

<p>Appendix 4.1</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Baseline Report</p>	<p>STUDY SCOPE</p> <p>This appendix aims at establishing the built heritage and archaeological resources database by a literature review and a field survey. The scope of the field survey includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Recording of identified built heritage features 300m from the Project alignment and boundaries of all associated areas under the Project, such as terminus, depots, access roads, audits, ventilation shafts, works sites, barging points and aboveground conveyor systems. (ii) Interviews with local informants, residents and elders, if necessary, to collect information including cultural and historical background of the buildings and structures, as well as historical events associated with the built heritage features. Systematic documentation of all recorded features of built heritage to be presented in this report includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Photographic records of buildings or structures including the exterior and the special architectural details where possible. (ii) Written descriptions of recorded features, e.g. age of the building or structure, architectural features, condition of the building or structure, past and present uses, architectural appraisal, notes on any modifications and associations with historical or cultural events or individuals. <p>Based upon the information from the literature review and the field survey, the cultural significances of the built heritage are also assessed in this appendix so as to provide a baseline condition for the identification of the potential impacts arising from the proposed construction works as well as the recommendation of the corresponding mitigation measures.</p>
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Built Heritage Resources	Floating Tin Hau Temple	ID	CW1
Building Type	Floating Chinese Temple	Construction Date	Ca. 1955
Original Use	Religious Ceremonies / Place of Worship	Current Use	Religious Ceremonies / Place of Worship
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Wood
Grading Information	Ungraded		


Description

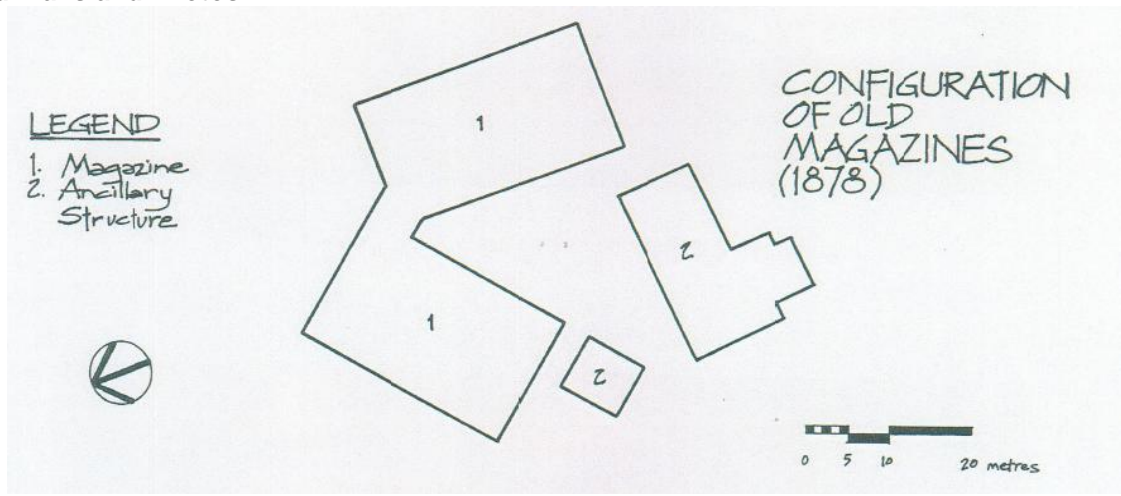
The Floating Tin Hau Temple was established by a group of fisherman who rescued the statue of the goddess “Tin Hau” (天后) from Japanese forces during the World War II. It has been docked at its current location since 1955; its exact year of construction, however, is unknown. The temple now functions as a place of worship for followers, and is currently in good condition.

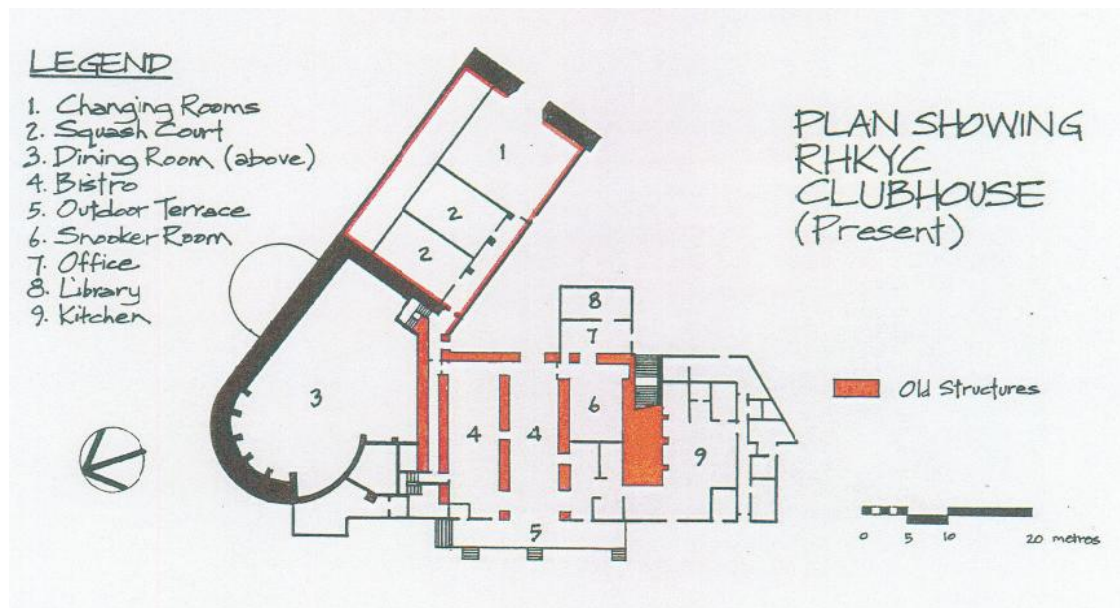
Photo



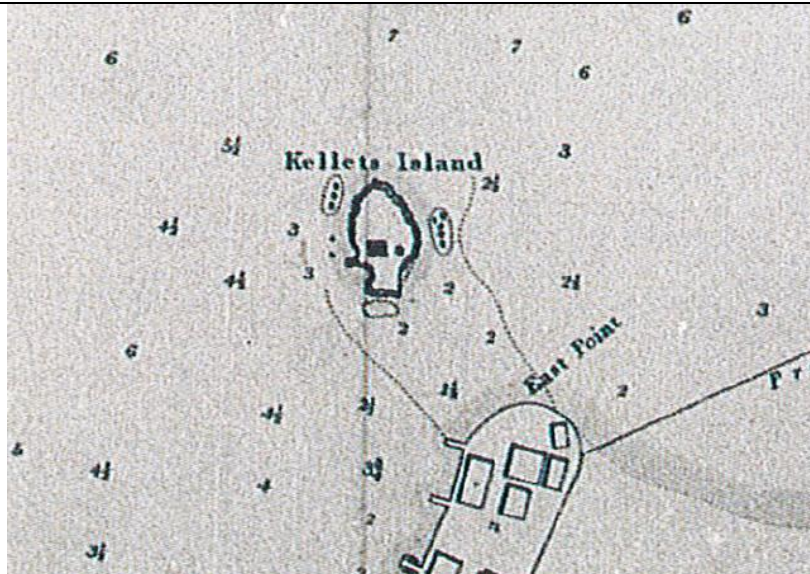
Floating Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay

Built Heritage Resources	Noon Day Gun	ID	CW2
Building Type	Naval Gun Emplacement	Construction Date	Original ca. the 1860s
Original Use	Ceremonial	Current Use	Ceremonial
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Metal, Stone emplacement
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description The original Noon Day Gun was original built in the 1860s – and was replaced by a WWI era Naval gun, which is shown in present times. The Noon Day Gun served a ceremonial purpose, where the Jardines were required to fire the gun every noon. The emplacement is in good condition and is currently unclassified.			
Photo 			
Noon Day Gun, Causeway Bay			

Built Heritage Resources	Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club	ID	CW3
Building Type	Clubhouse, Colonial-Style Building	Construction Date	1939
Original Use	Fort and explosive magazine	Current Use	Recreation
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone and Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 3 (confirmed on 22 Jan 2010)		
Description			
<p>The main buildings of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club are located by Victoria Harbour on the former Kellett Island. One of the two entrances to the Cross-Harbour Tunnel is located on the Island.</p> <p>The Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, formerly named the Hong Kong Corinthian Sailing Club in 1890 and renamed in 1894, provided yachting service mainly for the European community. During its early years, the club reserved membership for British, but is now open to both British expatriates and Chinese.</p> <p>The Club moved to Kellett Island in 1938 and the clubhouse was opened to public in 1940. The clubhouse was designed by architects G.G. Wood and J.E. Potter of Leigh and Orange. The clubhouse was built on the foundation of a Naval Powder Magazine on Kellett Island and is currently in good condition. Old magazine walls are incorporated into the ground floor of the club building, and one magazine was converted into the changing room and squash court, while the other housed a restaurant and a snooker room. The ends of the two magazines were subsequently linked by a large circular ballroom with a flat-domed, reinforced concrete roof with an open floor plan. The house and is currently classified as Grade 3 historic building.</p>			
Old Plans and Photos			
			

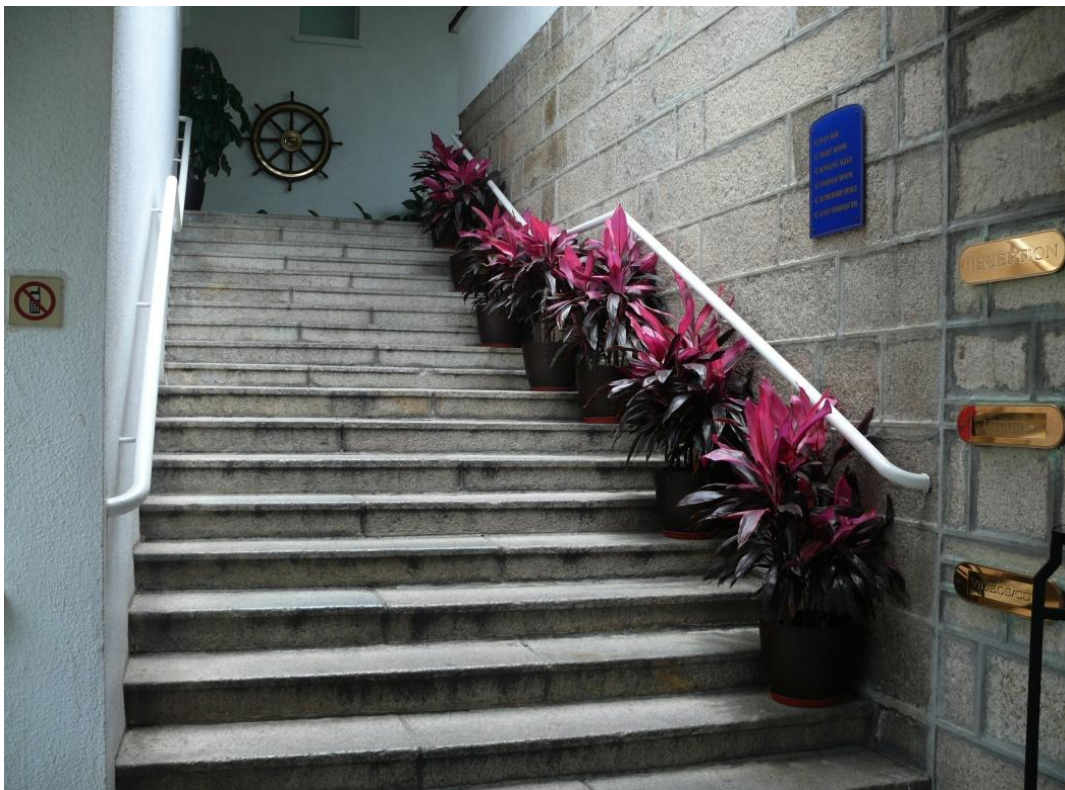


The Kellett Fort, the 1860s

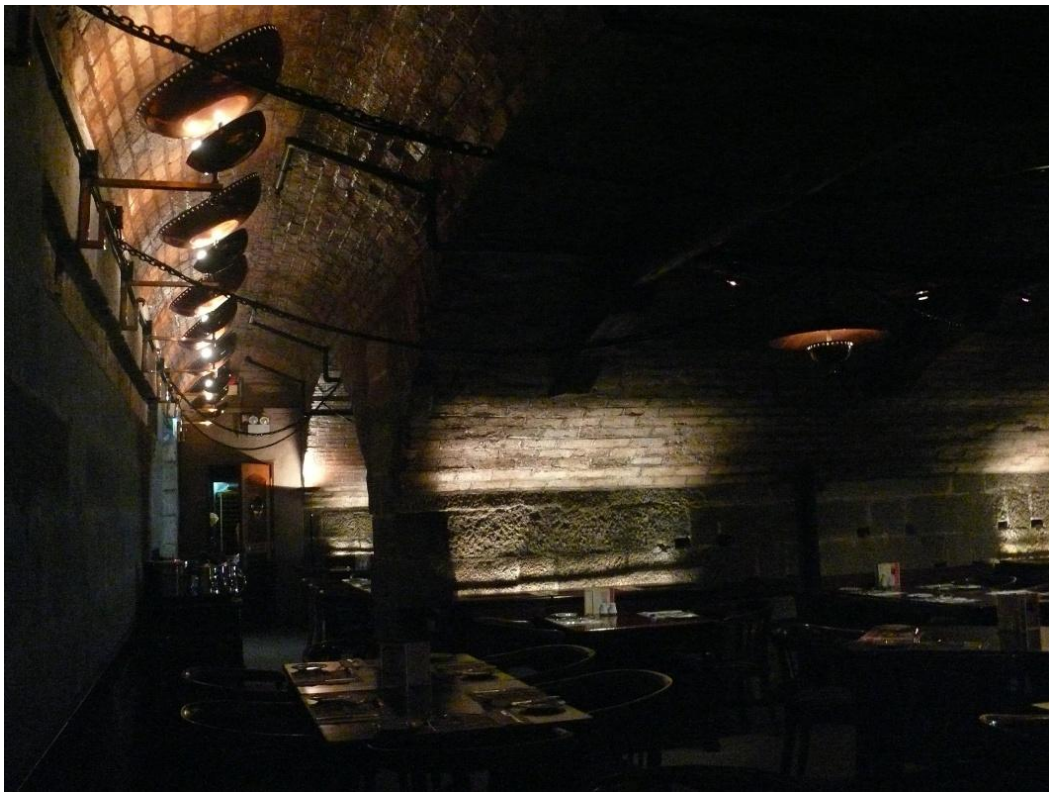




Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, Causeway Bay



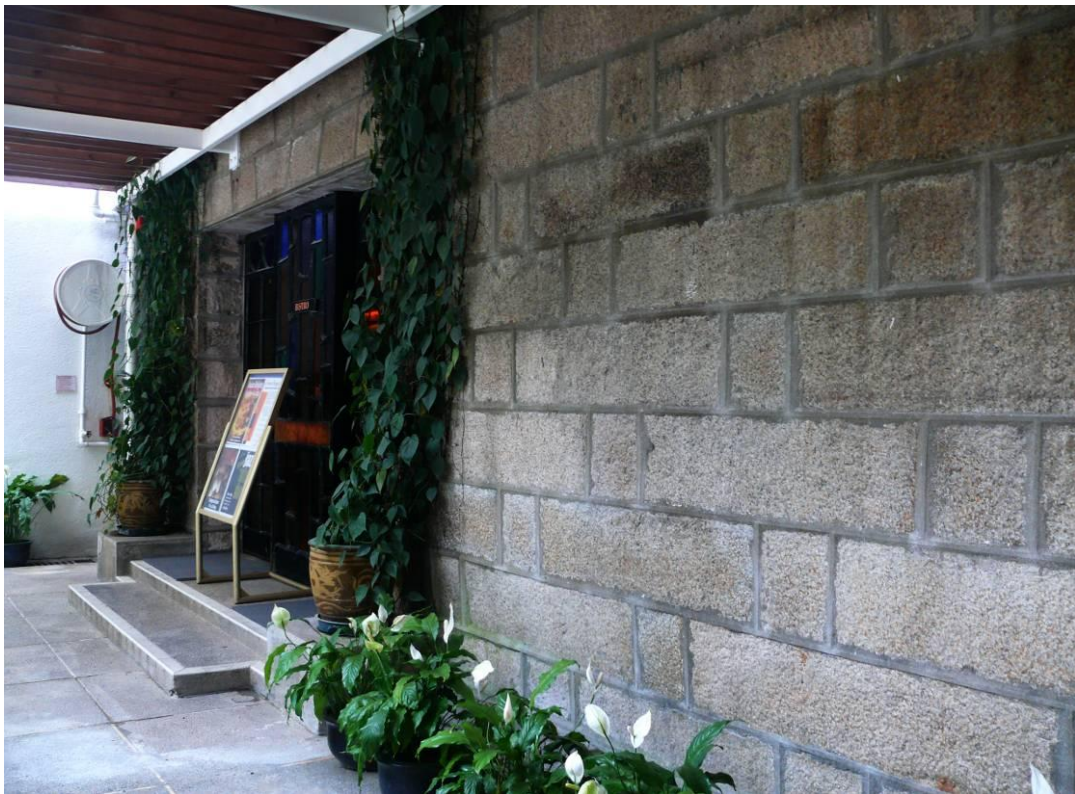
Stairway, Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club



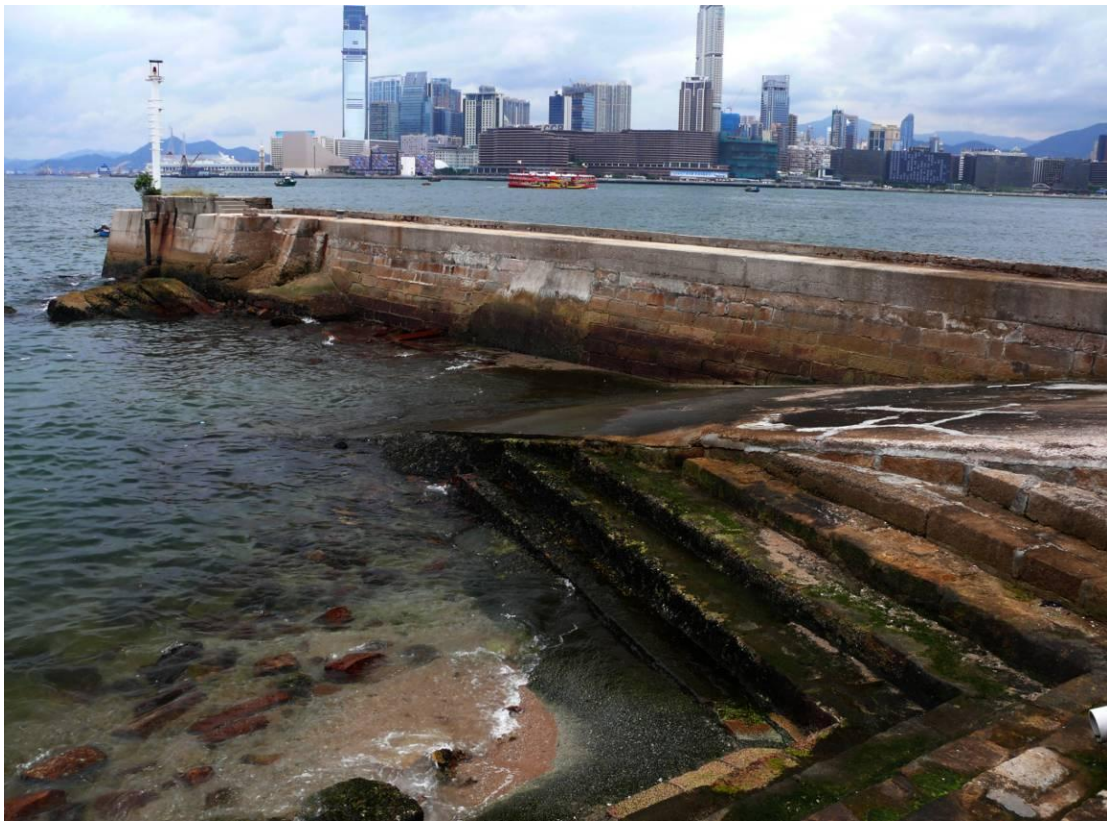
Interior of Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club



Underground of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club



Entrance to the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club

Built Heritage Resources	Kellett Island Pier and Ramp	ID	CW4
Building Type	Docking facilities	Construction Date	1940
Original Use	Support facility for naval vessels	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The Kellett Island Pier and Ramp was constructed with Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club at 1940 to facilitate transport between the island and the main part of Hong Kong Island. Currently landfill reclamation has extended the shoreline to the island, and the pier is no longer in use.			
Photo			
			
Kellett Island Pier and Ramp			

Built Heritage Resources	Nos. 369 & 371 Hennessy Road	ID	CW6
Building Type	Shophouse	Construction Date	1930s
Original Use	Residential / Commercial	Current Use	Residential / Commercial
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 3 (confirmed on 21 Dec 2010)		
Description			
<p>The building at Nos. 369 & 371 Hennessy Road is typical of the 1930s shophouse architecture in Hong Kong, with residential units built above shops. It is a four-storey building, and the roof is constructed of concrete instead of timber beams and roof tiles. The building itself is in good condition and is currently classified as Grade 3 historic building.</p>			
Photos			
			



Nos. 369 & 371 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai

Built Heritage Resources	No. 6 Stewart Road	ID	CW7
Building Type	Shophouse	Construction Date	c.a. 1930-1956
Original Use	Residential / Commercial	Current Use	Residential / Commercial
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded, Proposed Grade 3		

Description

The building is a four-storey building with balconies, it is typical example of a shophouse of the 1930s; The roof was constructed of concrete instead of timber beams and roof tiles. The building is in good condition, and is currently unclassified with a proposed Grade 3.

Photo



No. 6 Stewart Road, Wan Chai

Built Heritage Resources	Wan Chai Police Station	ID	CW8
Building Type	Government building	Construction Date	1932
Original Use	Police Station / Disciplined Forces	Current Use	Vacant
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone and Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 2 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		


Description


The Wan Chai Police Station is a neoclassical architecture building and was built in 1932, and was served as the headquarters of the police of Wan Chai District. The structure has been renovated and is in good condition. The station is a four-storey building with balconies, with a similar appearance to shophouses of the 1930s; the roof was constructed of concrete. It is now classified as a Grade 2 historic building.

Photo



Wan Chai Police Station, Wan Chai

Built Heritage Resources	Shophouse, No. 285 Lockhart Road	ID	CW9
Building Type	Shophouse	Construction Date	Pre World War II
Original Use	Residential, Commercial	Current Use	Residential, Commercial
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
<p>The shophouse is a four-storey building with a similar design to its counterparts on no.4 Stewart Road, and is still currently used as a residential area, with shops on its ground floor. The roof was constructed of concrete and the structure is in good condition; it is, however, currently ungraded.</p>			
Photo			
			
Shophouse, No. 285 Lockhart Road, Wan Chai			

Built Heritage Resources	Shophouse, No. 235 Hennessy Road	ID	CW10
Building Type	Shophouse	Construction Date	Pre World War II
Original Use	Residential	Current Use	Residential
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded (confirmed on 4 Feb 2010)		
Description			
No. 235 Hennessy Road is another shophouse in the Wan Chai district, and is currently in fair condition. The structure is currently ungraded.			
Photo			
			
No. 235 Hennessy Road (left)			

Built Heritage Resources	Air Raid Shelters of World War II	ID	AD1
Building Type	Wartime Construction	Construction Date	1939-1941
Original Use	Sheltering Refugees	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded		


Description

The Air Raid Shelter in Admiralty, Hong Kong Island, was erected during the early years of the World War II to shelter refugees from possible bomb attacks. The site is now in fair condition.

As early as 1938, instructions were given to the Hong Kong Government to build air raid shelters in preparation for possible air attacks from enemies. Air raid shelters were tunnels excavated into hillsides for people to take shelter during air attacks.

Some, however, were built for firearms storage. It was not until late 1940 that the Hong Kong Government began the construction of air raid shelters on an extensive scale. Air raid shelters were concentrated in the northern part of Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula, the most densely populated areas at the time. Tunnel networks for firearms storage were also built during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong.

Photos





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Air Raid Shelters, Queen's Road East, Admiralty, 1941



Air Raid Shelters, Queen's Road East, Admiralty

Built Heritage Resources	Fence of the Old Victoria Barracks	ID	AD2
Building Type	Fence	Construction Date	The 1900s
Original Use	Security / Decoration	Current Use	Security / Decoration
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Metal
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
Fence built for the military store of the Old Victoria Barracks at around 1900s. It is in good condition.			
Photo			
			
Fence of the Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty			

Built Heritage Resources	Block GG of the Old Victoria Barracks	ID	AD3
Building Type	Military Structure	Construction Date	The 1930s
Original Use	Government / Military	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Good (Under Renovation)	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 2 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		
Description Block GG of the Old Victoria Barracks is made of concrete, and was built in the 1930s, and was used for government and military purposes. On Dec 13 th , 2004, Asia Society presented a conservation plan to the Antiquities and Advice Broad (AAB), and the building is currently being renovated. This structure has been classified as a Grade 2 historic building.			
Photo 			
Block GG before renovation works, Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty			



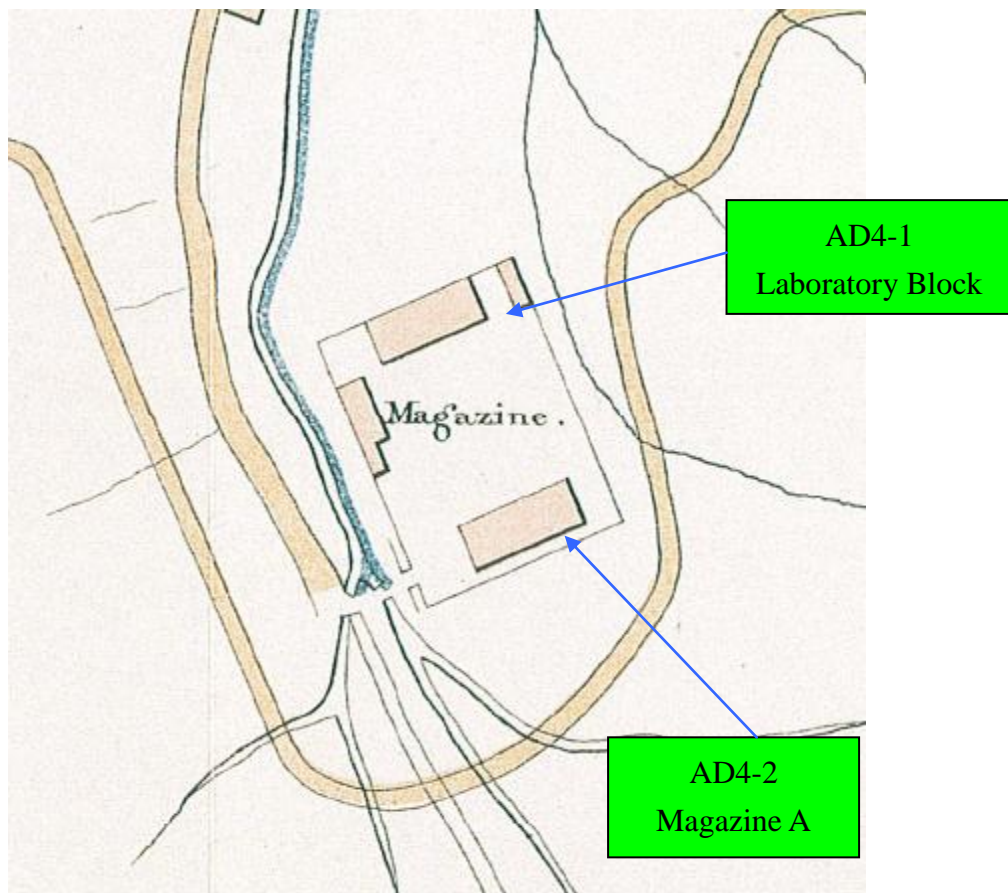
Block GG under renovation, Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty

Built Heritage Resources	Former Explosives Magazine of the Old Victoria Barracks	ID	AD4-1
Building Type	Military Building	Construction Date	1868
Original Use	Military, storage of Ammunition	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Good (Under Renovation)	Construction Materials	Bricks and timber structures
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 4 Feb 2010)		

Description

The Laboratory Block of Former Explosives Magazine, Old Victoria Barracks, was used as a storage area for explosives and was built in the 1868. Asia Society presented a conservation plan to the Antiquities and Advice Board (AAB) on 13 December 2004, converting the site to a place of recreation, sports or culture with the existing historic buildings preserved. . However, the structure has been classified as a Grade 1 historic building.

Old Plan and Photos



The plan of explosives magazine, Victoria Barrack, 1880



Roof of the Laboratory Block of Former Explosives Magazine, Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty



Laboratory Block of Former Explosives Magazine, Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty



The original roof structure of Laboratory Block, Old Victoria Barracks

Built Heritage Resources	Former Explosives Magazine of the Old Victoria Barracks	ID	AD4-2
Building Type	Military	Construction Date	1868
Original Use	Military, housing of explosives	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Granite blocks
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 4 Feb 2010)		


Description

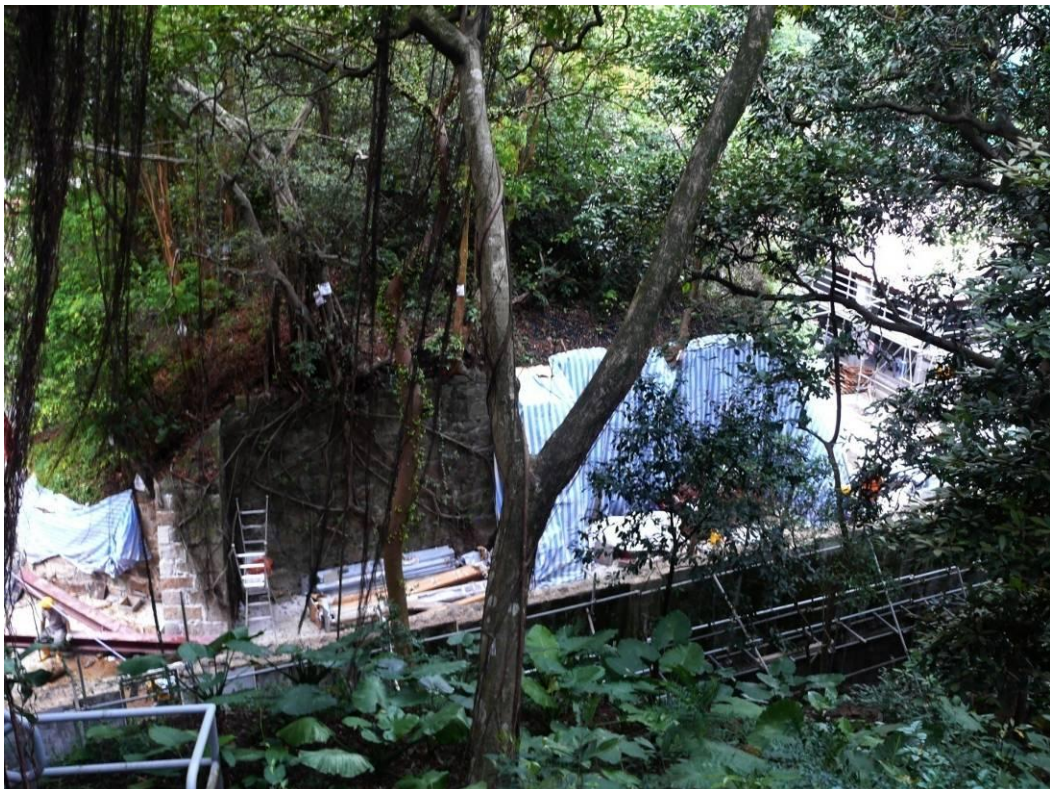
Magazine A of the Former Explosives Magazine, Old Victoria Barracks was built in 1868, acting as storage for explosives. Asia Society presented a conservation plan to the Antiquities and Advice Board (AAB) on 13 December 2004, converting the site to a place of recreation, sports or culture with the existing historic buildings preserved. The building was made of granite blocks and is currently under renovation. It has been classified as a Grade 1 historic building.

Photo



Former Explosives Magazine, Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty

Built Heritage Resources	Former Explosives Magazine of the Old Victoria Barracks	ID	AD4-3
Building Type	Military	Construction Date	1901-1925
Original Use	Military, housing of explosives	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Bricks with timber structure
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 4 Feb 2010)		
Description			
Magazine B of the Former Explosives Magazine, Old Victoria Barracks was built during 1901-1925, acting as storage for explosives; it has been classified as a Grade 1 historic building.			
Photo			
			
Former Explosives Magazine, Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty			

Built Heritage Resources	Magazine Shelter of the Old Victoria Barracks	ID	AD7-1, AD7-2
Building Type	Military	Construction Date	1901-1925
Original Use	Buffer in the event of Explosion	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Soil, Dirt
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The Magazine Shelters, built along with Magazine B during 1901-1925, functioned as a buffer in the event of an explosion caused by the Explosives Magazine. The retaining wall is under reconstruction.			
Photo			
			
Magazine Shelter, Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty			

Built Heritage Resources	Fence of Former Explosives Magazine of the Old Victoria Barracks	ID	AD9
Building Type	Wall	Construction Date	late 19 th to early 20 th centuries
Original Use	Security	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Brick and concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded		


Description

The Fence was built in the late 19th to early 20 centuries for security. It is in fair condition.

Photo

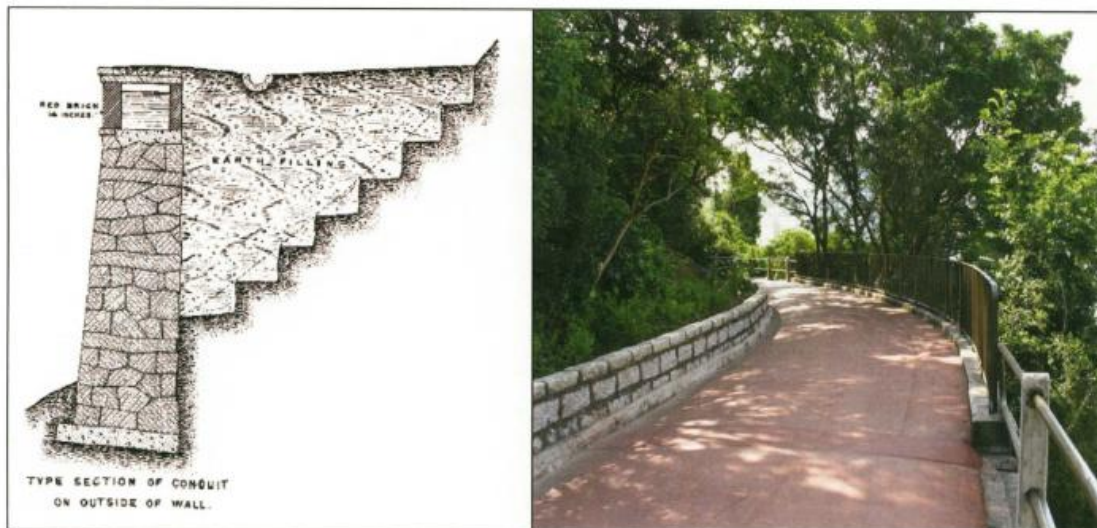


Fence of Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty

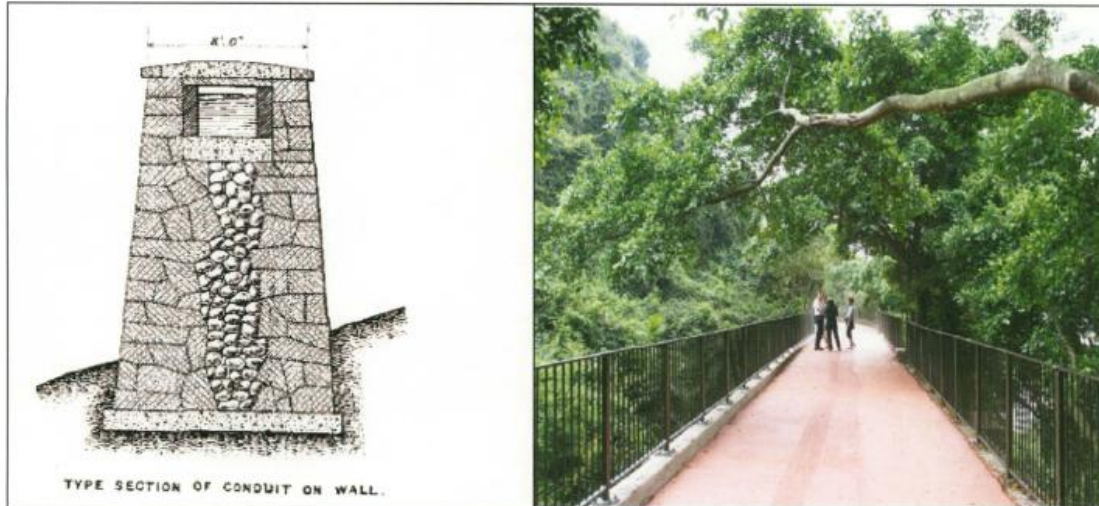
Built Heritage Resources	Bowen Aqueduct	ID	AD10
Building Type	Utilities	Construction Date	1885-1887
Original Use	Supply and transportation of water	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Brick and granite blocks
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
<p>The Bowen Aqueduct was constructed during 1885-1887, and used for the transmission and supply of water to nearby residents. The Aqueduct currently has no classification.</p> <p>As Hong Kong lacked fresh water at that time, Tai Tam Reservoir was built in Tai Tam Valley in Hong Kong Island. An aqueduct was built to transfer from Tai Tam to Central via Wong Nai Chung Gap and Happy Valley, this aqueduct named as Bowen Aqueduct after George Ferguson Bowen, the ninth Governor of Hong Kong, from 1883 to 1885.</p> <p>Later Bowen Road was built on top of the aqueduct; the road marks the south boundary of Victoria City. It was colloquially called "Third Road" by the residence in Hong Kong for being the third east-west road from the shore at that time ("First Road" and "Second Road" were Queen's Road and Kennedy Road respectively).</p>			
Photos			
			
Stone and bricks structures of Bowen Aqueduct near the Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty			



Stone arch of Bowen Aqueduct near to Old British Military Hospital , Admiralty




Section of Bowen Aqueduct and existing surface of Bowen Road




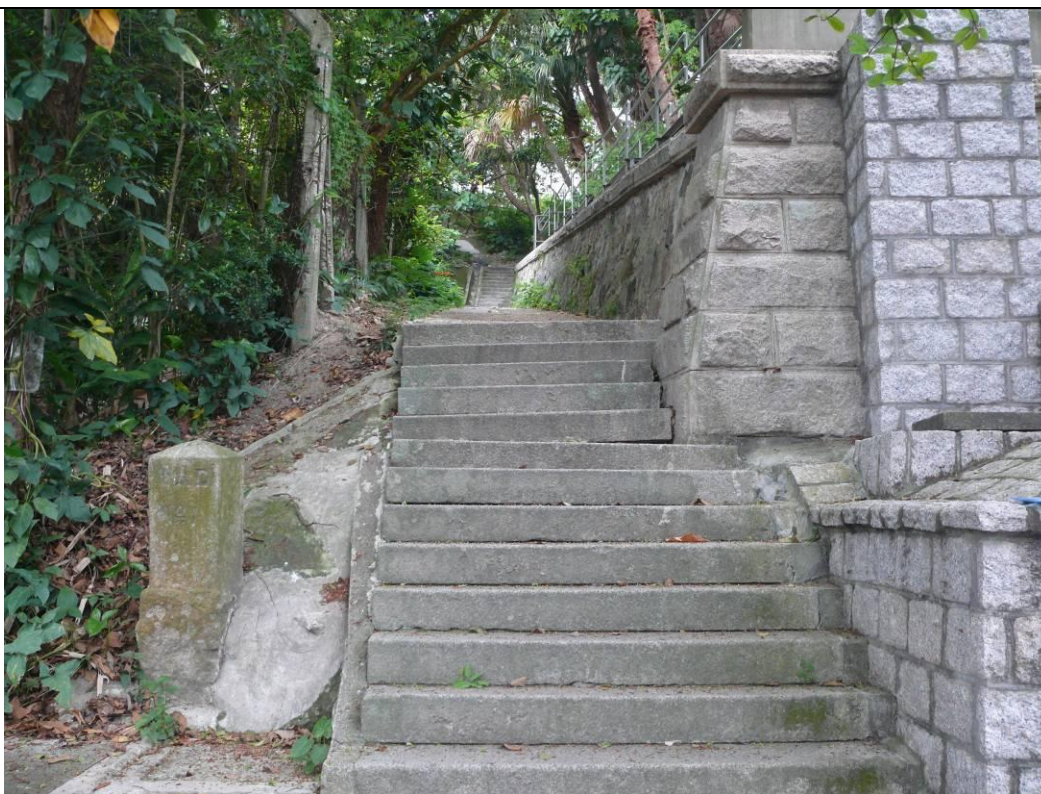
Section of Bowen Aqueduct and existing surface of Bowen Road




The map of Bowen Aqueduct, late 19th century

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, WD (War Department) Boundary Stone No. 1 and Masonry Steps	ID	AD11
Building Type	N/A	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Boundary Marker and accessibility	Current Use	Boundary Marker and accessibility
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Granite Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The stone was used as a boundary marker, denoting the borders and the area of the Old British Military Hospital. It was installed in the early 20th century, and is in fair condition. "W ↑ D No.1" was crafted on the stone.			
Photos			
			
WD Boundary Stone No.1 and Masonry Steps of the Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty			

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Masonry Walls	ID	AD12
Building Type	Wall, stairs	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Safety / support	Current Use	Safety / support
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The Masonry Walls and stairs were erected and built during the construction of the British Military Hospital, and were used for access, support and for safety purposes. They are in good condition.			
Photos			
			
Masonry Walls of the Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty			



Masonry stairs of the Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Main Block (North Wing, South Wing and Administration Building)	ID	AD13
Building Type	Medical / Military	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Provider of medical service to British Military personnel	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Red Brick and concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 18 Dec 09)		
Description			
<p>The main blocks of the Old British Military Hospital are three-storey buildings with a basement; they have a wide arched verandah on each floor level. These blocks were built of red brick and concrete during 1903-1907, and consist of a north wing, south wing, and administration building. The administration building is a two-storey building with a basement. Its back façade was demolished for reasons unknown. The hospital was commissioned on 1st July, 1907. It was located at Bowen Road for over 60 years, on military service from 1907 to 1967.</p> <p>A series of air raid shelters were built at the basement of the blocks of the hospital between 1939 and 1941. During the Japanese occupation, a portion of the Hospital was used to hospitalize the prisoners of war. It continued to be in use until 1967, when it was turned over to the colonial government. The facility was moved to a site in Kowloon. The Buildings are now classified as Grade 1 monuments, and are in good condition.</p>			
Photos			
			
Old British Military Hospital, c.a. 1925			



Nurse sisters and officers of British Military Hospital, early 20th century



South Wing of Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty



South Wing, Old British Military Hospital



Connection between North Wing and the Administrative Building of the Old British Military Hospital



North Wing, Old British Military Hospital



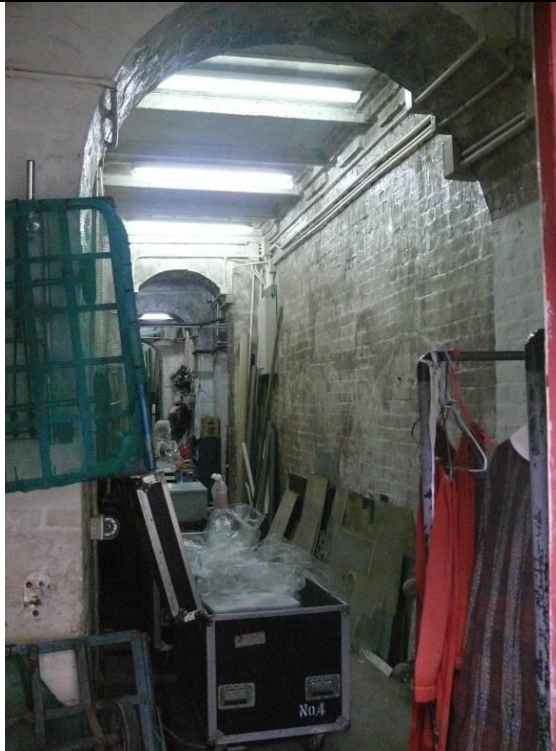
The back wall of Administration Building painted in light yellow colour, Old British Military Hospital



The front view of Administration Building, Old British Military Hospital



Steel beams of first floor of North Wing , Old British Military Hospital



Basement of Administration Building, Old British Military Hospital




Air Raid Shelter, North Wing, Old British Military Hospital



Internal stairs made of granite, triangular pediment gable decorated entrance, North Wing, Old British Military Hospital



Drainage utility of Old British Military Hospital, logo reads as “ER I”

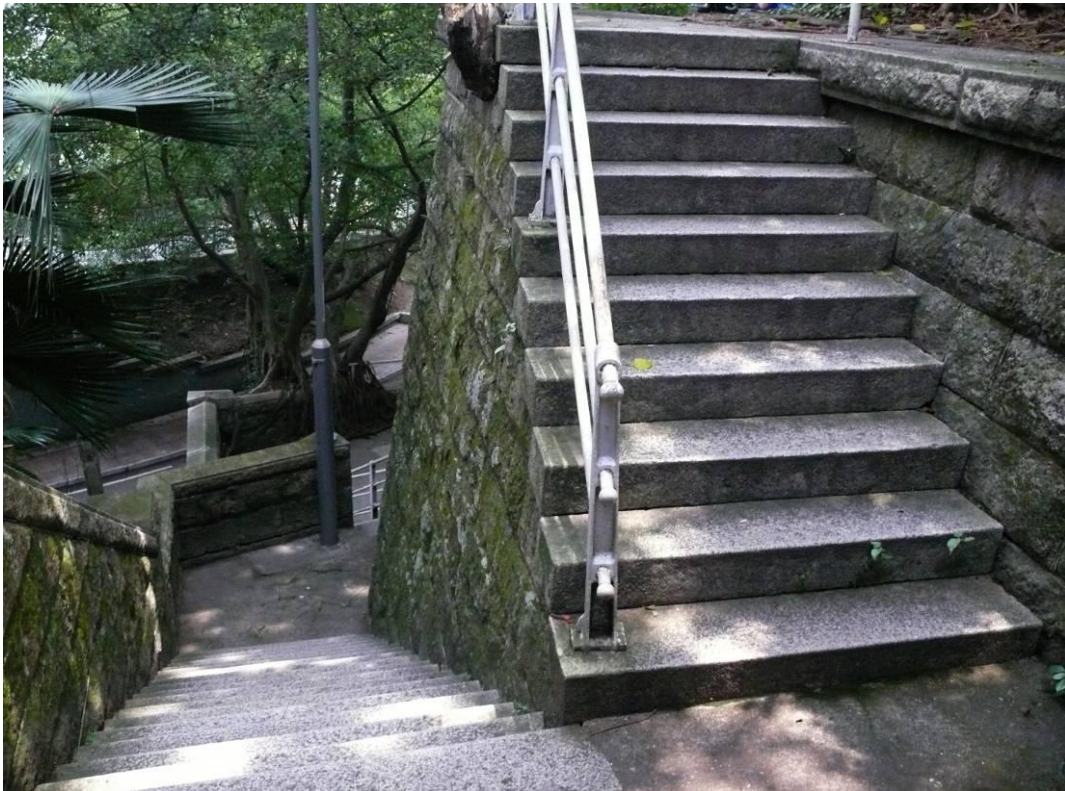
Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Annex Block	ID	AD14
Building Type	Medical / Military	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Provider of medical service to British Military personnel	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone, Brick
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		
Description			
The Annex Block of the Old British Military Hospital is a two-storey house built along with the Main Blocks in 1903-1907. As part of the hospital complex, it was used as nursing sister house. The building is in good condition and is classified as a Grade 1 historic building. The block is currently used as the office of Mother's Choice.			
Photo			
			
Annex Block of the Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty			

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Main Masonry Stairs	ID	AD15
Building Type	stairs	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Transportation	Current Use	transportation
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Granite stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		


Description

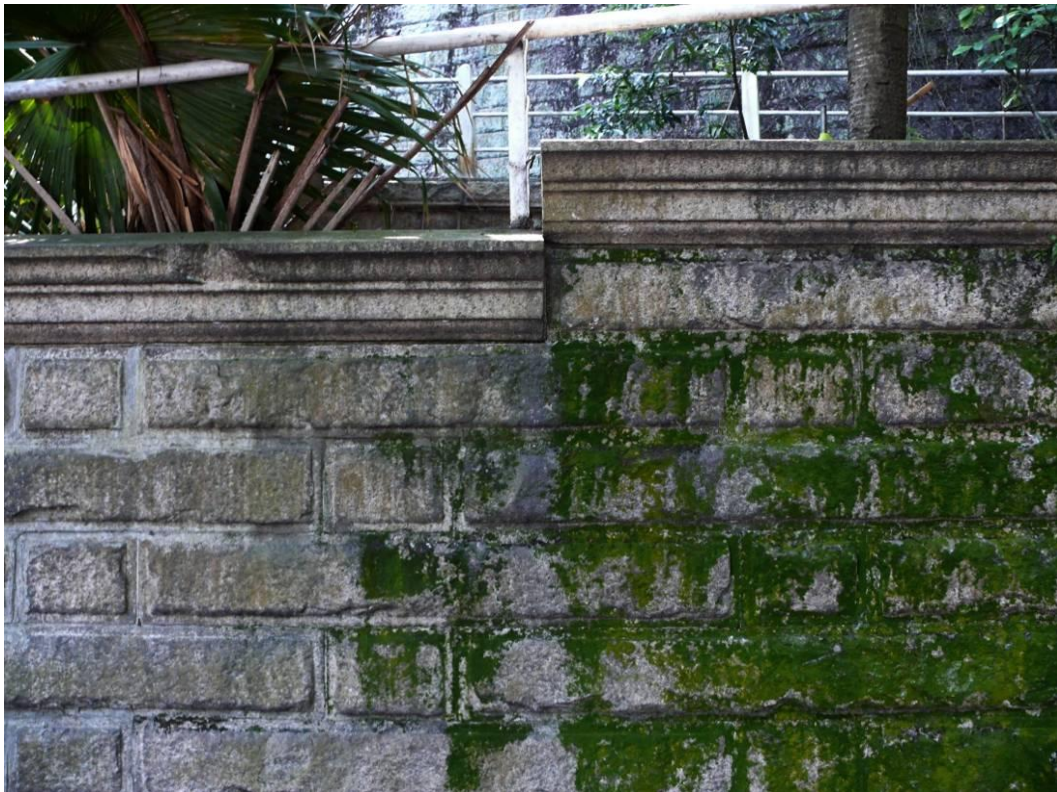
The Main Masonry Stairs of the Old British Military Hospital was constructed to connect the hospital complex with the main roads. The stairs with original iron fences are in good condition, and ungraded.

Photo



Main Masonry Stairs of the Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Masonry Fence	ID	AD16
Building Type	Fence	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Safety / Decoration	Current Use	Safety / Decoration
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Granite Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The Masonry Fence, consisting of an outer wall and railing, was built in 1903 to 1907 and functioned both as a safety precaution for visitors to the hospital, and for decorative purposes. The fence is currently in good condition.			
Photos			
			



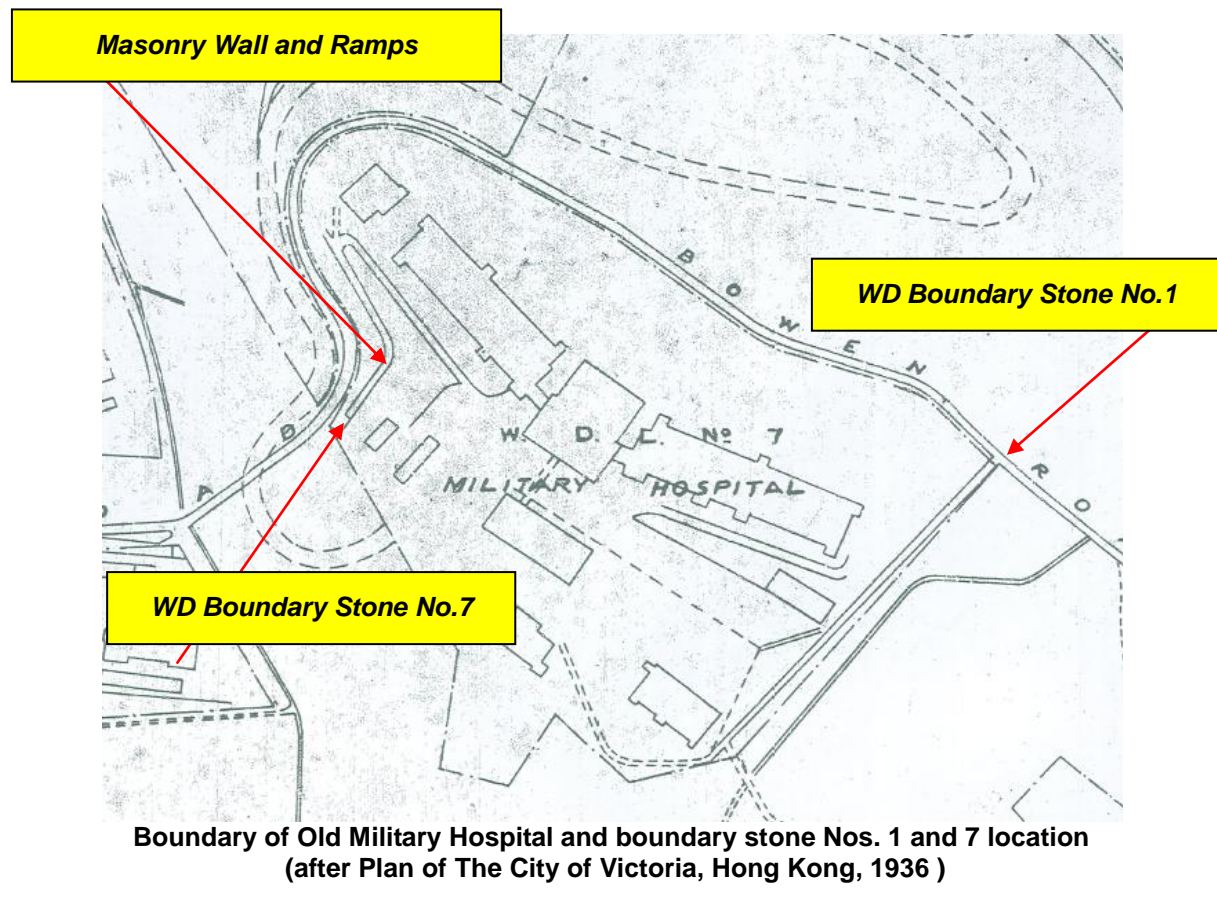
Wall and railing of the Masonry Fence, Old British Military Hospital

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, WD (War Department) Boundary Stone No. 7, Masonry Wall and Ramps	ID	AD17
Building Type	Utility	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Security / Transportation	Current Use	Security / Transportation
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone / Concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded		

Description

The WD Boundary Stone No. 7, the Masonry Wall and Ramp of the British Military Hospital were all used for utility purposes, for delineated the boundary of the hospital, for safety and for assisting the transportation of personnel and materials to and from the complex. These were laid out during 1903-1907, and are in good condition. "WD no.7" was craft on the boundary stone.

Old Map



Photos



Ramp and original iron fences for Old British Military Hospital



WD Boundary Stone No.7 , Old British Military Hospital



Masonry Wall, Old British Military Hospital



Underground electric cable marker of Masonry Wall , Old British Military Hospital



"H.E.C" marker of Masonry Wall , Old British Military Hospital

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Masonry Gate Piers	ID	AD18
Building Type	Decoration	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Decoration	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Fair	Construction Materials	Granite Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		

Description

The pair of Gate Piers was used for decorative purposes, and are situated in the outer areas of the Old British Military Hospital. Each pier was constructed of five dressed granite blocks, four triangular pediment gable decorated on each face of the uppermost block. One Gate Pier is missing first and second dressed granite blocks. The piers are in fair condition and are currently ungraded.

Photos




Overall view of the whole Pier, Old British Military Hospital



Four triangles decoration of the Gate Pier




Upper portion of one of the Pier is missing

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Masonry Guard House	ID	AD19
Building Type	Military Building	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Security	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Granite blocks and concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The Masonry Guard House of the Old British Military Hospital functioned as a means of security since 1907. It is currently in fair condition and is made of granite blocks with concrete ceiling, it is being used as a storage room.			
Photos			
			
Guard House, Old British Military Hospital			



Arch structure and iron beam of ceiling of Guard House, Old British Military Hospital

Built Heritage Resources	Old British Military Hospital, Masonry Wall of Annex Block	ID	AD20
Building Type	Wall	Construction Date	1903-1907
Original Use	Platform	Current Use	Platform
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description The Masonry Wall of platform was built of dressed granite blocks in the early 20 th century, as part of the Annex Block (original nursing sister house) of the Old British Military Hospital, the original iron fence is still erecting at edge of wall. They are in good condition.			
Photo 			
Masonry Wall of the Annex Block, Old British Military Hospital, Admiralty			

Built Heritage Resources	Old Victoria Barracks, Montgomery Block	ID	AD21
Building Type	Pre-War construction, Military Building	Construction Date	Early 1900s
Original Use	Military	Current Use	Medical / Social (home to Mother's Choice)
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Bricks and concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		



Description


The Montgomery Block of the Old Victoria Barracks was built in the early 1900s, and was possibly named later on after the British Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery. It is currently occupied by the Mother's Choice, and is in good condition. The building is currently classified as a Grade 1 historic building.

Photo



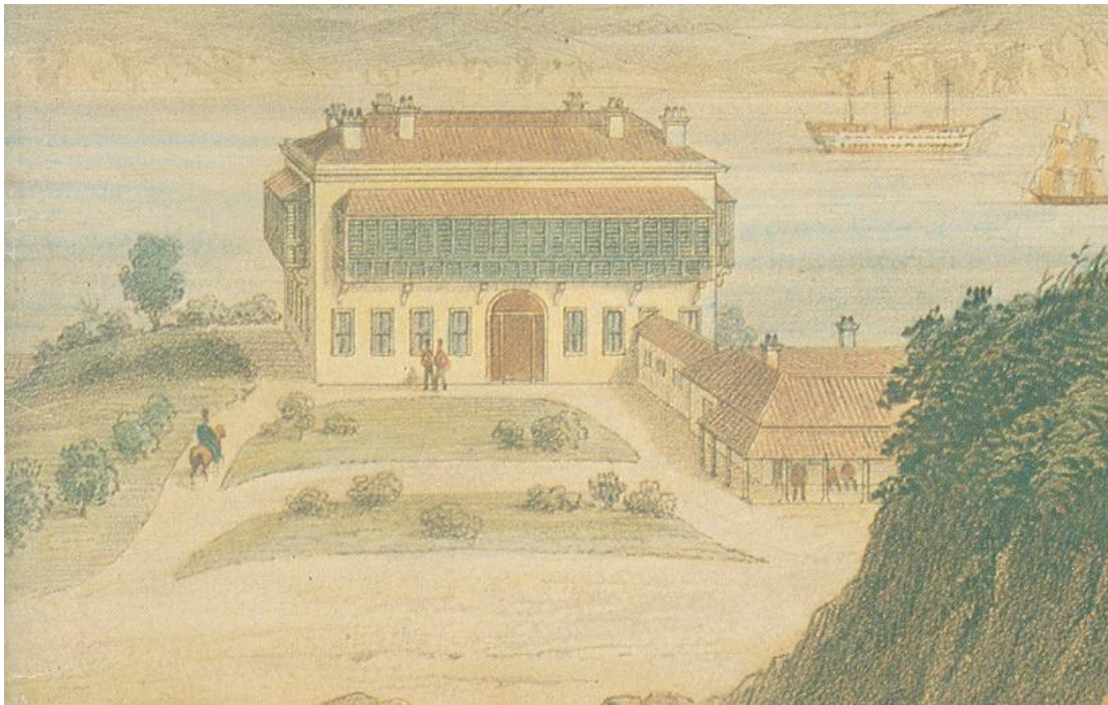
Montgomery Block of the Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty

Built Heritage Resources	Old Victoria Barracks, Roberts Block	ID	AD22
Building Type	Pre-War Construction, Military Building	Construction Date	Early 1900s
Original Use	Military	Current Use	Medical / Social
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Brick and Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		
Description Roberts Block was constructed as part of the Old Victoria Barracks in the early 1900s. It was returned to the Government of Hong Kong in 1967 and since 1986, the building has been given to the Jockey Club New Life Hostel of the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association. The building is currently in good condition, and is classified as a Grade 1 historic building.			
Photos			
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Roberts Block of the Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty			

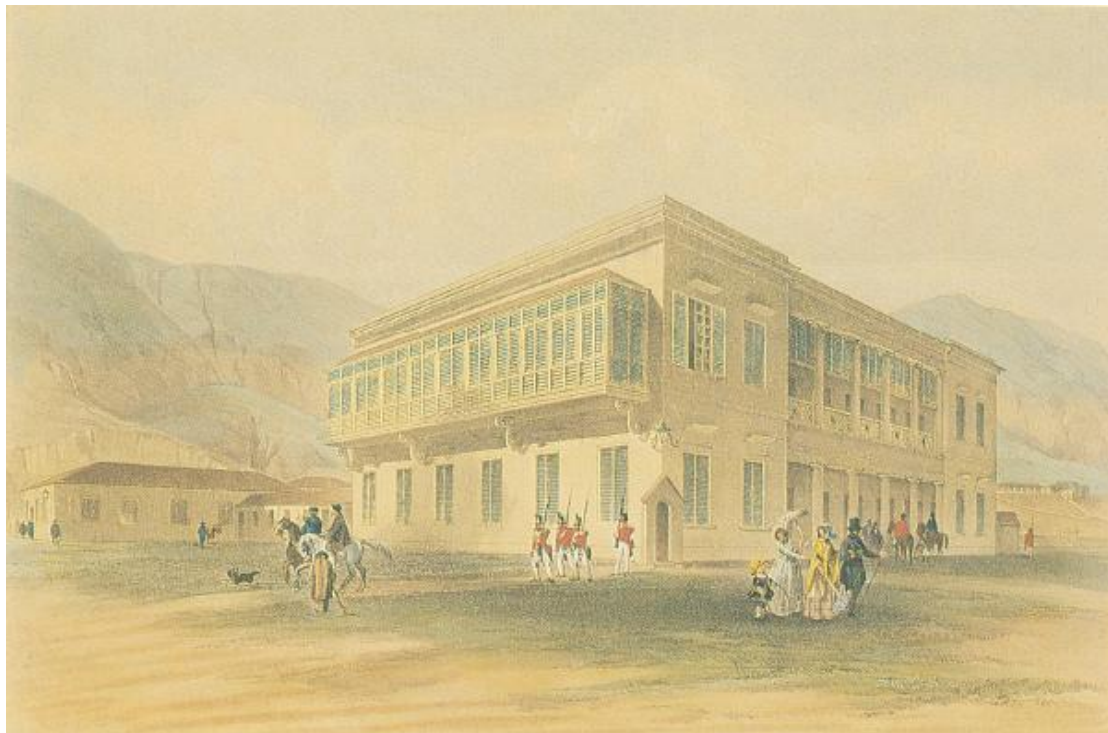
Built Heritage Resources	Electric Substation, Kennedy Road	ID	AD23
Building Type	Power substation	Construction Date	Pre-War / Late 19 th -Early 20 th Century
Original Use	Power Supply	Current Use	Power substation
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description The Power supply substation on Kennedy Road functioned as a relay for the supply of power on Hong Kong Island. It was possibly built in the Early years of the 20 th century, and is built of stone. The structure is currently ungraded.			
Photo 			
Electric Substation, Kennedy Road			

Built Heritage Resources	Flagstaff House	ID	AD24
Building Type	Colonial-Style Building	Construction Date	1846
Original Use	Commander Residence	Current Use	Museum of Tea Ware
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone and Concrete
Grading Information	N/A, Declared Monument		
Description			
<p>The Flagstaff House (formerly known as Headquarter House until 1932) is the oldest Colonial-Style building in Hong Kong. The house is a two-storey building with a basement. Completed in 1846, the building was designed in a Greek-Revival style and served as home to the Commander of British Forces in Hong Kong until 1978. The site was chosen at a terrace above Queen’s Road and opposite to Victoria Harbour.</p> <p>Historians suspect it was designed either by Murdoch Bruce, a Scottish who was inspector of buildings, or by Lieutenant Bernard, Collinson of the Sappers. The first occupant was Major-General George Charles D’Aguilar, General Officer Commanding from 1844 to 1846 who also held the post of Lieutenant Governor.</p> <p>Verandahs were built for three sides of house which were observed in two printings of 1846, these verandahs were consolidated by iron casting posts in the 1870s, subsequently, these iron post were replaced by concrete columns in the 20th century. The west and east wings were shelled during the Japanese invasion and it suffered bomb damage. The Japanese repaired it and the Commandant took the building as his residence during the occupation.</p> <p>After the World War II, Flagstaff House was again the Commander's residence until 1978, when the Commander moved to a purposely built house on Barker Road. It was handed over by the British military to the civilian Hong Kong Government as part of the surrender of Victoria Barracks. The Government put it under the responsibility of the Urban Council in 1981.</p> <p>The building was declared a monument in 1989. It was restored as far as possible to its original mid-19th-century appearance, structurally reinforced, and the interior was to be modified so that it could be used as Flagstaff House Museum of Tea ware and is now in good condition.</p>			

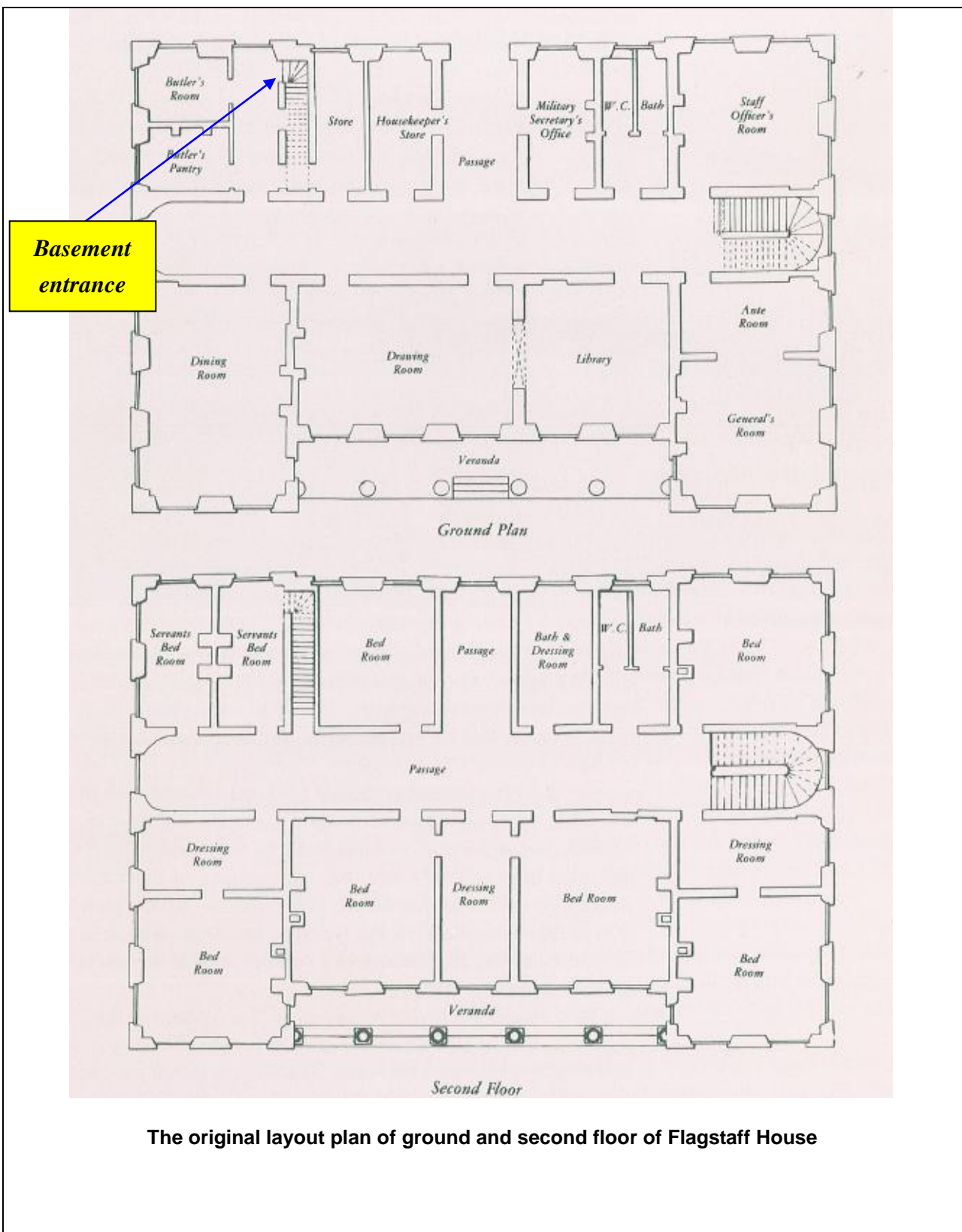
Photos



The printing of Flagstaff House, ca. 1846(viewed from south)



The printing of Flagstaff House, ca. 1848(viewed from north)





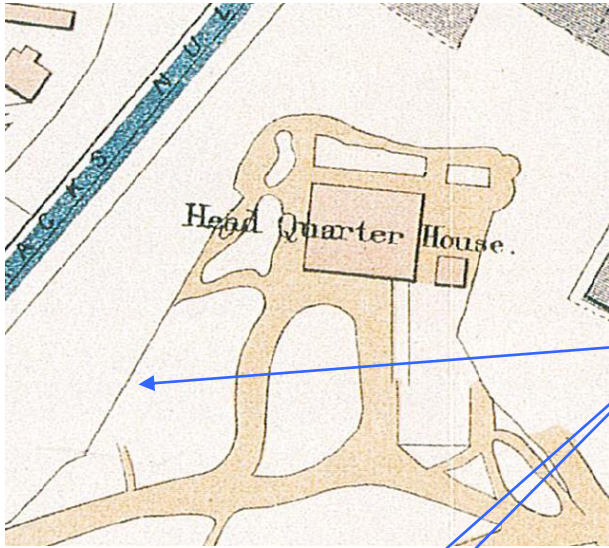
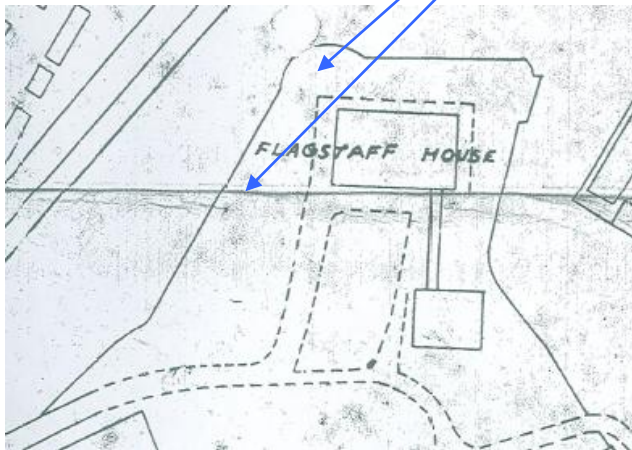
Façade of Flagstaff House



Servant House of Flagstaff House



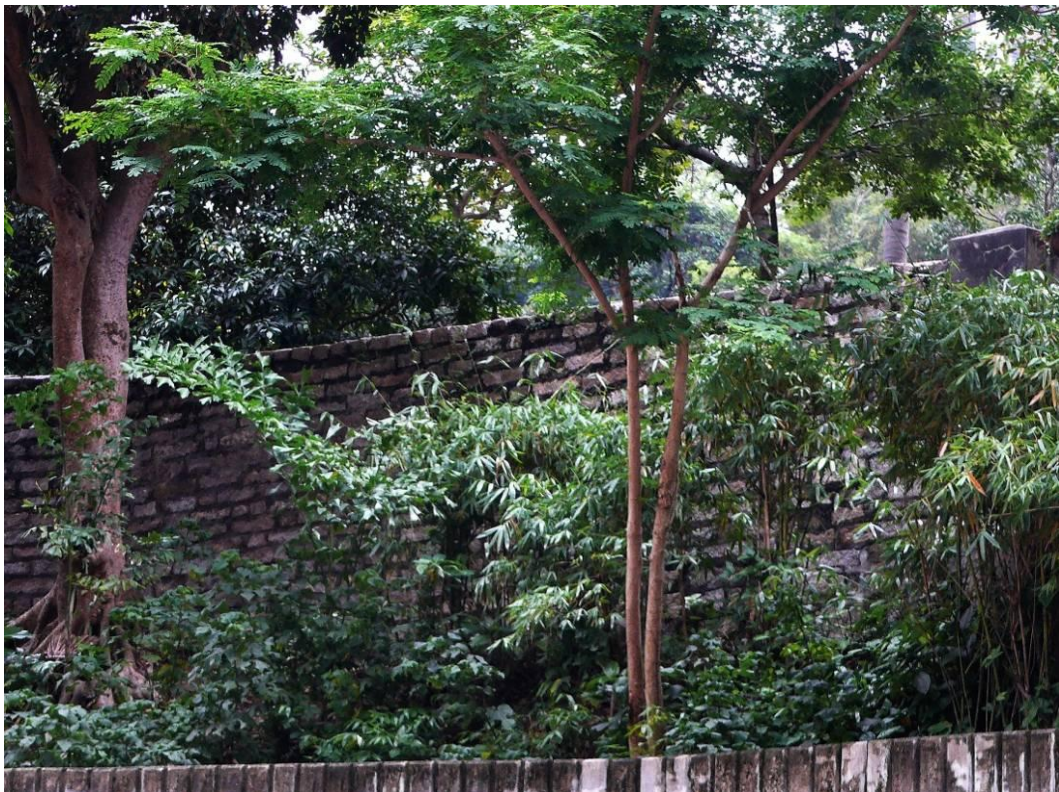
The connection between Main Block and Servant House, Flagstaff House

Built Heritage Resources	Fence and stone wall of Flagstaff House	ID	AD25
Building Type	Fence	Construction Date	Ca. 1846
Original Use	Security / Decoration	Current Use	Security / Decoration
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Ceramic and Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The fence of Flagstaff House consisted of the stone wall and railing, and was built in ca. 1846. They are currently in good condition and are ungraded.			
Old Maps			
<div><p>The fence and wall of Flagstaff House, 1880</p><p>The fence and wall of Flagstaff House, 1936</p></div>			


Photos



Ceramic Railing, Flagstaff House



Stone Wall, Flagstaff House

Built Heritage Resources	Old Victoria Barracks, Rawlinson House	ID	AD26
Building Type	Colonial Building	Construction Date	1910
Original Use	Government Residence	Current Use	Marriage Registry
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Bricks and Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		
Description			
Rawlinson House was built in 1910, and originally intended to be the residence of the Deputy Commander of the British Forces in Hong Kong. During the 1980s, the building was converted into a marriage registry. The building is currently in good condition and has a Grade 1 classification.			
Photo			
			
Rawlinson House of the Old Victoria Barracks, Admiralty			

Built Heritage Resources	Old Victoria Barracks, Wavell Block	ID	AD27
Building Type	Colonial Building	Construction Date	Early 20 th Century
Original Use	Quarters for Married British Officers	Current Use	Aviary Support Center (Education Center)
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Brick and Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 1 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		

Description

Constructed in the early years of the 20th century and named after Archibald Wavell, the Viceroy of India and the British Army Field Marshall, the Wavell Block of the Old Victoria Barracks served as a residence for married British Officers, and was converted into an education center in 1991.

Photos



Façade of Wavell Block, Old Victoria Barracks



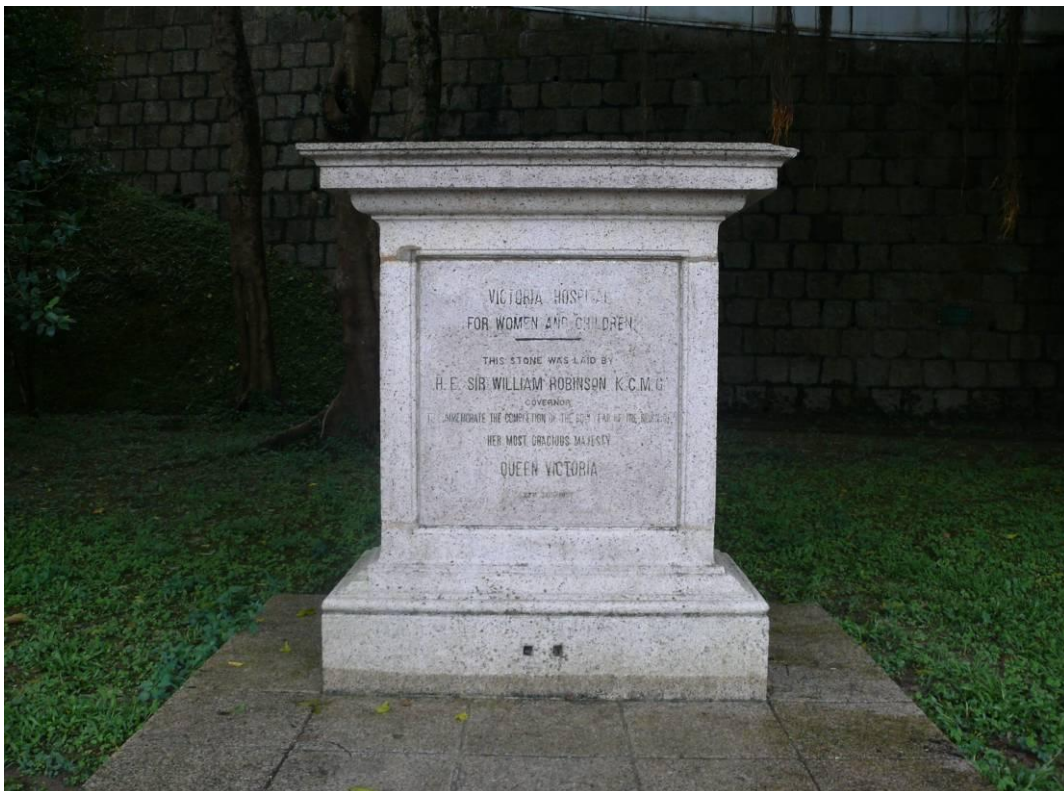
Entrance to Wavell Block. The sign over the entrance reads “Education Centre”

Built Heritage Resources	Old Victoria Hospital, Foundation Stone	ID	AD28
Building Type	Monument	Construction Date	1897
Original Use	Commemoration	Current Use	Commemoration
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		

Description

The foundation stone was laid by Governor Sir William Robinson on 22 June 1897 to commemorate the 50th year of Queen Victoria's reign, and the beginning of the Old Victoria Hospital building project. The blocks of hospital have been demolished, but the foundation stone remains. The stone is currently in good condition.

Photo



Foundation Stone of the Old Victoria Hospital

The inscription on the stone reads:

"Victoria Hospital for Women and Children – this stone was laid by
H.E. Sir William Robinson K.C.M.G, governor,
to commemorate the completion of the 50th year of the reign of
Her Most Gracious Majesty,
Queen Victoria"

Built Heritage Resources	Fence of Victoria House	ID	AD29
Building Type	Fence	Construction Date	ca. 1897
Original Use	Security / Decoration	Current Use	Security / Decoration
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description According to the style, the fence of the Victoria House is believed to be the original fence of Victoria Hospital; it was used for both security and decorative purposes, and is made of stone.			
Photo 			
Fence of the Victoria House (original Victoria Hospital)			

Built Heritage Resources	Old Victoria Hospital, Maternity Block	ID	AD30
Building Type	Medical Building / Colonial-Style Building	Construction Date	1921
Original Use	Medical	Current Use	Government Quarter
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Concrete and brick
Grading Information	Existing Grade 3 (confirmed on 22 Jan 2010)		


Description

The hospital consists of three blocks: the General Block, Sisters' Quarters and a Maternity Block. The Maternity Block of the Old Victoria Hospital for Women and Children was built in 1921, possibly as an addition to the main complex. The Building is made of concrete and brick, and is currently in good condition. The building is classified as Grade 3.

Photo

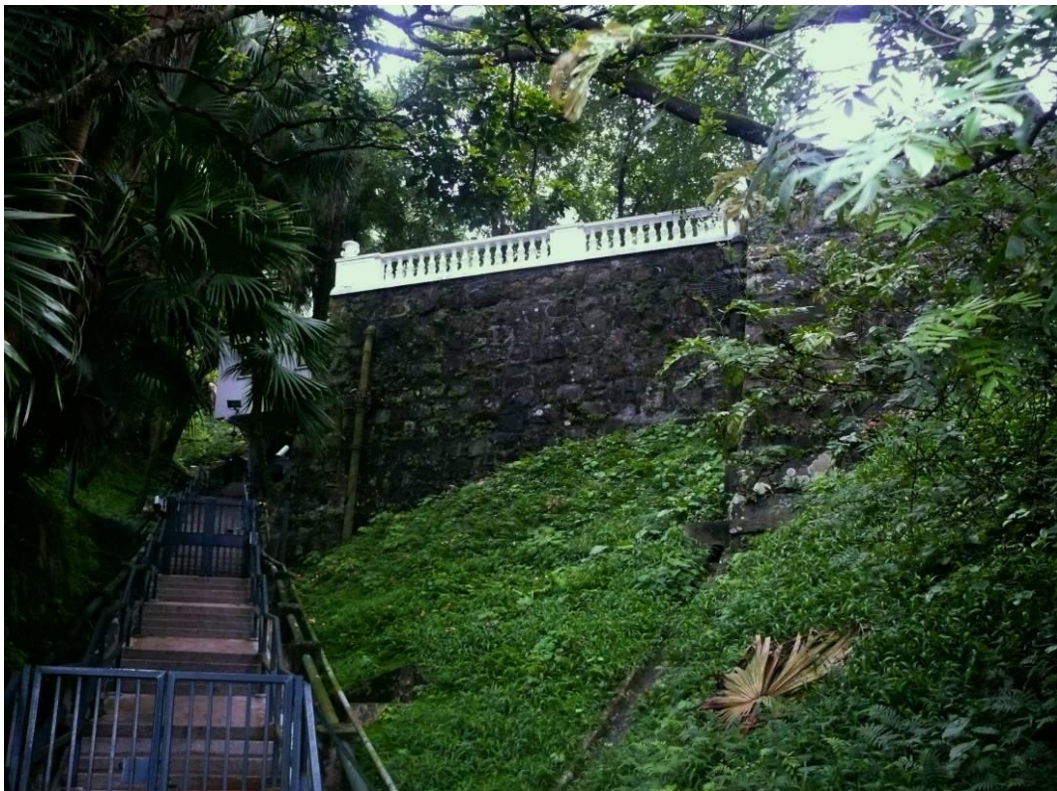


Government Quarter, original Maternity Block of Old Victoria Hospital

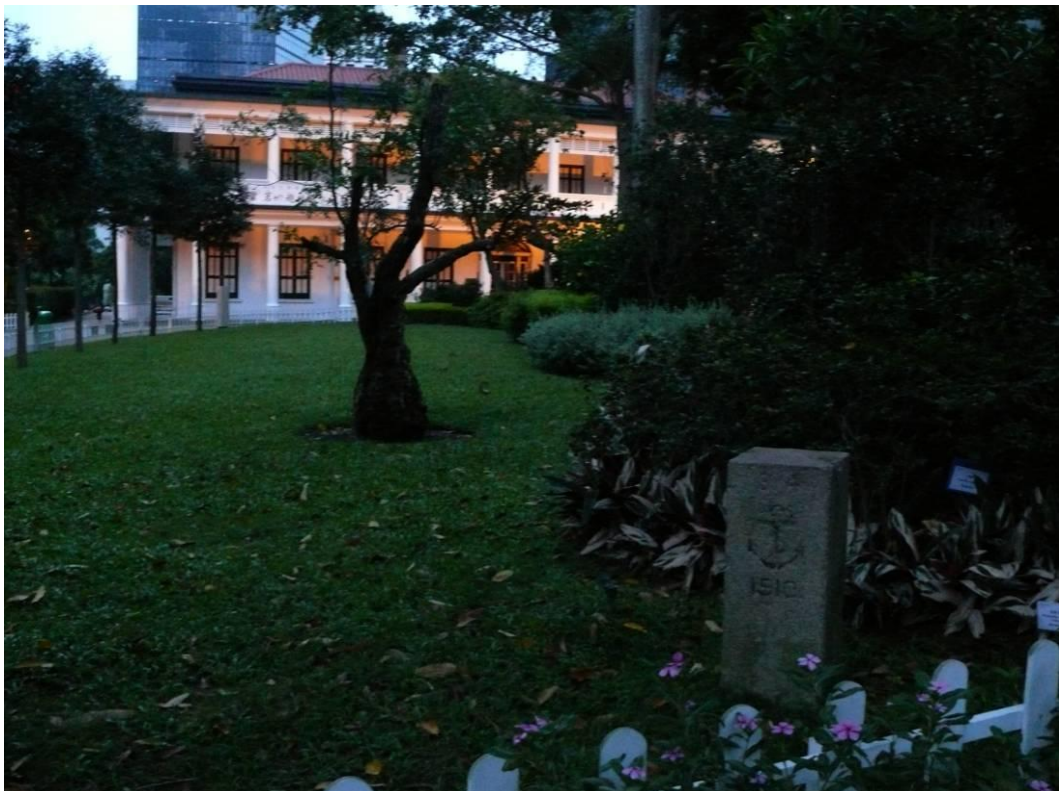
Built Heritage Resources	Residence of the Chief Secretary for Administration (Victoria House)	ID	AD31
Building Type	Colonial-Style Building	Construction Date	1951
Original Use	Residence of the Chief Secretary for Administration	Current Use	Residence of the Chief Secretary for Administration
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Concrete
Grading Information	Existing Grade 2 (confirmed on 18 Dec 2009)		
Description The Victoria House was built in 1951 at the site of General Block and Sister’s Quarters of Old Victoria Hospital. It is currently used as the Residence to the Chief Secretary for Administration of Hong Kong, and was built of concrete. The House is located on the Peak, and is currently in good condition. The building currently is classified as Grade 2			
Photos 			
Façade of Victoria House			



Side view of Victoria House, The Peak




Passage leading to Victoria House

Built Heritage Resources	Stone of Royal Naval Telegraph	ID	AD32
Building Type	Boundary Stone	Construction Date	1910
Original Use	Boundary Marker	Current Use	Boundary Marker
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Granite stone
Grading Information	Ungraded		
Description			
The Boundary Stone of 1910 for the Flagstaff house served as a marker denoting the area around the building. It is currently ungraded.			
Photos			
			
Stone of Royal Naval Telegraph, near to Flagstaff House			



Stone of Royal Naval Telegraph near to Flagstaff House

Built Heritage Resources	No.20 Severn Road	ID	AD33
Building Type	Colonial Style Building	Construction Date	1922-1923
Original Use	Residential	Current Use	Residential
Existing Condition	Good	Construction Materials	Concrete / Stone
Grading Information	Ungraded, Proposed Grade 2		
Description The Mansion at No.20 Severn Road is a two-storey building in Italianate Renaissance style. The building is currently in good condition and ungraded. This Mansion is proposed to be Grade 2 historic building.			
Photo 			
No.20 Severn Road			



No.20 Severn Road

Site of Archaeological Interest	Kellett Island Site of Archaeological Interest	ID	N/A
Building Type	N/A	Construction Date	N/A
Original Use	N/A	Current Use	N/A
Existing Condition	N/A	Construction Materials	N/A
Grading Information	N/A		

Description

Kellett Island (also 燈籠洲 in Chinese) is a former island off East Point in Hong Kong. The island was ceded to Britain in 1842 together with Hong Kong Island. The island was given a new name that year after Harry Kellett, later Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Kellett, who was under the command of Sir Edward Belcher landed on Possession Point on 26 January 1841 claiming Hong Kong Island under British Crown.

Despite its size, its outpost position was favorable for the construction of a military fortification to against Chinese forces in Kowloon Peninsula. Due to this advantage, a fort was then built in 1841. In 1951, a causeway was built to give access to Kellett island by means other than water, and was completed in 1952. It is now connected to Hong Kong Island at Causeway Bay as a result of land reclamation over the past 150 years.

The Kellett Island Site of Archaeological Interest was identified after the discovery of a pottery jar containing coins dated to three different dynasties (Shui, Tang and Song dynasties) in 1991 at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club. The coins and the pottery jar were then handed over by the Club to the Antiquities and Monuments Office.

Photo



Aerial Picture of Kellett Island Site of Archaeological Interest in 1948