈。同時，為應付急速膨脹的小學人口，徙置大廈先後出現天台、地下及頂樓學校。

徙置大廈以「H」及「日」型為主，天台學校的課室通常設於天台兩端，中間是進行活動及上體育課的地方。校長室、辦事處和教員室多租用7樓的單位。學校主要分成上、下午班，部分更設有夜校。

After the Shek Kip Mei fire in 1953, the government commenced a massive programme of building seven-storey resettlement housing blocks. To cope with the increasing demand for school places for children, the rooftops and later the ground floors and top floors of these resettlement blocks were converted into schools.

The classrooms of “rooftop” schools were usually situated at each end of the “H” or “日” shaped roof, leaving the space in the middle open for activities and physical education classes. Some units on the 6th floor of the building were often rented and converted into staff rooms and general offices for the schools. Schools were mainly divided into morning and afternoon sessions, although several even had a night session.



1957年起，宗教及志願團體在徙置大廈的天台開辦學校。圖為60年代的黃大仙信義會小學。右為周正誠老師。

From 1957, religious bodies and non-government organizations ran schools on the rooftops of resettlement buildings. The photo shows the Lutheran Church Primary School in Wong Tai Sin in the 1960s. The teacher on the right of the picture is Mr Jau Jeng-cheng.

照片由香港政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供/Courtesy of Public Records Office, Government Records Service

黃大仙信義會小學發給周正誠老師的聘書，1961年。當時受聘薪金為每月港幣210元。

Appointment letter of Mr Jau Jeng-cheng, issued by the Wong Tai Sin Lutheran Primary School in 1961. His monthly salary was stated as HK\$210.

周正誠提供/Courtesy of Mr Jau Jeng-cheng





60年代，橫頭磡神召會康樂學校的學生在天台活動的情況。
Student activities at the Assembly of God Hebron Primary School in the 1960s.

照片由黃健明提供/Courtesy of Mr Wong Kin-ming



該校第三屆畢業生於天台合照，1965年。前排左起第六位為黃健明校主任。
Group photo of the third year graduates, taken on the rooftop in 1965. Head teacher Mr Wong Kin-ming (sixth from the left, front row) is shown in the photo.

照片由黃健明提供/Courtesy of Mr Wong Kin-ming



攝於1966年的徙置區。中間的大廈設有天台學校，當時政府規定天台學校須設圍網。
Resettlement estates pictured in 1966. A rooftop school was located in the middle building, with wire fencing being a standard requirement set by the government.

照片由政府檔案處歷史檔案館提供/Courtesy of Public Records Office, Government Records Service

60年代初，人口增至三百多萬。政府在各地區興建大量徙置大廈及廉租屋，並在屋邨內興建「附建」小學，以及其後獨立式的「火柴盒」小學。

In the early 1960s, the population rose to over three million. The government continued its programme of building resettlement and other low cost housing estates, and erected primary schools within the estates using designs which subsequently came to be known as “annexe” and standalone “match-box” schools.

1960s: “Annexe” primary schools

60年代：「附建」小學

1960s: “Annexe” primary schools

校舍一側與大廈相通的為「附建」小學，樓高5層，設24個課室，中間有走廊分隔，但欠隔音裝置。

Five-storey school annexes were built and attached to public housing estate buildings. Each school usually consisted of 24 classrooms. The classrooms on each floor were joined by a single corridor, and had no acoustic treatment to reduce noise.



與東頭邨第22座相連的天主教溥仁學校於1965年創校，為現存唯一的附建學校。上圖為該校攝於80年代。

Po Yan Catholic Primary School has been attached to Block 22 of Tung Tau Estate since its establishment in 1965. It is the only “annexe” school which still survives. The above picture of the school was taken in the 1980s.

照片由天主教溥仁學校提供/Courtesy of Po Yan Catholic Primary School

1970s: "Matchbox" primary schools

70年代：「火柴盒」小學

1970s: "Matchbox" primary schools

70年代的「火柴盒」小學，校舍為一長方體，大多加設6樓禮堂及地下籃球場，以改善學校環境。

In the 1970s, rectangle-shaped "matchbox" primary schools - detached from the public estate buildings - were established. To improve the school environment and amenities, a ground floor basketball court and 5th floor assembly hall were added to the standard design.

閩僑第二小學70年代初的校舍為典型火柴盒設計。
The premises of the Man Kiu Association Primary School No.2 had a typical "matchbox" design in the early 70s.

照片由教育局提供/Courtesy of Education Bureau



1980s: "Standard-design" primary schools

80年代：「標準設計」小學

1980s: "Standard-design" primary schools

80年代政府推出「標準設計」小學，校舍為單幢開放走廊式的設計。校舍設24個標準課室、3個特別室。地下設有蓋操場和籃球場。二樓則設有禮堂。

In the 1980s, the government remodelled primary school building design to create a stand-alone "standard design" building block, consisting of 24 standard classrooms and 3 special rooms, with the corridor on each floor also serving as a balcony. The design included a covered playground and a basketball court on the ground floor, as well as an assembly hall on the 1st floor.



宣道會陳元喜小學為單幢式「標準設計」。
Christian Alliance H.C. Chan Primary School is a "standard design" school.

照片由宣道會陳元喜小學提供/Courtesy of Christian Alliance H.C. Chan Primary School

1980s: "Half-interlocking" schools

80年代：「半連臂式」和「連臂式」中學 1980s: "Half-interlocking" schools & "Interlocking" schools

隨著香港的經濟迅速發展，香港在1978年推行九年普及免費教育。政府要發展大量「標準設計」中學，於是出現「半連臂式」和「連臂式」中學。

「半連臂式」中學為U型建築，設24個課室、12個特別室，包括圖書館。地下為有蓋操場及籃球場。

由於用地有限，兩所貼近的中學會採用「連臂式」設計，則兩校的禮堂疊在一起，形成一座禮堂大樓。

In line with Hong Kong's rapid economic development, the government implemented the nine-year compulsory education system in 1978. To address the increase in student numbers, massive secondary schools were built to standard designs, employing efficiencies in design which resulted in them being dubbed "half-interlocking" and "interlocking" schools.

Half-interlocking schools had a U-shaped design, with 24 classrooms and 12 special rooms, including a library. A covered playground and a basketball court were included on the ground floor.

Where the availability of land was limited, two neighboring secondary schools might be designed in a fully "interlocking style", sharing a common hall building.



26個標準課室的連臂式學校模型。
Model of the standard 26-classroom interlocking school.

模型由教育局提供/Courtesy of Education Bureau

1980s-1990s: "Flexi-design" schools

80-90年代：「彈性設計」學校 1980s-1990s: "Flexi-design" schools

80年代初，因應新市鎮的發展，政府興建「彈性設計」學校，以配合日後人口結構的變化，將小學改建為中學。

「彈性設計」學校在興建校舍時已加大有蓋操場的承載量，方便日後加建。



宣道會台山陳元喜小學進行改善工程，在校舍的右方新增一幢教學樓。
C.A.T.S.H.C Chan Primary School built a teaching block as a new extension on its right under the School Improvement Programme.

照片由李培基提供/Courtesy of Mr Kevin Li

In the early 80s, to cope with the development of "new towns" and shifts in population within Hong Kong, the government developed what were termed "flexi-design" schools, which allowed for the easy conversion of primary schools into secondary schools as needs changed.

Additional structural loading allowance was usually included in the original design and foundations of the covered playground of the flexi-type school, to allow for the construction of building extensions in the future.

「千禧」學校：Y2K

The "Millennium" schools: Y2K

1992年起，政府在《教育統籌委員會第五號報告書》中提出「校舍改善工程」的建議，盡量提升公營學校的設備，以配合教學需要。

邁向21世紀，隨著政府增加教育的投資，教育界提高對學習環境的要求，並配合教育課程的改革，推動資訊科技教育和提升學生的語文能力，政府於是策劃興建千禧校舍，以提升學校的設施水平。

小學和中學的「千禧」校舍分別為L型和U型建築，佔地面積約6千平方米，樓高8層，一般設24或30個課室、籃球場、圖書館，另有語文室及其他特別室。課室還配備電腦網絡和多媒體設施。教員的工作和休息空間加大，以改善老師的工作環境。

Following recommendations for the "School Improvement Program" in the *Education Commission Report No. 5*, public school premises were further upgraded from 1992 onwards to meet changing educational needs.

Towards the end of the century, with the increase in government investment in education, as well as the increasing demand from the educational sector for improvement in school learning environments, and curriculum reforms which emphasized information technology and student language proficiencies, the government devised plans to build "millennium" schools to enhance the quality of school facilities.

The primary and secondary "millennium" schools had L shape and U shape designs respectively, each with a total of around 6000 square metres floor space over eight storeys. Usually, the schools consisted of either 24 or 30 standard classrooms, a basketball court, a library, language rooms and other special rooms. Networked computers and multimedia facilities were also available in classrooms, and staff rooms and rest areas were expanded to improve the working environment for teachers.



「千禧」學校的校舍模型
School model of the "Millennium" schools

照片由教育局提供/Courtesy of Education Bureau

中華基督教會何福堂小學的設施
School facilities of CCC Hoh Fuk Tong Primary School



語文室 Language Room



電腦室 Computer Room



國粹室 Chinese Culture Room



圖書館 Library

「後千禧」學校

The “Post-millennium” schools

2005年，政府宣佈接納非標準設計的校舍。除了政府願意承擔校舍的建築費用，辦學團體更可參與校舍的設計，以配合辦學的理念及採用因地制宜的方案。

「千禧」學校和「後千禧」學校的校舍設施比以往的標準校舍顯著進步，而「後千禧」學校因應教學的需要，提供獨特而優質的學習環境。

In 2005, the government announced the adoption of non-standard designs for future school buildings. Although the government would continue to shoulder the capital expense of a school building construction, this new approach allowed schools and school stakeholders to participate in the design process, enabling schools to “tailor make” buildings and facilities which were more aligned with local site conditions and the schools’ missions.

The “millennium” and “post-millennium” schools provide superior design and facilities to earlier school buildings of standard design. “Post-millennium” schools, in particular, are designed with diverse educational needs in mind, and aim to provide students with unique high quality learning environments.



九龍塘天主教華德學校的學校建築。
The school building of the Kowloon Tong Bishop Walsh Catholic School

照片由建築署提供/Courtesy of Architectural Services Department



總結

Conclusion

從戰後簡陋的天台學校，至多元化現代校舍的觀念；由教育政策的主導，至學校用家及持分者的參與，足足見證了半個世紀香港學校建築的發展，以及伴隨社會和教育的變遷。

學校建築與學習環境息息相關，它足以反映校園的生活品質、以及學校教育的成效，故思考如何透過學校建築及配套去營造未來理想而有效的教育情境，更形重要。

From destitute post-war rooftop schools to modern diversified school building concepts, and from standard designs driven by shifts in education policy through to individualized designs oriented to school users and stakeholders, the development of Hong Kong school buildings has undergone significant social and educational change for over half a century.

The design and structure of school buildings has a strong bearing on the learning environment, quality of life and educational outcomes of a school. Consequently, developing school buildings which focus on the creation of effective teaching and learning environments through innovative building design and supporting amenities will remain important in the future.

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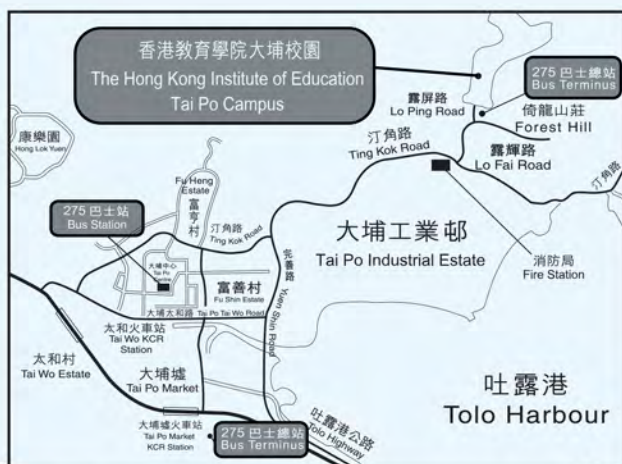
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