

**For discussion on
28 April 2020**

Legislative Council Panel on Development

Progress Report on Heritage Conservation Initiatives

Purpose

This paper updates Members on the progress of the heritage conservation initiatives since our last report to the Panel in January 2019. The paper also seeks the Panel’s endorsement on the funding application for the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Preservation Corridor at Kai Tak.

Heritage Conservation Policy

Policy statement

2. As promulgated in 2007, the Government seeks “to protect, conserve and revitalise as appropriate historical and heritage sites and buildings through relevant and sustainable approaches for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. In implementing this policy, due regard should be given to development needs in the public interest, respect for private property rights, budgetary considerations, cross-sector collaboration and active engagement of stakeholders and the general public.”

Statutory monument declaration system

3. In accordance with section 3 of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53) (the “Ordinance”), the Antiquities Authority (i.e. the Secretary for Development) may, after consultation with the Antiquities Advisory Board (“AAB”) and with the approval of the Chief Executive, by notice in the Gazette, declare any place, building, site or structure, which the Authority considers to be of public interest by reason of its historical,

archaeological or palaeontological significance, to be a monument. Monuments are subject to statutory protection provided under the Ordinance. Pursuant to section 6 of the Ordinance, the protection includes prohibition of any excavation, carrying on building or other works on the monument, and any action to demolish, remove, obstruct, deface or interfere with the monument unless a permit is granted by the Antiquities Authority.

Administrative grading system

4. AAB, having regard to the assessments of the heritage value of individual historic buildings by an independent Historic Buildings Assessment Panel and the views and additional information received from members of the public and the owners of the buildings concerned during public consultation, has accorded Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3 (or Nil Grade) status¹ to individual historic buildings. Since 2005, the following six criteria have been adopted to assess the heritage value of historic buildings: historical interest, architectural merit, group value, social value and local interest, authenticity, and rarity. The grading system is administrative in nature, providing an objective basis for determining the heritage value, and hence the preservation need, of historic buildings in Hong Kong.

Internal monitoring mechanism

5. The Government has established an internal mechanism to monitor any plan to demolish or alter declared monuments, proposed monuments, graded buildings or buildings proposed to be graded. Under the mechanism, the Buildings Department, Lands Department and Planning Department (“PlanD”) will notify the Commissioner for Heritage’s Office (“CHO”) and the Antiquities and Monuments Office (“AMO”) of possible threat which may affect privately-owned sites of archaeological interests, monuments and historic buildings that have been

¹ Under the grading system,
– Grade 1 status refers to buildings of outstanding merit, which every effort should be made to preserve if possible;
– Grade 2 status refers to buildings of special merit; efforts should be made to selectively preserve;
and
– Grade 3 status refers to buildings of some merit; preservation in some form would be desirable and alternative means could be considered if preservation is not practicable.

brought to the departments' attention through applications and enquiries received and in the normal course of duty such as regular inspections.

6. The monitoring mechanism enables CHO and AMO to take timely follow-up actions with the private owners concerned, e.g. approaching them to explore conservation options. On the premise of respecting private property rights, we will offer appropriate economic incentives to encourage private owners to conserve their historic buildings. In implementing this policy, we aim to strike a balance between preservation of historic buildings and respect for private property rights. Depending on individual circumstances, the economic incentives offered will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Built Heritage Conservation Fund

7. In 2016, the Government established the Built Heritage Conservation Fund ("BHCF") to provide subsidies for public education, community involvement and publicity activities, and academic research. BHCF also covers certain existing government initiatives and activities on built heritage conservation including the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (the "Revitalisation Scheme") and the Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme on Built Heritage ("FAS"). Details of the two schemes are set out in the ensuing paragraphs. The Advisory Committee on Built Heritage Conservation ("ACBHC") advises the Government on the operation of BHCF.

Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme

8. Launched in 2008, the Revitalisation Scheme aims to preserve government-owned historic buildings and put them into good and innovative use, to transform historic buildings into unique cultural landmarks, to promote active public participation in the conservation of historic buildings, and to create job opportunities, in particular at the district level.

9. Under the Revitalisation Scheme, non-profit-making organisations are invited to submit proposals to revitalise selected government-owned historic buildings in the form of social enterprises.

ACBHC is responsible for assessing the applications in accordance with a marking scheme consisting of five assessment criteria, namely:

- (a) reflection of historical value and significance;
- (b) technical aspects;
- (c) social value and social enterprise operation;
- (d) financial viability; and
- (e) management capability and other considerations.

10. Where justified, we will provide financial support to the projects, including:

- (a) one-off grant to cover the costs of major renovation to the buildings, in part or in full;
- (b) nominal rental for the buildings; and
- (c) one-off grant to meet the starting costs and operating deficits (if any) of the social enterprises for a maximum of the first two years of operation at a ceiling of \$5 million, on the prerequisite that the proposals are projected to become self-sustainable after this initial period.

Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme on Built Heritage

11. In support of the conservation of privately-owned graded historic buildings, the Government has launched FAS since 2008 to provide subsidies to private owners of graded historic buildings to carry out maintenance works. Starting from November 2016, the ceiling of the grant for each successful application has been increased from \$1 million to \$2 million and the scope has been expanded to cover the government-owned declared monuments and graded historic buildings leased to non-profit-making organisations.

Heritage Impact Assessment

12. To ensure a balance between the need for development and heritage conservation, project proponents and works departments for all

new capital works projects are required to consider whether their projects will affect sites or buildings of historic or archaeological significance (collectively known as “heritage sites”). If so, Heritage Impact Assessment (“HIA”) will be required, and mitigation measures should be devised.

Preservation of historic remains discovered at works sites

13. The Ordinance regulates the discovery and excavation of antiquities. The purpose of the Ordinance is to establish control over archaeological discoveries and to ensure that items of particular historical interest are preserved for the enjoyment of the community. It seeks to maintain a balance between heritage conservation and development to ensure that future generations, while enjoying an improved environment brought about by new developments, are able to appreciate worthy monuments of the past.

Progress Made on Heritage Conservation Initiatives

Declaration of monuments

14. With the support of AAB and the approval of the Chief Executive, the rock carving at Cape Collinson in Eastern District, Yuk Hui Temple in Wan Chai, and Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall in Sheung Shui were declared as monuments under the Ordinance by notice in the Gazette on 25 October 2019. At present, there are 123 declared monuments in Hong Kong.

Grading exercise for historic buildings

15. Since 2009, AAB has been reviewing the grading of 1 444 historic buildings selected from some 8 800 buildings built mainly before 1950, which were covered in a territory-wide survey conducted by AMO from 1996 to 2000. Apart from these 1 444 buildings, around 310 suggestions for grading some other items have been received from the public. AAB has adopted a step-by-step approach, focusing first on the 1 444 buildings. As at the last AAB meeting in December 2019, 1 347 out of 1 444 buildings have completed the grading process. AAB will

proceed to examine new items alongside the remaining 97 items from the list of 1 444 buildings.

16. As at the last AAB meeting in December 2019, AAB has finalised the grading of 1 536 items as set out below:

- (a) 186 items with Grade 1 status;
- (b) 384 items with Grade 2 status;
- (c) 566 items with Grade 3 status;
- (d) 328 items with no grading;
- (e) 46 items with no further processing due to their declaration as monuments; and
- (f) 26 items with no further processing due to their demolition or substantial alteration.

17. The number of remaining buildings on the list of 1 444 buildings and the new items pending grading finalisation or assessment is around 220.

Preparatory Work for the Assessment of Post-1950 Buildings

18. As per AAB's advice, a task force² was set up under AMO in 2019 to carry out preparatory work for the assessment of post-1950 buildings. The team has been compiling information on and studying the types and numbers of post-1950 buildings in Hong Kong and making reference to the practices in the Mainland and overseas with a view to formulating a set of assessment criteria and strategy suitable for Hong Kong to carry out the grading assessment. The work progress and preliminary research findings were reported to AAB in September 2019.

19. Specifically, the age threshold eligible for assessment adopted by the Mainland, overseas countries and cities, as well as international

² The task force comprises seven curators and one architect.

organisations for post-1950 buildings varies, which ranges from 30 years old to 50 years old. According to government record, the number of buildings built between 1950 and 1979 in Hong Kong is about 15 500, while the types of buildings include “residential/composite buildings”, “government buildings”, “industrial buildings”, “office/commercial buildings” and “public housing”, with most of the “residential/composite buildings” located in the urban areas such as mega private housing estates which have complex and fragmented ownership.

20. With further research to be carried out by the task force, AAB plans to hold a brainstorming session in 2020 to explore the way forward for conducting grading assessment for post-1950 buildings.

Built Heritage Conservation Fund

21. Two funding schemes for carrying out public engagement activities and thematic research on built heritage conservation were launched under BHCF in 2017. Applications were invited from five professional institutes³ that are closely involved in built heritage conservation and eight degree-awarding academic institutes. The grant ceiling for each successful application is \$2 million. With the assessment by ACBHC, nine applications including three public engagement projects and six thematic researches were approved with a total grant of \$17.32 million. Application results were announced in April 2018 (https://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/f_scheme/f_scheme_PEP.htm) and the successful applicants were required to complete the projects within 24 months.

22. A series of public engagement activities were rolled out in 2018 and 2019, including an exhibition, thematic lectures, guided tours to historic buildings and workshops. As of 31 December 2019, these activities have attracted more than 15 000 participants. As for the thematic researches, the six research teams are currently conducting field survey and oral history study with a view to completing the draft research reports in the first half of 2020.

³ The five professional institutes are: Hong Kong Institute of Architects, Hong Kong Institute of Architectural Conservationists, Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, Hong Kong Institute of Planners, and Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors.

Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme

23. So far, six batches of 22 government-owned historic buildings have been included in the Revitalisation Scheme. The progress of the various projects is summarised at Annex A.

“Conserving Central”

24. In 2009, the Government announced the “Conserving Central” initiative, which comprises eight innovative projects to preserve many of the important cultural, historical and architectural features in Central while adding new life and vibrancy to the area. The implementation progress of the projects is set out at Annex B.

Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme on Built Heritage

25. Since the introduction of FAS in 2008, we have approved 74 applications as at end January 2020, involving a total grant of \$89.81 million. Details are set out at Annex C.

Heritage Impact Assessment

26. As at end January 2020, 4 290 new capital works projects of different scales have gone through the HIA mechanism. Among these works projects, AMO has required 60 projects to carry out full HIA to assess their impacts on sites and buildings of historical and archaeological significance.

Privately-owned historic buildings

27. We have agreed with the owners of the Maryknoll House (a Grade 1 historic building) and the Shaw Studio Compound (the Compound accorded with a Grade 1 status, with 18 buildings therein accorded with Grade 1, 2 or 3 status and the remaining five accorded with Nil Grade) on their preservation-cum-development proposals to preserve and adaptively re-use some of the graded historic buildings, in full or in part. The Town Planning Board (“TPB”) approved the relevant planning applications in January and March 2019 respectively. PlanD is working on the

amendments to the relevant Outline Zoning Plan in relation to the Maryknoll House.

28. Besides, we have also been liaising with the owner of Nam Koo Terrace (a Grade 1 historic building) on its preservation-cum-development proposal to redevelop Nam Koo Terrace and adjoining sites into a comprehensive development area, in which Nam Koo Terrace will be preserved *in-situ* and converted into a wedding ceremony venue to be operated on a non-profit-making basis. It will also be open for public appreciation in reasonable hours. TPB approved the relevant planning application in December 2019. PlanD is working on the amendments to the relevant Outline Zoning Plan in relation to Nam Koo Terrace.

Facilitating adaptive re-use of historic buildings

29. To facilitate the adaptive re-use of historic buildings under the building regulations, we have been updating the “Practice Guidebook for Adaptive Re-use and Alteration and Addition Works to Heritage Building 2012” (the “Practice Guidebook”) by phases since 2016. The updating exercise will incorporate the experience in carrying out alteration and addition works to historic buildings in the past few years, such as those arising from the projects under the Revitalisation Scheme. The first, second and third phase updates of the Practice Guidebook were promulgated in July 2016, December 2017 and January 2019 respectively with a view to providing clearer and more concrete references to built heritage practitioners and private owners of historic buildings. The fourth phase update is expected to be completed in 2020.

Publicity and public education

30. Since the last progress report, we have organised various publicity and public education activities targeting different sectors of the community. Details are set out in **Annex D**.

Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Preservation Corridor at Kai Tak

31. In 2008, the remnants of the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge (“LTSB”) were first identified during an archaeological investigation under the Kai

Tak Development. After public consultation and further study, *in-situ* preservation of LTSB was recommended to preserve its heritage value for public enjoyment and promote public awareness on heritage conservation. Detailed design of the LTSB Preservation Corridor at Kai Tak has been substantially completed. Details of the project are at **Annex E**.

Advice Sought

32. Members are invited to note the latest position of the various heritage conservation initiatives. Subject to the Panel's endorsement on the funding application for the LTSB Preservation Corridor at Kai Tak, we plan to seek support and funding approval from the Public Works Subcommittee and the Finance Committee within the 2019-20 legislative session.

Development Bureau
April 2020

**Projects under the Revitalising Historic Buildings
Through Partnership Scheme (the “Revitalisation Scheme”)**

Batch I

There are five projects under Batch I of the Revitalisation Scheme. Their latest position is as follows:

- (a) **Former North Kowloon Magistracy** – it has been revitalised into the Savannah College of Art and Design (“SCAD”) Hong Kong Campus for the provision of non-local higher education courses in art and design. SCAD Hong Kong commenced operation in September 2010. The project received an Honourable Mention in the 2011 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (“UNESCO”) Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation (“UNESCO Awards”). By the end of January 2020, over 428 000 visitors have participated in the free public guided tours, exhibitions and open days arranged by the College;
- (b) **Old Tai O Police Station** – revitalised and adaptively re-used as the Tai O Heritage Hotel, it started operation in February 2012. The project received an Award of Merit in the 2013 UNESCO Awards. By the end of January 2020, over 1 442 000 visitors have visited the hotel;
- (c) **Lui Seng Chun** – it has been revitalised into a Chinese medicine and healthcare centre named “Hong Kong Baptist University School of Chinese Medicine – Lui Seng Chun”. The centre commenced operation in April 2012. By the end of January 2020, over 449 100 visitors have visited the revitalised building;
- (d) **Mei Ho House** – it has been revitalised into the YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel, comprising 129 guest rooms, a cafeteria

and a museum on public housing development in Hong Kong. The hostel started operation in December 2013. The project received an Honourable Mention in the 2015 UNESCO Awards. By the end of January 2020, over 1 386 600 visitors have visited the hostel; and

- (e) **Former Lai Chi Kok Hospital** – this cluster of historic buildings has been revitalised into the Jao Tsung-I Academy, a centre for promoting Chinese culture. Full operation of the Academy commenced in June 2014. By the end of January 2020, over 1 424 700 visitors have visited the place.

Batch II

2. There are three projects under Batch II of the Revitalisation Scheme. Their latest position is as follows:

- (a) **Old Tai Po Police Station** – it has been revitalised into the “Green Hub” for sustainable living. Educational programmes and training camps are provided under the project to develop, teach and promote affordable strategies for ecologically responsible and low carbon living. Operation commenced in August 2015. The project received an Honourable Mention in the 2016 UNESCO Awards. By the end of January 2020, over 246 900 visitors have visited the place;
- (b) **Stone Houses** – the site has been revitalised into the Stone Houses Family Garden, a themed cafeteria-cum-visitor information centre. The project commenced operation in October 2015. By the end of January 2020, over 697 400 visitors have visited the place; and
- (c) **Blue House Cluster** – it has been revitalised into the Viva Blue House, a multi-functional complex providing residential accommodation and various kinds of services to the local community. Grand opening of the project was held in September 2017. The project won the Award of Excellence in

the 2017 UNESCO Awards. It is the first time a built heritage conservation project in Hong Kong has received this top honour. By the end of January 2020, over 167 500 visitors have visited the cluster.

Batch III

3. There are three projects under Batch III of the Revitalisation Scheme. Their latest position is as follows:

- (a) **Bridges Street Market** – it has been revitalised into the Hong Kong News-Expo. Operation commenced in December 2018. By the end of January 2020, over 53 500 visitors have visited the place;
- (b) **Former Fanling Magistracy** – it has been revitalised into the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Leadership Institute, providing training programmes on leadership skills. The project commenced operation in December 2018. By the end of January 2020, over 105 900 visitors have visited the Institute; and
- (c) **Haw Par Mansion** – it has been revitalised and adaptively re-used as the Haw Par Music, a music school providing training on Chinese and Western music and promoting the exchange of Chinese and Western music culture. The project commenced operation in December 2018. By the end of January 2020, over 41 100 visitors have visited the place.

Batch IV

4. There are three projects under Batch IV of the Revitalisation Scheme:

- (a) **No. 12 School Street** will be revitalised into the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Heritage Centre;

- (b) **Old Dairy Farm Senior Staff Quarters** will be revitalised into The Pokfulam Farm; and
- (c) **Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre** will be revitalised into the Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre Eco-Learn Institute.

5. Funding for the above three projects were approved by the Finance Committee (“FC”) in June 2018. Renovation works of these three projects are now in progress and they are expected to start operating from end 2020 to first half of 2021.

Batch V

6. There are four projects under Batch V of the Revitalisation Scheme:

- (a) **Roberts Block, Old Victoria Barracks** will be revitalised into the Roberts Block Open HeArts Centre;
- (b) **Luen Wo Market** will be revitalised into the Luen Wo Market – House of Rural and Urban Living;
- (c) **Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station** will be revitalised into the Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station – Hong Kong Guide Dogs Academy; and
- (d) **Watervale House, Former Gordon Hard Camp** will be revitalised into the Tuen Mun Soul Oasis.

7. Preparatory works including detailed design of the projects are currently under way. We will seek funding approval from FC in due course.

Batch VI

8. There are four historic buildings (i.e. **Tai Tam Tuk Raw Water Pumping Station Staff Quarters Compound, Homi Villa, King Yin Lei** and **Fong Yuen Study Hall**) under Batch VI of the Revitalisation Scheme. This new batch was launched on 3 December 2019. The deadline for applications is 3 April 2020 and the results are expected to be announced in the first half of 2021.

Progress of “Conserving Central” Projects

Central Police Station (“CPS”) Compound

The Government in partnership with The Hong Kong Jockey Club (“HKJC”) are taking forward the CPS Compound revitalisation project, which includes construction works for new buildings, conservation works for historic buildings, infrastructure works within the Compound, and road improvement works in the vicinity of the site. The revitalised CPS Compound operates as Tai Kwun – Centre for Heritage and Arts.

2. Tai Kwun has been opened by phases to the public since May 2018. The revitalisation works of all buildings, except Block 4 (Married Inspectors’ Quarters), have been completed. In its first year of operation, Tai Kwun attracted more than 3.4 million visitors and staged more than 750 local and international-level art exhibitions and public programmes. In October 2019, Tai Kwun received the Award of Excellence in the 2019 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (“UNESCO”) Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation, which is the awards’ highest honour. The international jury of conservation experts commended that the technical quality of the restoration works of Tai Kwun are “standard-setting on an international level, ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the historic fabric”. It also recognised that “the innovative architectural solutions and diverse and creative programming of Tai Kwun enlivens the historic space”.

3. As for the partially collapsed Block 4, based on the recovery plan supported by the Antiquities Advisory Board (“AAB”) in September 2018, HKJC had a rigorous review on the structural issues, including the commissioning of overseas masonry specialists and timber structure experts to conduct detailed inspections of the building. It was found that the building’s brickworks and timber structures were in a worse shape than originally envisaged. In view of this, the recovery plan has been updated to include a series of structural strengthening measures which are necessary for ensuring the safety of workers, staff and the public when recovery

works are carried out on Block 4, and when the building is open for public use in future. HKJC briefed AAB again in December 2019 to give an update on the progress of Block 4. AAB members appreciated HKJC's efforts and agreed to the updated recovery plan for Block 4. Members also agreed with HKJC that public safety was the primary concern.

Former Police Married Quarters on Hollywood Road

4. Taken forward by the Musketeers Education and Culture Charitable Foundation Limited, its strategic partners and the Government, the Former Police Married Quarters on Hollywood Road has been revitalised into a creative industries landmark, the "PMQ". Since its commissioning in April 2014, PMQ has organised a series of events, including the recent "YES! KIDS CAN Summer Camp!", "Old Town Walkabout" and "Coffee Agenda". According to a survey conducted by PMQ, the number of visitors since its opening till the end of January 2020 was over 18.11 million.

Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui ("HKSKH")'s Central Compound

5. Under HKSKH's latest preservation-cum-development proposal for its Central site, all four historic buildings¹ will be preserved *in-situ* and a non-profit-making private hospital will be developed in the remaining areas. This hospital will offer an alternative to the medical services provided by the public hospitals. HKSKH has been exchanging views with the Central and Western District Council ("C&WDC") on the proposal since 2013. HKSKH also consulted AAB on the project in June 2018 out of its own initiative. AAB generally supported HKSKH to develop a non-profit-making private hospital at the Central site. Individual members offered comments on the design of the hospital and the conservation proposal of the four historic buildings.

¹ There are four historic buildings within the Central site, namely, the Bishop's House (Grade 1), St. Paul's Church (Grade 1), the Church Guest House (also known as Martin House; Grade 1), and the Old Sheng Kung Hui Kei Yan Primary School (originally the south wing of St. Paul's College; Grade 2).

6. The Town Planning Board (“TPB”) decided on the proposed amendments to the draft Central District Outline Zoning Plan in December 2019 which included an imposition of building height restriction at the Central site. The proposed amendments will change the development parameters of the site and HKSKH will review its development plan having regard to TPB’s decision. According to the statutory plan-making process, TPB will invite the public to submit further representations on the latest proposed amendments.

Former French Mission Building (“FMB”)

7. The Court of Final Appeal was relocated from FMB to the old Supreme Court building at 8 Jackson Road, Central in September 2015. The Department of Justice (“DoJ”) has taken over FMB and would provide space in FMB for use by legal services and dispute resolution institutions, after carrying out the necessary renovation works. This is in line with government policy as set out in the 2013 to 2018 Policy Addresses as well as the 2014 Budget Speech to facilitate suitable international legal organisations as well as local law-related organisations (“LROs”) to set up or develop services in Hong Kong. It would also enable FMB and the former Central Government Offices to form a “legal hub”, which is commensurate with the status and historical background of FMB as a declared monument. DoJ briefed C&WDC on the details of the works in March 2016. The renovation works commenced in January 2018 for completion in mid-2020.

Central Market

8. Construction works for the revitalisation of the Central Market are in progress and will be completed by phases. Phase 1 works are envisaged to be completed in the third quarter of 2020 and the project will commence to operate in 2021; while the construction works for the entire project will be completed in 2021-22. The Urban Renewal Authority has established the operation goals and mode of operation according to the guidelines set up via the previous public engagement process. Briefing sessions and workshops have also been conducted to gauge views from

practitioners. The tendering for the operator will be conducted in the first quarter of 2020.

Former Central Government Offices (“CGO”)

9. Following public consultation, the Government announced in December 2012 its plan to:

- (a) re-use the CGO West Wing, in addition to the Main and East Wings, as offices for DoJ which will allow relocation of all of DoJ’s divisions to the former CGO; and
- (b) provide space in the West Wing to LROs to enable them to develop their services as well as to create a favourable environment to attract more international legal and dispute resolution institutions to be set up in Hong Kong.

10. Renovation works for the Main and East Wings were completed in early 2015 and some offices of DoJ have been relocated in the third quarter of the same year. As regards the works for the West Wing, AAB discussed and endorsed the Heritage Impact Assessment report in respect of the project at its meeting in March 2015. DoJ consulted C&WDC in May 2015 and members had no in-principle objection. The renovation works of West Wing commenced in October 2016 and were substantially completed in May 2019. Relocation of DoJ offices by phase started in October 2019, whereas LROs are expected to move in from mid-2020 onwards after completion of their internal fitting-out works.

Murray Building

11. The project of converting the Murray Building into a hotel has been completed. The hotel commenced operation in December 2017.

Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme on Built Heritage

A. Approved applications (total: 74 as at end January 2020)

(a) Maintenance works for the following 59 approved applications, at a total cost of \$69.63 million, have been completed:

1. Lo Pan Temple, Kennedy Town (Grade 1);
2. Conference Hall and Pilgrim's Hall of the Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre, Tao Fung Shan Road, Sha Tin (Grade 2);
3. Main Building of Helena May, Garden Road, Central (the exterior of the building is Declared Monument and the interior of the building is Grade 2);
4. Ancestral Hall of Tsang Tai Uk, Shan Ha Wai Village, Sha Tin (Grade 1);
5. No. 3 Bungalow, St. Stephen's College, Stanley (Grade 1);
6. Tin Hau Temple, Kam Tin, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
7. Hung Shing Temple, Hung Leng, Fanling (Grade 3);
8. Jamia Mosque, Shelly Street, Sheung Wan (Grade 1);
9. Hung Shing Temple, Ping Shan, Yuen Long (Grade 2);
10. Side Chapel of the Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre, Tao Fung Shan Road, Sha Tin (Grade 2);
11. Tat Yan Study Hall, Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long (Grade 2);
12. Leung Ancestral Hall, Ma Po Mei, Tai Po (Grade 3);

13. Earth God Shrine, Kam Tsin Village, Sheung Shui (Grade 2);
14. Tsang's Ancestral Hall, Chuen Lung, Tsuen Wan (Grade 3);
15. Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Kau Yan Church, Sai Ying Pun (Grade 1);
16. No. 176 Shung Ching San Tsuen (Lim House), Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long (Grade 2);
17. Hung Shing Temple, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 2);
18. Jamia Mosque, Shelly Street, Sheung Wan, Phase II (Grade 1);
19. Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Kau Yan Church, Sai Ying Pun, Phase II (Grade 1);
20. Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Holy Trinity Cathedral, Kowloon City (Grade 2);
21. Kowloon Union Church, Yau Ma Tei (Grade 1 at the time of application, now Declared Monument);
22. Tin Hau Temple, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 3);
23. Tin Hau Temple, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po (Grade 2);
24. Holy Spirit Seminary, Chapel, Wong Chuk Hang (Grade 3);
25. Entrance Gate of Mong Tseng Wai, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
26. Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre (Christ Temple), Sha Tin (Grade 2);

27. No. 8 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok (Grade 2);
28. Ip Ancestral Hall, Sha Tau Kok (Grade 3);
29. Tin Hau Temple, Fung Chi Tsuen, Yuen Long (Grade 1);
30. First Church of Christ Scientist, Central (Grade 2);
31. Tat Yan Study Hall, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 2);
32. Ancestral Hall (Middle Hall) of Tsang Tai Uk, Sha Tin (Grade 1);
33. No. 71 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
34. No. 60 Kat Hing Street, Tai O, Lantau (Grade 3);
35. Shrine of Tin Sam Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
36. Lai Mansion, Pat Heung, Yuen Long (Grade 2);
37. St. Stephen's Chapel, St. Stephen's College, Stanley (Grade 3);
38. No. 21 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
39. No. 22 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
40. Yuen Kwan Tai Temple, Mong Tseng Wai, Yuen Long (Grade 1);
41. Tin Hau Temple, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, Phase II (Grade 2);
42. Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Tsim Sha Tsui (Grade 3);
43. Kwan Tai Temple, Tai O, Lantau (Grade 2);

44. Tin Hau Temple, Tai O, Lantau (Grade 3);
45. No. 14 Tai O Market Street, Lantau (Grade 2);
46. Sik Lo, Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long (Grade 2);
47. Ling Wan Monastery, Kwun Yam Shan, Pat Heung, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
48. Tin Hau Temple, Sha Kong Tsuen, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
49. Law Ancestral Hall, Po Sam Pai Village, Tai Po (Grade 3);
50. St. Andrew's Church Compound, Tsim Sha Tsui (Grade 1);
51. Tin Hau Temple, Fung Chi Tsuen, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 1);
52. Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre (Thelle House), Sha Tin (Grade 2);
53. Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre (Thelle House), Sha Tin, Phase II (Grade 2);
54. Tsang Tai Uk (Northwest Watch Tower), Sha Tin (Grade 1);
55. No. 7 Tai O Market Street, Tai O, Lantau (Grade 2);
56. Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall, Kam Tsin Village, Sheung Shui (Grade 1 at the time of application, now Declared Monument);
57. First Church of Christ Scientist, Central, Phase II (Grade 2);
58. Old Victoria Barracks, Montgomery Block, Kennedy Road, Central, Phase I (Grade 1); and

59. Old Victoria Barracks, Montgomery Block, Kennedy Road, Central, Phase II (Grade 1).
- (b) The design or maintenance works for the following 15 approved applications, at a total approved cost of \$20.18 million, are in progress:
1. Municipal Services Staff Recreation Club, King's Park, Kowloon (Grade 3);
 2. Lo Pan Temple, Kennedy Town, Phase II (Grade 1);
 3. Kwong Yuet Tong Public Office, Kennedy Town (Grade 3);
 4. Tin Hau Temple, Kat O (Grade 3);
 5. Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Holy Trinity Cathedral, Kowloon City, Phase II (Grade 2);
 6. Old Village School, Tung Tau Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, Phase I (Grade 3);
 7. Old Village School, Tung Tau Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 3);
 8. Yeung Hau Temple, Ping Shan, Yuen Long (Grade 3);
 9. Administration Block, Hong Kong Adventist College, Sai Kung (Grade 2);
 10. No. 139 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling (Grade 2);
 11. Tung Lin Kok Yuen, Happy Valley, Phase I (Grade 1 at the time of application, now Declared Monument);
 12. Tung Lin Kok Yuen, Happy Valley, Phase II (Grade 1 at the time of application, now Declared Monument);

13. Tung Lin Kok Yuen, Happy Valley, Phase III (Grade 1 at the time of application, now Declared Monument);
14. Ng Ancestral Hall, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling (Grade 3);
and
15. Tat Yan Study Hall, Yuen Long, Phase III (Grade 2).

B. Applications under processing with Stage 1¹ approval (total: 45 as at end January 2020)

1. No. 176 Shung Ching San Tsuen (Lim House), Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 2);
2. Hip Tin Temple, Shan Tsui Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok (Grade 1);
3. No. 8 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, Phase II (Grade 2);
4. Nos. 1 and 3 Playing Field Road, Prince Edward (Grade 3);
5. St. Joseph's Chapel, Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung (Grade 2);
6. Kowloon Cricket Club, Cox's Road, Tsim Sha Tsui (Grade 2);
7. High Rock Christian Camp, Sha Tin (Grade 2);
8. Nos. 1 and 3 Playing Field Road, Prince Edward, Phase II (Grade 3);
9. Old Pathological Institute (Hong Kong Museum of Medical Science), Main Building, Caine Lane, Sheung Wan (Declared Monument);

¹ Stage 1 approval is an approval-in-principle allowing the applicant to proceed to engage a consultant to take forward the maintenance works.

10. Old Pathological Institute (Hong Kong Museum of Medical Science), Ancillary Block, Caine Lane, Sheung Wan (Declared Monument);
11. Yuen Kwan Tai Temple, Mong Tseng Wai, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 1);
12. Mi Tak Study Hall, Main Block and Ancillary Building, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long (Grade 2);
13. Lutheran Yan Kwong Church (Church Building), Ma On Shan Tsuen Road, Sha Tin (Grade 3);
14. Lutheran Yan Kwong Church (Primary School), Ma On Shan Tsuen Road, Sha Tin (Grade 3);
15. Lutheran Yan Kwong Church (Kindergarten), Ma On Shan Tsuen Road, Sha Tin (Grade 3);
16. Man Ancestral Hall, San Tin, Yuen Long (Grade 1);
17. Cheung Chau Theatre, Phase I (Grade 3);
18. Cheung Chau Theatre, Phase II (Grade 3);
19. Cheung Chau Theatre, Phase III (Grade 3);
20. Jamia Mosque, Shelly Street, Sheung Wan, Phase III (Grade 1);
21. Jamia Mosque, Residence of Muslims, Shelly Street, Sheung Wan (Grade 2);
22. Jamia Mosque, Residence of Muslims, Shelly Street, Sheung Wan, Phase II (Grade 2);
23. Entrance Gate of Shek Po Wai, Yuen Long (Grade 3);

24. Holy Family Chapel, Chek Keng, Tai Po (Grade 2);
25. Immaculate Conception Chapel, Tai Long, Sai Kung (Grade 3);
26. Tin Hau Temple, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, Phase III (Grade 2);
27. Old District Office North, Tai Po (Declared Monument);
28. Holy Family Chapel, Chek Keng, Tai Po, Phase II (Grade 2);
29. Immaculate Conception Chapel, Tai Long, Sai Kung, Phase II (Grade 3);
30. Mi Tak Study Hall, Main Block and Ancillary Building, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, Phase II (Grade 2);
31. Man Ming Temple, Fu Tei Au Tsuen, Sheung Shui, Phase I (Grade 3);
32. Man Ming Temple, Fu Tei Au Tsuen, Sheung Shui, Phase II (Grade 3);
33. Island House, Tai Po (Declared Monument);
34. Law Uk & Ancillary Block, Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok (Grade 3);
35. Tong Ancestral Hall, Man Uk Pin, Fanling (Grade 3);
36. Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong (Central Building), Bridges Street, Sheung Wan, Phase I (Grade 1);
37. Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong (Central Building), Bridges Street, Sheung Wan, Phase II (Grade 1);
38. Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre (Conference Hall and Reichelt House), Sha Tin, Phase I (Grade 2);

39. Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre (Conference Hall and Reichelt House), Sha Tin, Phase II (Grade 2);
40. No. 11 Tai O Market Street, Tai O, Lantau (Grade 2);
41. Liu Ying Lung Study Hall, Po Sheung Tsuen, Sheung Shui (Grade 1);
42. Chung Ancestral Hall, Ping Long, Tai Po (Grade 3);
43. HK Red Swastika Society Building, Dragon Road, Tin Hau (Grade 2);
44. Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Kau Yan Church, Sai Ying Pun, Phase III (Grade 1); and
45. No. 14 Tai O Market Street, Lantau, Phase II (Grade 2).

Publicity and Public Education Activities

Since the last progress report in January 2019, the Government has organised the following publicity and public education activities:

- (a) “Revitalised Historic Buildings Instagram Photo Competition” from April to May 2019, promoting the revitalised historic buildings under Batches I to III of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme with over 840 entries;
- (b) “Heritage Fiesta 2019” from June to July 2019 featuring 24 historic buildings that were previously, or are still, used as quarters, attracting over 49 500 visitors;
- (c) “King Yin Lei Public Open Days” at one of the weekends from June to August, and from October to December 2019 (i.e. 29-30 June, 20-21 July, 17-18 August, 19-20 October, 16-17 November, and 14-15 December 2019), attracting about 5 100 visitors;
- (d) a roving exhibition as an extended activity to the “Revitalised Historic Buildings Instagram Photo Competition” from August to December 2019, attracting over 123 400 visitors; and
- (e) exhibitions of “Craft and Technology: Applications of three-dimensional laser scanning for heritage conservation and education”, “Photo Exhibition of Declared Monuments in Yuen Long District”, “Photo Exhibition of New Declared Monuments in Hong Kong 2018”, “The 16th Venice Biennale International Architecture Exhibition – Hong Kong Response Exhibition Vertical Fabric: density in landscape 100 towers 100 architects”, and “Treasures from Sacred Hill: Song-Yuan Period Archaeological Discoveries from Kai Tak”, introducing the rich and diversified built and archaeological heritage in Hong Kong attracting over 51 000 visitors as at 31 January 2020.

2. The Government has also launched a series of programmes for the Friends of Heritage¹, including guided tours to the Blue House Cluster, Bridges Street Market, Haw Par Mansion, Former Fanling Magistracy, Tung Lin Kok Yuen, etc., and the “Exploring the Former Whitfield Barracks” Guided Tours cum Sharing Sessions, etc. Through joining various activities, Friends of Heritage have a better understanding on the history and architectural merits of our historic buildings. A new batch of the Friends of Heritage was recruited in 2019.

3. To celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Old Halls of The University of Hong Kong, the Government and the HKU Old Halls Alumni Association jointly organised a heritage tour of May Hall and Eliot Hall, both declared monuments, on 26 October 2019.

4. We continue to keep the public informed of developments on the heritage front and our heritage conservation work through:

(a) our dedicated heritage website (www.heritage.gov.hk); and

(b) since June 2008, our bimonthly heritage newsletter, “活化@Heritage” has been effective in the dissemination of heritage conservation information. The newsletters are distributed both electronically and in printed form with a circulation of over 6 200 copies per issue.

5. In 2020, we will continue to organise a series of similar programmes.

¹ The Friends of Heritage is a programme under the Antiquities and Monuments Office (“AMO”) where members of the public can join and participate in AMO’s lectures and workshops on history or heritage, visit heritage sites, and volunteer in education activities. In addition, some have become docents after attending training programmes, who help convey the importance of heritage conservation to the public.

**3470RO – Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Preservation Corridor
at Kai Tak**

Background

Lung Tsun Stone Bridge (“LTSB”) was built between 1873 and 1875 with a total length of about 200 metres (m) to serve as landing steps to the Kowloon Walled City for both the Chinese government officials and the locals. Later an extension of Kowloon City Pier (the “Pier”) was added. Subsequently, LTSB together with the Pier were buried to make way for the implementation of the Kai Tak Bund Development¹ and formation of a military airport in 1942 during the Second World War, and eventually the development and expansion of the former Kai Tak Airport.

2. In April 2008, the remnants of LTSB, buried several meters under the ground level, were first identified during an archaeological investigation under the Environmental Impact Assessment study for the Kai Tak Development. A two-stage public engagement exercise on the preservation of the LTSB remnants was carried out by the Civil Engineering and Development Department from mid-2010 to early 2011. Stakeholders including the Wong Tai Sin District Council, Kowloon City District Council, Antiquities Advisory Board (“AAB”), Harbourfront Commission and Town Planning Board were consulted. The public and the parties consulted were supportive of the establishment of a preservation corridor for the LTSB remnants. In addition, the mainstream views collected were in support of *in-situ* preservation and exhibition of all parts of the LTSB remnants and providing a more direct connection to the Kowloon Walled City Park.

3. Against the above background, we plan to preserve LTSB *in-situ* and transform it into a preservation corridor for public enjoyment and

¹ The Kai Tak Bund Development was a private project to reclaim land from Kowloon Bay for construction of a residential estate and was implemented by businessmen Sir Ho Kai and Mr. Au Tak starting in 1916. A large portion of LTSB was buried underground during the reclamation in 1924. Owing to financial problem, the Kai Tak Bund Development lasted until 1927 when the Government took over the site for airport development.

enhanced connectivity. Accordingly, a 30 m-wide corridor of open space for preserving LTSB, hereinafter Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Preservation Corridor (the “Preservation Corridor”), was designated in the latest Kai Tak Outline Zoning Plan. Design Idea Competition for the Preservation Corridor was also held in 2014 to form the basis for further design development. The Architectural Services Department and the Leisure and Cultural Services Department will be responsible for the construction works and management of the Preservation Corridor respectively.

Project Scope

4. The project covers two sites (Sites A and B) of about 1.43 hectares. Site A (the Preservation Corridor) with an area of about 11 350 square metres (m²) is located at the Kai Tak city centre. Site B with an area of 2 900 m² is located inside the Shek Ku Lung Road Playground (the “Playground”). The proposed scope of the project comprises:

Site A

5. *In-situ* preservation of LTSB remnants and the construction of a preservation corridor for public appreciation and leisure purpose including:

- (a) archaeological work to display the LTSB remnants;
- (b) conservation treatment to ensure the structural integrity of the LTSB remnants;
- (c) provision of interpretation facilities;
- (d) provision of an open space with a continuous traffic-free pedestrian walkway along the corridor;
- (e) provision of landscaped areas with benches and pavilions;
- (f) provision of ancillary facilities including plant rooms, a first aid room, toilets, a baby care room, drinking fountains, store rooms, etc.; and

- (g) interface with the pedestrian subway under construction at Prince Edward Road East (the “Pedestrian Subway”), which connects the Preservation Corridor with the Playground.

Site B

6. Improvement of the walkway within the Playground that heads to the Kowloon Walled City Park from the exit of the Pedestrian Subway including the provision of:

- (a) a landscaped walkway with sitting-out facilities; and
- (b) pedestrian entrance/exit connected to Sa Po Road.

7. Subject to funding approval by the Finance Committee, we plan to commence construction works in the fourth quarter of 2020 for completion in the fourth quarter of 2024.

8. A location plan, site plans, artist’s impression and photos of two unearthed remnants for the project are at **Enclosures 1 to 5** respectively.

Justifications

9. With significant heritage value, the LTSB remnants can contribute to the public’s understanding of the Kowloon Walled City as well as the history of Hong Kong. LTSB is currently one of the Sites of Archaeological Interest recorded by the Antiquities and Monuments Office for protection. With LTSB preserved *in-situ* at Kai Tak, the project helps promote public awareness on heritage conservation.

10. Upon completion of the project, the Preservation Corridor will connect the Kai Tak Development with the Kowloon Walled City Park via the Pedestrian Subway and the Playground, and provide a convenient access to the adjacent developments in Kai Tak.

Project Estimate

11. We estimate the capital cost of 3470RO to be \$686.0 million in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices.

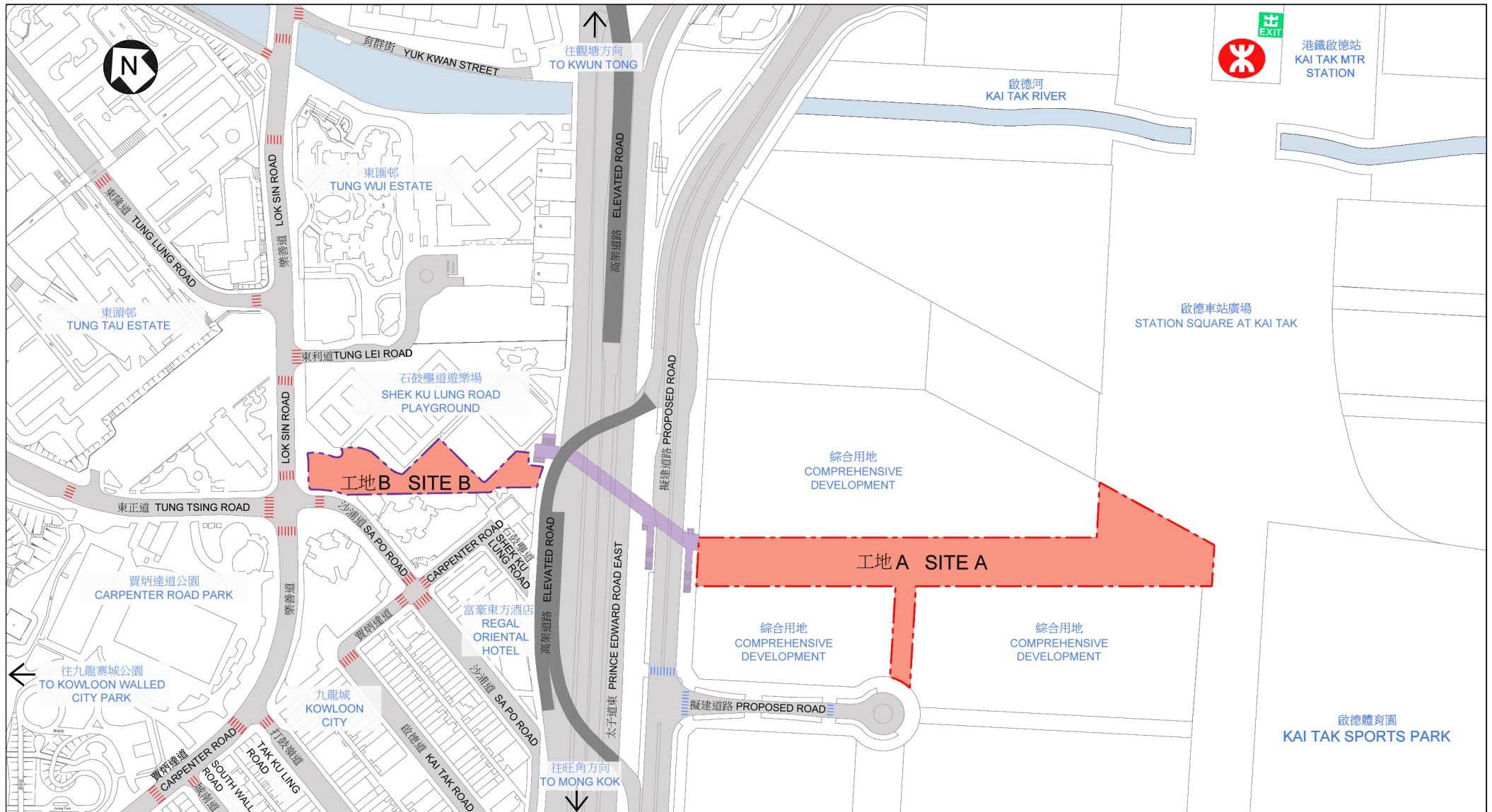
Heritage Implications

12. “Lung Tsun Stone Bridge” is a Site of Archaeological Interest. The project will preserve the LTSB remnants *in-situ*. The Heritage Impact Assessment (“HIA”) in accordance with the prevailing requirements for heritage conservation was carried out. AAB was consulted on the HIA report at its meeting on 7 September 2017 and members were generally supportive to the findings and recommendations of the report. The Government will ensure that the construction works, mitigation measures, future maintenance and interpretation of the history of LTSB will comply with the requirements stipulated in the HIA report.

Public Consultation

13. The Leisure and District Facilities Management Committee of the Kowloon City District Council and the District Facilities Management Committee of the Wong Tai Sin District Council were consulted on the project on 19 January and 21 March 2017 respectively. The project was generally supported by both District Councils.

14. The Task Force on Kai Tak Harbourfront Development of the Harbourfront Commission was consulted on the project on 1 November 2017, and also showed its support.



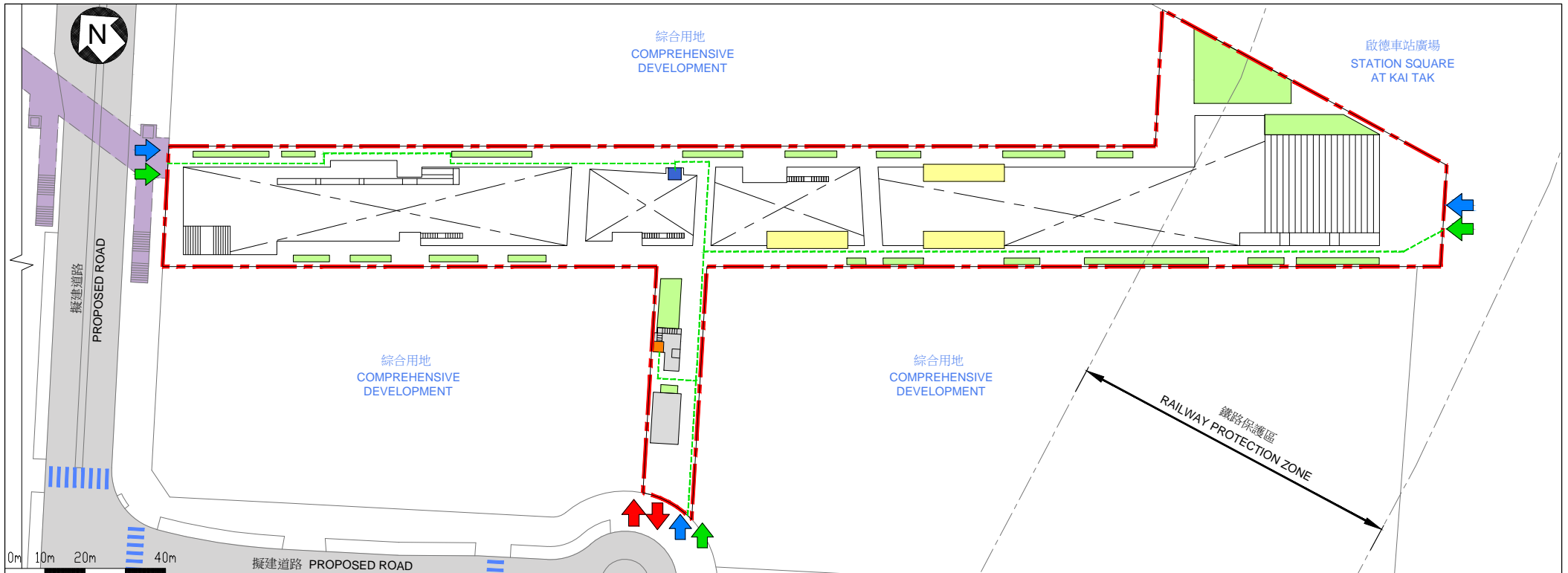
LEGEND 圖例

- - - 工地界線
SITE BOUNDARY
- - - 改善工程界線
IMPROVEMENT WORKS BOUNDARY
- ||| 現有行人過路處
EXISTING AT-GRADE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
- ||| 擬建行人過路處
PROPOSED AT-GRADE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
- EXIT 港鐵站出入口
MTR STATION ENTRANCE / EXIT
- 興建中行人隧道 (由其他工程承造)
SUBWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION (BY OTHERS)

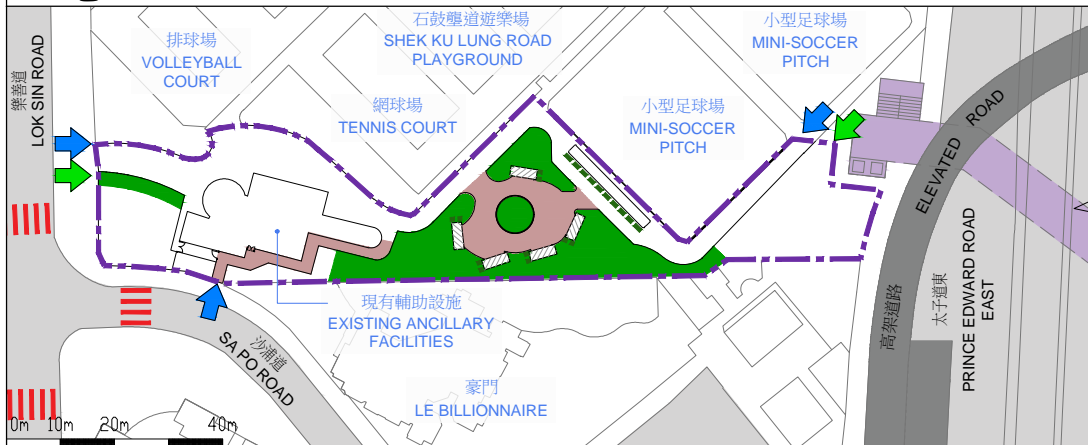
位置圖
LOCATION PLAN

470RO
啟德龍津石橋保育長廊
LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE PRESERVATION CORRIDOR AT KAI TAK

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT 建築署



工地 A SITE A



工地 B SITE B

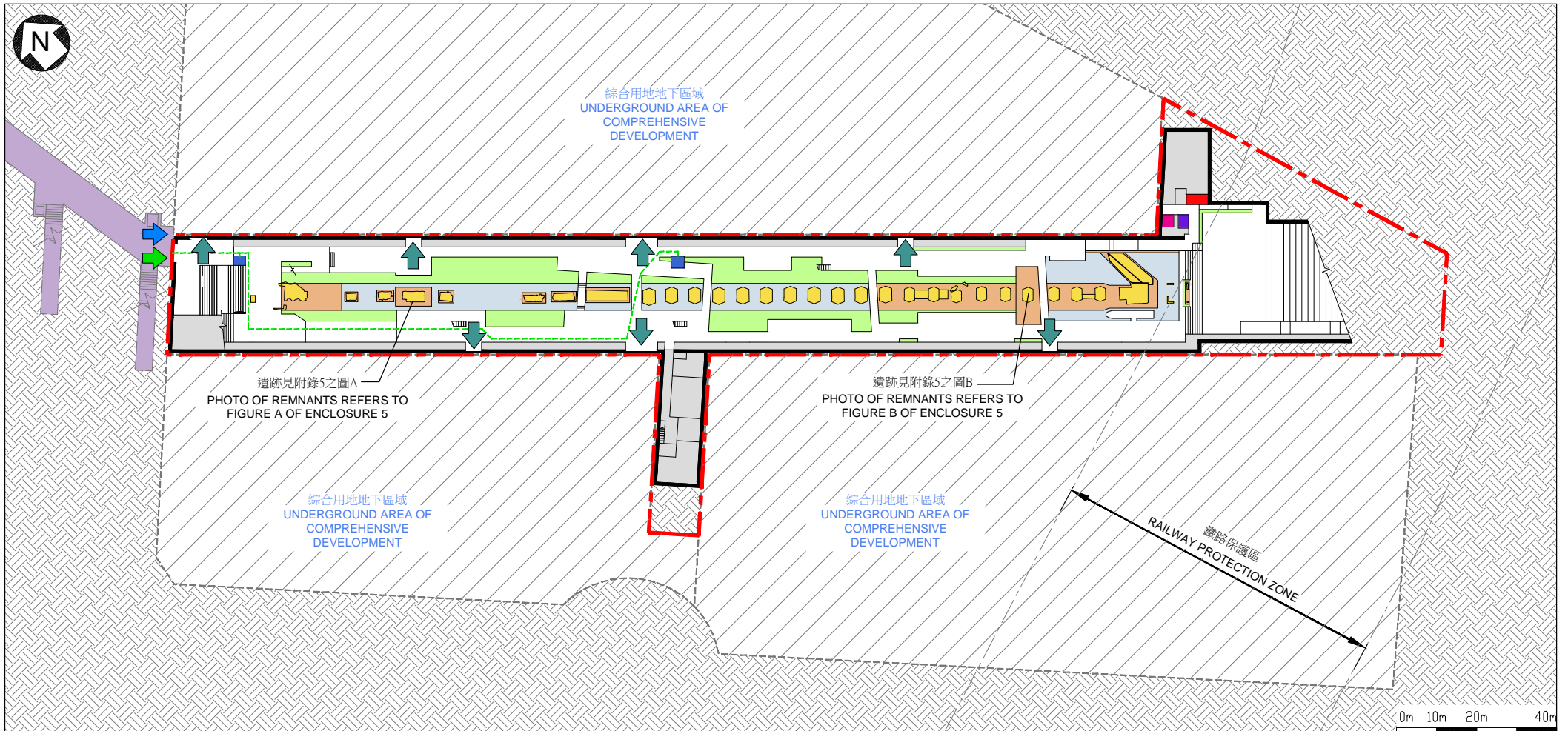
LEGEND 圖例

- - - 工地界線 SITE BOUNDARY
- - - 改善工程界線 IMPROVEMENT WORKS BOUNDARY
- 機房和貯物室 PLANT ROOM AND STORE ROOM
- 花槽 / 草坪 PLANTER / LAWN
- 暢通易達升降機 ACCESSIBLE LIFT
- 暢通易達洗手間 ACCESSIBLE TOILET
- ↑ 車輛出入口 VEHICULAR INGRESS / EGRESS
- ↑ 行人出入口 PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE / EXIT
- ↑ 無障礙出入口 BARRIER-FREE ENTRANCE / EXIT
- 現有避雨亭 EXISTING RAIN SHELTER
- 行人道改善工程 IMPROVEMENT WORKS TO WALKWAY
- 垂直綠化 VERTICAL GREENING
- 無障礙通道 BARRIER-FREE ACCESS
- 遮蔭棚 TRELLIS
- 興建中行人隧道 (由其他工程承造) SUBWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION (BY OTHERS)
- 現有花槽改善工程 IMPROVEMENT WORKS TO EXISTING PLANTER
- 現有行人過路處 EXISTING AT-GRADE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
- 擬建行人過路處 PROPOSED AT-GRADE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

地下平面圖 (工地 A和B)
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
(SITE A & B)

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啟德龍津石橋保育長廊
LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE PRESERVATION CORRIDOR AT KAI TAK

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT 建築署



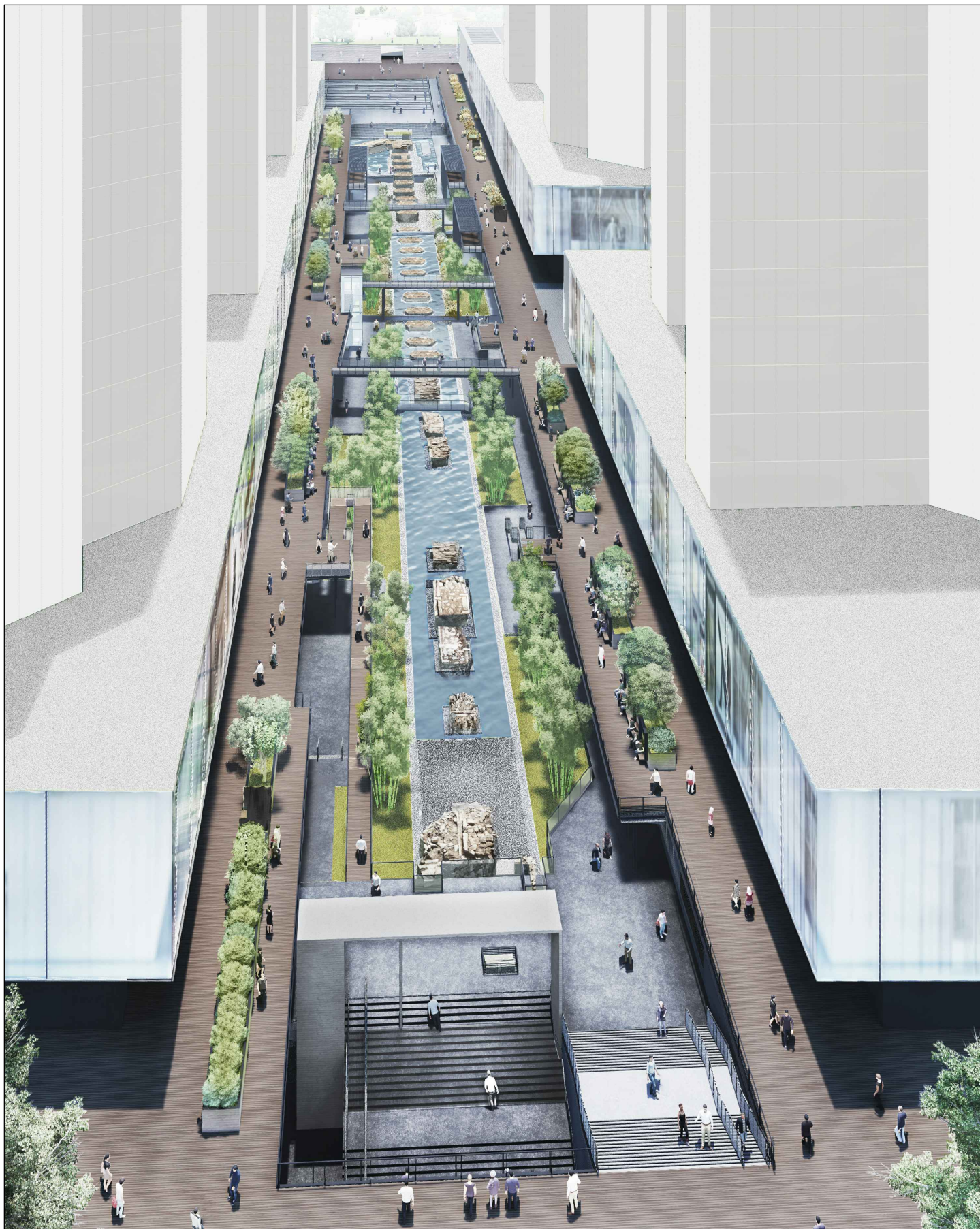
LEGEND 圖例

工地界線 SITE BOUNDARY	擬建接駁鄰近地區通道 PROPOSED CONNECTIONS WITH ADJACENT AREAS	花槽 / 草坪 PLANTER / LAWN	水景 WATER FEATURE	遺跡 REMNANTS	暢通易達升降機 ACCESSIBLE LIFT	育嬰室 BABYCARE ROOM
興建中行人隧道 (由其他工程承造) SUBWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION (BY OTHERS)	行人出入口 PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE / EXIT	救護站 FIRST-AID ROOM	礫石區 GRAVEL AREA	通用洗手間 UNIVERSAL TOILET	機房和貯物室 PLANT ROOM AND STORE ROOM	地下區域 UNDERGROUND AREA
無障礙出入口 BARRIER-FREE ENTRANCE / EXIT	無障礙通道 BARRIER-FREE ACCESS					

地下低層平面圖 (工地A)
LOWER GROUND
FLOOR PLAN (SITE A)

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LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE PRESERVATION CORRIDOR AT KAI TAK

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從西北面望向保育長廊的構思透視圖

PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM NORTHWEST DIRECTION OF PRESERVATION CORRIDOR

構思圖 (工地A)
ARTIST'S IMPRESSION
(SITE A)

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圖A - 實心部分遺跡 (位置見附錄3)
 FIGURE A - REMNANTS OF SOLID MASS SECTION
 (LOCATION OF REMNANTS REFERS TO ENCLOSURE 3)



圖B - 橋墩遺跡 (位置見附錄3)
 FIGURE B - REMNANTS OF STONE SUPPORTING PILLAR
 (LOCATION OF REMNANTS REFERS TO ENCLOSURE 3)

圖片來源: 土木工程拓展署委托的龍津石橋遺跡的挖掘報告 (合約編號: KDO002/2011, 報告的日期: 2013年9月)

SOURCE OF PHOTOS: REPORTED DATE SEPTEMBER 2013 FOR "FULL EXCAVATION FOR DEFINING THE PRESERVATION APPROACH OF LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE REMNANTS" (AGREEMENT NO. KDO002/2011) COMMISSIONED BY CIVIL ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

龍津石橋遺跡參考照片
 REFERENCE PHOTOS OF
 LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE
 REMNANTS

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 LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE PRESERVATION CORRIDOR AT KAI TAK



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