

龍津石橋遺跡保育

Preservation of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants



第二階段公眾參與 Stage 2 Public Engagement

「建立共識」工作坊 “Consensus Building” Workshop

簡介

土木工程拓展署曾於二零一零年中聯同規劃署和古物古蹟辦事處舉辦了有關龍津石橋遺跡保育的第一階段公眾參與活動，以蒐集公眾對此保育項目的意見及建議。綜合所得的意見及建議摘要，已上載於 www.ktd.gov.hk，歡迎瀏覽。

而第二階段的公眾參與活動亦即將展開，並會舉行一場「建立共識」工作坊，目的是希望在保育石橋遺跡所需的土地範圍和與周邊文物資源的連接上尋求共識，以及收集公眾對展示手法的意見，作為將來制定設計指引的基礎。



Introduction

The Civil Engineering and Development Department in collaboration with the Planning Department and the Antiquities and Monuments Office organized the Stage 1 Public Engagement Programme for the preservation of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge remnants in mid 2010 to gather views and comments from the public on this preservation project. Summary of views and comments can be found in the website www.ktd.gov.hk.

Stage 2 will soon start with a “Consensus Building” Workshop, aiming at building consensus with the public on the land requirement for preserving the Bridge remnants as well as connectivity with neighbouring heritage resources. Views on the displaying approaches of the Bridge remnants will also be collected to provide the basis for future formulation of design guidelines.



討論要點

空間分佈

- 保育長廊
提供空間，營造合適的氛圍及提供舒適的觀賞環境。
- 與周邊地區的連繫
加強與鄰近地區歷史文化資源的連繫，特別是九龍寨城公園。

展現手法

- 合適的氛圍
以動態氛圍表現碼頭昔日之喧鬧景象；或以園林景色營造一個靜態的觀賞氛圍。
- 處理及展示手法
參照國際性認可的文物保育原則，避免對石橋遺跡作出推測性的重建或過份干擾性的設置。
- 配置展示設施
可設置不同展示設施，如模型、相片、短片、互動多媒體、立體投射或其他影音設備等。

Points for Discussion

Space Arrangement

- Preservation corridor
Provide space with suitable ambience and comfortable environment for appreciation.
- Connection to neighbourhood districts
Enhance connectivity with historical and cultural resources in neighbourhood districts, in particular, the Kowloon Walled City Park.

Exhibition Approach

- Suitable ambience
Create a vibrant ambience echoing the past lively atmosphere of the Bridge as a landing pier, or a landscaped tranquil ambience facilitating appreciation of the Bridge remnants.
- Preservation and display approaches
Avoid speculative recreation or excessive intervention to the Bridge remnants in accordance with well recognized international conservation principles.
- Exhibition facilities
Possible to install facilities such as physical models, photos, video, multi-media display, pepper's ghost and other audio-visual facilities etc.

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昔日石橋

The Bridge in the Past



歷史

長約二百米的龍津石橋建於一八七三年，是接連九龍寨城的登岸碼頭。石橋末端建有一亭，曾用於迎接中國官員，又稱為「接官亭」。

隨後因地區的發展需要，石橋及前九龍城碼頭曾經歷多次維修和改動；二次大戰日據時期，石橋及前九龍城碼頭於一九四二年被埋。直至在實施啓德發展計劃的過程中，發現龍津石橋遺跡。政府現正研究最佳的保育途徑，以配合啓德的整體發展計劃。

History

Built in 1873, the 200-metre-long Lung Tsun Stone Bridge was once the landing pier connecting the Kowloon Walled City. Situated at the landward end of the bridge, a pavilion was once used for greeting Chinese imperial officials, known as "Pavilion for Greeting Officials".

The Bridge and the Former Kowloon City Pier had been modified or repaired many times due to district development. They were buried in 1942 during the Japanese occupation in the Second World War. It was not until the implementation of the Kai Tak Development that the Bridge remnants were unearthed. The government is now seeking the best way to preserve the remnants and integrate them into the Kai Tak Development.