

金鐘農耕實驗社區農業報告

Admiralty Demonstration Farm Report



FARMS FOR
DEMOCRACY
民主耕地

紀錄着曾經一道發生而不復存在的.....
或再一天重現

This is a record of what once was and no longer is...
and of what one day could again be

Facebook: Farms for Democracy 民主耕地

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夏慤道 Harcourt Road

2014年10月25日 – 2014年12月10日

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添美道 / 夏慤道

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第一階段 PHASE ONE
夏慤道 Harcourt Road
2014年10月25日 – 2014年12月10日
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耕地來歷 Origin of cultivated land

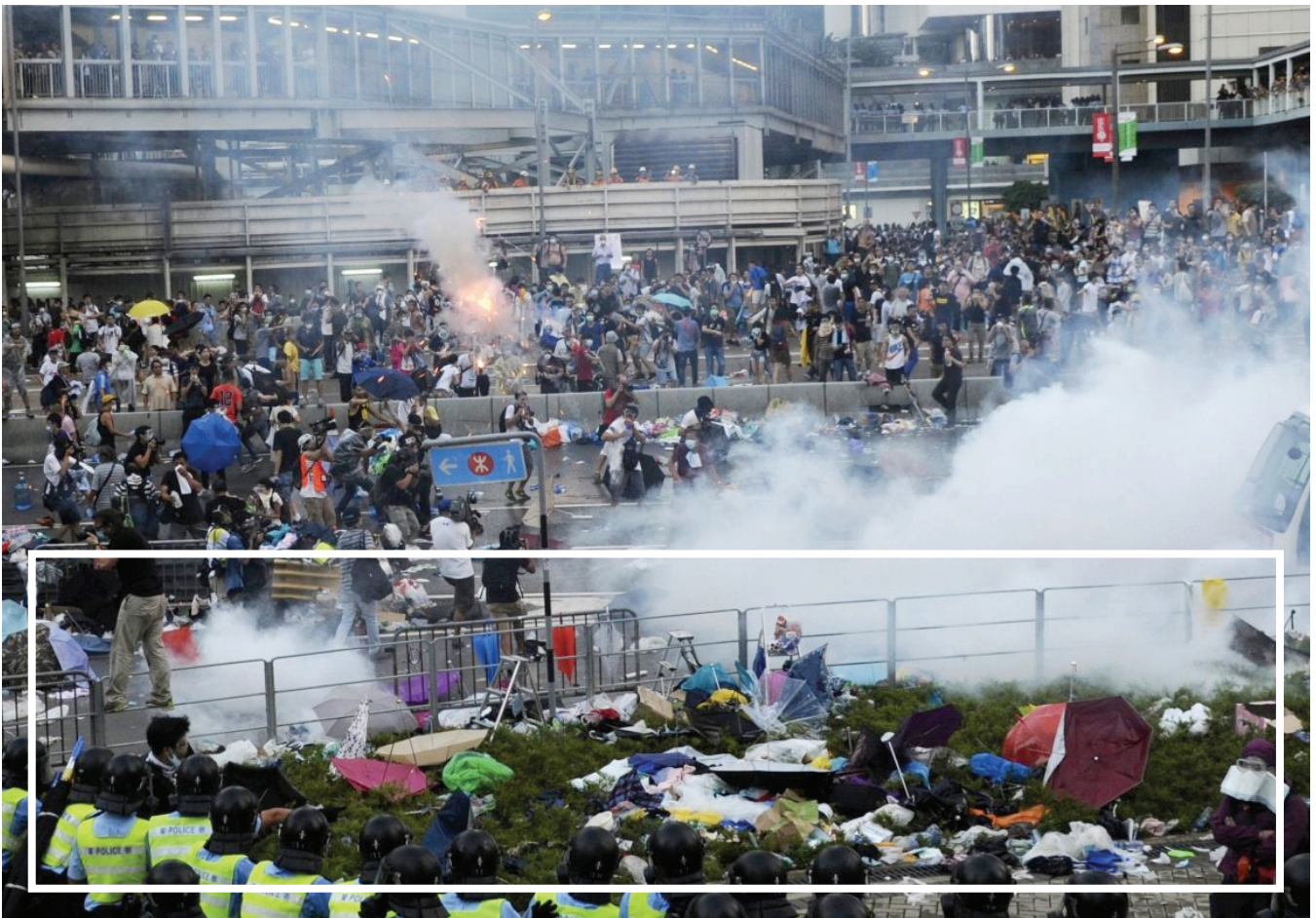
自928發放催淚彈後,此地成為被人踩踏的土地,約一星期後成為爛地,被黑布蓋着。

警方的行動包括：路障封鎖添美道、胡椒噴霧、催淚彈等，強迫記者和市民踩在綠色區域的灌木（見照片中的四方形）。

In connection with the use of tear gas on 28th September 2014, vehicles were parked near the intersection of Harcourt Road with Tim Mei Avenue. In addition to this, people also unintentionally flattened the shrubs. A week later, all the shrubs had died.

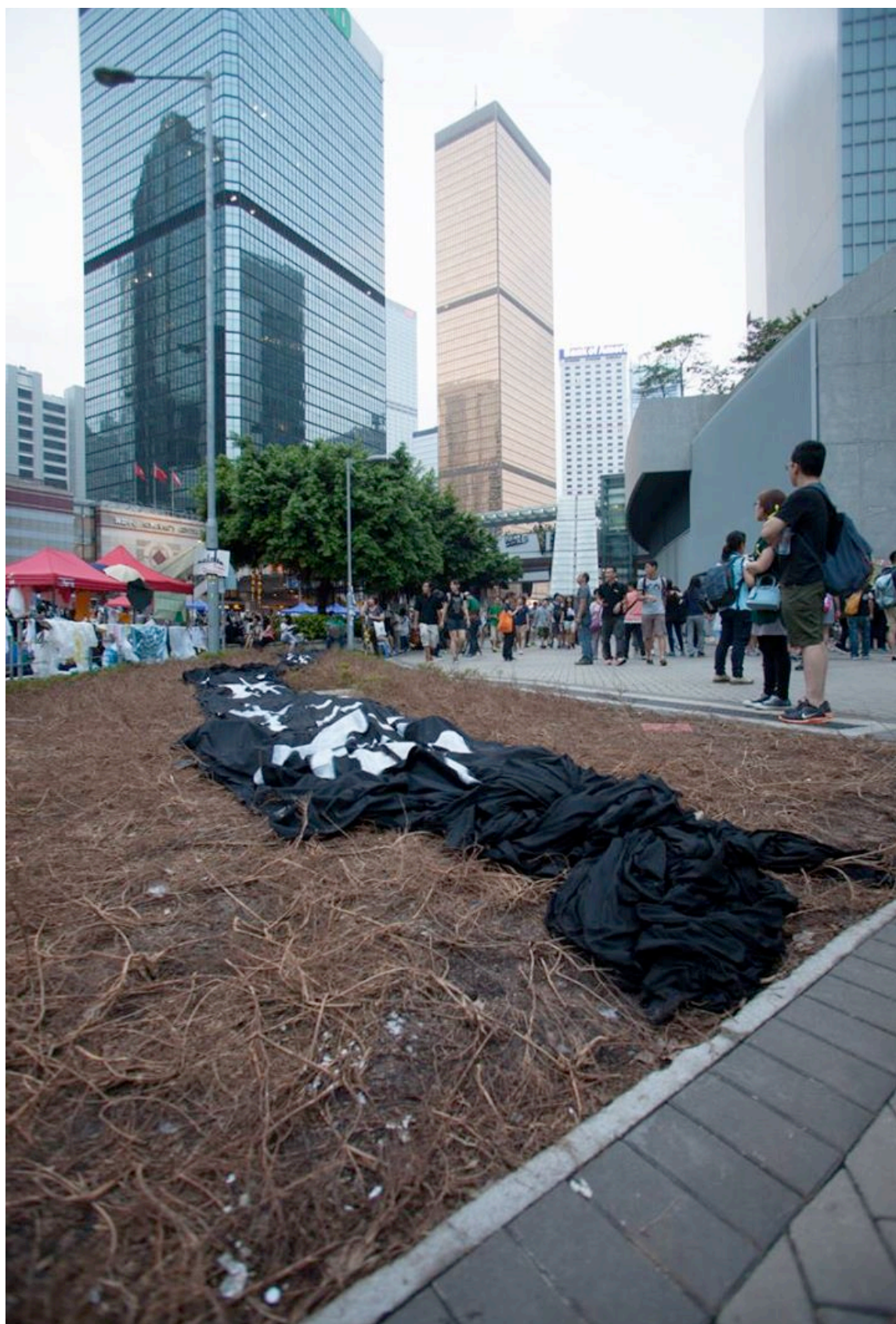
Police actions (barriers blocking off Tim Mei Avenue, pepper spray, tear gas, etc.) and formations forced journalists and people to step on the shrubs in the green area that later became the farmland (see rectangles in photographs).





警察行動的結果,導致政府種植的綠色灌木枯死了。

As a result of police actions, the green shrubs grown by the government withered and died.



耕種日期 **Period of Cultivation**

2014年10月25日 – 2014年12月10日
25 Oct 2014 – 10 Dec 2014



清理拔除枯死的根，開墾可耕種的農地。

Clearing of dead shrubs to create arable land

耕種前期播種 Pre-farm seedlings

培苗早在農地開始前兩星期 (12/10/14)，在夏慤道行人扶手電梯旁邊的大樹下進行。

Not far from what was to become the farm, under the tree next to the escalator on the Harcourt Road pavement, seeds were sown two weeks before the farm started (12/10/14).



耕種與佔領

金鐘實驗耕種行動與雨傘運動爭取真正普選的政治訊息互相扣連。

全民種植 - 全民提名：正如花園是一個公共地方，歡迎任何人帶着他們喜歡的植物前來栽種；就政治而言，相當於全民有提名(或否認)行政長官候選人的權利。

多樣性 - 多重性：透過不同人提供不同種類的植物(公共種植)成為一個真正具有生物多樣性的花園；在政治方面，公眾提名將導致更多元化的政治競賽，使人民各種政治意識形態，在同一較量平台上公平競爭，從而獲得一個真正意義的普選。多樣性的花園，相對於市民面對親北京提名委員會，只提供2-3名候選人去通過政改方案情況下，渴望能夠有更多元化的政治。

The Farm and Occupy

The Admiralty Demonstration Farm tied well into the political message of the Umbrella Movement for genuine universal suffrage.

Public planting - Public nomination: As the garden was conceived as a place for the public, the farm welcomed anyone and everyone to bring any plant they liked without any restrictions. In political terms, this was the equivalent of public nomination being demanded (and denied) for Chief Executive candidates.

Diversity - Plurality: Through different people contributing different species of plants (public planting), the garden became a truly biologically-diverse place. In political terms, public nomination would lead to a more pluralistic political race, enabling people of diverse political ideologies to compete on a level playing field in a truly genuine election. The diversity of the garden could also be equated to the political plurality desired by the public in the pro-Beijing Nominating Committee that was to be tasked with picking two to three candidates had the government's reform proposal been passed.

初期的耕地

Early stage on the farm



耕種面積 Size of farmland

長度 Length: 17.15 米 metres

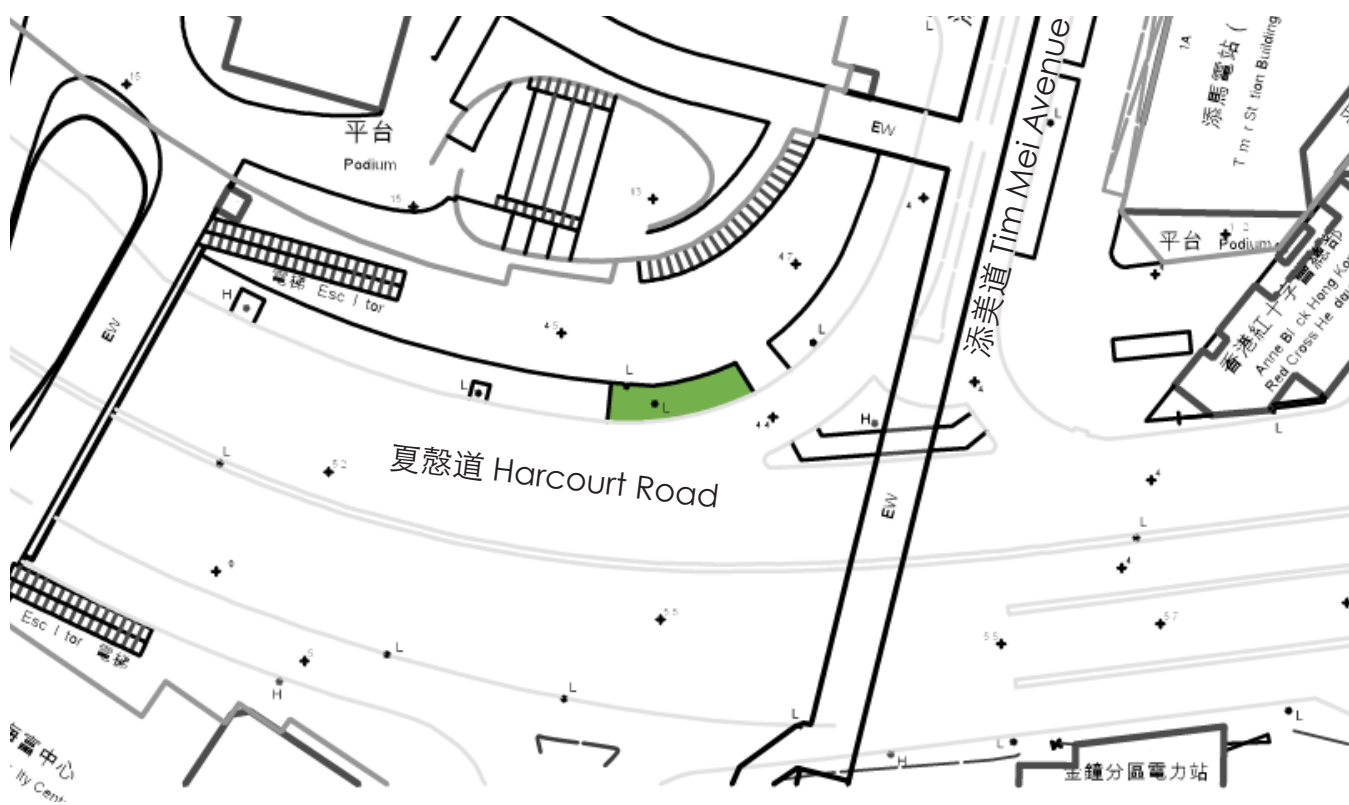
濶度（東）Width (eastern end): 5.2 米 metres

濶度（西）Width (western end): 4.8 米 metres

面積 Area: 990 平方尺 square feet / 92 平方米 square metres / 0.01 公頃 hectares



North



耕種方法 Principles

採用永續社區農業的方式，參照自然永衡法，在都市實踐農業

Practising urban farming, incorporating principles of Permaculture design, sustainable community agriculture



善心市民捐出植物、種子、工具、泥土和花盤；凝聚社區一起參與種植、澆水和日常照料作物。

Public donations of plants, seeds, tools, soil, and pots; fostering community involvement by collective planting, watering and daily caring for the plants.





種綠豆基肥。

通過種植綠豆形成固氮作用及通過堆肥，產生有機肥沃的土地。

Mung beans as organic fertiliser.

Organic fertilisation through growing mung beans for nitrogen fixation.









在金鐘/夏慤村每天進行社區互動，設置廚餘回收筒；
收集枯枝乾葉，從木工工作坊回收木屑木糠作為乾料

Interacting in Admiralty/Harcourt Village daily
for awareness-raising among the community;
setting up an organic waste collection system;
collecting dead wood and dry leaves from
nature and sawdust from the Admiralty/
Harcourt Village woodworking station as dry
materials for composting



規劃 Design elements

從漸進的規劃階段，實行各種園圃設計示範不同的種植風格，利用各種回收辦法，把在地回收的廢料化為生機

A variety of planting styles and garden design were employed, along with different nutrient recovery systems for organic fertilisation of the plants and land



取立法會物料資源管理站的廚餘回收耕種肥料

Taking processed food waste from the self-organised recycling station under LegCo for fertilisation



1. 行種 Row planting

最傳統的耕種方式，把泥土分成多行，混入堆肥，種下植物後再用檢拾回來的枯葉覆蓋泥土表面保濕，此方式能充分善用每一寸土地。

The most traditional way of farming, which involves ploughing the earth and adding compost to form multiple rows of mounds, covered by dry leaves to act as mulch to retain heat and moisture.



2. 雨傘花園 Umbrella Garden

以收集回來的玻璃罐堆砌出雨傘形狀，再於中間密集灑下綠豆，最後再種下菜苗及各種植物，除了美觀外，因綠豆可作為基肥改善土壤狀態，可大大幫助其後種下的植物生長。

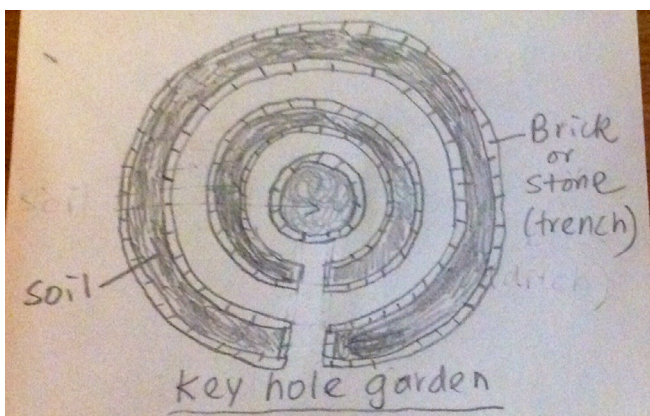
An umbrella-shaped plot contained by glass jars, densely sown with mung beans to help fix nitrogen in the soil. This added fertilisation made it an ideal place to plant seedlings. The Umbrella Garden further beautified the farm.



3. 鎖匙孔花園 Keyhole Garden

此為自然永衡法的實踐，先用石磚堆砌出一個中心圓形及外圍有一缺口的圓環，再在中心圓形處中掘一個約一尺半深的洞作為堆肥用的匙孔，把乾草枯枝鋪在底部作為乾料，再把成筒發酵過的堆肥倒在其上，最後用泥土覆蓋表面，再在園圃裡種上薯仔及各種植物，能有效處理廚餘同時兼顧美觀。

Arranging bricks in the shape of two concentric circles, the Keyhole Garden consists of an inner and outer circle separated by a little circular path for easy access to the centre. At the farm, the centre was dug out to a half-metre depth and filled with compost and decomposing organic matter, covered with dry dead wood and soil, upon which potato and tomato were planted together with mung beans. The outer ring was also initially fertilised by growing mung beans, after which other crops were cultivated. As well as being aesthetically pleasing, the keyhole garden also makes good farming sense, as the centre filled with organic waste will help permeate nutrients and thus also fertilise the outer ring.





4. 螺旋花園 Spiral Garden

用各方回收來的玻璃瓶砌成一雙螺旋形的外牆，再在牆間放入收集到的堆肥蓋上泥土，在其中種植，既是藝術也是耕種。

Using waste glass bottles, we built a double helix spiral garden, which we again filled with a layer of compost and covered with soil.



工序 Process

1. 清除地上的枯枝 Remove the dead shrubs from the ground



2. 育苗 Prepare seedlings in little pots



3. 做標籤 Label everything



4. 移苗 Once strong enough, move the seedlings out onto the land



5. 收集廚餘，做堆肥 Organic waste collection



6. 土地放廚餘做堆肥 Layer organic waste between the mounds and cover with soil to increase farming density





7. 淋水 Daily watering



8. 觀察 Observe it grow and enjoy



種植種類

蔬菜 - 菜心，白菜，羽衣甘藍，蕃茄，薯仔，包心菜，辣椒，紅菜頭，紅蘿蔔，白蘿蔔，沙律菜，粟米，綠豆

水果：菠蘿

香草：九層塔，到手香，迷迭香，薄荷

花草：蘆薈，仙人掌，萬年青，太陽花.....

樹：富貴竹

Planted species

Vegetables: choi sum, pak choi, kale, tomato, potato, cabbage, chili, pepper, beetroot, carrot, radish, salad, maize, mung beans

Fruits: pineapple

Herbs: basil, Cuban oregano, rosemary, mint

Flowers: aloe vera, cactus, evergreen, sunflower...

Trees: bamboo



菜心在十一月尾收成
Choi Sum harvested at the end of November



太陽花 Sunflower



粟米 Corn



香港好薯小冊子 HK Potato booklet: www.goo.gl/jdt6EE

香港好薯計劃運用自然永衡法設計原則，透過推廣薯仔種植這一年四季城市家居可種又吃得飽的作物。

無論何處每一個人都能夠成為食物生產者。

By using the principles of permaculture design, HK Potato promotes potato planting throughout the whole year and as a staple food that can nourish a family.

No matter where you are, you have the capability to be a food producer.



九層塔 Basil



上至下: 薯仔, 蕃茄, 辣椒
Top to bottom: potato, tomato, chili pepper



仙人掌科 Cactaceae



多花伽藍菜
Kalanchoe blossfeldiana



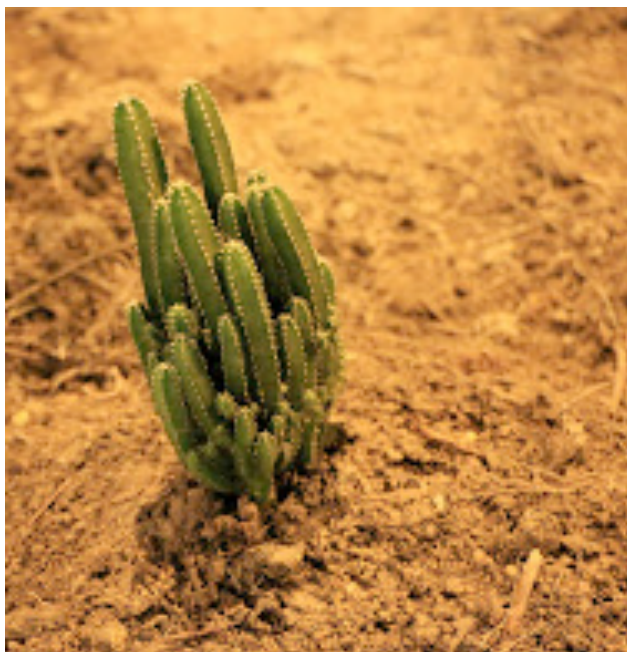
爵床科
Acanthaceae



蘆薈 *Aloe vera* var. *chinensis*



市民帶來種在耕地的各種花草
Different species of plants brought by citizens



上至下, 左至右: 仙人掌, 迷迭香, 蕃茄

Top to bottom, left to right: cactus, rosemary, tomato

多樣生機出現 **Fauna the farm attracted**

鵲鴝、蝙蝠、蛤蟆、白飛蛾、蚯蚓、蝴蝶、蜜蜂、菜蟲及還有更多美妙的生命物種，基於我們有限的生物知識，很遺憾我們無法確定辨別。

Magpie Robin, bats, toads, white moth, earthworms, butterflies, bees, cabbageworm and many more wonderful creatures we unfortunately cannot honour here, as due to our limited biology knowledge we were unable to identify them.



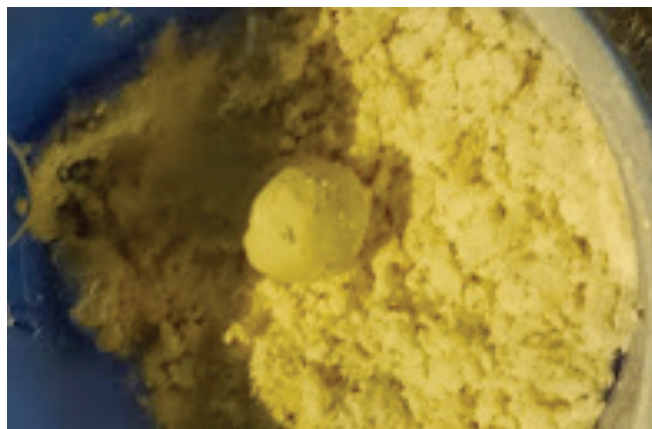




轉廢為糧 **Turning waste into food**

100公升（廚餘、木糠、乾草枯枝葉、液肥，豆渣咖啡渣）

100-litre compost bins (using multiple layers of kitchen waste, sawdust, dead shrubs, dry leaves, liquid fertiliser, soybean residues, ground coffee residues and diluted urea)



把堆肥埋在螺旋花園及鎖匙孔花園

Compostable materials were buried
under the spiral and keyhole gardens



清場前的一天晚上，我們決定把所有植物分享給前來的人，防止植物被拋棄在堆填區當中。於是很多人把一盆盆作物帶走（甚至雜草!），把訊息傳開去延續運動。

The night before the clearance, we decided to share all the plants with visitors to prevent them from going to landfill. Many people took away pots of plants (even weeds!) and continued to grow them all over Hong Kong, thereby spreading the message and carrying the movement forward.



第二階段 PHASE TWO

添美道 / 夏慤道

Tim Mei Avenue / Harcourt Road

2014年12月24日 – 2015年6月24日

24 Dec 2014 – 24 June 2015

警方清場後的農地.....

The result of the farmland after the police clearance...



政府把耕地恢復之前單一種植的作物

The government resumed the farmland and repopulated it with a monoculture of the original plant.



警方清場後,市民再次回去立法會外圍,我們帶著更多種子和愛回去,在添美道立法會圍口對開新建成的橋下重新種植。

With the resettling of people on the Admiralty pavement outside of LegCo and following the police clearance of Occupy, we returned to the site, armed with yet more seedlings of love. New growth began on Tim Mei Avenue, opposite the LegCo sliding doors under the newly-constructed bridge.





回到夏慤道（從前耕種之地外圍）

New area back on Harcourt Road (outside original farming area)



上至下, 左至右: 新雨傘花園, 捐贈的塑膠盤, 荷蘭豆, 耕種貼士, 培苗

Top to bottom, left to right:
New Umbrella Garden, donated plastic pots, peas, farming tips, seedlings



上至下, 左至右: 育苗區, M.G. 做的大木櫃, 回收不要的酒箱改變用途為種植盆, 粟米

Top to bottom, left to right: seedlings area, M.G.'s handmade shelf, reclaimed wine boxes repurposed as planters, corn

儘管沒有農田，我們仍繼續努力做堆肥，減少垃圾到堆填區。

Despite the lack of farmland, we continued positive nutrient recycling through composting and the prevention of such refuse from reaching landfill.



我們逐漸擴展耕種的範圍繼續耕種,直至政改被否決 (18/06/15), 地政總署清理現場。

We gradually extended our space and expanded our selection until the Lands Department cleared the site after the veto of the political reform proposal (18/06/15).



在第二階段繼續收成、這次有有機番茄、薯仔、秋葵和香草。

把一些農作物帶回家煮熟，再帶回添美新村與人分享。

During Phase Two, there continued to be yields, this time seasonal and organic tomatoes, potatoes, okra and herbs.

Some produce was cooked and brought back to Tim Mei Village to share with people.



蔬菜：

粟米、蕃茄、薯仔、秋葵、南瓜、豆角、
苦瓜、洛神花

香草：

九層塔，到手香

花草：

太陽花



Crops planted:

Corn, tomato, potato, okra, squash,
beans, bitter melon, roselle

Herbs:

Basil, sage, Cuban oregano

Flowers:

Sunflower



儘管村民和市民未必有耕種的知識,他們都樂於照顧並愛護農作物,為這地方帶來平靜與和諧。我們深信如果這份信念和努力可以在香港越多實踐,便越多帶給香港人益處。

Even though the villagers and passers-by may not have knowledge about farming, they helped tend to the plants and appreciated the green oasis, thereby bringing a certain sense of peacefulness and harmony to the scene. We are convinced if this effort was multiplied over Hong Kong, it would have exponential benefits for the people of Hong Kong.





地政總署採取行動驅逐在金鐘的所有植物、人和物件。爭取農業發展的權利仍然繼續.....我們的植物免除被掉進堆填區的命運，現在繼續在JCCAC天台茁壯成長。

The Lands Department took enforcement action to clear all plants, persons and personal property out of Admiralty. The struggle for agriculture and the right to influence development in our city continues... Our plants were rescued from their certain landfill fate and now thrive at the rooftop of JCCAC...



永續社區農業的好處

Benefits of sustainable community agriculture

個人 **Personal**

- 1) 我能吃得更健康安全美味
More healthy, safe and delicious food
- 2) 我能收集廚餘做堆肥
Platform to collect kitchen waste and use the resulting compost
- 3) 我可以參與認識耕種
I become a food producer and understand farming
- 4) 生活有更多選擇
More choices in life

食物 **Food**

- 1) 最短里路
Low carbon footprint
- 2) 最新鮮安全、味道好
Fresh, safe, organic, non-GMO and good-tasting
- 3) 品種多
Variety (able to grow heirloom/rare vegetable and fruit varieties)

消費 **Consumption**

- 1) 明白食物生產過程
Food origin and traceability increases understanding and respect for farming
- 2) 對食物更懂珍惜
Engaging in farming will likely result in greater appreciation for food and reduction in food waste

生產 **Production**

- 1) 成本極低！模仿大自然循環生產方式：運用泥土/種子/廚餘/枯枝葉/堆肥/昆蟲/陽光/水/空氣
Costs are extremely low! By mimicking nature's cycle of production (the use of soil/seed/organic waste/leaf litter/compost/insects/light/water/air) you let nature take its course and do the work for you
- 2) 零開發零丟棄的資源循環方法
Zero waste through decomposition of organic waste to form compost for farm use
- 3) 取替常規（化肥農藥）耕種
Replaces need for conventional and highly harmful artificial fertilisers and pesticides

社會/生態 Social/environmental

- 1) 保護土地，改善土壤
Protecting land and improving soil
- 2) 消化垃圾淨食污染
Reduction in waste ending up on landfill
- 3) 增強本地糧食自給力
Enhanced local food self-sufficiency
- 4) 連結社區
Community involvement/happiness and awareness-raising
- 5) 增加生物多樣性
Increased biodiversity
- 6) 減少因食物安全問題的醫療開支
Reduced medical expenditure on food safety issues



向政府的訴求 **Our Demands to the Government**

- 1) 要求政府原址保留金鐘耕地，作為政府檢討農業政策的一塊參考地
Allocate urban sites for sustainable community agriculture projects, such as the Admiralty demonstration farm



- 2) 政府有責任 The government has the responsibility to:

- 鼓勵永續社區農業/生態農業/都市農業
encourage sustainable community agriculture, organic agriculture, and ecological urban agriculture
- 收回荒廢農地全面復耕
make available all idle agricultural land in a comprehensive manner and put it to good use by agro-ecological/organic farming practices
- 設定本地農業生產指標
ensure a minimum percentage of vegetables and fruits consumed can be met by local production
- 轉轉廢為糧：積極廚餘回收計劃
turn waste into food through positive recycling programmes
- 肩負市民的健康
protect public health





囤地波又一新搞作公然違反行政程序 偷步招標
東北土地*官商勾結瞞騙市民

Head of Works Bureau, Paul Chan, who is well-known for his land-hoarding behaviour, openly eschews administrative procedures by jumping the gun and tendering the land in the North East New Territories (NENT)* in collusion with property developers to deceive the public

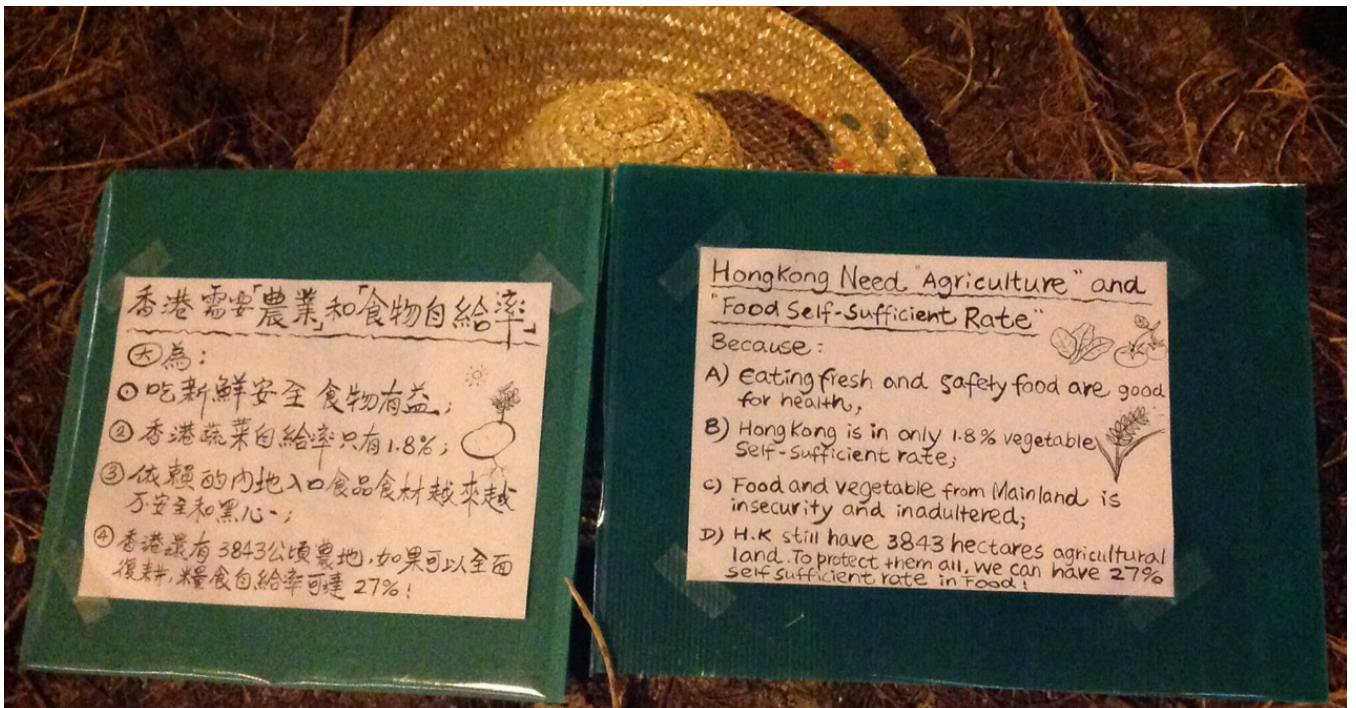
www.goo.gl/2R73bb



守護東北 Protect NENT



立法規定, 農地農用
No land, no farming
Protect our farmland



香港需要本地農業和食物自給率
Hong Kong needs local agriculture and a food self-sufficiency goal



新界東北發展計劃
不為舒緩房屋要求
只為官商利益輸送
撤回東北發展非常爛方案

North East New Territories Plan not for the sake of
solving the housing problem, but a money-driven
government-property developer collusion
Withdraw the crap NENT Plan

第三階段 PHASE THREE
2014年12月23日 – 現在
23 December 2014 – Present Day



都市農業 - 一種在現有僵化法治體制下甚難被包容的田園生活模式？

我們設置在金鐘的農地經歷第一及第二階段種植後因當局認定為非法佔據而被移走。我們不其然地反思：為甚麼把一項能造福大眾的舉動與一套所謂非法佔據條例扯上關係？耕種土地本身是一種理性示威的表現，在意義及實際用途上遠超乎所謂的非非法佔據。金鐘農地作為一個實踐例子，顯示出農業在每一個社會或甚至在石屎森林中都有其理所當然的位置，而非摒棄農業及農地；金鐘農地為我們提供新鮮健康的蔬菜和使生態更多元化；還盡量避免有機廢物流入堆填區中；農地更讓途人眼前一亮帶來歡欣，並意會到小規模都市農業亦能增加本地蔬菜自給率，提供一個解決方案而無須必然依靠質素有問題的內地進口食物。

上述種種因素促使我們進一步去問：誰來決定公共土地的用途？市民有決定的權利嗎？為甚麼市民主動去活化一片因警方清場行動而被摧毀已沒有生機的土地是觸犯法例？為甚麼市民把植物安置在一段寬闊行人路的一旁也是觸犯條例？兩個耕種地雖位處於公眾地方但從未防礙任何人的活動。為什麼把非法佔據條例硬生生套用在理性示威、教育和美化公眾空間的活動行為上？

Urban farming – an illegal idyll?

Our Admiralty farms throughout Phases One and Phase Two were deemed illegal, and were ultimately removed on the basis of unlawful occupation. This got us thinking: why deal with an act of public enrichment with illegal occupation laws? Our farms, both on and off the soil, were so much more than an illegal occupation. The farms were a form of public demonstration. They were living examples and living proof that agriculture, rather than being banished from Hong Kong, can and should have a rightful place in every society, and can work even amidst our glass and steel towers of commerce. The farms gave us fresh and healthy vegetables. The farms attracted biodiversity. The farms prevented organic waste from going to landfill. The farms brought joy to passers-by and opened their eyes to the fact that urban, small-scale agriculture can be a solution to raise our vegetable self-sufficiency rate, and that we need not rely so much on food of questionable quality from China.

It further made us ask ourselves: who decides what our public land is used for? Does the public have a say? Why is it illegal if citizens revitalise a dead piece of land, the plants of which were killed as a result of police actions? Why is it illegal if citizens put pots of plants on a small part of a wide section of pavement? Both farms were on public land, but never got in the way of anyone or obstructed movement. Why deal with attempts to demonstrate, educate and beautify public space with laws relating to illegal occupation?

邁向立法之路

以上發人深省的問題很值得大家再深入討論,2015年2月9日我們已提交了一份初步的建議書嘗試與政府展開對話,我們經由不同渠道與多個政府部門接觸,提出把添馬公園一部分綠化地帶及政府總部外圍轉為都市農業,令市民有種植及享用新鮮健康蔬果的可行性。(請看我們過往與政府各部門接觸的紀錄《一個紀錄:金鐘都市耕種計劃申請》www.goo.gl/YWM5e4) 都市農業是一個世界性趨勢,不少地方的政府支持並立法耕種的權利,至於我們政府的回覆卻是「沒有這樣的計劃」,可是沒有計劃並不表示未來不能夠有這計劃及作為否決我們計劃書的理由。

現在我們會把這項討論全面公開化:民主耕地正在積極草擬一份詳細計劃書並會提交給各相關政府部門。

如有任何意見,歡迎電郵給我們: farmsfordemocracy@gmail.com

或在以下的面書連結留意民主耕地的最新消息: www.facebook.com/FarmsforDemocracy

The road to legalisation

The above thought-provoking questions merit deeper public discussion. It is with this intention that we approached the government with a pre-proposal on 9 February 2015 to test the waters. Multiple government departments were contacted via various channels with regard to our pre-proposal to turn a part of the existing urban green areas in Tamar Park and outside the Central Government Offices and Legco into urban farms for the enjoyment and cultivation of healthy food by citizens (a comprehensive record of our dealings with the government can be downloaded in "A record of our pursuit of an Urban Agri-Park in Admiralty" at: www.goo.gl/YWM5e4). Indeed, urban farming is a worldwide trend, with many city governments around the world supporting and legalising the right to farm. The government replied to us that there is "no such plan". As "no plan" is not a reason to reject our proposal and does not mean we cannot have a plan in the future, we are now taking the discussion public: we are preparing a detailed proposal for the government, which we will be formally submitting to the relevant government departments.

Travel the road to legalisation of urban farming with us: join the discussion, share your views, and become a supporter.

If you have any suggestions, comments or feedback, please feel free to contact us at: farmsfordemocracy@gmail.com

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警方的行動再次踐踏着植物
Police actions yet again damage the plants



我們繼續抗爭和種植
Our symbolic protest and planting continues

民主耕地

民主耕地在2014年香港雨傘運動期間於金鐘心臟地帶的一片路邊草坪上誕生。這股城市農耕運動的目標是向政府農業政策施加壓力，並開拓及推動香港城市耕種的潛力；民主耕地希望藉著在公眾場地上進行耕種的簡單行為來鼓勵一般大眾成為小規模的窗台、騎樓及天台農夫。當大家對食物有了一份更深切的瞭解及珍惜後，食物從此不會單單是超市貨架上的商品。每一種食物背後都有其獨特的故事，如果我們知道得更多，食物便不只能夠果腹，更可滋養我們心靈與思考。

種種農業和土地開發問題例如備受爭議的廣深高鐵建設計劃(2010年)、新界東北發展計劃(2014年)以及日益猖獗的地產霸權；充份表明了我們需要真正的民主才能令我們對城市如何發展擁有實際的討論。

FARMS FOR DEMOCRACY

Born in 2014 during Hong Kong's Umbrella Movement on a piece of roadside greenery in the heart of Admiralty, Farms for Democracy is an urban farming movement exploring and pushing the potential of urban farming in Hong Kong through influencing government policy with regard to agriculture. Via the simple act of gardening in public spaces, Farms for Democracy hopes to inspire families and households to become part-time, small-scale urban windowsill, balcony and rooftop farmers—because once you develop an understanding and appreciation for it, food can be so much more than just something you pick off a supermarket shelf. Every food product comes with a story, and the more stories we are able to tell with our food, the more we will fill not only our bellies, but also our hearts and minds.

Recent agricultural and land development issues, such as the controversial Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong High-Speed Railway construction (2010) and development in the Northeastern New Territories (2014), as well as the rampant monopolisation of land by property developers, demonstrate that we need genuine democracy to have real discussions on how to develop our city.

