

第十九期 - 二零零九年四月  
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### 通告 Message

在今期通訊，我們介紹中九龍幹線土地勘測工作及馬頭角地區的特色。

We will introduce the ground investigation works for CKR as well as the local characteristics in Ma Tau Kok.

## 中九龍幹線土地勘測工作

我們自2008年3月展開了中九龍幹線土地勘測工作後，土地勘測現已接近90%完成，並預計於下個月完成所有勘測工作。在過往多個月，我們沿着中九龍幹線走線，在油麻地、何文田、土瓜灣、馬頭角、九龍灣水域以及啓德等地區，共鑽探了超過80個陸上及海上鑽孔。

參考鑽探抽取的樣本及測試結果，我們便能準確地知道中九龍幹線沿線的地質資料，包括接近地面軟土層的厚度及地底堅硬石層的位置等。

## Ground Investigation Works for CKR

Since the commencement of ground investigation works of the project in March 2008, almost 90% of the works have been completed. The remaining works are anticipated to be completed by end of next month. In the past months, we carried out the drilling works along the CKR alignment at Yau Ma Tei, Homantin, To Kwa Wan, Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon Bay waters, Kai Tak area, etc. Over 80 land and marine drillholes have been completed.

With reference to the samples and testing results, we can identify more accurately the geological profiles along the CKR, which includes the thickness of the soft materials and the profiles for the bedrock.

以下是中九龍幹線土地勘測工作的一些發現以及地底鑽探工程的小知識：

### 工程進度:

已完成80個鑽孔，預計餘下12個鑽孔的鑽探工作將會在5月中完成。

### 最深的鑽孔：

最深的鑽孔位於馬頭圍配水庫遊樂場附近，鑽探深度約130米，石層深度約於地下26米，而九龍幹線隧道的深度，約於地下125米。中九龍幹線與地面的距離是相當深的。

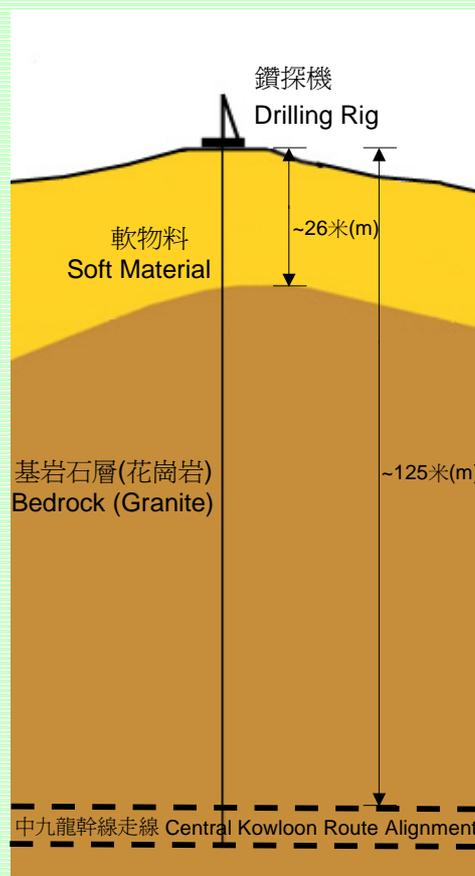
Some of the findings for the ground investigation works for CKR and basic information for ground investigation works are described as follows:

### Progress of works:

We have completed 80 nos. of drillholes and anticipated that the remaining 12 nos. of drillholes will be completed by mid May.

### The deepest drillhole :

The deepest drillhole is located beside Ma Tau Wai Service Reservoir Playground with drilling depth of approximately 130m. The bed rock is about 26m below ground and the CKR tunnel will be located about 125m below ground which is far away from the ground level.



## 岩石和泥土的分別

在進行土地勘測工作時，工程人員會記錄取得樣本的特徵，亦會鑑別樣本的級別。根據土木工程拓展署出版的岩土指南第三冊，岩土是依照特徵、風化程度和堅硬度分為六個級別。第一至第三級代表岩土仍保存原來岩石的結構及硬度，未經風化而分裂或崩解。第四至第六級就是通稱為泥土的岩土層。所謂泥土，其實是岩石因長年累月的自然風化而分解及分裂後形成的散塊甚至碎屑。正因為泥土是岩石外層分解而成，土地勘測時岩石層通常在泥土層之下發現。

## Rock and Soil – What is the difference?

When ground investigation is carried out, the engineering staff takes note of the characteristics of the sample obtained and classify the sample. According to the Geoguide 3 – guides to Soil and Rock Descriptions published by Civil Engineering and Development Department, rock materials are classified into 6 grades based on characteristics, degree of decomposition and material strength. Grades I to III are used to define rock materials that still retain a rock texture and fabric and its rock hardness, not having decomposed by weathering. Grades IV to VI describes what is commonly known as soil. Soil materials are in fact rock that has been weathered naturally to such an extent that it decomposes and disintegrates into fragments or particles. It is because soil is formed from disintegration of the outer layer of rock, we often find a rock layer below a soil layer during ground investigation.



泥土樣本 Soil samples

岩石樣本 Rock Sample

## 土地勘測工程的進行情況

### Process of Ground Investigation Works



架設圍板及臨時圍欄以減少對行人的影響

Erection of hoardings or temporary railings to minimise impacts on the pedestrians



架設告示板提供工程資料

Erection of notice boards with works details

循環再用鑽探用水，減少排放

Recycling of drilling water to minimise discharge

## 馬頭角特色地方 Attractions in Ma Tau Kok

現在的馬頭角地區，主要有住宅，一些政府及公共設施及小量的工業大廈。圖中展示出在馬頭角內區內的住宅地區。

The existing Ma Tau Kok is an area consists of residential block, government and community facilities as well as a few blocks of industrial buildings. The plan shows the distribution of the residential areas in Ma Tau Kok.

### 海心公園背景歷史

海心公園原址有一座海心廟，四周怪石嶙峋，其中以魚尾石最形神肖，從遠處眺看，兩塊巨岩仿如魚頭魚尾互峙，活像畫家筆下「鯉躍龍門」的形態，遙對鯉魚門，風水尤佳。

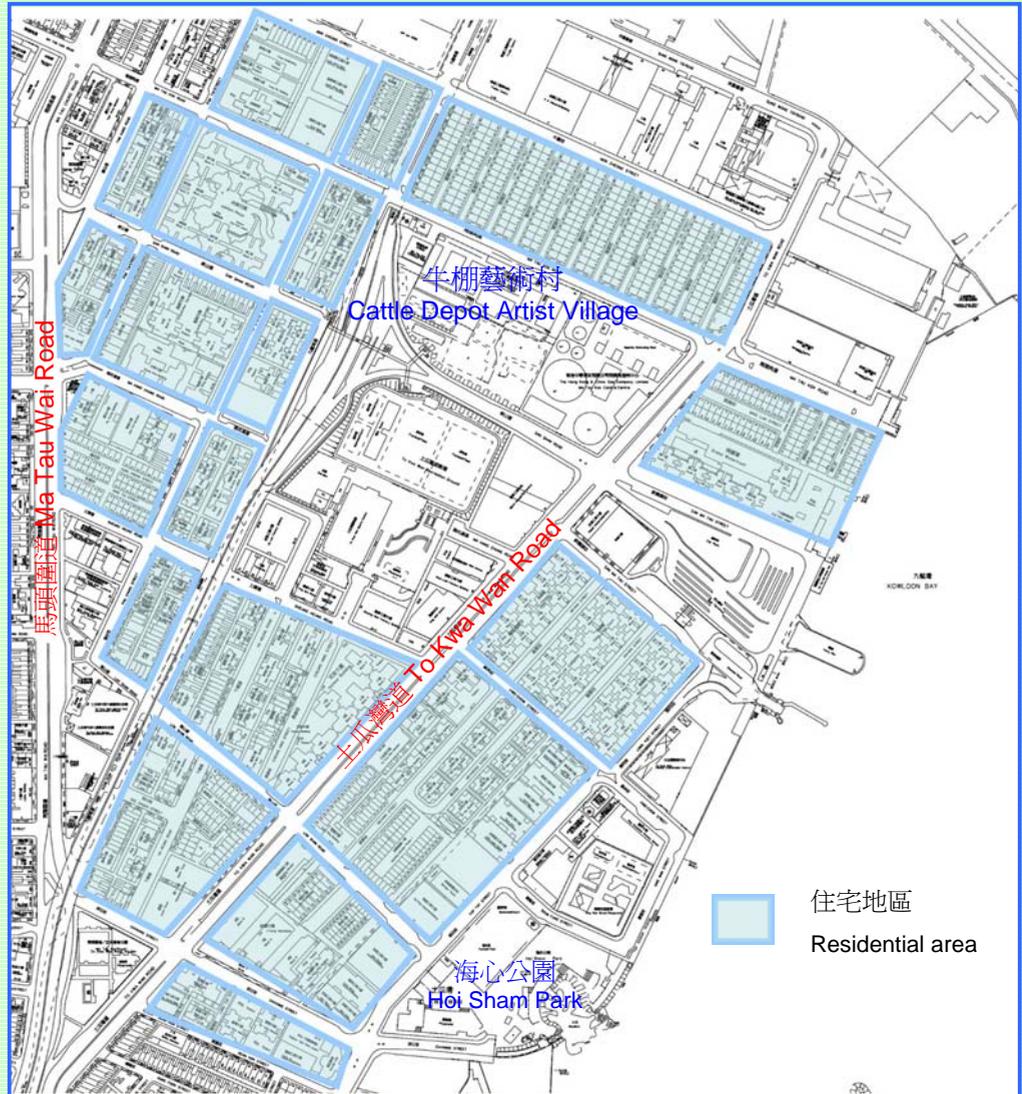
在1962至1970年期間，政府在土瓜灣沿海進行大型填海工程，便將當時的海心廟遷徙到現時土瓜灣落山道天后古廟的旁邊，即現時龍母海心廟。

填海工程完竣後，於1972年由香港賽馬會撥款興建海心公園，開放給市民作消閒休憩之用，並保留魚尾石及大部份奇怪岩石供給遊人觀賞，同時在海心亭楹聯題曰：

「海心亭具西湖韻 魚尾石全此地靈」

(節錄自「九龍城區風物志」)

When the government undertook an extensive reclamation project along the coastal area of To Kwa Wan between 1962 and 1970, Hoi Sham Temple was relocated next to the Tin Hau Temple at Lok Shan Road, To Kwa Wan. This resited temple has now become the Long Mu (Dragon's Mother) Hoi Sham Temple.



### Background of Hoi Sham Park

The former site of Hoi Sham Park had a Hoi Sham Temple. The park was surrounded by jagged rocks, among which the tail fin rocks look exactly like a fish's tail. Viewing from afar, the two huge rocks resemble the head of the fish against its tail, posing as "a carp jumping across the Dragon gate" in traditional drawings. Facing Lei Yu Mun, the rocks bear excellent fung-shui.

Upon the completion of the reclamation project, Hong Kong Jockey Club gave a grant for the development of Hoi Sham Park so as to provide a sitting-out area for the public. The tail fin rocks and most of other jagged rocks have been retained for visitors' enjoyment. A couplet has been put up on the pillars of Hoi Sham Pavilion, bearing the meaning that "Hoi Sham Pavilion captures the beauty of West Lake; tail fin rocks preserve the sanctity of the place".

(Translated from "Cultural Heritage of Kowloon City District")

海心公園

Hoi Shum Park



## 舊馬頭角牛房

1907年建成的馬頭角牛房，九十多年來一直被用作牛畜檢疫站兼屠房。1999年，屠房遷至上水，政府其後把建築群批予藝術工作者使用，後者把該地取名「牛棚藝術村」。由紅磚建成的馬頭角牛房，很有西方二十世紀初的市集特色，是香港僅存的此類歷史建築群，現已被古物古蹟辦事處列為三級歷史建築。

(節錄自「九龍城區風物志」)



## Old Ma Tau Kok Cattle Depot

The old Ma Tau Kok Cattle Depot was constructed in 1907 and had been used as the cattle quarantine and slaughter area for more than ninety years. After the slaughter operation was moved to Sheung Shui in 1999, the government rent the area to artists and the depot was then called "Cattle Depot Artist Village". The old MTK Cattle Depot was built with red brick in 20th century western style characteristics which is the only building of its kind in Hong Kong now. The building is listed as Grade III Historical Buildings by Antiquities and Monuments Offices.

(Translated from "Cultural Heritage of Kowloon City District")



## 牛棚藝術村 Cattle Depot Artist Village

### 我們重視你的意見 We Value Your Comment



「中九龍幹線通訊」是以月刊形式出版。如對本工程有任何疑問及意見，歡迎提供意見

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