NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm, DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

13/1 MESH TO BE REMOVED FROM WINDOWS (UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE) STEEL BARS TO REVEALS TO BE RETAINED

13/2 MESH RETAINED TO WINDOWS FOR INTERPRETATION PURPOSES

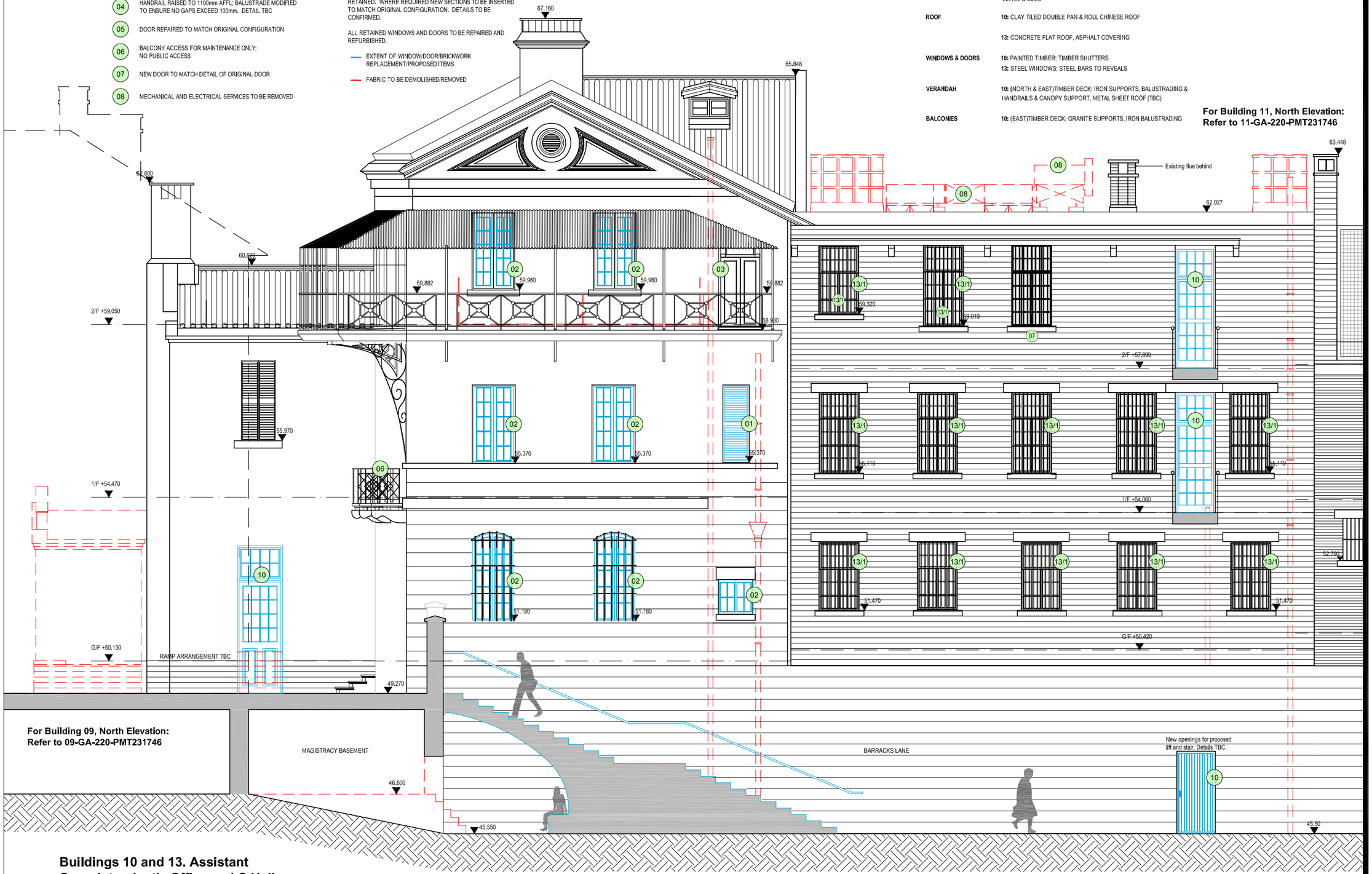
13/3 VENTS REMOVED AND APERTURES FILLED WITH BICKWORK TO MATCH EXISTING

13/4 TIMBER SHUTTER REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED

MATERIALS

WALLS	**10:** GRANITE BLOCK LOWER STOREY, RENDERED MASONRY UPPER STOREYS (LIME RENDER TBC); RENDER MOULDINGS & EAVES CORNICE; FLAT / SEGMENTAL ARCHED OPENINGS ALTERNATING BETWEEN FLOORS (CONSTRUCTION TBC); STONE CILLS **13:** RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; CONCRETE LINTEL & CILLS
ROOF	**10:** CLAY TILED DOUBLE PAN & ROLL CHINESE ROOF **13:** CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING
WINDOWS & DOORS	**10:** PAINTED TIMBER; TIMBER SHUTTERS **13:** STEEL WINDOWS; STEEL BARS TO REVEALS
VERANDAH	**10:** (NORTH & EAST)TIMBER DECK; IRON SUPPORTS, BALUSTRADING & HANDRAILS & CANOPY SUPPORT, METAL SHEET ROOF (TBC)
BALCONIES	**10:** (EAST)TIMBER DECK; GRANITE SUPPORTS, IRON BALUSTRADING

For Building 11, North Elevation:
Refer to 11-GA-220-PMT231746



Buildings 10 and 13. Assistant Superintendant's Office and C Hall North Elevation

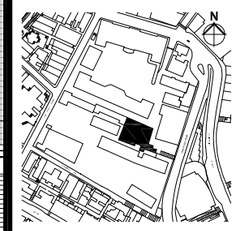
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/發放

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	CAD Standards Updated following internal review	04/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 計劃

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Buildings 10 and 13.
Assistant Superintendant's
Office and 'C' Hall
North Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
10_13-GA-220-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

13/1 MESH TO BE REMOVED FROM WINDOWS (UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE) STEEL BARS TO REVEALS TO BE RETAINED; TYPE AND STYLE OF FENESTRATION TBC

13/2 MESH RETAINED TO WINDOWS FOR INTERPRETATION PURPOSES

13/3 VENTS REMOVED AND APERTURES FILLED WITH BICKWORK TO MATCH EXISTING

10/1 TIMBER SHUTTER REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED

MATERIALS

WALLS
10: GRANITE BLOCK LOWER STOREY, RENDERED MASONRY UPPER STOREYS (LIME RENDER TBC); RENDER MOULDINGS & EAVES CORNICE; FLAT / SEGMENTAL ARCHED OPENINGS ALTERNATING BETWEEN FLOORS (CONSTRUCTION TBC); STONE CILLS

13: RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; CONCRETE LINTEL & CILLS

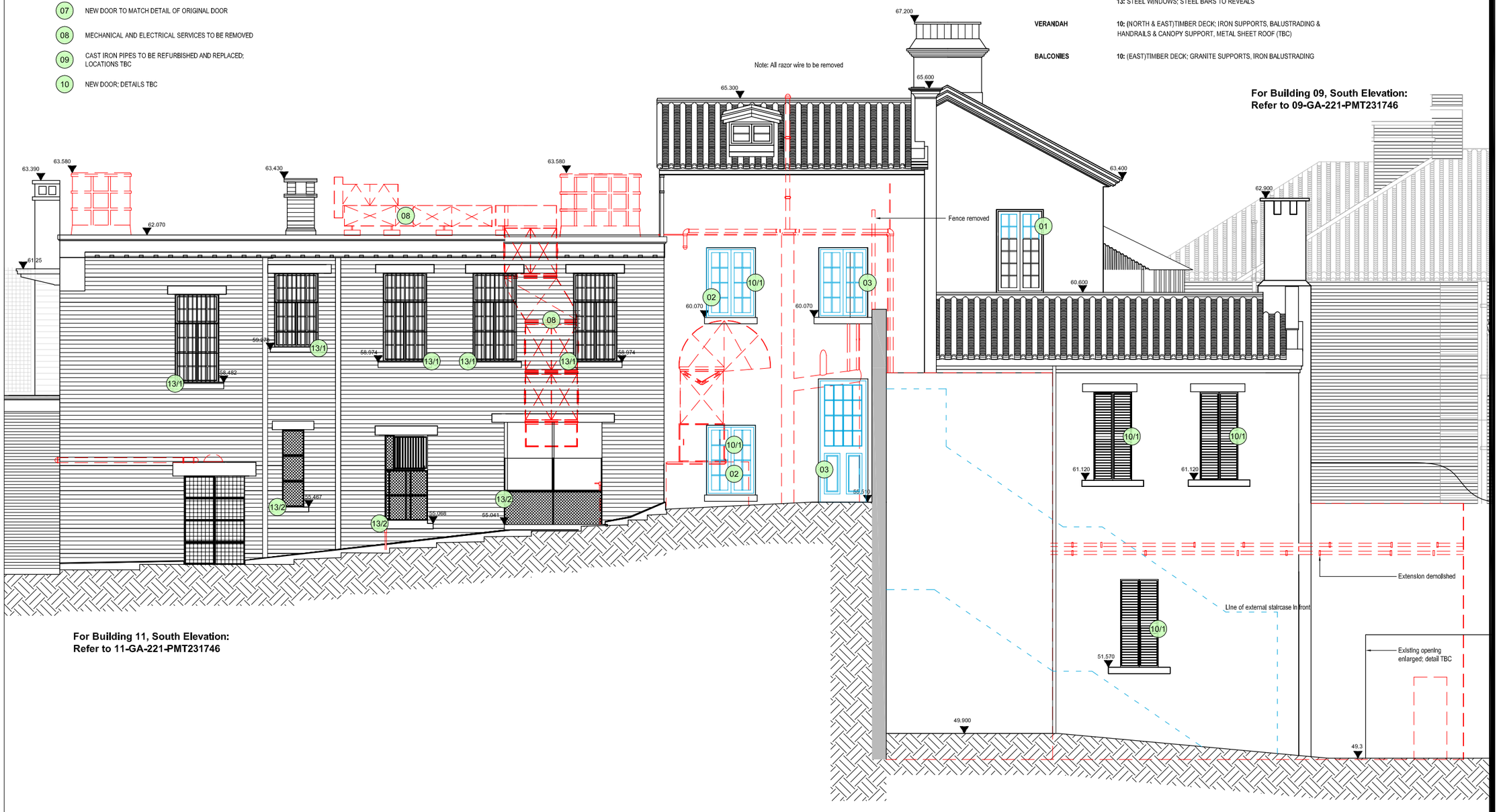
ROOF
10: CLAY TILED DOUBLE PAN & ROLL CHINESE ROOF

13: CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING

WINDOWS & DOORS
10: PAINTED TIMBER; TIMBER SHUTTERS
13: STEEL WINDOWS; STEEL BARS TO REVEALS

VERANDAH
10: (NORTH & EAST)TIMBER DECK; IRON SUPPORTS, BALUSTRADING & HANDRAILS & CANOPY SUPPORT, METAL SHEET ROOF (TBC)

BALCONIES
10: (EAST)TIMBER DECK; GRANITE SUPPORTS, IRON BALUSTRADING



For Building 09, South Elevation:
Refer to 09-GA-221-PMT231746

For Building 11, South Elevation:
Refer to 11-GA-221-PMT231746

0 1 2 3 4 5m

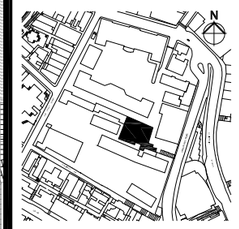
Buildings 10 and 13. Assistant Superintendant's Office and C Hall South Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/遞呈

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	CAD Standards Updated following internal review	04/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Buildings 10 and 13.
Assistant Superintendant's
Office and 'C' Hall
South Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
10_13-GA-221-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

- 01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING
- 02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- 03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY
- 04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC
- 05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- 06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS
- 07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR
- 08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED
- 09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC
- 10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

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- EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS
- FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

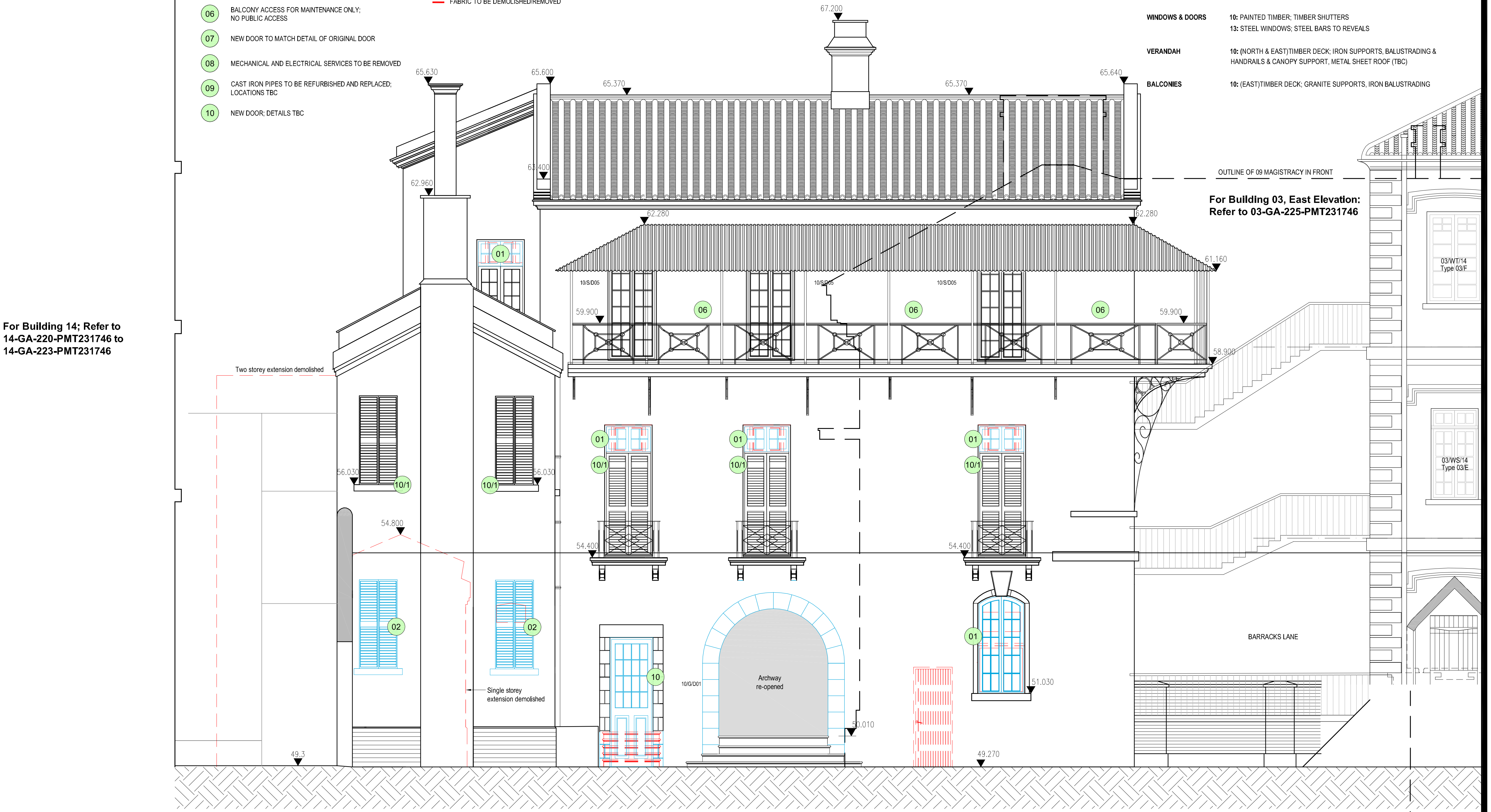
- 13/1 MESH TO BE REMOVED FROM WINDOWS (UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE) STEEL BARS TO REVEALS TO BE RETAINED; TYPE AND STYLE OF FENESTRATION TBC
- 13/2 MESH RETAINED TO WINDOWS FOR INTERPRETATION PURPOSES
- 13/3 VENTS REMOVED AND APERTURES FILLED WITH BICKWORK TO MATCH EXISTING
- 10/1 TIMBER SHUTTER REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED

MATERIALS

WALLS	10: GRANITE BLOCK LOWER STOREY, RENDERED MASONRY UPPER STOREYS (LIME RENDER TBC); RENDER MOULDINGS & EAVES CORNICE; FLAT / SEGMENTAL ARCHED OPENINGS ALTERNATING BETWEEN FLOORS (CONSTRUCTION TBC); STONE CILLS
	13: RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; CONCRETE LINTEL & CILLS
ROOF	10: CLAY TILED DOUBLE PAN & ROLL CHINESE ROOF
	13: CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING
WINDOWS & DOORS	10: PAINTED TIMBER; TIMBER SHUTTERS
	13: STEEL WINDOWS; STEEL BARS TO REVEALS
VERANDAH	10: (NORTH & EAST)TIMBER DECK; IRON SUPPORTS, BALUSTRADING & HANDRAILS & CANOPY SUPPORT, METAL SHEET ROOF (TBC)
BALCONIES	10: (EAST)TIMBER DECK; GRANITE SUPPORTS, IRON BALUSTRADING

For Building 14; Refer to 14-GA-220-PMT231746 to 14-GA-223-PMT231746

For Building 03, East Elevation: Refer to 03-GA-225-PMT231746



Buildings 10 and 13. Assistant Superintendant's Office and C Hall East Elevation

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
4	Planter retained	20/09/2010	GS
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	Updated following internal review	07/09/2009	DH
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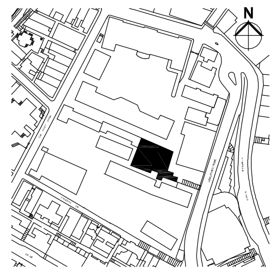


Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

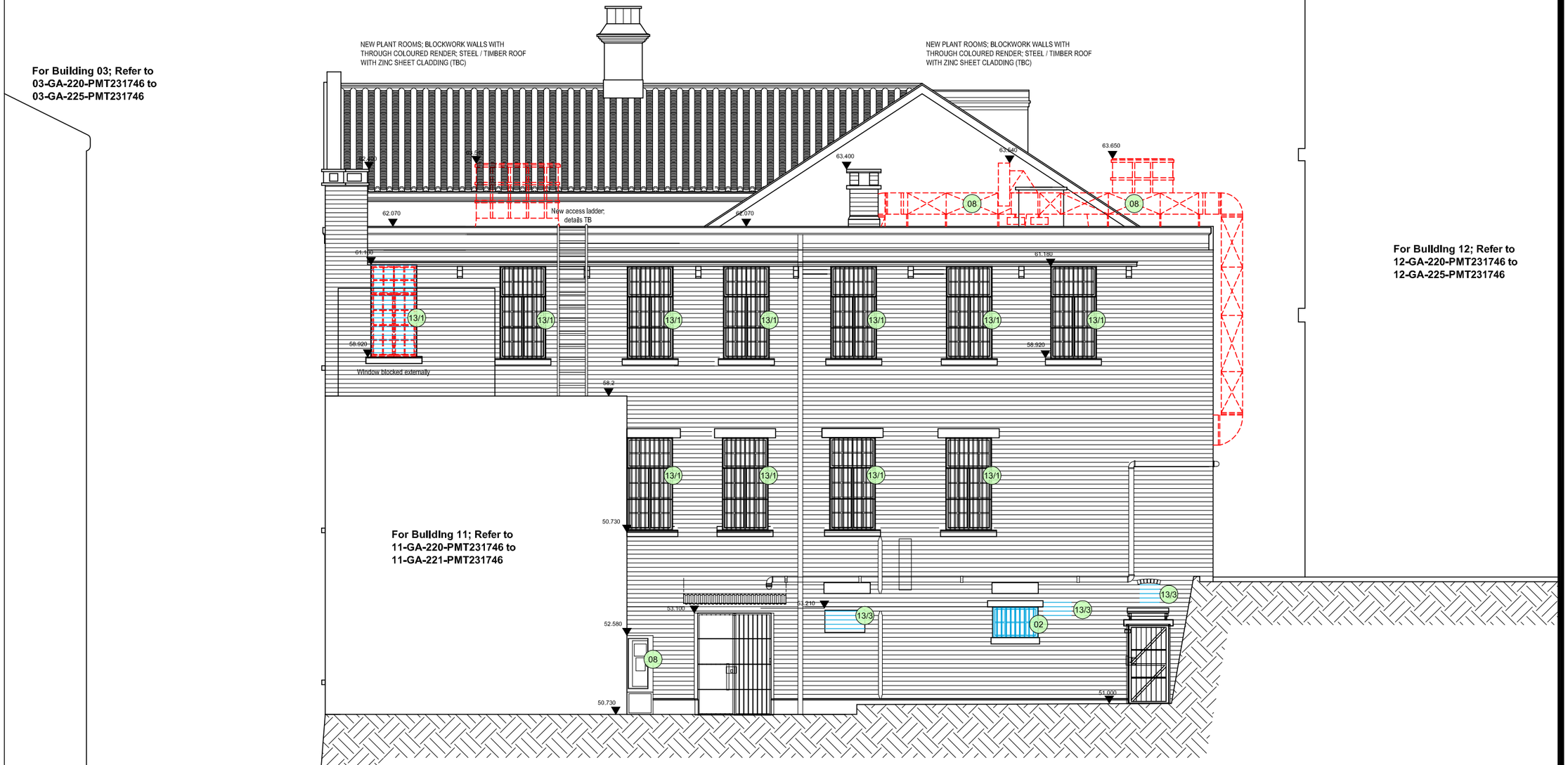
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Buildings 10 and 13. Assistant Superintendant's Office and 'C' Hall East Elevation As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期: 23 Jul 2009	Print Date 付印日期: 07 Sep 2009
Scale 比例: 1:50A1/1:100A3	Drawn 製圖: OLP
Checked 校對: DH	
Drawing No. 圖號: 10_13-GA-222-PMT231746	Revision 修改版: 5

FOR INDICATION ONLY



NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

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— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

13/1 MESH TO BE REMOVED FROM WINDOWS (UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE) STEEL BARS TO REVEALS TO BE RETAINED; TYPE AND STYLE OF FENESTRATION TBC

13/2 MESH RETAINED TO WINDOWS FOR INTERPRETATION PURPOSES

13/3 VENTS REMOVED AND APERTURES FILLED WITH BICKWORK TO MATCH EXISTING

10/1 TIMBER SHUTTER REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED

MATERIALS

WALLS
10: GRANITE BLOCK LOWER STOREY, RENDERED MASONRY UPPER STOREYS (LIME RENDER TBC); RENDER MOULDINGS & EAVES CORNICE; FLAT / SEGMENTAL ARCHED OPENINGS ALTERNATING BETWEEN FLOORS (CONSTRUCTION TBC); STONE CILLS

13: RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; CONCRETE LINTEL & CILLS

ROOF
10: CLAY TILED DOUBLE PAN & ROLL CHINESE ROOF

13: CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING

WINDOWS & DOORS
10: PAINTED TIMBER; TIMBER SHUTTERS
13: STEEL WINDOWS; STEEL BARS TO REVEALS

VERANDAH
10: (NORTH & EAST)TIMBER DECK; IRON SUPPORTS, BALUSTRADING & HANDRAILS & CANOPY SUPPORT, METAL SHEET ROOF (TBC)

BALCONIES
10: (EAST)TIMBER DECK; GRANITE SUPPORTS, IRON BALUSTRADING

0 1 2 3 4 5m

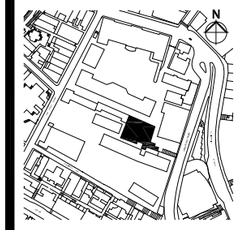
Buildings 10 and 13. Assistant Superintendant's Office and C Hall West Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	CAD Standards Updated following internal review	04/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 計劃

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

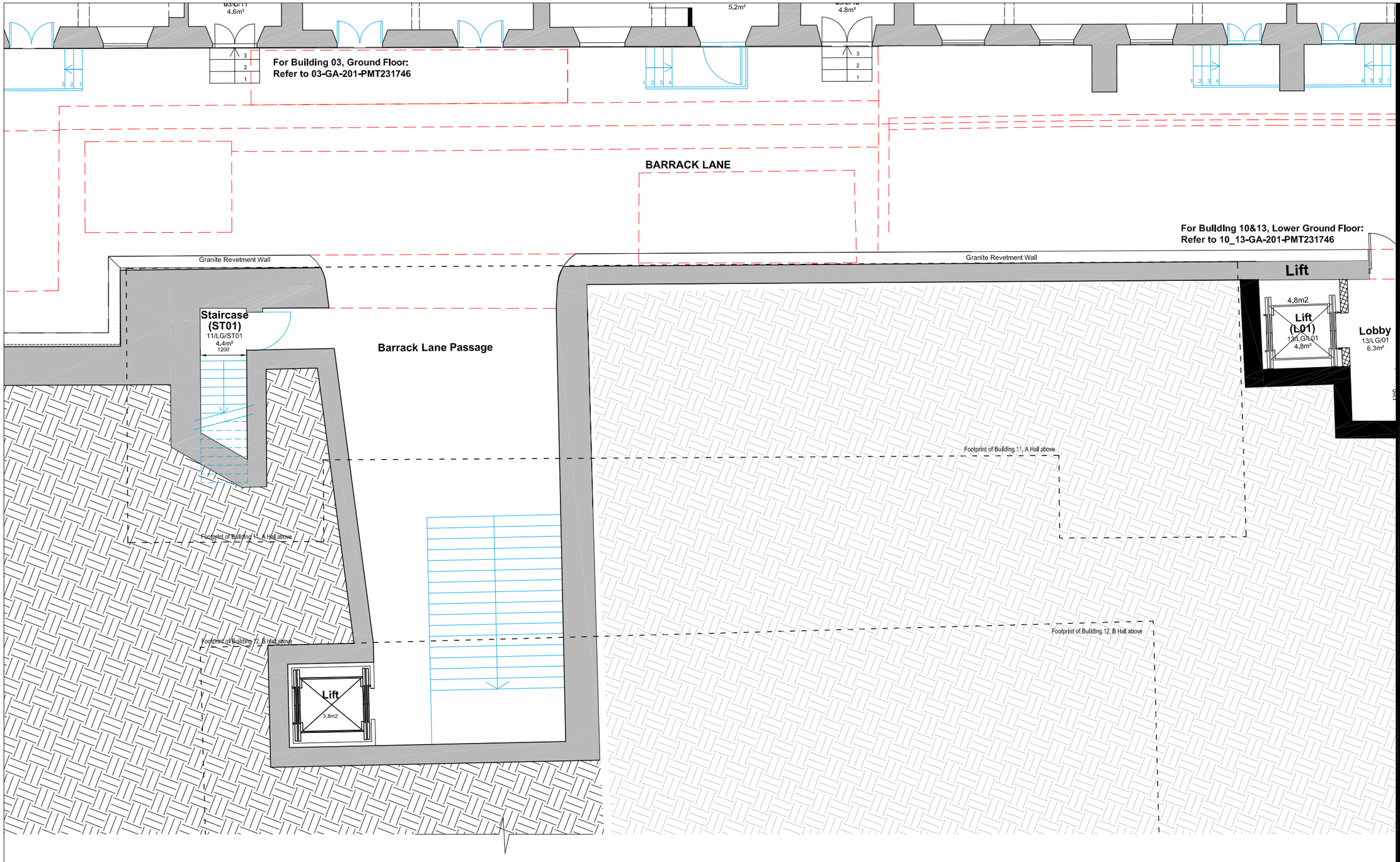
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Buildings 10 and 13.
Assistant Superintendant's
Office and 'C' Hall
West Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
10_13-GA-223-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 11. A Hall
Lower Ground Floor Plan

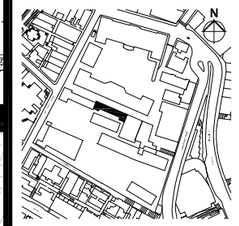
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡冊

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
6	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
5	Layout revised in accordance to HdM proposal	26/08/2010	LC
4	Escalators omitted New stair proposed by HdM	24/08/2010	LC
3	Escalator by other added West staircase revised	14/07/2010	GS
2	Drawing Renumbered	30/09/2009	DH
1	Drawing title amended	07/08/2009	DH
0			DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李翁

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

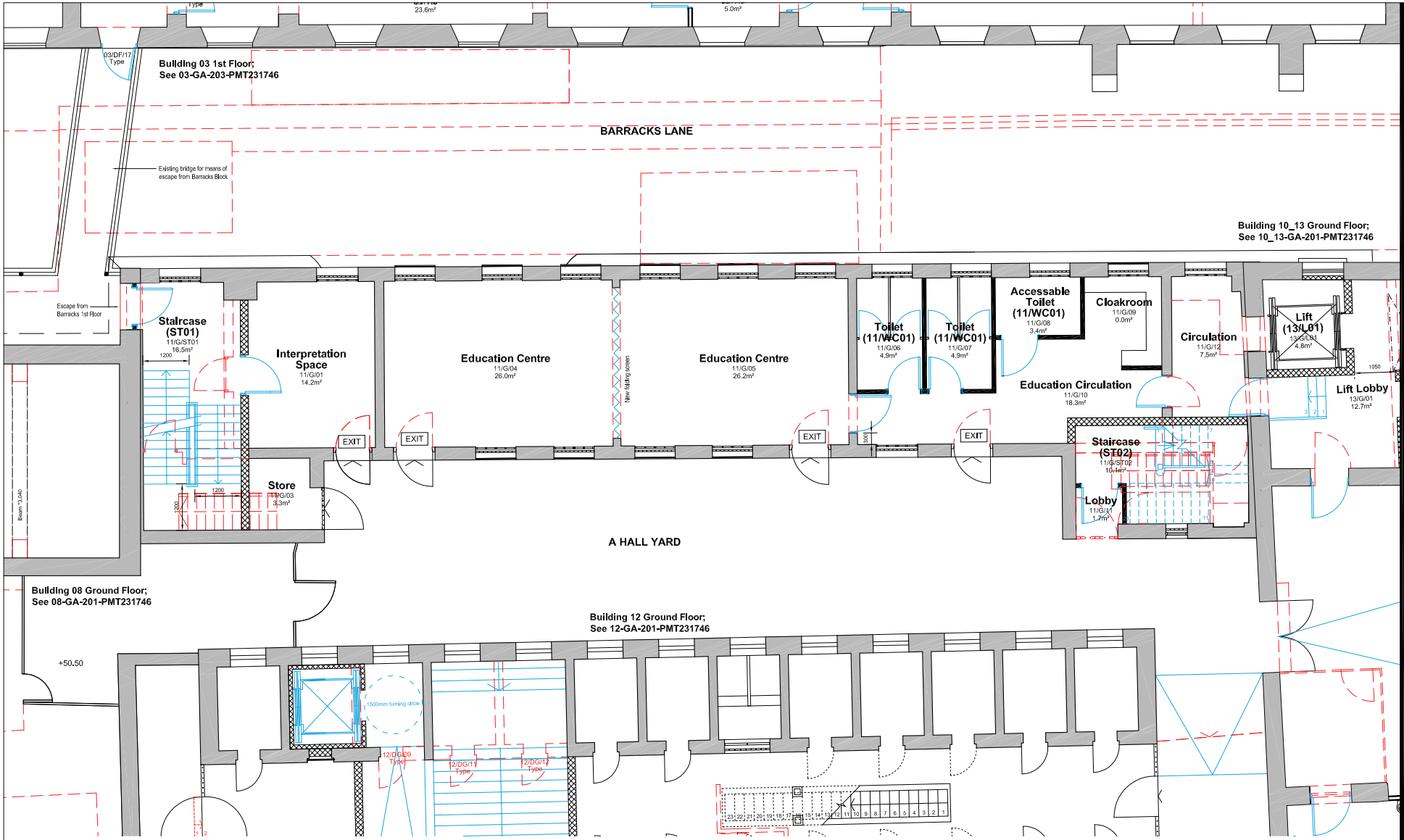
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 11. 'A' Hall
Lower Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	07 Aug 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
11-GA-201-PMT231746	6

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 11. A Hall
Ground Floor Plan

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/確批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審批
6	Change room 11/G/01 from Plant to Interpretation Space	23/12/2010	LC
5	Titleblock updated	05/11/2010	GS
4	Titleblock revised and layout updated	24/08/2010	LC
3	Scheme updates West staircase revised	14/07/2010	GS
2	Drawings renumbered	30/09/2009	DH
1	Switch Room amended	07/08/2009	DH
0			DH

Drawing Status 繪圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
[redacted]

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

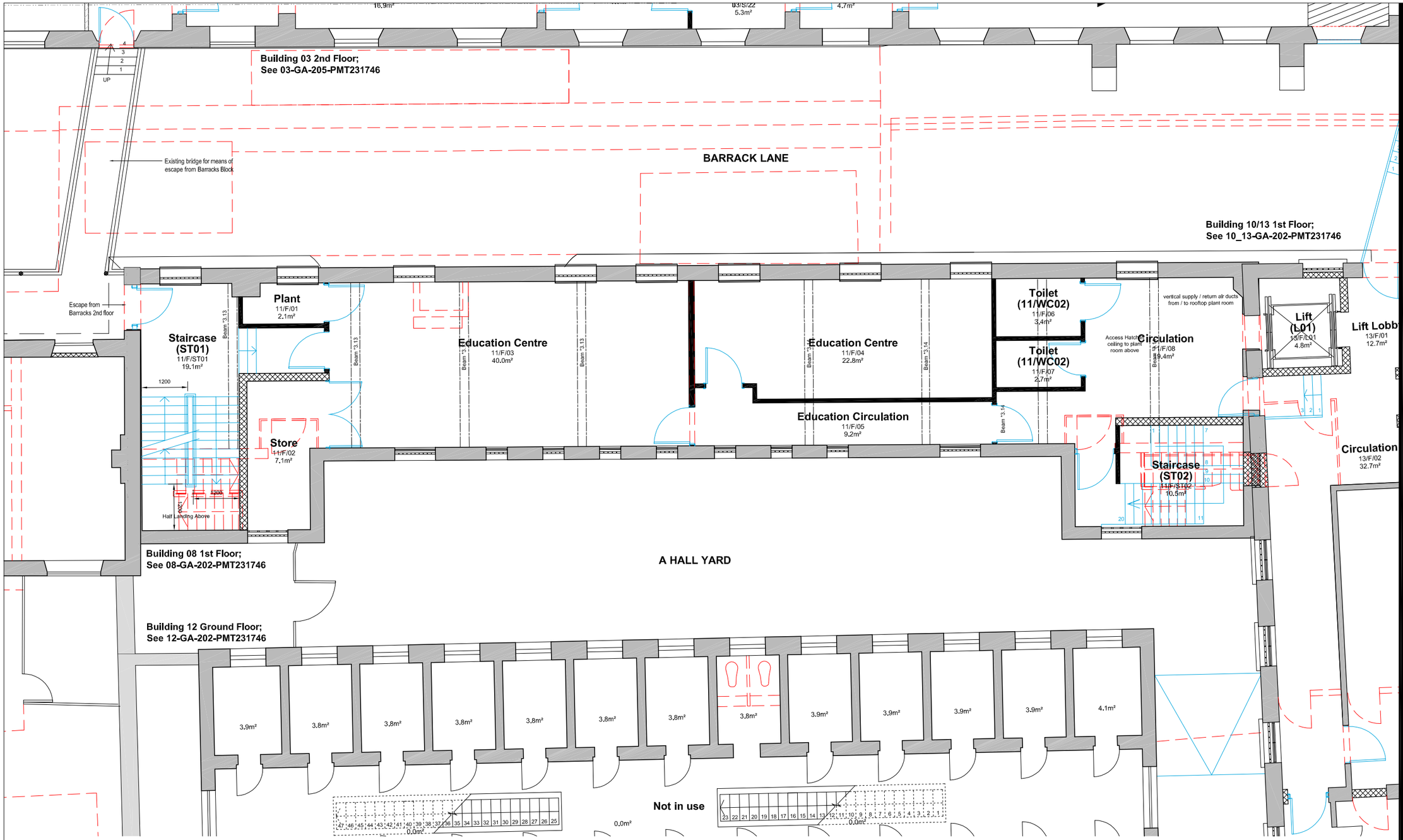
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 11. 'A' Hall
Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	07 Aug 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 繪圖 / Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
11-GA-202-PMT231746	6

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 11. A Hall
First Floor Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/遞呈

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
4	Titleblock revised and layout updated	24/08/2010	LC
3	Scheme updates West staircase revised	14/07/2010	GS
2	Drawings renumbered	30/09/2009	DH
1	Electric Riser amended	07/08/2009	DH
0			DH

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

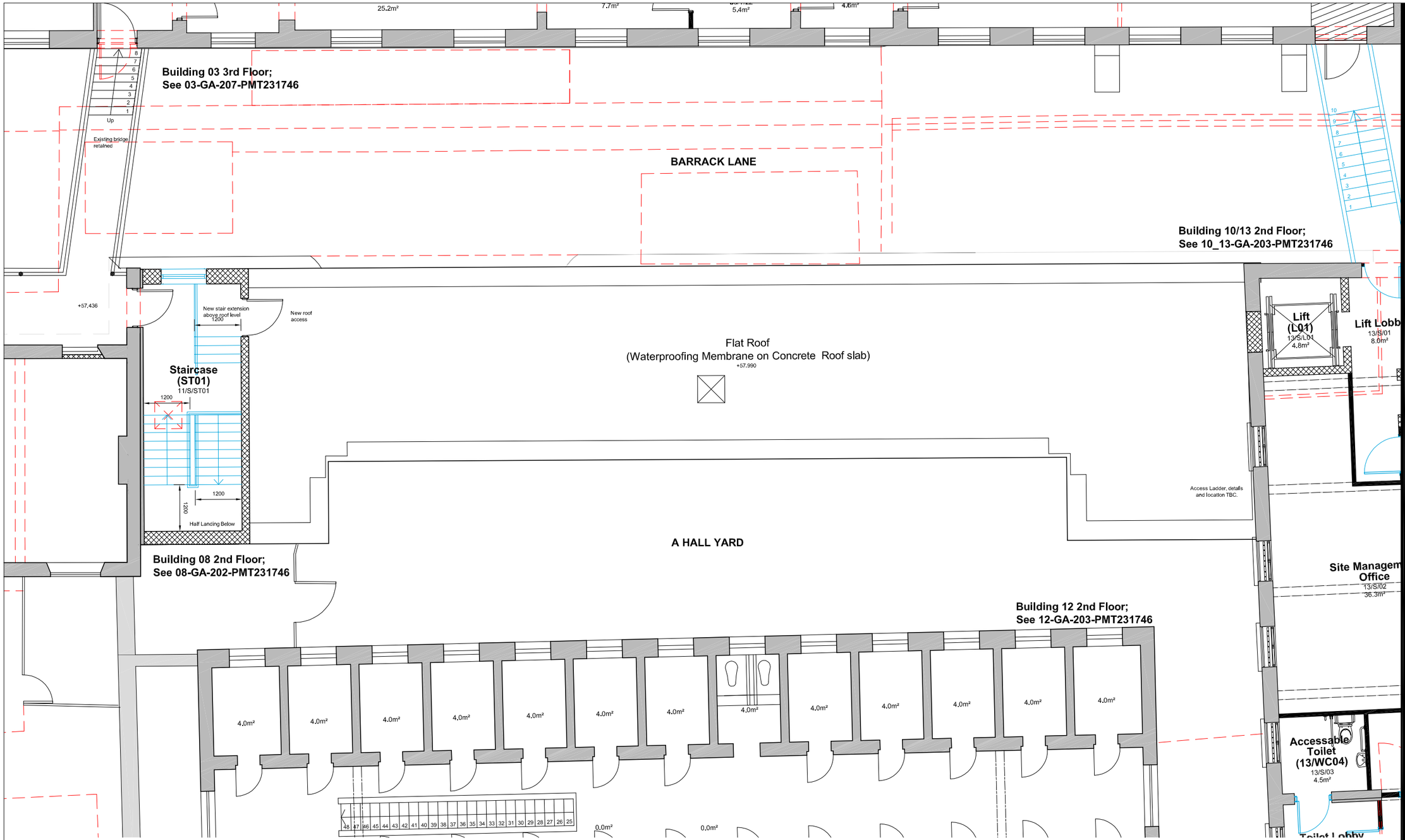
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 11. 'A' Hall
First Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	07 Aug 2009

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		DH

Drawing No. 圖號: 11-GA-203-PMT231746
Revision 修改版: 5

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 11. A Hall
Second Floor / Roof Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/發放

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
4	Titleblock revised and layout updated	24/08/2010	LC
3	West staircase revised	14/07/2010	GS
2	Drawings renumbered	30/09/2009	DH
1	Adjacent buildings added	07/08/2009	DH
0		07/08/2009	DH

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 柏涛

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 11. 'A' Hall
Second Floor/Roof Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	07 Aug 2009

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		DH

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
11-GA-204-PMT231746	5

FOR INDICATION ONLY

For Building 10_13, North Elevation:
Refer to 10_13-GA-220-PMT231746

For Building 12, North Elevation:
Refer to 12-GA-220-PMT231746

For Building 08, North Elevation:
Refer to 08-GA-220-PMT231746

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

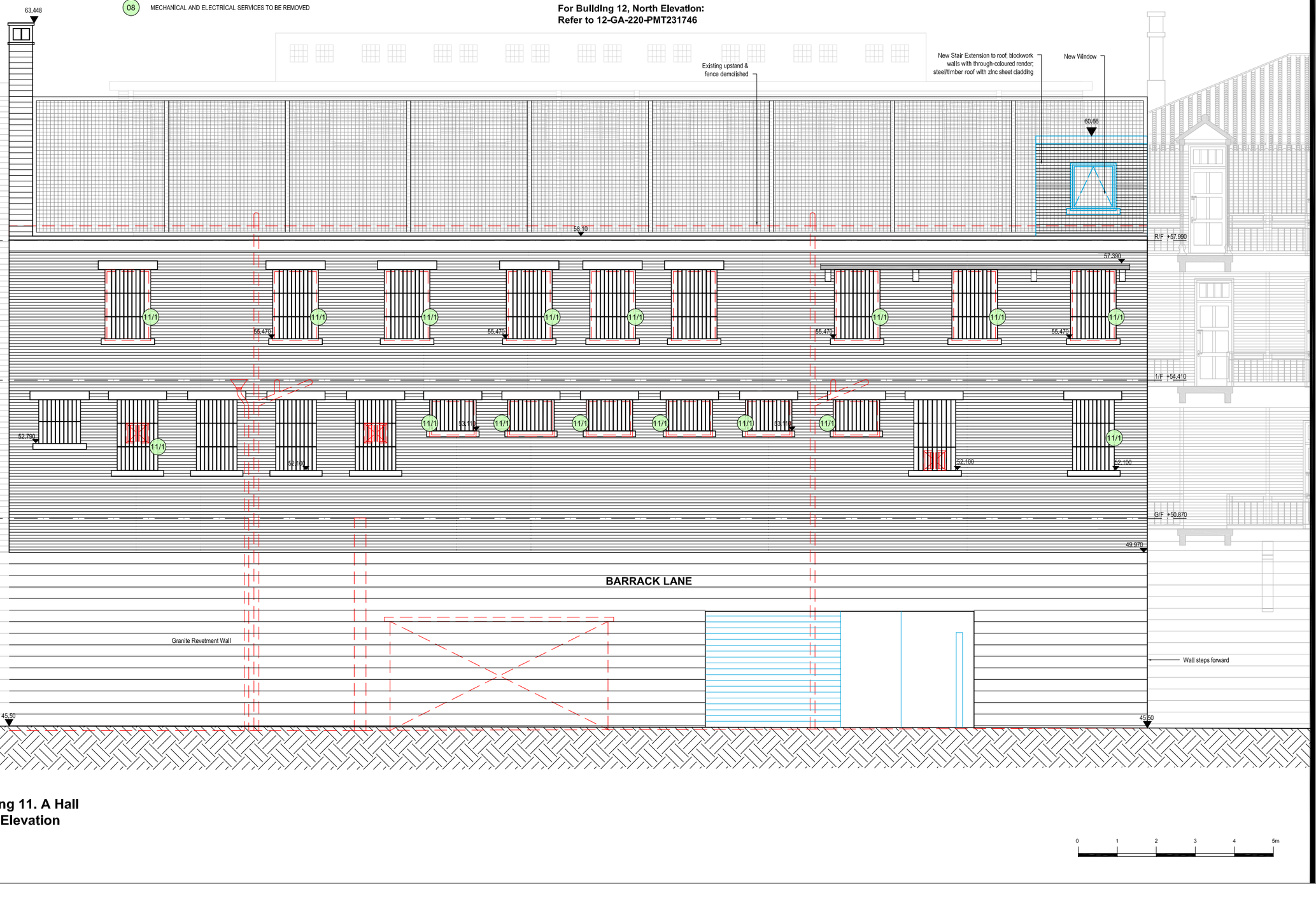
EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

11/1 MESH/LOUVRES TO BE REMOVED FROM WINDOWS; STEEL BARS TO REVEALS RETAINED, TYPE AND STYLE OF FENESTRATION TO OPENINGS TO BE CONFIRMED

MATERIALS

WALLS	RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; CONCRETE LINTEL & CILLS
ROOF	**13:** CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING
WINDOWS & DOORS	STEEL WINDOWS (TBC); STEEL BARS TO REVEALS



Building 11. A Hall
North Elevation

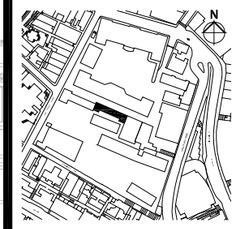
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
4	Escalators to stair	31/08/2010	LC
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	CAD Standards Updated following Internal review	04/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 11. A Hall
North Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
11-GA-220-PMT231746	5

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

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07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

11/1 MESH/LOUVRES TO BE REMOVED FROM WINDOWS; STEEL BARS TO REVEALS RETAINED, TYPE AND STYLE OF FENESTRATION TO OPENINGS TO BE CONFIRMED

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

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— EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

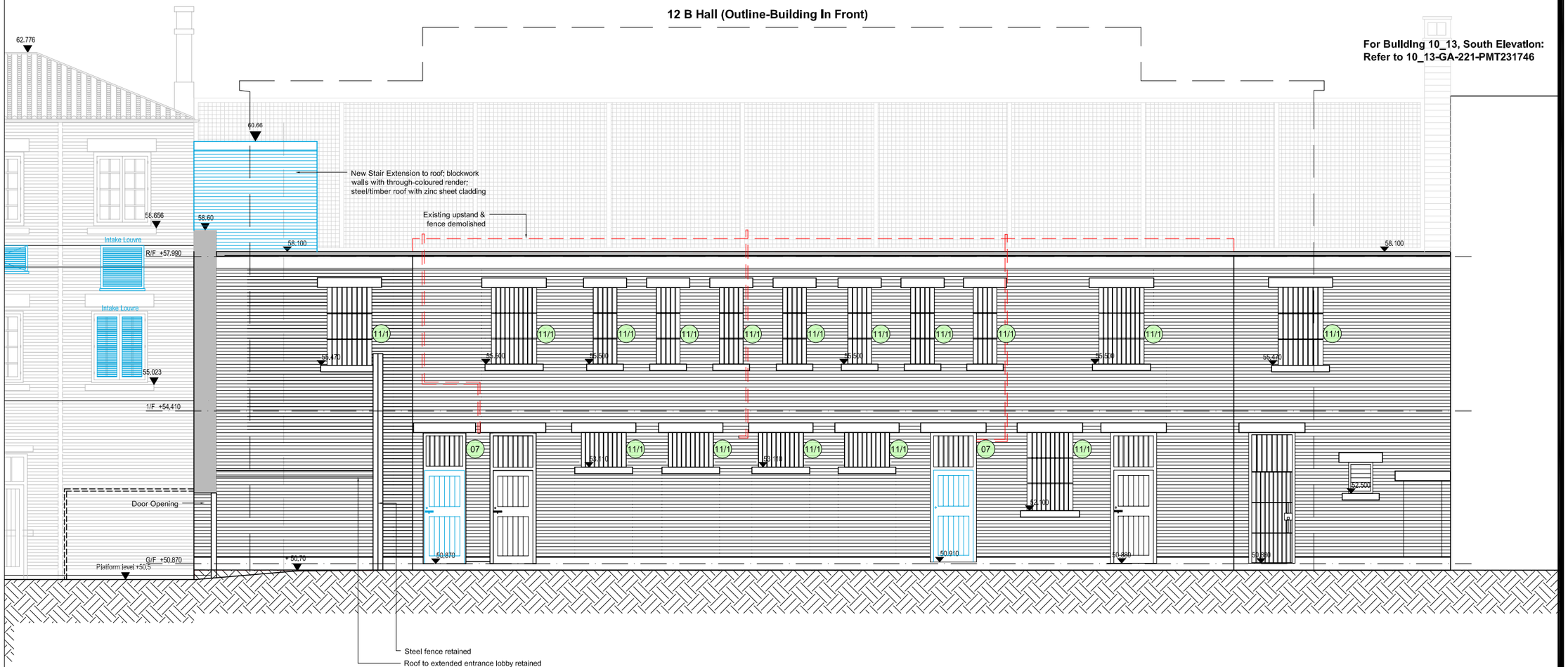
MATERIALS

WALLS	RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; CONCRETE LINTEL & CILLS
ROOF	13: CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING
WINDOWS & DOORS	STEEL WINDOWS (TBC); STEEL BARS TO REVEALS

For Building 08, South Elevation:
Refer to 08-GA-221-PMT231746

12 B Hall (Outline-Building In Front)

For Building 10_13, South Elevation:
Refer to 10_13-GA-221-PMT231746



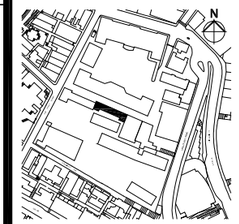
Building 11. A Hall
South Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/雜項

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
0	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
0	CAD Standards Updated following internal review	04/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 11. A Hall
South Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
11-GA-221-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY

(11/ST01)
11/G/ST01
16.5m²

Interpretation Space
11/G/01
14.2m²

Education Centre
11/G/04
26.0m²

Education Centre
11/G/05
26.2m²

Toilet (11/WC01)
11/G/06
4.8m²

Toilet (11/WC01)
11/G/07
4.8m²

(11/WC01)
11/G/08
3.4m²

11/G/09
0.0m²

Circulation
11/G/12
7.5m²

Lift (13/L01)
13/G/L01
4.8m²

Education Circulation
11/G/10
18.3m²

Lift

EXIT

Store
11/G/03
3.3m²

Building 01. Ground Floor
See 11-GA-201-PMT231746

Staircase (11/ST02)
11/G/ST02
10.1m²

Lobby
11/G/11
1.6m²

A HALL YARD

Building 08. Ground Floor
See 08-GA-201-PMT231746

+50.50

Level + 50.97

Site Managemnt Office/Store
12/G/02
3.6m²

Lift (12/L01)
12/G/L01
0.0m²

1500mm turning circle

Lift Lobby
12/G/06
0.0m²

Staircase (12/ST01)
12/G/ST01
27.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/08
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/10
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/12
3.9m²

Interpretive
12/G/14
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/16
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/18
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/20
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/23
3.7m²

Building 13. Ground Floor
See 10_13-GA-201-PMT231746

Doors fixed shut (7no shown dashed) to provide clear route past staircase

Staircase (12/ST02)
12/G/ST02
0.0m²

Interpretive Space
12/G/21
42.6m² (excluding stairs)

Site Mangement Office/Store
12/G/03
0.0m²

Corridor
12/G/01
0.0m²

Corridor
12/G/07
0.0m²

Metal gate removed

Site Managemnt Office/Store
12/G/04
3.6m²

Site Managemnt Office/Store
12/G/05
3.6m²

Interpretive
12/G/09
3.6m²

Interpretive
12/G/011
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/13
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/15
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/17
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/19
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/22
3.7m²

Interpretive
12/G/24
3.7m²

Store
13/G/04
3.3m²

Level + 50.57

Top of wall + 60.10

B HALL YARD

Steps up to Prison Yard by HdM

Building 12. B Hall
Ground Floor Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
6	Room names amended	10/01/2011	GS
5	Wall opening to South Elevation revised	05/11/2010	GS
4	Floor layout revised	26/08/2010	LC
3	Scheme updates	24/08/2010	LC
2	Code compliance	30/09/2009	DH
1	Stairs/landscaping amended	14/08/2009	DH
0			PK

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. 'B' Hall
Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期
07 Jul 2009

Print Date 付印日期
11 Aug 2009

Scale 比例
1:50 @ A1

Drawn 製圖
OLP

Checked 校對
PK

Drawing No. 圖號
12-GA-201-PMT231746

Revision 修改版
6

FOR INDICATION ONLY

Staircase (ST01)
11/F/ST01
19.1m²

Education Centre
11/F/03
40.0m²

Education Centre
11/F/04
22.8m²

Toilet (11/WC02)
11/F/07
2.7m²

11/F/06
3.4m²

Circulation
11/F/08
9.4m²

Lift (L01)
13/F/L01
4.8m²

Store
11/F/02
7.1m²

Education Circulation
11/F/05
9.2m²

Staircase (ST02)
11/F/ST02
10.5m²

Building 11. First Floor
See 11-GA-202-PMT231746

Building 08. First Floor
See 08-GA-202-PMT231746

A HALL YARD

Building 13. First Floor
See 10_13-GA-202-PMT231746

Interpretive 12/F/01
Interpretive 12/F/03
Interpretive 12/F/05
Interpretive 12/F/07
Interpretive 12/F/09
Interpretive 12/F/11
Interpretive 12/F/14
Interpretive 12/F/16
Interpretive 12/F/18
Interpretive 12/F/20
Interpretive 12/F/22
Interpretive 12/F/24
Interpretive 12/F/26

Staircase (ST03)
12/G/ST03

Interpretation
12/F/12

Staircase (ST02)
12/G/ST02

Interpretive 12/F/02
Interpretive 12/F/04
Interpretive 12/F/06
Interpretive 12/F/08
Interpretive 12/F/10
Interpretive 12/F/13
Interpretive 12/F/15
Interpretive 12/F/17
Interpretive 12/F/19
Interpretive 12/F/21
Interpretive 12/F/23
Interpretive 12/F/25
Interpretive 12/F/27

Staircase (ST02)
13/F/ST02
9.8m²

B HALL YARD

Building 14. Ground Floor
See 14-GA-202-PMT231746

Building 12. B Hall
First Floor Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/遞呈

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Layout revised to original state	05/11/2010	GS
4	Floor layout revised	26/08/2010	LC
3	Scheme updates	24/08/2010	LC
2	Code compliance	30/09/2009	DH
1	Stairs/notes amended	14/08/2009	DH
0			PK

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO test

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. 'B' Hall
First Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	11 Aug 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50 @ A1	OLP	PK
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
12-GA-202-PMT231746	5

FOR INDICATION ONLY

Building 08. Second Floor
See 08-GA-203-PMT231746

Building 11. Roof plan
See 11-GA-203-PMT231746

Building 13. Second Floor
See 10_13-GA-203-PMT231746

Interpretive 12/S/01 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/03 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/05 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/07 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/09 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/11 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/13 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/16 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/18 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/20 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/22 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/24 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/26 4.0m²

Staircase (12/ST03)
12/G/ST03
6.2m²
48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25

Interpretive
12/S/14
53.8m²

Interpretive 12/S/02 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/04 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/06 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/08 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/10 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/12 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/15 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/17 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/19 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/21 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/23 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/25 4.0m²
Interpretive 12/S/27 4.0m²

Building 14. First Floor
See 14-GA-204-PMT231746

Building 12. B Hall
Second Floor Plan

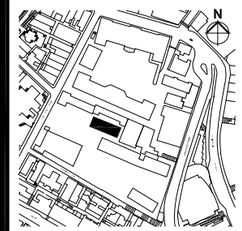
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Room names amended	10/01/2011	GS
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	Scheme updates	24/08/2010	LC
2	Code compliance	30/09/2009	DH
1	Alterations omitted	14/08/2009	DH
0			PK



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

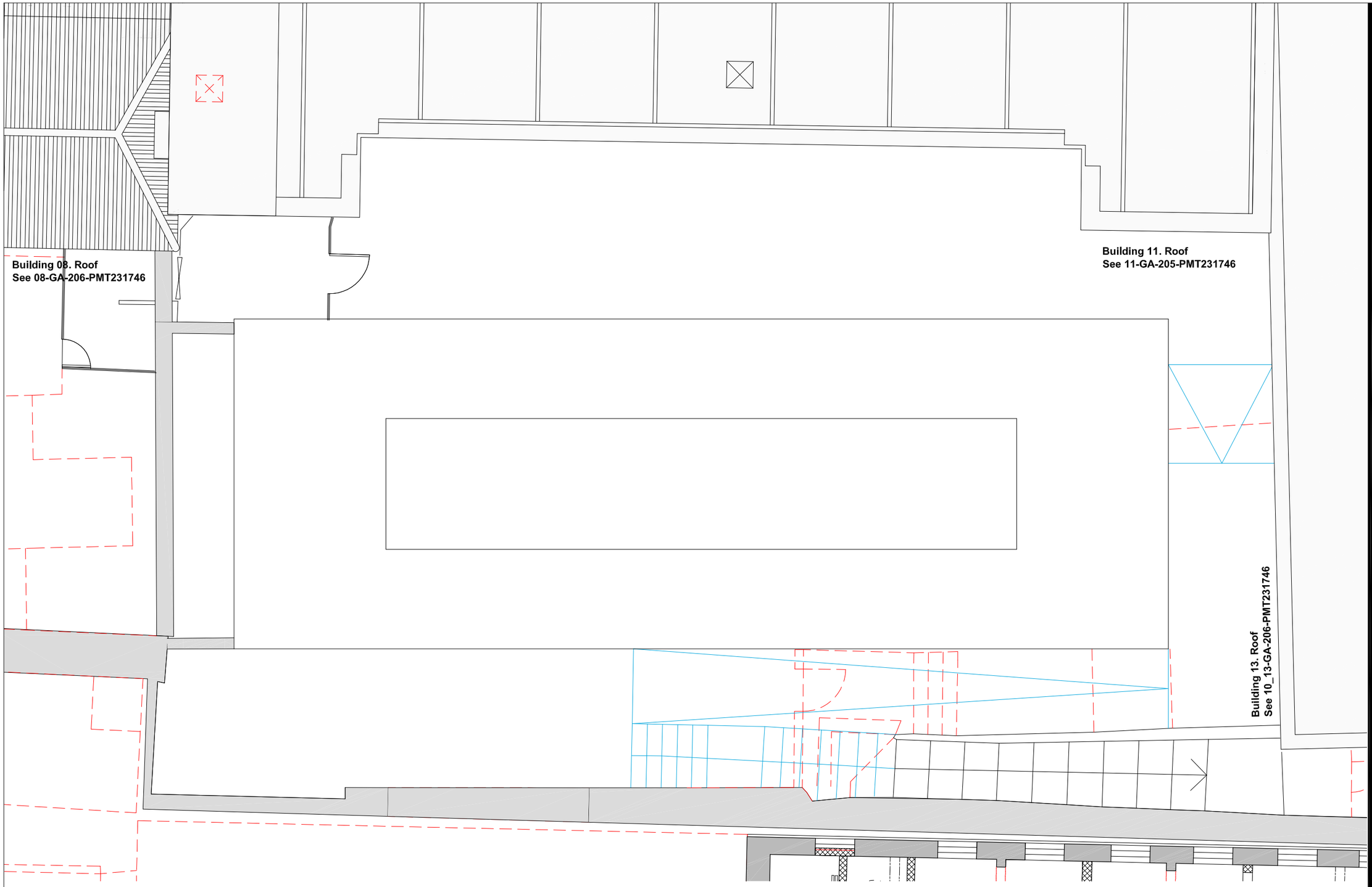
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. 'B' Hall
Second Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	11 Aug 2009

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50 @ A1	OLP	PK

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
12-GA-203-PMT231746	5

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 12. B Hall
Roof Plan

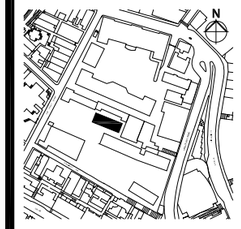
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
1	Titleblock revised	24/08/2010	LC
0		30/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

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Conservation Architect
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Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. 'B' Hall
Roof Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		30 Sep 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50 @ A1	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
12-GA-204-PMT231746		2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

MATERIALS

WALLS RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; SEGMENTAL ARCHED OPENINGS WITH BRICK VOUSSOIRS; CONCRETE CILLS

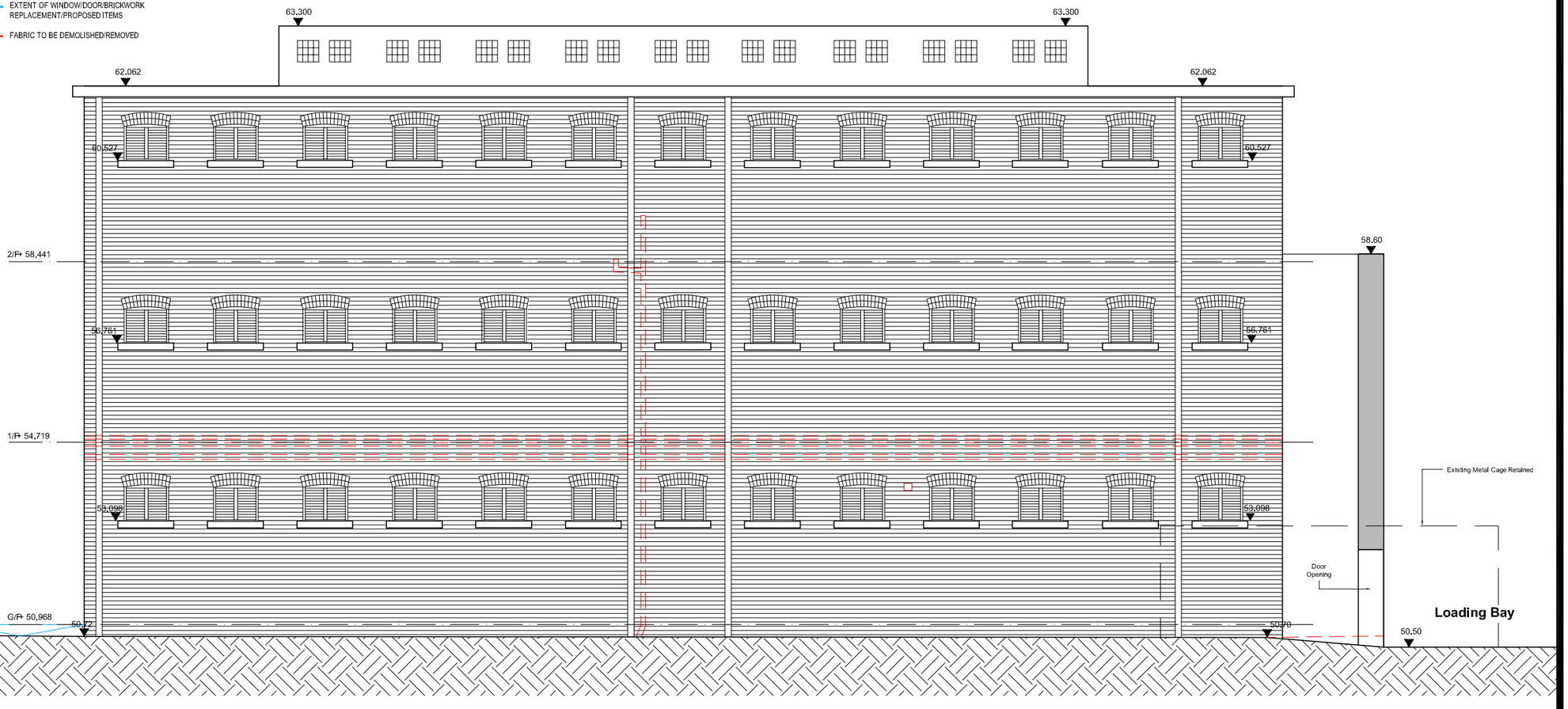
ROOF 13: CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING

WINDOWS & DOORS GLASS LOUVRES SET WITHIN CONCRETE FRAMES; STEEL BAR GATES / DOORS

NOTES:

BUILDING TO BE PRESERVED IN CURRENT CONDITION FOR INTERPRETATION PURPOSES. WORKS ONLY TO BE CARRIED OUT TO ENSURE THAT THE BUILDINGS ENVELOPE IS WATERTIGHT AND RAINWATER GOODS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER. BASIC REPAIRS ONLY TO BE CARRIED OUT TO BRICKWORK, ROOF COVERINGS, FENESTRATION ETC. DETAILS OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE REGIME TBC

For Building 10_13; Refer to 10_13-GA-220-PMT231746 to 10_13-GA-223-PMT231746



0 1 2 3 4 5m

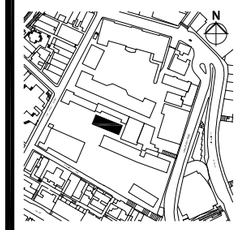
Building 12. B Hall
North Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/發展

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	CAD Standards Updated following internal review	04/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 利安

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. B Hall
North Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
12-GA-220-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

- 01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING
- 02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- 03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY
- 04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC
- 05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- 06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS
- 07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR
- 08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED
- 09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC
- 10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

MATERIALS

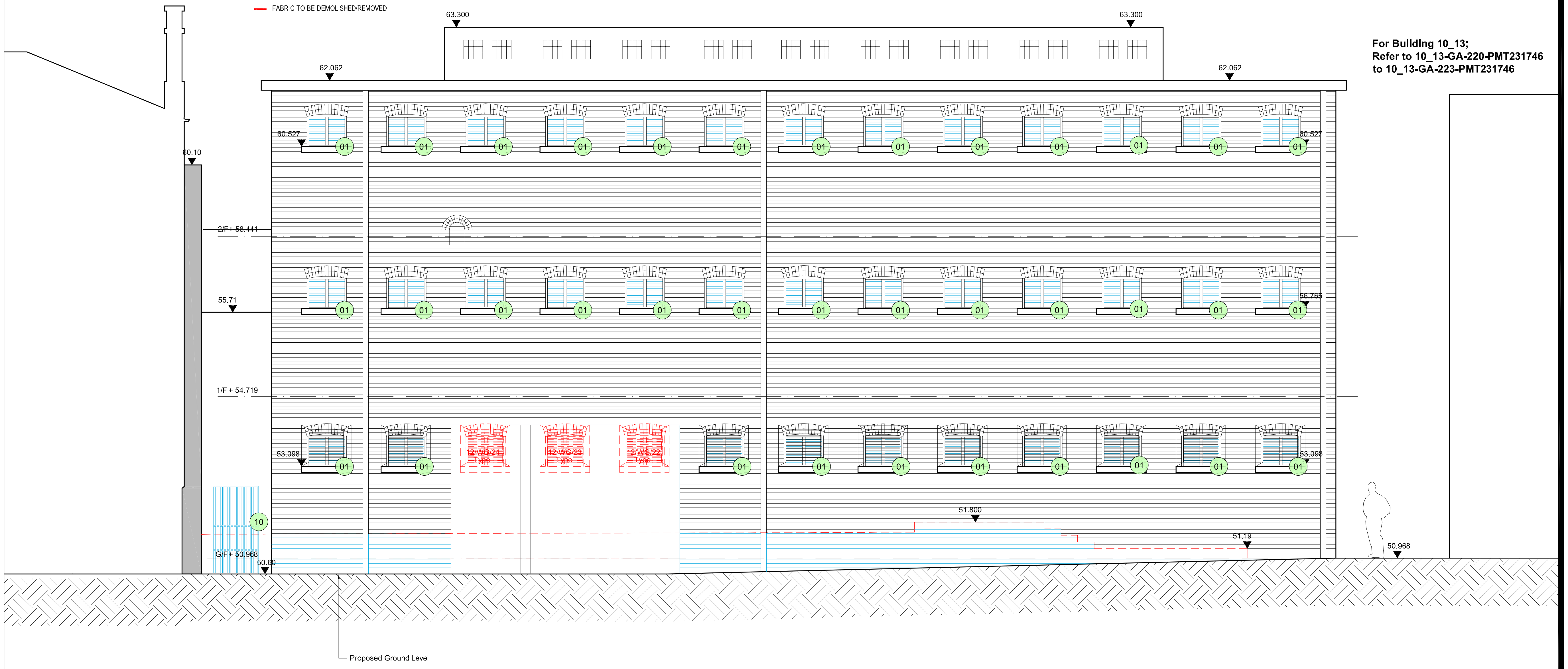
WALLS	RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; SEGMENTAL ARCHED OPENINGS WITH BRICK VOUSSOIRS; CONCRETE CILLS
ROOF	13: CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING
WINDOWS & DOORS	GLASS LOUVRES SET WITHIN CONCRETE FRAMES; STEEL BAR GATES / DOORS

NOTES:

BUILDING TO BE PRESERVED IN CURRENT CONDITION FOR INTERPRETATION PURPOSES. WORKS ONLY TO BE CARRIED OUT TO ENSURE THAT THE BUILDINGS ENVELOPE IS WATERTIGHT AND RAINWATER GOODS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER. BASIC REPAIRS ONLY TO BE CARRIED OUT TO BRICKWORK, ROOF COVERINGS, FENESTRATION ETC. DETAILS OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE REGIME TBC

For Building 08, South Elevation; Refer to 08-GA-221-PMT231746

For Building 10_13; Refer to 10_13-GA-220-PMT231746 to 10_13-GA-223-PMT231746



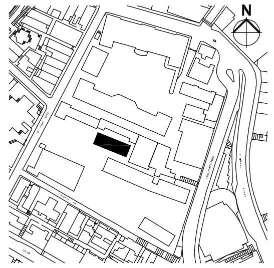
Building 12. B Hall
South Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	1/F opening omitted	05/11/2010	GS
4	Security grilles removed at 1 & 2/F. G/F opening revised New door added at 1/F	28/08/2010	LC
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	CAD Standards Updated following internal review	07/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

- Do not take measurements directly from this drawing.
切勿直接從圖紙上量度尺寸。
- Check and verify all dimensions on site.
所有尺寸必須在工地現場複查及審核。
- Read this drawing in conjunction with the specifications and all other related drawings.
此圖紙必須與規格說明書及其它有關圖紙一併閱讀。
- Notify the relevant consultants immediately of any discrepancy found herein.
如發現內容有任何謬誤之處，應立刻通知有關顧問公司。

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李嚴

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. B Hall
South Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009

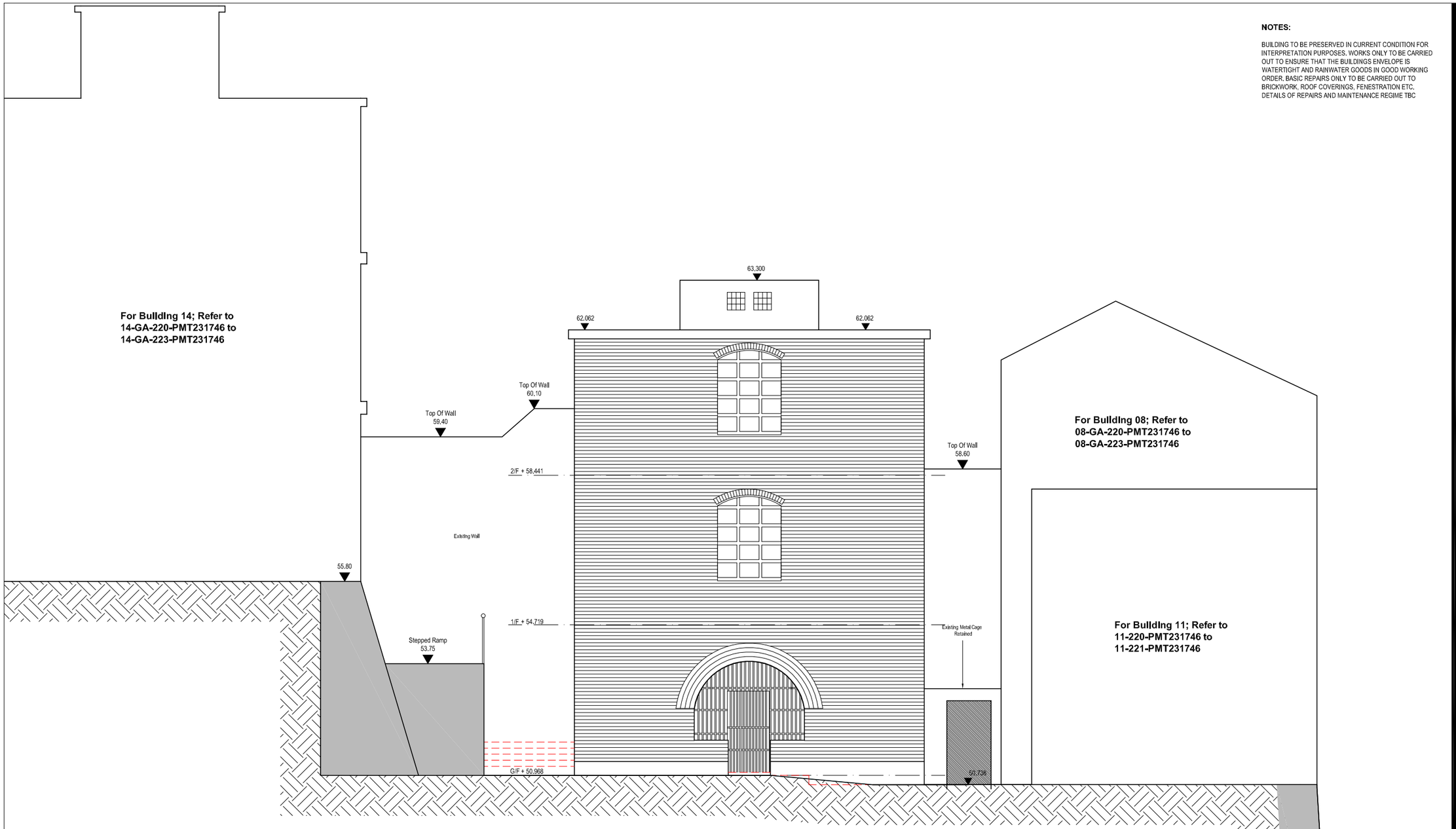
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		DH

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
12-GA-221-PMT231746	5

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES:

BUILDING TO BE PRESERVED IN CURRENT CONDITION FOR INTERPRETATION PURPOSES. WORKS ONLY TO BE CARRIED OUT TO ENSURE THAT THE BUILDINGS ENVELOPE IS WATERTIGHT AND RAINWATER GOODS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER. BASIC REPAIRS ONLY TO BE CARRIED OUT TO BRICKWORK, ROOF COVERINGS, FENESTRATION ETC. DETAILS OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE REGIME TBC



Building 12. B Hall
East Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

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10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

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— EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

MATERIALS

WALLS RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND, CEMENT MORTAR; SEGMENTAL ARCHED OPENINGS WITH BRICK VOUSSOIRS; CONCRETE CILLS

ROOF 13: CONCRETE FLAT ROOF, ASPHALT COVERING

WINDOWS & DOORS GLASS LOUVRES SET WITHIN CONCRETE FRAMES; STEEL BAR GATES / DOORS

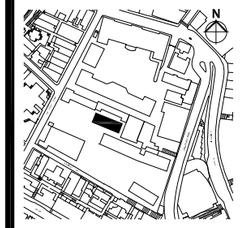
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡述

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	30/09/2009	DH
1	CAD Standards Updated following internal review	04/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. B Hall
East Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
12-GA-222-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

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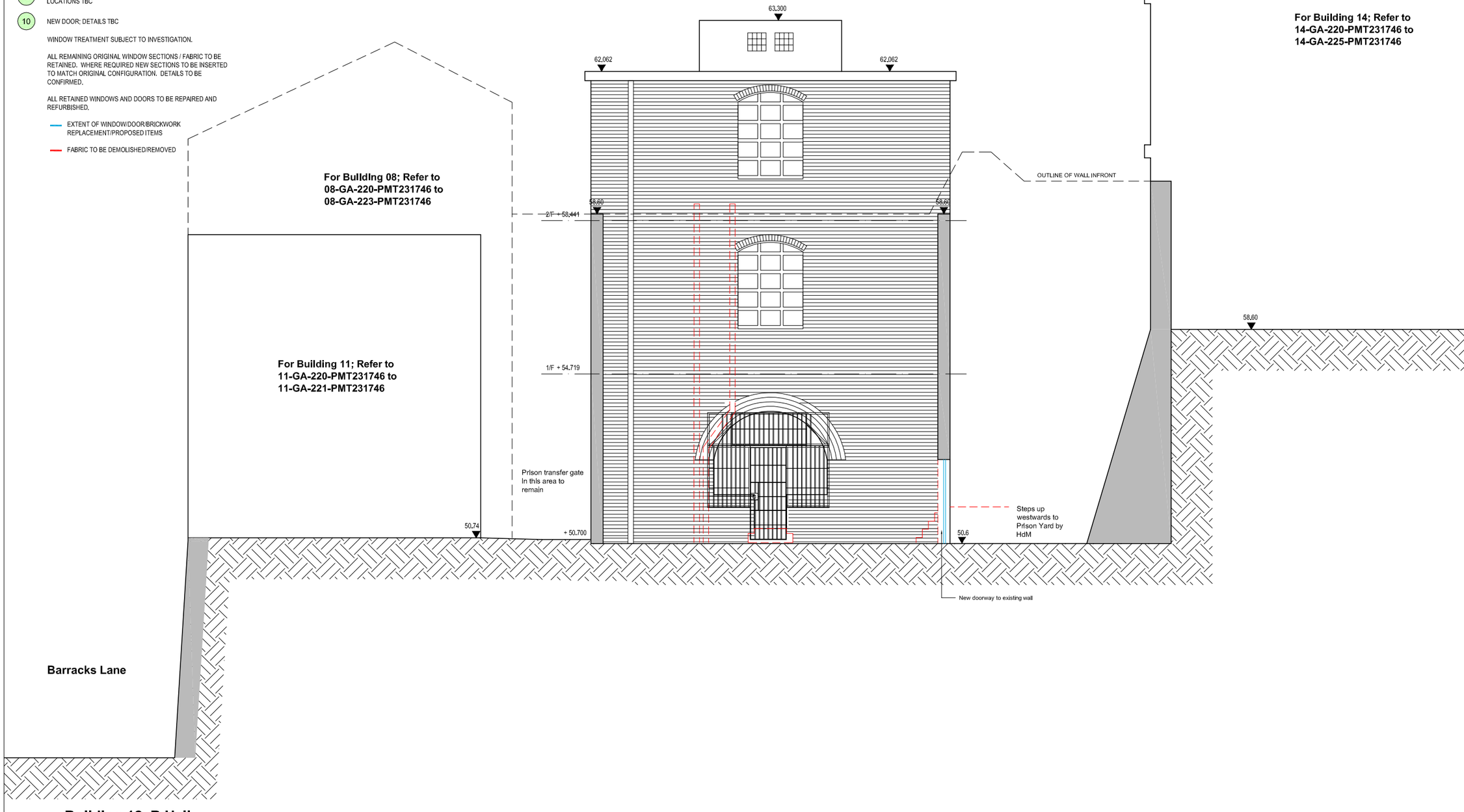


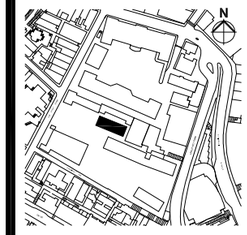
Building 12. B Hall
West Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
2	PMT Review	01/10/2009	AJD
1	CAD Standards Updated following Internal review	07/09/2009	DH
0		03/09/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

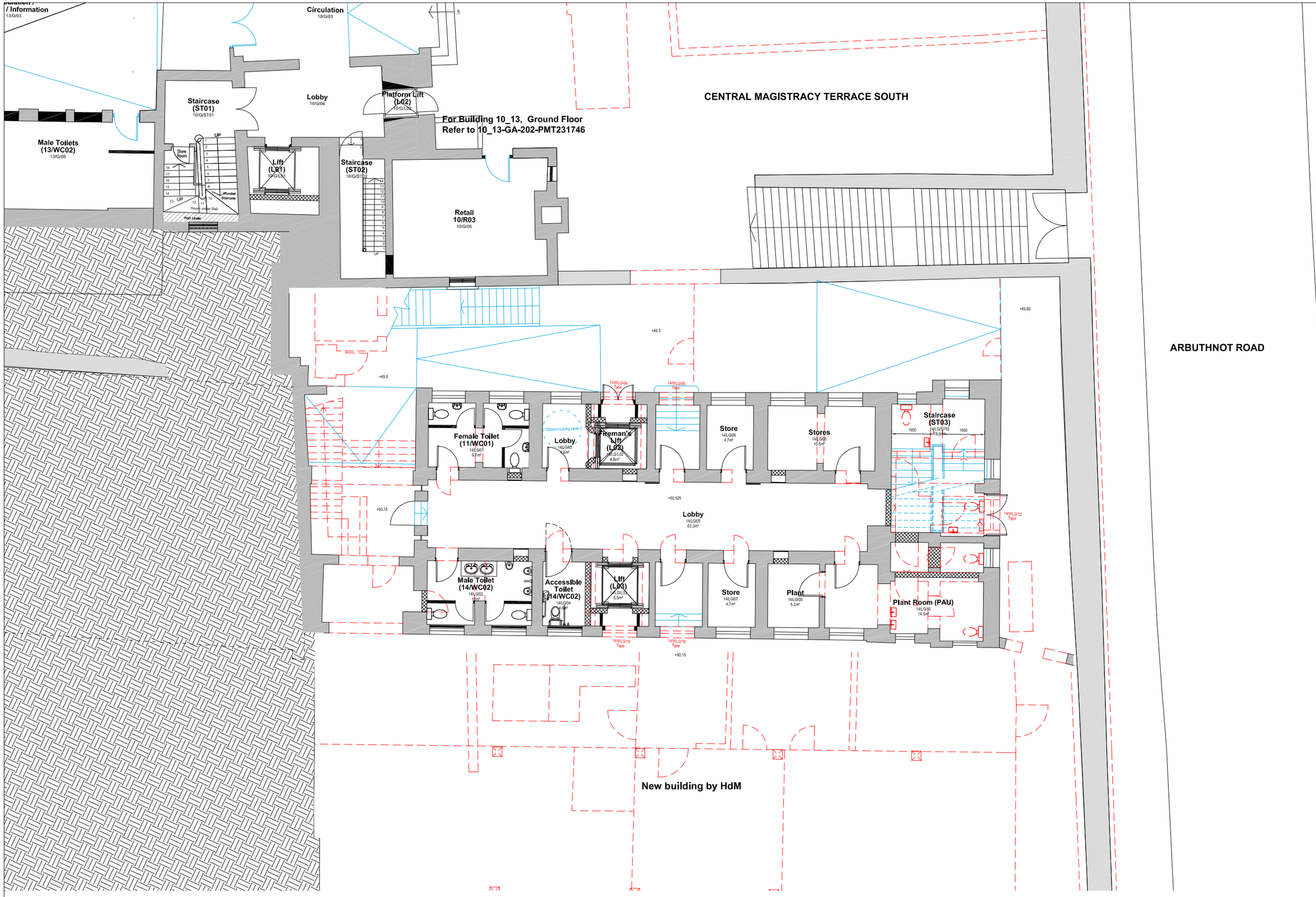
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 12. B Hall
West Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	03 Sep 2009

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3	OLP	DH

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
12-GA-223-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 14. D Hall
Lower Ground Floor Plan

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	Floor layout revised MoE Stair revised	24/08/2010	LC
2	Position of PPE Stair amended Space layout revised	04/08/2010	GS
1	New MoE staircase revised Internal layouts replanned	16/07/2010	GS
0		09/10/2009	DH

ISSUED

Drawing Status 製圖狀況

Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant

HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect

PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP

ROCCO design

Structural Engineer / RSE

ARUP

E & M Engineer

JRP

Project 項目

CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名

Building 14. D Hall
Lower Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		09 Oct 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
14-GA-201-PMT231746		4

FOR INDICATION ONLY

For Building 12, First Floor
Refer to 12-GA-202-PMT231746

For Building 10_13, First Floor
Refer to 10_13-GA-203-PMT231746

Lift (L01)
14/G/L01
4.5m²

Lobby
14/G/01
4.6m²

Circulation
14/G/02
21.7m²

Staircase (ST01)
14/G/ST01

Arts Related Support Spaces
14/G/06
154.2m²

Cell
14/G/10
5.4m²

Cell
14/G/12
5.4m²

Cell
14/G/15
5.4m²

Lobby
14/G/17
7.3m²

Interpretation
14/G/13
18.8m²

Circulation
14/G/18
19m²

Cell
14/G/11
5.4m²

Cell
14/G/14
5.4m²

Cell
14/G/16
5.4m²

Plant (E

See 14-GA-203-PMT231746
for East side of Ground Floor Plan

PRISON YARD

Building 14. D Hall
Ground Floor Plan (1 of 2 - West Side)

0 1 2 3 4 5m

N

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/藉批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
3	Existing wall opening added to lift shaft	05/11/2010	GS
0	Fire shutters and glazed doors added to Arts related Space	26/08/2010	LC
0	Change of use, Retail to Arts related space	24/08/2010	LC
0		09/10/2009	DH

ISSUED
Drawing Status 製圖狀況

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許智

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

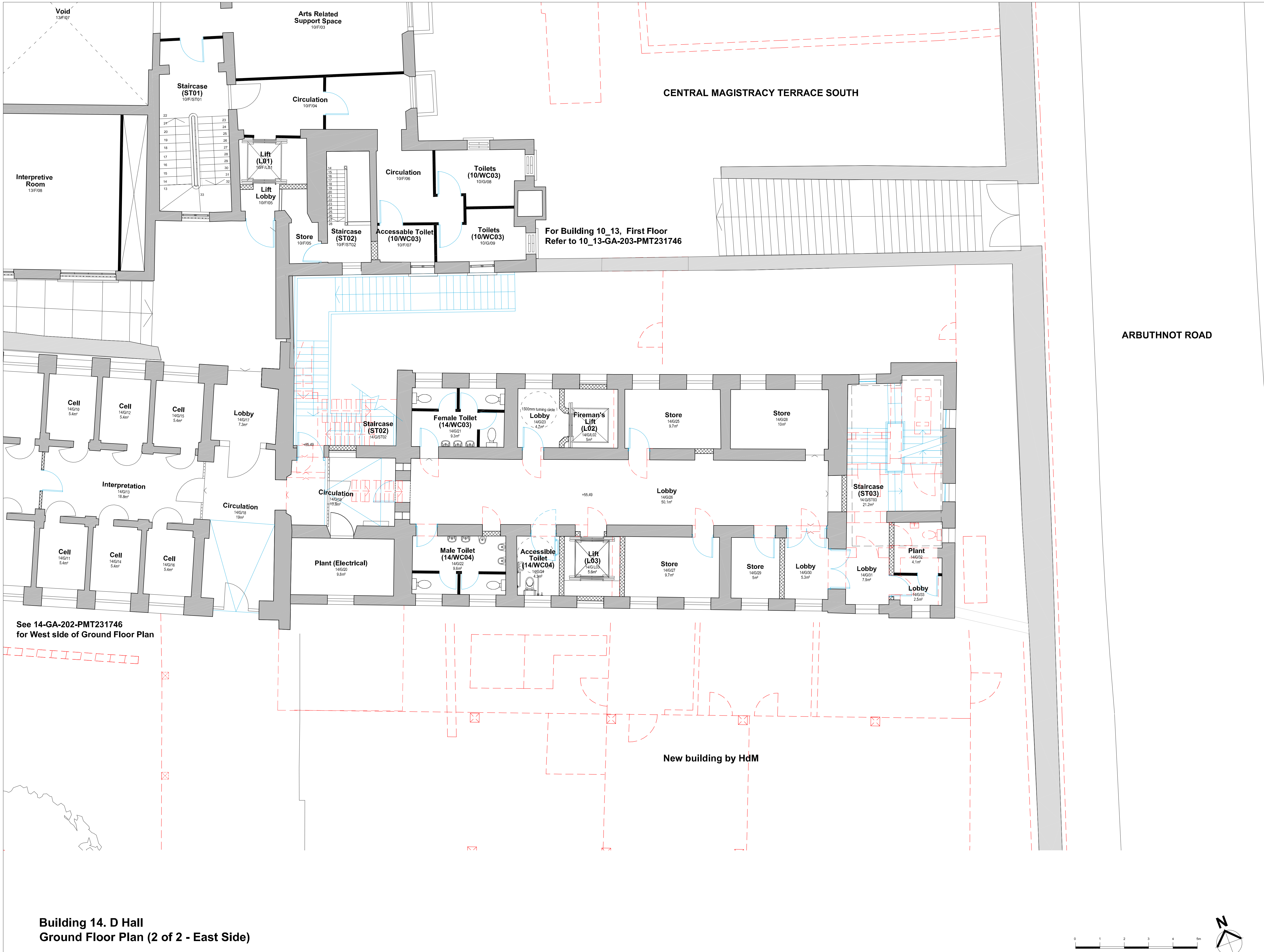
Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 1 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		09 Oct 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
14-GA-202-PMT231746		3

FOR INDICATION ONLY



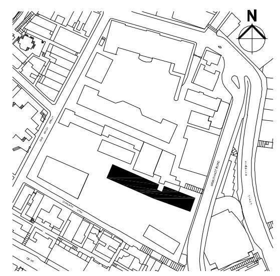
Building 14. D Hall
Ground Floor Plan (2 of 2 - East Side)

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	MoE Stair revised Space layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
2	Position of PPE Stair amended Space layout revised	04/08/2010	GS
1	New MoE staircase revised Internal layouts replanned	16/07/2010	GS
0		09/10/2009	DH



ISSUED
Drawing Status 製圖狀況

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The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

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ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 2 of 2

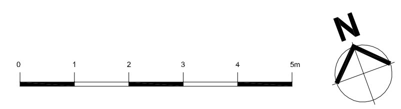
First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	09 Oct 2009

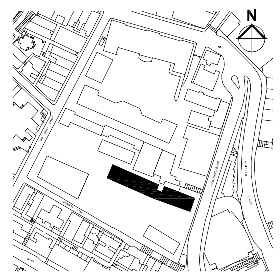
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
14-GA-203-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY

Building 14. D Hall
First Floor Plan (1 of 2 - West Side)





B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
3	Room names amended	10/01/2011	GS
0	Existing wall opening added to lift shaft	05/11/2010	GS
0	Floor Layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
0		09/10/2009	DH

ISSUED
Drawing Status 製圖狀況

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Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

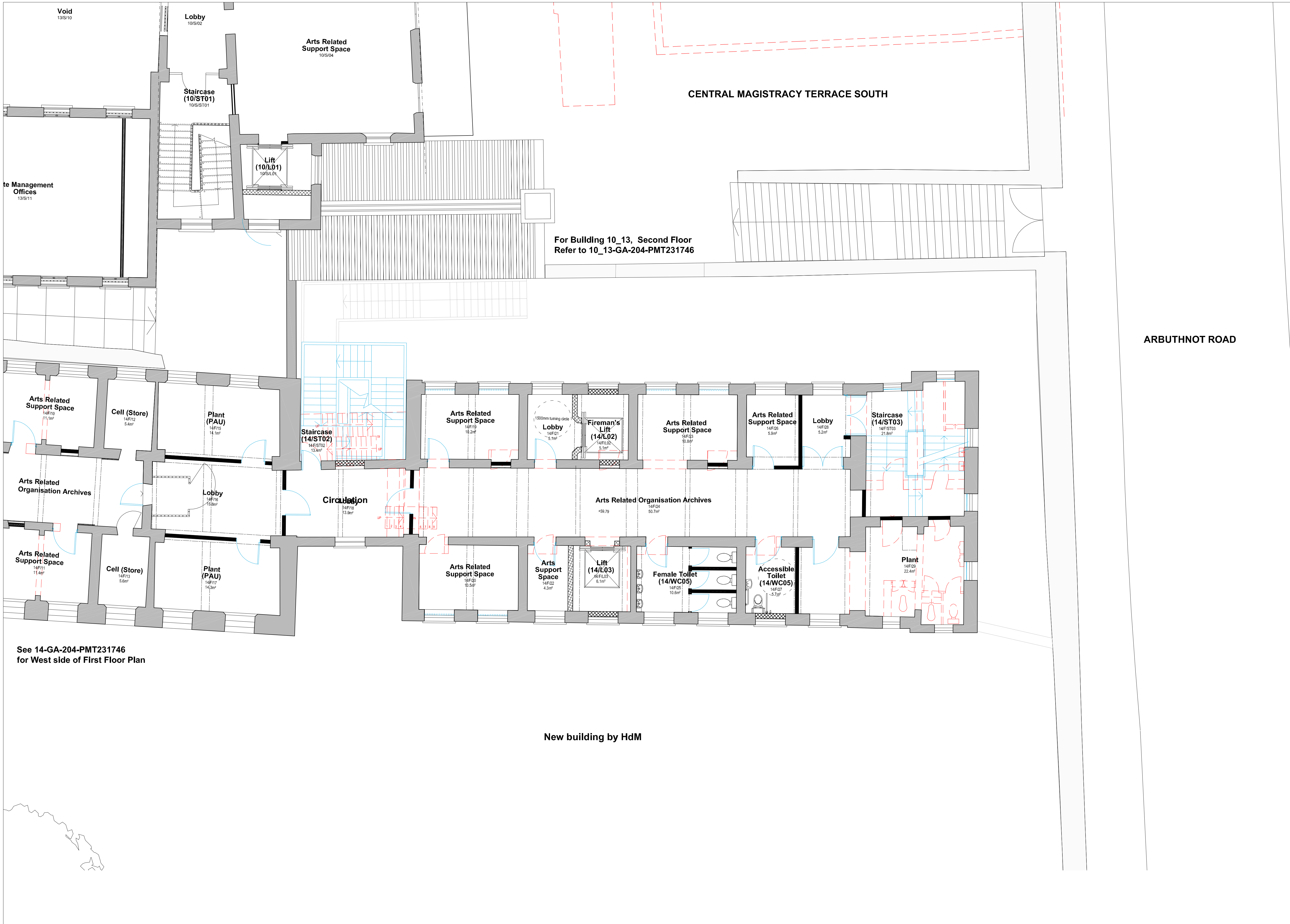
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION
Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
First Floor Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 1 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		09 Oct 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
14-GA-204-PMT231746		3

FOR INDICATION ONLY



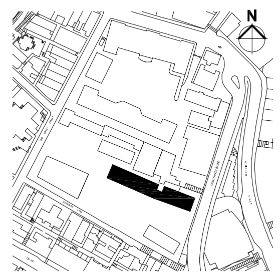
Building 14. D Hall
First Plan (2 of 2 - East Side)

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Room names amended	10/01/2011	GS
4	New accessible toilet added	05/11/2010	GS
3	MoE Stair revised Space layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
2	Position of PPE Stair amended Space layout revised	04/08/2010	GS
1	New MoE staircase revised Internal layouts replanned	16/07/2010	GS
0		09/10/2009	DH



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Drawing Status 製圖狀況

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Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant

HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect

PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP

ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE

ARUP

E & M Engineer

JRP

Project 項目

CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名

Building 14. D Hall
First Floor Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 2 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		09 Oct 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
14-GA-205-PMT231746		5

FOR INDICATION ONLY

For Building 12, Roof Plan
Refer to 12-GA-204-PMT231746

For Building 10_13, Roof Plan
Refer to 10_13-GA-206-PMT231746

Lift (14/LI01)
14/SL/01
5.2m²

Lobby
14/S/01
5m²

Arts Related Support Space
14/S/02
15.5m²

Arts Related Organization Record Centre
14/S/04
25.5m²

Arts Related Organization Record Centre
14/S/07
25.5m²

Arts Related Organization Record Centre
14/S/09
12m²

Plant
14/S/12
7.7m²

Staircase (ST02)
14/S/ST02

Arts Related Organisation Record Centre
14/S/05
38.4m²

Staircase (14/ST01)
14/S/ST01
24m²

Arts Related Support Space
14/S/03
12.6m²

Arts Related Organization Record Centre
14/S/06
25.8m²

Arts Related Organization Record Centre
14/S/08
26.6m²

Arts Related Organisation Record Centre
14/S/10
38.6m²

Arts Related Organization Record Centre
14/S/11
12.5m²

Plant
14/S/13
8.1m²

Circulation
14/S/14
12.2m²

+63.6

PRISON YARD

See 14-GA-207-PMT231746
for East side of Second Floor Plan

Building 14. D Hall
Second Floor Plan (1 of 2 - West Side)

0 1 2 3 4 5m

N

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
3	Room names amended	10/01/2011	GS
0	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0	Floor Layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
0		09/10/2009	DH

ISSUED

Drawing Status 製圖狀況

Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Conservation Architect

BURO HAPPOLD MILLER BRITTON

Executive Architect / AP

ROCCO 柏高

Structural Engineer / RSE

ARUP

E & M Engineer

JRP

Project 項目

CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名

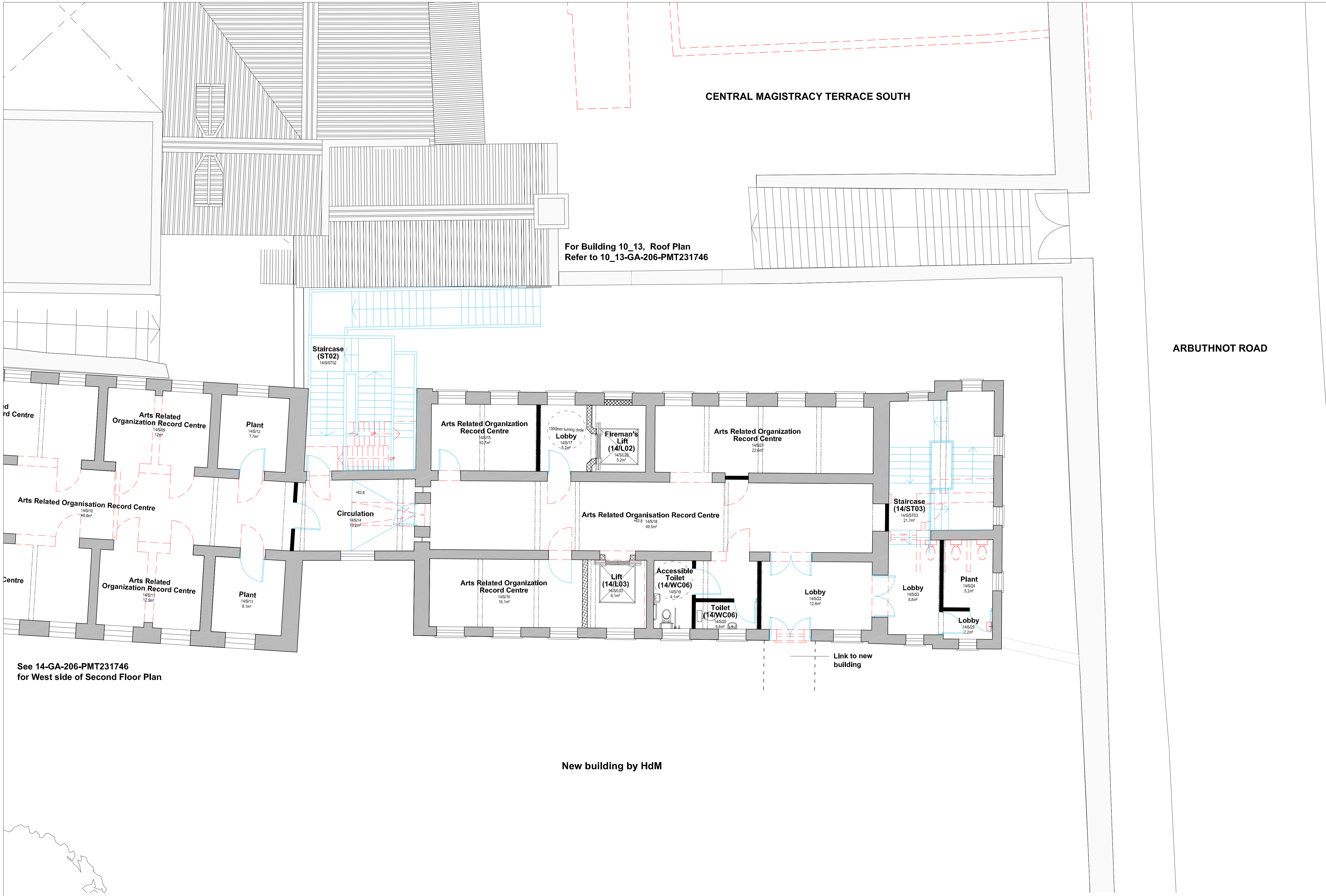
Building 14. D Hall
Second Floor Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 1 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	09 Oct 2009

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
14-GA-206-PMT231746	3

FOR INDICATION ONLY



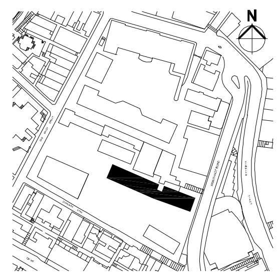
Building 14. D Hall
Second Floor Plan (2 of 2 - East Side)

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
5	Room names amended	10/01/2011	GS
4	New toilets added	05/11/2010	GS
3	MoE Stair revised Space layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
2	Position of PPE Stair amended Space layout revised	04/08/2010	GS
1	New MoE staircase revised Internal layouts replanned	16/07/2010	GS
0		09/10/2009	DH



ISSUED

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Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant

HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect

PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP

ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE

ARUP

E & M Engineer

JRP

Project 項目

CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

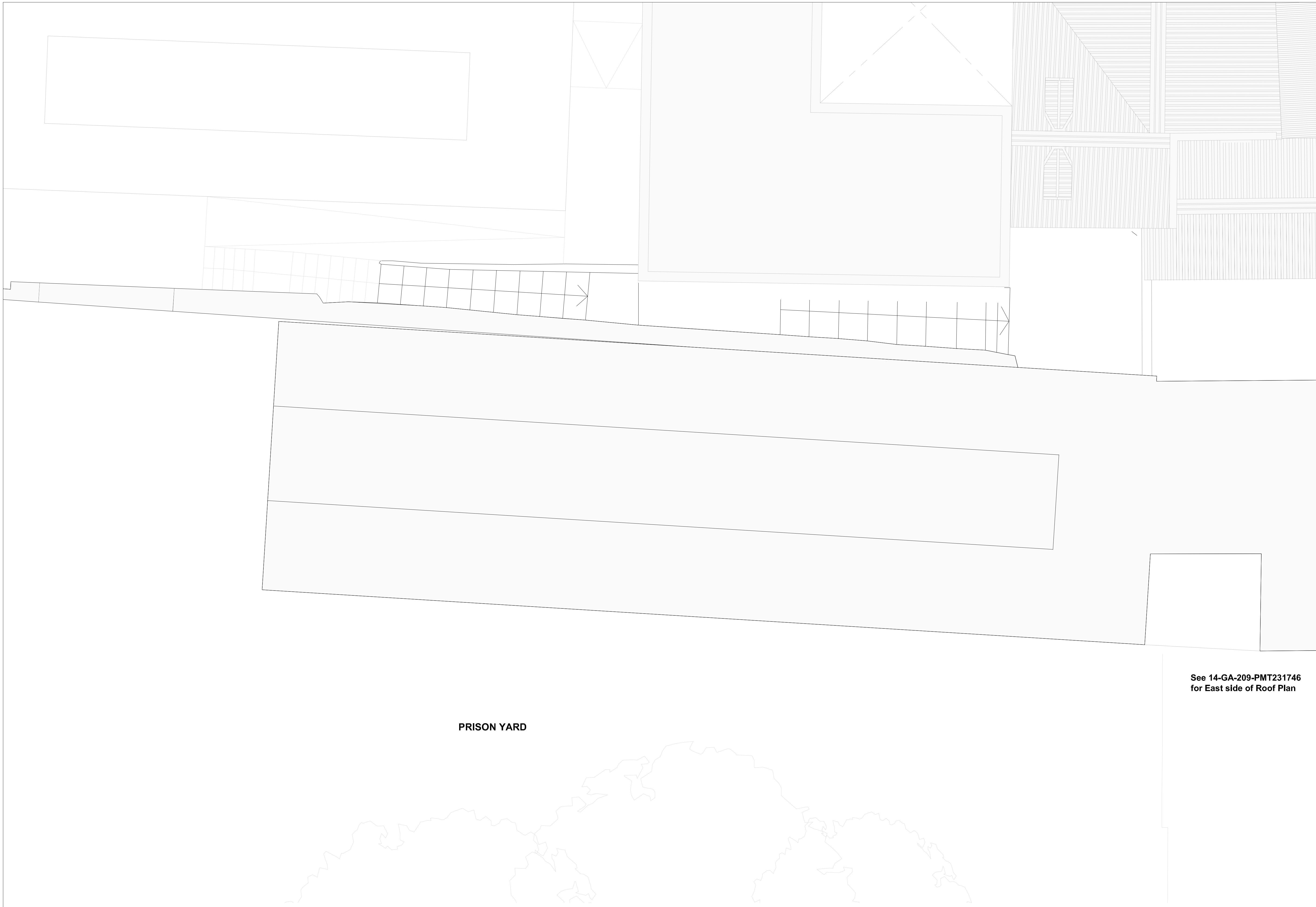
Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名

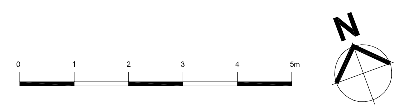
Building 14. D Hall
Second Floor Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 2 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		09 Oct 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
14-GA-207-PMT231746		5

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 14. D Hall
Roof Plan (1 of 2 - West Side)



B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0	PMT Internal review	24/08/2010	LC
0		09/10/2009	DH

ISSUED
Drawing Status 製圖狀況

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The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION
Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
Roof Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 1 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		09 Oct 2009
Scale 比例	**Drawn 製圖**	**Approved 修改版**
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		**Revision 修改版**
14-GA-208-PMT231746		2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

CENTRAL MAGISTRACY TERRACE SOUTH

ARBUTHNOT ROAD

Building 10 & 13. Roof
See 10_13-GA-206-PMT231746

See 14-GA-208-PMT231746
for West side of Roof Plan

New building by HdM

Building 14. D Hall
Roof Plan (2 of 2 - East Side)

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved審定
2	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
2	PMT internal review	24/08/2010	LC
1	New MoE staircase revised Internal layouts replanned	16/07/2010	GS
0		09/10/2009	DH

ISSUED
Drawing Status 製圖狀況

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Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant

HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect

[redacted]

Executive Architect / AP

ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE

ARUP

E & M Engineer

JRP

Project 項目

CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

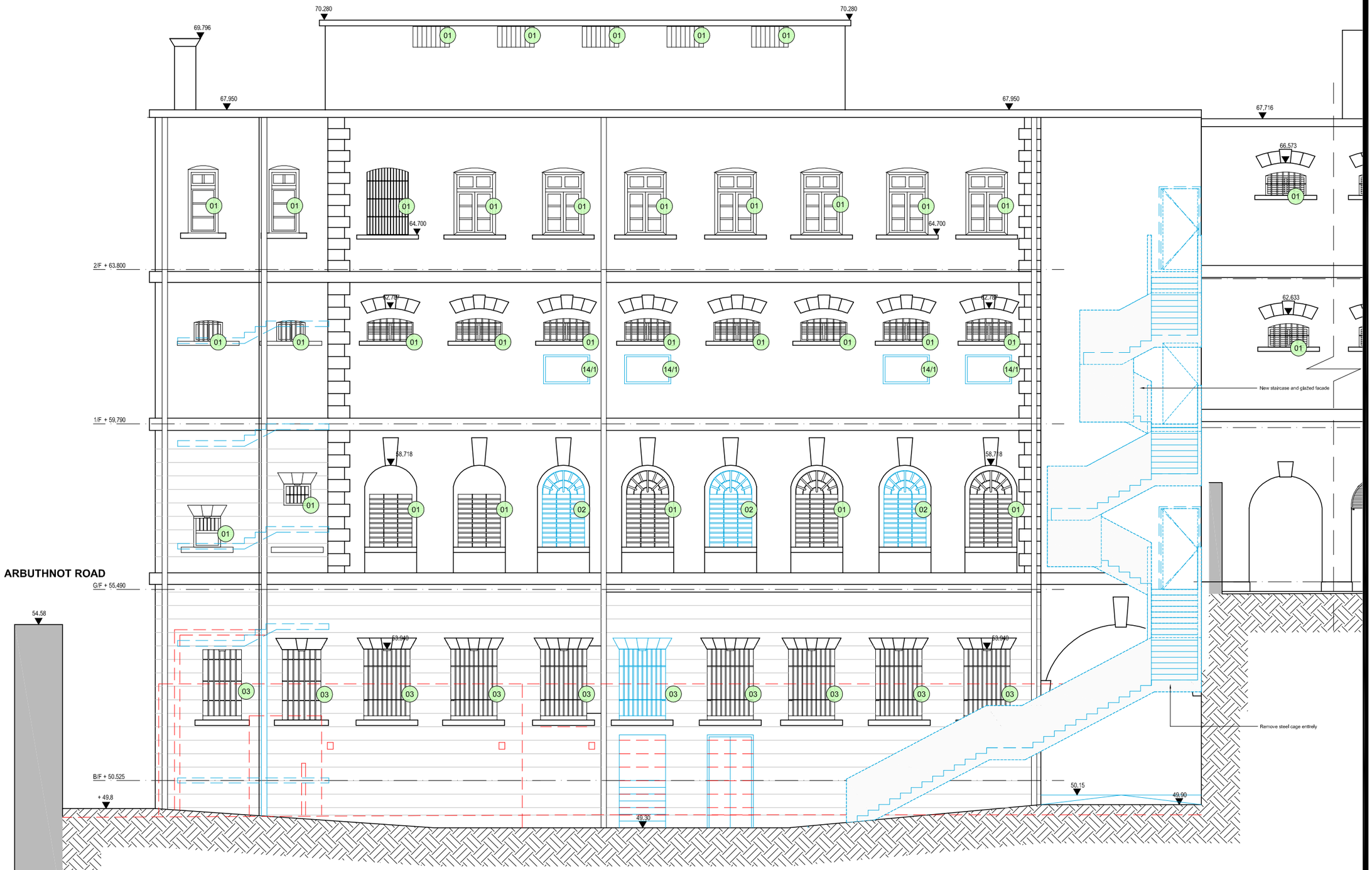
Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名

Building 14. D Hall
Roof Plan
As Proposed
Sheet 2 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009		09 Oct 2009
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50A0/1:140A3	OLP	DH
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
14-GA-209-PMT231746		2

FOR INDICATION ONLY



See 14-GA-221-PMT231746
for West End of North Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

14/1 NEW WINDOWS, DETAIL TBC

NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

0 1 2 3 4 5m

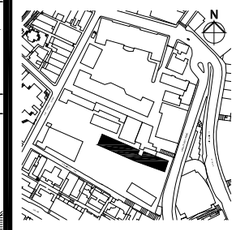
Building 14. D Hall
North Elevation (1 of 2 - East End)

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/雜項

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
3	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
2	Doors height adjusted Annotation added. Proposed windows removed at East end	20/09/2010	GS
1	Outline of Internal PPE stair added. New windows added to First Floor	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
North Elevation
As Proposed
Sheet 1 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
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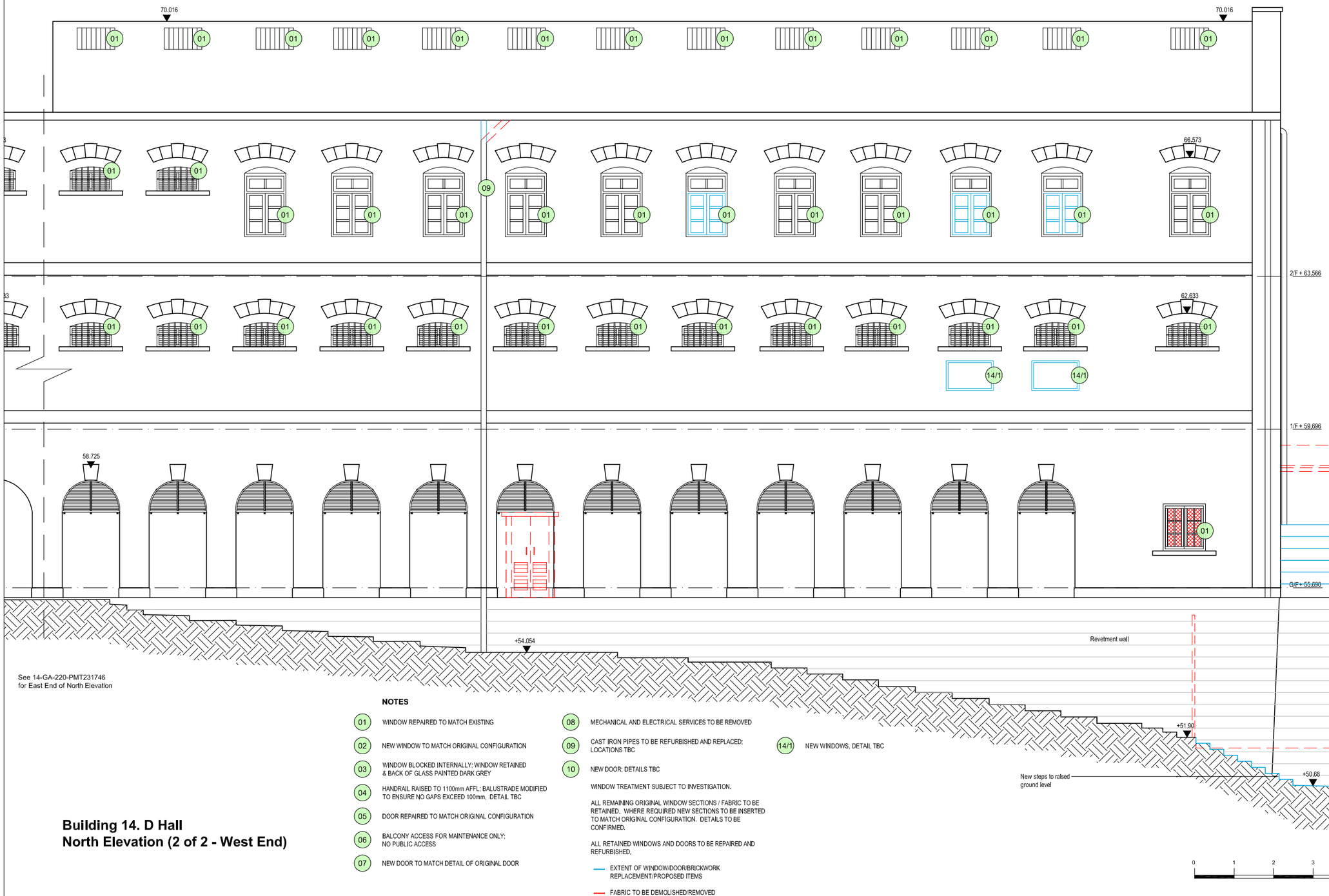
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
14-GA-220-PMT231746		3

FOR INDICATION ONLY



See 14-GA-220-PMT231746
for East End of North Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

14/1 NEW WINDOWS, DETAIL TBC

Building 14. D Hall
North Elevation (2 of 2 - West End)

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簽批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Kiosk removed	05/11/2010	GS
1	New windows added to 1st Floor Existing windows amended on 2nd Floor	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

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Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 利安

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

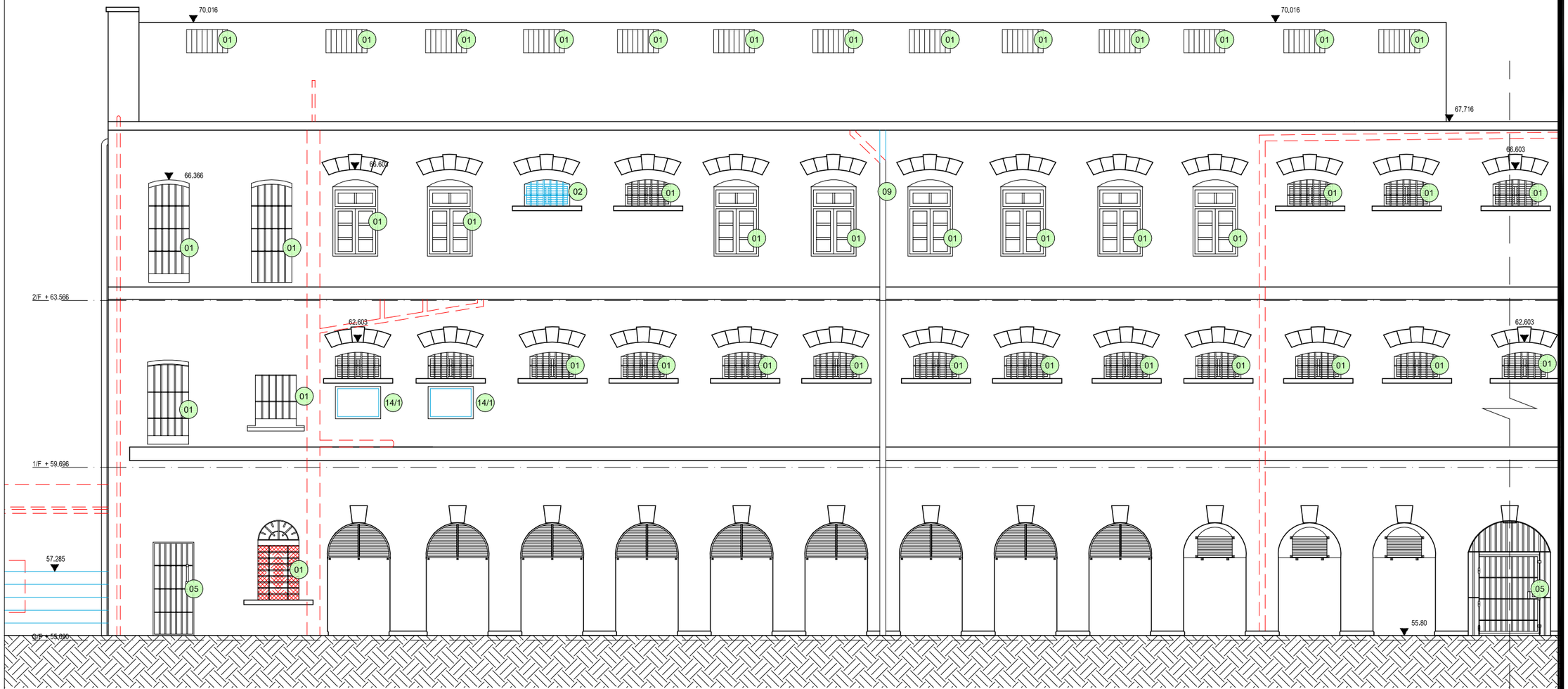
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
North Elevation
As Proposed
Sheet 2 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
14-GA-221-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY



NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

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09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

14/1 NEW WINDOWS, DETAIL TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

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ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

See 14-GA-223-PMT231746 for East End of South Elevation

0 1 2 3 4 5m

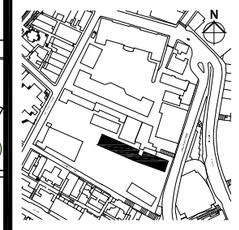
Building 14. D Hall
South Elevation (1 of 2 - West End)

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡註

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
3	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
2	Louvres removed on Ground Floor	20/09/2010	GS
1	Rainwater pipe revised. Retain infill to walls on Ground Floor.	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO test

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

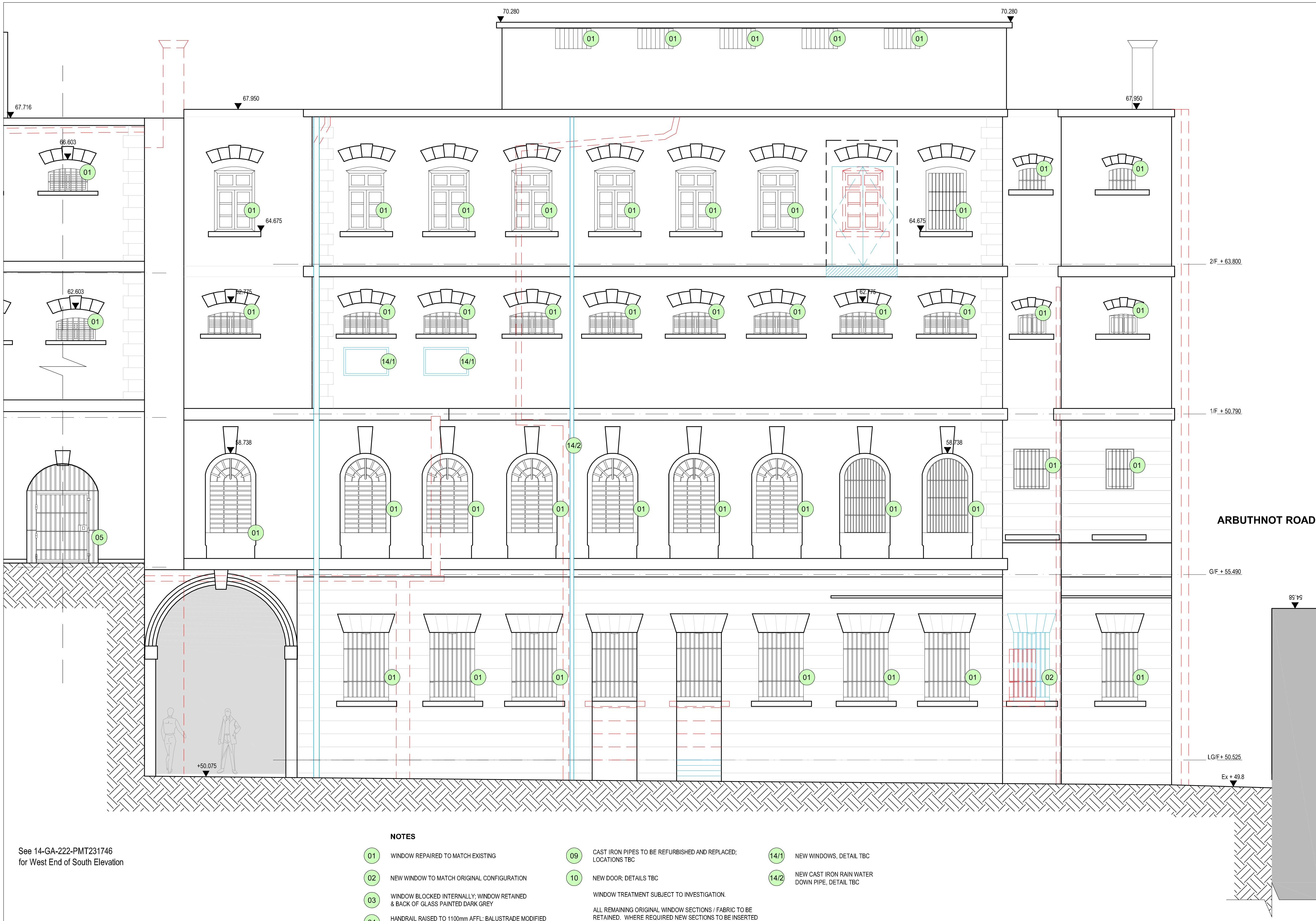
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
South Elevation
As Proposed
Sheet 1 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
14-GA-222-PMT231746	3

FOR INDICATION ONLY



See 14-GA-222-PMT231746 for West End of South Elevation

Building 14. D Hall
South Elevation (2 of 2 - East End)

NOTES

- 01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING
- 02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- 03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY
- 04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC
- 05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- 06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS
- 07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR
- 08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED
- 09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC
- 10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

- (blue line) EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS
- (red line) FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

- 14/1 NEW WINDOWS, DETAIL TBC
- 14/2 NEW CAST IRON RAIN WATER DOWN PIPE, DETAIL TBC

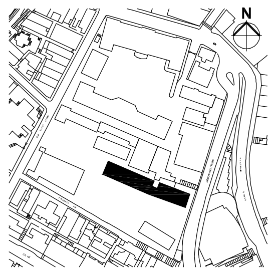
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
4	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
3	External ground level revised	20/09/2010	GS
2	New windows added to First floor New door added to Second floor	26/08/2010	LC
1	General updates and co-ordination	23/07/2010	GS
0		09/10/2009	DH



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

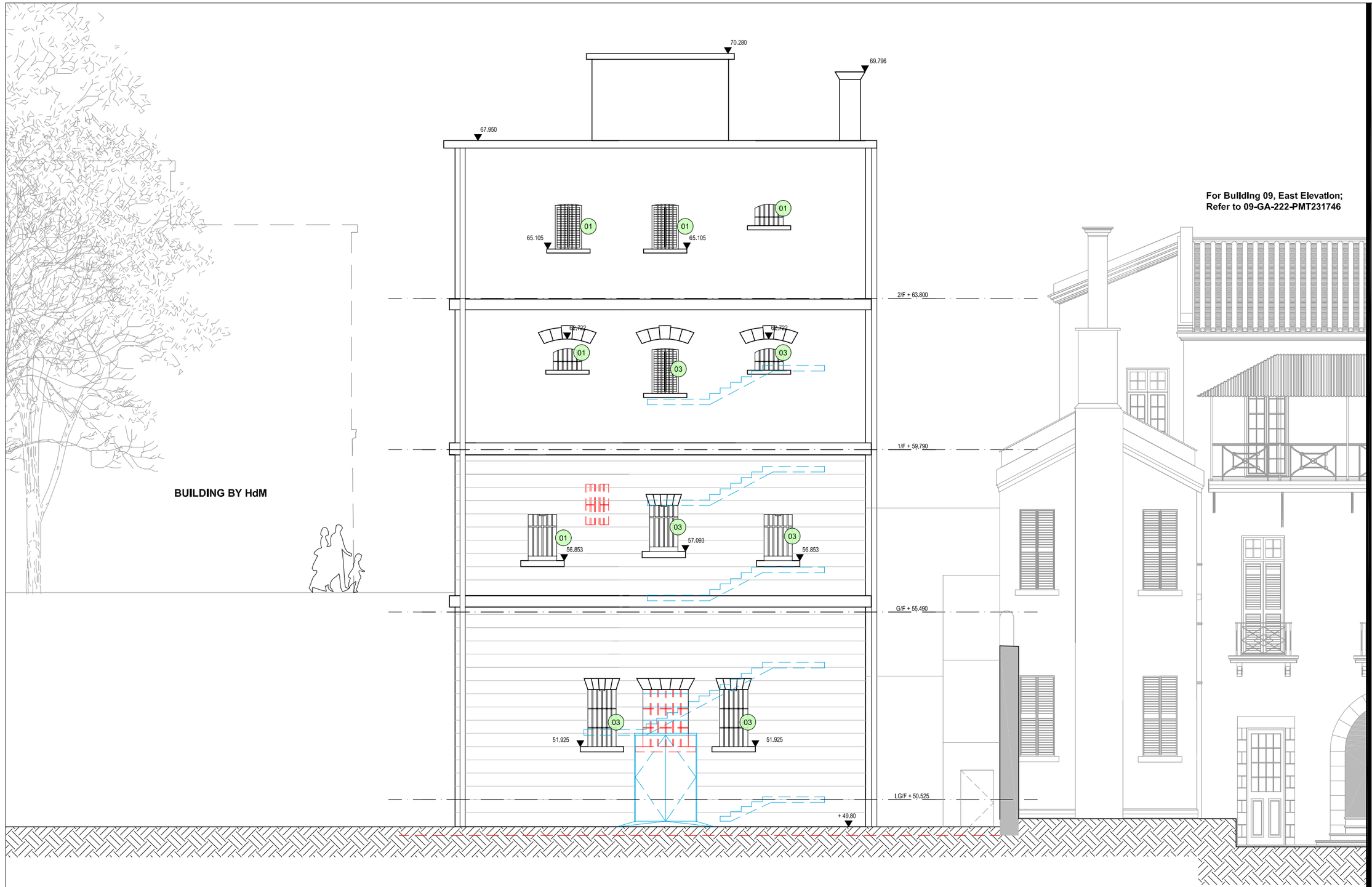
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
South Elevation
As Proposed
Sheet 2 of 2

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	09 Oct 2009

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3	OLP	DH

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
14-GA-223-PMT231746	4

FOR INDICATION ONLY



For Building 09, East Elevation; Refer to 09-GA-222-PMT231746

Building 14. D Hall East Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

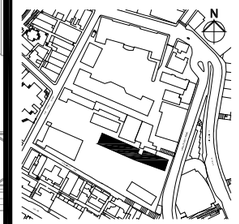
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	External level revised	05/11/2010	GS
1	New door added to Lower Ground Floor. Outline of internal PPE stair added	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
East Elevation
As Proposed

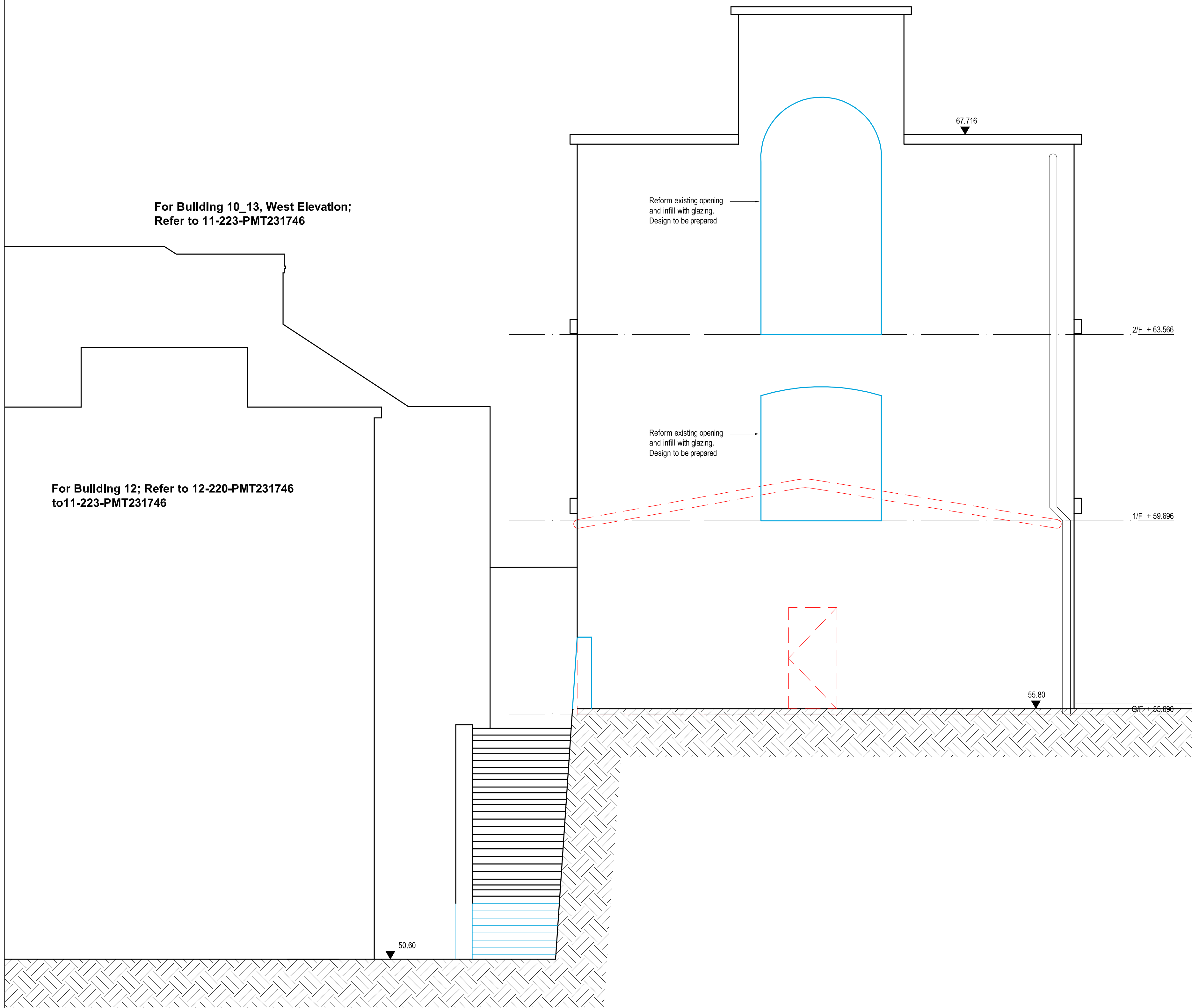
First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		GS

Drawing No. 圖號 14-GA-224-PMT231746

Revision 修改版 2

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 14. D Hall
West Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

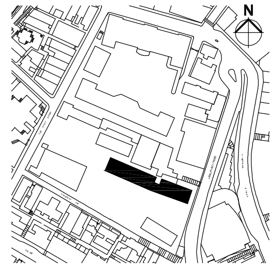
FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Project title amended Openings to west elevation added	05/11/2010	GS
1	New door added to ground floor	31/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

- Do not take measurements directly from this drawing.
  切勿直接從圖紙上量度尺寸。
- Check and verify all dimensions on site.
  所有尺寸必須在工地現場複查及審核。
- Read this drawing in conjunction with the specifications and all other related drawings.
  此圖紙必須與規格說明書及其它有關圖紙一併閱讀。
- Notify the relevant consultants immediately of any discrepancy found herein.
  如發現內容有任何謬誤之處，應立刻通知有關顧問公司。

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 14. D Hall
West Elevation
As Proposed

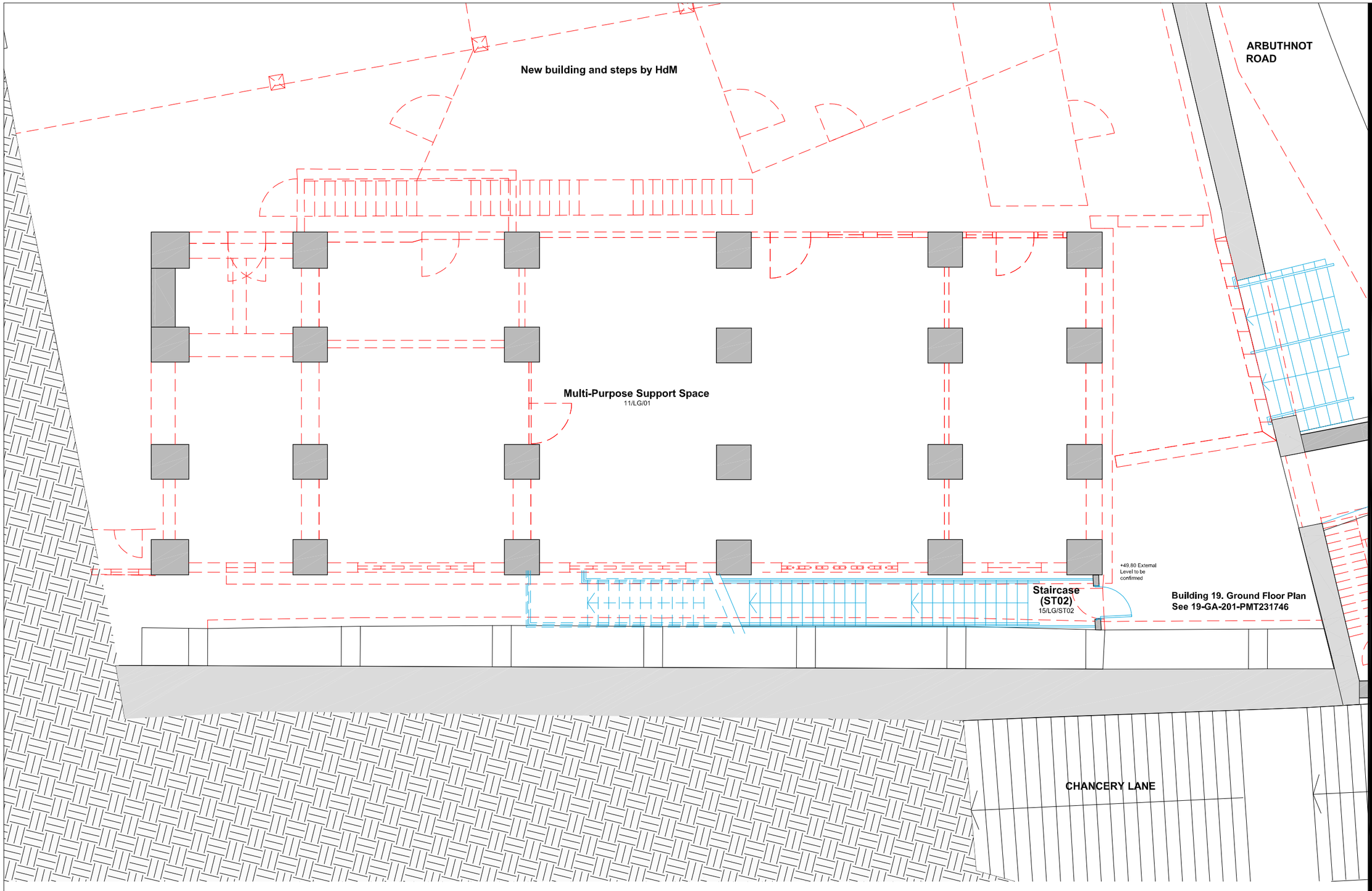
First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		GS

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
14-GA-225-PMT231746	2

0 1 2 3 4 5m

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 15. E Hall
Lower Ground Floor Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡冊

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Existing wall retained at South East. Annotation Reomoved	05/11/2010	GS
1	Floor layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
0		04/08/2010	GS

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 利安

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

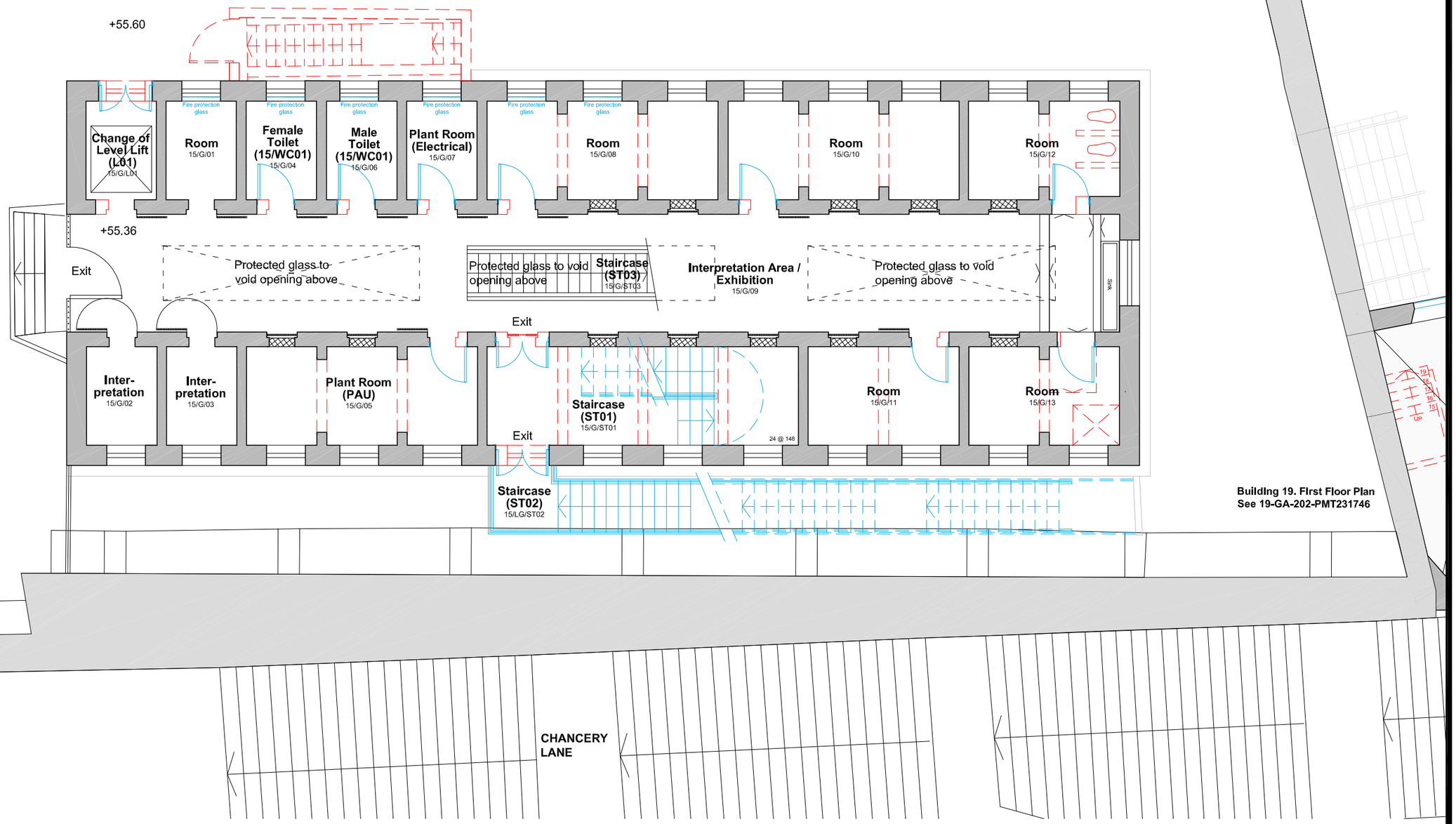
Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
Lower Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	04 Aug 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-201-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

New building by HdM



Building 15. E Hall
Ground Floor Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/發展

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	New double door and fire protection glass added to windows at North Elevation	05/11/2010	GS
1	Floor layout revised External stair revised	24/08/2010	LC
0		04/08/2010	GS

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 比亞

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

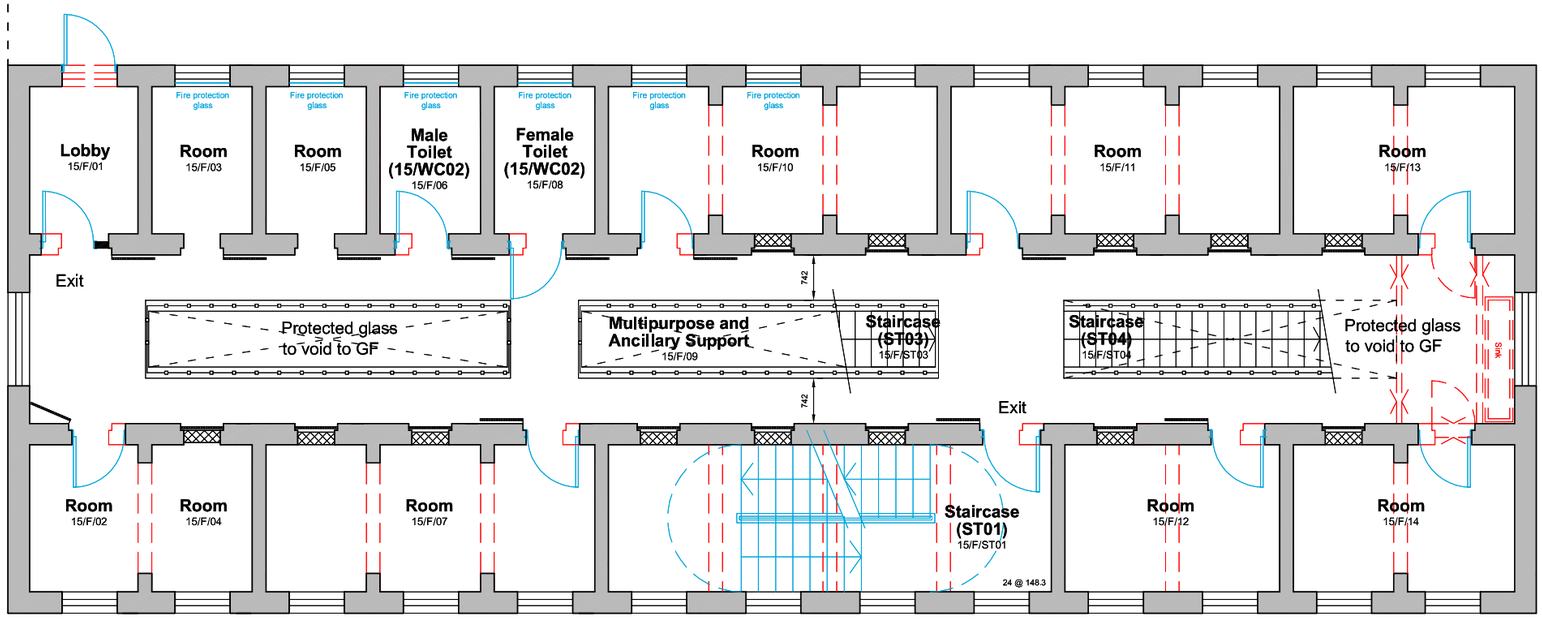
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	04 Aug 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-202-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

New buidling by HdM

Link to new building, position to be confirmed



Building 19. Roof Plan
See 19-GA-204-PMT231746

ARBUTHNOT ROAD

CHANCERY LANE

Building 15. E Hall
First Floor Plan

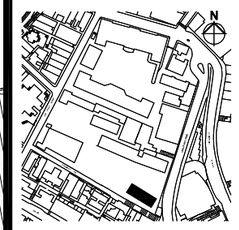
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Fire protection glass added to windows at North Elevation	05/11/2010	GS
1	Floor layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
0		04/08/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

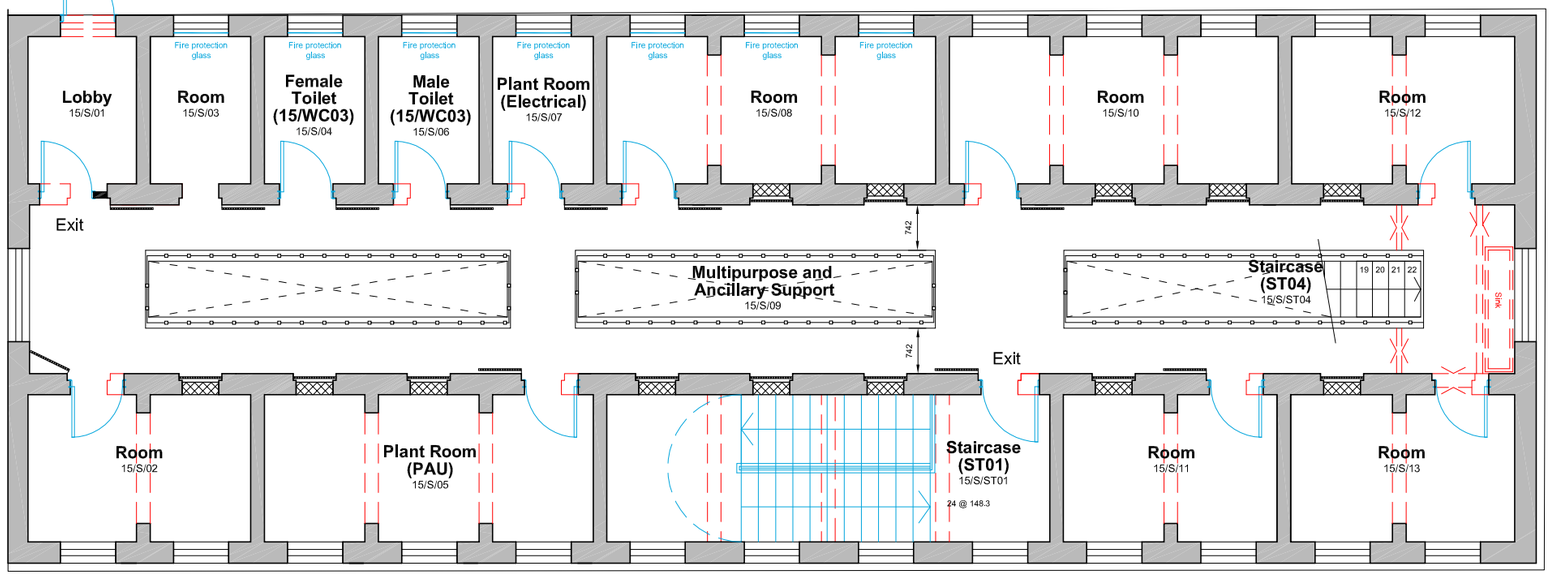
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
First Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	04 Aug 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-203-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

New building by HdM

Link to new building, position to be confirmed



Building 19. Roof Plan
See 19-GA-204-PMT231746

ARBUTHNOT ROAD

CHANCERY LANE

Building 15. E Hall
Second Floor Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

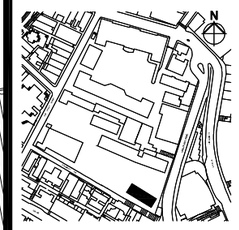
N

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/雜項

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Fire protection glass added to windows at North Elevation	05/11/2010	GS
1	Floor layout revised	24/08/2010	LC
0		04/08/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

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切勿直接從圖紙上量度尺寸。
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Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

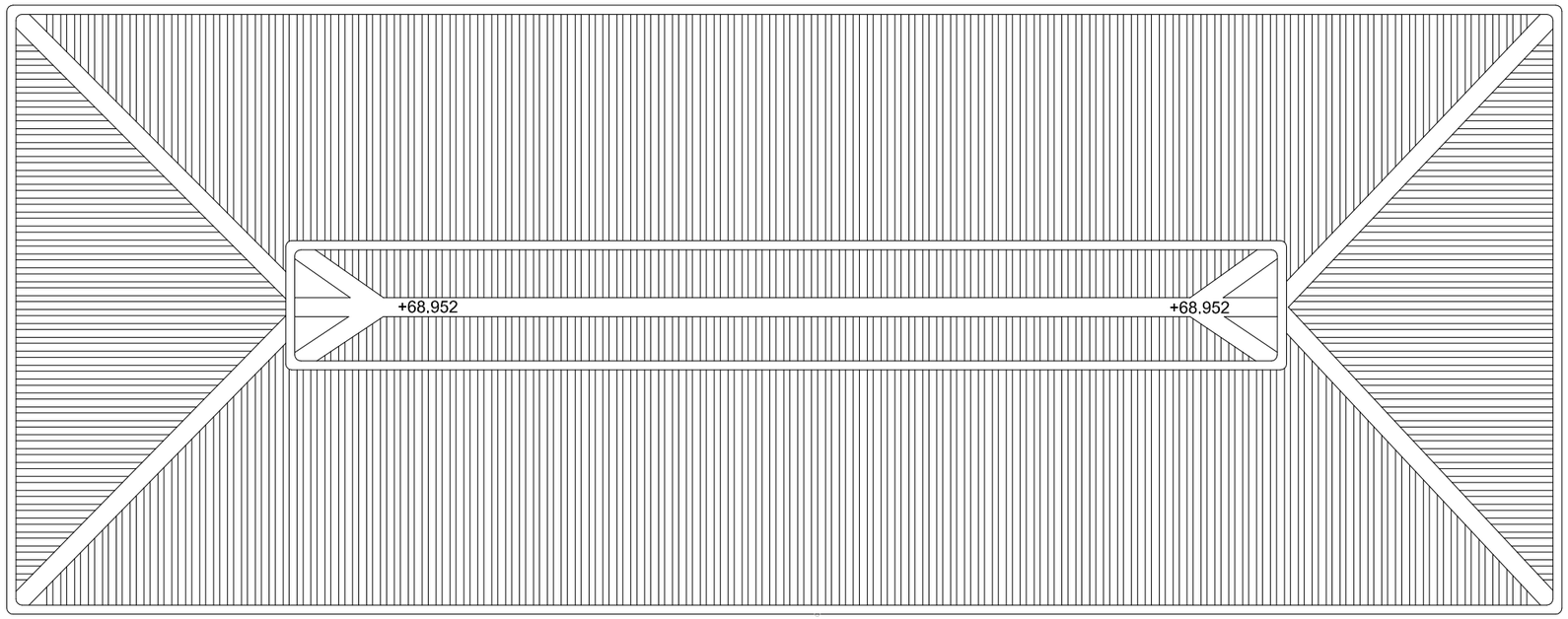
Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
Second Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	04 Aug 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-204-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

New building by HdM



Building 19. Roof Plan
See 19-GA-204-PMT231746

ARBUTHNOT ROAD

CHANCERY LANE

Building 15. E Hall
Roof Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

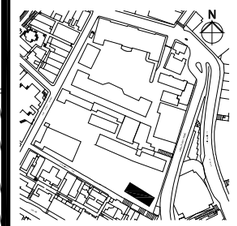
N

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡冊

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		24/08/2010	LC



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 比亞

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
Roof Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
07 Jul 2009	24 Aug 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	LC
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-206-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

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09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

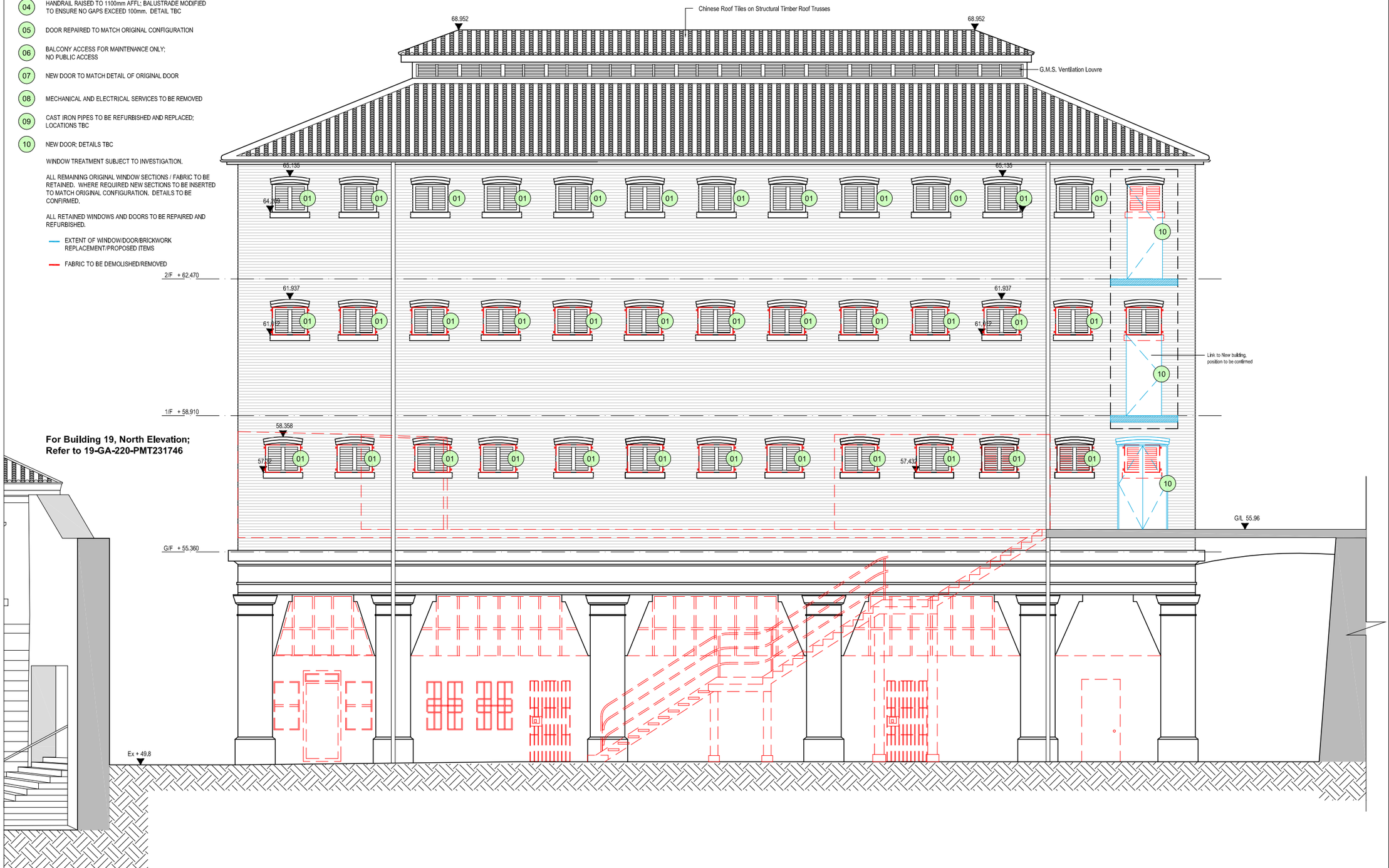
ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

For Building 19, North Elevation;
Refer to 19-GA-220-PMT231746



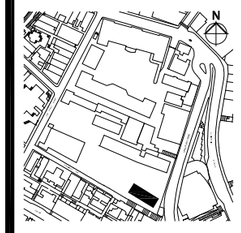
Building 15. E Hall
North Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Annotation added to doors and windows	05/11/2010	GS
1	Lift omitted. Entrance door revised. 1/F & 2/F lobby door position relvsed	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 王董

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

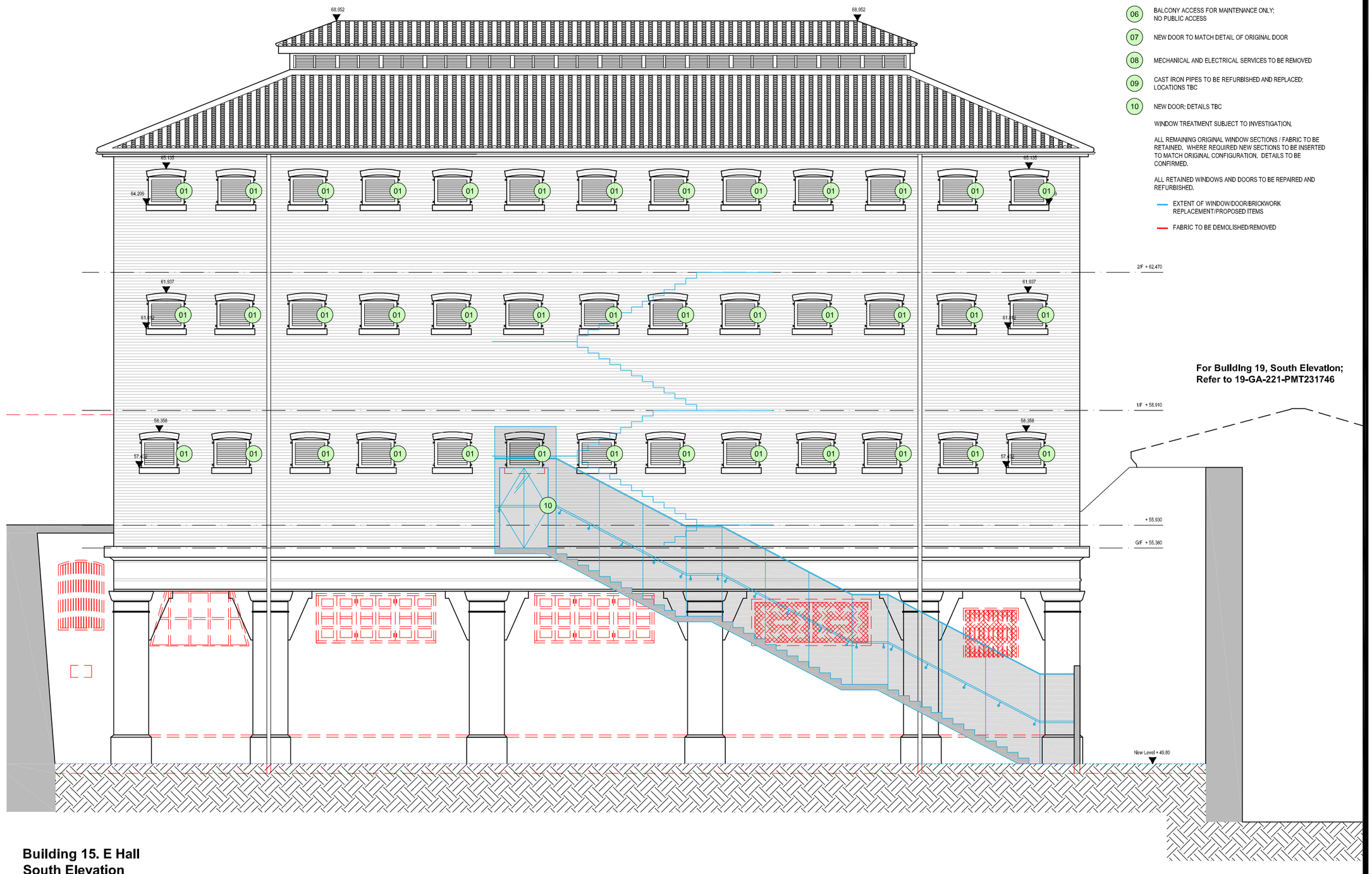
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
North Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-220-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY



For Building 19, South Elevation; Refer to 19-GA-221-PMT231746

Building 15. E Hall
South Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm, DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

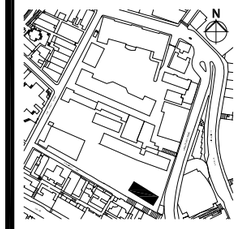
FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡述

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Annotation added to doors and windows	05/11/2010	GS
1	External PPE staircase revised. Outline of internal PPE staircase added	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

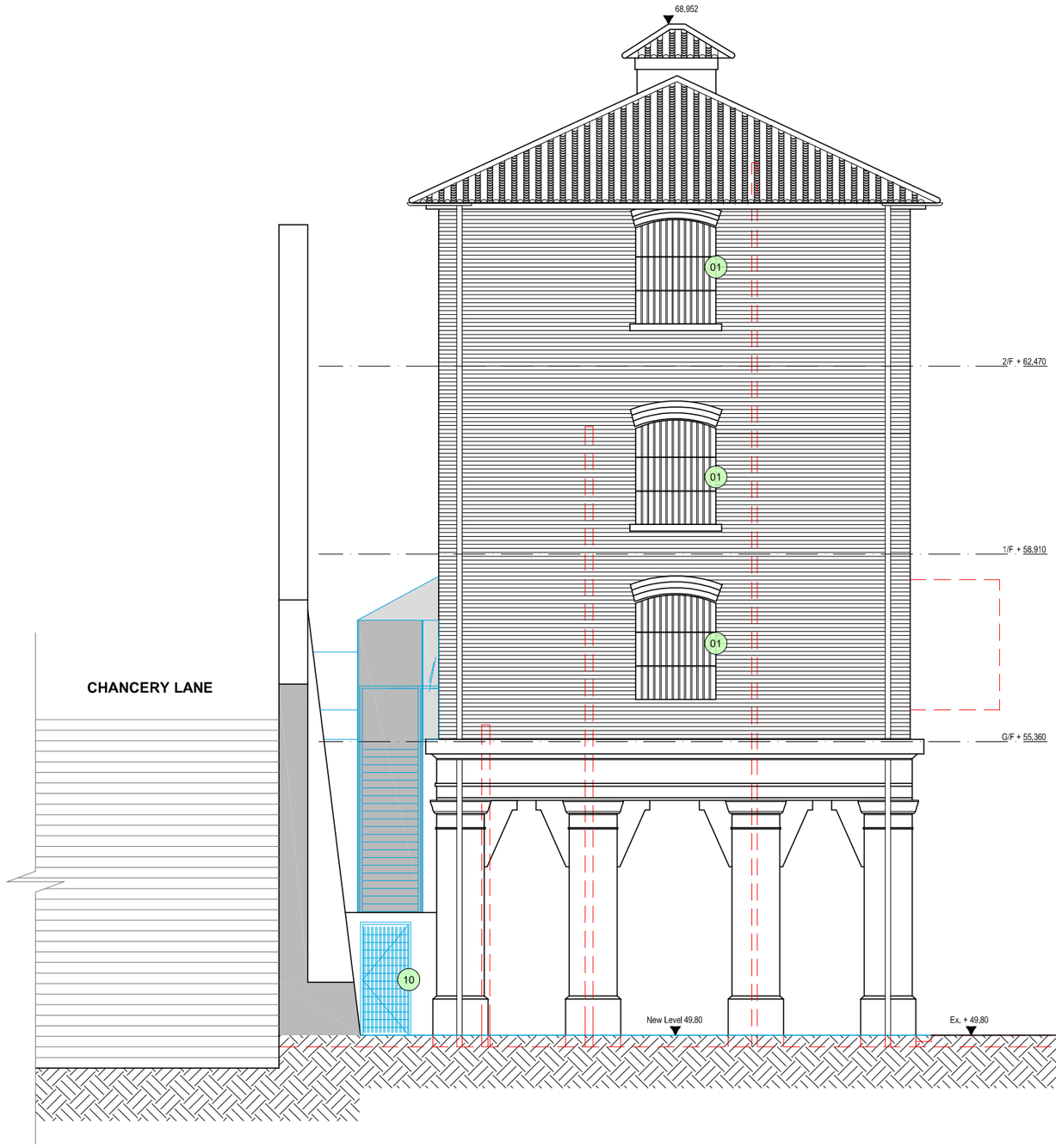
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
South Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-221-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 15. E Hall
East Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

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— EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

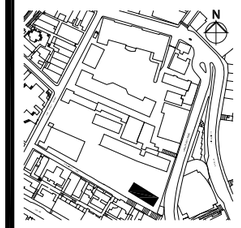
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/發放

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Annotation added to windows and door	05/11/2010	GS
1	External PPE stair revised	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

- Do not take measurements directly from this drawing.
切勿直接從圖紙上量度尺寸。
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Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 柏高

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

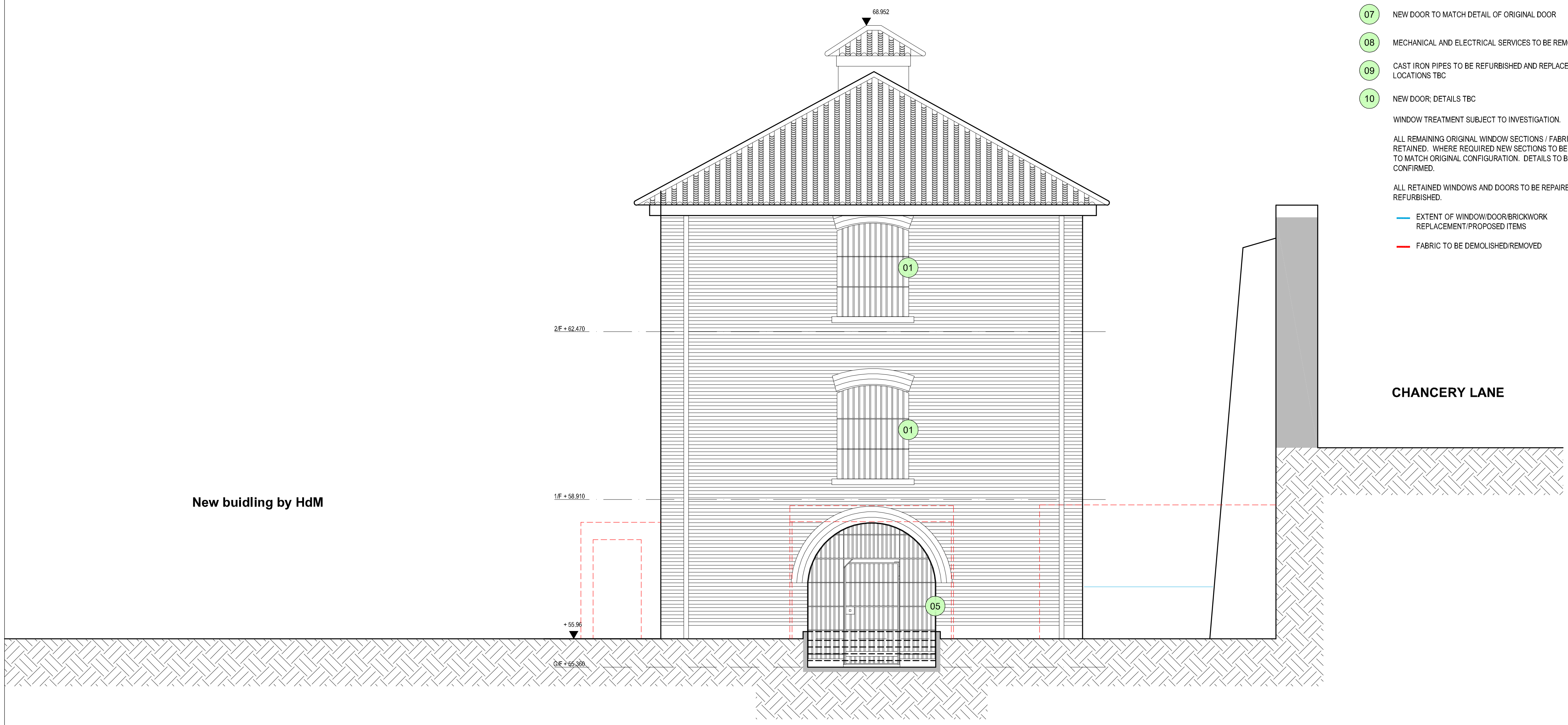
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
East Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		GS

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-222-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY



NOTES

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02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

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07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

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09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

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EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

0 1 2 3 4 5m

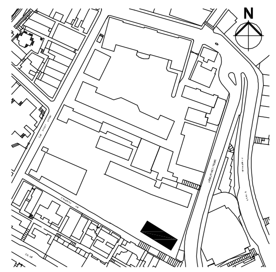
Building 15. E Hall
West Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Annotation added to windows and door	05/11/2010	GS
1	Balustrade design omitted	26/08/2010	LC
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

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Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

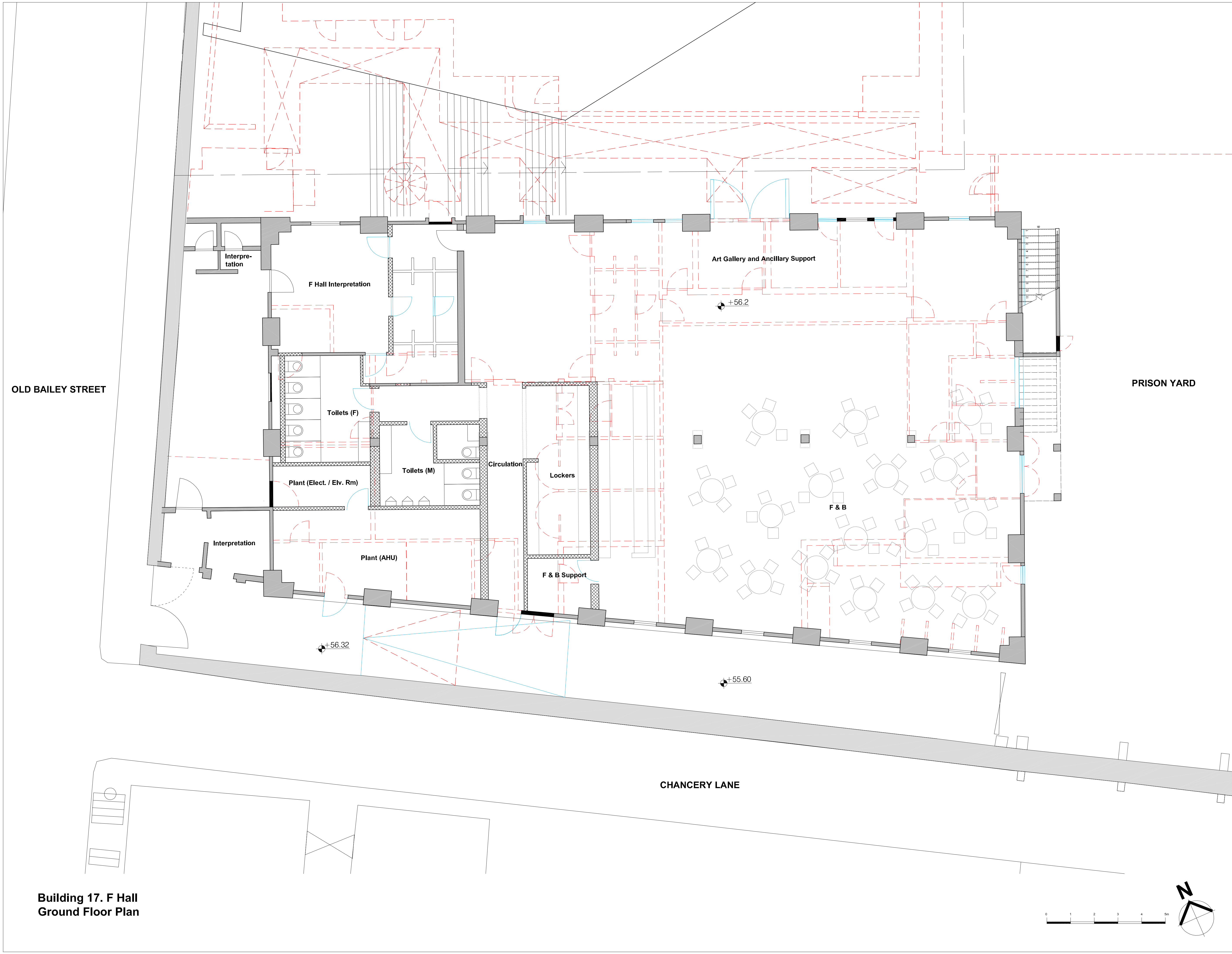
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 15. E Hall
West Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
23 Jul 2009	23 Jul 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3	OLP	GS

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
15-GA-223-PMT231746	2

FOR INDICATION ONLY



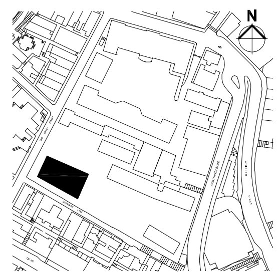
Building 17. F Hall
Ground Floor Plan

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Room names amended	10/01/2011	GS
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		28/08/2010	LC



ISSUED

Drawing Status 製圖狀況

- Do not take measurements directly from this drawing.
  切勿直接從圖紙上量度尺寸。
- Check and verify all dimensions on site.
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- Notify the relevant consultants immediately of any discrepancy found herein.
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Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant

HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect

PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP

ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE

ARUP

E & M Engineer

JRP

Project 項目

CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名

Building 17. F Hall
Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
15 Apr 2010		28 Aug 2010
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50 @A0	LC	LC
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
17-GA-201-PMT231746		2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

BUILDING BY HdM

Links to new building

OLD BAILEY STREET

PRISON YARD

CHANCERY LANE

Toilets (F)

Toilets

Plant (AHU)

Toilets (M)

+61.0

Gallery Space

MoE Stair

Building 17. F Hall
First Floor Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5m

N

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		28/08/2010	LC

N

ISSUED
Drawing Status 製圖狀況

Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant

HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect

PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP

ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE

ARUP

E & M Engineer

JRP

Project 項目

CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名

Building 17. F Hall
First Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
15 Apr 2010		28 Aug 2010
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50 @A0	LC	LC
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
17-GA-202-PMT231746		1

FOR INDICATION ONLY

Building 17. F Hall
First Floor Plan

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		28/08/2010	LC

ISSUED
Drawing Status 製圖狀況

Client 業主

香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO design

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Executive Architect / AP

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 17. F Hall
Roof Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
27 Aug 2010		28 Aug 2010
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Approved 修改版
1:50 @A0	LC	LC
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
17-GA-203-PMT231746		1

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

17/1 NEW WINDOWS, DETAIL TBC

17/2 NEW GLASS / DIFFUSERS, DETAIL TBC

Building 17. F Hall
West Elevation

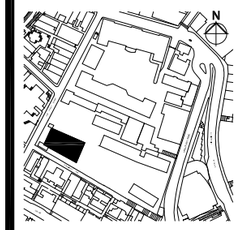
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/發放

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		17/09/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 王董

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 17. F Hall
North Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
27 Aug 2010	17 Sep 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50 @A1	LC	GS

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
17-GA-220-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

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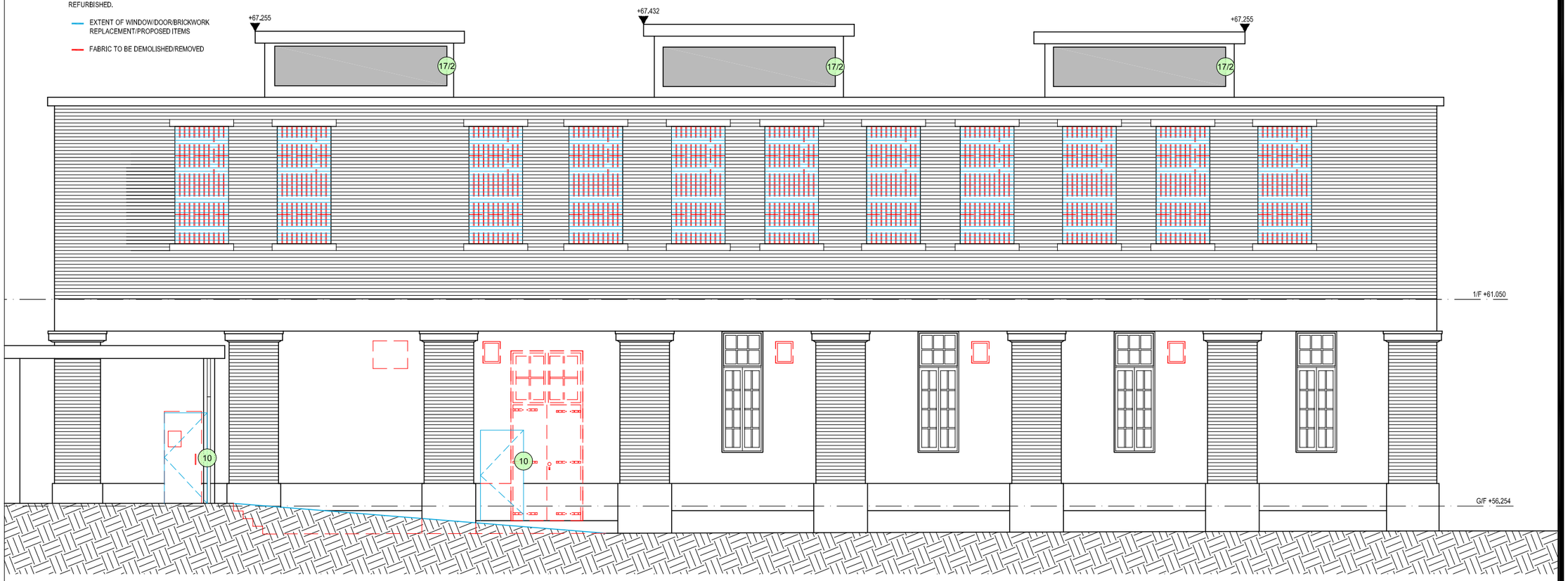


Building 17. F Hall
South Elevation

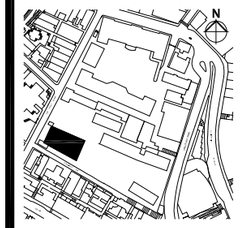
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簽批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		17/09/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

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E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 17. F Hall
South Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
27 Aug 2010		17 Sep 2010
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50 @A1	LC	GS
Drawing No. 圖號		Revision 修改版
17-GA-221-PMT231746		1

FOR INDICATION ONLY

Building 17. F Hall
East Elevation

Building by HdM

17/1 NEW WINDOWS, DETAIL TBC

17/2 NEW GLASS / DIFFUSERS, DETAIL TBC

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

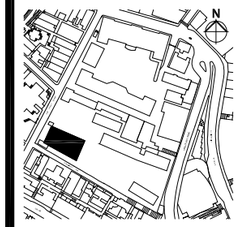
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
2	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
1	Existing stair revised	20/09/2010	GS
0		17/09/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 17. F Hall
East Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
27 Aug 2010	17 Sep 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50 @A1	LC	GS

Drawing No. 圖號
17-GA-222-PMT231746

Revision 修改版
2

FOR INDICATION ONLY

NOTES

- (01) WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING
- (02) NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- (03) WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY
- (04) HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC
- (05) DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION
- (06) BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS
- (07) NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR
- (08) MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED
- (09) CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC
- (10) NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

- EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS
- FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

- (17/1) NEW WINDOWS, DETAIL TBC
- (17/2) NEW GLASS / DIFFUSERS, DETAIL TBC

0 1 2 3 4 5m

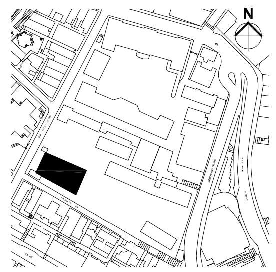
Building 17. F Hall
West Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		17/09/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

- Do not take measurements directly from this drawing.
切勿直接從圖紙上量度尺寸。
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Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

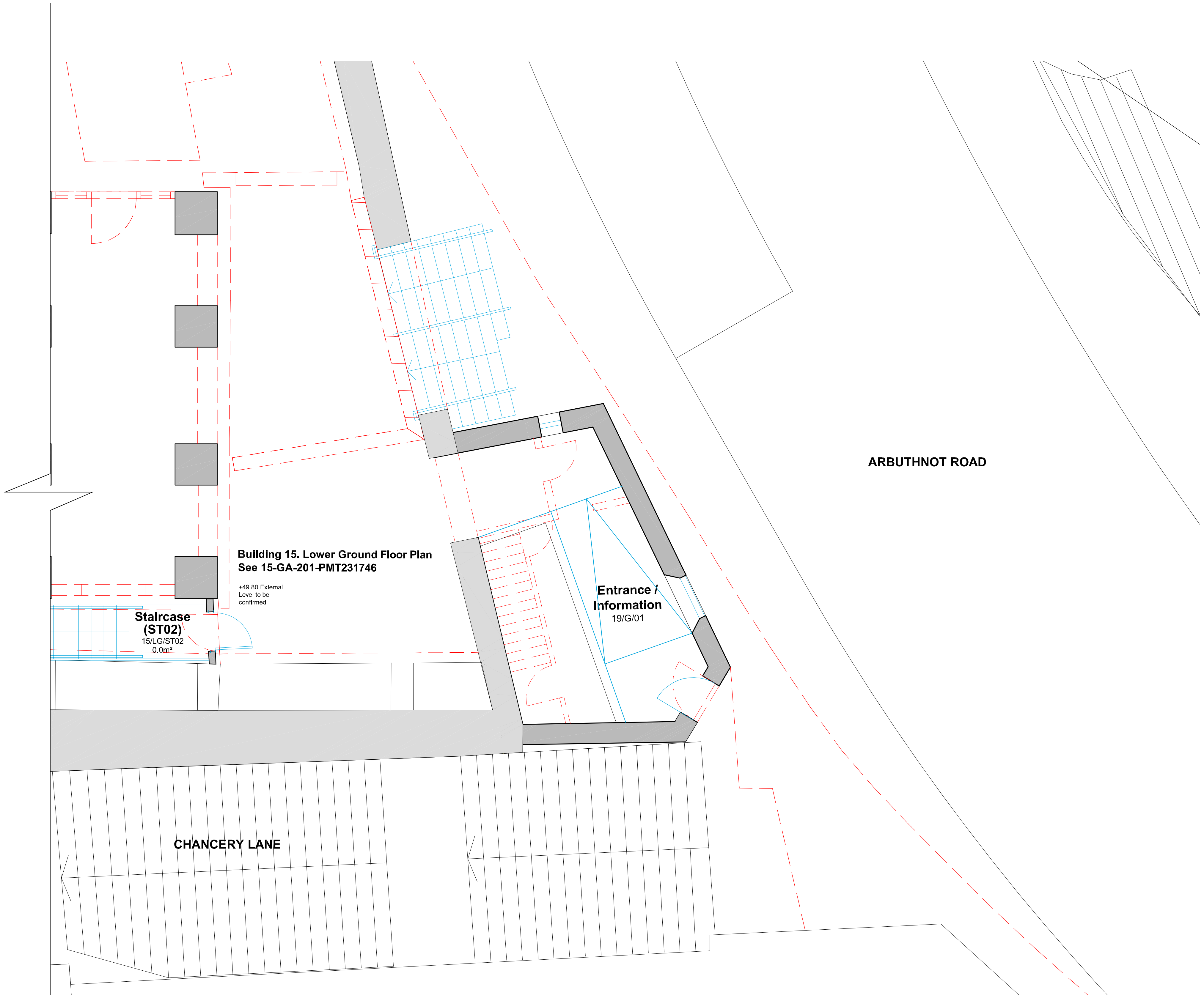
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 17. F Hall
West Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期	
27 Aug 2010	17 Sep 2010	

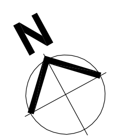
Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50 @A1	LC	GS

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
17-GA-223-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 19. Bauhinia House
Ground Floor Plan

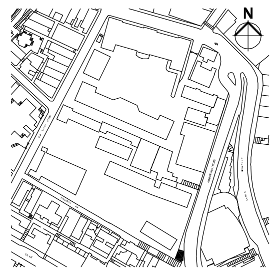


B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Windows amendment	05/11/2010	GS
0		24/08/2010	LC



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

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Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

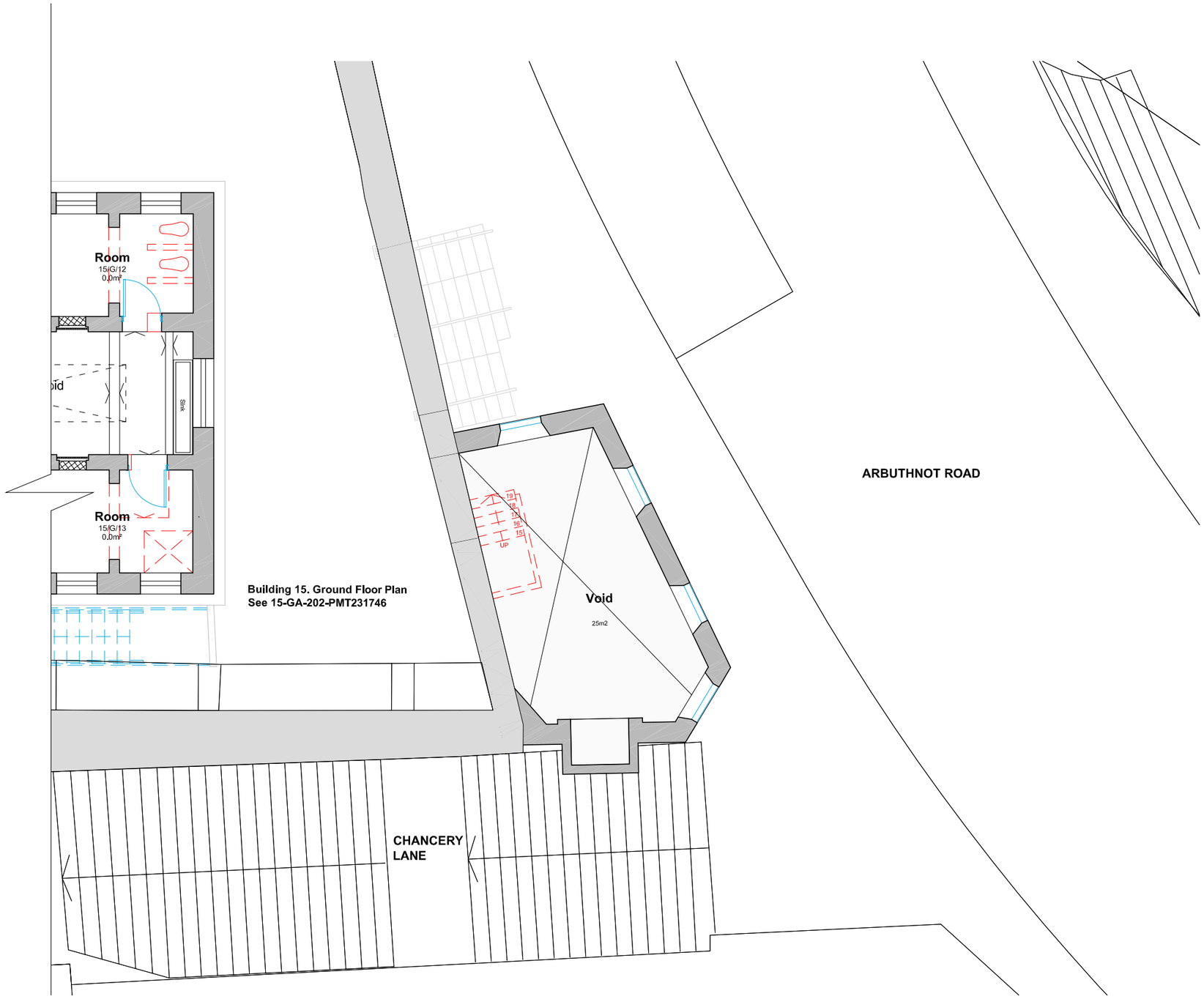
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
Ground Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
08 Jul 2009	24 Aug 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3	OLP	LC

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
19-GA-201-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 15. Ground Floor Plan
See 15-GA-202-PMT231746

Building 19. Bauhinia House
First Floor Plan

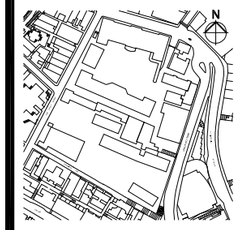
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簽批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Windows amendment	05/11/2010	GS
0		24/08/2010	LC



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

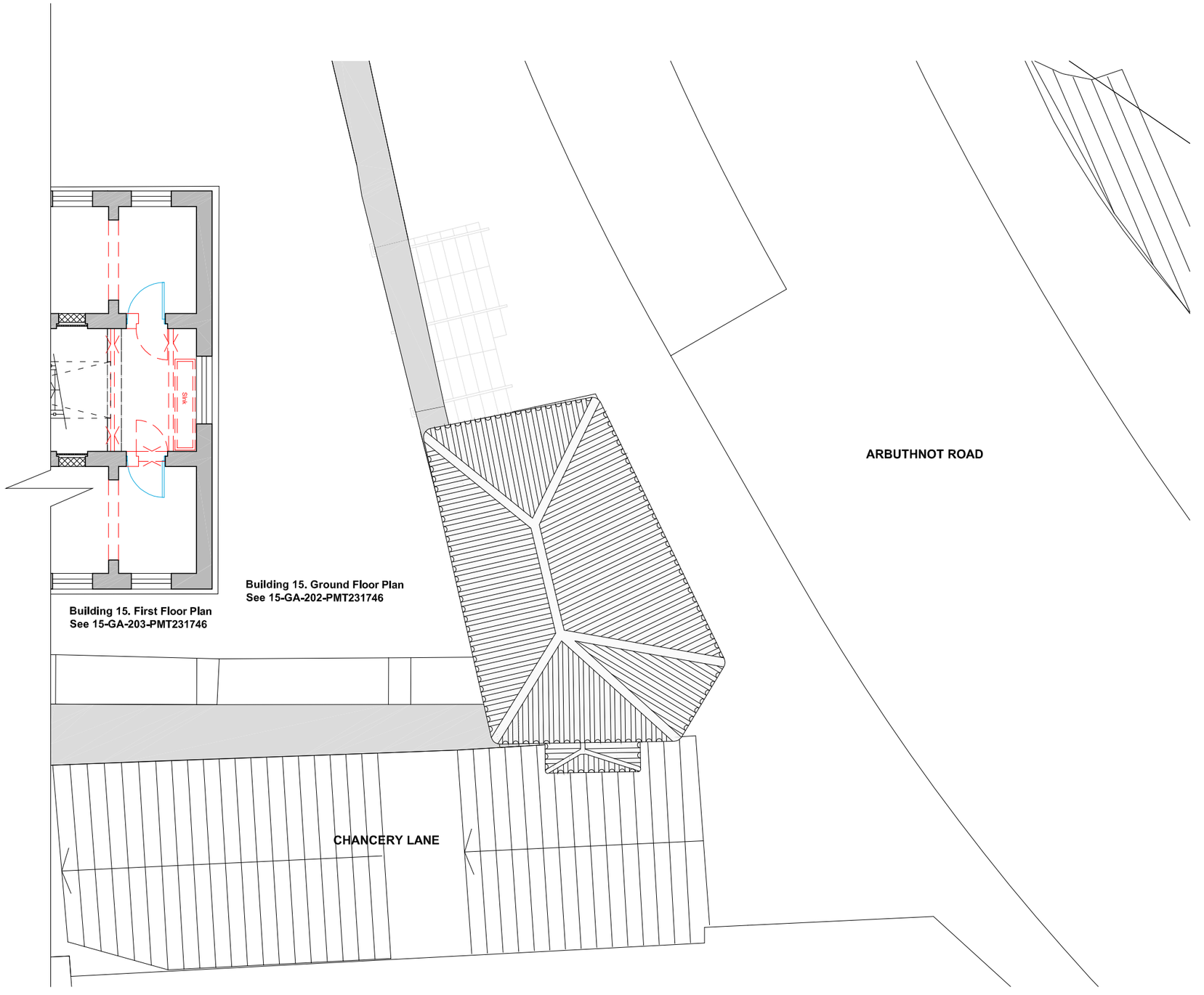
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
First Floor Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
08 Jul 2009	24 Aug 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		LC

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
19-GA-202-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 19. Bauhinia House
Roof Plan

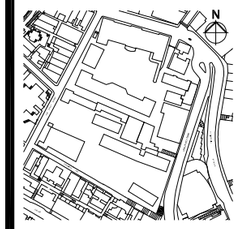
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡冊

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Project title amended	05/11/2010	GS
0		24/08/2010	LC



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 洛克

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

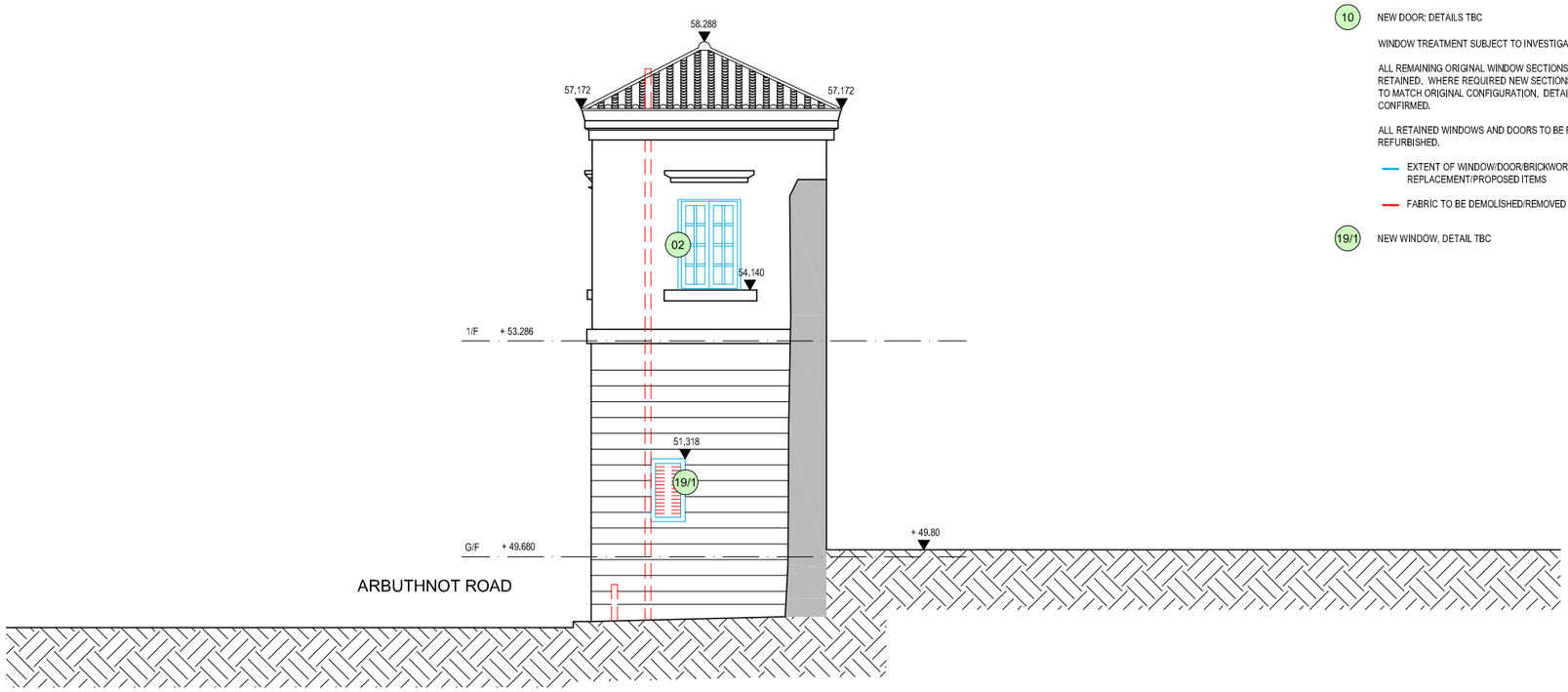
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
Roof Plan
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
08 Jul 2009	24 Aug 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	LC
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
19-GA-204-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 19. Bauhinia House
North Elevation

0 1 2 3 4 5m

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

— EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

19/1 NEW WINDOW, DETAIL TBC

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Window revised	05/11/2010	GS
0		23/07/2010	GS

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

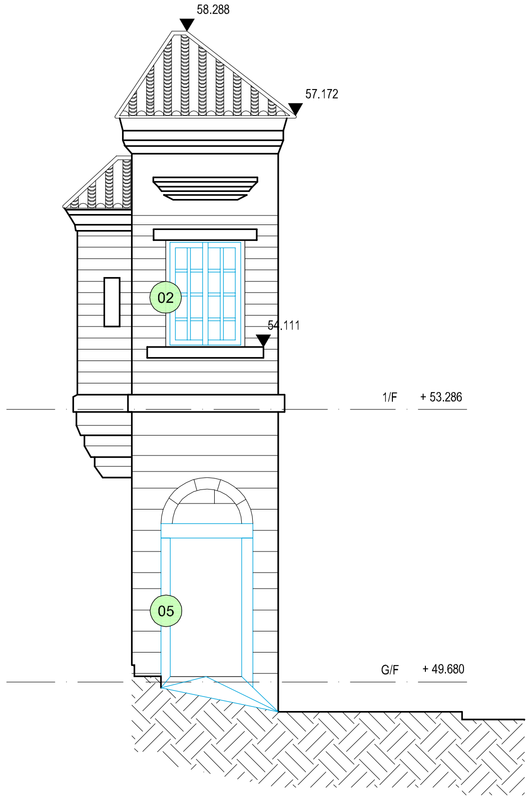
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
North Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
10 Aug 2009	23 Jul 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		GS

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
19-GA-220-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

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09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

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EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

0 1 2 3 4 5m

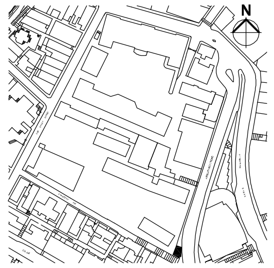
Building 19. Bauhinia House
South Elevation

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/報批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Entrance updated	05/11/2010	GS
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

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The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 许李严

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

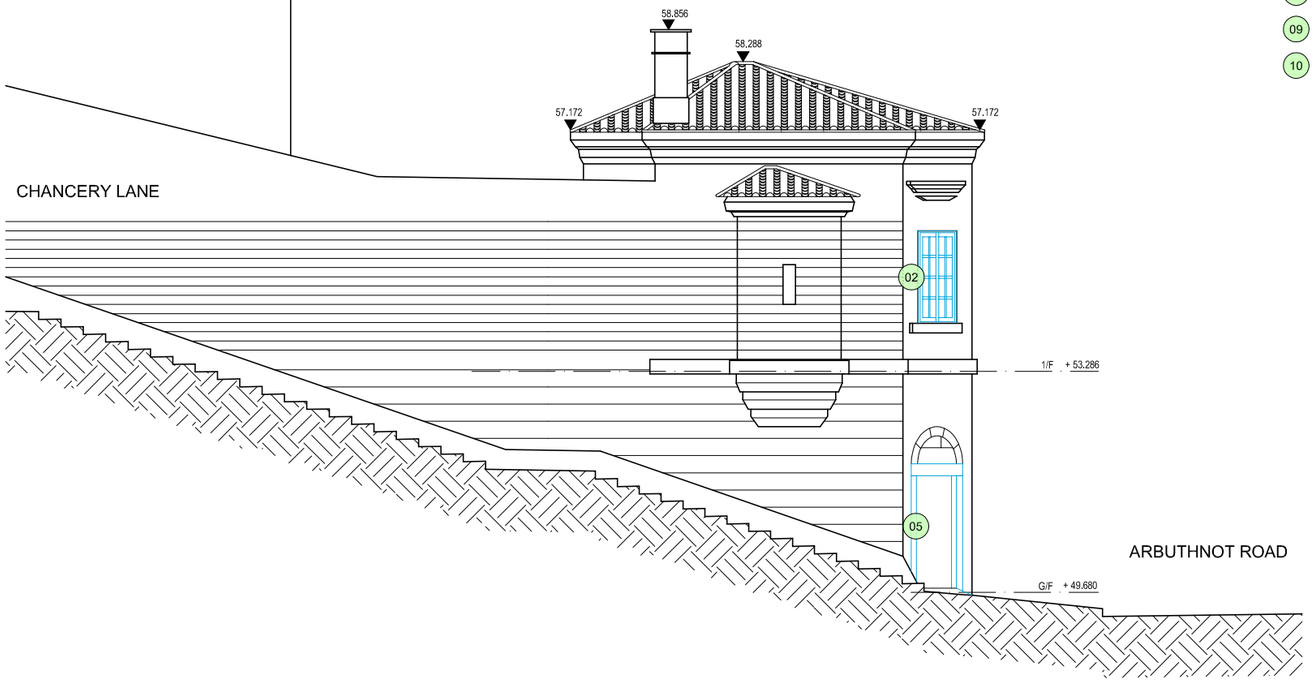
Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
South Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期		Print Date 付印日期
10 Aug 2009		23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例	**Drawn 製圖**	**Checked 校對**
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		GS
Drawing No. 圖號		**Revision 修改版**
19-GA-221-PMT231746		1

FOR INDICATION ONLY

Bulldlng 15. South Elevation
See 15-GA-221-PMT231746



Building 19. Bauhinia House
South West Elevation

0 1 2 3 4 5m

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

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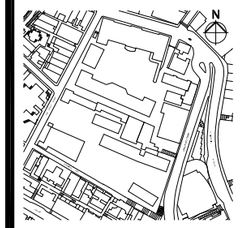
— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/發放

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Elevation updated	05/11/2010	GS
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 洛碁

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

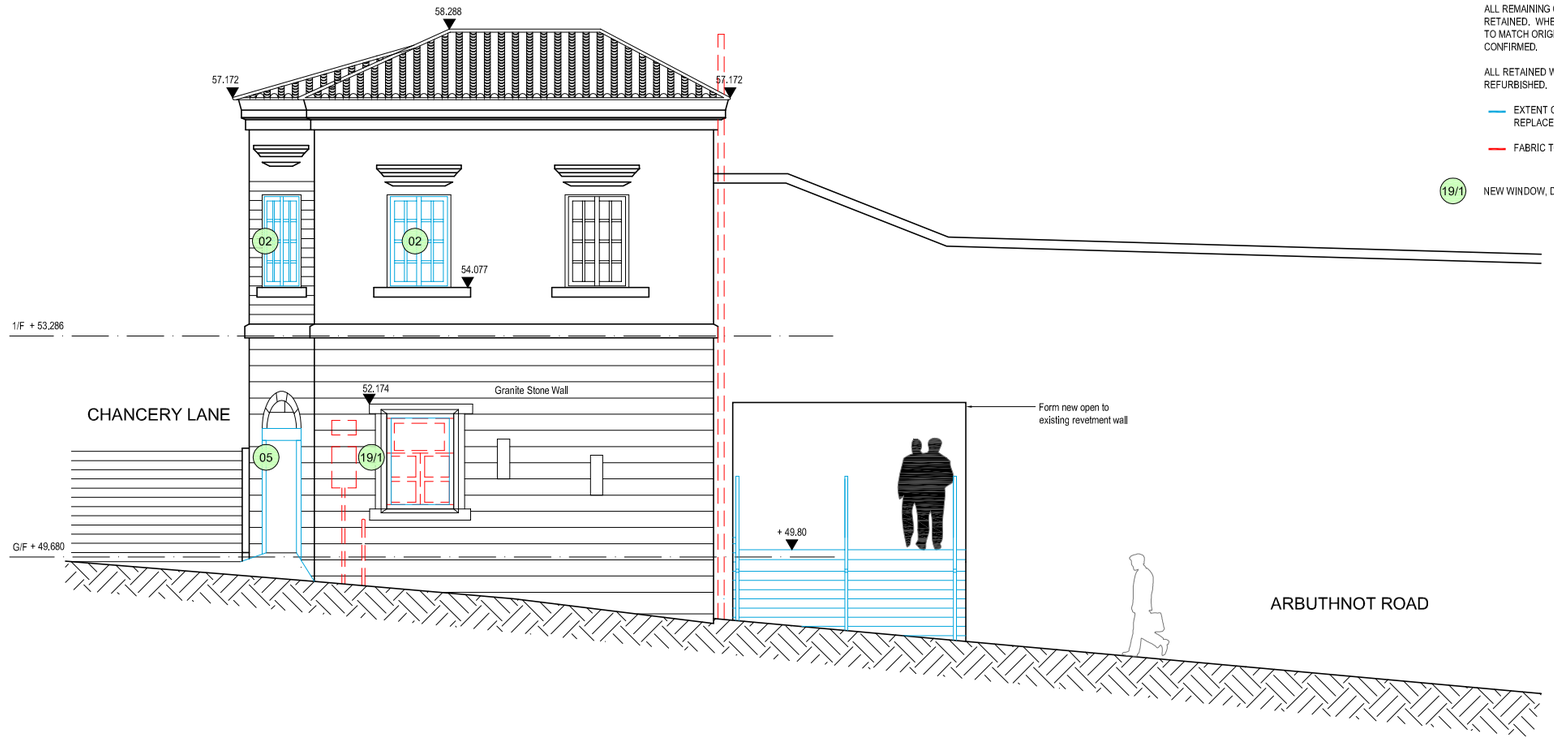
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
South West Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
10 Aug 2009	23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
19-GA-222-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



Building 19. Bauhinia House
East Elevation

NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

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09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

— EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

19/1 NEW WINDOW, DETAIL TBC

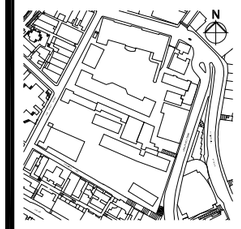
0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簽批

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Window revised	05/11/2010	GS
0		23/07/2010	GS



Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO test

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

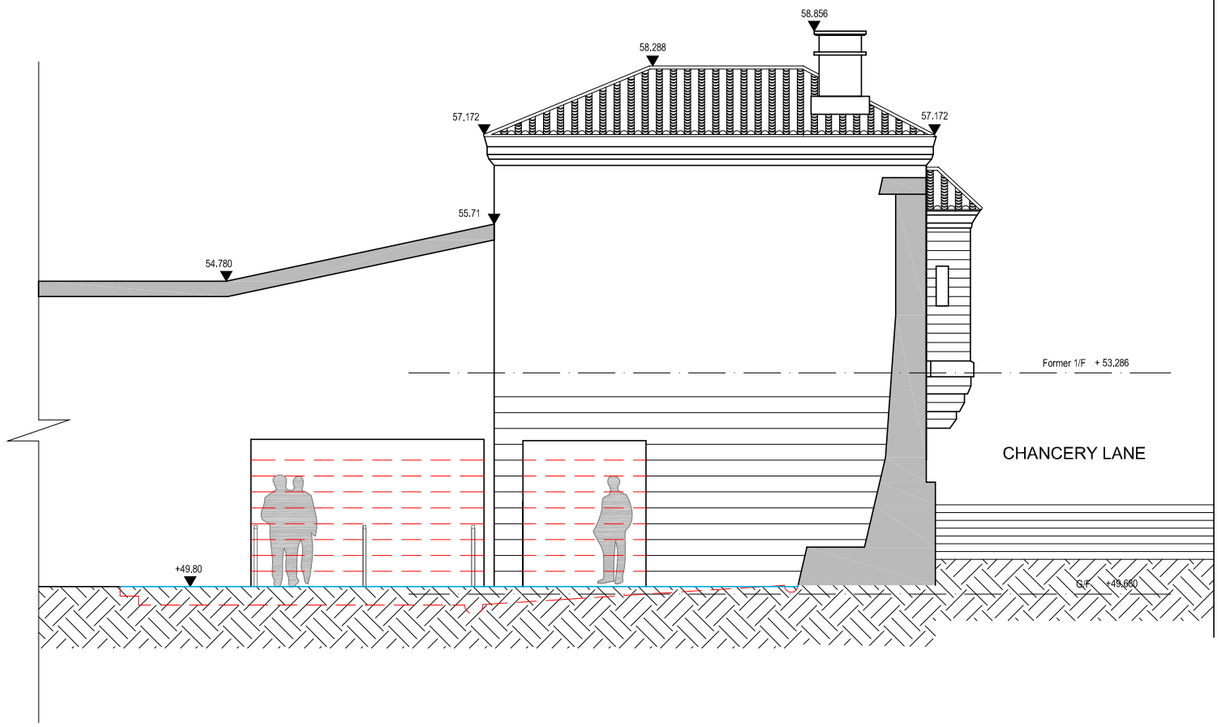
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
East Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
10 Aug 2009	23 Jul 2010

Scale 比例	Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP		GS

Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
19-GA-223-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



NOTES

01 WINDOW REPAIRED TO MATCH EXISTING

02 NEW WINDOW TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

03 WINDOW BLOCKED INTERNALLY; WINDOW RETAINED & BACK OF GLASS PAINTED DARK GREY

04 HANDRAIL RAISED TO 1100mm AFFL; BALUSTRADE MODIFIED TO ENSURE NO GAPS EXCEED 100mm. DETAIL TBC

05 DOOR REPAIRED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION

06 BALCONY ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE ONLY; NO PUBLIC ACCESS

07 NEW DOOR TO MATCH DETAIL OF ORIGINAL DOOR

08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES TO BE REMOVED

09 CAST IRON PIPES TO BE REFURBISHED AND REPLACED; LOCATIONS TBC

10 NEW DOOR; DETAILS TBC

WINDOW TREATMENT SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION.

ALL REMAINING ORIGINAL WINDOW SECTIONS / FABRIC TO BE RETAINED. WHERE REQUIRED NEW SECTIONS TO BE INSERTED TO MATCH ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION. DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED.

ALL RETAINED WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE REPAIRED AND REFURBISHED.

— EXTENT OF WINDOW/DOOR/BRICKWORK REPLACEMENT/PROPOSED ITEMS

— FABRIC TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED

Building 19. Bauhinia House
West Elevation

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B.D. Ref. No. 屋宇署檔案編號

F.S.D. Ref. No. 消防處檔案編號

Revision/Submission 修改版/簡冊

No. 編號	Description 說明	Date 日期	Approved 審定
1	Ground Level updated	05/11/2010	GS
0		23/07/2010	GS

Drawing Status 製圖狀況
ISSUED

Client 業主
香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Design Consultant
HERZOG & DE MEURON

Conservation Architect
PURCELL MILLER TRITTON

Executive Architect / AP
ROCCO 許李

Structural Engineer / RSE
ARUP

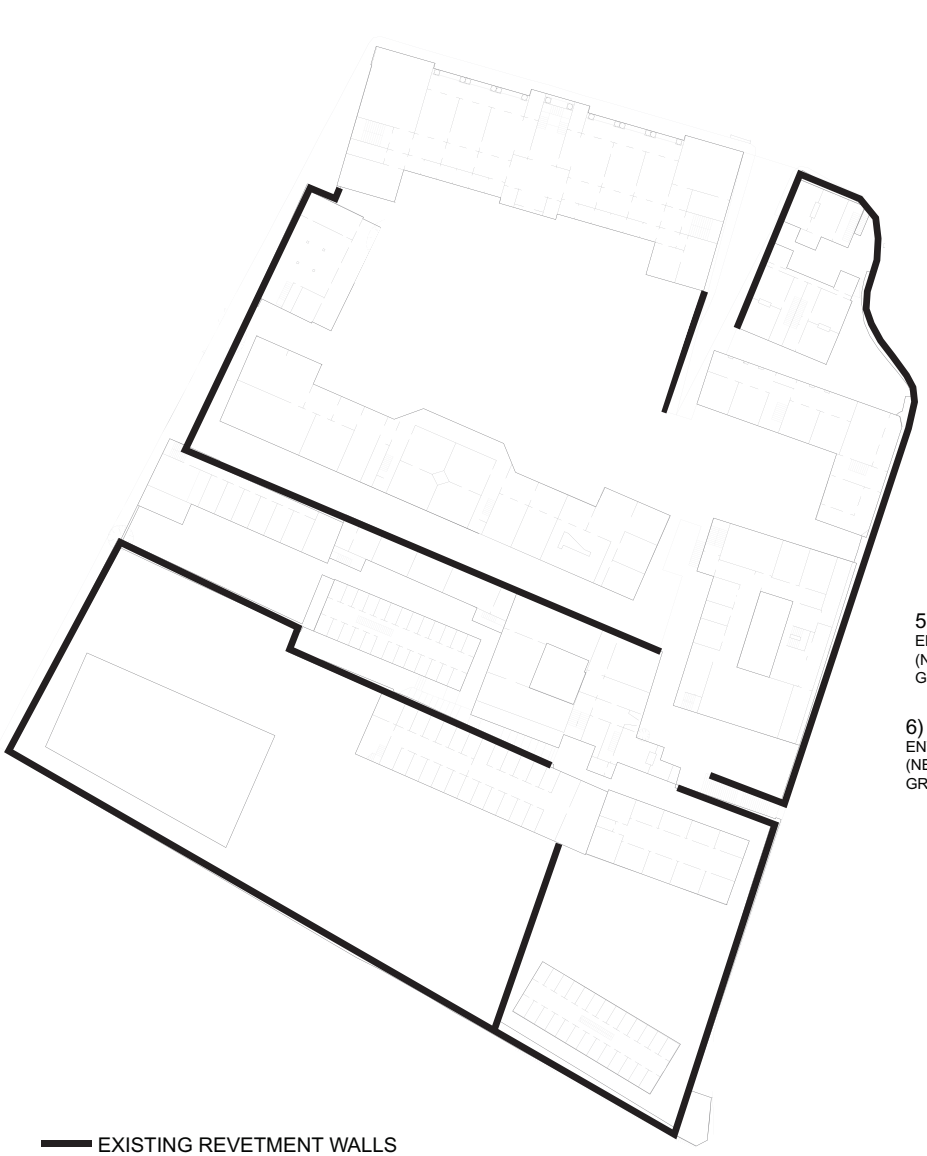
E & M Engineer
JRP

Project 項目
CENTRAL POLICE STATION
CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION

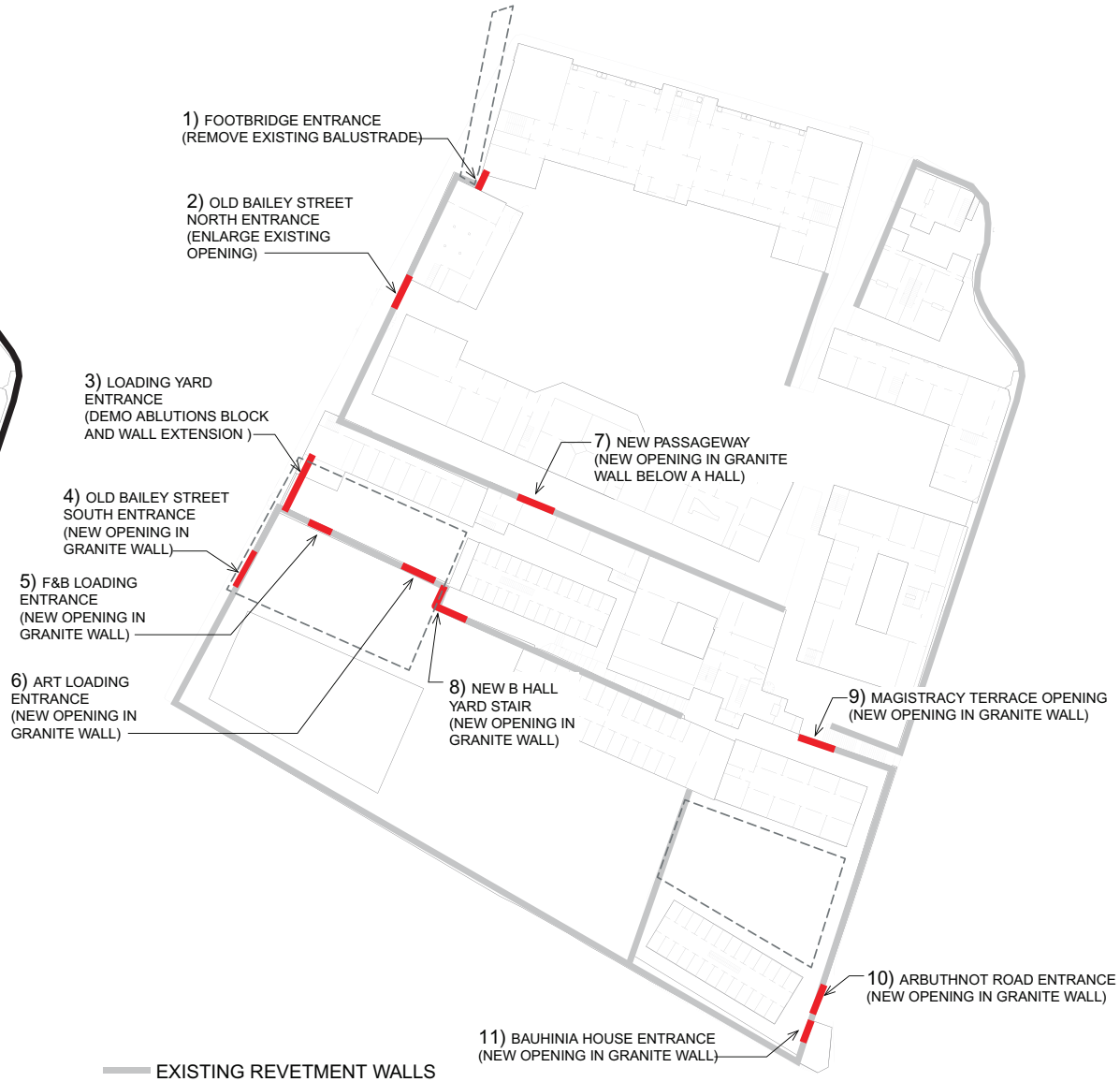
Drawing Title 圖名
Building 19. Bauhinia House
West Elevation
As Proposed

First Production Date 初製圖日期	Print Date 付印日期
10 Aug 2009	23 Jul 2010
Scale 比例 / Drawn 製圖	Checked 校對
1:50A1/1:100A3OLP	GS
Drawing No. 圖號	Revision 修改版
19-GA-224-PMT231746	1

FOR INDICATION ONLY



EXISTING REVETMENT WALLS



LOCATION OF WALLS AND REVETMENT AND PROPOSED OPENINGS IN SITE WALLS

DRAWING NO. 1012 039

December 22, 2010

Annex A3

Ground Penetration Radar Survey Report

FT Laboratories Ltd
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

CPS - GPRS report for Issue Book 1.
1 Dec. 2009.

Ground Penetration Radar Scan Report

Reference no.: H13K1101
Job No.: 68047120
Underground Condition
At
Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

On 13th Aug 2009

Lot No. DD77 Section 1552 S.Ass 1RP, Ng Chow South Road, Ping Che, Fanling, N.T.
P.O. Box 830, Fanling Post Office, Fanling, N.T. Tel:(852) 2758 4861 Fax: (852) 2758 8962

FT Laboratories Ltd
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Report Certification

Ref No.	H13K1101	Job No.	68047120
Reported By			
C. T. Wong	Sr. Technical Engineer	Signature: C.T.Wong	Date: 20/10/09
Report Certified By			
W. C. Yue	General Manager	Signature:	Date: 20/10/09

Introduction

To investigate the underground condition of the Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project. The main contractor, Alliance Professional Surveyors, have appointed the FT Laboratories Limited to conduct Ground Penetration Radar Survey (GPR) on 13th, 15th, 17th, 26th, 27th Aug 2009 in this project.

The GSSI GPR system produces a cross-sectional image of subsurface features. The system design allows for concrete scanning to locate rebar, pipes, tension bars, conduits, and voids within and behind/beneath concrete slabs. GPR is a remote sensing technique that uses microwave electromagnetic energy. An antenna, or transducer, transmits brief pulses of energy into the ground or concrete structure. The antenna is housed in a protective box that is pulled along the surface of the structure being scanned. When the trigger button is pressed, the unit begins the microwave transmission scan. Scanning is stopped by holding the button down for one to two seconds. The GPR antenna radiates signals into the structure, where they are reflected from the subsurface objects or voids. The radar antenna then receives the reflected signals. The GPR data unit processes the received data, records the information, and displays the GPR profiles in real-time on the control unit screen.

Equipment

GSSI GPR with 400 MHz antenna - Scanning
GSSI TerraSIRch SIR System-3000 – Data processing

.

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Scanning result

The Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey was carried out on 13th Aug 2009.
The area for the GPR survey has been divided in Central Police & Victoria Prison

For each of the defined zones the GPR equipment was used for scanning, for the orientation of the scanning, please refer to the scanning plan of the respective zone as presented in the Appendix A

Graph with interpretation of soft material, possible existing of delamination and other utilities attached in Appendix B

833900E

833920E

833940E

815860N

815840N

60N

40N

2.(ARMOURY AND STORE)

Block 2

Block 3

Tree

Tunnel

Pipe

350mm CUC

400mm CUC

Ramp

Scan Area

MS

MH

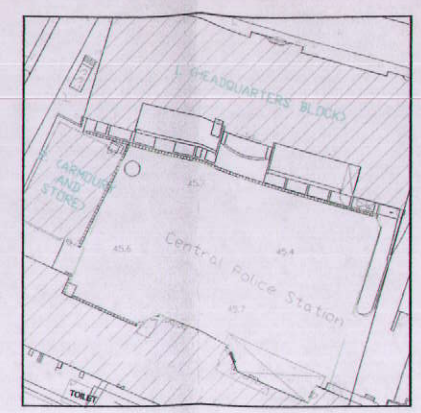
H

F

Cable

Canopy

Column



N

Notes :

Co-ordinates are relative to Hong Kong Metric Grid (1980).

All Levels are in Metres relative to Principal Datum (P.D.).

Elevations of kerb are referred to bottom of kerb.

Dimensions are in Metres unless otherwise shown.

Legends:

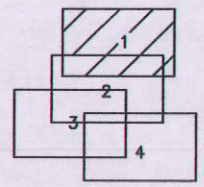
- 350mm CUC — Covered U-Channel
- +42.76 — Spot Level
- H• — Fire Hydrant
- Grating
- Valve Water
- F ☒ — Valve (Fire)
- MH □ — Manhole (Unknown)
- MS ○ — Manhole (Storm Water)
- Scan Area
- Area cannot be scanned
- Pipe
- Cable

Note:

This indication plan is based on the Ground Penetration Radar Scan Report, Reference No. H13K

This Indication Plan is for identifi purpose only. The actual features their dimensions & their depths are subject to dig out the groun for determination.

Feature at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground



Sheet 1 of 4

CLIENT: The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

PROJECT TITLE: CENTRAL POLICE STATION CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION PROJECT
BUILDING MEASURED SURVEY CONSULTANCY SE

Ref.: NT/P1044/08

LOCATION: Central Police Station, Hong Kong

DATE OF SURVEY	SCALE:	REVISION:
AUGUST 2009	1:200(A2)	0

DRAWING TITLE: Indication Plan for Pipe, Cable & Tunnel Based on the Ground Penetration Radar Report of FT Laboratories Ltd. (Ref No.:H13K1101/H13K1102) At Central Plan Station Based

Drawing No.: CPS_020_Scan Feature Plan

FT Laboratories Ltd

Lot No.DD77 Section 1552 S.Ass 1RP,Ng Chow South Road,Ping Che,Fan

P.O.Box830,Fanling Post Office,Fangling,N.T.

Tel:(852)2758 4861 Fax:(852)2758 8962

Date: 13th October 20

Appendix A
Summary

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T1a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	6 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T2a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T3a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T4a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T5a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T6a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T7a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T8a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T9a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T10a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T11a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T12a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T13a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T14a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T15a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T16a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T17a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T18a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T19a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T20a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T21a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T22a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T23a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T24a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T25a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T26a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T27a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	6 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T28a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T29a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T30a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T31a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T32a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T33a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T34a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T35a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T36a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T37a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T38a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T39a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T40a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T41a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T42a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T43a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T44a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T45a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T46a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T47a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T48a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T49a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T50a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T51a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T52a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T53a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T54a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T55a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T56a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T57a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T58a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T59a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T60a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T61a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T62a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T63a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T64a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T65a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T66a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T67a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T68a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T69a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T70a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 4 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T71a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T72a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T73a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T74a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T75a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T76a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T77a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T1b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T2b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T3b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3loose material 3 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T4b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T5b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T6b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipeat approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T7b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T8b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T9b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T10b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T11b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T12b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T13b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T14b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T15b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T16b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T17b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T18b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T19b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T20b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 3 utility cables and 2 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground, 1 underground tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-T1c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T2c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T3c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T4c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T5c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T6c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T7c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T8c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T9c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T10c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T11c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T12c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T13c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T14c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T15c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T16c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T1d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T2d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T3d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T4d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T5d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T6d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T7d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-T8d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T9d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	GPR Signal were interrupted
CPS-T10d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T11d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T12d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T13d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T14d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T15d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-T16d	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 pipe at approx 0.8m below ground
CPS-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.8m below ground
CPS-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.8m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
CPS-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.8m below ground
CPS-L6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 pipe at approx 0.8m below ground
CPS-L7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 pipe at approx 0.8m below ground
CPS-L8	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.8m below ground
CPS-L9	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	3 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L10	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L11	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L12	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L13	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L14	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	3 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L15	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	4 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground

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科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-L16	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	3 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L17	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	6 loose material at approx 0.6m to 1m below ground
CPS-L18	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	3 loose material at approx 0.6m to 1m below ground
CPS-L19	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m to 1m below ground
CPS-L20	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L21	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L22	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L23	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L24	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L25	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L26	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L27	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-L28	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L29	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L30	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L31	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L32	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L33	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L34	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L35	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L36	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L37	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L38	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L39	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-L40	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L41	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L42	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 possible loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L43	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L44	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L45	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L46	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L47	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L48	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L49	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L50	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L51	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

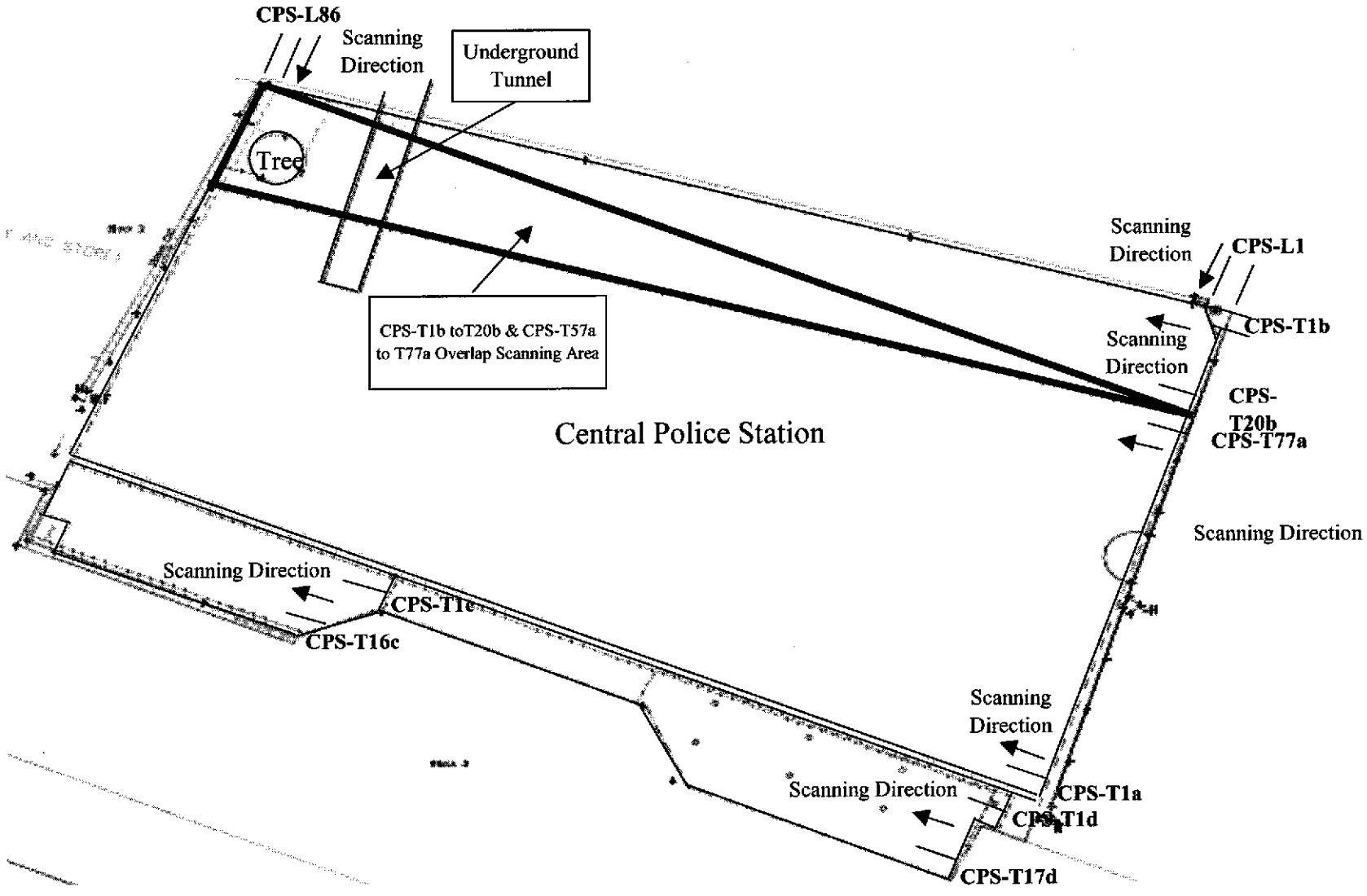
Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Central Police Station

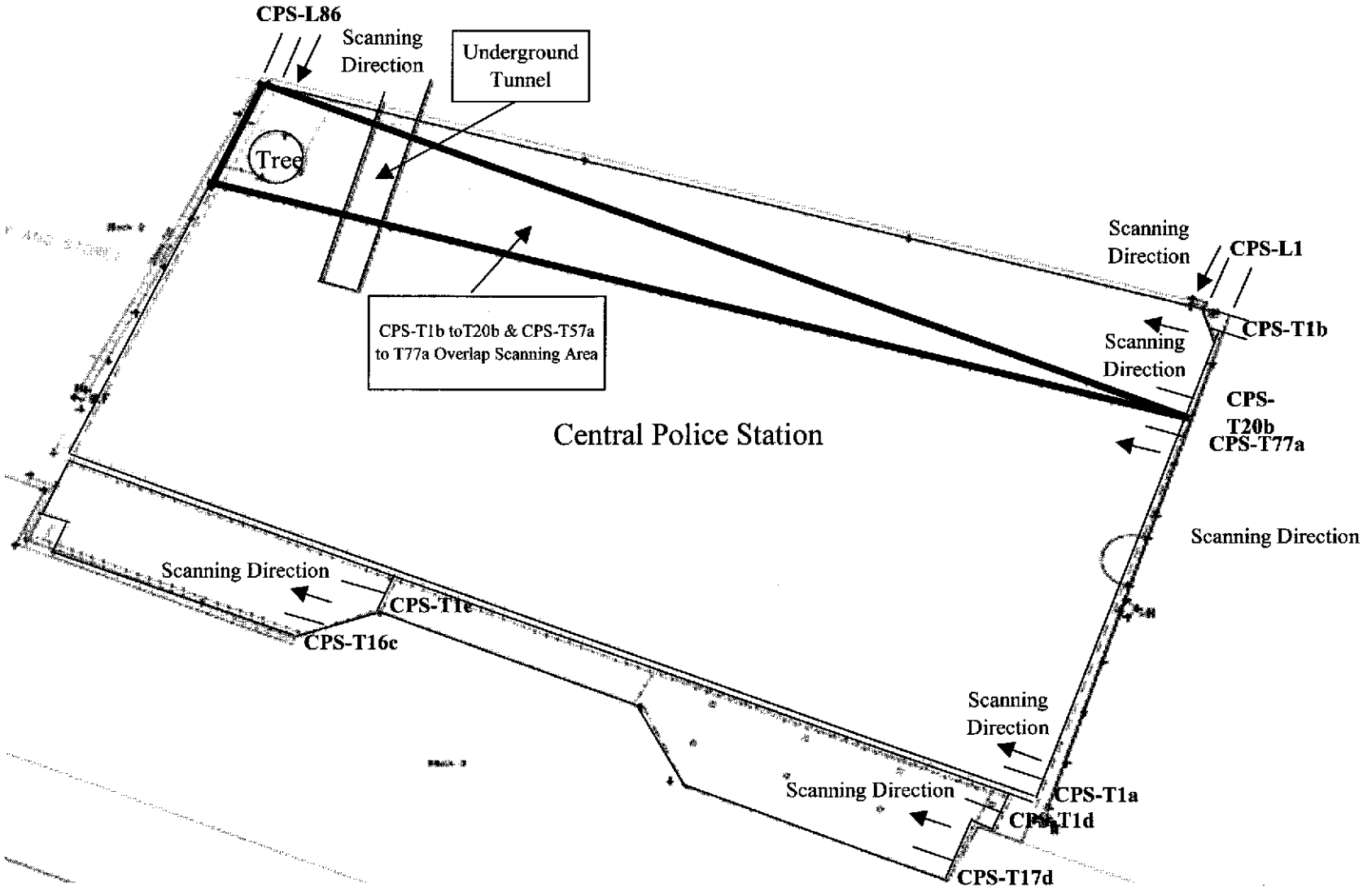
Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
CPS-L52	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L53	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.6m below ground
CPS-L54	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L55	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L56	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material and 1 underground Tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-L57	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material and 1 underground Tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-L58	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material and 1 underground Tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-L59	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material and 1 underground Tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-L60	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material and 1 underground Tunnel at 1.8m
CPS-L61	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L62	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
CPS-L63	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

Appendix B
Scan location

Central Police Station Ground Penetrating Radar Scanning Location Plan



Central Police Station Ground Penetrating Radar Scanning Location Plan



FT Laboratories Ltd
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CPS - GPRS report for Issue Book 2
1 Dec. 2009

Ground Penetration Radar Scan Report

Reference no.: H13K1102
Job No.: 68047120
Underground Condition
At
Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

On 13th Aug 2009

Lot No. DD77 Section 1552 S.Ass 1RP, Ng Chow South Road, Ping Che, Fanling, N.T.
P.O. Box 830, Fanling Post Office, Fanling, N.T. Tel:(852) 2758 4861 Fax: (852) 2758 8962

FT Laboratories Ltd
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Report Certification

Ref No.	H13K1102	Job No.	68047120
Reported By			
C. T. Wong	Sr. Technical Engineer	Signature C.Wong	Date 20/10/09
Report Certified By			
W. C. Yue	General Manager	Signature	Date 20/10/09

Introduction

To investigate the underground condition of the Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project. The main contractor, Alliance Professional Surveyors, have appointed the FT Laboratories Limited to conduct Ground Penetration Radar Survey (GPR) on 13th, 15th, 17th, 26th, 27th Aug 2009 in this project.

The GSSI GPR system produces a cross-sectional image of subsurface features. The system design allows for concrete scanning to locate rebar, pipes, tension bars, conduits, and voids within and behind/beneath concrete slabs. GPR is a remote sensing technique that uses microwave electromagnetic energy. An antenna, or transducer, transmits brief pulses of energy into the ground or concrete structure. The antenna is housed in a protective box that is pulled along the surface of the structure being scanned. When the trigger button is pressed, the unit begins the microwave transmission scan. Scanning is stopped by holding the button down for one to two seconds. The GPR antenna radiates signals into the structure, where they are reflected from the subsurface objects or voids. The radar antenna then receives the reflected signals. The GPR data unit processes the received data, records the information, and displays the GPR profiles in real-time on the control unit screen.

Equipment

GSSI GPR with 400 MHz antenna - Scanning
GSSI TerraSIRch SIR System-3000 – Data processing

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Scanning result

The Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey was carried out on 13th Aug 2009.
The area for the GPR survey has been divided in Central Police & Victoria Prison

For each of the defined zones the GPR equipment was used for scanning, for the orientation of the scanning, please refer to the scanning plan of the respective zone as presented in the Appendix A

Graph with interpretation of soft material, possible existing of delamination and other utilities attached in Appendix B

Notes :

Co-ordinates are relative to Hong Kong Metric Grid (1980).

All Levels are in Metres relative to Principal Datum (P.D.).

Elevations of kerb are referred to bottom of kerb.

Dimensions are in Metres unless otherwise shown.

Legends:

350mm CUC — Covered U-Channel

+42.76 — Spot Level

H • — Fire Hydrant

F ☒ — Valve (Fire)

MH □ — Manhole (Unknown)

MS ○ — Manhole (Storm Water)

Area cannot be scanned

Pipe

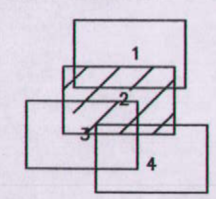
Cable

Note:

This indication plan is based on the Ground Penetration Radar Scan Report, Reference No. H13K

This Indication Plan is for identific purpose only. The actual features, their dimensions & their depths are subject to dig out the ground for determination.

Feature at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground



Sheet 2 of 4

CLIENT: The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

PROJECT TITLE: CENTRAL POLICE STATION CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION PROJECT
BUILDING MEASURED SURVEY CONSULTANCY SER

Ref.: NT/P1044/08

LOCATION: Central Police Station, Hong Kong

DATE OF SURVEY	SCALE	REVISION
AUGUST 2009	1:200	0

DRAWING TITLE: Indication Plan for Pipe, Cable & Tunnel Based on the Ground Penetration Radar Report of FT Laboratories Ltd. (Ref No.:H13K1101/H13K1102) At Central Plan Station Based

Drawing No.: CPS_020_Scan Feature Plan

FT Laboratories Ltd

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P.O.Box830,Fanling Post Office,Fanling,N.T.

Tel:(852)2758 4861 Fax:(852)2758 8962

Date: 13th October 200

833840E

833860E

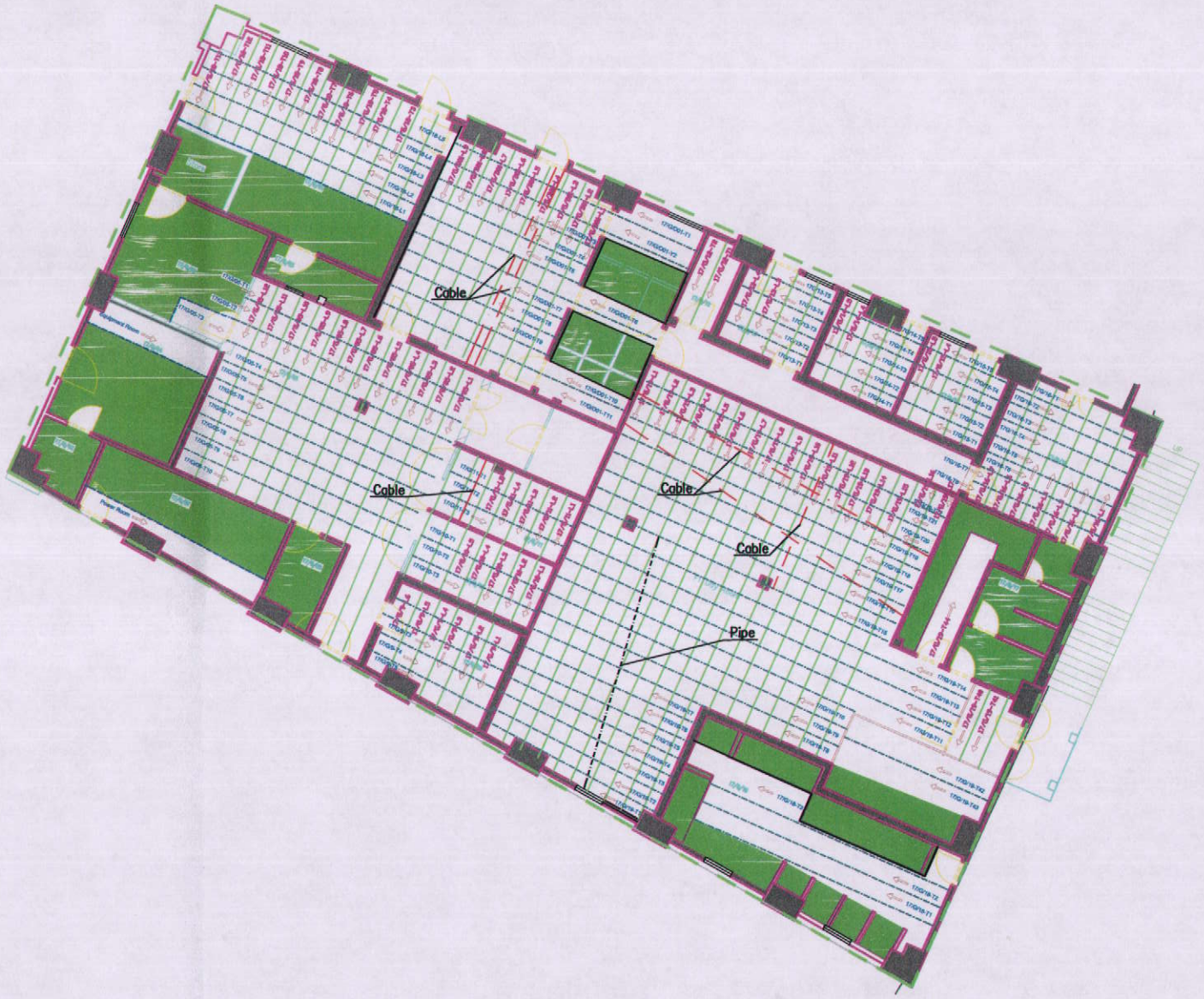
833880E

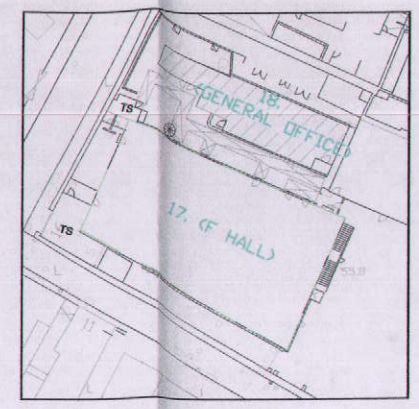
833900E

815800N

815780N

815760N





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Notes :

Co-ordinates are relative to Hong Kong Metric Grid (1980).

All Levels are in Metres relative to Principal Datum (P.D.).

Elevations of kerb are referred to bottom of kerb.

Dimensions are in Metres unless otherwise shown.

Legends:

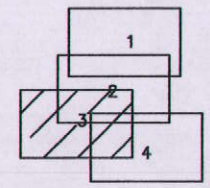
- 350mm CUC — Covered U-Channel
- +42.76 — Spot Level
- H • — Fire Hydrant
- F ☒ — Valve (Fire)
- MH ☐ — Manhole (Unknown)
- MS ◯ — Manhole (Storm Water)
- Area cannot be scanned
- Pipe
- Cable

Note:

This indication plan is based on the Ground Penetration Radar Scan Report, Reference No. H13K

This Indication Plan is for identif purpose only. The actual features their dimensions & their depths are subject to dig out the groun for determination.

Feature at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground



Sheet 3 of 4

CLIENT:
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

PROJECT TITLE:
CENTRAL POLICE STATION CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION PROJECT
BUILDING MEASURED SURVEY CONSULTANCY SI

Ref.: NT/P1044/08

LOCATION:
Central Police Station, Hong Kong

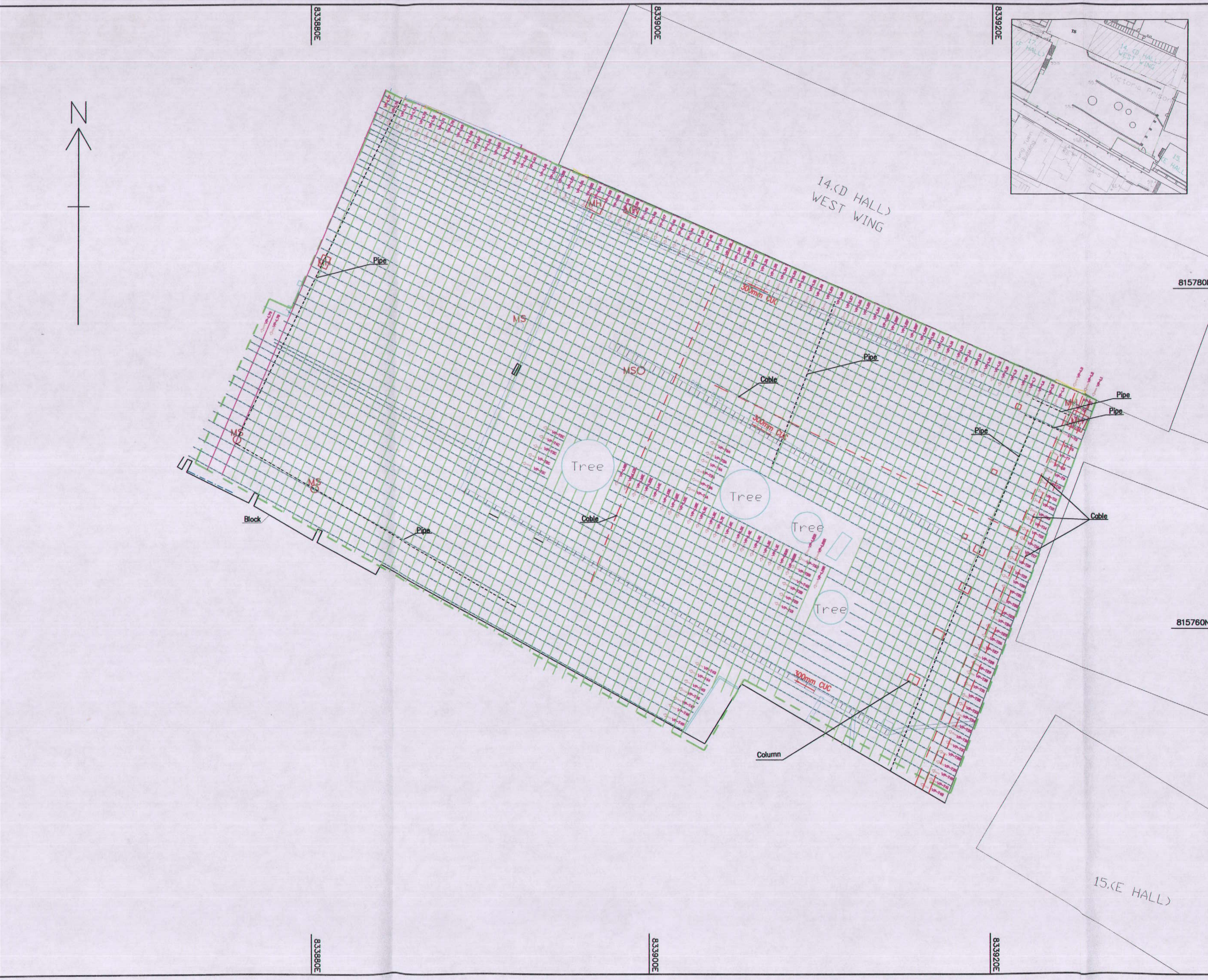
DATE OF SURVEY	SCALE:	REVISION:
AUGUST 2009	1:200	0

DRAWING TITLE:
Indication Plan for Pipe, Cable & Tunnel
Based on the Ground Penetration Radar Report
of FT Laboratories Ltd. (Ref No.:H13K1101/H13K1102)
At Central Plan Station Based

Drawing No.: CPS_020_Scan Feature Plan

FT Laboratories Ltd
Lot No.DD77 Section 1552 S.Ass 1RP,Ng Chow South Road,Ping Che,Fa
P.O.Box830,Fanling Post Office,Fangling,N.T.
Tel:(852)2758 4861 Fax:(852)2758 8962

Date: 13th October 2



Notes :

Co-ordinates are relative to Hong Kong Metric Grid (1980).

All Levels are in Metres relative to Principal Datum (P.D.).

Elevations of kerb are referred to bottom of kerb.

Dimensions are in Metres unless otherwise shown.

Legends:

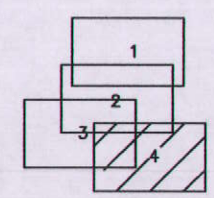
350mm CUC	Covered U-Channel
+42.76	Spot Level
H •	Fire Hydrant
F ☒	Valve (Fire)
MH □	Manhole (Unknown)
MS ○	Manhole (Storm Water)
	Area cannot be scanned
- - - - - -	Pipe
— — —	Cable

Note:

This indication plan is based on the Ground Penetration Radar Scan Report, Reference No. H13K1101.

This Indication Plan is for identification purpose only. The actual features, their dimensions & their depths are subject to dig out the ground for determination.

Feature at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground



Sheet 4 of 4

CLIENT: The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

PROJECT TITLE: CENTRAL POLICE STATION CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION PROJECT BUILDING MEASURED SURVEY CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Ref.: NT/P1044/08

LOCATION: Central Police Station, Hong Kong

DATE OF SURVEY	SCALE:	REVISION:
AUGUST 2009	1:200	0

DRAWING TITLE: Indication Plan for Pipe, Cable & Tunnel Based on the Ground Penetration Radar Report of FT Laboratories Ltd. (Ref No.:H13K1101/H13K1102) At Central Plan Station Based

ISSUE:

Drawing No.: CPS_020_Scan Feature Plan

FT Laboratories Ltd

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Date: 13th October 2009

Appendix A
Summary

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	6 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T8	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T9	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T10	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T11	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T12	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-T13	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T14	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T15	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	5 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T16	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T18	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T19	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T20	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T21	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T22	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1+H38 loose material 3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T23	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T24	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T25	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T26	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-T27	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T28	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T29	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T30	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T31	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T32	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T33	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	3 utility cables and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T34	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T35	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T36	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T37	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T38	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2+H50 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T39	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 utility cables and 3 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-T40	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	4 utility cables and 3 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T41	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T43	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T44	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material 4 utility cables and 3 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T45	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T46	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	2 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T47	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T48	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-T49	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
ZoneA-T1a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneA-T2a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneA-T3a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneA-T4a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

FT Laboratories Ltd.
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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
ZoneA-T5a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneA-T6a	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneB-T1b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneB-T2b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneB-T3b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneB-T4b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneB-T5b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneB-T6b	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneC-T1c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
ZoneC-T2c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneC-T3c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
ZoneC-T4c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
ZoneC-T5c	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.1m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material 1 utility cable and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable and 2 pipes at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L9	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L10	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L11	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L12	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L13	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L14	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L15	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L16	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable and 2 pipes at approx 0.3m to 0.8m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-L17	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable and 2 pipes at approx 0.3m to 0.8m below ground
VP-L18	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable and 2 pipes at approx 0.3m to 0.8m below ground
VP-L19F	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cables at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L19R	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L20F	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L20R	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L21F	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L21R	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L22F	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L22R	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L23F	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L23R	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L24	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-L25	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L26	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L27	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L28	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L30	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cables at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L31	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 utility cables at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L32	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L33	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L34	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cables at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L35	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L36	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 utility cable at approx 0.3m below ground
VP-L37	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L38	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-L39	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L40	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L41	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L42	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L43	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L44	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L45	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.3m to 0.5m below ground
VP-L46	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L47	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L48	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L49	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L50	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L51	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
科達測檢試驗所有限公司

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-L52	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L53	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L54	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L55	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L56	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L57	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L58	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L59	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L60	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L61	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L62	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L63	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L64	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

FT Laboratories Ltd.
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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-L65	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L66	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L67	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L68	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L69	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L70	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L71	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L72	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L73	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L74	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L75	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L76	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L77	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	2 possible voids or loose material and 1 pipe at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
VP-L78	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
VP-L79	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Zone e-L1e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L2e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L3e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L4e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L5e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L6e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L7e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L8e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L9e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L10e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L11e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Vectoria Prison

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Zone e-L12e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L13e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L14e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L15e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L16e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L17e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
Zone e-L18e	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : 17/G/14

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
11/G/14-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/14-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : 17/G/13

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
11/G/13-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/13-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/12 Walkway

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
11/G/12-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/12T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/12-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
11/G/12-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/D01

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
17/G/D01-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T8	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T9	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T10	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-T11	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/D01

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
17/G/D01-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L8	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/D01-L9	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/18

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
17/G/18-T1	Detection of Underground Void	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/18-T2	Detection of Underground Void	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/18-T3	Detection of Underground Void	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/11

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
17/G/11-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-L6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility
17/G/11-L7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	No observable void or loose material or detectable pipe or utility

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/10

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
17/G/10-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 utility cable at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 utility cable at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 utility cable at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-L6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/10-L7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/09

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
17/G/09-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-T6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/09-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Room 17/G/05

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
17/G/05-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T8	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T9	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-T10	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L6	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L7	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L8	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L9	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L10	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L11	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
17/G/05-L12	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Victoria Prison -12/G/D02 (Prison No.10)

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Prison N0. 10-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 10-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 10-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 10-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 10-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 10-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 10-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 10-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Victoria Prison -12/G/D02 (Prison No.11)

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Prison N0. 11-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 11-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 11-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 11-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 11-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 11-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 11-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 11-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Victoria Prison -12/G/D02 (Prison No.12)

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Prison N0. 12-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 12-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Victoria Prison -12/G/D02 (Prison No.17)

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Prison N0. 17-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 17-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Victoria Prison -12/G/D02 (Prison No.16)

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Prison N0. 16-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 16-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project Location : Victoria Prison -12/G/D02 (Prison No.15)

Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Prison N0. 15-T1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-T2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-T3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-T4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-T5	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-L1	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-L2	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-L3	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Prison N0. 15-L4	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Longitudinal	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

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Summary of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report

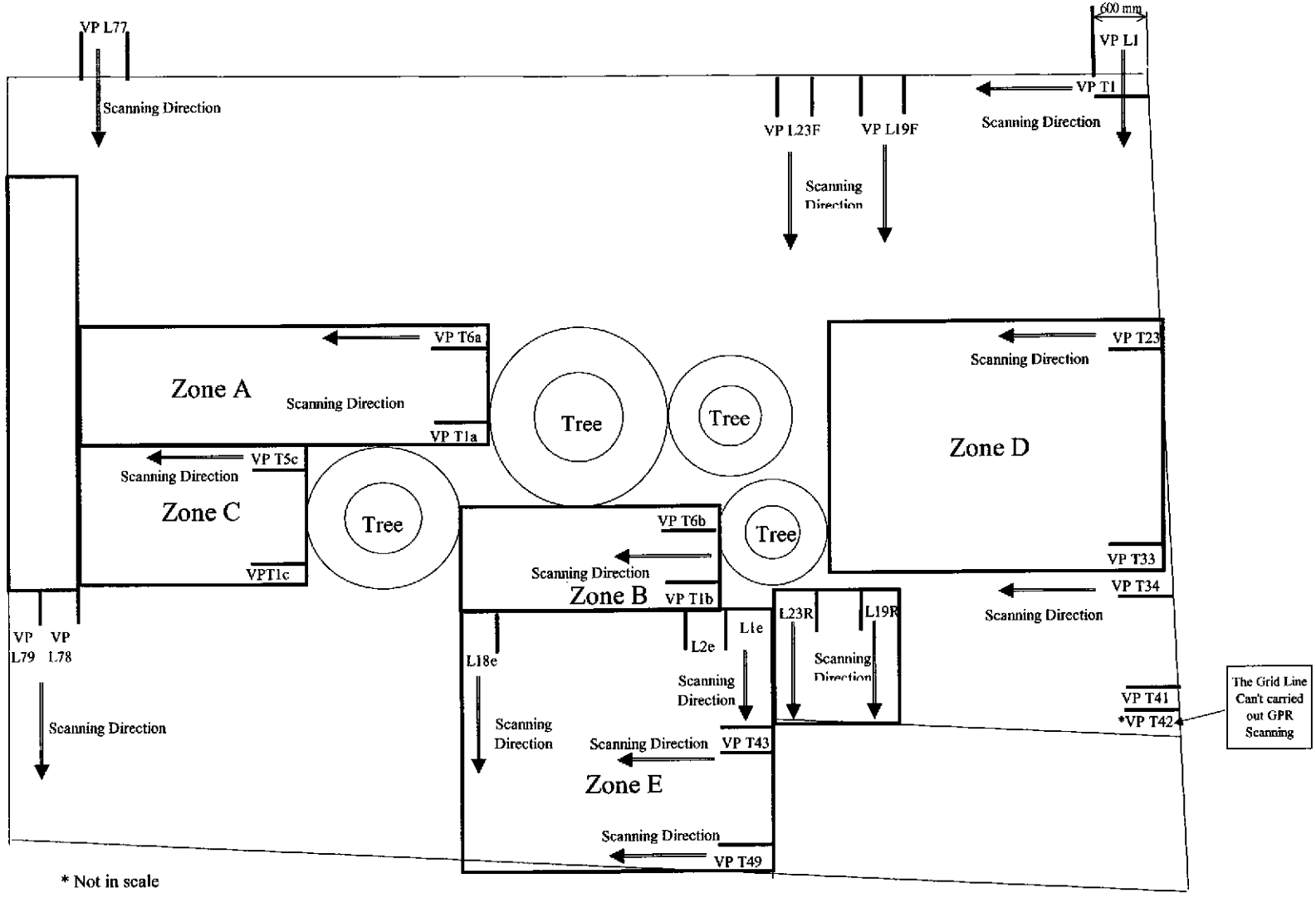
Project : Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project

Location : Equipment & Power

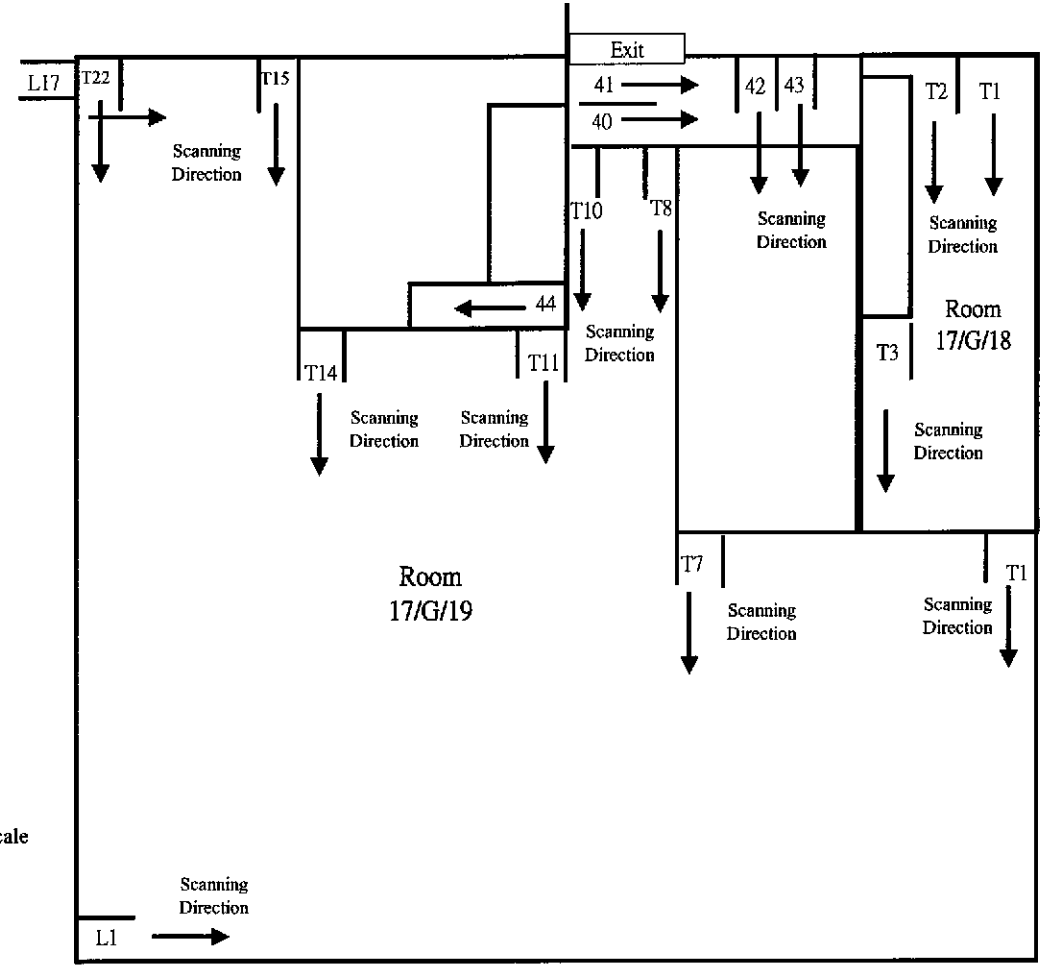
Grid No.	Description	Scanning Direction	Assessment
Equipment Room	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground
Power Room	Detection of Underground Utilities & Voids	Transverse	1 loose material at approx 0.5m to 1.5m below ground

Appendix B
Scan location

Victoria Prison Ground Penetrating Radar Scanning Location Plan

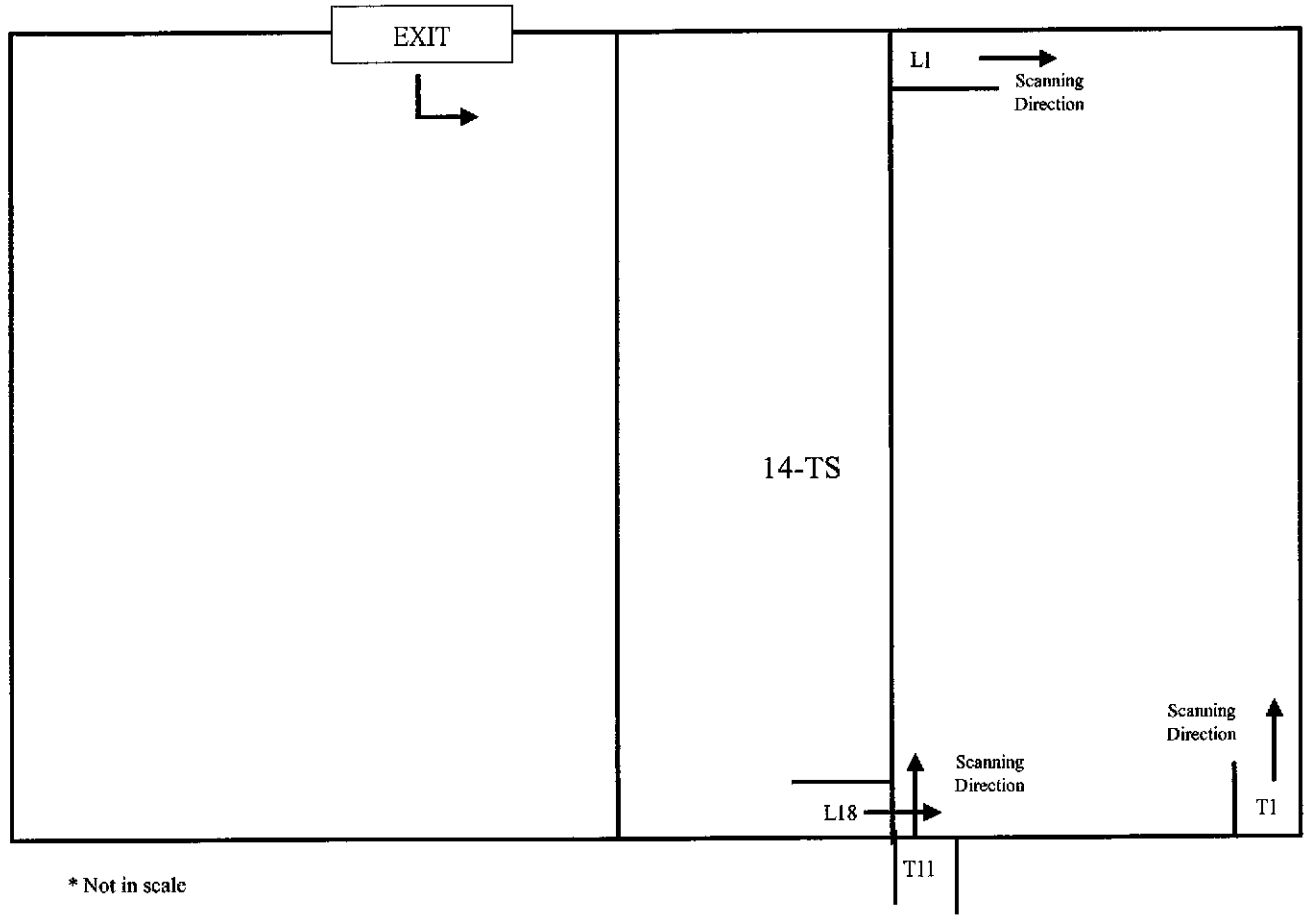


Room 17/G/19 Ground Penetrating Radar Scanning Location Plan



* Not in scale

14-TS Ground Penetrating Radar Scanning Location Plan



* Not in scale

Annex A4

Heritage Operation Strategies, Manual and Implementation Programme

Response to the EIA - Central Police Station

24 December 2010

Introduction

Knight Frank has been instructed by the Hong Kong Jockey Club (HKJC) to provide a response to points 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.3 under the heading of "Heritage Operation Strategies and Manuals" within the Environmental Impact Assessment Study Brief No. ESB-205/2009 Appendix B. point 4.2.

In providing the response, Knight Frank have had sight of the Conservation Management Plan (June 2008), spoken to the various consultants involved in the project and drawn on examples of comparable sites in Hong Kong and Internationally.

The Central Police Station (CPS) comprises the Central Police Station to the north of the site, the Victoria Prison to the south and the Central Magistrates to the east. After the Revitalization Works, the site will become a mixture of Cultural, Commercial and Interpretation / Education.

This response is not definitive in nature, it merely seeks to address the key issues of the individual strategies that make up the Heritage Operation Strategy and Manuals.

In consultation with the HKJC and their consultants we have sort to identify appropriate mission statements for each of the strategies that will form part of the Heritage Operation Manual. Each mission statement defines the core purpose of the strategy, from which we have identified some key issues that will be addressed in the Manuals.

This response is designed to provide guidance to the HKJC as to the appropriate measures that need to be considered for the long term management and sustainability of the CPS.

Follow the acceptance of these measures, Knight Frank will advise as to the appropriate manuals and guidelines, which will ensure the appropriate use of the heritage site, to safeguard the heritage site against the impact of deterioration and improper use. Knight Frank will set out the requirements to achieve an appropriate operational team and guidelines for users during the operation stage.

Knight Frank recognize that the CPS's popularity means that it will require careful and effective management to achieve a sustainable and long term operational model. The HKJC are keen to embrace the Government's Heritage Conservation Policy "To protect, conserve and revitalise as appropriate, historical and heritage sites and buildings, through relevant and sustainable approaches".

For each of the Strategies, Knight Frank have used a Mission Statement which clearly sets out the objective of the respective Strategy. At this stage the mission statements are draft and may change as the project progresses.The preliminary strategy will be developed further as the project progresses.

4.2.1 Heritage Operation Strategies

A. Maintenance Strategy for Heritage Site(s) and Heritage Items

A. Maintenance Strategy for Heritage Site(s) and Heritage Items

Draft Mission Statement: To keep all buildings, structures, facilities, equipment, utilities in excellent working order having due regard to the heritage and cultural significance of the CPS.

Based upon this mission statement, we have identified these key issues that will form the preliminary strategy:

- Areas that are fragile in construction and/or subject to heavy footfall will be identified. Such areas will be monitored on a regular basis.
- All work will respect the existing fabric, and will involve the appropriate physical intervention. HKJC will ensure that the removal of new work in the future will not damage the historic building fabric. Conservation also requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting, for example, form, scale, colours, texture and materials.
- The strategy will provide for detailed guidance on all maintenance and repair of the listed buildings to ensure the historical form is maintained.
- Areas that are fragile in construction and/or subject to heavy footfall will be identified. Such areas will be monitored on a regular basis.
- The operational strategy will respect the objectives and guidelines as set out in the Project to preserve the architectural authenticity of the historic buildings within the CPS site and bring out the historical value and significance of the CPS site.
- The Central Police Station Project is to be managed in accordance with Conservation Management Plan (2008). The Heritage Management Plan to be adopted by the HKJC will provide a guide to the conservation and management of the project. Work on individual buildings is guided by a specific Conversation Management Plan (CMP) for that building.
- The management strategy for the CPS site will also follow the CMP in the EIA report.

A. Maintenance strategy for heritage site(s) and heritage items (Cont'd)

- All those working on heritage buildings, including designers, construction team will have appropriate conservation skills and experience, and will seek guidance from project staff in the HKJC or their consultants. All team members responsible for the conservation issues will be suitably qualified and work closely with the Conservation architects.

- The lease documentation with the tenants will clearly state the areas which are to be maintained by them. All other areas will be the responsibility of the landlord and the operation team.

- Overleaf is a schedule of the the key items which will be included within the manual. These works will comprise planned maintenance, Capital renewal and replacement programmes and preventative maintenance programmes. The manual will also provide for a checking process which will ensure such tasks are carried out on time and to an acceptable standard.

Indicative Life-cycle approach

	Description	Monthly	6 monthly	Annually	3 yearly	5 yearly	10 yearly	Every 25 years	Every 50 years
1	Clean glazing	X							
2	Clear gutters and flat		X						
3	Service mech plant (Lifts, Air-con)			X					
4	Landscaping (Tree pruning)	X							
5	Fire Services	X							
6	Repairs to the tunnel			X					
7	Maintain and repair/repaint signage, flagpoles			X					
8	Repair paving				X				
9	Condition survey and report of all elements					X			
10	Decorate exterior; repair loose putties;glazing.				X				
11	Decorate interior					X			
12	Minor joinery repairs; lubricate ironmongery.				X				
13	Minor brickwork/stonework repointing						X		
14	Repair render				X				
15	Replace sanitary ware							X	
16	Replace air-con plant							X	
17	Replace lifts							X	
18	Replace electrical wiring								X

B. Strategy to Manage Visitors

B. Strategy to Manage Visitors

Draft Mission Statement: To share knowledge about the cultural and historic values of the CPS with visitors, provide visitors with facilities that are safe, and ensure that the cultural and historic values of the CPS are not compromised by the impacts of visitor activities.

Based upon this mission statement, we have identified these key issues that will form the preliminary strategy:

- Visitors are clearly going to be attracted to the area as a result of the restoration and the offer. The strategy will include a Guide for visitors based on the awareness that the site is a Heritage site.
- The Strategy will have regard to numbers that actually visit eg. Introduce a ticket allocation if it proves necessary, managing the group/school tours around the site.
- Pedestrian flows and reducing congestion is a priority.
- Liaison with the Conservation architects will ensure that the areas of high significance will not be deteriorated due to high traffic flow of visitors. Methods to control visitor numbers in certain areas will be established eg. Ticket allocation/security to monitor numbers.

Amenities

- Ensure the provision of adequate seating, shading and lavatories.

Signage:

- There will be a good level of signage to include:
  - Warning visitors to be vigilant;
  - Reminder of the laws;
  - Point to places of interest eg. MTR station, fire exits, lavatories; and
  - Point to the Visitors Centre.
- There will be a website for the CPS which will provide visitors with additional information.
- Location boards will be erected at the entrances and in other strategic locations within the CPS site.

Security

- The site will have 24 hour security and a management presence during the normal working hours.
- Visible security is essential in the area by day and night.
- Within the operation of 24 hour CCTV, a limited number of signs will be erected at the perimeter of the area and within the buildings, informing visitors that the area is under surveillance in the interest of public safety.

C. Strategy to Guide Proper Use by Future Operators / Users

C. Strategy to Guide Proper Use by Future Operators / Users

Draft Mission Statement: To attract appropriate uses that add to the cultural and historic values of the CPS and provide visitors with amenities that enhance their visitor experience.

Based upon this mission statement, we have identified these key issues that will form the preliminary strategy:

- The CPS includes for a number of different uses from commercial tenants to NGOs, who will occupy space according to lease or license. All lettings will be subject to formal documentation which will set out the rights and covenants for the tenants and landlord to follow. We would anticipate that each tenant operator/user will be subject to the following procedure:

Stage one: Selection Process:

- The tenants will be assessed to establish:

1. How the occupier will compliment the occupier / tenant mix
2. Their experience of operating in heritage buildings
3. Proposed layout and design
4. Positioning of their offer
5. Their operational experience
6. Commercial considerations

- For each potential letting, the leasing team will make recommendation to the property manager who in turn seeks agreement from the Management Company.

Stage Two: Fit-out

- Tenant Guidelines to be set in terms of fit-out and day-to-day operations.
- All new retail and commercial tenants who lease space in the historic buildings will have to adapt and meet the requirements that are set out in the fit-out requirements.
- This will require the tenant to ensure the coordination of services and building works with the HKJC project team. The tenant will understand that modern techniques, although available are not always utilised and that the heritage must not be compromised.
- The tenant will be required to obtain a copy of the approved plans and conditions of consent to ensure that they execute the works in compliance with all necessary government approvals, including the Section 6 permit through the approval process of AMO.

C. Strategy to Guide Proper Use by Future Operators / Users (Cont'd)

- Sustainable Development (SD) Fit-out Guide for all commercial and retail spaces in the historic buildings will be developed to support the policy initiatives set out in the Hong Kong Government and aims to set an appropriate SD outcome for each tenancy. To complement this guide, a SD Building Users Guide will also be developed to ensure improved building operational performance and practices are maintained and ongoing benefits to the buildings are maximized. The HKJC is committed to SD not only of its base buildings, but also in providing guidelines for tenants moving into and operating buildings within the site. This is to minimize the ecological footprint of building operations and maximize benefits for users in terms of improved indoor environment quality and lower operating costs from reduced energy and water consumption.

- The Property Manager will put in place a team to oversee and control any mechanical / electrical fitting out works being carried out by the incoming tenant.

- The Property Manager will be suitably qualified and familiar with all conservation principles in the guidelines. The Property Manager will liaise (when necessary) with the Conservation architects and ensure that they adhere to the heritage aspects in the management of the site.

- The guidelines will be drawn up before the fit out works commence in early 2014. The guidelines will be arranged and coordinated by the leasing department with relevant input to the guidelines from the conservation architect on the heritage aspects.

Stage Three: Other Guidelines

- A guide will developed and be based around the following environmental impact categories: management, energy efficiency, water efficiency, indoor environmental quality, transport, material selection, emissions.

- The tenant will also be inducted into standard precinct protocol (servicing, waste disposal, noise levels, etc) and be fully aware of heritage compliance issues and comprehend their responsibilities in maintaining heritage building fabric and infrastructure prior to commencing any works.

- The guidelines will be agreed with AMO prior to operation.

D. Strategy to Control Further New Development or Alteration During Operations

D. Strategy to Control Further New Development or Alteration within the Heritage Site(s) During the Operation Stage

Draft Mission Statement: At this stage this is not applicable.

- The HKJC do not at this stage envisage any new development or alterations during the operational stage.
- The legal documentation between the landlord and the tenant will prohibit the tenant to carry out such work without the prior consent of the HKJC who in turn would then go though the proper channels.

E. Subject to the Condition of Heritage Site(s), a Risk Management Strategy

E. Subject to the Condition of Heritage Site(s), a Risk Management Strategy

Draft Mission Statement: Incorporate sound risk management practices into all aspects of the CPS operations that identify risks and seek to put in place strategies that maximize safety of visitors and staff, protect buildings, minimize risk of loss, and provide optimum services.

Based upon this mission statement, we have identified these key issues that will form the preliminary strategy:

- The Risk Management strategy will cover:
  - Preservation of the site and maintenance of the structural integrity of the buildings
  - Sustainability of the commercial rents to fund the site
  - Health and occupational risks
  - Environmental risks
  - Emergency evacuation plans
  - The Designers Residual Risk Assessments
  - Triggers for when there is a change of use of physical change
  - Develop a risk register

- The strategy will be reviewed annually by the operating committee to ensure relevance and complies with all the associated Government codes.
- The Property Manager will be responsible to set up a system based on the heritage related requirements, to check the condition of the heritage site at regular periods to ensure proper maintenance has been followed up.
- The Property Manager will make recommendations to the management on improving the team for operational efficiency as the contract develops and action plans for staff management. The Property Manager will be responsible to develop, implement and review a facilities management strategy.

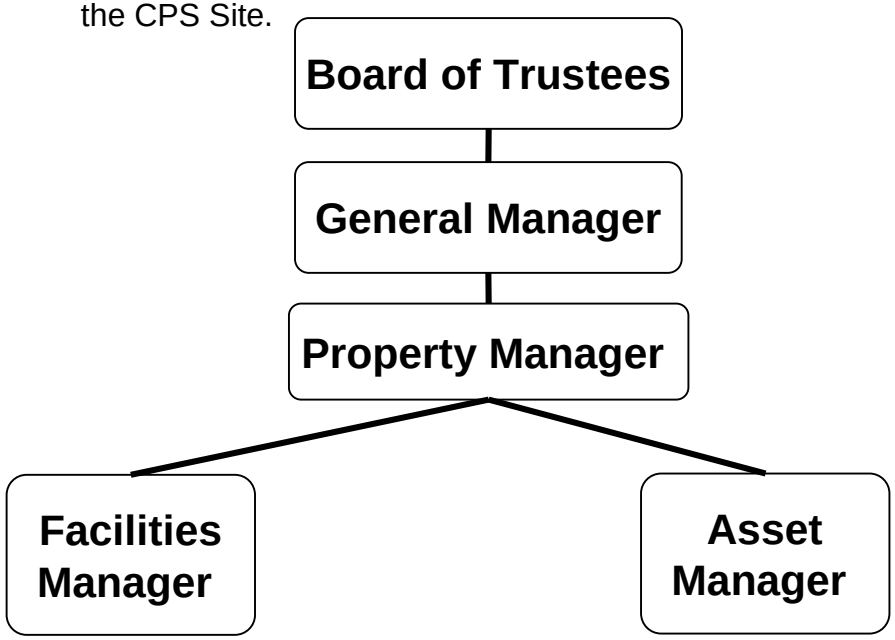
4.2.2 Staffing Structure of the maintenance and management teams

Staffing Structure of the maintenance and management teams

Draft Mission Statement: To achieve the appropriate Management structure for the long term sustainability and enjoyment of the CPS site.

The management structure is still under review but one option under consideration is as follows:

- The Trust will establish a Management Company to manage and operate the CPS Site after completion.
- The Government will enter into a Tenancy Agreement with the Management Company. The Project Company shall be responsible for the maintenance of the CPS Site including the buildings therein during the term of the Tenancy Agreement.
- The Project Company shall report to a project steering committee consisting of representatives designated by the Government and the Trust to assist the board of the Project Company.
- After completion of the Revitalisation Work, the Project Company shall form an advisory committee made up of members designated by the Government and the Trust and other members of the public including representative(s) from the District Council with the relevant skills and expertise to advise the board of the Project Company on the operation and management of the CPS Site.



Roles and responsibilities

The strategy will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the Management Company to include the following:

- Managing on-going maintenance of the buildings.
- Plan and implement preventive and corrective maintenance programmes to ensure the facilities are engineered to the highest reliable standards.
- Day-to-day operations to include customer services, security, cleaning, landscape, pest control.
- Event setting on the site.
- Overseeing financials and leasing.
- Maintaining public space and the premises to ensure they meet heritage needs, relevant regulation and best practices.
- Engage, co-ordinate consultants and contractors of the incoming tenant and supervise their work to ensure their finishes and fixture would be implemented in a way without any adverse implication to the conservation and heritage strategy.
- Prepare annual property operation, maintenance and capital works replacement budget and monitor to ensure expenses are maintained within operation budgets.
- Maintain close communication with the management with management reports and performance statistics to facilitate management decisions, conduct regular review on operational performance and conduct audits on various systems.
- Environmental Hygiene Management.
- Customer and Security Services.
- Ground Management.
- Technical and Engineering.
- Day to day maintenance of the site.

Roles and responsibilities (Cont'd)

- Liaise with solicitors.
- Direct and monitor leasing activities, e.g. quality tenant services including planning, implementing control of leasing tasks, tenants liaison, tenancy administration, takeover / handover of premises, lease register, replacement tenants, renewal of tenancy and early surrender etc.
- Update market information and law rules & regulations to obtain the licensing from government bodies and renewal of licenses etc.
- Arrange and attend pre handover and handover inspections.
- Arrange reinstatement work when necessary.

4.2.3 Heritage Operation manual

Heritage Operations Manual

Draft Mission Statement: The heritage operation manual will be completed to include the approved heritage operation strategies.

- A Heritage Operation Manual will be worked out in accordance with the approved heritage operation strategies and will be put in place for the operational stage.
- The Heritage Operation Manual will be developed, updated and reviewed to also identify and include the potential long term impact issues during the operation stage to provide the appropriate maintenance program.
- The Property Manager will decide on the necessary update to the fit-out requirements, detailed maintenance plan and maintenance guidelines as and when required for the proper functioning of the property.
- The Heritage Operation Manuel will be submitted to AMO for agreement prior to operation.

4.3 Implementation Programme

Implementation programme

Manual	Description	Date to be Completed	Date to be reviewed	Author
Conservation Management Plan	Brief appraisal of the history and development of the site. It is a set of policies intended to inform the future use, maintenance and possible re-development of the site.	Under Consideration	2015 and every 5 years thereafter	Conservation Architects
Tenant Handbook	Sets out tenant guidelines for the day to day operations of the site	12 months prior to Practical Completion	Annually	Conservation Architects; Property Team; and Leasing Team.
Fitting out and Alterations	This will set out the requirements for fitting out	12 months prior to Practical Completion	Annually	Conservation Architects; Property Team; and Leasing Team.
Heritage Operational Manual	To address all the specific strategies	12 months prior to Practical Completion	Annually	Conservation Architects; Property Team; and Leasing Team.

Annex A5

Interpretation Plan

THE OLD CENTRAL POLICE STATION COMPOUND INTERPRETIVE PLAN

DRAFT FINAL INTERPRETIVE PLAN

DECEMBER 2009

The Old Central Police Station and Victoria Prison, Hong Kong

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHAT IS INTERPRETATION?

"The work of revealing something of the beauty and wonder, the inspiration and spiritual meaning that lie behind what the visitor can with his senses perceive."
Freeman Tilden

Interpretation is a communication discipline that is generally applied in the context of a museum, visitor centre or heritage site. It can be applied to a single object or an entire country.

The first person to formulate principles around the activity is generally regarded as Freeman Tilden who laid out six principles in his 1957 book *Interpreting Our Heritage*:

1. Any interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.

2. Information, as such, is not Interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based on information. But they are entirely different things. However, all interpretation includes information.

3. Interpretation is an art, which combines many arts, whether the materials presented are scientific, historical, or architectural. Any art is to some degree teachable.

4. The chief aim of Interpretation is not instruction, but provocation.

5. Interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than a part, and must address itself to the whole person rather than any phase.

6. Interpretation addressed to children (say, up to the age of twelve) should not be a dilution of the presentation to adults, but should follow a fundamentally different approach. To be at its best it will require a separate program.

Sometimes, Tilden's interpretive principles are reduced to three key elements – to relate, reveal and provoke. These principles have been built upon in the theory and practice of the last 50 years but fundamentally remain relevant.

Other aims for interpretation can be to:

- Orientate
- Inform
- Entertain
- Persuade
- Explain
- Promote values
- Influence behaviour
- Develop a sense of identity or place

Essentially, interpretation is about communicating a sense of value to users so that, in the case of heritage, they may understand the reason for conserving the building or object and may even be inspired to become actively involved in that process.

1.2 WHY AN INTERPRETIVE PLAN?

An Interpretive Plan aims to turn the principles of interpretation into a reality for a specific site. It aims to be a clear statement of the aims, context, issues, approaches and methods of implementation for that site. It should act as both a strategic framework for building consensus for your objectives, as well as a plan of action for future consultants by:

- Defining the objectives of the interpretation
- Providing an overview of the context within which the interpretation takes place
- Defining opportunities and constraints for interpretation on the site
- Exploring interpretive approaches
- Laying down a messaging strategy
- Expressing a mission statement for interpretation
- Outlining implications for the site of the interpretation
- Suggesting methods and media of interpretation

These aims should tie in with the overall aims of the project that the CPSC:
1. Is a valuable heritage site that should be sensitively revitalised to become a lively and integral part of the local community
2. Should be revitalised with the public interest in mind – engaging, inclusive and financially sustainable without public subsidy
3. Should be a globally recognized example of an innovative urban regeneration and adaptive re-use of a historical heritage site

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the overall Interpretive Plan for final delivery in December 2009 is to provide:

- A review of the **visitor target groups** and their service requirements
- An exploration of issues around the **site interpretation** and devise a series of guidelines to feed into the conservation and commercial planning exercises
- A formulation of an **Interpretive Plan** including key messages, narrative themes, sub-themes and links in relation to the built elements of the site
- A description in broad terms of **implementation strategies** to deliver these storylines

In essence, it explores the following questions:
Why …. are you interpreting the site and writing an Interpretive Plan? (Chapter 1)
Who … is the interpretation for? (Chapter 2)
What … will it interpret? (Chapter 3)
How …. will you interpret it? (Chapters 4-6)

1.4 PROCESS OF THE STUDY

The schedule for the study is as follows:

Item No.	Milestone	When
1	**Interim Paper**: outlining initial thoughts based around the scope of works for discussion	End Mar 2009
2	**1st Draft Interpretive Plan**: expanded, fleshed out ideas based around the scope of works as agreed from discussion of the Interim Paper for wider circulation	Early May 2009
3	**2nd Draft Interpretive Plan**: a revised document based around the scope of works following comments from wider circulation of the 1st	Mid July 2009

	draft	
4	**Draft Final Interpretive Plan**: a revised document based around the scope of works following comments from wider consultation of the 2nd Draft	Mid Oct 2009
5	**Final Interpretive Plan**: a revised document based around the scope of works following consolidated comment from the Trust and other consultants as may be engaged by the Trust	Mid Dec 2009

1.5 PURPOSES OF THE FINAL INTERPRETIVE PLAN

This Final Interpretive Plan aims to consolidate on the progress over the course of the project. It aims to provide an understanding of the 'Who?', 'What?' and 'How?' of the interpretation of the site.

It aims to summarise discussions with members of the wider team, especially where the interpretive process interfaces with the work of the Conservation Architects (PMT) or the New Build Architects (HdM). In particular, as the work of other team members has been evolving and ongoing, it aims to confirm uses and potential treatments for interpretive spaces as the briefing document for the eventual interpretive designers.

1.6 DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

It is hoped that this Plan will build upon the excellent work done by the team to date on this project. It essential for any party interpreting this site to make a detailed study of the excellent Conservation Management Plans and documents produced by PMT.

Documents that have been reviewed as background for this study include:

- 2008 Hong Kong Annual Report
- Recommendation Report, Committee on Museums, LCSD, 2007
- PMT Plans Option C
- Conservation Management Plan, June 2008, Purcell Miller Tritton LLP
- Gazeteer, May 2008, Purcell Miller Tritton
- Report on Public Consultation, 11 October 2007 to 10 April 2008, HKJC
- Historical Anecdotes, August 2006, Prof. Chan Wai-kwan
- CPSC Website, HKJC
- Presentations by PMT, HdM and DTZ
- Headquarters Block CMP 2nd Draft

For other publications consulted, please see the Bibliography.

2. VISITOR TARGET GROUPS

2.1 BACKGROUND TO TOURISM IN HONG KONG

It is not in the remit of this exercise to do a comprehensive market review of tourism in Hong Kong. However, a cursory look at the sector has some instructive indicators that may provide insight into the needs of certain visitor target groups.

Based on Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTB) visitor arrival figures for 2008, just over 29.5 million people visited Hong Kong last year, an increase of 4.7% on visitor numbers in 2007. Of these, 58.7% stayed overnight.

In terms of regional changes in visitation numbers, there was an 8.9% increase in visitors from Mainland China, with drops in numbers being accounted for by Europe, Africa and the Middle East (- 4.4%) and The Americas (-5.5%). It can only be imagined that the global economic downturn will continue the downward trend of these latter numbers in the coming year, with figures for both these regions for January 2009 showing a decrease of 25% on the same time in 2008.

2.2 HERITAGE TOURISM IN HONG KONG

An annual review of destinations visited by tourists is undertaken annually by the HKTB. The latest edition provides a comparison of figures for 2006 and 2007. Interestingly, the list of places visited reads as follows:

Places visited	**2006 %**	**2007 %**
Victoria Peak	32.0	33.4
Open-air Market – Ladies Market	24.5	24.5
Avenue of Stars	21.9	22.1
Ocean Park	17.4	17.9
Hong Kong Disneyland	17.9	16.8
Open-air Market – Temple Street	15.4	15.2
Clock Tower at Tsim Sha Tsui	12.3	13.0
Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre	14.6	12.7
Repulse Bay	14.3	12.4
Tsim Sha Tsui Waterfront Promenade	9.2	10.9

It will come as no surprise to residents of Hong Kong that the activity of shopping is so well represented in the list. 'Manufactured' tourist attractions such as the Avenue of Stars and Hong Kong's theme parks, are also high on visitors' things-to-do list. Arguably the only item of 'heritage' identifiable on the list of results is the Clock Tower at Tsim Sha Tsui, but this is by no means a heritage attraction as such and one would assume it is on the list due to it being a recognizable icon associated with Hong Kong's real prize heritage asset – its skyline. The Hong Kong harbour skyline accounts for four out of the ten entries on the list.

So there is no *bona fide* entry on the top ten list of places to visit for what overseas visitors might consider a cultural heritage attraction (if one discounts the Hong Kong skyline itself). This leaves an enormous gap in the market and provides an exciting opportunity.

This has not escaped the notice of the Hong Kong SAR Government and

momentum is now behind the revitalisation of historic buildings for heritage tourism purposes. In response to the announcements of the selection results for the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (the Revitalisation Scheme) announced on 17th February 2009 by the Development Bureau, the Executive Director of Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTB), Mr Anthony Lau stated that:

> "Experiential travel has become the trend of the day, with increased interest among visitors to explore the cultural aspect of the destination during their trip, so as to enrich their travel experience. The revitalisation of the historic buildings will not only enrich our tourism offerings in the aspect of culture and heritage, but also provide us with new angles in our tourism promotion."

2.3 BACKGROUND TO MUSEUM VISITATION IN HONG KONG

The Hong Kong Tourism Board lists seven major museums and 22 museums of special interest. Of the seven major museums, four have a historical or heritage focus, and only two are housed in or provide some sort of interpretation to a conserved site or building. Roughly half of the special interest museums have a historical slant. The special interest list includes the Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum and the Police Museum.

Attendance figures for some of these relevant museums for 2008 were as follows:

Museum	**Visitors**
HK Museum of History	634,000
Fireboat Alexander Grantham Exhibition Gallery	229,000
HK Heritage Museum	415,388
HK Railway Museum, Sam Tung Uk Museum & Sheung Yiu Folk Museum	499,393
Museum of Tea Ware	167,000
HK Museum of Coastal Defence	132,000
Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum	90,000
Law Uk Folk Museum	18,000

In terms of length of visitation time, except for the Space Museum and the Museum of Tea Ware, museum visitors usually stayed for more than one hour on average, with visitors of the Science Museum stayed for the longest time of 115.8 minutes on average. As for the Space Museum and the Museum of Tea Ware, the average length of stay was 56.5 minutes and 33.8 minutes respectively.

The most recent figures for visitor satisfaction were published in 2004. The Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) has commissioned an opinion survey on LCSD museums (including the Museum of Art, Science Museum, Space Museum, Heritage Museum, Museum of Coastal Defence, Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum and Museum of Tea Ware) last year, the findings of which are being consolidated. It remains to be seen if the results of this survey will be released to the public but this may shed some light on visitor expectations to feed into the interpretive planning exercise at a later date.

2.4 VISITOR TARGET GROUPS

It would be advisable to commission a market research report specifically on the issue of heritage tourism for Hong Kong. In lieu of this, we can make certain assumptions based on industry practice and experience. We divide potential visitors into four main groups:

- Tourists
  - Local
  - Mainland
  - Overseas
- Hong Kong groups
  - School
  - Community
- Casual visitors
  - Neighbourhood drop-in
- VIPs

Tourists

This group provides an important source of visitation for heritage sites throughout the world as they, to varying degrees, are actively looking for activities to do during their stay. However, due to often tight schedules in Hong Kong (between one and three days in many cases) attractions have to get onto the 'must-see' list in order to stand a chance of capturing a significant portion of the market.

Local tourists: by local tourists we mean Hong Kong residents who make a specific trip to visit an attraction. In many ways these are the easiest group to attract and to attract repeatedly. Due to their presence in Hong Kong, they are consistently exposed to marketing campaigns and word-of-mouth recommendation. Hong Kong tourists have also proven themselves to be hungry for new attractions and offers within the tourism market. For instance, the Hong Kong Wetland Park (which can be regarded as an example of natural heritage tourism) attracted 1.2 million visitors in its first year – a large number of these being local tourists. It should be noted that, whilst this group can be relatively easily attracted, members can be some of the harshest critics of an attraction and so drive down the 'brand'. Profile: relatively easy to attract, best word-of-mouth ambassadors.

Mainland tourists: there are still large groups of mainland tourists coming to Hong Kong, but increasingly individual tourists are making up a proportion of the visitors. Many of these are same-day or short-stay (1-2 day) visitors. Often tours are arranged through travel agents and tour guides, so the CPSC must be well marketed to these demand drivers. It may be a problem in getting tour operators to promote the site due to the limited opportunity for them to gain revenue from a visit. The heritage of the site may not be sufficient in itself to attract this market segment and its promotion would probably need to be linked with some form of shopping and eating activity to make it attractive in relation to other competing attractions. Profile: heritage tourism may not be an end in itself, would require a specifically targeted offer.

Overseas tourists: we regard these as tourists outside of Hong Kong and China. This group tends to be reliant on promotional tourism information provided by guidebooks or the Hong Kong Tourist Board itself. Given the central location of the CPSC, close to areas of interest to this group such as Lan Kwai Fong and Soho and on well-know heritage trails along Hollywood Road, this must be an important target group. On top of this, many of these

visitors will be very familiar with the concept and usage of cultural heritage tourism sites and be actively looking for this type of attraction to include in their itinerary. By virtue of this fact, many of these visitors will be coming with high expectations of their visit and be prone to making comparisons with world-class international heritage attractions. Profile: very receptive to this form of tourism, with high expectations.

Hong Kong groups

The visitation of this category will rely on the success of the outreach activities of the CPSC.

School groups: any cultural venue, but particularly one with an educational remit, has the bulk of its visitor numbers made up by school group visits. In many ways, these are 'captive audiences' in that schoolchildren do not have a choice as to whether to visit certain venues or not. But it must be remembered that, in an ever-growing market of cultural and educational attractions, schools and teachers *do* have increasingly greater choice within the limitations of a school year. Ways in which these needs can be met will be an important factor in attracting this sector. Profile: should be a major component of visitation figures for interpretive facilities, requires a focused and effective offer.

Community groups: whilst outreach for community groups (such as NGOs run for older people) is done by a number of cultural institutions, they are an often overlooked source of visitor numbers, involvement and support for heritage projects. In the UK, for instance retirees are a major contributor to the running of cultural institutions such as National Trust and English Heritage properties. Profile: an underutilised resource for interpretive facilities and activities.

Casual visitors

Neighbourhood drop-ins: we would expect these to divide into two distinct groups –

Office workers: given the mixed-use nature of proposed development, it is envisaged that office workers from the surrounding neighbourhood will be frequent visitors to food and beverage outlets within the CPSC. Whilst these visits may only last half an hour once or twice a week, this group should be regarded as an important potential consumer and source of support for interpretive and cultural activities. Profile: visitation will depend on the quality of the F&B offer, a potential source of community and word-of-mouth support for interpretive and cultural activities.

Local residents: given the amount of open space that is being set aside and enhanced in the upper and lower courtyards, we would expect that local residents, in particular older people with leisure time, will find the revitalized CPSC an attractive place to spend time and socialize. These visitors should be regarded as prime stakeholders of the project with a potential investment of precious collective memory.
Profile: a potentially valuable source of collective memory and support for interpretive activities. The Education Officers should target some specific outreach programmes to this group to promote a sense of involvement in the

objectives of the site including encouraging volunteer activity.

VIPs

Government officials or corporate sponsors will no doubt want to visit the site and may wish to hold functions there. If it is a visit, VIPs may be on a very tight schedule and need to get an overview of the activities on the site in perhaps 20 minutes to half an hour. Profile: arranged through official channels, need to have a specific route to make a good impression during a short visit.

2.5 NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF VISITOR GROUPS

As the study progresses, specific needs linked to particular interpretive proposals will be identified. However, there are at this stage a number of initial assumptions we can make about the needs and expectations for interpretive facilities within the site of the visitor groups outlined above.

General (common to all visitor groups)

- Accessibility: this applies to physical accessibility in terms of ease of flow, catering for visitors with mobility, visual, hearing or cognitive challenges, and addressing visitors of different backgrounds and learning styles.
- Clarity of orientation: all visitors want to know what is on offer, where it can be found, and how long it will take.
- Authenticity: this is important in varying degrees to different visitors, but overall people want to feel like they are 'seeing the real thing' on a heritage site. Whilst a site should be developed with tourists in mind, this should not be regarded as the primary objective. Retain authenticity and tourists will come. This, of course, leads to the whole debate of "What is authentic?"
- Entertainment: this may be a by-product or result of the interpretation, but would be an expectation of the overall visit taking into account other F&B facilities on the site, as well as possible cultural and artistic activities
- Interactivity: long a 'buzzword' in the museum world, there is now a more balanced view of what this means and a realization that, particularly in a heritage context, that the most meaningful interaction is often with a human being rather than a high-tech gadget or interactive exhibit.
- A sense of purpose: all visitors want to leave feeling that there has been a point to their visit and, in the main, this means the sense that they have somehow learned something and furthered their understanding of Hong Kong.
- Online presence: at its most basic this is a website that provides basic information about what is on offer at the site, and it can be extended to provide a pre- and post-visit experience tied in with the interpretation, as well as extensive resources for teachers and students.

- Taxis: a convenient taxi drop-off point
- Take-away items: this could be in the form of a free give-away gift that acts to promote the site or a bought souvenir from a shop.

Local tourists:

As well as the general points listed above, local tourists may expect:

- A sense of connection: in terms of what the interpretation of the site tells them about what it means to be from Hong Kong
- A sense of place: the interpretation of the site must be relevant and resonate with local people's understanding of what the site has represented in the past and what it represents for the future
- A sense of 'money well spent': even though this is a HKJC project, there will be a perception that the CPSC is a public asset and that public time and money has been expended on the project. Local tourists will want to see something worthwhile as a result.
- A source of pride: that the development of this site and its interpretation represents a step forward for heritage conservation and historic building revitalisation in Hong Kong
- Ongoing and evolving programmes: to keep local tourists coming back there will need to be an ongoing programme of cultural, heritage and artistic activities

Mainland tourists:

As well as the general points listed above, mainland tourists may expect:

- A good reason to visit: the heritage value of the site may not be attractive enough to mainland tourists on a tight schedule. They may require a well-targeted offer including food and retail
- Language needs: providing tours in *putonghua* and possibly literature in simplified Chinese
- A safe coach drop-off point

Overseas tourists:

As well as the general points listed above, overseas tourists may expect:

- A clear heritage positioning: a reason to choose to visit this site before others
- Tie-in to other heritage offers: a coordinated promotion with other sites and inclusion in relevant local historical trails
- Language needs: guides (possibly audio) and literatures available in a range of languages
- Specifically targeted themes: to link with, for instance, interest in colonial and architectural history

School groups:

As well as the general points listed above, school groups may expect:

- Free access: as charging for visits will exclude the children of poorer parents

- Good pre-visit teacher resources: and/or on-site preparatory visits for teachers
- Health and safety risk assessments: help with preparing for teachers
- Coach drop-off point: safe and avoiding traffic congestion
- Controllable areas: within which students can roam 'freely'
- A clearly defined visitation route: which is not too dispersed around the site
- Some division between areas of interpretation and entertainment: to keep students from disturbing the general public using F&B
- Curriculum awareness: among the curatorial team of current and changing curriculum content to enable tie-in with classroom lessons or units of inquiry
- Education packs: some form of education pack or worksheet pitched at an appropriate level to the group (requiring a range of packs and sheets to be available)
- Cloakroom: a place to temporarily store school bags and coats
- Good scheduling: a visit lasting between half and one and a half hours depending on the age of the students
- Outreach department: staff specifically assigned to liaison about school trips
- Picnic area: a place to eat packed lunches
- Toilets: enough toilets suitable for schoolchildren

Community groups

As well as the general points listed above, community groups may expect:

- Much like the local tourists community groups will expect a sense of connection, of place and of pride
- Specifically targeted programmes: which involve them in actively contributing to the interpretive content and possibly even the running of the site through volunteer schemes
- A sense of ownership: genuinely engaging with community groups will be essential to fostering good will and meaning for the values and objectives of the site

Neighbourhood drop-in visitors:

- What's on?: well-marketed and easy to access information on events at the site
- A hassle-free lunch hour: the ability to have a pleasant lunch break without being disturbed by hordes of school children or tourists
- New points of interest: finding out something I didn't know on each casual visit
- Specific outreach programmes: aimed in particular at older local residents

VIPs:

- A pre-arranged route: allowing for the greatest overview in the shortest time
- A place to meet and greet: may be needed for official functions

2.6 IMPLICATIONS FOR FACILITIES AND INTERPRETATION

The needs and expectations identified above are by no means exhaustive and will be augmented and modified as the study progresses. However, they already give us some indications in terms of implications for practical facilities and interpretation (specific interpretive requirements will be further explored in the following chapter) that may be required:

- A clear front-of-house presence accessible from Hollywood Road for beginning the interpretive journey
- An orientation point for tourist information including a pick-up point for literature in multiple languages, site maps and possibly audio guides
- A safe coach drop-off point
- A clearly delineated and well-signed interpretive route or routes through the site
- Information in multiple languages
- Specific programmes of interpretation or activity for targeted groups
- A briefing and de-briefing area for groups
- Group cloakroom and toilets
- A school lunch area
- Possibly an F&B outlet specifically catering to large groups
- A retail shop specific to the heritage site
- Some form of interpretation centre
- Some form of exhibition, possibly as a standalone experience that is easily accessible from Hollywood Road
- A multipurpose meeting or function room
- Rest room/offices for curators and guides

This list of functional requirements will be further expanded after considering interpretive requirements for the site.

3. SITE INTERPRETATION

3.1 THE INTERPRETIVE CONTEXT

In order to devise an effective interpretive and messaging strategy, we need to plan with an awareness of what is already available to the public. This is not to say that content from another cultural venue or facility should not be repeated, but that, if we do so, we do it with good reason.

If we are to provide "something new, different, inviting and exciting to encourage repeat visits", as stated on the CPSC website, we certainly need to know what other offers we are differentiating ourselves against.

In interpretive terms, we see these offers primarily breaking down into:

- Local heritage trails
- Relevant museums
- Other local cultural offers

3.2 LOCAL HERITAGE TRAILS

LCSD has established three heritage trails which form the Central and Western Heritage Trail. These are:

- The Central Route
- The Sheung Wan Route
- The Western District & Peak Route

The Central Route

This route runs from the old Star Ferry Pier to St John's Cathedral and covers a total of 42 historical buildings and sites. Significant historical buildings which have been demolished and memorial stones are also included in the route to enable visitors to recapture past landmarks of the Central District.

The Sheung Wan Route

This route runs from the site of the Old Central Fire Station at Queen Victoria Street to the Western Market and covers 35 historic buildings and sites, including the historic sites of the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail set up by the Central and Western District Council, buildings of different religions, and also traditional Chinese buildings.

The Western District & Peak Route

This route begins at the Peak Tram terminus and ends at the Lo Pan Temple at Li Po Lung Path and covers 25 historic buildings and sites.

Interpretation on these trails takes the form of graphic panels at points along the route carrying maps, photographs and text.

The CPSC is already an element on the Central Route and its revitalisation will undoubtedly be of mutual benefit. How this might alter or augment the route should be explored further in subsequent papers.

3.3 RELEVANT MUSEUMS

We have selected a number of museums that have content with some links to the CPSC in that:

- They tell the story of Hong Kong's history
- They tell the story of Hong Kong's physical development
- They express aspects of Hong Kong's heritage
- They have a direct connection in terms of content
- They are museums housed in heritage buildings
- They give a sense of time and place

With these guidelines in mind, we briefly outline the themes covered for the following major museums:

- Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences
- Dr Sun Yat Sen Museum
- Hong Kong History Museum
- Heritage Discovery Centre
- Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence
- Hong Kong Heritage Museum
- Hong Kong Planning and Infrastructure Gallery
- Police Museum
- Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum
- Maritime Museum

All of these museums are run by the LCSD, except the Maritime Museum which is privately run.

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences

The Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences, established in 1996, charts the historical development of medical sciences in Hong Kong. It occupies 10,000 square feet, and comprises 11 exhibition galleries, 1 gallery for the Tai Ping Shan View, a library and a lecture room. Many school groups visit the museum as part of their learning about historical buildings in and around Central.

Themes: health and diseases, including past discoveries, current developments and future challenges of special relevance to Hong Kong, the interface between Chinese and Western medicine, conserving medical objects of historical value, the history of dentistry in Hong Kong, herbalism, the Old Laboratory.

Programmes: temporary exhibitions, such as Sport and Health, guided tours, lectures, outreach exhibitions

Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

The Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum is located in the extensively restored Kom Tong Hall, originally the residence of Ho Kom-tong built in 1914. The exhibition aims to explain how Dr Sun was transformed from an aspiring medical student into a renowned revolutionary leader. Supplemented by scene setting and an array of historical photographs, artifacts help reconstruct the life of this Chinese statesman.

Themes: Dr Sun Yat-sen and Modern China, Hong Kong in Dr Sun Yat-sen's time

Programmes: special exhibitions, lectures, workshops, film shows, a reading room, audio tour, guided tours

Hong Kong Museum of History

The Hong Kong Museum of History was established in July 1975 and moved to its present premises on Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui in 1998. It has a gross floor area of 17,500 square metres and houses The Hong Kong Story which comprises 8 galleries. This outlines the natural, folk culture and historical development of Hong Kong from the Devonian period 400 million years ago to the reunification of Hong Kong with China in 1997.

Themes: Landform and Climate, Flora and Fauna, Prehistoric Hong Kong, Han to Qing Dynasties, Folk Culture in Hong Kong, The Opium Wars and Cessation of Hong Kong, Birth and Early Growth of the City, The Japanese Occupation, Modern Metropolis and Return to China

Programmes: special exhibitions, lectures, model-making workshops, demonstrations, video shows, resource centre, teaching kits, loan services, guided tours

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre
Opened in October 2005, the Centre occupies the historic former Whitfield Barracks at Kowloon Park. It comprises a thematic exhibition gallery, lecture hall, educational activity room and reference library. Recent thematic exhibitions have included 'Building Together: 160 years of Hong Kong-French common heritage & perspectives', 'Remaking Hong Kong: Architecture as Culture', and an 'Exhibition of Selected Projects of "Revitalizing Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme"'. A permanent exhibition on Hong Kong's cultural heritage will be open some time in 2009.
Themes: to be confirmed
Programmes: thematic exhibitions, lecture series, public workshops, family events, school workshops, public forums, guided tours

Hong Museum of Coastal Defence
The Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence, located at Shau Kei Wan is converted from the hundred years' old Lei Yue Mun Fort. As well as the central Redoubt, there are eighteen casemates connected by passageways, originally used as barrack rooms, magazines, shell and cartridge stores, and preparation rooms.
Themes: history of Hong Kong's coastal defence, orientation, Ming Period (1368-1644), Qing Period (1644-1911), First Opium War (1839-1842), The British Period (1841-1860), Battle for Hong Kong (1941), The Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), The Volunteers (1854-1995), Hong Kong Garrison of the PLA (1997), Coastal Defence Weapons Theatre, The Cost of War
Programmes: community workshops, tours, lectures, family events, film shows

Hong Kong Heritage Museum
Opened in December 2000, the museum covers 32,000 square metres and is divided into 12 exhibition galleries, providing comprehensive exhibitions on history, art and culture to express the rich heritage created by Hong Kong people, their ancestors and descendents to promote Hong Kong as a cultural metropolis.
Theme: orientation, New Territories Heritage, Children's Discovery Gallery, Cantonese Opera, Chinese Art, Performing Art, Folk Culture
Programmes: community programmes, teaching kits, resource centre, lending service, arts and cultural workshops, guided tours

Hong Kong Planning and Infrastructure Gallery (under renovation)
Located at the City Hall Annex and soon to be expanded from its current single ground floor to four floors, this interactive gallery currently features the Infrastructure Walk, an 18.5-metre-long 3D model of planned developments and infrastructure around the harbour displayed on video screens with theatrical effects.
Themes: the growth and development of Hong Kong as a city, urban planning, the harbour, sustainable development, transport, infrastructure development, urban lifestyles, green living
Programmes: tours, worksheets, others to be confirmed

Police Museum

The Museum is divided into four galleries – Orientation Gallery, Triad Societies and Narcotics Gallery, 'Police Then & Now' Gallery and Current Exhibition Gallery. It has a total floor area of 570 square metres in which over 600 exhibits are displayed.
Themes: the history of the Hong Kong police, history of anti-triad societies enforcement, history of anti-drugs enforcement
Programmes: recruitment events
PLEASE NOTE: The Police Museum is closed for refurbishment and due to re-open in May 2010 at which time a re-evaluation of its exhibits should be undertaken.

Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum

The museum showcases the evolution of the Hong Kong penal system from one that originally focused on punishment as a deterrent to the present system that promotes the rehabilitation of prisoners. Situated inside the Correctional Services' Staff Training Institute, it features a mock gallows, two imitation cells and a stylised guard tower. Nine galleries feature some 600 artifacts and exhibits covering the history and development of the prison system, punishment and imprisonment, staff uniforms and insignia, Vietnamese boat people, homemade weapons and more.
Themes: Punishment and Imprisonment, Prisons History and Development, Inside Prisons, Staff Uniform, Insignia and Accoutrement, Vietnamese Boat People, Homemade Weapons and Unauthorised Articles, Staff, Overseas Cooperation and Experience Sharing
Programmes: N/A

Hong Kong Maritime Museum

This museum pays tribute to the history and development of Hong Kong and China's colourful maritime past dating back 2,000 years. The museum, located on the ground floor of Murray House, Stanley contains precious models of ancient ships, artistic works and interactive displays of modern ships and ports.
Themes: ancient maritime history, the evolution of South-East Asian maritime routes, craft design developments, China Coast contact with foreign countries, Western maritime incursions, the Age of Steam, a ship's bridge and radio room, tanker evolution, modern ship anchorage, how a container port works, the future shape of shipping
Programmes: special exhibitions, family days

3.4 OTHER LOCAL CULTURAL OFFERS

The Fringe Club

A performing arts venue in nearby Lower Albert Road, the Fringe has a studio, theatre, gallery, workshop, rehearsal space, and rooftop restaurant. According to their website they:

- Provide an open art platform to provide rent-free services
- Provides overseas networking
- Care about heritage and city development
- Mount an annual city festival
- Provide special privileges for members

They also regularly collaborate with overseas arts organizations to

showcase and promote Hong Kong and its artists.

3.5 STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

As a starting point for beginning to devise a messaging strategy, we must begin with the significance of the site itself. PMT's Conservation Management Plan devotes a chapter to defining the significance of the site from a conservation point of view. Its conclusions for the CPSC are worth summarizing here as they relate to possible themes and sub-themes for interpretation.

Local and regional significance

Its representation of colonial history, its historic ties with many of the local population (as inmates, employees, visitors etc.), and its sheer survival as an historic building.

Historical significance

It is a clear physical representation of the history of law and order in Hong Kong from 1841-2006. The building fabric of Victoria Prison represents the development of the prison and treatment of prisoners. The Central Police Station shows the development and growth of the police force, and the accommodation thought necessary to house the different ranks and separate ethnic groups.

Townscape significance

The combination of low-rise development and open spaces is a significant reminder of the appearance of Hong Kong pre-1960. The site physically represented the power of the police force and the security of the Gaol. They are also some of the earliest fabric on the site, and some of the earliest colonial structure within Hong Kong. The Parade Ground is an important aspect of the CPS and the prison yard representative of the life of prisoners.

Architectural significance

The Magistracy, Police Headquarters, the Barrack and domestic accommodation all have some architectural significance.

Archaeological significance

Findings from any archaeological research or excavation may be explained through the interpretive storyline and significant archaeological remains incorporated into the interpretive displays.

Technological significance

There is some modest significance in the use of unfamiliar materials and construction techniques in the buildings.

Associative

There are many important people, such as William Caine and Charles St George Cleverly, who were involved with the construction and management of the prison and police force, with each official leaving their mark in some way. These associations are of some significance to the colonial and later history of Hong Kong and the site. The site was also use as a headquarters during the Japanese occupation and there is the possibility that the surrender of Japanese forces occurred here. The Magistracy was used for war crime trials.

Archival significance

Whilst the site does not have an archive or collection as such, there is a wealth of archive material from original

sources that adds to the significance of the site.

Cultural significance

Much of the significance of the site lies within the many cultural associations which are visible in the physical fabric of the site, and form an important element in the history and understanding of both the site and Hong Kong.

3.6 INTERPRETIVE THEMES

It is clear, therefore, that there is no shortage of stories to tell about the site. At this early stage of the interpretive planning process, we do not aim to provide an overarching messaging structure. Rather, we aim to get general agreement on themes and sub-themes that are worth pursuing that might then either operate separately, in parallel or closely linked by interpretive planning on the site. These can then be fleshed out into sub-themes and messages in later papers.

There are already some obvious narratives themes that be picked out from section 3.5:

- The history of Hong Kong as represented by the site
- The development of the site itself.
- The story of law and order in Hong Kong. We believe the buildings around the Parade Ground offer a good opportunity to tell three important aspects of the site's role in law enforcement – its administrative role (HQ), its operational role (the Barrack Block) and its social aspects (Dormitory A & B)
- The urban development of Central in relation to the site
- The development of colonial architecture as represented by aspects of the site (including the development of construction technology)
- Key personalities in the history of Hong Kong associated with the CPSC

These are all legitimate and important stories that should and will be interpreted either as a subject for a whole trail or exhibition, or at key points on the site. Most of these themes and their sub-themes can be directly associated to tangible 'hardware' (or the physical fabric) of the site and, as such, are relatively well-represented in archival material.

However, in order to bring lasting, sustainable interpretive meaning to the site and its revitalised facilities, we believe that we will have to look beyond these themes for the following reasons:

- Many of these themes are already comprehensively dealt with by other cultural or museum venues (see section 3.3)
- They are intrinsic and so, whilst being necessary to interpret, do not in themselves bring new meaning to the site
- They are not a sufficient draw for visitors (the theme of law and order being a case in point)

As stated in the Conservation Management Plan, much of the significance of the site lies in its cultural associations and what they

represent to the people of Hong Kong. In this sense, it is what the site tells us about the relationship between the colonial authorities and the ordinary people of Hong Kong, attitudes to crime, punishment, asylum and immigration, and the experience that local people (as inmates, employees, visitors and local residents) had in relation to the site that may provide some of the most rewarding content for interpretation.

This intangible heritage is what we believe will add greater meaning to the site for local and, by extension, all visitors.

3.7 A WIDER INTERPRETIVE PERSPECTIVE

"Heritage is a powerful mirror. Those who cannot see themselves in it feel excluded."[1]
Professor Stuart Hall

A police station, magistrate's court and prison see a wide spectrum of society. Over the CPSC's 165 years, it will have borne witness to every vice and virtue that Hong Kong had to offer over that period, across every social class. Consider this statement about a nineteenth century magistrate's court (in fact, the original building that was located on the site of the existing magistracy):

"The Magistrate's Court was one of the very few venues where a handful of expatriates saw the local people as individuals in large numbers and gradually came to gain a little insight into what the Chinese thought and did. This was the place too where the Chinese had a taste of the Westerner's concept of justice."
Sir T.L. Yang[2]

There is ample evidence of life as told by the 'official' channels of the recording of court proceedings, court reports, police and prison archives and personal memoirs of professionals associated with the CPSC.

What we have less of is the voices of ordinary Hong Kong people who may have had contact with the CPSC as inmates, employees, visitors or local residents. Their stories are a rich, relatively untapped resource and are just as much the story of the CPSC and the wider Hong Kong community.

It is also worth noting at this point that, whilst it may not be something that we would wish to overly stress through the interpretation, the CSPC site and particularly the prison are places where some pretty dreadful things happened. Providing authentic voices as witnesses to such events, which in turn would lend credibility to positive stories to be told about the site, would be a much more convincing interpretive approach than providing an official 'gloss' over unpleasant facts or events.

Therefore, the themes of 'official history' outlined above may act as a foundation on which visitors can, with the help of the right sort of interpretation, construct their own layers of meaning of relevance to them.

3.8 ALTERNATIVE NARRATIVES

[1] Hall, S 'Whose Heritage?' (1999) Manchester Conference Proceedings, The Arts Council

[2] Quoted in 'A Magistrate's Court in Nineteenth Century Hong Kong' Ed. By Gillian Bickley

"[The challenges of interpretation of the historic environment] relate, perhaps above all, to the kind of stories we choose to acknowledge and to tell, and to the ways in which the significance of each place will change with their retelling."[3]

By broadening the scope of the narratives we allow the site to tell, we also broaden the potential for people to engage with those stories. Visitors bring with them their own notions of the past, their own values and their own sense of place. It is a nigh on impossible task to provide a 'one size fits all' interpretive approach for such a diverse audience.

If we are to accept Tilden's first rule (see section 1.1), then interpretation should be rooted in the experience of the present, not in the recreation or reconstruction of the past. Interpretation should, therefore, enable visitors to develop their own appreciation of significance by relating it to themselves, helped by those who have lived through the recent past and can share their perceptions and experiences.

Examples of themes that might be explored in this regard include:

- The community of uniformed services and their interaction on the site
- Conflicts with the community (such as corruption, abuse, the stigma of prison)
- Cooperation and contribution (such as rehabilitation of prisoners, community service performed by staff and the CPSC as a venue for community activities)
- Ethnic groups and new neighbourhoods (such as the Chinese recruited from Shandong, White Russians, the restaurants and shops for the Indian and Sikh personnel)
- Links with current communities (such as the account by Filipino national hero Jose P. Rizal of his visit in 1892)
- Portrayals in the media and popular culture (e.g. cinema, TV dramas, documentaries, comics)
- Secrets and superstitions (such as nicknames, secret codes, myths and legends)

For research notes with some initial content on some of these themes, please see the Appendix.

Other stories

We should remember that the process we are engaged in is part of the history of the site and worthy of interpretation in itself. As work progresses to conserve and revitalise the site, it should be recorded with a view to presentation. For instance, there would be real interest in seeing conservation work as it happens and as layers of the physical fabric are revealed. As soon as this on-site work begins, a video crew should be assigned to periodically record it.

3.9 SOME INTERPRETIVE PRINCIPLES OF OUR OWN

We believe that if the interpretation of the CPSC is to represent a genuine step change in heritage interpretation in Hong Kong it has to embody some

[3] Helms, A and Blockley, M (2006) Heritage Interpretation

principles of its own that have been touched upon in this chapter:

- The site should be presented holistically with an emphasis on concepts of chronology, change and evidence
- The content providers should be seen as community-wide rather than solely expert-driven
- Visitors should be regarded as active participants rather than passive consumers
- The interpretation should mediate rather than dictate the historic environment for the visitor
- Interpretive strategies should aim to encourage discourse. Visitors should be encouraged to inquire and question
- Assessment and evaluation should seek to discover visitor perspectives and help improve interpretation on an ongoing basis

This is not to say that other museums or cultural venues in Hong Kong do not do these things already, but we believe the CPSC should make a bold statement in terms of its interpretive intent. It should lay out a clear interpretive mission and agenda for the future. This interpretive mission statement will be developed and refined in papers during the course of this study.

4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

4.1 BRINGING LIFE TO THE SITE

There is much talk in heritage circles of 'bringing the past to life'. This can mean many things to many people, ranging from costumed re-enactments to virtual hosts. We would prefer to talk about 'bringing life to the site' which, in terms of interpretation, can mean anything from real stories told by people who experienced them to theatrical performances based around the history of the site. We believe the aspiration of bringing life to the site ties in with the overall objective of revitalisation. Ways to do this are the subject of this chapter.

4.2 A RANGE OF PROVISION

Given the diverse nature of the site and the varied visitor profile in terms of range of interests, background knowledge, time available for the visit, age, mobility and needs, a wide range of interpretative formats will inevitably need to be employed in the operation of the CPSC. These might include:

- Permanent exhibitions (including graphics, audio-visual, interactive computer-based, immersive exhibits)
- Self-guided walks
- Interpreter-led tours
- Portable information devices
- Workshops and demon-strations
- Special programmes for target groups
- Lectures and seminars
- Publications
- Educational kits
- Temporary exhibitions
- Virtual interpretation (e.g. through the website for marketing, virtual visits, post-visit support, etc.)
- Comprehensive outreach programmes (to include the use of a number of the formats above)

All of these elements must be planned holistically to ensure coherence of narration, avoid repetition (unless it is desirable from an educational point of view) and maximize interpretive opportunities.

Public art as a medium for interpretation

Art used in a public place with the purpose of communicating meaning on a particular theme can be a powerful tool for interpretation by:

- Creating a more vibrant visual environment
- Providing a focus for interpretive activities around a theme
- Encouraging and reflecting community involvement
- Creating opportunities for local artists
- Providing an iconic image for the site
- Embodying the spirit of an interpretive project

It can take many forms – from a large, professionally produced sculpture to an A4-size children's drawing. It can be a commissioned piece created by an artist or a community competition produced by amateurs, or a combination of the two. Artists in residence can create a sense of the importance of artistic interpretation on the site We would certainly recommend exploring how interpretive themes can be worked into opportunities for public art on the site. However, we would also warn that art curatorship should not be confused

with social history curatorship. The interpretation of the social history of the site should be paramount, of which fine art is one medium which can be used to do this.

Theatre as a medium for interpretation

Another important medium of interpretation can be performance art.

Reminiscence Theatre

There has been some very interesting work done in the field of Reminiscence Theatre in the UK and US in recent years. The process revolves around recording (in various ways) the memories of older people, writing a dramatization of these memories in the form of a play and then performing the play back to the community. This in turn creates a virtuous circle that sparks more memories and more dramatic content. This is an extremely rewarding way to involve members of the community in history and interpretation, bring old and young together, and provide an outreach service. The stories could be recorded and dramatized by skilled staff at the CPSC and then outside arts groups used to create performances. If the CPSC is to have an auditorium, this could be an opportunity to hold periodic performances by the various arts groups that have been brought into the process. Themes for Reminiscence Theatre need not be specific to the site but could include such things as Hong Kong in the 1970s, the Japanese Occupation or Memories of the Handover. If this is regarded as an avenue worth exploring we would recommend bringing an expert on Reminiscence Theatre to Hong Kong to run a workshop on how to establish and run this process.

Experimental Theatre

There is a range of theatre companies (such as Sound & Fury and Punchdrunk in the UK) that experiment with the way in which audiences experience drama. For instance, some companies specialize in 'installation theatre' where audiences are allowed to wander at will across a dispersed site, soaking up the atmosphere, encountering actors at different locations and pursuing stories at their own pace. Immersing the audience in the environment where the drama takes place can enhance a sense of empathy between the observer and the character, and offer a sensory as well as an intellectual experience.

One can well imagine a specially written play taking place at timed intervals across the site at locations such as the Chief Inspector's Office, the Magistrate's Court, a cell block, the exercise yard, perhaps with the last act finishing at the more controllable environment of the newly built theatre space.

Graphic identity

A strong and appropriate graphic identity for the branding of the site is part of the overall heritage interpretation. It would be a shame to put a lot of effort into sensitive interpretation of the site for it to be undermined at every turn by an inappropriate graphic identity. Values that guide the interpretation should feed into the brand identity for the site.

4.3 A MUSEUM … ?

During the public consultation exercise there was support for the proposal to establish a law and order museum on the site. The joint press release issued on 15th July 2008 stated that there will be "… a law and order museum to reflect the historical significance of the site."

Certainly, we have a site containing a range of buildings of varying significance that could be regarded as some sort of open-air museum. We currently have a loose set of themes (see chapter 3) that will be further explored and structured into an interpretive framework during the course of this study. But, apart from the buildings themselves, we do not have what can be traditionally regarded as a 'collection' of objects or artifacts.

A collection could, of course, be gathered and curated with cooperation from relevant museums in Hong Kong. This would require a major exercise of auditing relevant artifacts across these institutions, deciding which objects are necessary and desirable for display at the CPSC and negotiating inter-museum loan conditions. This would also require the buildings and provisions for display for the CPSC to meet museum conservation standards regarding climate control, air movement and cleanliness, light levels, materials, microclimates, pest management, security, and movement and vibration management.

Before embarking on such an exercise, however, we think it is worth examining further whether, in fact, it is desirable and whether there could be a greater contribution to the interpretive mission of the site in another way.

4.4 … OR AN INTERPRETIVE CENTRE?

We have discussed how much of the content is related to the intangible heritage of the site (see section 3.7). This would require a more flexible facility than a traditional museum.

Here are some of the pros and cons of a Museum as against an Interpretive Centre:

Museum/ Visitor Centre	
Pros	**Cons**
It is a well-understood concept by the public	There may be preconceptions as to what it should be like
It can deliver a high quality, meaningful experience to the public	A world class museum requires a large capital investment with low (if any) returns
It adds intellectual credibility and academic kudos to the site	It must capture the imagination of the public to attract visitors. Will a Museum of Law and Order do this?
It signifies a serious approach to the history and cultural associations of the site	Visitors have high expectations of museum exhibits (especially interactive and audiovisual)
It provides a recognizable and brandable offer to the site	A substantial commitment to ongoing staffing and maintenance would be required
	The visitor experience and fit out would be constrained by available heritage spaces, unless it was to occupy part

	of the new build
	Once fitted out, museum spaces are likely to be inflexible, and difficult and costly to change

Interpretive Centre	
Pros	**Cons**
The public might be more open-minded about what it has to offer	It is a less well-understood concept by the public
Capital investment for fit out would be relatively small	Public expectation of it being a museum would have to be managed
It would represent a serious and fresh approach to heritage con-servation and tourism in Hong Kong	To have academic profile it would have to be run by a credible NGO or associated with a *bona fide* institution of higher education research
It would be less constrained by available heritage spaces	A substantial commitment to staff and publications would be required
It would have a high chance of making use of spaces within the new build, e.g. for performance, workshops etc.	
It could provide a focus for a significant and ongoing contribution to heritage research and tourism in Hong Kong through its activities	
It would be a much more flexible space which could more easily change its function if required in the future	

After much discussion and an ongoing iterative process in terms of the architecture, we believe that a good mix of major interpretive facilities is fulfilled by an allocation of the following:

Barrack Block G/F West Wing (Building No. 3) – Visitor Centre

A Hall – Education Centre (Building No. 10) (benefiting from its proximity to B Hall G/F cells)

E Hall Basement (Building No. 15) – Thematic Exhibitions

4.5 COLLECTION, WHAT COLLECTION?

The Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) has assisted in making a survey of objects (recorded on Artefact Inventory Sheets) on the site and is arranging the storage of a range of artifacts that could potentially be used for display either within the museum or within contextual settings around the site. Another source of objects would be loans from relevant museums such as the Hong Kong History Museum or Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum.

We also believe that there should be a focus on the collection of the intangible heritage element discussed in 3.6-3.7. For all intents and purposes, this would require the establishment of an oral history project in relation to the site. We would go further to say that this oral history project would not simply be for the purposes of having a collection of content to be interpreted in time for the opening of the site to the public, but that it should be ongoing and, indeed, provide a major focus for

the interpretive and cultural activities of the site going forward.

In terms of immediacy for the visitor, it is hard to rival first-hand accounts. For instance:

A third-hand approach: "Prisoners used to live in this cell anything from between one night and many years."

Better … "We had a man tell us that he had spent a night in here when he was a teenager and said he was very scared."

Even better … "I spent a night in here when I was 15 for stealing a piece of fruit. I cried for my mother all night and thankfully they let me go in the morning with a warning."

4.6 A BEACON FOR HERITAGE PROJECTS IN HONG KONG AND BEYOND

A growing awareness of the heritage of Hong Kong both as a cultural and tourism asset has brought with it a rising tide of public attention and interest group activity. The combination of this increased awareness, the enormous potential of the site, the requirement to build some sort of collection for interpretation and the HKJC's desire to make this project "a globally recognized example of an innovative urban regeneration and adaptive re-use of a historical heritage site", means that we have a unique opportunity to make CPSC a beacon that others look to in the world of heritage.

We believe that a major step forward in this regard would be if the Interpretive Centre for the site could also act as a Centre for Cultural Memory. This would be a focus for memory studies in relation to heritage conservation, interpretation and tourism in Hong Kong. We believe that this would:

- Put Hong Kong at the forefront in the region of this relatively recent field of study
- Take the initiative in the debate about heritage in Hong Kong
- Act as a genuine contribution to global heritage studies
- Give the project enormous credibility in the heritage world
- Designate a use for part of the site commensurate with the site's importance

There are many issues associated with this idea, not least who would run it, but we believe it is an idea worth considering at this early stage.

4.7 POSSIBLE INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

Given the range of knowledge and interest levels, ages and abilities, motivations and expectations that are possible from such a diverse set of target groups, it is essential that a similarly wide range of experiences, facilities and interpretative levels are incorporated at the design and operational stages of this plan.

Facilities: from simple 'comfort', such as toilets, to sophisticated 'experience'; from those for fully able to those for multi-disability; from those for a newborn to those required of seniors, and so on.

Experiences: from quiet and contemplative to collaborative and lively.

Interpretation: creating a hierarchy of information is important. To use a swimming analogy, we need to cater for visitors who enjoy engaging with information at different levels – ranging from 'paddlers' and 'swimmers' to 'divers'.

The approach suggested for the CPSC is one of total inclusiveness in terms of facilities, experiences and interpretation.

The most flexible interpretative tools are people – it is therefore recommended that there should be a great emphasis placed on knowledgeable and skilled staff trained to deliver the highest levels of customer service and performance. Such staff should be capable of delivering highly technical information to specialists in one moment, and performing a puppet show to a group of children in the next. Appropriate back-of-house facilities need to be allowed for in this regard.

There follows an initial list of possible facilities that impinge upon interpretive activities. It has been discussed that since the site broadly divides into an upper and lower platform, it would make sense to focus the majority of the interpretive activities, certainly for groups, in the upper platform.

Front of house (estimated minimum square metre suggestions in brackets where applicable)

- Bus drop-off
- Group cloakroom
- Group toilets
- Group orientation area (60 sq m)
- Tour / audio guide pick-up point
- Drop-in visitor orientation area (30 sq m)
- Drop-in visitor self-guided introductory exhibition / Museum (500 sq m)
- Thematic trails
- Various site-specific interpretive areas
- Interpretive Centre (200 sq m)
- Temporary exhibition space (150 sq m)
- Interpretive public art area/s
- Café / lunch area
- Museum shop

Back of house (estimated minimum square metre suggestions in brackets where applicable)

- Loading/unloading area for exhibits and temporary exhibitions (50 sq m)
- Temporary exhibition storage (50 sq m)
- Collections storage
- Dirty workshop (100 sq m)
- Clean workshop (40 sq m)
- Design studio/graphics (50 sq m)
- Multipurpose / workshop / meeting room(s) (150 sq m dividable into three areas of 50 sq m)
- Classrooms and resource centre/digital archive (50-100 sq m)
- Auditorium
- Boardroom (50 sq m)
- Donor/VIP lounge (with associated kitchen or galley prep area?) (50 sq m)

- Curatorial offices (5 – 10 sq m each)
- Tour guide rest area (5 sq m)
- Heritage trust offices (5 – 10 sq m each)
- Resident NGO offices (5 – 10 sq m each)

4.8 E-NAVIGATION

This can considered in two main ways – fixed (e.g. interactive way-finding kiosks) and portable (e.g. audio "wands").

Fixed

In terms of fixed interactive touchscreen (or other) technology, I would advise that its use should be carefully controlled. It is all too easy to see a sprinkling of interactive screens around the site as the solution to visitor navigation. There are a number of drawbacks to using such technology outside:

- Robustness and maintenance issues in exterior weather/humidity conditions
- The consequent design compromises to build in robustness
- Viewability in daylight conditions
- Visual detraction from the heritage environment

It is also debatable whether on a hot and humid day visitors would prefer to stand and navigate through layers of information or simply follow a well-signposted way finding system in keeping with the heritage surroundings.

Having said that, there is merit in having an interactive terminal at each key interior interpretive space to indicate where you are along the visitor trail and allow visitors to investigate what else there is to see on the site (as well as where there are opportunities to be fed and watered!).

Portable

Portable guides come in a number of forms:

- the tried and tested audio wands where you dial in numbers or pick up a bluetooth signal to listen to a narrative in the language of your choice
- mixed media audio devices that incorporate screens allowing an interactive experience for the visitor as they walk round the site
- ways of downloading content in the form of podcasts onto MP3-ready phones etc are being explored by a number of major heritage organ-izations or mobile dial-in systems

Portable guides have the obvious advantages of being able to provide a wealth of information entertainingly (background sound effects of prison life could add great atmosphere), as well as providing opportunities for revenue generation through hiring them out.

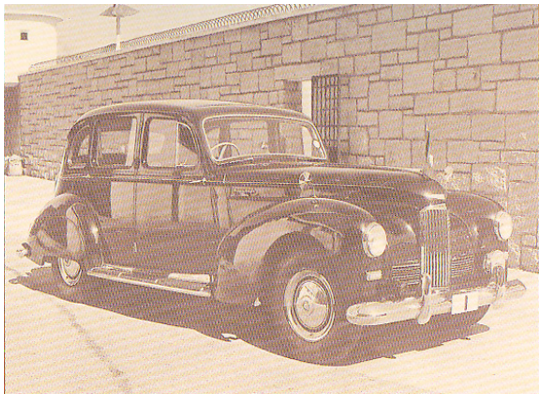
There are, however, a number of issues that must be considered:

- The considerable initial capital investment to purchase a system with enough units required to deal with potential demand on a high visitation day

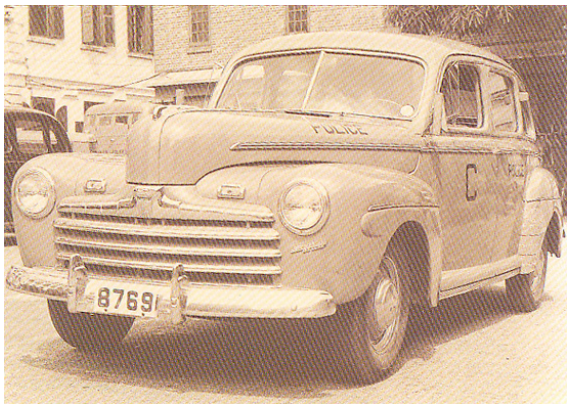
- The staffing implications of administering the hiring of the device and loading of the desired language (do you ask for a deposit? Cash or a passport/ ID card?)
- Possible queues when large groups want to hire devices
- The space required for storing the devices at the administration desk
- The ongoing tie-in to a maintenance contract with the supplier
- The technology barrier for certain visitors
- Sanitisation of ear pieces/coverings

4.9 PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES

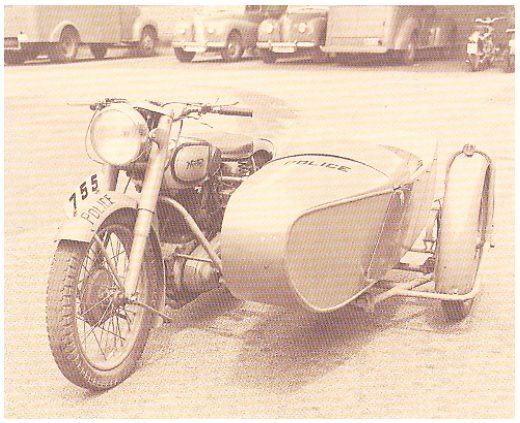
One could say that the entire site is a photo opportunity but there is no doubt that many visitors love a distinctive opportunity to take a photo that says “I was there”. An authentic object, such as a vehicle, can act as a fun focus for visitors to snap a souvenir of their day out. It would be interesting, for instance, if vehicles with links to the CPSC could be located, restored and brought to the site. Some examples below:



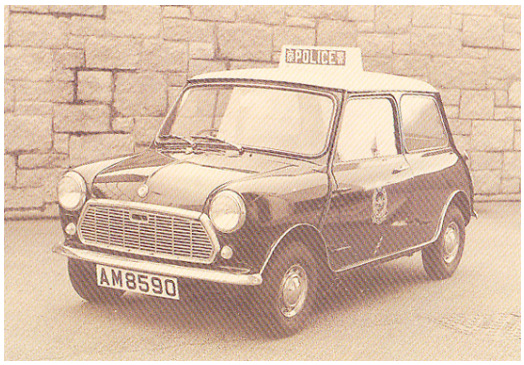
Commissioner's 'Humber Super-Snipe' No. 1 Car, late 1950s to early 1960s



Central Divisional Superintendent's car mid-1950s



'Norton' 500CC. police motorcycle with side-car, early 1950s



'Morris Mini' 1960s

5. A RANGE OF VISITS

5.1 RATIONALISING INTERPRETIVE LOCATIONS INTO A VISIT

As we have seen from section 4.7, there are a range of facilities and locations which have a high probability of being allocated to interpretive uses. It should be borne in mind that not all areas within the prison need to be utilised for F&B, retail, interpretive or any other use. It is quite acceptable, and perhaps desirable, that some locations just be left in a conserved state (save perhaps for some sympathetic lighting). This also has the added merit of providing restricted areas to which certain interested groups (such as heritage groups) can be given special access.

We would summarise the list of major interpretive locations available of most relevance and use for visitors as follows (please note this is in building order, not indicative an order of visit and does not include general trail interpretive elements):

- 1. Police headquarters (Chief Inspector's Office)
- 3. Barrack Block including the Armoury (Visitor Centre)
- 4. Dormitory Block A & B (Staff quarters)
- 9. Central Magistracy (Basement cells, stair and courtroom)
- 11. A Hall (Education Centre)
- 12. B Hall (G/F Cells)
- Between 12 & 13 (Ladder Store)
- 13. C Hall (Prison Kitchen)
- 14. D Hall (G/F Cells)
- 15. E Hall (G/F Cells and basement "church")
- 17. F Hall (Entrance gate and reception guard point)

5.2 POSSIBLE VISIT ITINERARIES BY VISITOR GROUP

In broad terms, the types of visit offered by the site break down into three main categories:

- Self-guided Trail (including general interpretation on the exterior of buildings, within open spaces, individual sites or rooms along the trail)
- Pre-arranged Guided Trail
- Site Museum (containing information specifically aimed at orientating visitors to the geography of the site and telling the story of the development of the site)
- Interpretive Centre (with facilities for interpretive activities geared towards pre-arranged groups)
- Retail and F&B (which may to varying degrees be influenced by the interpretive context)

5.3 TRAILS WITHIN THE SITE AND GRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS

As we can see from section 3.5, there is considerable scope for visitors to pick up on a number of trails as they move through the site. They could either pick up a leaflet to follow at the ground floor Information Centre of Building No. 3 (Barrack Block) or could come upon these serendipitously.

Possible trails include:

- Architectural Trail
- Famous People Trail
- Crime and Punishment
- Hong Kong History Trail

Each of these trails would require durable exterior graphic panels capable of withstanding weathering over a long period. They could be coloured- or material-coded to allow visitors to easily identify and follow them.

Suggested treatments might include:

- Brass engraved panels in keeping with those found on the exterior of the Fringe Club.
- Baked enamel panels which allow for a greater range of colours
- Etch and fill on steel or glass
- Engraving onto stone or wood

5.4 SITE-WIDE VISITOR CIRCULATION BY GROUP

We would suggest the following itineraries as of interest to our various visitor groups (see plans on the following pages).

General tourists

Local: potentially all and repeat
Mainland: most likely Trail, Retail and F&B
Overseas: potentially all

Hong Kong groups (e.g. Primary and Secondary Schools)

Pre-arranged Guided Trail and A Hall Education Centre

Casual visitors

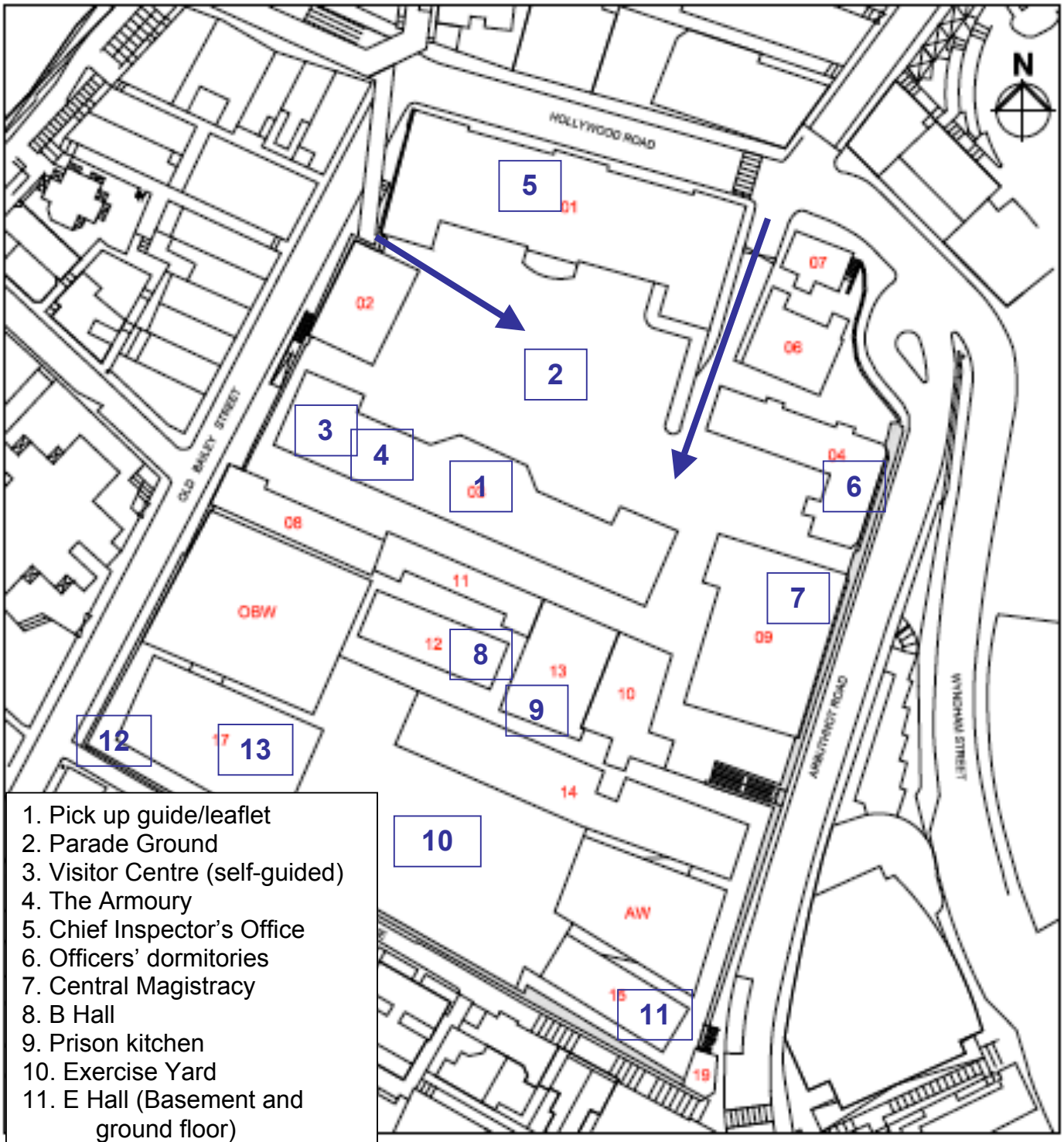
Site Museum, Retail and F&B, Outreach programmes

VIPs

Pre-arranged Guided Trail

General tourist visitors:

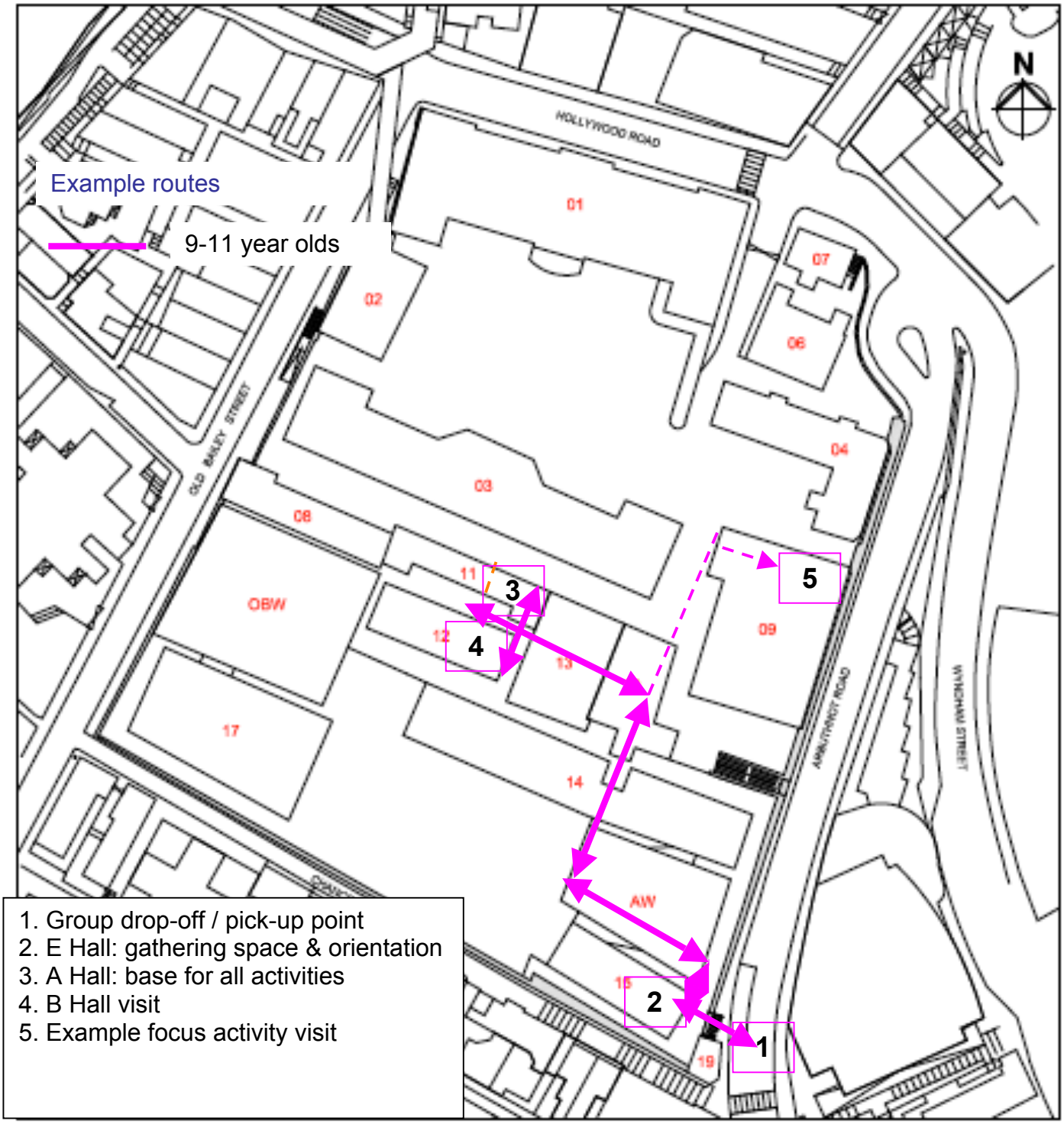
- Self-guided or guided tour
- Potentially any time of day during interpretive facilities operating hours
- Below is a suggested order of visit



PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

Primary school groups:

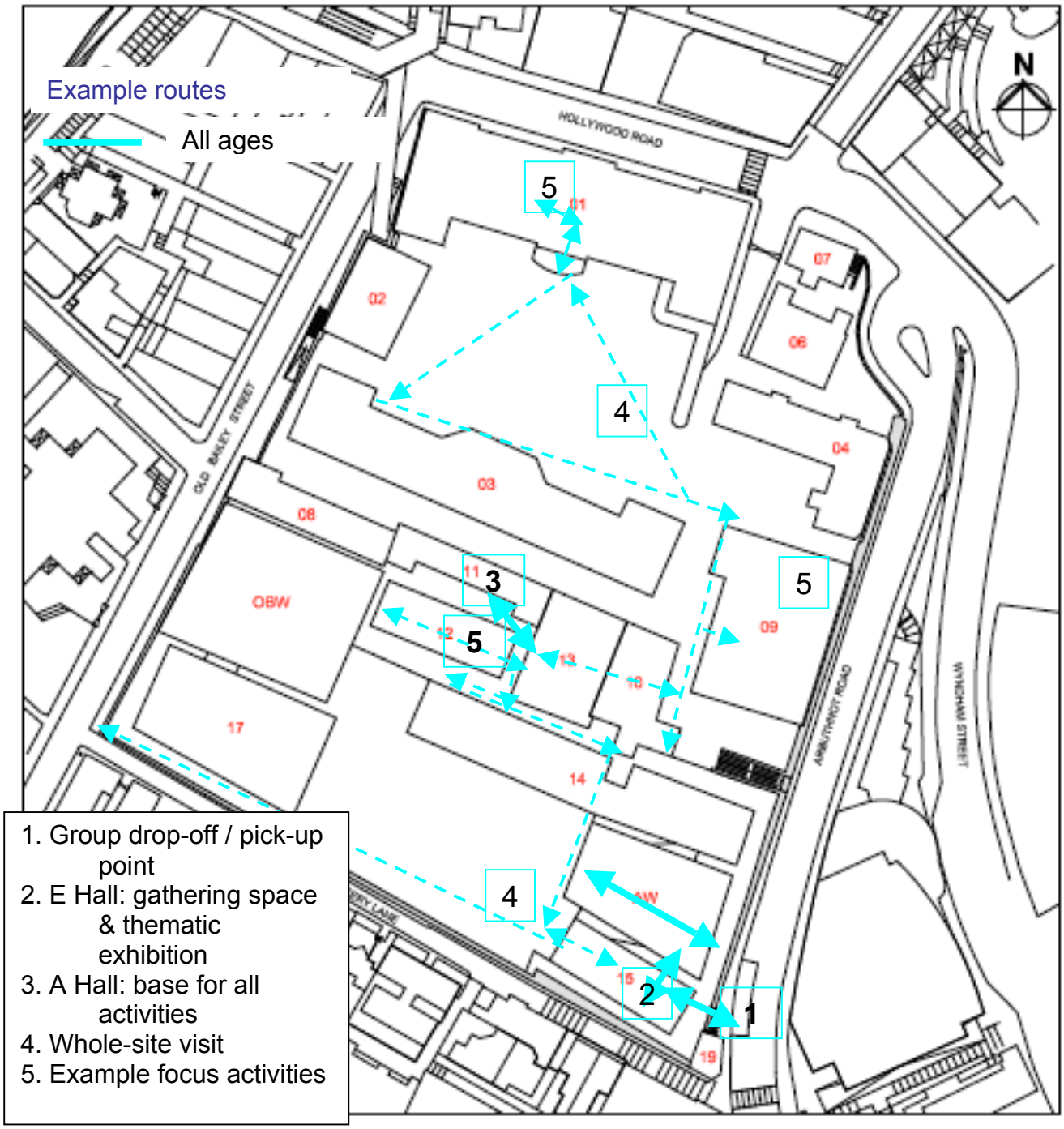
- Education Officer or teacher-led activities/ tour
- Morning beginning 10.30 am
- Return school by 2pm



PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

Secondary school groups:

- Education Officer or teacher-led activities/ tour
- Morning beginning 10.30 am
- Return school by 3.45- 4pm



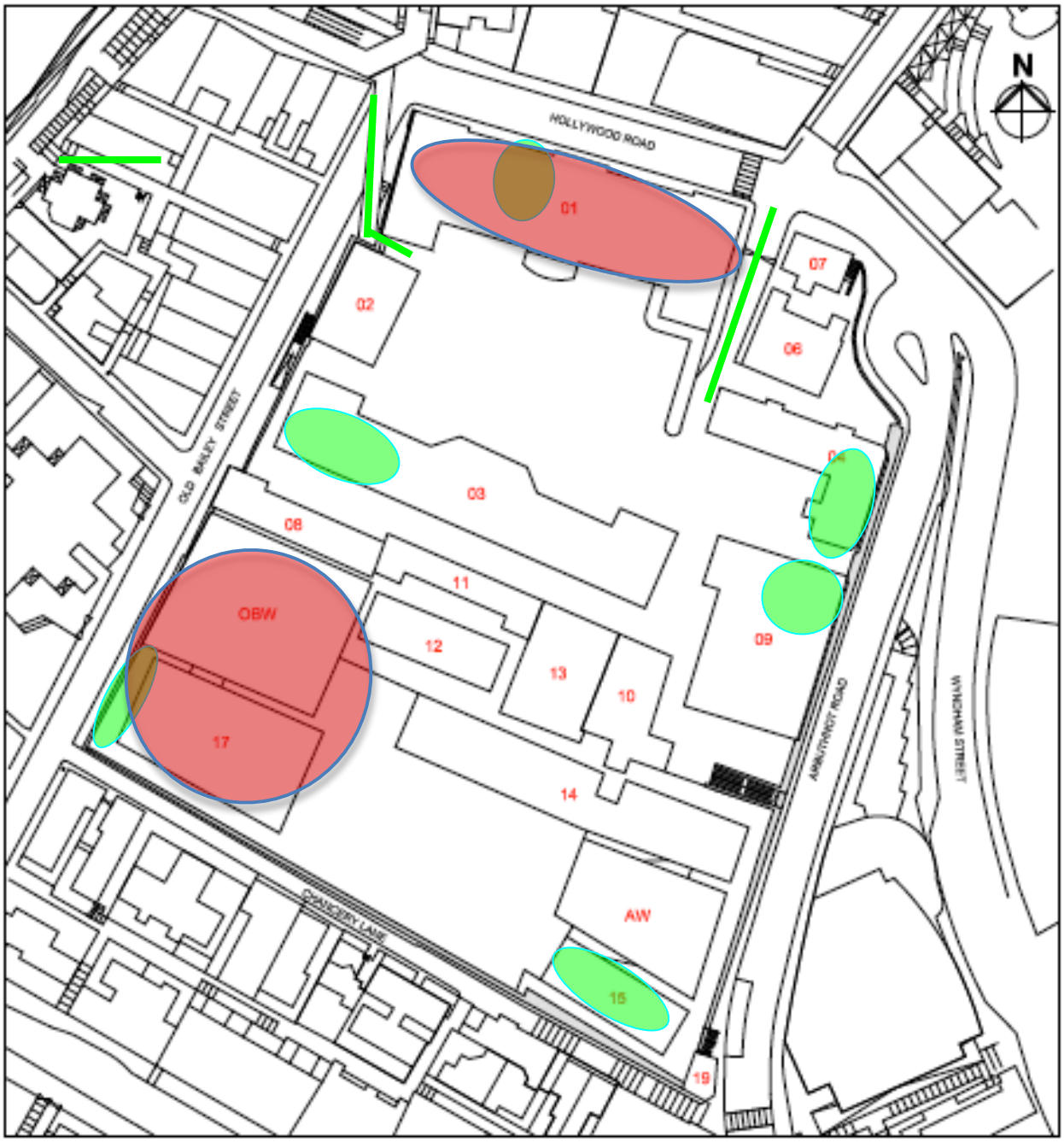
PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

Casual visitors likely usage

Likely route

Potential point of interest

Likely F&B usage

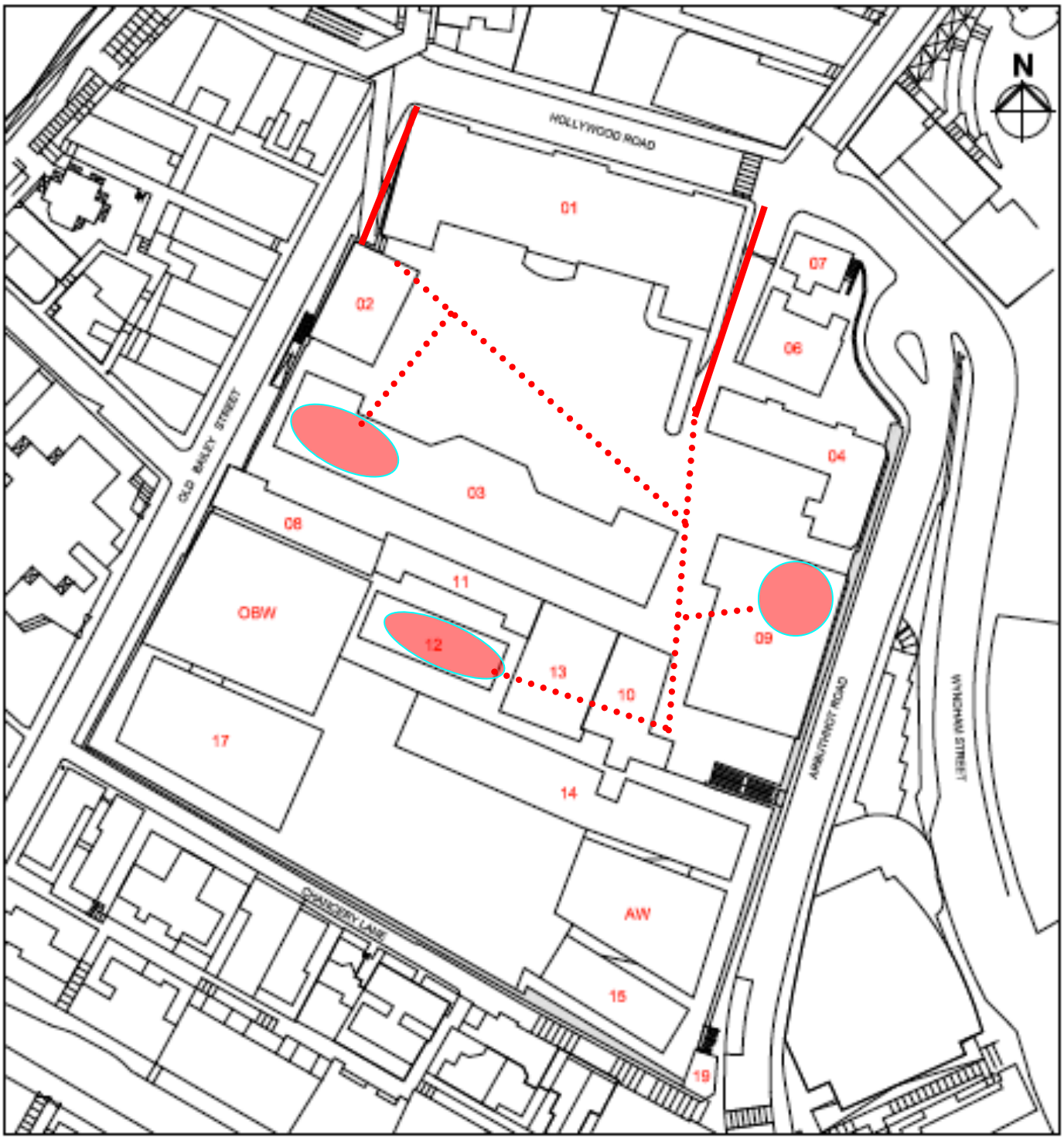


PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

Potential VIP route

Possible route

Possible points of interest



PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

6. SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

6.1 LIST OF PRIMARY INTERPRETATION SPACES

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
1	Police HQ	G/F Chief Inspector's Office	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual interpretation of a historical scenario	48
3	Barrack Block	G/F West Armoury	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual interpretation of a historical scenario	48.5
		G/F West Wing	Visitor Centre with high quality artefact/ graphic-led exhibition including models and audiovisual	182.5 (incl. 40 m^2 arcade)
4	Dormitory A and B	G/F Interpretive Space 1	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual interpretation	56.5 (inc. 19.4 terrace)
		G/F Interpretive Space 2	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual interpretation	46.1 (inc. 17.4 terrace & 3.7 porch)
9	Central Magistracy	LG/F Cells	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual interpretation	37
		G/F Smaller Courtroom	Multipurpose lecture/ interpretation of courtroom with opportunities for role-playing	*81.5*
10 & 13	Superintendant's House & C Hall	1/F Prison Kitchen	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual	54.1 + 16.7 entrance

			interpretation	
11	A Hall	G/F	Education Centre: briefing / de-briefing rooms for groups, especially schools	94.9
		1/F	Education Offices: education and outreach staff offices	98.4
12	B Hall	G/F Cells	Education Resource Minimal contextual interpretation with storytelling in some cells.	101.2
	D Hall	G/F Morgue	Restored to original condition but left pristine without fixed interpretation for groups to visit and experience the atmosphere.	tbc
15	E Hall	Basement	Recommended as a Thematic Exhibition space for temporary exhibition on CPSC-related themes changeable on a 6-monthly or annual basis [Currently ear-marked as a holding area for tour groups]	158
		G/F Cells	Minimal contextual interpretation	8
It should be remembered that there will be a requirement for graphic signage throughout the site to interpret individual locations or stories associated with specific people or events (see section 5.4)				
			Total	1031.4

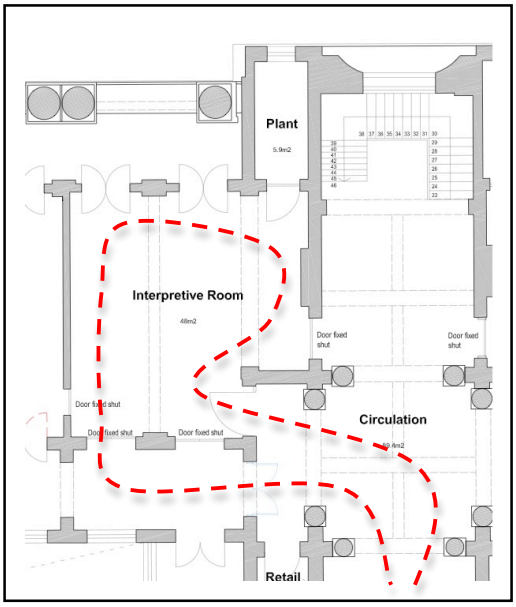
Figures in italics denote space in which the interior fit-out may be shared with budgets other the interpretive fit-out budget.

6.2 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERPRETIVE SPACES

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
1	Police HQ	G/F Chief Inspector's Office	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with interpretation of a historical scenario integrated into the interior environment	48

Location and adjacencies

Located on the ground floor of the Police Headquarters building, this space is accessible from the main entrance lobby at the Parade Ground level. Apart from the entrance lobby, the rest of the surrounding areas will be commercial F&B. This will require any interpretation within this area to be well signposted with a readily identifiable (but appropriate) graphic identity.



Significance and storylines

This is a significant room in the history of the block mainly because we are able to be relatively sure of who occupied this room over a long period. Stories would be delivered here but we currently presume that these would focus on the Police HQ's role as the public face of the Police Department in Central (along with the Magistracy), as well as the Hong Kong Island Regional HQ and the Central District Divisional HQ. The Commissioner's (or Chief Inspector's) Office is particularly well-suited to telling the story of the operational role of the building, having as it does a large-scale map displaying the extent of its divisional responsibilities (with additional pieces of paper rather charmingly added to cater for progressively reclaimed land).

This room also needs to tell the story of the historical developmental of this building as a whole. This might involve featuring some of the following:

- Its role in running a successful training programme
- The progressively upgraded use of technology such as the incorporation of a well-equipped Radio Control Room in 1951 (requiring the insertion of a mezzanine floor in the Gymnasium)
- Its ceremonial role in relation to the parade ground ranging from tea parties to medal ceremonies
- Its damage and focus for pro- and anti-Japanese protests in the Second World War

We would suggest that the more socio-cultural aspects of the site, such as the segregation of ethnic groups within the site, are told elsewhere (in particular in the Visitor Centre Building No. 4).

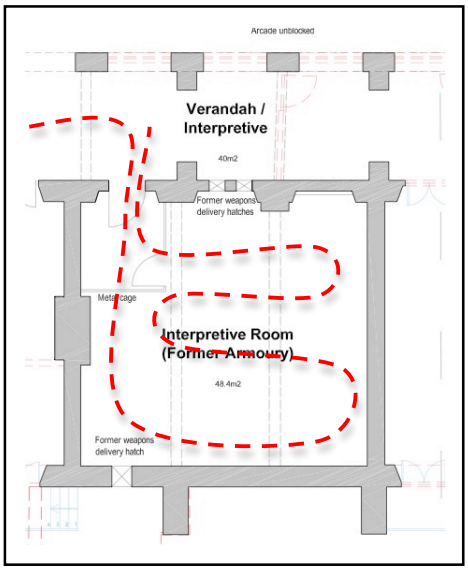
Possible Treatments

We would propose that this space is returned to a period setting within which an operational scenario would be interpreted. This scenario might link to the interpretation in the ground floor Armoury (Building No. 3 Barrack Block), but would need to take into account the likely date of conversion of these rooms in the early 1980s(?). We would suggest that this scenario would focus on a real incident of historical significance for Hong Kong society, to emphasize the change of the site to the District Command and Control Centre. There would be introductory interpretation to explain the historical role of the HQ building as a whole.

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
3	Barrack Block	G/F Armoury	Restored to period setting with contextual interpretation of a historical scenario	48.5

Location and adjacencies

Located on the ground floor of the Barrack Block building, this space finds itself easily accessible from colonnade at the Parade Ground level. Along with the Visitor Centre, the central information desk and the possible location of the site heritage-branded retail, this presents a heritage-oriented series of spaces and aspects to the parade ground.



Significance and storylines

Whilst this is the only significant interpretive space within this building, it is not representative of the type of accommodation in the rest of the building. We would, therefore, not propose using this space to tell the story of the Barrack Block as whole but leave that to trail interpretation around the building and Visitor Centre.

Possible Treatments

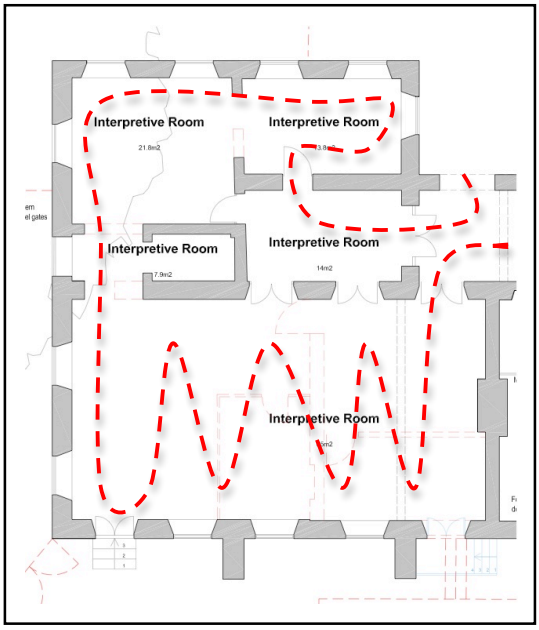
We would propose that this space is returned to a period setting (to be confirmed) within which an operational scenario would be interpreted. It should look like an armoury when the visitor walks in, with the original racks filled with replica firearms. This scenario might link to the interpretation in the

ground floor Chief Inspector's Office (Building No. 1 Police HQ), but this would need to take into account the likely date of conversion of these rooms in the early 1980s(?). We would suggest that this scenario would focus on a real incident of historical significance for Hong Kong society, to emphasize the change of the site to the District Command and Control Centre. This could involve a mixed media presentation of audiovisual, graphics and artefacts all within the setting of the original 'Police Force Blue' gun and munitions racks. There would be introductory interpretation to explain the operational role of the Armoury within the site as a whole.

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
3	Barrack Block	G/F West Wing	Visitor Centre with high quality artefact/ graphic-led exhibition including models and audiovisual	182.5 (incl. 40 m^2 arcade)

Location and adjacencies

Located on the ground floor of the Barrack Block building, this space finds itself easily accessible from colonnade at the Parade Ground level. Along with the Armoury, the central information desk and the possible location of the site heritage-branded retail, this presents a heritage-oriented series of spaces and aspects to the Parade Ground.



Significance and storylines

As one of the earliest buildings on the site and part of a group of buildings that forms the first construction phase of the CPSC, this is an appropriate location for the Visitor Centre explaining the historical development of the site. It is also a building that acts as a boundary between the police and prison functions of the site.

The Visitor Centre will allow visitors to get a complete overview of the site in one location should they not wish (or be able to) tour the whole site. It should put a tour of the site into context (so negating the need to repeat large portions of the site development story at points around the site). The developmental story would cover the following areas of significance:

- Historical
- Architectural
- Functional

- Townscape
- Technological
- Cultural
- Key personalities

There could be two options for approaching the division of content here.

Approach 1 – Example chronological storyline with interspersed themes:

- Early Victoria Gaol Compound (1841-58)
- Early prison life
- Growth of the Central Police Station Compound (1862-1912)
- Life on the beat
- A 19th Century Magistrate's Court
- The New Central Magistracy and Police Station HQ (1910-19)
- Prison reorganization and the Japanese Occupation (1930s-45)
- Post-war changes (1946-75)
- Immigration and "We Care" (1975 to 2006)

Approach 2 – Example chronological storyline and thematic storyline split

- Early Victoria Gaol Compound (1841-58)
- Growth of the Central Police Station Compound (1862-1912)
- Pre-war development and Japanese Occupation (1910-45)
- Post-war changes (1946-74)
- End of the Vietnam War to decommissioning (1975 to 2006)
- Crime and punishment
- Life on the beat
- A magistrate's court
- Migrants' tales

Possible Treatments

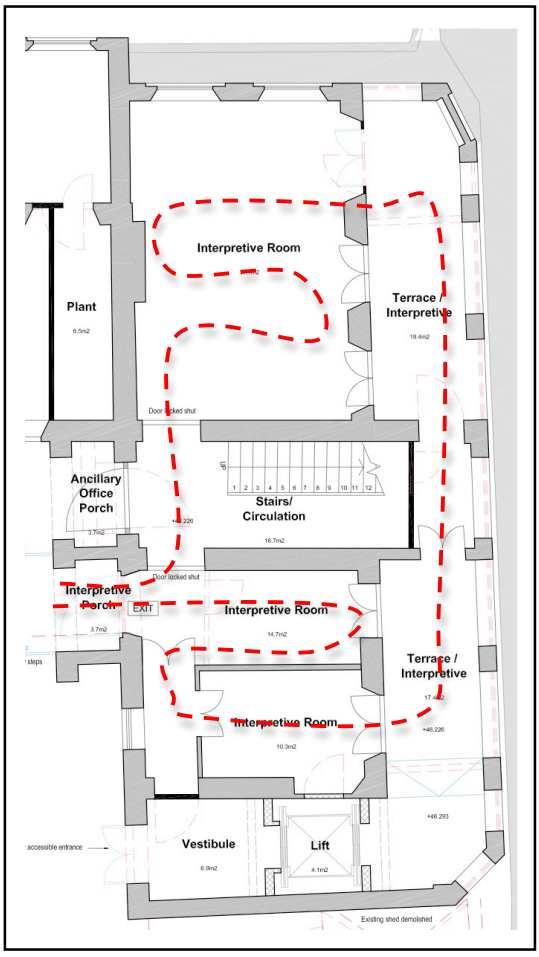
These rooms have limitations due to their relatively small size. However, we believe that part of the experience for visitors is to feel like they are exploring a heritage building, and getting a sense of the architectural characteristics of this mid-nineteenth century building (just like so many well-visited, small National Trust and English Heritage properties in the UK). We would expect the design to draw on the best examples of elegant and sophisticated exhibition design with a mix of techniques including graphics, artefact display, interactive models and audiovisual programs. This would be an appropriate place to display a model of the complete site.

All exhibit furniture should be modular and capable of being removed without damage to the interior fabric of the building to allow for a future change of use for these rooms if required. All design elements should complement the surrounding architectural context.

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M²
4	Dormitory A and B	G/F Interpretive Space 1	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual interpretation	56.5 (inc. 19.4 terrace)
		G/F Interpretive Space 2	Restored to period setting (to be confirmed) with contextual interpretation	46.1 (inc. 17.4 terrace & 3.7 porch)

Location and adjacencies

Located on the ground floor of Block A, these two rooms in the former Deputy Superintendent of Police's Quarters are accessible via a few granite steps from the Parade Ground level.



Significance and storylines

As some of the earliest buildings on the site, these buildings represent an important opportunity to tell the story of the social aspect of domestic life at the CPSC. They provide the chance to show a contrast with the Barrack Block and the variance in accommodation between the low and high-ranking officers.

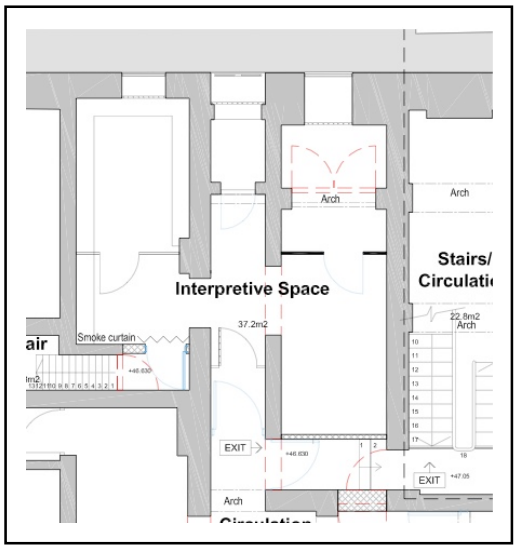
Possible Treatments

We would propose that this space is returned to a period setting (date to be confirmed) to show the domestic living conditions of high-ranking officers within the CPSC at the time. Further research is required to define exactly what these rooms might have been originally used for (sleeping accommodation? Living rooms ?), as well as who might have occupied them.

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
9	Central Magistracy	LG/F Cells	Restored to period setting with contextual interpretation	37

Location and adjacencies

Located in the basement of the Central Magistracy building, the main purpose of these spaces would be to enable storytelling linked to the courtroom above. Given that these spaces are somewhat hard to find, they would primarily be visited as part of a guided group tour. We need to discuss which of these rooms is best suited to carry this storyline connection and how visitor flow would work between this space and the courtroom above.



Significance and storylines

The Central Magistracy is one of the most prominent colonial buildings surviving in Hong Kong. The story of its development would primarily be told in the Visitor Centre (Building No. 4). The role it played in administering law would be the focus of the interpretation in the Central Magistracy Building itself. We see one of these spaces being used to represent a holding cell prior to the prisoner being taken up to court. This would mean that we could focus on an actual historical case to show the process in action. The story of a prisoner could be told to reveal the whole criminal justice system from arrest to investigation and trial. This could also be an opportunity to explore some of the misunderstandings between concepts of justice between the local population and the colonial authorities.

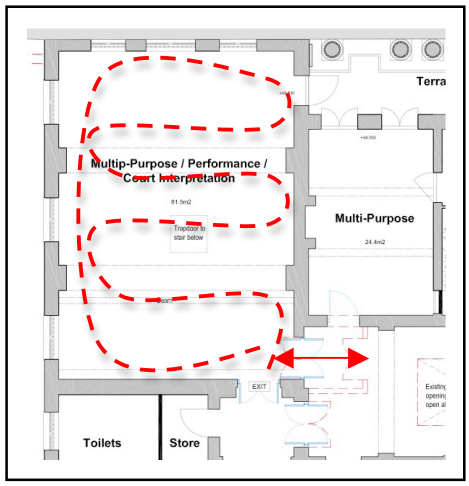
Possible Treatments

We would see these rooms as requiring a considerable amount of set dressing to give a sense of their original uses. There would also be the need for theatrical audiovisual techniques to allow stories to be told about the feelings of a prisoner just prior to being taken into court, and to introduce the background to a particular case.

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
9	Central Magistracy	G/F North Courtroom	Multipurpose lecture/ interpretation of courtroom	*81.5*

Location and adjacencies

A significant space on the ground floor of the Central Magistracy, this will be an important opportunity for visitors (both casual and part of a tour group) to experience the interior of this building. This space is directly accessible from the ground level of the building and so should be a well-visited location.



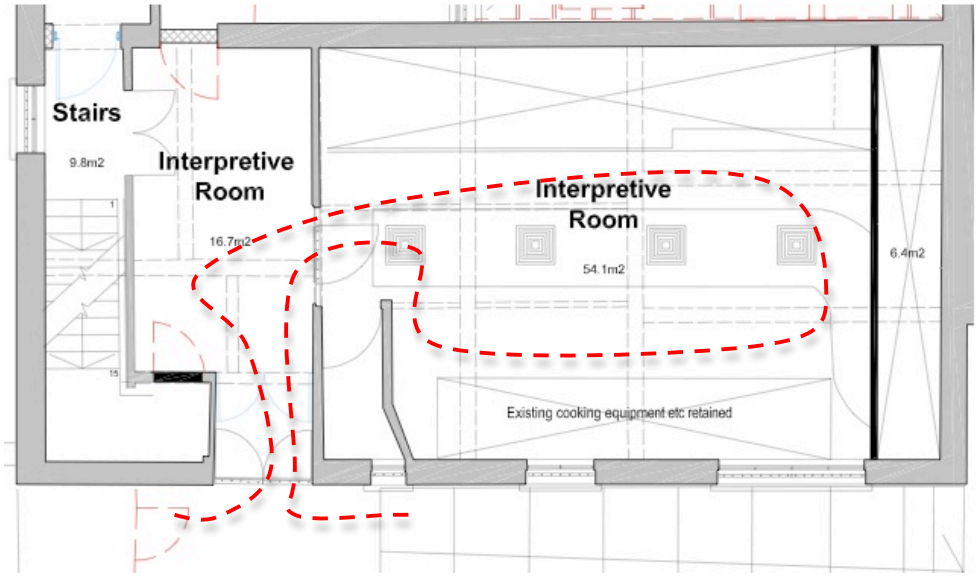
Significance and storylines

The Central Magistracy is one of the most prominent colonial buildings surviving in Hong Kong. The story of its development would primarily be told in the Visitor Centre (Building No. 4). The role it played in administering law, particularly its role as an instrument and symbol of colonial law, would be the focus of the interpretation in the Central Magistracy Building itself. This room offers us the opportunity to interpret Victorian colonial-style justice in action. It would have significance in allowing us to show how a court case might have proceeded at different times during the building's lifetime, as well as offering school groups the chance to learn about the workings of a modern courtroom.

Possible Treatments

This room will also function as a possible lecture space, so any interpretive exhibits or furniture will need to be modular. We would want to be able to give the sense of a working courtroom to allow a real case to be interpreted through audiovisual techniques, as well as allow role-playing by school groups. This would mean the creation, or sourcing and adaptation, of period courtroom furniture (movable) with in-built interpretive exhibitry to allow the telling of pre-programmed cases, as well as allowing for role-playing mode.

No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
10 & 13	Superintendant's House & C Hall	1/F Prison Kitchen	Restored to period setting with contextual interpretation	54.1 + 16.7 entrance



Location and adjacencies

Accessed from the ramp taking visitors towards the Upper Courtyard, this space should be part of any guided tours (especially for schools) and provides a good opportunity for those visitors on their own tour to feel like they have found discovered a “back-of-house” prison space.

Significance and storylines

As the former prison kitchen this space has the potential to give a sense of the quality of life through food within the prison over the various time periods represented by the site. Hong Kong is a very food-oriented culture and the changing quality of the food available to prisoners will be a very stark illustration of how life inside the walls contrasted with the outside. It is also a subject with which everyone can identify. The nature and quality of the food will also give clues to the changing prison regime and cultural make-up of the prison population.

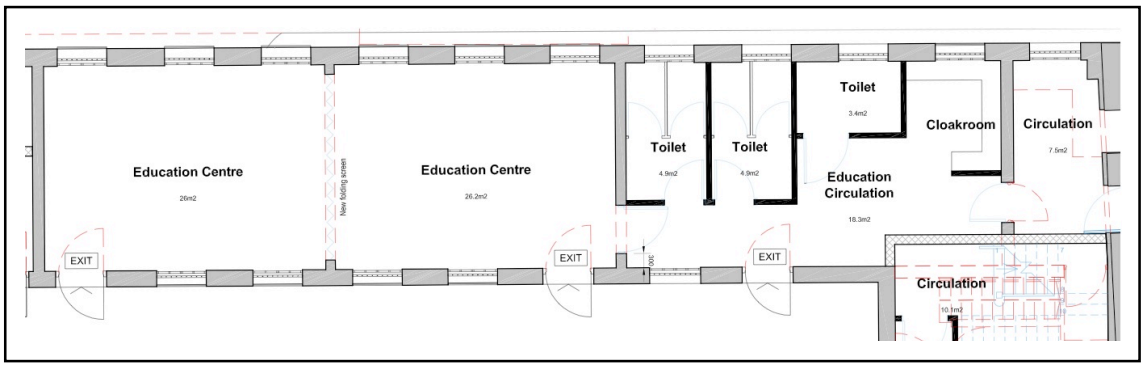
Possible Treatments

The overall aim would be to restore the kitchen to a working kitchen as currently represented by the existing equipment. However, certain areas would also be used to interpret food through different time periods. There may be the extensive use of audio, graphics and some audiovisual incorporated environmentally and within the renovated kitchen equipment.

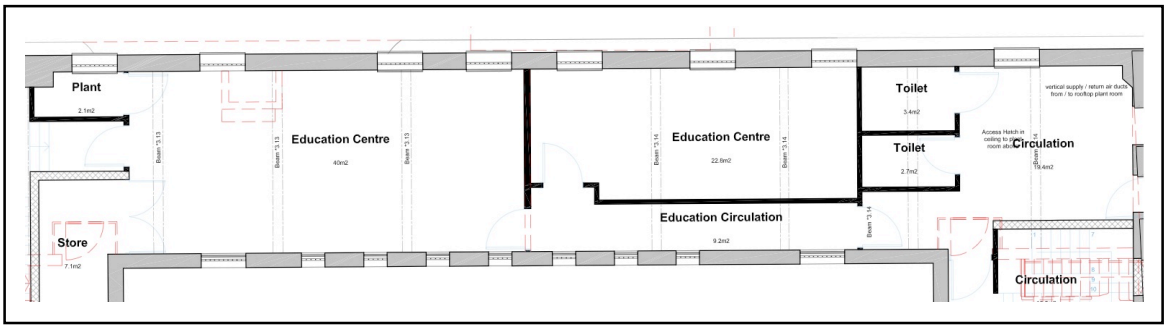
No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M²
11	A Hall	G/F	Education Centre for briefing / de-briefing rooms for groups, especially schools	94.9

Location and adjacencies

Located at the heart of the site, this provides an excellent location for an Education Centre, especially for school groups to base themselves for briefings and de-briefings before going off to visit specific locations. With the education offices on the first floor, the classrooms on the ground floor and the adjacent interpreted B Hall it provides an excellent cluster of educational facilities.



No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M²
11	A Hall	1/F	Education and outreach staff offices	98.4



Significance and storylines

As one of the later buildings on the site, A Hall does not have a great deal to recommend it architecturally, being an example of post-WWII practical and functional design. Its uses have always been as offices and ablutions. However, as mentioned, it forms an excellent cluster of educational facilities with adjacent B Hall for interpretive activities for school groups. The space between A and B Halls also has the virtue of creating a sense of claustrophobic incarceration and we would recommend the retention of the existing razor wire to preserve this atmosphere. The storylines and content delivered in A Hall will be determined by the development of education programs by the CPSC curators and educational outreach officers.

Possible Treatments

For the ground floor classrooms, we would expect there to be sufficient cloakroom space to deal with the coats and bags of 30 children plus sufficient toilets to prevent excessive queuing. We would expect there to be movable partitions to divide the space into 2 or 3 with the potential need for a furniture/AV equipment store.

The first floor we would see as a civil service standard open plan office fit-out sufficient for the required number of staff for the CPSC education outreach department.

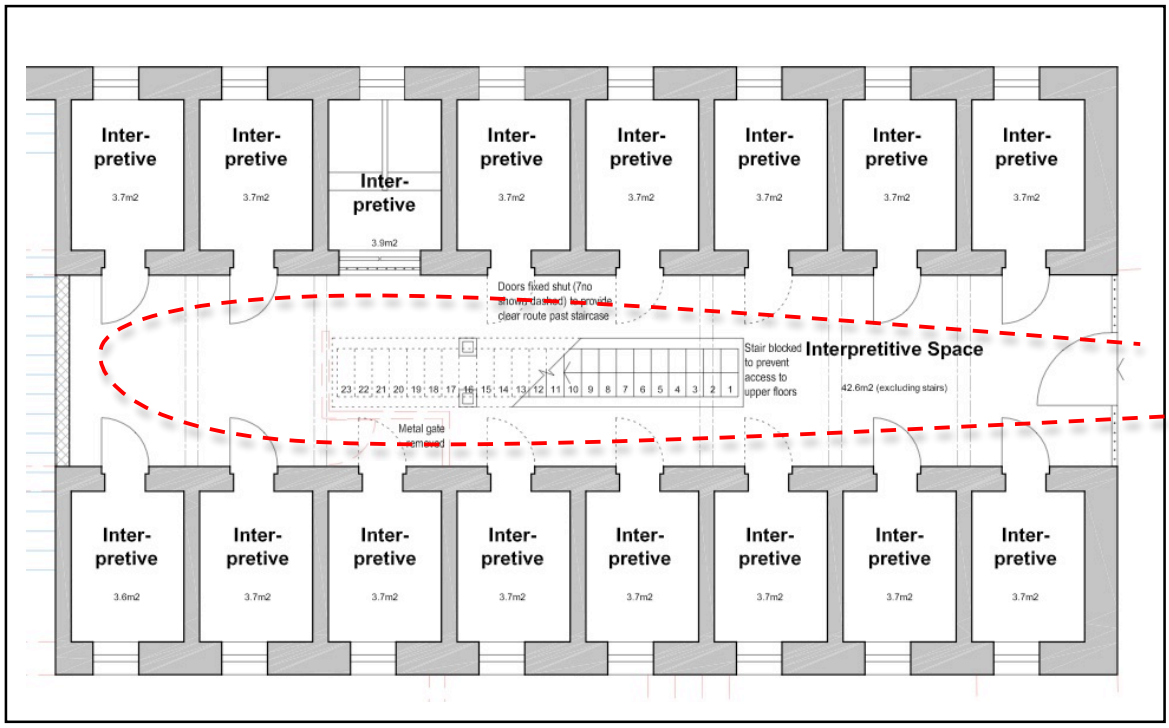
No.	Name	Location	Proposed use	M^2
12	B Hall	G/F Cells	Minimal contextual interpretation with possible audiovisual storytelling in some cells	101.2

Location and adjacencies

Located at the heart of the site near to the education facilities in Building No. 11 A Hall, this provides an opportunity for interpretation of an existing prison cell block at ground floor level.

Significance and storylines

Built in 1910, this is the earliest example of a small-scale prison cell block of its style on the site and provided the blueprint for E Hall built 5 years later. As such, it is an excellent location for the interpretation of prison life and conditions, and associated themes.

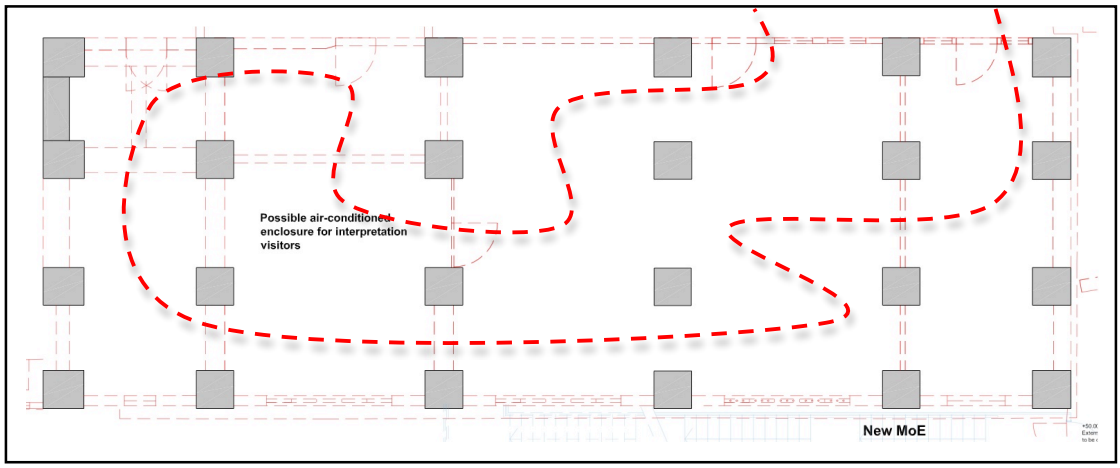


Possible Treatments

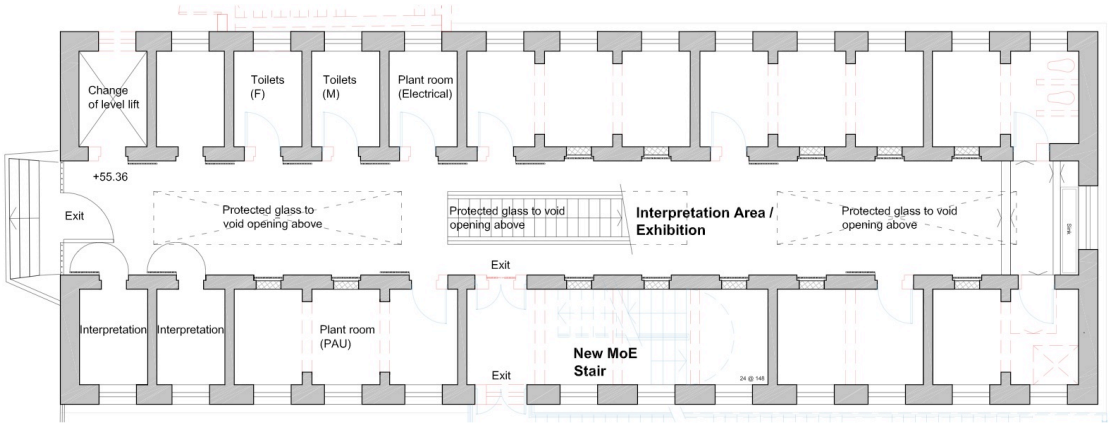
We do not see there being much in the way of fixed interpretation in the majority of these cell spaces but rather that they are left pristine in order to give a sense of an authentic atmosphere. There is the opportunity through the use of a mix of audiovisual and theatrical techniques for visitors to trigger an encounter with a virtual “prisoner” in a number of cells – perhaps representing the variety of crimes, punishments and conditions across the historical

periods. We would also recommend there be an opportunity for school groups to meet an educator dressed as a 19th century jailer here to bring the space alive.

15	E Hall	Basement	Recommended as a Thematic Exhibition space	158



15	E Hall	G/F Cells	Minimal contextual interpretation. This could be an area of interface between the arts and interpretive programme.	8



Location and adjacencies

Located at the south-east corner of the site on the upper Exercise Yard, E Hall is relatively easy to access from Arbuthnot Rd but difficult to get visitors (who have entered at the lower Parade Ground entrance) to visit. In terms of location, therefore, it offers both a challenge and an opportunity.

Significance and storylines

Constructed similarly to the earlier B Hall, it formed part of a larger group of central corridor cells blocks on the site. An interesting social aspect to the building is that it was constructed using prison labour and was the location of basement workshops which show how visitors lived in the 20th century. It would also have provided a public face to the prison, visible both from Arbuthnot Rd and Chancery Lane. It is probably the most complete building with regard to its original features, including a king post truss roof with Chinese tiles. It provides a good example of early 20th century prison architecture.

Possible Treatments

As well as a gathering place for groups, we believe that the basement of E Hall provides a suitable place for a Thematic Exhibition Gallery on aspects of prison life. It would act as an attractor to draw visitors (who have entered from Hollywood Rd) through the site, as well as a relatively easy exhibition venue to access from Arbuthnot Rd. It is an attractive space, with its higher ceilings and arched interior features, that would require relatively little adaptation to make it suitable for mainly graphics-based exhibitions. We would recommend the sourcing of an exhibition system that would be stand-alone (negating the need for permanent fixings to the interior fabric) and re-usable to minimize the cost of new exhibitions.

This would fulfill the important need on the site for interpretive content which can be refreshed to provide a reason for local visitors and school groups to visit the site repeatedly. We understand that staging six-monthly or even annual thematic exhibitions has an ongoing budgetary impact on the running costs of the CPSC, but believe that it would be a valuable and meaningful contribution to the local community's engagement and continuing understanding of the important themes and issues the CPSC site represents for the people of Hong Kong.

APPENDIX

CPSC Research Notes
October 2009

PART 1 – LOCATION-BASED INFORMATION

1. The Police Station, Dormitories and associated Support Spaces

Nickname/secret codes

a. 大館 **(the big house)**: interestingly, police stations in the region were numbered (mainly for the radio use), except the CPSC (Hong Kong Police Force (c), 2004).

b. **Translation issues**: according to an article, there were a lot of discrepancies in translation about the police force in the early days as translators changed quite frequently. For example, Police Force was sometimes translated as 總緝捕署 or差役 or香港差頭 (Hong Kong Police Force (b), 2004).

c. **Sergeant Major/Staff Sergeant (新郎哥 Bridegroom)**: the uniform of Sergeant in the 50s-60s had a red strap, which was similar to the suit of a Chinese bridegroom (Hong Kong Police Force (d), 2006).

d. **Chinese police officers in early 20th Century (大頭綠衣Big Head Green Coat)**: it described the uniform (ATV).

Unique culture of CPSC

In an interview with Mr. F.S. Cheung, he mentioned CPSC had a unique culture. Police officers in CPS are generally proud, as only the elite were selected. Since high-rank officers and important persona often visited the CPSC, the self-image was particularly good. Also, as CPS was once the headquarters, police officers usually felt that they had to be better than other district stations, and hence worked particularly hard.

Management was also stricter and police were more disciplined, as in the CPSC there were a lot of high-rank officers. He also mentioned that in CPSC, seniors were often very attentive to their juniors, and hence had a good team spirit (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

Ex-commissioner Li mentioned in another interview that when he was working in CPS, he often looked out from the window to see which high-rank officers were on the parade ground (發展局文物保育專員辦事處). It seemed the high-rank officers in CPS had played a significant role in the unique culture of CPSC.

Community

CPS: In 1841, Captain Caine (Chief Magistrate) recruited the first batch of 32 policemen and set up his first office in a matshed at the location of the present Victoria Gaol (Kevin Sinclair and Nelson Ng Kwok-cheung, 1997). It was said at that time, this area was settled by the European community. The Chinese community centered in Sheung Wan and the Western District.

Hollywood Road: There are a lot of antiques stores, Indian and Pakistani trading businesses. A book (何耀生, 2005) explained that in the past Chinese tended not to live close to police station and prison, as there was a belief that these were places of misfortune (people hated that so much that there was a famous saying of "not getting into the court while alive, not getting into the hell at the time of death"). As a result, the rent in the region was cheap, and hence attracted a lot of Indian and Jews who did not share the belief. Indians, other than working for the Police Force, were also in the trading business. Many Jews in early HK were in the Antique business and set up stores on Hollywood Road for the expatriates living in the Mid-Levels. Therefore, it can be said that the CPSC in a way drove the Chinese away and shaped the community on Hollywood Road (何耀生, 2005).

Important incidents in Central/CPS

26 April 1843: Burglars gained entry to Government House and made off with considerable loot. Two days later, robbers broke into the treasure houses of the leading mercantile Houses, Jardine, Dent and Gillespie. New laws were passed to protect property, including ordering Chinese to carry lighted lanterns after dusk, forbidding ships to leave harbor after 9pm and banning Chinese on the streets after 10pm without pass from the police[4] (Crisswell, 1982).

1863: The Police Training School was opened in CPS (何耀生, 2005).

1893: Plague. See Francis Henry May.

20-22 May 1967: demonstrations in Central and particularly outside the Government House (許雲程, 2008). A copy of an oral history record of a reporter who was arrested, detained in Victoria Gaol and tried in the Central Magistrates may be found in the HKU library. A special written request is needed to enter the library.

[4] According to Crisswell 1982, the laws were that all Chinese had to carry a lantern after 8pm, and no one was permitted to be on the street after 10pm without a pass. The laws remained until 1897. P.14

Work of the Police Force in the late 19th Century

a. **Regular duties during heavy rain**
Cordon off collapsed tenements while the Fire Brigade searched for survivors or bodies (Kevin Sinclair and Nelson Ng Kwok-cheung, 1997).

b. **Control of epidemic diseases**
This exposed the police to health risks. There is a stone memorial in the Hong Kong Cemetery for the officers who died during the 1893 cholera epidemic (Kevin Sinclair and Nelson Ng Kwok-cheung, 1997).

c. **Police and informants**
In the late 19th Century, as there were few Chinese in the police force, instead of using officers, the police force paid informants to go into vice dens as paying customers. These informants only received payment if the convicted paid up their fines rather than going to the prison. (Roper, 2005)

d. **Few prosecutions for triad gang activity**
It was probably a result of intimidation of witnesses and triad infiltration of the police force. Instead, preventive arrests for unlawful possession, being a rogue or vagabond and breaking the Night Pass law were more common (Roper, 2005).

Common Work of the Central District Head Quarters (after 1949):

a. **Traffic control:** in addition to the regular traffic, Central Head Quarters often had to make special traffic arrangements at times of special guests' visits, including the many visits of British royalty in the 1980s and '90s. It also dealt with problems arising with construction works, including that of the MTR in Central in 1976 (Royal Hong Kong Police, 1976).

b. **On the beat:** "The heavy concentration of population in the commercial area of Central during office hours also required the implementation of a special type of policing. Shift duties were staggered covering, in part, high-risk premises" (Royal Hong Kong Police, 1976).

c. **Security of Government House and the Secretariats:** particularly when petitions were being presented.

d. **Crowd control and security:** during processions/demonstrations/public meetings/ elections/guests' visits. For example, the demonstration by the Revolutionary Marxist League at the Star Ferry concourse in May 1977 (Royal Hong Kong Police, 1977).

David Madoc-Jones (Deputy District Commander, Central) "had ample opportunity to watch the changing tide of public protest. Central, with Government House, the Legislative Council Chambers, most important consulates, many leading corporate headquarters and the glittering citadels of commerce, is a focal point for many demonstrations. Places like the Stock Exchange and the Japanese and Israeli consulates are also potential targets for terrorists; policing the financial and political heart of

Hong Kong is a challenge for the 689 police based in the Territory's oldest station" (Kevin Sinclair and Nelson Ng Kwok-cheung, 1997, p. 67).

e. **Crimes:** common crimes including prostitutes, drug trafficking and street gambling (among coolies and daily-paid workers) (Royal Hong Kong Police, 1977).

f. **Rescues:** for example, for landslides after rainstorms (Royal Hong Kong Police, 1976)

Myths and superstitions

1. **Kwan Yu:** As was common practice in the Police Force, officers in CPSC worshipped Kwan Yu, a historical Chinese general who was also worshipped by the gangs and triads.

2. **Ghost stories:** more research needed

Police Force

Ethnicity

In the 1920s, police officers' numbers started with a letter (A to E) that represented their ethnicity. Category J was added after WWII:

A - British / other Europeans
B - Indians
C - Local Chinese
D - Chinese from Shandong
E - White Russians
J - Chinese hired during Japanese occupation (Hong Kong Police Force (a), 2004)

Indians

After his appointment as Captain Superintendent of Police in 1862, William Quin, who had served in the Bombay police force, decided to recruit policemen direct from India. However, he was not impressed with the work of the policemen recruited from Bombay, and began recruiting Punjab Sikhs instead. An experiment in recruitment was made in the Punjab where 50 Sikhs and Muslims were signed on in 1865. Giles Creagh of the Punjab Police was appointed Deputy-Superintendent of the Colonial Police Force in 1866. More Sikhs were recruited as well as four experienced Indian cooks to produce the spicy curries which became a feature of mess lunches through the Force. In deference to their customs and religious beliefs, the Hong Kong Police Force allowed them to retain their turbans and exempted them from wearing police caps. In 1868, of the 633 policemen, 113 were European, 328 were Indian, 192 were Chinese (□□□, 2005).

Lu Police (from Wei Hai Wei, Shandong, hired between 1924 and 1949).

Apart from taking in British, Indians or other Europeans to the Police, the Force started recruiting policemen from Weihaiwei in Shandong Province in 1922. The pioneer batch of Weihaiwei recruits subsequently became

members of the Emergency Unit. As Shandong policemen were bigger and taller than the local Chinese and were very well disciplined, the Force continued recruiting Shandong policemen right up to the 1950s. As Shandong Province is also known as "Lu", they were known as Lu policemen. (Hong Kong Police Force (a), 2004) 50 men were hired in the first batch and within 9 months, there were 183 of them on duty (□□□, 2005).

Chen, a Lu policeman hired in 1948, said in an interview that there were 60-70 Lu police in CPSC, ranked from Sergeant to PO. In the '50s, CPSC had hired cooks from Shandong for them. Most Lu Police in CPSC were in the PTU or Traffic Division. (□□□, 2005)

White Russians (Belarusians)

"The problem of piracy had always plagued the waters of Hong Kong for some time when, in 1930, the British armed forces in Hong Kong decided to stop escorting the vessels plying the waters around Hong Kong. This mission naturally fell on the shoulders of the Police Force, which formed an Anti-Piracy Guard by recruiting 25 White Russians." (Hong Kong Police Force (a), 2004)

Others

"Were there any policemen in Hong Kong who belonged to nationalities and ethnic groups other than the five mentioned above? An annual report, submitted in the early 1870s by Captain Superintendent Deane to the Colonial Government, recorded the existence of African and West Indian members in the Police Force. They were likely to be sailors who had landed in Hong Kong and who subsequently joined the Police Force. However, according to Mr. Deane's 1873 report, the West Indians were inept policemen and the Police Force stopped recruiting West Indians in 1870. According to the 1874 Blue Book, there were only three West Indian policemen left in the Hong Kong Police Force." (Hong Kong Police Force (a), 2004)

Ethnic inequalities

"Although the Force was a multi-ethnic contingent, the positions each ethnic group assumed were strictly prescribed under colonial rule. The British and other Europeans could be promoted to management grades, while the promotional ceiling for Indians was usually set at the rank of Inspector, but very few had ever reached that rank. As for the Chinese, the highest rank they could ever hope to achieve was only Sergeant." (Hong Kong Police Force (a), 2004)

<u>Community relations</u>

1. Conflicts

a. **Corruption:**

Some anecdotal examples:

1. Wong's parent had a store in Central. He mentioned police were corrupt, demanding bribes and often eating/ taking things from stores,

vendors and *tai pai dong* (street restaurants) without paying. (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005)

2. Ex-officer Wong had worked in the police force since the mid-1960s. When he was on the beat in Sheung Wan for the first time, his senior told him to pretend not to see anything and not to take any action no matter what he saw.

Since the police were also responsible for the management of vendors, they were named Gou Wong (King of Dogs). Vendor owners had to pay bribery to the police in order to operate in the location. Moreover, every month the Kou Wong had to arrest a certain number of illegal vendors for their seniors in order to prove their good performance. Police and vendors would co-operate, arranging the illegal vendors to be arrested in rotation, so they could save effort in making arrests, as well as continue to collect bribery without eliminating the vendors from the streets.

Police usually did not collect bribes directly from the vendors and shop-owners. Instead they used drug abusers, who would collect the money from the vendors and give the money to the police at a secret spot. The money would in the end be systematically distributed to different police officers. The bribery money was not given to specific police officers only, instead it belonged to the group. Therefore, even if certain officers did not want to take a bribe, they would be persuaded or even forced to do so by colleague.

However, not all officers were stone-hearted. As an example, he mentioned that when some vendors cannot afford to pay the bribe, some police officers would willingly pay their share and never asked for paybacks (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

b. **Arrest**

1. Mr. Ho, now an umbrella-maker, was a street vendor. He said police in the past were very rude and intimidating. Many were Indian and Shandong Chinese, tall and robust. Sometimes the police also came undercover to arrest him. Every arrest would cost him $70 for guarantee, which was a huge burden for a vendor. There were often people watching out for police so he could leave before the police arrived. As long as no one was at the stall, no arrest or confiscation would be conducted. However, once he was caught selling tomatoes, and all the tomatoes were confiscated (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

2. Mr. You, whose mother was a vendor, said the police often informed them a day before their action of raiding vendors. Sometimes a newly appointed police officer would like to establish their authority by taking on the street vendors. Other police would give them an advanced notice the previous day so they could be prepared. During those years, vendors would pay “protection fee” to police as well as gangs. Around 1975, police were becoming more systematic and open. Some police officers wanted to grasp the last chance to make money, so they raised the “protection

fee" from $500 to $800. His father refused to pay. Next day, there was a police van (豬籠車) circulating the area to find them. In the end, they were found and all goods were confiscated (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

c. **General mistrust in the old days**

A song was written to mock the Hong Kong Police in 1871 (Bard, 2002, p. 37). As mentioned in the song, part of the problem can be contributed to racial differences and corruption. Lyrics include "Drunken European, and the lanky Sikh, who cannot understand a word we speak; lazy Indians too, from various tribes, Chinese detectives who are fond of bribes"

2. Co-operation and Contribution to the community

a. **Banking industry**

Mr. Ng of Wing Lung Bank remembered that police officers would not offer help in general when money was transferred among small private banks (銀號). However, sometimes when police were suspicious, they searched and found him carrying more than $100,000. Police questioned the origin of the money and escorted him to the bank, for safety as well as investigation, since if the money was robbed on the way, the police officer might become a suspect.

As Wing Lung Bank had links with banks in Macau, he often had to commute to and from Macau and Hong Kong by boat. Police often conducted searches around the piers in the security room. He would often be escorted to the bank by police after the search. Banks also needed to apply for a vendor's license from the police office, so the police could assure all counters in the bank were barred so that customers and staff were separated. When the bank transferred banknotes, it would also inform the police office, which provided escort and maintained order without charges (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

b. Not only were there police, the Nam Pak Hong Association (trade association) and Secretariat of Chinese Affairs (now the HAB) also hired security guards equipped with guns on certain areas/streets. The security from NPH had uniforms (light-yellow in summer and dark-blue in winter) so they looked different from the police. They wore hats, long pants and carried long guns. As a stronger police force grew, these guards no longer carried guns, but sticks, and disappeared in the 70s (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

Life of Police Officers at CPSC

a. **Food in CPSC:** famous curry until recent years, as the police force has tenured out the canteen (思旋, 2004)

b. **Salary:** After the riots in 1967, the government decided to fight corruption. With economic development, the government was able to pay the police officers a higher salary, which jumped from $300+ to $600+ (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

c. **Dormitory:** foreign police officers would regularly inspect the flat, to check on the hygiene (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

Other Workers in CPSC

a. Barbers: nicknamed Fat Goon (Fat means hair. Goon means government officials. It is a pun as it has a double meaning as the judge in court.). As policemen are required to have certain hairstyles, barbers in the police station were skillful to do haircuts according to the regulation (□□□, 2005).

b. Laundry-men: Laundry room in CPSC was situated in a 3-storey building in CPSC (at Hollywood Road and Upper Albert Street) and was relocated to Wan Chai on 17th Dec 2004 (2 weeks before CPSC enclosure). It could process nearly a thousand sets of uniforms a day. As these people stationed in CPSC for a long time (it was said a woman worked there for 60 years), they got to know a lot of officers and witness how they got promoted (□□□, 2005).

c. "Body-checking Mid-age women": In 1949, policewomen were first hired. They carried out mainly clerical duties in office until 1951. Before then, mid-age women were hired in bigger police station for the duty to handle issues related to women, including body-checking, getting finger-prints and assisting in the investigation of women and children (□□□, 2005).

2. Victoria Gaol

Timeline [mainly from (Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum, 2003) and (Sinclair, 1999), unless mentioned otherwise]

9th August, 1841: Victoria Gaol was instituted in Hong Kong. In the first two years, 482 prisoners were admitted into Victoria Gaol, with a further 134 persons, nearly all Europeans, mainly soldiers and sailors who had been sentenced by Court-martial.
4th November, 1844: the earliest execution in Hong Kong went on records.
1856: Executions began to be carried out in the Central Magistracy compound.
1858: There is a recorded incident of several European prisoners escaping at night only to return the next day. On being confronted, they gave as their explanation for escaping that they had only gone out to celebrate Queen Victoria's Silver Jubilee (Bard, 2002).
1862: The Royal Saxon Incident
1865: The Victoria Gaol had been reconstructed. It contained 283 cells, 35 of which formed the female prison. Statistics for the next few years

showed an average daily prison population of over 500 prisoners, with European prisoners comprising well over 10% of the total.
1879: The prison system was formally separated from the police with the transfer of gaol guards from the Police to the control of the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol (known as Governor of the Gaol between 1858-1863).
28th May, 1879: The first execution inside Victoria Gaol.
5th April, 1894: The last executions witnessed by the public inside the gaol were carried out.
1**937**: Victoria Gaol was closed after the opening of Stanley Prison, but was recommissioned two years later for remand prisoners because of extreme overcrowding in Stanley Prison.
July 1946: Victoria Gaol reopened after WWII.
10th July, 1961: The first Psychiatric Observation Unit was set up at Victoria Prison. (It was closed in 1972 following the opening of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre.)
1966: A Chinese tombstone was uncovered during structural alterations in Victoria Prison.
1st December, 1977: Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre became operational and took over the reception function of Victoria Reception Centre, which was then renamed Victoria Prison.
1st February, 1982: The Prison Department was renamed Correctional Services Department to reflect its expanding programme of activities and emphasis on offenders' rehabilitation. The Commissioner of Prisons also became Commissioner of Correctional Services.

Special Use of Victoria Gaol
In the first prison, one portion was the quarters of the Chief Magistrate and downstairs was the courtroom. Later it also served as a residence for the guards (Sinclair, 1999).

Prisoners:
1845: half were debtors.

1853: there were an average of 56 prisoners a day, mostly sailors. Prisoners were divided into 8 classes and locked up separately, ranging from murderers awaiting trial to felons to debtors.

1946: it reopened in July and held 150 prisoners awaiting court appearances and sentencing.

1999: a large percentage of inmates are females, almost all of them detained or imprisoned for immigration breaches. (Sinclair, 1999)

Groups of prisoners by important historical events in HK (何耀生, 2005)**:**
1925 Canton-HK demonstration,
1931 Anti-Japanese demonstrations,
1941-1944 Anti-Japanese movement,
1966-67 riots,

late '70s Anti-corruption movement (ref. Godber and other corrupt police),
1976 refugees from Vietnam,
1988 "undocumented mothers" (illegal residing mainland mothers of HK children)

Work of prisoners (Sinclair, 1999)**:**

Before 1853: picking oakum, breaking stones, making mats or spinning ropes.

1853: 4495 man-days spent working on roads to Government House, and 3794 man-days went into work on the Lower Bazaar. Another 5093 man-days were used to improve 6.75 miles of road while 420 man-days were spent cleaning silt from the drain below the icehouse. More than 355 yards of drains were cleared. The total value of work performed outside the jail by prisoners was valued at £410.

(????) A treadwheel, a purposeless modes of punishment, was ordered (cost £188). The inmate mounted the wheel and had to keep trudging for a specified punishment time. The crank, another pointless, make-work machine, was also used as an exhausting punishment.

1877: toils included carrying shot, lead cannon balls weighing between 18lbs and 32 lbs, cranks, punishment machines, oakum pickings, stone-carrying and stone-breaking. The only work of any meaningful type was washing laundry, cooking and cleaning, and the maintenance of the jail.

Setting of the Cells

Locks: "The first locks used in Victoria Prison were solid iron affairs made in the foundries of the English Midlands. They were stout, sturdy and reliable and remained in use until recent years"…. "A heavy key was needed to turn the tumblers that retracted the solid brass bolt from the wall mounting" in order to unlock the cell door in the original Victoria Prison in 1841" (Sinclair, 1999).
Doors: new steel doors were installed to replace the original solid teak doors for better ventilation (Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum, 2003).
Buckets: one for fresh water and another for waste (Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum, 2003).
Beds: bunk beds now, but it may be different in the past as shown in the museum of the Correctional Service Department (Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum, 2003)**.**

Living Conditions at Victoria Gaol

The first building was made with bad materials and poor workmanship. Condition was grim. Dr. Dempster, the Colonial Surgeon, recoiled in horror when he inspected the jail after a prisoner had died. "It is a filthy, disgusting place," he wrote in anger. "It is a sin of iniquity. A man in a weak state of health kept in such a place 24 hours would receive irremediable

injury to his whole system." He was horrified at "the dirty stinking hole". In 1853, the Surveyor-General wrote "few carpenters or blacksmiths were ever imprisoned, so the place could not be well maintained" (Sinclair, 1999).
1890: 549 inmates were packed into 95 association cells. The prisoners had a scant 200 cubic feet of space, only a third of the space the law required lodging house keepers to provide (Sinclair, 1999).

Meals:
1851: the prison cost £628.5 shillings and five pence, with more than 80% spent on provisions (Sinclair, 1999).

1877: in the Jail Committee Report, the committee decided long-term Chinese prisoners were fed so well that the diet must be 'a positive inducement to return to jail". Diet was then used as a deterrent. Prisoners sentenced to 14 days or less went on strict bread and water rations if they were Europeans, rice and water if Chinese. For the first six months of any sentence, 10 days a month were on the basic harsh diet. The harsh diet of rice and water as a punishment was scrapped in 1981 (Sinclair, 1999).
In 1877, a prisoner was given 112 ounces of rice, 14 ounces of fish and **32** ounces of vegetables every week. It was said the composition of food given to prisoners in the 1880s was almost identical to that served in institutions a century later, except the modern version of dishes was based on modern medical and dietary advice, so energy intake and cholesterol levels were carefully monitored. Now, four types of meal were provided in the prison, including Asian, Indian, Western and vegetarian. At time of festivals, additional food is given on top of the regular menu (Sinclair, 1999).
Average cost of food per prisoner (from 1949-1970, (Sinclair, 1999, p. 58)**)**
1949: HK$385.86
1954: HK$505.84
1959: HK$369.35
1964: HK$481.06
1969: HK$706.16
1998: HK$13.47 per day (x365=HK$4916.55)
Menu for prisoners (Effective from 1st October 1997) (Sinclair, 1999, pp. 159-160)

Workers in Victoria Gaol:

Matron of Victoria Gaol: according to regulation, she was stationed in the prison at all times to take care of the female prisoners. Her duties included management, educating the female prisoners, taking care of the sick prisoners (male and female) and granting and supervising visits to female prisoners. She may be one of the earliest females working in CPSC (□□□, 2005).

Prison Guards

According to the regulations formalized (by William Caine) for running "Her Majesty's Gaol on the Island of Hong Kong",

> *the European policeman on jail duty was forbidden ever to leave his post, unless ordered by the magistrate. He was ordered to keep the key of the prison yard in his possession; that door was never opened unless he was present. A sub-inspector and four "privates" of the Native Police were to be constantly attached to the jail, with a sentry stationed day and night on the veranda. The regulations were detailed. They ordered that every prisoner be searched when locked up, and that all food and clothes sent to him be searched for contraband. Visitors were permitted only on consent of the magistrate. Well-behaved inmates could buy tobacco, fruit and "other harmless luxuries". No unnecessary conversations were allowed between guards and prisoners….The Senior Non-Commissioned Officer was ordered to visit cells morning and evening, checking hygiene and personal cleanliness and the safety of all inmates.* (Sinclair, 1999, p. 6)

There was no official executioners in the early days. In **1852**, six Portuguese were to die for murder and piracy. A black American serving time in Victoria Prison was offered the job in return for remission of his jail term (Sinclair, 1999, p. 9).

By **1853**, staffing costs were £1206. The sheriff got £600 annually and the jailer received £125. The total staff at VG was 21 (with 6 Indian constables and 8 Indian guards). A European turnkey was paid £58, Indian constables got £19 a year, a 'European headman' got £36, the sole Chinese guard received £15 and the only woman staff member, a 'female turnkey' got £12. Most staff were Europeans and Indians, with only one Chinese guard (who was indeed a clerk whose duties did not place him in charge of prisoners) (Sinclair, 1999, pp. 9, 53).

The chaplain was to be allowed into jail at all times. The jailer was required to attend every religious service and if he could not go, had to record in his official journal what had kept him away. Part of the jailer's duties was to force staff and, where possible, the prisoners to attend the services. The chaplain had to read prayers with the prisoners, preach to them, and visit them in their cells when he thought fit, especially when they were sick. He was to tender his assistance to all prisoners under sentence of death (Sinclair, 1999).

Myths and Legends

Underground tunnels: As mentioned in the architectural conservation report prepared by PMT, as well as confirmed by an ex-correctional officer, there may have been underground tunnels that connected the court with the prisons, although it is still not found. The informant said it may have been blocked/closed after renovations and restructuring.

Old Bailey Street (□□□Long-Lived Slope): Long-lived slope is a rather common nickname for any long and steep slope in HK; yet on Old Bailey Street there is another story to justify its usage. The slope of Old Bailey Street leads to an entrance of Victoria Gaol, close to where people who had committed minor crimes were imprisoned. People on the death penalty and/or long-term imprisonment were imprisoned on the other side

and hence their visitors used the entrance of the Upper Albert Street instead. Therefore, prisoners using the Old Bailey Street's entrance could usually finish the sentence and be released. Unlike prisoners on the other side, they lived a longer life (□□□, 2005).

3. **Central Magistracy (1915-79)**

"The higher courts spend days dissecting one incident; but before a busy magistrate, life's rich pageant unrolls continuously" (Coghlan, 2005).

Cases of cultural conflicts:

1. Chinese Rituals (Bickley V. , 2005)
    a. Burning joss paper at Ching Ming Festival
    b. Firing crackers (one fined a dollar or four days in prison)
    In 1882, special permission to let off fire crackers was given within stated specific period of time to accommodate the Chinese's need.

2. Beliefs (Bickley V. , 2005)
    a. Suicide vs. possession: a woman claimed being possessed by a devil to explain her attempted suicide
    b. Sacrilege: someone threw a Koran to his wife, kicked and threatened to kill her
    c. Punti (local Chinese) vs. other Chinese (damaging another's' garden)
    d. Sales of boys/girls for adoption (1875: the Protection of Chinese Women and Female Children Ordinance)

Practice of Law in the Central Magistracy in the 19th Century

1. Cases covered then and today are of similar range: minor crimes of dishonesty — theft, handling stolen goods, and similar; minor assaults; a few dangerous drug cases (more frequent now); administrative offences — market offences, non-standard weights and the like (Coghlan, 2005).

2. Type of punishment: imprisonment was more common then, but often for a shorter period of time. Now punishment has a large variety, including probation, community service orders and training centre orders (Tallentire, 2005).

3. There was no juvenile court then. Defendants, irrespective of age, appeared before the Police Magistrate (Tallentire, 2005).

4. Cases against foreigners: mainly offences involving drinking (usually seamen or local garrisons) (Roper, 2005).

5. Little Chinese is used in court: the magistrate had to take down translation in long-hand himself (Bickley V. , 2005).

Offences in the past

Some examples:

1. Servants leaving a job without notice or disobeying instructions (Coghlan, 2005)

2. Giving false report to the departure/arrival of a ship (Coghlan, 2005)

3. Light and Pass Rules (1842-1897): “the only racist legislation enforced”. No Chinese should be out after a certain time at night without a light or a pass, or both. The law was used by police, as requests to see an identity card are in Hong Kong today, to check up on people about whom the police have some suspicion because they were out late. People (probably homeless) were also sentenced to prison under this law as a humane way of providing shelter, food and work (Bickley G. , The Hong Kong "Light and Pass" Rules, 2005)

PART 2 – THEMED-BASED INFORMATION

1. Important Persons

a. **Ho Chi Ming** (imprisoned in Victoria Gaol, named 宋文初 when imprisoned): founder of Communist Party of Vietnam.
Record on his imprisonment can be found in the Ho Chi Ming Museum in Vietnam. He founded the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hong Kong in 1930, imprisoned from June 1931 to Spring 1933, as requested by the French government. He was later released and went to USSR (rumor has it that he had TB and needed medical treatment), then he moved to China to help the Chinese Communist Party before going back to Vietnam to start the revolution in 1945 (丁新豹, 2008).

b. **Jose Rizel** (visitor to Victoria Gaol): a national hero of the Philippines.
He visited Hong Kong on his travels to escape from political threats. He had written about his visit to the Victoria Gaol[5] with a physician in 1892, describing not only the environment of the prison, but also the different treatments between the European and Chinese prisoners, the punishment for prisoners who violated rules, the health issues of the prisoners, etc (Rizal, 1992).

c. **Dai Wangshu** 戴望舒 (Prisoner of Victoria Gaol): a Chinese writer and poet, arrested by the Japanese military and was imprisoned in Victoria Gaol for seven weeks
He was badly tortured in the prison and released due to health issues. One of his most famous poetry was about his imprisonment. He was an important figure in the anti-Japanese movement in Hong Kong, and his experience during the wartime had changed his writing style and made him a famous and respected writer in China (丁新豹, 2008).

d. **William Caine** (First Chief Magistrate, Chief of Police and Victoria Gaol)
Before appointment, he was the captain of the 26th Cameronian Regiment of Foot. He was asked to establish an efficient police force with a budget of £1,400 (£600 as his salary and £800 for the 32-man force). However, the recruitment was extremely difficult. The discharged British and Indian soldiers were unable to speak Chinese and the Chinese recruits took with instant enthusiasm to corrupt and were described as "the scum of the community". His powers of punishment were also limited. He could not fine Chinese more than $400; the longest term of imprisonment he could impose was 3 months; the maximum punishment of flogging was 100 lashes. Such mild retribution was laughable to Chinese criminals accustomed to the stringent corrective discipline in Guangdong. The crime rate rose fast. A sentence in the new jail was viewed as a holiday during which food and lodging were supplied by a beneficent host. (Sinclair, 1999)

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5 *Miscellaneous Writings of Dr. Jose Rizal*. Manila : National Historical Institute, 1992. Pp.145-148

e. **Francis Henry May**: (Captain-Superintendent who later became the Governor)
Father of modern policing in Hong Kong, also the only Captain-Superintendent who later became the Governor. Appointed in 1893, one of his first challenges was the plague that killed thousands. During the epidemic most of the unpleasant work of burying the dead and evacuating the living was undertaken by the military and the police (Kevin Sinclair and Nelson Ng Kwok-cheung, 1997).

f. **Frederick Stewart** (Police Magistrate): founder and Head of the Hong Kong Government Central School
Police Magistrate from 19 May 1881 to April/May 1883 (particularly from 26 July 1881 to 29 March 1882); the period coincided with the period of controversial gentleness with the governorship of Sir John Pope Hennessy, who abolished branding and flogging (Bickley G. , Magistrate Frederick Stewart, 2005).

g. **Ng Choy** (Defence barrister in the Magistrate's Court): the first Chinese member of the Legislative Council (Roper, 2005)

h. **Peter Godber** (tried in the magistrate court) corrupt senior policeman whose case led to the founding of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC).

i. **Father Franco Mella** (Protestor outside Victoria Gaol): local activist
He protested outside the prison to support the imprisoned mothers who entered Hong Kong illegally to be with their Hong Kong husband and children in the 1980s (何耀生, 2005).

j. **Donald Tsang** (Resident of the dormitory): Chief Executive
His father was a police officer. He lived in the dormitory on Bailey Street before moving to another dormitory on Hollywood Road. He also played in the CPSC when he was a child (行政長官曾蔭權在香港外國記者會午餐會的致辭摘要, 2009).

k. **Chen Ying Leung** (Resident of the dormitory) convener of the Executive Council, HKSAR
His father was a police officer. He lived in the dormitory on Bailey Street before moving to another dormitory on Hollywood Road (梁炳華 (ed.), 2005).

l. **Ming Kwai Li** (CID in Central Police Station in the mid-70s) Chief of Police
When he was working in the CPSC, he often stayed over night and slept on the floor. He mentioned that it was necessary for the CPSC to have a full house of services to provide for its need, as to guarantee the operation even at times of riots or typhoons. He also had his haircut by the barbers in CPSC (發展局文物保育專員辦事處).

2. Crime and Punishment

Handling conflicts before the CPSC

Man Mo Temple: some written evidence suggests that during the early days of colonization, magistrates sometimes handled local conflicts not in the court, but in the Man Mo Temple, where the involved parties would swear on their honesty according the traditional Chinese rituals (何耀生, 2005).

Punishment in Victoria Gaol

a. **Branding and deportation:** one of the most effective measures taken against crime, possibly to relieve congestion in the gaol, was that of publicly branding and deporting prisoners with their consent, and on condition that they were to be flogged and sent back to the gaol to serve their original sentences if they returned. European prisoners were deported to Van Diemen's Island (now Tasmania) and Norfolk Islands, whilst Chinese prisoners were deported to China and Penang. There was one occasion when the ship taking Chinese deportees to Penang was seized by the prisoners on the high seas, killing all the crew. Nothing was heard of these deportees again, although it was thought that many of them had landed in Singapore because the ship was later found in that vicinity (Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum, 2003).

b. **Execution:** the daily journal filled in by jailers at Victoria Prison and then by Superintendents at Stanley Prison sometimes had brief and concise notations – "prisoner executed according to law". For several days before the execution, an irregular heavy thumping sound had come from behind the closed door at the end of the corridor. The man about to die knew this was the executioner dropping well-filled sandbags of approximately the condemned man's weight through the trapdoor. This was to test the equipment and stretch the rope ... "Into the cell would come the hangman, to shackle the condemned prisoner with leather thongs. He would be helped the final steps into the execution chamber, where the knotted noose was placed around his neck, the heavy, rock-hard knot behind his ear. The canvas hood was then slipped over his head, the chaplain murmured a few, hopefully consoling, words. The hangman pulled the lever, the trapdoor clanged open and the criminal dropped 8 to 10 feet to eternity. The knot behind his ear was pulled sharply by the prisoner's weight at the end of the drop, breaking the neck and causing instant death" (Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum, 2003).

Meaning of Punishment and Imprisonment

(Time unknown, between 1867-1870) It was argued that British prisons' condition in Hong Kong was so humane compared to those in China that they were hardly a punishment. Inmates in Victoria Jail were better fed

clothed and lodged, and worked less than honest labourers. Governor R.G. MacDonnell ordered that Chinese prisoners be branded on the cheek or ear (Sinclair, 1999).

1877: Snowden's Jail Committee Report concluded jail was meant to deter people from crime. Every other consideration, including reform and rehabilitation, came very much in the second place. [6] The report also stressed Chinese were "different". Due to language and cultural differences, it was deemed impossible to educate or improve them. The alternative was to make life for Chinese prisoners as harsh and unbearable as possible, within reason and humanity, by strict discipline, less food and hard toil (Sinclair, 1999).

1885: a British Major General, Alex Gordon, took over the job. He reformed the prisons by rewriting the Prison Ordinance, Rules and Regulations, which ended public executions and public flogging, replacing the dreaded cat by the cane (flogging) and abolished branding, banishment and all regulations aimed specifically against Chinese. The new rules banned unnecessary conversations between prisoners and intensified work schedule to rigidly detailed chores of 6-10 hours daily, six days a week (Sinclair, 1999).

1887: it was a strict regime. A commission advised to cut off all prisoners' queues to cause shame, make life tougher in jail, whip more offenders, further cut their diets and cut the one-and-a-half day's holiday a week. All prisoners serving a year or more should wear 3 pounds of iron chains, connected to ankle rings and hanging from a hook on their belt (Sinclair, 1999).

In 1890s: Hong Kong government decided to expand and improve the conditions of the prison, but faced much opposition from the public, including many powerful Chinese. Only until 1914 a large scale expansion was possible. The second prison with better facilities was built much later in 1924 in Lai Chi Kok (□□□, 2005). Victoria Gaol was to remain the main jail up until Stanley Prison opened in 1937 (Sinclair, 1999).

Hall F: It was an important building which showed the changing meaning of imprisonment. It was built in 1913 as a printing factory, allowing the prisoners to learn a skill and work in the prison. In 1931, Hall F was reconstructed into a 2-storey building, with a new textile factory. After WWII, the prisons were badly damaged. Victoria Gaol reopened in July, 1946. Hall F reopened as the government printing factory (which later becomes the Printing Division, Government Logistics Department). In 1956, Hall F converted the lower floors as offices and the prison's reception centre. A yard was also built for the prisoners, showing the increasing care and respect to them (□□□, 2005).

3. Migrant Tales

It was not difficult to find stories on illegal Chinese immigrants, particularly the **"No card mothers"**, mainland Chinese women who came to Hong

[6] Elizabeth Fry, in UK in 1847, suggested to reform prison since "punishment is not for revenge, but to lessen crime and reform the criminal". But the idea was not adopted in HK until much later (Sinclair, 1999).

Kong illegally to be with their Hong Kong husbands and children in the mid-1980s. On 7th January, 1988, the government announced that all these women were to be deported and they had to turn themselves in to the Central Police Station or Victoria Gaol in four days. Their husbands and children gathered outside CPSC to protest. The government later gave them two more weeks in Hong Kong to arrange family issues, but afterwards they had to return to CPSC and waited for deportation. In 2001, requests were made to allow mainland-born Hong Kong children to migrate to Hong Kong. They again protested outside the Victoria Gaol (何耀生, 2005).

Many TV and radio programs in the mid-1980s interviewed mothers and children who illegally came to Hong Kong after the Joint Declaration was signed in 1984, which ruled that Chinese children of Hong Kong residents have the right of abode. Even more stories were recorded in 2000, when another discussion of right of abode arose in Hong Kong. Two RTHK programs that are worth looking into include HK Connection broadcasted on 2000-01-23 (The Gate is Closed) and 1986-06-01 (on illegal children immigrants).

Stories on Vietnamese immigrants, on the other hand, are different. Over 200,000 Vietnamese came to Hong Kong since 1975, among them 140,000 moved elsewhere, 70,000 returned to Vietnam, and only a few stayed in Hong Kong (香港立法會, 1998). Those who stayed in Victoria Prison are mainly those without asylum status, hence they were sent to the prison only for deportation back to Vietnam. Vietnamese may also ask to be held in the Special Unit in Victoria Prison for protective custody because of blood feuds with countrymen in the prison population (Sinclair, 1999).

Around **2000**, every day more than a hundred illegal immigrants were sent to the Victoria Gaol. Most of them came from mainland China or other regions in Asia for illegal work, prostitution or criminal activities. Many of them were **Prostitute Visitors (PVs)**. A young police officer recalled, “Every day a lot of PVs were deported. The corridor outside the canteen on the 2nd Floor of Barrack Block was the best place to look at them. Officers of the Immigration Department would escort them to the car park from the west entrance on Old Bailey Street. They came out one by one, like election of Miss Universe. At the time, once we knew the time of deportation, we would gather at the 2/F corridor for the best location to watch PVs. Some colleagues would wait while eating or smoking. Once the PVs were out, everyone looked at the west entrance. Colleagues at the back would stand on chairs to get a better view” (何耀生, 2005).

More recent immigrant stories may be among the asylum seekers in Hong Kong. Some Africans and South Asians claimed asylum status after their visa expired, and hence were sent to the Victoria prison. Since it took a long time (sometimes over 10 years) for the UNHCR to process their applications of asylum seeking, some of them are still in Hong Kong waiting for the result. However, once the verdict is given, these people will

go to the countries they desire or be deported back to their home countries.

昌品恩典會: a relatively new Christian group formed in 2002 to serve the prisoners, including those in Victoria Gaol. It was formed in the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in HK (the main cathedral on Caine Road), so Victoria Gaol was reasonably a target site. In some of the very limited records, it was mentioned that they prayed and sang in Mandarin and the prisoners were female. So it was probably during the time when the Gaol was used for imprisoning illegal immigrants. It could be a group that we can use to get stories of prisoners, particularly illegal immigrants who have already been deported (昌品恩典會).

4. Others

Hong Kong Fire Brigade (HKFB): The Fire Brigade was found in 1868 and the position of Superintendent was appointed to the head of Police and Victoria Gaol, Mr. Charles May (The Hongkong Government Gazette, 1868). It is a legitimate guess that the HKFB also used CPSC as its headquarter, not only because of the appointment of Mr. May, but also the hose cart and other related artifacts found in the site.

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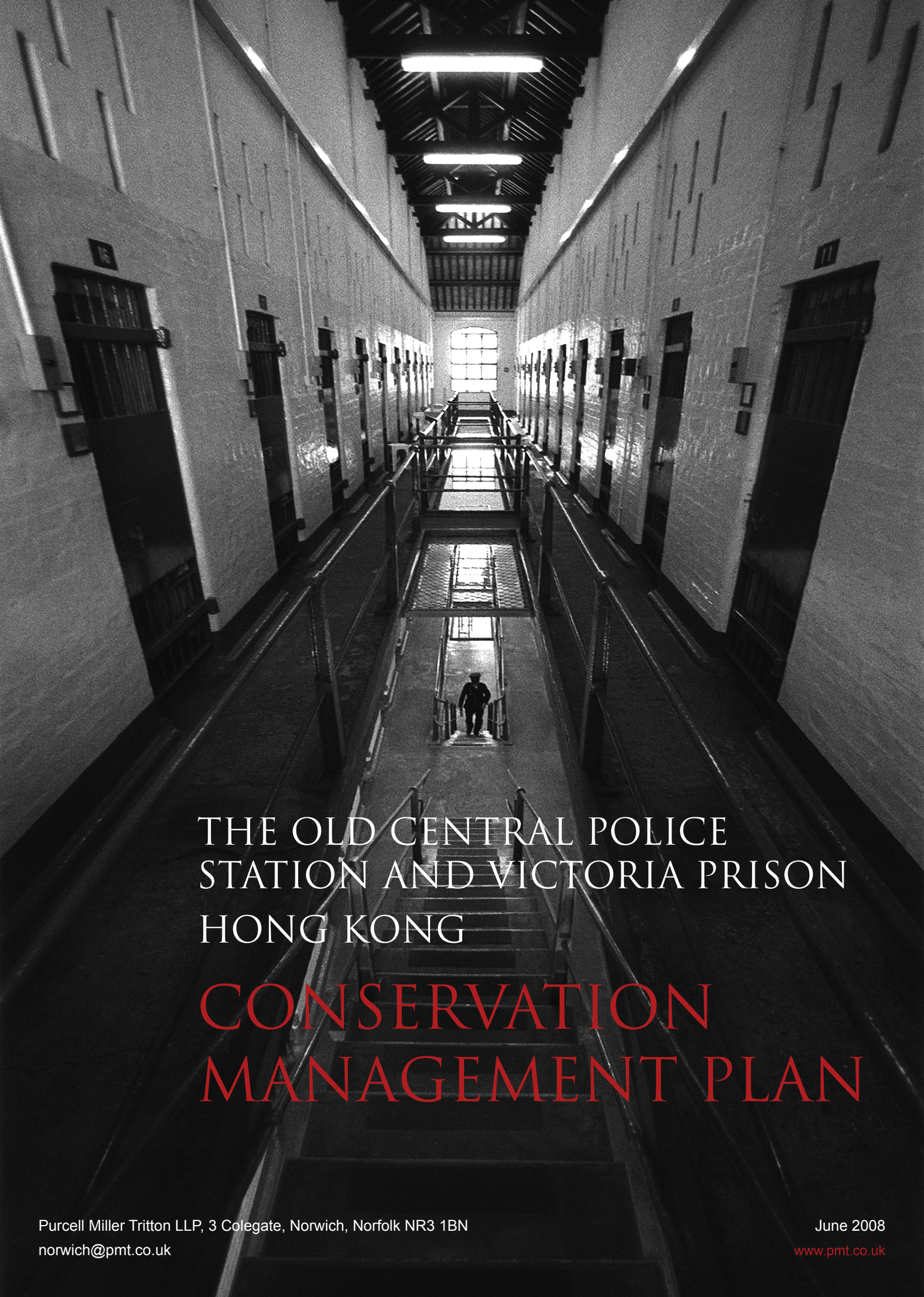
Annex A6

Conservation Management Plan



THE OLD CENTRAL POLICE STATION AND VICTORIA PRISON HONG KONG

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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The Old Central Police Station and Victoria Prison, Hong Kong

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 REASONS FOR THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Central Police Station complex (including Victoria Gaol and the Old Central Magistracy) is an important historic site with high heritage value in Hong Kong. The site has developed substantially over time from a single building to the 20 or so structures that exist today, first existing as the Magistrate's home and offices, then as a Magistracy and Prison and soon after developing into the much larger Victoria Gaol and adjacent Central Police Station. From its inception, the site has been a representation of law and order in Hong Kong and in 1995 its significance was recognised when the site became a Declared Monument. In 2003 the government suggested the redevelopment of the site and three years later in March 2006 the site was officially decommissioned and vacated by the Police and the Prison Service. Since then The Hong Kong Jockey Club (HKJC) has taken direct interest in its future and have been involved with developing proposals for possible future uses. In order to gain a better understanding of the site, including its significance and possible issues involved with future development, the HKJC has commissioned Purcell Miller Tritton LLP to produce this Conservation Management Plan (CMP).

1.2 AUTHORSHIP AND OWNERSHIP

This CMP has been produced by Michael Morrison, Heather Lindsay and Iain Walker of Purcell Miller Tritton LLP, a firm of specialist conservation architects based in England. This document is owned by and intended for use by The Hong Kong Jockey Club.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The report covers the area known as the Central Police Station and Victoria Prison, including all buildings and features within the site. The assessment of history and context will also address issues relating to the colonial prison system and police departments, as well as giving a brief description of the areas around the site (specifically Lan Kwai Fong and Soho) to gain an understanding of the context. As there is a large amount of background research and study which has already been carried out by various individuals and groups, it will be the intention of this document to summarise and reference any existing information rather than unnecessarily duplicating it. Background information has been obtained from various sources, including records offices and archives collections.

The following sources have been accessed, and will be referred to throughout the report as follows:

Hong Kong Public Records Office	PRO
National Archives at Kew, UK	NA
Hong Kong University Library	HKUL
HKUL Digital Initiatives	DI

Documents produced by the Oval Partnership and the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) have been used as a reference and may provide further research material where necessary.

In addition to the research carried out for this report, there is a great deal of information relating to the wider history of colonial Hong Kong, including its management, ties with Britain, government officials and legislation, and so on. Upon considering the requirements of this report, it has been deemed unnecessary to carry out vast amounts of background research. Should further expansion on the topic be necessary, a full Bibliography including primary and secondary resources has been included.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

A CMP is a brief appraisal of the history and development of a building or site, with an emphasis on assessing and understanding the significance of that place. The assessment of the site is based on site visits with photographic survey, basic documentary research, and a brief analysis of the surrounding area's character and history. This assessment of significance is then used to identify any vulnerabilities within the site, as well as discussing any possible future opportunities. Lastly, this information is used to create a set of policies intended to inform the future use, maintenance and possible redevelopment of the site. The sections included within the report are:

Introduction
A summary of basic information including the author of the plan, scope of study, methodology, etc.

Understanding the Site
A full description of the site, including location, use and management and gaps in knowledge. Also included is a descriptive summary of the history and development of the site, including key historic dates and events. The historic outline is presented chronologically, and is divided into major historic phases.

Assessment of Significance
Sets out the significance of the site based on characteristics such as architecture, archaeology, history, and social or associative context. There is an assessment of the significance of the whole site, as well as for individual buildings and features.

Vulnerabilities
Describes various attributes of the site as well as addressing conflicts existing within the site with regards to management and use, condition and other key areas. Also discusses threats to significance.

Opportunities
Provides insight into the opportunities available on the site, especially with regards to possible future development.

Conservation Policies
A set of policies relating to the future use and maintenance of the site, intended to protect the heritage and significance of the estate.

Conclusion
A closing statement which assesses the information included within the report.

Bibliography

Appendices

1.5 GAZETTEER

Each building on the site was inspected to establish how much original fabric has survived in the building and what alterations have taken place since its original construction. These surveys are not an attempt to assess the physical condition of the building, nor to assess the likely scope and cost of work needed to put the building into good repair. The information gained at these inspections is to inform the assessment of significance of the buildings and to consider the potential for future alterations to accommodate new uses.

A considerable amount of material has been collected on each building and rather than expand the Conservation Management Plan into a much longer document this information is recorded in a separate Gazetteer. This document should be read in conjunction with the Conservation Management Plan.

2

UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

Site Location Plan

Central Police Station

1	Headquarter Block
2	Armoury and Store
3	Barrack Block
4	Dormitory Block A & B
5	Garage
6	Dormitory Block C
7	Dormitory Block D
8	Ablutions Block

Central Magistracy

9	Central Magistracy

Victoria Prison

10	Superintendents House
11	A Hall
12	B Hall
13	C Hall
14	D Hall
15	E Hall
16	Workshops/Laundry
17	F Hall
18	General Office
19	Bauhinia House

2 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Central Police Station Compound is located in the Central (Wan Chai) district on Hong Kong Island. The site is approximately 1.36 hectares (3.37 acres), and contains 20 definable structures and two open spaces. The site is bordered on three sides by vehicular roads: Old Bailey Street to the west, Hollywood Road to the North, and Arbuthnot Road to the east. At the corner of Arbuthnot and Hollywood Road is a small traffic return, as well as Wyndham Street branching off to the southeast. To the south of the site is Chancery Lane, which provides limited access for vehicles but is mainly a pedestrian path due to the set of stairs at the southeast corner of the site.

To the west of the site is the SoHo district, an area known for its restaurants and shopping. To the east of the site is the Lan Kwai Fong district, an area which over the past 15 years has developed into *'the most popular loose-tie, hair-down dining and entertainment area on Hong Kong Island'*.[1] Both of these places are popular with tourists and locals, and bring a large amount of people down to the area around the site. This flow of people is also encouraged by the mid-levels escalator, which runs through the eastern edge of SoHo and past the site.

2.2 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

The main statutory designation in Hong Kong is the Declared Monument. This provides legal protection under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance; a law passed in 1976 to ensure the preservation of Hong Kong's Heritage. Within this ordinance, the Antiquities Authority may consult the Antiquities Advisory Board and, with the approval of the Chief Executive provide legal protection by making it a Declared Monument.

Within the site are three Declared Monuments, which were designated under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordnance in 1995. They are:

- Central Police Station
- Former Central Magistracy
- Victoria Prison Compound

While the Former Central Magistracy is one building, the other two monuments are actually made up of several buildings, including both historic and non-historic structures.

The AMO states that the site currently features numerous non-historic structures which impede pedestrian access and restrict views of important historic façades. The demolition of such buildings and structures is '*encouraged in order to create more open spaces for visual appreciation and circulation improvement.*' [2] Included in the list of non-historic buildings is F Hall (building number 17).

For the important historic buildings on site, the AMO has set out Conservation Guidelines whose intention is to provide guidance for the '*proper conservation of the historic character and integrity of the Historic Site, in order that its future heritage value will not be undermined by inappropriate or non-reversible alterations or additions*'. According to the guidelines, various buildings within the declared monuments are given levels of significance and assigned as Type A or B. The following information is taken directly from the AMO brochure for the site:

> *'Type "A": Historic Buildings of high heritage value, which must be conserved externally and internally, so as to maintain the historic integrity of the building. These include the Headquarters Block, the Barrack Block, D Hall (West Wing) of Victoria Prison and the Former Central Magistracy.*
>
> *Type "B": Historic Buildings, of which the exterior must be conserved. But to allow flexibility for adaptive reuse, they may be altered internally subject to permission obtained, provided that the historic architectural features such as doors, windows, staircases, etc. are retained.*
>
> *No alterations which will adversely affect the structural stability of any of the historic buildings are permitted.'*

[1] http://www.discoverhongkong.com/eng/gourmet/fdistrict/gp_food_lan.jhtml

[2] The following quotes are taken from: Antiquities and Monuments Office, 'Heritage Tourism Development Project at the Central Police Station', undated brochure.

The "Type A" Buildings on site are:

- ◇ Headquarters Block
- ◇ Barrack Block
- ◇ Central Magistracy
- ◇ D Hall (West Wing)

The "Type B" Buildings are:

- ◇ Dormitory Block A
- ◇ Dormitory Block B
- ◇ Dormitory Block C & D (Superintendent's and Inspector's Quarters)
- ◇ Ablutions Block
- ◇ A Hall
- ◇ B Hall
- ◇ C Hall (East Wing – Superintendents House and West Wing)
- ◇ D Hall (East Wing)
- ◇ E Hall
- ◇ Bauhinia House (Watch Tower)

Further guidance provided by the AMO deals with new development and height restriction. The guidance clearly states that new buildings are not permitted on the lower platform area (Parade Ground), while the construction of new buildings at the upper platform area (Prison Yard) may be permitted with a restricted maximum height of 77mPD (metres above Principal Datum).

2.3 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The following section is an analysis of the history of the site. As this Conservation Management Plan is based on an assessment of the site and its significance with regards to the colonial period and later, the following history will start with the establishment of the Crown Colony of Hong Kong in the mid 19th century.

Please note that throughout the historic analysis, the buildings will also be referred to by the reference number applied within this CMP. Also note that the Prison part of the site may be referred to as Victoria Gaol or Victoria Prison.

2.3.1 The 'Birth' of Hong Kong (1841)

The early history of Hong Kong was bleak, thought of as a barren island with close connections to drug-smuggling. From its first inception as a colonial island Hong Kong was a source of difficulty for the British Empire, presenting, with little reduction, *'scandals concerning opium, prostitution, gambling, flogging and corruption, together with quarrels between Governors, civil servants, government departments and the community.'* [3]

Even the acquisition of the island was rife with aggravation and disappointment. During the First Opium War between Britain and the Qing Empire, Captain Charles Elliot (under the direction of Admiral George) took a force of 3,000 to China as a means of tactically scaring the opposition. In January 1841, 700 Chinese were killed and preliminary arrangements known as the Convention of Ch-uen-pi were carried out. Elliot, however, fell short in his negotiations, losing the port of Chusan, opening only the port of Canton, and acquiring the island of Hong Kong. Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had instructed Elliot that the cession of an island was not essential, and that the main goal was to obtain free trade throughout a number of ports to allow security and freedom of commerce to all British subjects in China. The instructions clearly stated that Elliot should *'forgo the permanent possession of any island,'* [4] and that the open ports should include Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, and Ningpo. Despite the disappointment of Elliot's negotiations, Britain was quick to ensure their place in Hong Kong, hoisting the British Flag over Possession Point on 26 January 1841.

The island was in a state of lawlessness for over a year as it awaited the arrival of its first governor Sir Henry Pottinger. Here was an uncompromising man whose plan was, with little regard for the Chinese, to determine the end of the Opium Wars and bring order to the island. In August 1842 Pottinger and representatives of the Qing Empire negotiated the Nanking Treaty, which accomplished Lord Palmerston's goals of opening the above named ports. The Qing government was also obliged to pay $6 million as reparation for previously confiscated opium. The ceding of Hong Kong was defined, making it a harbour for British traders to load and unload goods.

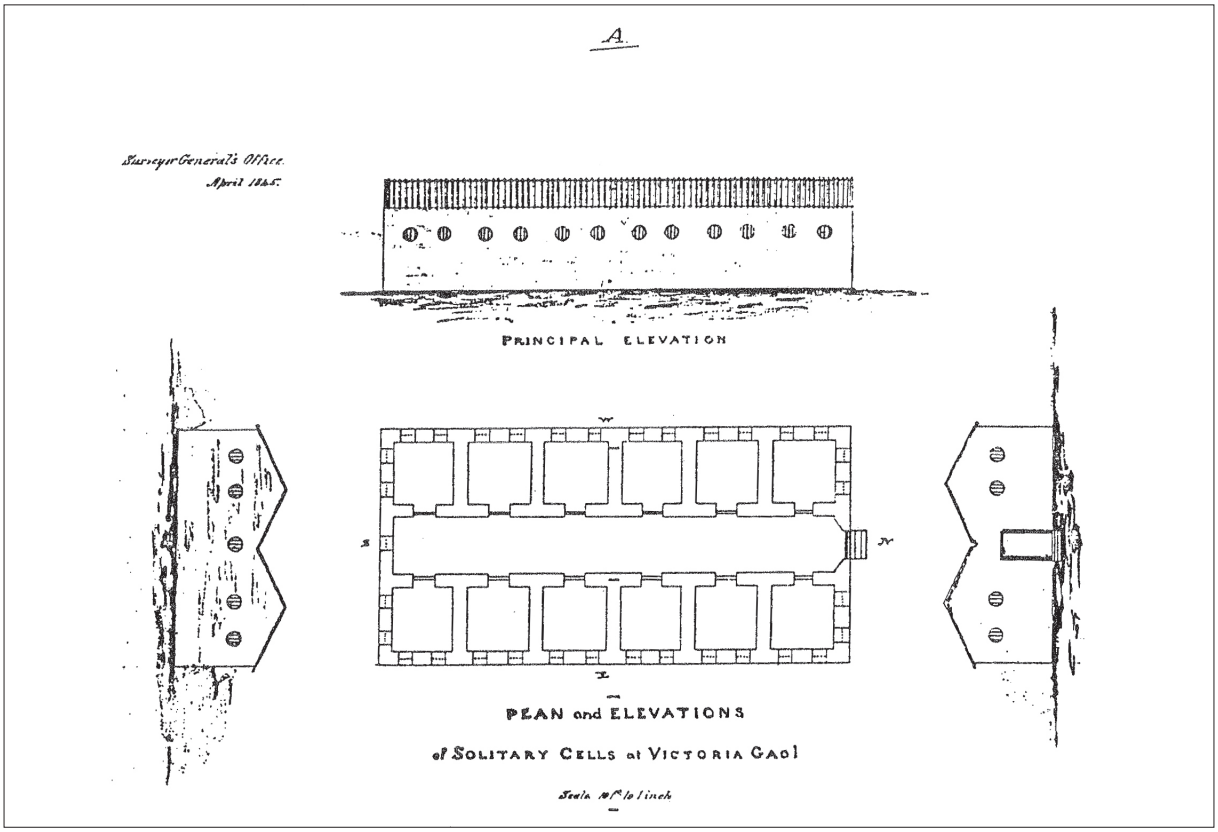
The take-over of Hong Kong was unobtrusive. With a population of 4,350 - mostly fishermen and charcoal burners - the island was easily brought under British control. Little restriction was placed on the local population, with both English and Chinese codes of law, the maintenance of a free port, and the protection of local customs and religions. A further attempt was made to ban all forms of torture.

Hong Kong grew rapidly despite a direct order from Pottinger to stop the sale of land, and by 1842 the island was home to over 15,000 and had become a virtual building site of stone, matshed and bamboo buildings. A total of fifty permanent structures were completed in 1841, including everything from private residences and godowns to land, police and post offices, as well as *'a commodious jail'*.[5]

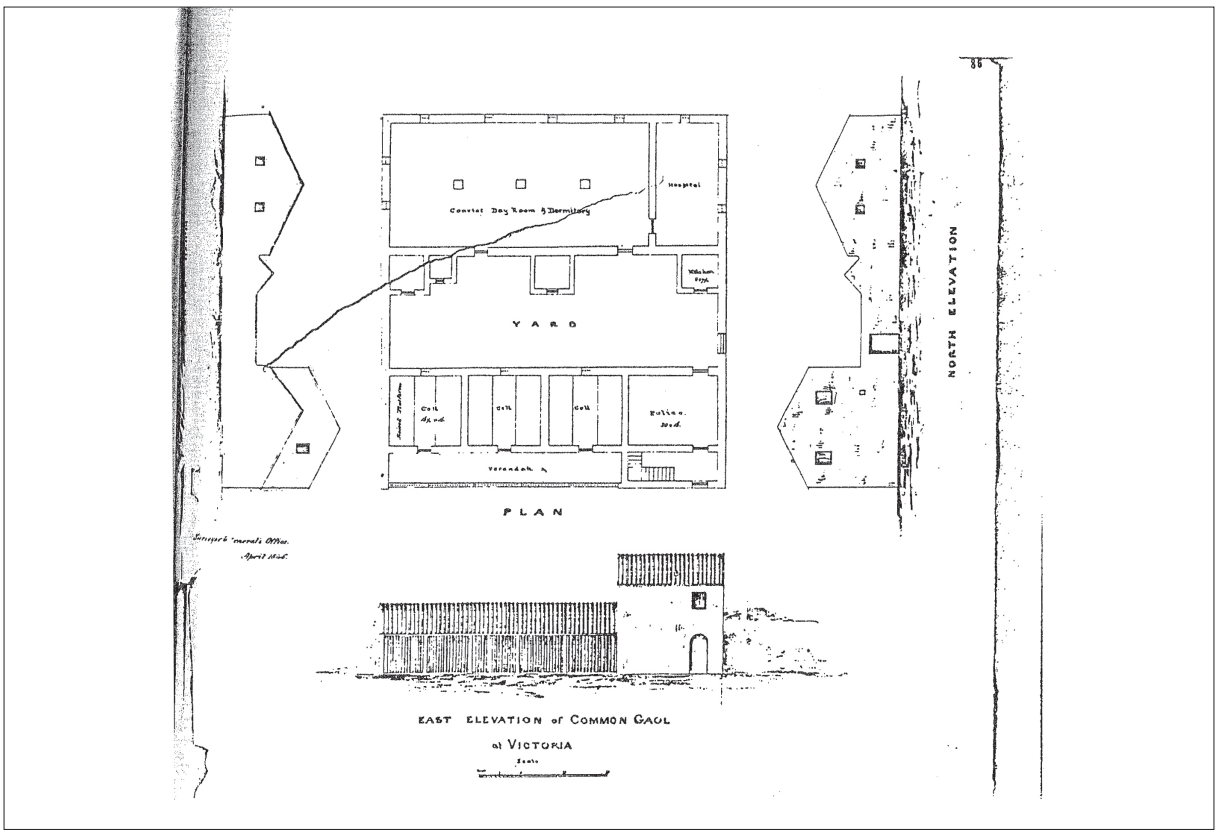
2.3.2 Early Victoria Gaol Compound (1841 – 1858)

Within the first year of colonisation the governance and policing of the island was in disarray and Elliot (acting as Plenipotentiary) appointed Captain William Caine of the 26th Foot, Cameronians Regiment as Chief Magistrate also in control of Police and the Gaol. Caine was provided with a budget of £1,400, intended to provide a salary for himself, a 32-man force, clerks, and a prison. His first office was a matshed, located on a rock outcrop overlooking the bay of Hong Kong (later converted to the first Victoria Gaol); a naturally fortified site chosen for the fear of possible riots. In 1842 a more permanent residence and office was constructed for the Chief Magistrate using granite and being built of a British design.

[3] Welsh, Frank (1997) (2nd ed) A History of Hong Kong, Harper Collins Publishers, London.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Canton Press, Feburary 1842



Block C of the 1845 Prison intended for European prisoners



Block A & B of the 1845 Prison intended for Chinese prisoners

Yet this building was not to provide adequate provision for function, and like many of the other early buildings was constructed quickly and without much thought:

> *'This building, one of the first to be erected on the establishment of the Colony, was intended for and occupied as the residence of the Chief Magistrate with Court Room, etc. The materials and workmanship are of the most ordinary kind, the several scantlings of timber used throughout extremely slight, and the whole put together in the manner common to all similar houses built here without efficient superintendence'.*[6]

The earliest concerns with regards to crime were in relation to piracy, robberies and assaults, though the local Chinese population were highly reluctant to pay taxes toward the policing of the island. Within the first three years of colonisation the prison was over-full, and while the majority (430) were Chinese and likely interred for the crimes stated above, there were also 28 Lascars (Indian seamen), 9 Portuguese, 5 Sepoys (Indian soldiers), 1 American, and even more notably approximately 130 European seamen – 20 of which had been sentenced by Court-martial.

The Formation of the Police Force

It was clear that the island needed a police force. More wealthy Chinese hired armed guards for their homes and warehouses, and other private watchmen were known to patrol the streets scaring away evil spirits with lanterns and banging gongs.[7] However, this did little to keep order in the streets.

The Colonial Police Force was established in 1844, creating a professional, paid law enforcement. The force was chaotic however, run mostly by a mix of Chinese, European and later Indian officers, who were brought in as authority figures over the natives *'as undoubtedly there exists no sympathy between the Indian and the Chinamen'.*[8] In 1845 Charles May was brought in as Superintendent of Police and transformed the force into 171 men working under the model of the Irish Constabulary. One of his main goals was to ensure that the constables were respectable and honest, a task which was further enforced by the institution of the first 'Regulations for the Government of Her Majesty's Gaol in the Island of Hong Kong'. This placed the Magistrate in charge of the Gaol with policemen managing it, and provided limited facilities and activities to the prisoners (the full regulations are included as an Appendix). By 1846 there was a force of 71 Europeans (including 41 constables), 46 Indians and 51 Chinese.

Unfortunately the system was not an ideal model, and many of the constables were lazy, disloyal, and themselves troublemakers. This is perhaps due to the fact that the majority of the European officers were previously with the military – the same type of men as the 130 found in prison a few years earlier. Several records exist describing policemen who were sentenced for crimes. Arthur Robertson was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment, $20 fine and dismissal from the force for falling asleep while guarding a prisoner sentenced to death; James McGowan was dismissed for 14 reports of drunkenness; and James Byrne was fined $10 for being drunk at the Police Station and 12 reports of misconduct.[9]

1845 Alterations

May also saw a need for a prison building in Central Hong Kong and called for the conversion of the Magistrate's house into a prison gaol:

> *'In the year 1845 one half of the building was converted into a Debtor's Prison, and subsequently the remainder was used as Gaoler's residence; and although the utmost was done to render it suitable for such purposes it was perfectly impossible to arrange anything from satisfactorily for the former both on account of the unsuitableness of the plan and the insufficiency of the materials and workmanship, which to correct would have involved the reconstruction of the greater part of it.'* [10]

While the existing building provided a Debtor's Prison (if a poor one), there was still the need for cells to hold more serious criminals. May's plans for the site therefore also included the construction of cell blocks to the north of the site. Blocks A and B were for the containment of Chinese prisoners, and block C for the containment of Europeans (plans on opposite page).

This separation of prisoners was a physical reflection of the discrimination toward Chinese, who were provided with far less space than the Europeans. The cells of the European prisoners were in a single storey building with central corridor and 6 cells either

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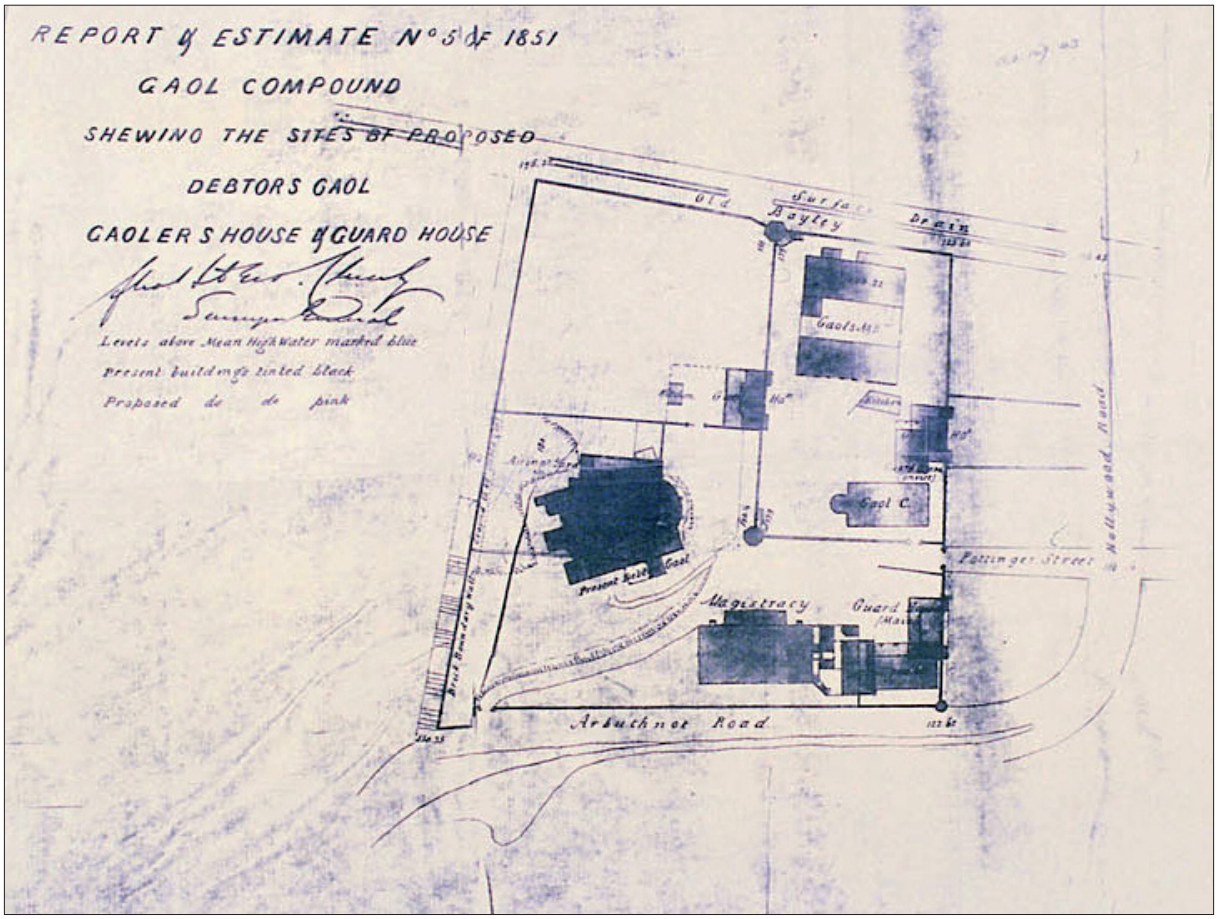
6 Report of the Governor of Hong Kong, 1851 (CO129/38:89-95).

7 The Hong Kong Police Force website, last revised March 14, 2008 (accessed March 16, 2008).

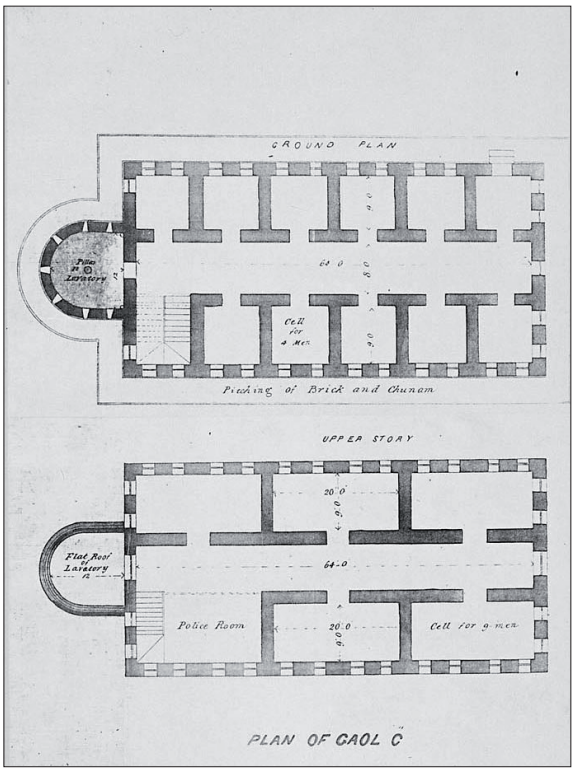
8 Conservation Study for the Central Police Station Compound, June 2003, The Oval Partnership

9 Reports from the Hong Kong Government Gazette, 1842 - 50

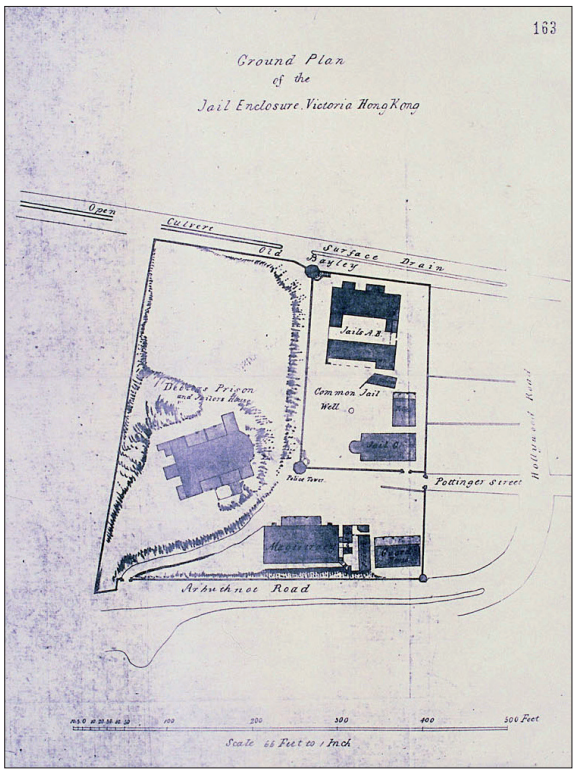
10 Report of the Governor of Hong Kong, 1851 (CO129/38:89-95).



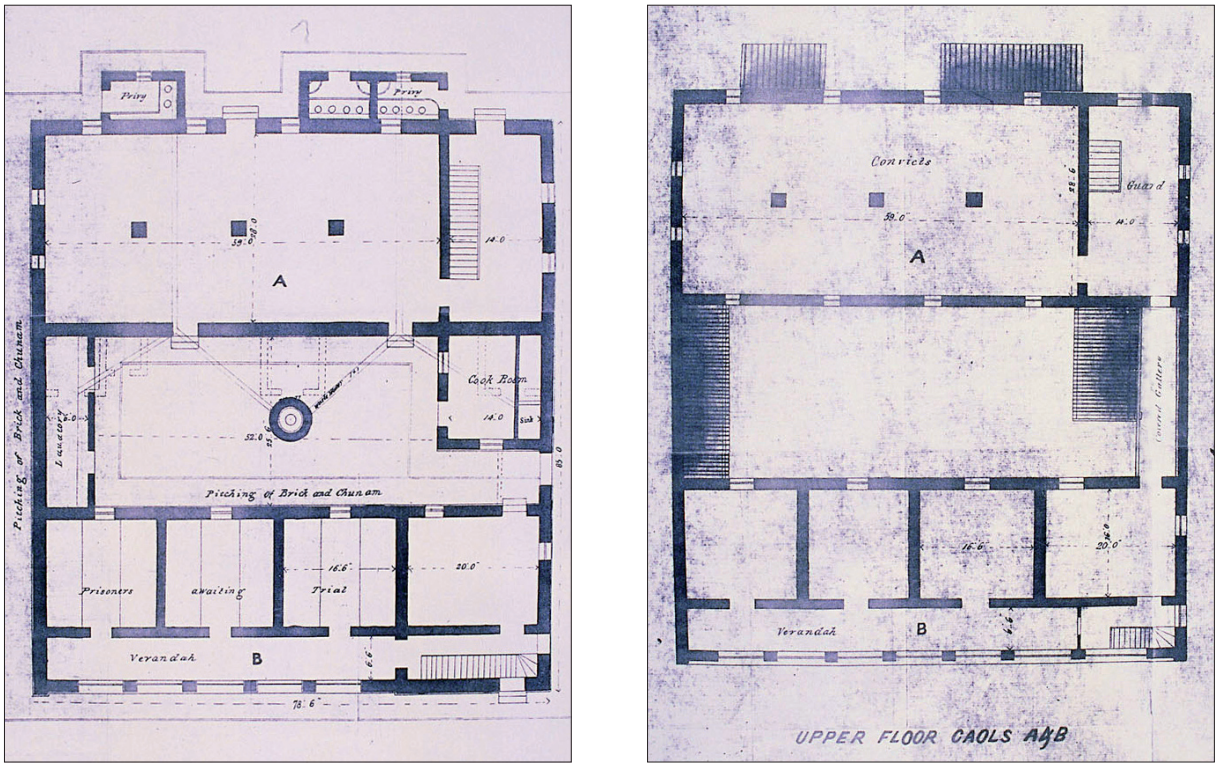
1851 Plan of Gaol



Block C, 1851



1852 Plan of Gaol



1851 Plans of A and B Gaol

side. With an overall dimension of 64' x 30', and a central corridor approximately 8 feet wide, this would have provided 81 square feet per person, as '*each prisoner has usually, if not always, had a separate cell, which is clean, well lighted and ventilated*'.[11] In contrast, the Chinese prisoners were housed in two buildings with an open central courtyard of approximately 78' x 30' where the prisoners were allowed to exercise as well as to wash and air themselves. The smaller building, measuring 49' x 16', was designed for prisoners awaiting sentencing and contained three rooms measuring 17' x 16'. This building had a veranda on one side which protected them from light and rain. The larger building, being 79' x 29', was divided into a large and a small room which both housed a labouring gang; this building was intended to provide space for 40 prisoners, none of whom were allowed their own cells. The Chinese prisoners were thus allowed a total of 41.3 square feet of space, much less than the 81 square feet for European prisoners.[12]

Interestingly, however, it is noted that the Chinese prisoners were likely more comfortable in prison than they might have been at home:

> *'[The building had] floors and beds; on one side of these rooms is a broad veranda, protecting them from the heat and rain, and rendering them not less, but rather more comfortable then they would be in common houses of the middling classes of the Chinese.'* [13]

1851 Extension

Further works were carried out after 1851, mostly with regards to security within and around the prison. A large retaining wall was built along Arbuthnot Road, Chancery Lane, Old Bailey, and to the south of Hollywood Road. The main entrance was to the north, from Pottinger Street. Another wall had been built to form a separate area in the northwest corner to house the A, B and C Blocks. There were also alterations to Gaol C, which received a second storey with three cells for nine prisoners, a Police Room, and central corridor. A semi-circular, single storey lavatory was installed to one end. Interestingly, the plans of this date indicated that the ground floor cells were intended to house four men, contrary to the earlier reports of a cell for each man.

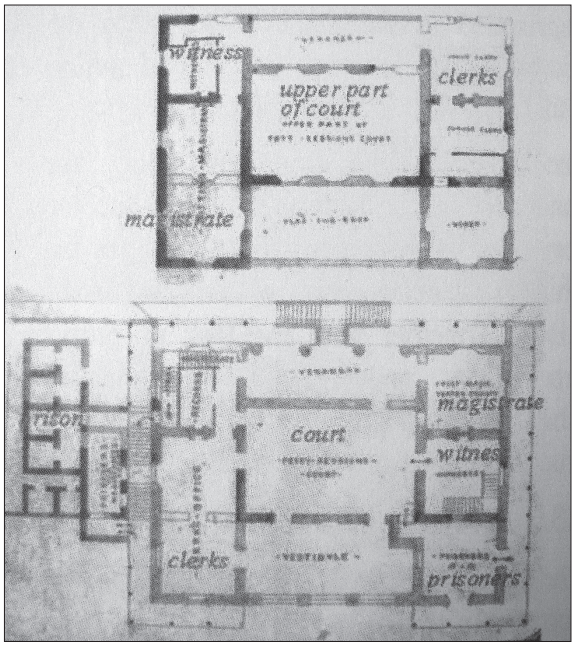
Another major feature of the plan is the Magistracy, which is situated on the eastern edge of the site along Arbuthnot Road (on the site of current Magistracy).

[11] Kyshe, Norton, The History of the Laws and Courts of Hong Kong

[12] Chan, Kit-yi

[13] CO 129/27: 134 - 140

The date for the Magistracy has been suggested as 1847,[14] though it is also possible that it was part of the much larger 1845 programme of works described above, especially as there is reference to a plan of 1846 showing the Magistracy.[15] Its appearance on the 1851 map does, however, prove that it was certainly constructed between 1845 and 1851. This Magistracy was a simple two storey structure, with central court occupying both floors and having a vestibule to the east and west on ground floor and verandas above. To the north and south of the court on both floors were rooms for clerks, magistrate, witnesses, and prisoners. Abutting the north wall of the court was a single storey building with prison cells, and further outbuildings are constructed north of the Magistracy up to the perimeter wall.



Plan of the Magistracy

There are two major discrepancies between the proposed plans of 1851[16] and the 'as built' plans of 1852.[17] The first is the inclusion of two Guard Houses on the north wall, one inside the prison area and one inside the Magistracy area. The design for the Guard House was for a single storey, small rectangular building surrounded on three sides by a veranda with open archways, while the north side abutted the perimeter wall and overlooked Hollywood Road. The 1852 plan does show Guard Houses built, but they are of different design; they each only have a single side veranda and are not built into the north wall. It is likely that these were a cheaper, more temporary design, perhaps owing to a shortage in funding.

1852 Tread Wheel and Punishment

Another discrepancy is the inclusion of a Tread Wheel on the wall between the Debtor's Prison and the A, B and C blocks. This was clearly not built in 1851-2 for unknown reasons, but in 1853 a full set of plans was produced for its construction. It seems that the new building was commissioned to a changed design after an inspection of 1852, as a report states that *'The gaol was improved…(after)…the visit of an official from England and plans were made for a treadmill house and a stone wall instead of a small brick one.'*[18] The Tread Wheel here was actually constructed in England, and subsequently sent to Hong Kong in August of that year for a cost of £188.[19]

The Tread Wheel (or treadmill) was a form of punishment based around the much more productive 17th century industrial buildings used in England for the grinding of meal or the raising of water.[20] The principle of a man-powered wheel remained the same, but in the punishment device there was no end product; the prisoner was merely walking around the wheel for a particular amount of time with nothing to show for it. A similar form of punishment based on this principle was the crank, a portable gear wheel with handle that the prisoner would crank for a certain number of turns. A report of the Surveyor General in 1853 reports on types of punishment:

> *'The only work upon which they were engaged was that of breaking stone, picking oakum, making mats, soft rope, or spin yarn, etc. This labour, however, cannot be considered as any degree of punishment, as the officers of the prison do not apportion the work as task; the men are merely kept at the labour light as it is a certain number of hours; it is to be hoped, however, now that the treadwheel has arrived, a degree of punishment will be given to each according to his deserts; and have no doubt the very name of the treadwheel in a few months will deter many a bad or idle character from placing himself in a situation to try it.'* [21]

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14 Chan, Kit-Yi

15 A brochure created by the Chu Hai College of Higher Education mentions that in 1846 'the earliest available plan of the compound shows the present site occupied by the "New Magistracy"'. However, this plan is not reproduced in the brochure and has not been found in any other archives.

16 Report and estimate no. 5 of Gaol Compound, 1851 (HKPRO: MM-0294-01 to 07)

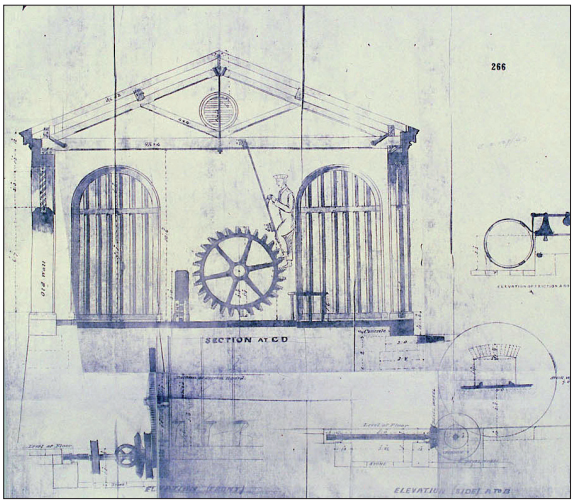
17 Ground Plan of the Jail Enclosure, 1852, (HKPRO: MM-0295-01)

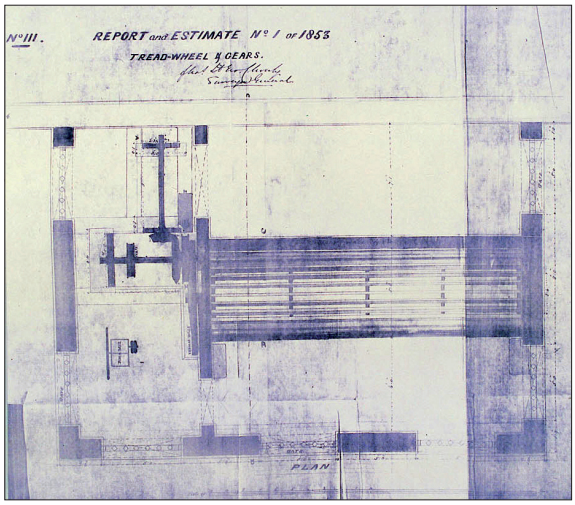
18 Oval Partnership

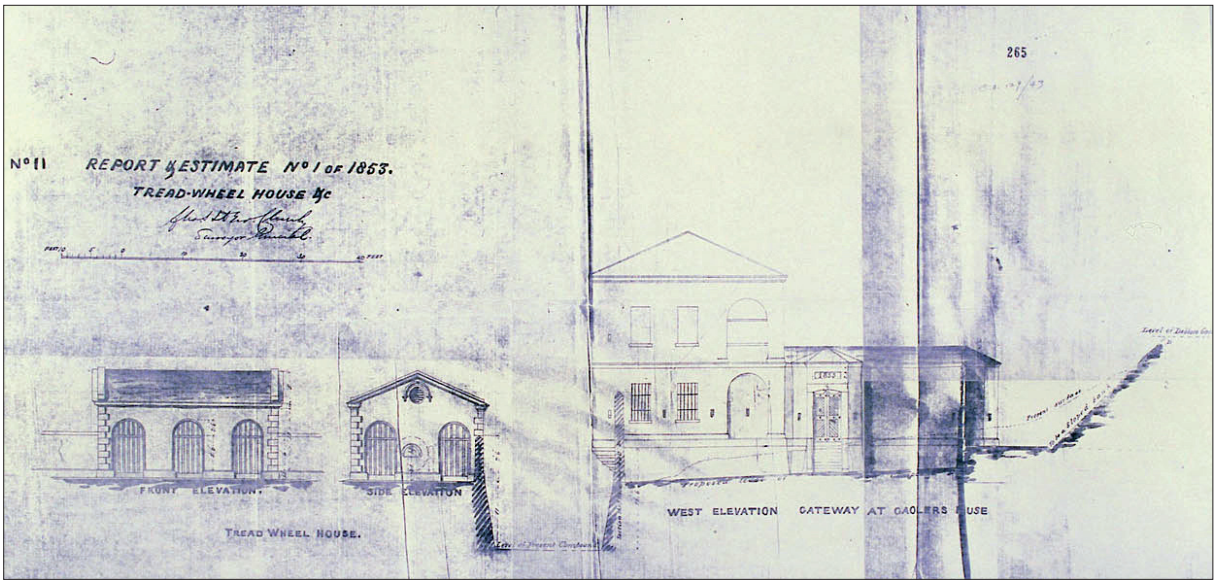
19 HKPRO: CO 129/43: 249 - 274

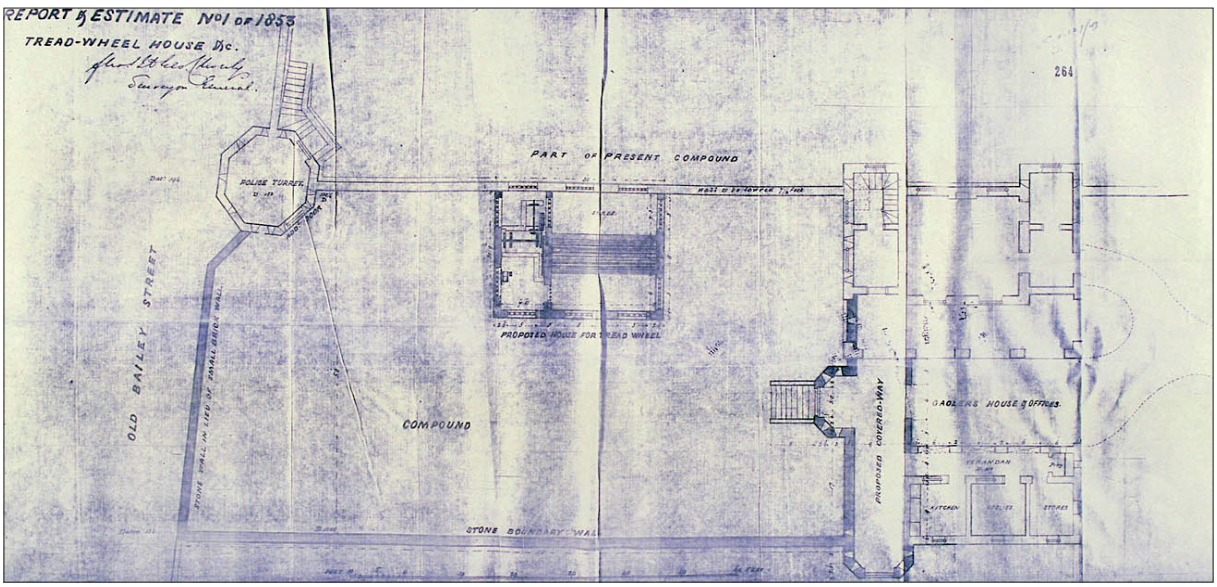
20 The Catherington tread wheel is a good example; it dates from the 17th century and was designed for a small donkey wheel intended to raise water from a well.

21 HKPRO: CO 129/43: 334 - 344



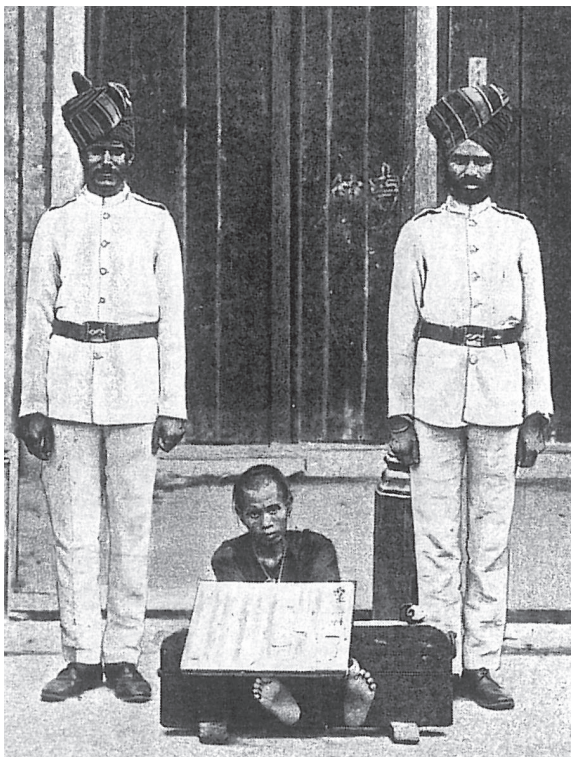






1852 Plans of the Tread Wheel House

Harsh punishment was one issue which the Chinese and many European residents of Hong Kong agreed on, though there was some contention from within the British government. Flogging was a common punishment, many times inflicted upon pirates. In some cases the prisoner receiving lashes would die from the wounds; two such cases in 1866 and 1868 found that either no blame was to be found or that the warders were acquitted, as the lashings were administered legally. In many cases the public were witness to various punishments being carried out in public, for instance locking in the stocks or hard labour. Indeed, many prisoners sat outside the Victoria Gaol carrying out their sentence.



A Chinese prisoner in stocks in the late 19th Century with Indian Constables either side (image reproduced from Welsh, Frank)

Public executions were also carried out within view of the public until the late 19th century, with the last one performed in May 1894. Early on the executions would have been a macabre spectacle, especially as the mechanism was not always in good repair. Reports from 1846 and 1856 describe hangings that went wrong, in one case the man made it up to the scaffold only to be marched back to the cell for a short period of time while a bolt was fixed. Therefore it is not unusual to find in a Gaol report of 1879 the description of four executions which were carried out in good care, as '*in no case was the neck dislocated, neither was there any struggle'*. [22]

1856 Alterations

According to a plan of 1856, there had been three major changes to the site by this date. The Guard Houses which were constructed by 1852 have been demolished, and those originally proposed in 1851 are built in their place, abutting the northern wall. By this time there had also been a Gaolers House constructed as an independent building, using the perimeter wall blocking off the northwest of the site as its north wall. The building appears to have two major parts; a square building at the north and a long rectangular building at the south with a walled courtyard between, and a small building to the west. It is likely that the two separate areas of the structure were used as offices to one end and residence at the other. A later plan of 1858 describes the larger square building as 'Governor's House' and the small building to the west is the 'Governor's Shed', though the use of the other building is unknown as it is marked for demolition.

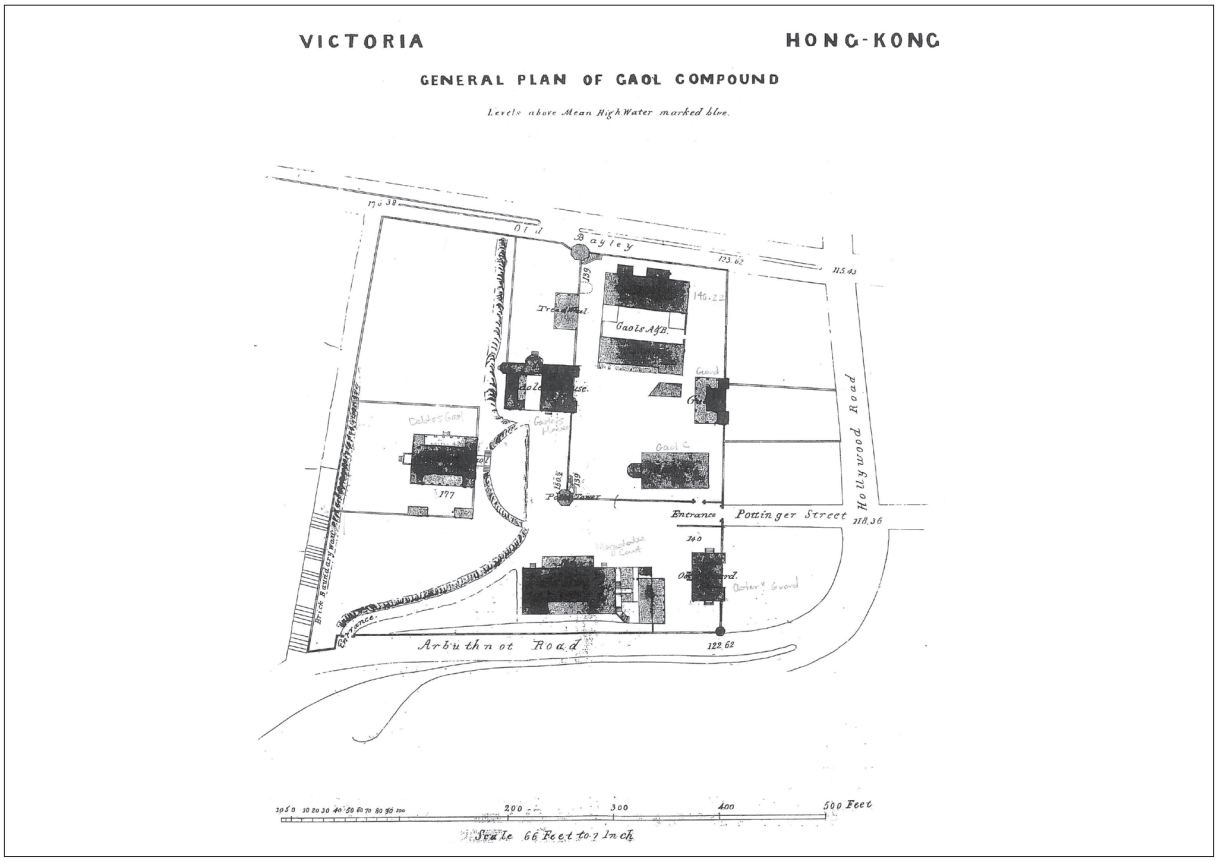
The other major change at the site is the construction of a new Debtors Gaol. By this stage the original Goal building had been demolished, probably due to poor condition and incompatibility of use. The conditions of the Gaol were reported as being filthy, disgusting, and badly ventilated. The Colonial Surgeon Dr. Dempster reported in 1853 that he was horrified with the 'stinking hole' and suggested that the conditions there would most certainly cause detriment to any of the men in confinement; Dempster thought that any man imprisoned there full time would cause permanent damage to his health.[23] In place of the earlier building is a slightly smaller rectangular structure called the Debtor's Gaol, constructed within its own enclosure wall at the south end of the site. There are two small outbuildings adjacent to the east wall; these were possibly lavatories.

1858 Prison Complex

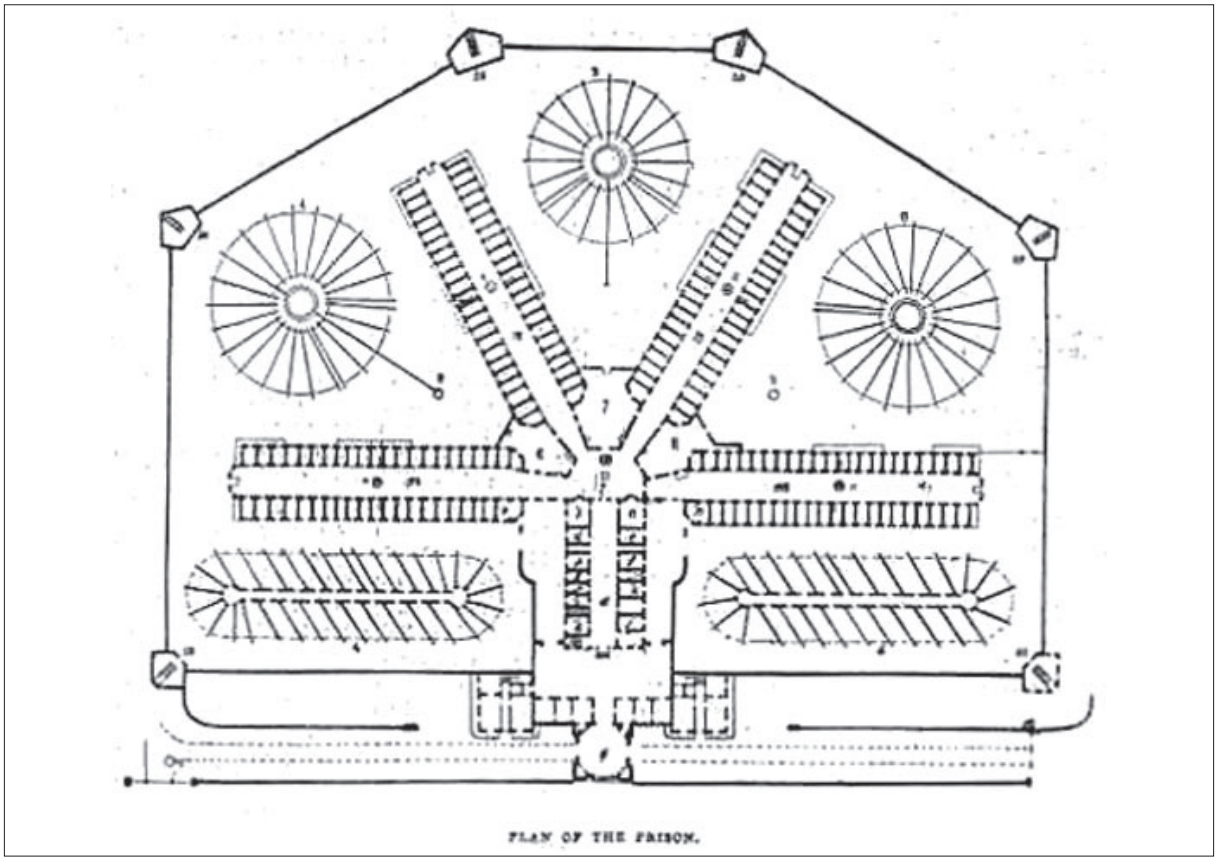
There was a constant problem with increased numbers in convicts, and in 1857 a large batch of Chinese prisoners was sent to Labuan on the north coast of Borneo. The lack of space was not resolved, however, and following continued disapproval for the conditions of the Gaol a new prison complex was authorised and plans were drawn up for a complete redesign and redevelopment of Victoria Gaol. The plan is based on the popular radial plan, first seen in 1829 at the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, USA. This Penitentiary was designed by British architect John Haviland, and was the first prison with a radial plan; a central tower or hall with radiating cell blocks. The layout enabled the prison guard in the central hall to have visual contact with guards in the cell blocks

[22] Sanitary Reports, Hong Kong, 1879

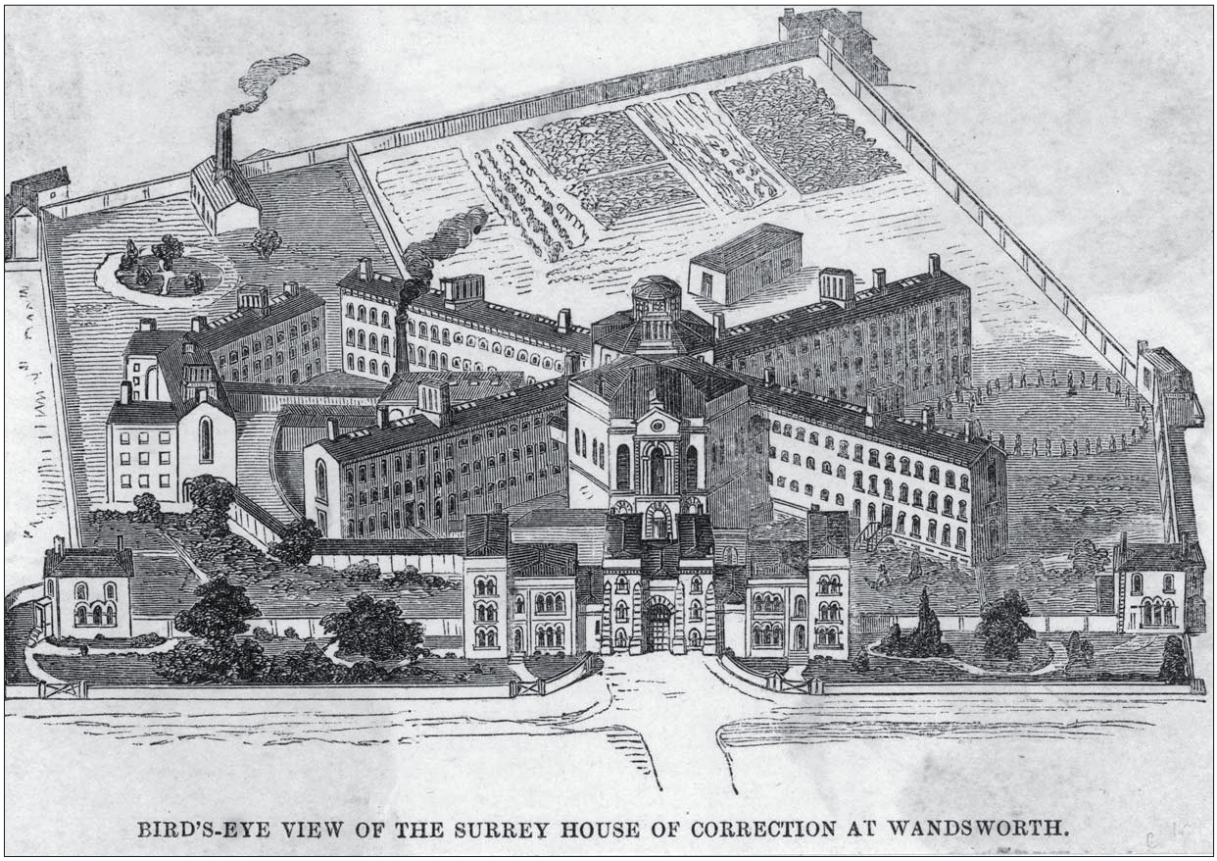
[23] HKPRO: CO 129/38: 89 - 95



1856 Plan



Pentonville Prison



Wandsworth Prison

who were observing the prisoners. In the 1830s, the British government sent William Crawford to inspect the American prison systems. One of his greatest influences was the Eastern State Penitentiary, and from this he designed Pentonville in north London (built 1840-42). The design consisted of a central hall with five radiating wings, with the upper tiers of the three storey cell blocks accessed by galleries, so that staff on the ground floor could observe all levels. This became a model for British prisons, with 54 built over the next six years, and many more constructed in the British colonies. Other notable examples include Wandsworth (1851) and Holloway (1852).[24]

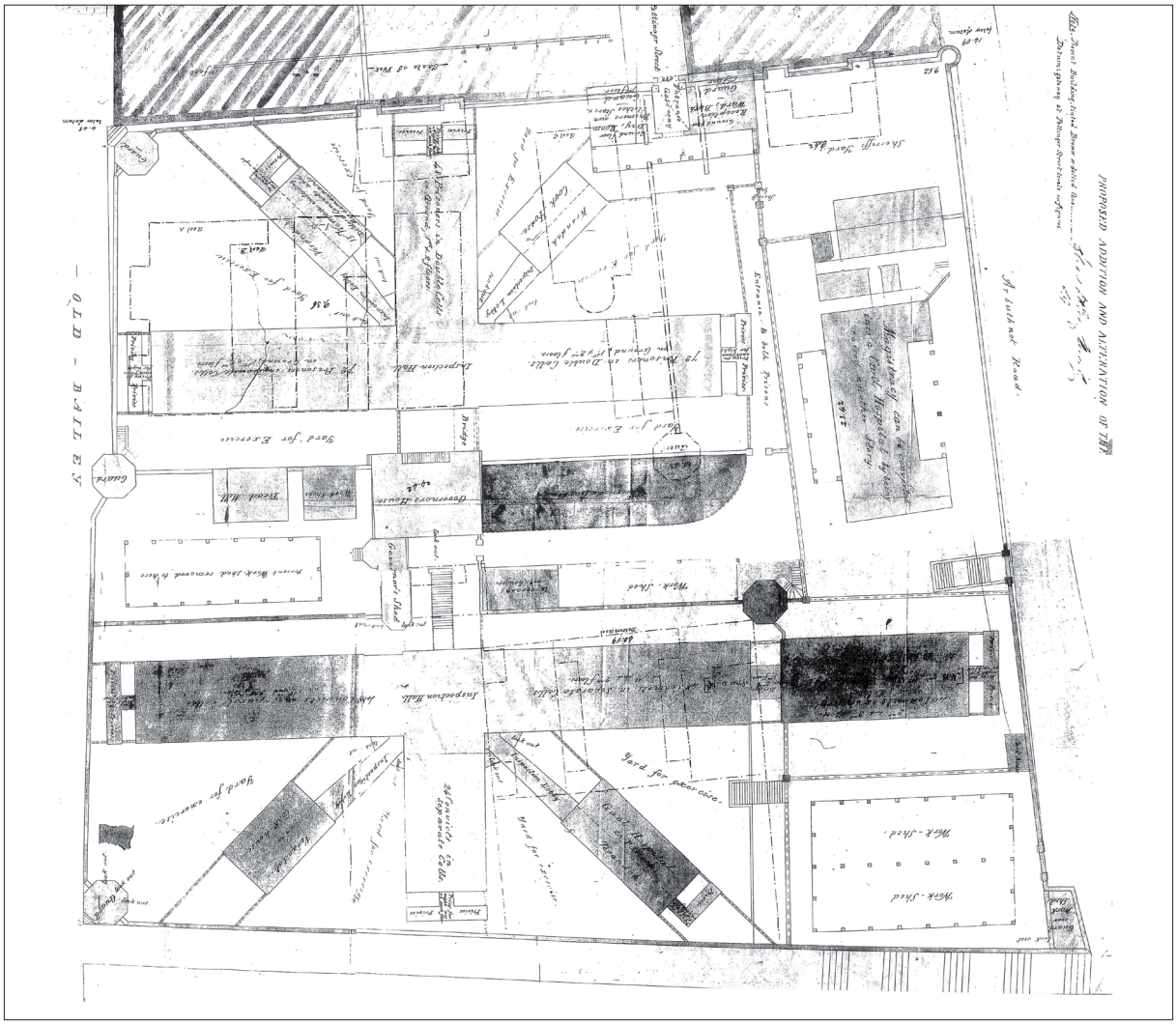
One of the major revelations of Haviland was solitary confinement (later termed the 'Pennsylvania System', wherein prisoners were confined to their solitary cells as a form of rehabilitation giving them time to reflect on their crimes and become penitent. The radial prison form worked well for this purpose as inmates were easily confined to their cells while guards could keep a close watch over them. The system was used at Pentonville with prisoners spending their first 18 months in solitary, silent confinement.

At Hong Kong, the design was somewhat adapted to suit the needs of the prison and limitations of the site. The design was originally for two main structures to the north and south, separated by the Governor's House at the centre. T-shaped buildings were intended to have a central Inspection Hall with three wings of cells, while radiating diagonally are cook houses, verandas, and a Gaol Hospital (in Haviland's and Crawford's designs these buildings would have also been cell blocks). At the southeast corner is a Work Shed. This scheme required the wholesale demolition of all but the Governor's House and Magistracy, and a note here says '*Magistracy can be converted into a Civil Hospital by being raised another Storey'.*[25]

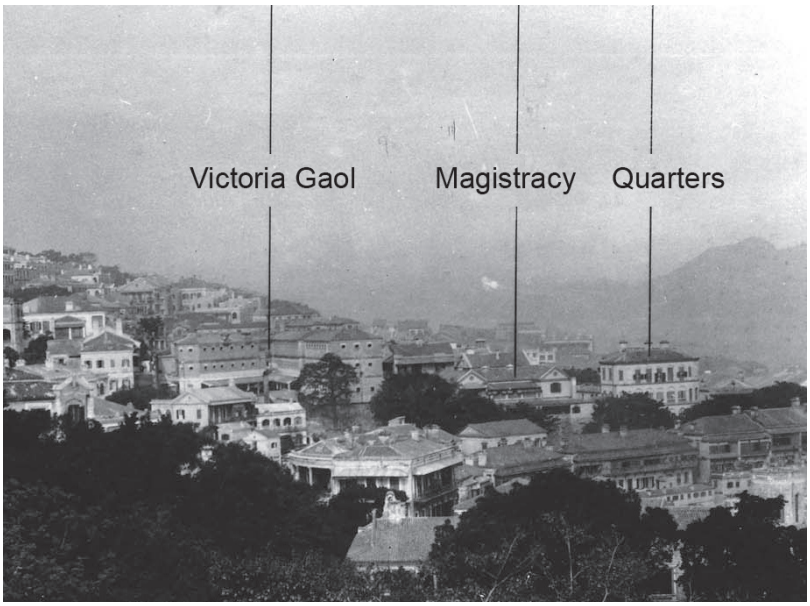
Only the complex of buildings to the south of the site was built, owing to a lack of funding. The notes in this area of the gaol indicate that the east and west wings would have housed '*48 convicts in Separate Cells on 1st and 2nd Floors*' while an extension wing to the east would have housed 40 convicts on the 2nd and 3rd floor, with a bridge at these levels connecting the buildings. The south wing of the building would house 20 convicts in separate cells.

[24] Johnston, Norman (2000) Forms of Constraint: A History of Prison Architecture

[25] HK PRO: Map CO-129-069p618 (all references in the following paragraph are from this plan)



Design drawing of 1858 showing the radial plan design.
Only the southern half of the design was built.



1895 Victoria Gaol