



**龍津石橋遺跡保育  
地區展望工作坊**

**Preservation of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants  
Community Envisioning Workshop**

19 June 2010 & 26 June 2010  
2010年6月19日及 26日

 土木工程拓展署  
Civil Engineering and  
Development Department
  規劃署  
Planning Department
  古物古蹟辦事處  
Antiquities and  
Monuments Office

**地區展望工作坊流程**  
**Run-down of Community Envisioning Workshop**

**流程**  
**Program Run-down**

**龍津石橋遺跡保育**  
**Preservation of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants**

- 背景  
Background
- 位置及周邊環境  
Site Location and Surrounding Area
- 歷史  
History
- 龍津石橋遺跡  
Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants
- 保育原則  
Principles of Preservation
- 遺跡展示實例(本地及外地)  
Examples of Display (Local and Other Areas)

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**分組討論**  
**Group Discussion**

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**分組報告**  
**Group Reporting**

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Community Envisioning Workshop

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## 背景 Background

- 龍津石橋遺跡於2008年3月至6月的考古調查中被發現。
- 詳細考古調查於2008年10月至2009年2月期間進行。
- Remains of the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge were identified in the archaeological investigation between March and June 2008.
- Further archaeological investigation was carried out from October 2008 to February 2009.

## 龍津石橋遺跡保育

### Preservation of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants

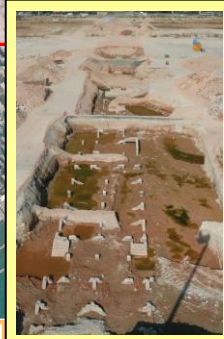
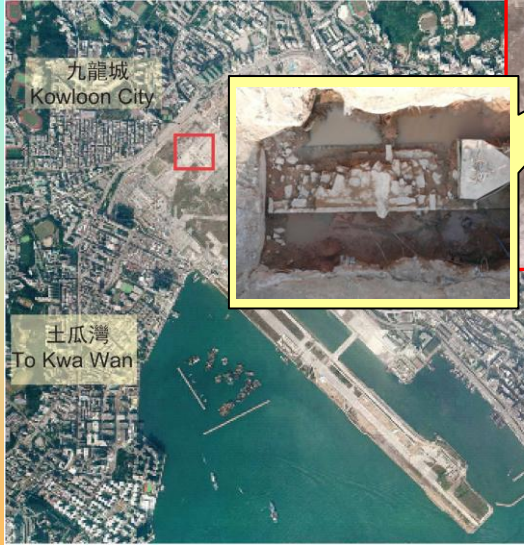
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## 位置及周邊環境 Site Location and Surrounding Area



龍津石橋遺跡的現時位置  
Current Location of Lung Tsun  
Stone Bridge Remnants

位置及周邊環境  
Site Location and Surrounding Area



地區展覽工作坊  
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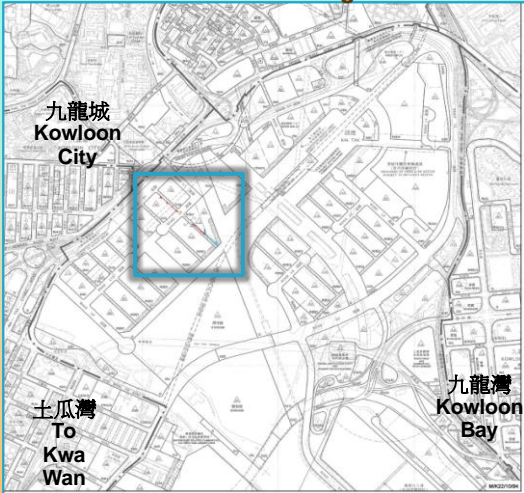


Planning Department

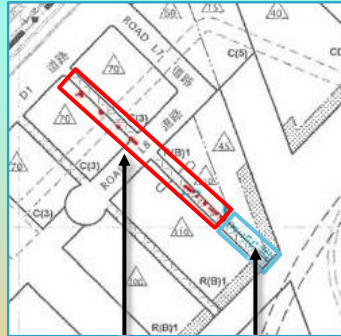


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位置及周邊環境  
Site Location and Surrounding Area



放大圖 Blow-up View



龍津石橋 Lung Tsun Stone Bridge  
前九龍城碼頭 Former Kowloon City Pier

石橋遺跡兩旁用地製作商業和住宅發展，並與一條擬議的地下購物街及車站廣場連接。  
Commercial and residential developments are planned on both sides of the Bridge remnants, which also connects with a planned underground shopping street and the station square.

龍津石橋遺跡在啟德分區計劃大綱圖的位置  
Location of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge on OZP

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## 歷史 History

1847  
道光  
二十七年

第一次鴉片戰爭後，九龍寨城開始興建。九龍寨城是一個軍事重地。

Kowloon Walled City was built after the First Opium War. Kowloon Walled City was once a significant military outpost.



九龍寨城 Kowloon Walled City

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1873  
同治十二年

興建龍津石橋作為連接九龍寨城通道的登岸碼頭。在石橋靠岸一端建有一亭，用來迎接清廷派駐九龍寨城衙門的官員，故稱“接官亭”。

The construction of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge was commenced to serve as a landing-pier linking with the access road leading to Kowloon Walled City. At the landward end of the Bridge, there was a two-storey pavilion. It was once used to greet Chinese imperial officials, and therefore was named as the "Pavilion for Greeting Officials".



龍津石橋曾作為連接九龍寨城的重要碼頭  
Lung Tsun Stone Bridge was a significant landing-pier to Kowloon Walled City

## 歷史 History

1875  
光緒元年

龍津石橋和接官亭竣工。石橋以花崗石砌成，長約200米，寬約2.6米。

Lung Tsun Stone Bridge and Pavilion for Greeting Officials were completed. The Bridge was built by granite blocks / planks, about 200 metres long and 2.6 metres wide.



接官亭正面  
Pavilion for Greeting Officials front view



龍津石橋  
Lung Tsun Stone Bridge



接官亭  
Pavilion for Greeting Officials

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1892  
光緒十八年

樂善堂籌集資金，以木料將石橋向海伸延約80米。  
About 80 metres of extension made of timber was built. The fund was raised by local charity organisation – Lok Sin Tong.



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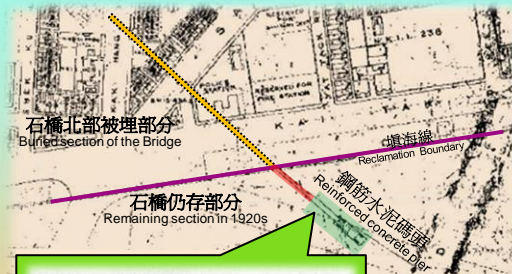
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## 歷史 History

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二十年代

九龍灣填海，開發華人住宅區『啟德濱』。石橋靠近陸地部分及接官亭因此被埋。其後於石橋南端加建鋼筋水泥碼頭。  
Reclamation of Kowloon Bay to develop residential area for Chinese called Kai Tak Bund. Northern part of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge together with the Pavilion for Greeting Officials were buried. Then a reinforced concrete pier was constructed at the Southern part of the Bridge.



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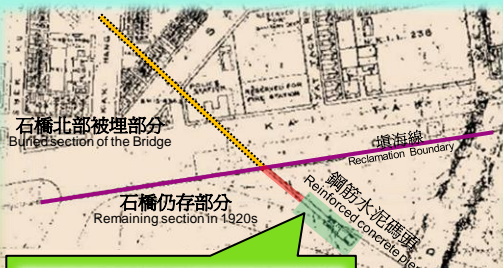
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1942  
(Japanese Occupation period)  
一九四二年  
(日據期間)

九龍灣再度填海，石橋和碼頭被埋藏在機場之下。  
The Bridge and the Pier were buried under the airfield during reclamation of Kowloon Bay.



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## 龍津石橋遺跡主要的保育指引

### Major Conservation Guidelines for Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants

- 龍津石橋遺跡具有重要的文物價值，包括歷史、文化和建築價值。

The Site of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge (the Site) shall be recognized as a place of heritage significance with attributes embracing historic, cultural and architectural values.

- 必須採用公認保護憲章及指引的原則與實踐方式，以保存、修復及重建龍津石橋遺跡。

To apply the conservation principles and practices of the well-recognized charters and guidelines for preservation, restoration and reconstruction of the Site.

## 龍津石橋遺跡主要的保育指引

### Major Conservation Guidelines for Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants

- 《保育管理計劃》已就各遺跡的重要性劃分不同等級，並且提出相應的建議，確保龍津石橋遺跡得以妥善保存及修復，並且不容許推測性重建。

The levels of significance in the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) forms the basis for any actions applicable to each category within the Site. To ensure that the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge shall be preserved with proper restoration and no speculative recreation is allowed at the Site.

- 保育工作必須作恰當的紀錄，並且適切地進行。

To ensure that conservation works are documented appropriately and undertaken as necessary.

## 龍津石橋遺跡主要的保育指引

### Major Conservation Guidelines for Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants

- 龍津石橋遺跡的管理和護養，必須完全符合《保育管理計劃》所評定的文物價值。

The management and maintenance of the Site shall be in complete accord with the significance assessed in the CMP.

- 龍津石橋遺跡的詮釋必須基於《保育管理計劃》所評定的文物價值。

The interpretation for the Site shall be based on the significance assessment in the CMP.

## 龍津石橋遺跡主要的保育指引

### Major Conservation Guidelines for Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants

- 如日後的發展項目或已規劃的基建工程涉及龍津石橋遺跡，均不可對遺跡的價值構成影響。

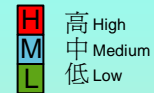
Any future or planned infrastructure projects encroaching/affecting the Site shall not adversely affect the Site's significance.

## 龍津石橋遺跡及重要級別

### Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants and Significance Level

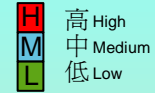
- 發現龍津石橋及前九龍城碼頭遺跡  
Remnants of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge and former Kowloon City Pier discovered

重要性  
Significance:



## 龍津石橋遺跡及重要級別 Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants and Significance Level

重要性  
Significance:



- 發現龍津石橋及前九龍城碼頭遺跡  
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## 保育原則

### Principles of Preservation

- 原址保存  
In-situ Preservation
- 方便易達，並設有合適的佈局，以配合石橋原來是運輸樞紐，並該處附近活動中心地帶的歷史風貌  
Provision of convenient access and proper setting to echo with the historical context for the Bridge itself as a transport node and its vicinity as an activity place



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Provision of convenient access and proper setting to echo with the historical context for the Bridge itself as a transport node and its vicinity as an activity place
- 聯繫啓德及周邊地區文化文物資源，提高市民對本土歷史的認知  
Linkage with cultural heritage resources in Kai Tak and its surrounding areas to promote public awareness on our heritage



## 啓德及鄰近地區的文化/文物資源

### Cultural/Heritage Resources in Kai Tak and its surrounding areas



#### 具歷史/文化價值的地點 Sites of Historical/Cultural Interest

1. 魚尾石  
Fishtail Rock
2. 牛棚藝術村  
Cattle Depot Artist Village
3. 侯王廟  
Hau Wong Temple
4. 九龍寨城公園  
Kowloon Walled City Park
5. 衙前圍村  
Nga Tsin Wai Tsuen
6. 黃大仙廟  
Wong Tai Sin Temple
7. 志蓮淨苑  
Chi Un Nunnery
8. 舊遠東飛行學校  
Old Far East Flying Training School
9. 九龍石  
Kowloon Rock
10. 啓德跑道  
Kai Tak Runway
11. 舊機場碼頭  
Airport Pier
12. 舊消防局  
Ex-fire Station
13. 宋王臺公園  
Sung Wong Toi Garden

● 龍津石橋  
Lung Tsun Stone Bridge

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## 啓德及鄰近地區的文化/文物資源

### Cultural/Heritage Resources in Kai Tak and its surrounding areas



7 志蓮淨苑  
Chi Un Nunnery



3 侯王廟  
Hau Wong Temple



4 九龍寨城公園  
Kowloon Walled City Park



6 黃大仙廟  
Wong Tai Sin Temple



1 魚尾石  
Fishtail Rock



5 衙前圍村  
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13 宋王臺公園  
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## 遺跡展示實例(本地及外地)

### Examples of Display (Local and Other Areas)

#### 以玻璃頂篷覆蓋

#### Covered by Armour Glazed Roof



澳門聖保祿教堂遺跡  
St Paul's Church, Macau



以色列迦百農  
Capernaum, Israel



廣州北京路宋代遺址  
Remnants in Song Dynasty on  
Beijing Road, Guangzhou

遺跡展示實例(本地及外地)  
Examples of Display (Local and Other Areas)

以圍欄分隔從旁觀賞  
Viewing behind the fence



以色列天使報喜  
大教堂  
Church of Annunciation,  
Israel

東龍洲  
炮台遺址  
Tung Lung Chau  
Fort Remnants



西安兵馬俑  
Terracotta  
Warriors, Xi'an



雅典新衛城博物館  
New Acropolis Museum,  
Athens

