

Tour Guide Training Manual

Version Jan 2006

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Last updated on 20 January 2006

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1. Routine/Duty

- 1) Hosts should arrive at The Hong Kong Planning and Infrastructure Exhibition Gallery (HKPIE) counter and sign in on the attendance list at least 15 minutes before the tour.
 - 2) Hosts to go to the store room of HKPIE to:
 - Collect own name badge
 - Collect portable mic + speaker/receivers
 - Collect route maps
 - Collect questionnaires
 - Collect pencils/ pens for tourists to fill the questionnaires
 - Collect visual aids
- ** Please have the receiver returned after the tour.*
- 3) Hosts to check attendance of participants, distribute route map and conduct briefing before the tour starts
 - 4) Hosts to conduct a short sharing session with the participants at the meeting room in HKPIE and distribute the questionnaires for them to complete after the tour
 - 4) Hosts to return the following to the store room of HKPIE after the tour:
 - Name badge
 - Portable mic + speaker/receivers
 - Pencils/ Pens
 - Questionnaires completed by participants (please put it in envelopes and mail to HKTB Directly)

*** Staff in charge for the Infrastructure Gallery if Queenie, Tel: 3101 6529.*

2. To be a Tour Guide – the Dos and Don'ts

DO(s)

- Wear something colourful and ideally a colourful hat. If chance to rain, bring an umbrella.
- Ask the students to recognize you and follow you.
- Before starting the tour, give an idea of the route and assure them it is manageable. Ask them to go to toilet while waiting for the latecomers.
- May ask the teachers to be your assistant.
- Check the size of the group occasionally.
- Try your best to recognize their faces.
- If students are interested in some shops or places, ask them to visit it after the tour.
- Wait for the whole group before turning direction, crossing roads or at junctions. Lift your hand for their easy identification.
- Ask the students to inform you before they leave in the middle of the tour.
- Try to gather the group in a fan shape before you speak; to stand on something higher if you can and to stand in front of a wall to converge your voice.
- Check the students' interest and response and readjust your length of description and focus.
- If information is of suspected source, but is interesting to students. Tell them that rumor has it Or there is a joke.....
- If someone keeps on asking question on a particular spot, say you'll answer them in next spot. Normally they will then forget about it.
- If major accidents happen or someone fainted, call 999 and dismiss the group. If minor thing like someone feeling sick, ask for help from the teachers and continue the walk.
- If rain, ask the students to buy umbrellas from convenient stores. Ask the students to be careful of being hurt by others' umbrella frames.
- Distribute and collect questionnaires after the tour (bring some pens along).

Don't(s)

- Don't be late, ideally arrive 15 minutes earlier.
- Don't count people with a pointing finger, learn to do it with your heart.
- Don't rush through any crossing even green light is flashing or there seems no car during a red light. Safety is of prime concern.
- Don't turn your heads away from the group e.g. back to the buildings when you talk.
- Don't stare at anyone too long, spread your attention over all of them.
- Don't pretend you know if you don't. Just say you'll check out for them.

3. Guiding Technique

- 1) Short introduction/briefing session before the tour to include:
 - distribution of the map, remind all to wait at the next stop in case they got lost
 - ask them to remember your face/clothes
 - tell them the tour will last for approximately three hours
 - urge them to go to the bathrooms before the tour starts (so that you can wait for the late-comers, if any)
 - ask them to inform you in case they want to leave early
- 2) Hosts to familiarize themselves with the route, I mean down to specifics like which way to turn, where to alight from the escalator etc.
- 3) Remember to "lead" the group, always stay ahead of the group so that visitors know where to turn

Tell the group the direction they are going to head towards, like "we will turn right at the next corner" etc

- 4) Find strategic and quiet spots with shades for commentary. We don't want the hosts to waste their energy shouting over the traffic, being interrupted by pedestrians squeezing through our group or get sunburnt. I have proposed in the attached document spots for hosts' reference.

The group can take a short break (5-minute ones) at two of the spots where they can sit down and the hosts can elaborate more.

- 5) Pay equal attention to everyone.
- 6) Always talk when facing the group otherwise the participants won't be able to hear you.
- 7) At traffic lights, gather everybody first. Wait for the green light. Remind visitors their safety is our prime concern, they are not advised to jaywalk.
- 8) Mindful of time. Group should reach BOC Tower before 12:15 otherwise participants will not be able to go to the viewing platform.

Hosts to decide whether or not to take the detour, then inform the group and explain why (e.g. would not want to miss the BOC Tower viewing platform that closes at 12:30; some in the group looks tired and the viewing platform is a nice place to take some rest etc)

- 9) At the end of the tour, briefly point out key transportation terminals to give visitors a sense of direction, e.g. MTR station to the left, Star Ferry Pier straight ahead by taking the tunnel etc.

4. Questions from Tourists

- What is the population of Hong Kong?
 - ◆ [6.7million]
- What is the density of Hong Kong and that of urban area?
 - ◆ [overall: 6250 persons per sq. km in year 2001, in Kowloon, most densely populated: 43,180 persons per sq. km in 2001]
- How earthquake, typhoon factors affect highrise design in Hong Kong? Will it be very demanding for their foundation? (asked by an architect tourist)
- Are HK people good at building retaining wall?
- What's the approximate cost for a sq. m. of residential floor?
- How the people react when government decide to build the escalators and bridges so close to their buildings or units?
- How HK was like when the British first came here?
- Where was the original coastline of HK island?
 - ◆ [Visit Web-page:
http://sweb.cityu.edu.hk/50266720/wai_chai/all_frame.htm]
- Besides the military batteries in Central and Sheung Wan, were there any on the Kowloon side?
- What is average residential flat size in HK?
- What is the attitude of Hong Kong government on the preservation of old buildings?
- Questions about new developments in Hong Kong, including the newly proposed cultural region at West Kowloon
- How come HK Government has so much money (to build the various projects)?
- How does fung shui come into the shaping of the design of many local buildings?
- Where are the granite slates come from at Pottinger Street?
- How special Lan Kwai Fong is?
- What's the architectural style of Central Police Station?
- How other buildings react to the Fung Shui of Bank of China?
- What is the price of a local flat?

5. Brief History of Hong Kong 19th -20th C

- 1841 年 1 月 26 日 英軍於現在的上環水坑口登陸
- 1841 年 6 月 港府首次推出拍賣的地段，西起上環，東至醫院山(現今律敦治醫院所在)，即包括了後來的上、中、下環，也是開埠後港島最早開發的地區。
- 1841 年 11 月 港府把雅賓利渠和忌連拿利渠之間的山坡劃歸政府發展，定名為「政府山」。後來的輔政司署、督憲府、雅賓利政府宿舍及聖約翰座堂都興建在這個山坡上。
- 「政府山」以東伸延至灣仔，被軍部用作「美利兵房」、「域多利兵房」、「威靈頓兵房」，成為軍事用地。
- 百年以來，軍事用地把中環和灣仔分隔，直至 1979 年軍部才把金鐘兵房一帶土地歸還政府重新發展。
- 1843 年 港府把新城市命名為「維多利亞城」，包括了上、中、下三環的地方。
- 上環是華人主要聚居地，一排排兩層高的唐樓
- 中環是政治、經濟中心，海傍和沿山建了不少歐式建築物
- 灣仔春園一帶成為環境優美的濱海高尚的住宅區，醫院山腳及灣仔道則倉庫林立。
- 1841 年 – 1941 年 中國內地戰亂頻生，很多難民逃到香港，使香港人口驟增。
- 1854 年 – 1859 年 港督寶靈在任內進行填海工程，包括在黃泥涌村以北及上環海旁一帶進行填海。
- 填海後出現的鵝頸涌及其附近地方被稱為「寶靈城」。
- 1872 年 – 1877 年 港督堅尼地任內，華人人口倍增至 130、168 人，港府於石塘咀以西進行填海，「堅尼地城」成為一個新的華人居住區。
- 19 世紀晚期 灣仔發展為商住區
銅鑼灣在填海後逐漸成為新的工業和倉庫區
鵝頸一帶，興建了一些四層高的洋房，成為新的住宅區
城市範圍分別向東及西擴展。
- 1870 年代後期 華人因財富日增，遂收購洋商物業，華人住宅區漸越過鴨巴甸街向東伸延入中環，洋人則轉而搬到堅道、羅便臣道半山一帶居住。
- 20 世紀 堅道一帶居民漸多，富有人家又遷到干德道去。

6. Map with Routing



7. Description for Buildings/Scenic Spots

1. Central Mid-Levels Escalator (中環至半山自動手扶電梯)

- It was opened to the public on October 15, 1994. It plays a very important role in transport linkage in Hong Kong since it links Central with Conduit Road 干德道 (in the Mid-Levels).
- 800m long, world's longest covered outdoor escalator system in HK (second longest in Ocean Park (香港海洋公園))
- Right at the meeting point of the Chinese and Western people area in the old colonial days. Also Queen's Road (皇后大道) is from reclamation (we are actually standing in the water at the first stop)
- The escalator runs downhill from 6 am to 10 am and uphill from 10:30 am to midnight everyday.
- Kaleidoscope of HK life, density, use of tight space and steep roads, bamboo scaffolding, etc.

2. Hollywood Road (荷李活道)

- Claimed to be the best 5 streets in the world by tourists, may be because of its antique shops and other specialties shops
- Named after the trees heavily grown in that area, not because of the one in LA (洛杉磯)
- The earliest street in Hong Kong
- The area south is now the SoHo (蘇豪) (South of Hollywood Road 荷李活道南) lined with fine eateries offering variety of international cuisine

3. Central Police Station Compound (中區警署) (Declared Monument in 1995)

- The oldest structure within the compound is a "barrack block" ("營房") built in 1864. It is a 3-storey building constructed adjacent to the Victoria Prison (域多利監獄). A storey was later added to this block in 1905, due to the inadequacy of accommodation as a result of further development of the police force. This building was built in granite arches (花崗岩拱門) of flat regular courses with natural finish on the ground floor and brickwork walls and arches with plaster and paint on the upper floors.
- In 1919, the 4-storey extension of "Headquarters Block" facing Hollywood Road was constructed. This building was built in heavy structure of walls and columns in masonry and brickwork and beams and slabs in reinforced concrete and granite. The north façade was plastered and painted in grey and the rest of this building was faced by red Formosan Bricks in English bond of natural finish with plastered and painted decoration.
- Some fine historic buildings constructed for police officers' accommodation are located at the left of the main entrance to the compound. These date from c1894 (Block A & B) to 1913 (Block C & D). The granite staircase of Block A and the wrought iron balconies of Block C are particularly attractive.
- In 1925, the 2-storey "Stable Block" was constructed at the north west end of the parade ground and later used as an armory.
- Until WWII, the compound served as a police station and also a fire station. In those days.
- The Central Police Station was extremely damaged during WWII. During the Japanese Occupation from 1941-1945, it was used as the Japanese Police Headquarters.
- It was once the force headquarters in Hong Kong. After WWII, it has been housed Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters and Central Police Station till 2004.

- Classical Revival style
- Full service/one stop judicial complex (from being caught to being judged in Central Magistracy (中央裁判司署) and sent to Victoria Prison (域多利監獄))
- Old Bailey Street (祖庇利街), the “long life slope” (“長命斜”) where the prisoners comes out alive; or the alternative “death road” for days death penalty was still in force.
- With Chinese motif.

4. Victoria Prison (域多利監獄) (Declared Monument (法定古蹟) in 1995)

- Built in 1841 with later additions to accommodate increased demand to house prisoners.
- Re-commissioned for prisoners on remand in 1941
- Heavily damaged during the war, re-opened in 1946
- Still in use

5. Central Magistracy (中央裁判司署) (Declared Monument in 1995)

- Completed in 1914, site originally occupied by old magistracy from 1847
- The principal elevation in Greek Revival Style (希臘復古的建築風格) faces Arbuthon Road (亞畢諾道), showing off a handsomely proportioned 3-storeyed building in tripartite composition.
- Canton red bricks on lime mortar, faced externally with Amoy bricks
- Pillars and key features in moulded cement concrete
- Original red entrance dressed with granite arch and pediment facing Arbuthnot Road (亞畢諾道) no longer used
- An important design consideration was for the secure movement of prisoners to and from the Magistracy which was achieved by means of separate corridors and a short underground tunnel. These led either back to the prison, the police station or to the open air, depending on the verdict at the prisoner’s trial.
- Closed in January 1979, now used as International Police Association (國際警察協會), police officers’ association (警察人員協會), forming part of Central Police Station (中央警察分局)

6. Pottinger Street (砵甸乍街) (Stone Slab Street - 石板街)

- Named after the first British Governor, *Pottinger* (香港殖民地第一任港督：砵甸乍先生)
- Stone slabs were from local quarry.
- The three main quarries located in Diamond Hill (鑽石山), Quarry Bay (鰂魚涌) and Shek Tong Tsui (石塘咀)
- People carried up the streets by sedans

7. Fringe Club (藝穗會) / Foreign Correspondents' Club (外國記者協會) (Former Dairy Farm Depot (前牛奶公司儲藏處))

- Former headquarters and milk distributing centre of Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co, established in 1892 of staggered sections in two and three storeries entered through a one-storey gate house at the southernmost corner.
- Upward extension of the building was carried out in 1908. The present appearance of the southern section was the result of this extensive renovation which was completed in 1913.
- Edwardian-style (愛德華式), red brick from Taiwan and white-stucco façade, expanded to include offices, meat-smoking and pie-making activities
- Handed back to the government in 1980
- Occupied by Foreign Correspondents' Club (外國記者協會) in 1982 and the Fringe Club in 1984 (藝穗會).
- May mention also the City Festival (乙城節) (normally in Jan/Feb)

8. Bishop's House (會督府)

- Bishop's House was built in 1848 as a school for Chinese students. On the instigation of the Rev Vincent Stanton (士丹頓牧師)
- It was altered with a new wing added to the south side in a more "collegiate style" by Rev George Smith.
- The school re-opened in 1851 as St Paul's College, one of earliest English schools in Hong Kong
- Ceased to operate periodically and re-opened in 1909 under Church Missionary Society (宣道會)
- Continued to serve as Bishop's residence until after the Second World War when the College moved to Bonham Road (般咸道)
- The striking feature of this building, apart from the brown mouldings on the façade which give it an almost medieval look, are the masculine granite base which goes down almost one storey around the northeast to northwest frontage, with angular articulations for the external buttresses.
- The northeast corner of the edifice comprises a 3-storey octagonal tower topped with crenellations which gives the whole structure the appearance of a castle.

9. Duddell Street Gas Lamps (都爹利街煤氣燈) (Declared Monument in 1979)

- Wide stone steps at Duddell Street was built between 1875 and 1889
- The only surviving gas lamps 4nos. brought from a British Co. Suggs & Co. (英國公司 Suggs & Co.), From their catalogue they should be dated around 1920s.
- After WWII, gas lamps were gradually replaced by electrical lamps and by 1967, only the four Duddell Street lamps remained.
- Now a declared monument and still in operation, sponsored by the Town Gas Co. (香港煤氣公司)

10. Battery Path (炮台里) (Declared Monument)

- along the old water front and next to the soldier parade ground
- staircase up from west because the soldiers need to stay guard with guns pointing out towards the waterfront

11. Court of Final Appeal (終審法院) (former French Mission Building -前法國傳道會大樓) (Declared Monument on 19 September, 1989))

- Constructed between 1842 to 1843
- Between 1879 and 1880, land records reveal that it was owned by Emmanuel Raphael Belillios, Director of HSBC (滙豐銀行董事庇利羅士先生), who was probably responsible for the reconstruction and re-naming of the building as "Beaconsfield" out of his admiration for the British Prime Minister Lord Beaconsfield.
- Bought by French Mission in 1915 and extensively extended in 1917,
- 1917 till 1953, used by the French Missions who added the corner cupola, under which is a chapel.
- At the Government Hill where headquarters of British Government, Government House locates
- Once as Governor House before the proper one was built.
- The granite and red brick structure could be described as Neo-classical style belong to Edwardian Period. Inside, the grandeur of the wooden staircase, vaulted ceiling and the well-proportioned courtyard qualify it as one of the finest pieces of historical architecture locally. Second and third floor once open verandah
- Once Russian Embassy.
- Sold back to HK Government when French Missions left after the communist took over China.
- Used by many departments before becoming Court of Final Appeal in 1997. (In

case being asked about Hong Kong Court system, it is the highest in Hong Kong courts, followed by the High Court, District Courts and the magistrates and various special courts. All courts are bilingual except the Magistrates used Cantonese only)

12. St. John's Cathedral (聖約翰教堂) (Declared Monument)

- Oldest Anglican church in Far East; oldest western religious building in HK.
- Completed in 1849 by first colonial chaplain in HK under Bishop George Smith.
- 13-C English style with Gothic decoration. Originally designed to Gothic, but simplified to English Norman (英國的諾曼式) with technology and material constraints at the time.
- Concrete with timber roof supports
- The tower was added in 1853 and the chancel was later substantially expanded in 1873
- A hall (the Old Hall) was added to the south side of the compound in 1921 and a Dean's office (now the Bookshop) in 1933.
- A cross was erected to the North of the church entrance in 1921 (replaced in 1952) in memory of the soldiers killed in the First World War.
- The oldest church with about 700s seats in Hong Kong, built in 1849 at the only freehold land in Hong Kong
- In 1944, during the Japanese Occupation, the Cathedral was turned into a public hall and a social club for the Japanese community.
- Most of the furnishings were removed to other churches for safekeeping and half were destroyed during the air-raid in 1945. Most of the decoration and furnishings were added after the war.
- After WWII, L&O added a last clergy vestry to the south of the chancel. Restoration work was finished in 1947 and succeeded by a period of rapid growth: a new hall was built along Garden Road in 1956; a Lady Chapel was constructed within the former organ room in 1958 (relocated in 1968); and the main altar was permanently positioned in the centre of the chancel in the 1960s.

13. Government House(禮賓府) (Declared Monument in 1995)

- Built in 1855 by Charles St. George Cleverly, the Government House was the residence of the Governor of Hong Kong from 1855 to 1997. The first Governor to live there was Sir John Bowring, the 4th Governor of the territory. The last one was the last Governor, Chris Patten.
- It was a neo-classical mansion of 3-storeys, and had columns on all four sides.
- During the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong in 1942, the Governor Rensuke Isogai had a young engineer renovate and rebuild the Government House in what came to be known as the Japanese Imperial Crown Style. The origin house was virtually demolished but the foundations and disposition of rooms remained unchanged. A tower was added as a connection between the main house and the east annex. The whole exterior was plastered with a mixed vocabulary of expressionistic and Art Deco forms tinted with an oriental flavour, which was most evident in the shape of the roofs.
- Since the handover of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China, the first Chief Executive Tung Chee Hwa decided not to reside in it but to retain its function as a place for receiving foreign dignitaries and guests.
- It will soon be the residence of the second Chief Executive Donald Tsang.

14. Citibank/ Asia Pacific Finance Plaza(花期銀行廣場)

- 40 & 50-storey twin towers by local architect Rocco Yim (嚴迅奇建築師)
- To be a node for many pedestrian walks. (may mention HK way of solving traffic conflict by elevated walk)
- 4-storey basement of carpark, can be peeped down from the bridge

- Feng-shui water and stone landscape feature; location of stones changes as per lunar new year.
- 萬國寶通廣場是一組甲級智慧型商廈，榮獲 1994 年獲香港建築師學會銀獎。建築主體由兩坐不同高度（50 層及 40 層）商廈按舊中環軸線組成一個”L”形，座落於所在地後方，環抱著前面按新中環軸線佈置的廣場。廣場除了是進口的前奏外，也是一個行人交通匯點，按照地段微陡的地形分高低兩層，連接不同的行人通道及天橋，將中區心臟地帶以及香港公園及纜車站等重要據點，連成一個全面立體的交通網。建築物外形本身用不同透明度玻璃的平面及弧面的組合而成，與中銀的幾何式銳角外形，構成強烈的陰陽對比。

15. Cheung Kong Centre (長江中心)

- American Architect Cesar Pelli (西撒佩里) and Leo A Daly
- 1999, 62 storeies, 283m
- Stainless steel window frame with neon lighting.
- Not higher than Band of China although permitted building height allowed. Respect to the Central Government.
- Owner Li Kai Shing – HK enterprise.

16&17. Flagstaff House (茶具文物館)& Hong Kong Park (香港公園) (Optional Detour)

- Built in 1846, the oldest surviving colonial style building
- Like most other colonial buildings in the region, the design of the House was conjured up from architectural pattern books. The House was modeled on the Neo-Palladian style first popularized by Inigo Jones in the 17th C and later by Lord Burlington in the 18th C.
- Used to be the headquarters and residence of the Chief Commander of British Forces in Hong Kong until 1978
- Since 1984 the Museum of Tea Ware, in which 500 items were displayed.
- 10-hectare HK park completed in 1991, used to be the Victoria Barrack, now an oasis in the city centre

18. Bank of China Tower(中國銀行香港總行)

- Completed in 1989 by I.M. Pei, topped out ceremony on 8/8/88 (an auspicious date); 1st composite megastructure space frame (大型合成支架系統) high-rise building in HK.
- 70-storey, 315 meter high, 368 meter high if include antenna, 3rd highest in Hong Kong
- Grouping of four triangular glass and aluminum towers of varying heights that emerge from the granite podium.
- Megastructural steelwork is expressed externally by naturally anodized panels forming part of CW.
- Inspiration of design derived from elegant poise of bamboo; its sectioned trunk being propelled higher and higher by each new growth. Symbolic of strength, vitality and growth (may mention Chinese attitude to sharp corners and edges)
- 建築概念來自「竹子」，有節節上升之意思，代表業務「步步高升」。
- 15 storey high central atrium and column-free banking hall at 3/F; curtain wall is unitized system;
- Sky deck at 43/F.

Former Site of Murray House

- Looking southwards from Chater Garden, on the site of the present Bank of China Tower previously stood the **Murray House**. It was built in 1846 as officers' quarters of the Murray Barracks (now the Citibank Tower). The Murray House was dismantled in the early 1980s and was rebuilt at the seafront

promenade at Stanley.

Former Bank of China Tower (舊中國銀行香港總行)

- 1950年建成的中國銀行大廈，由當時在巴馬丹拿事務所工作的陸謙受(早年的英國留學生)設計。這座大廈是建在大會堂舊址之上，與匯豐銀行彼鄰且更比它高出 20 呎。無論在造型或風格上都與 1935 年的匯豐銀行非常相似，都強調當時流行的長條窗的高直綫條。而外牆裝飾中則更多中國傳統圖案，門口兩個石獅子同匯豐銀行門口的一對銅獅子風格迥異，相映成趣。

19. HSBC Main Building (香港上海匯豐銀行銀行總部大廈)

- The first City Hall of Hong Kong used to be here (half here, half at old BOC building site)
 - The third HSBC building on the spot, each is revolutionary building of its time. The initial HSBC building was built in 1935. It was demolished in 1981 and rebuilt at the same site in April 1986.
 - The building was designed by British architect, Sir Norman Foster.
 - From the concept to completion, it took 6 years (1979-1985). The building is a 180-meter high building of 47 storeries and 4 basement levels.
 - The building has a module design consisting of five steel modules prefabricated in the UK and shipped to Hong Kong. 30,000 tonnes of steel and 4,500 tonnes of aluminum were used. It costs over US \$670 million.
 - The main characteristic of HSBC Hong Kong headquarter is its absence of internal supporting structure.
 - Another one is that natural sunlight is the major source of lighting inside the building. There is a bank of giant mirrors at the top of the atrium, which can reflect natural sunlight into the atrium and hence down into the plaza. Through the use of natural sunlight, this design helps a lot in conserving energy. Besides, sunshades are provided on the external facades to avoid direct sunlight going into the building and to reduce heat gain. Instead of fresh water, seawater is used for toilet flushing and as coolant for the air-conditioning system.
 - All flooring is made from lightweight movable panels, under which you can find out a comprehensive network of power, telecommunication and air-conditioning systems. Hence installation of equipments or computer terminals becomes far easier.
 - Because of the urgency to complete, the construction of the building highly relied on off-site prefabrication. Components were manufactured all over the world. For example, the structural steel came from Britain; the glass, aluminum cladding and flooring came from the United States while the service modules came from Japan.
 - The inverted 'va' segments of the suspension trusses spanning the construction at double-height levels is the most obvious characteristic of the building. It consists of the eight groups of four aluminum-clad steel columns which ascend from the foundations up through the core structure, and the five levels of triangular suspension trusses which are locked into these masts.
 - The most expensive building in the world per square footage (\$48,690/sq m about 5 times that of BOC) total cost 5.3 billion
 - Once Japanese headquarter. HSBC is the largest local bank and is among the ten largest in the world.
 - HSBC bought also the air-right over the land towards the harbour
 - 3000 sq. m. dedicated plaza on G/F, which on Sunday becomes a Filipino park
 - Bronze lions installed in 1935, back from Japan with bullets holes on. Legend has it one month open to receive money and the other closed to keep it.
-
- **The first City Hall** is a 2-storey structure designed by a Frenchman named Hermitte in 1866. It contained a museum, public library and a theatre. It is in French Neo-classicism with pediment to the north façade and an open colonnaded verandah on two floors to the east and west sides.

20. Statue Square (皇后像廣場)

- It was initially called Royal Square. The site was reclaimed in the late 19th Century. It once accommodated a number of royal statues.
- Where the statue of Queen Victoria stood. Statue installed in 1896 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of coronation of Queen Victoria II (維多利亞女皇登基金禧紀念), but relocated to Victoria Park since 1957.
- The only status now standing is that of Sir Thomas Jackson, the longest serving Chief Manager of HSBC in its early year.
- The two reclaimed lots in front of the old HSBC was paid by the Bank with Crown Leases of 999 years. In 1901, the Government and the Bank agreed not to build on either side of the Queen's status, and to keep the land for all time as properly laid out open space.
- Again major gathering place of Filipino maids on Sunday

21. The Legislative Council Building (法會大樓)

(former Supreme Court -前最高法院) (Exterior is a Declared Monument in 1984)

- Construction began in 1903 and completed in 1912 by the architect, Aston Webb & Ingress Bell, the one who did the Victoria and Albert Museum and the façade of Buckingham Palace in London
- Late Victorian architecture
- Neo-classical in style consisting of Ionic orders some 5ft in height, forming 15 bays with attached columns and square angle piers interconnected by semi-circular arches supporting the floors of the colonnade above with ornamental balustrades and moulded copings.
- Royal Arms on pediment, Tudor Crown on top of dome as symbols of British rule
- Built in granite quarried from Stonecutters Island
- Surmounted by a statue of the Blind Justice holding a scale. Also still with the British Crown at the gable.
- Sit on timber footings of fir trunks.
- The stonework on the east façade was damaged during the battle to retake HK in 1945. It was also believed that the Japanese during their occupation had used the basement as a torture chamber.
- Major renovation was carried out in 1985 to turn it into the Legislative Council Building.

22. International Financial Centre (IFC) Phase II (國際金融中心第二期)

- 2003, 88 storeies, 415m, tallest in HK.
- Cesar Pelli / Rocco Yim (podium)
- Rectangular floor plan recess upward.
- 6m thick R.C. pad as footing, no piling for foundation since close to back rock.
- It is one of the few buildings in the world equipped with double-deck elevators. Double-deck elevators are designed such that two elevator cars are attached one on top of the other. This allows passengers on two consecutive floors to be able to use the elevator simultaneously, significantly increasing the passenger capacity of an elevator shaft
- Architecturally, this is important as double-deck elevators occupy less building core space than a traditional single-deck elevator. In skyscrapers, this allows for much more efficient use of space as the floor area required by elevators tends to be quite significant.
- IFC2's reign as Hong Kong's tallest will not be long, as Union Square Phase 7 is under construction and will claim the title in 2007.
- An exhibition area and a library of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority Information Centre (香港金融管理局辦公室) occupy the 55th floor and are open to the public during office hours.

23. PLA Headquarters (中國人民解放軍駐香港部隊大廈) (Former Prince of Wales Building / Tamer)

- Used to be the base of Royal Hong Kong Navy (前香港皇家政府海軍基地).
- 1997, base for PRC
- Reversed pyramid – anti-terrorism device.

24. City Hall / Edinburgh Place (香港大會堂/愛丁堡廣場)

- 香港第一座大會堂建於 1869 年，位於現今中國銀行及匯豐銀行總行大廈兩址之處。這座法國文藝復興式風格的建築於 1933 年因匯豐銀行擴充而拆去部份，其餘於 1947 年亦拆去讓位給中國銀行。
- 現在的大會堂設計始於 1950 年代，並於 1962 年落成。新大會堂最初由香港大學建築系主任哥頓朗(Gordon Brown) 設計，後轉由費雅倫(Allen Fitch) 設計。高座外形以包豪斯設計方法(Bauhaus)，露出結構部位，以玻璃圍護構件。
- 低座的圓柱廊則有柯布西埃(Le Corbusier) 的風格，符合底層架空和橫向條窗等原則，外形顏色線條簡潔，沒有不必要的裝飾。大會堂被稱為本港於“現代運動”時期的代表作。

8. Other Relevant Architectural/ Historical Information

- Hong Kong became a British colony in 1842. **Victoria City (維多利亞城)** was one of the first British urban settlements in Hong Kong. It was located in present-day Central area, and was named after Queen Victoria, the then Queen of the United Kingdom in 1843.

The City originally covered the present-day Central, Admiralty and part of Sheung Wan on the Hong Kong Island. In 1857, the British government expanded the scope of Victoria City and divided it into four "wans" (環). The four wans are Sai Wan (西環) (present-day Kennedy Town (堅尼地城) and Sai Ying Pun (西營盤), Sheung Wan (上環) (present-day Sheung Wan), Choong Wan (中環) or Chung Wan (present-day Central) and Ha Wan (下環) (present-day Wanchai). The four wans are further divided into nine "yeuks".

In 1903, six boundary stones were established to mark the City's boundary. These boundary stones are still preserved today. The coverage of the then City included parts of Causeway Bay 銅鑼灣 (north of Causeway Road (高士威道)) and Happy Valley (跑馬地) (West of Wong Nei Chong Road (黃泥涌道) on the east side of the Racecourse(馬場)).

Victoria City is technically the capital of Hong Kong, however, the name is rarely used today.

- By 26 March 2004, **79 items have been declared as historical monuments** under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (古物古蹟條例) in Hong Kong.

(Source: <http://amo.gov.hk>)

- **Neoclassicism (新古典主義)** (sometimes rendered as Neo-Classicism or Neo-classicism) is the name given to quite distinct movements in the visual arts, literature, theatre, music, and architecture. These movements were in effect at various times between the 18th and the 20th centuries.

In the visual arts the European movement called "neoclassicism" began after ca 1765, as a reaction against both the surviving Baroque (巴羅克式) and Rococo (洛可可式) styles, and as a desire to return to the perceived "purity" of the arts of Rome, the more vague perception ("ideal") of Ancient Greek arts (where almost no western artist had actually been) and, to a lesser extent, 16th century Renaissance Classicism (文藝復興古典主義).

Each "neo"- classicism selects some models among the range of possible classics that are available to it, and ignores others.

There is an anti-Rococo strain that can be detected in some European architecture of the earlier 18th century, most vividly represented in the Palladian architecture (帕拉第奧建築風格) of Georgian Britain and Ireland, but also recognizable in a classicizing vein of architecture in Berlin. It is a robust architecture of self-restraint, academically selective now of "the best" Roman models.

From about 1800 a fresh influx of Greek architectural examples, seen through the medium of etchings and engravings, gave a new impetus to neoclassicism that is called the **Greek Revival (希臘復興)**.

Neoclassicism continued to be a major force in academic art through the 19th century and beyond— a constant antithesis to Romanticism (浪漫主義) or Gothic revivals— although from the late 19th century on it had often been considered anti-modern, or even reactionary, in influential critical circles. In American architecture, neoclassicism was one expression of the American Renaissance movement, ca 1890-1917; its last manifestation was in Beaux-Arts architecture, and its very last, large public projects were the Lincoln Memorial (highly criticized at the time), the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., and the American Museum of Natural History's Roosevelt Memorial. These were white elephants as they were built. In the British Raj, Sir Edwin Lutyens' monumental city planning for New Delhi marks the glorious sunset of neoclassicism. Soon World War II destroyed all illusions.

(Source: <http://www.worldhistory.com/wiki/N/Neoclassicism.htm>)

9. Suggested Useful Reading Material

Books about historic background of buildings

- 空間之旅-香港建築百年，陳翠兒、蔡宏興主編·香港建築師學會統籌，三聯書店
- **Selected Historic Buildings and Sites in Central District**, by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
- 香港古今建築, 龍炳頤著
- 古今香港系列-香港中區街道故事，梁濤主編·夏歷著，三聯書店
- 中西區風物志，梁炳華著，中西區臨時區議會
- **Guide to Architecture in Hong Kong**, by Wong Wah Sang
- **Where**, HKTB Monthly Publication, and HKTB's Pamphlets
- **Tour Notes for the Central Police Station Tour**

Book about architecture appreciation

- **Experiencing Architecture**, by Steen Eiler Rasmussen

Useful Websites

- **AMO**
www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/Monument/
about Central Police Station
www.amo.gov.hk/en/monuments_53.php
- **About Buildings**
<http://www.hkia.net/100year/index.htm>
<http://skyscraperpage.com/>
www.building.com.hk
www.ifc.com
www.cheungkongcenter.com
<http://www.worldhistory.com/wiki/L/List-of-buildings,-sites,-and-areas-in-Hong-Kong.htm>
- **About Hong Kong or Others**
www.hk-place.com

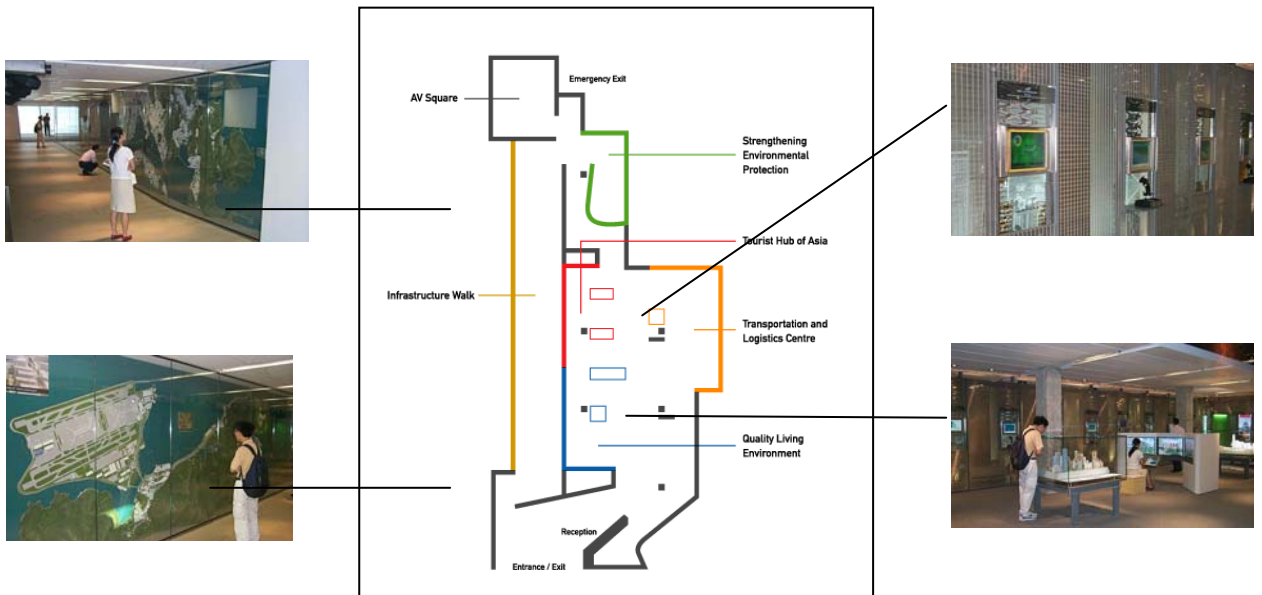
10. About Planning & Infrastructure Gallery

Gallery Address: G/F, 3 Edinburgh Place, Central (next to City Hall, Low Block)



Opening Hours: 10 am – 6 pm (closed on Tuesday)
Admission: Free
Exhibition Area: approx. 460 square metres

Background: The Hong Kong Planning and Infrastructure Exhibition Gallery showcases the planning and infrastructure projects by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region to enhance the quality of life and strengthen Hong Kong's status as Asia's world city. The gallery comprises four main sections: **Town Planning**, **Tourism, Transport and Logistics**, and **Environmental Protection**. The 18.5-metre **Infrastructure Walk** captures the major planning and infrastructure projects in unique linear presentation. Interactive features and hi-tech devices give visitors a new infrastructure experience.



Facilities & Characteristics:

- The Gallery features a wide range of **audio-video presentations** (*simultaneous recorded descriptions of the presentation are available in Puntonghua, Cantonese and English at the press of a button*), models and animation about existing and planned major infrastructure projects.
- **A video panorama** showing an animated view of the future harbourfront. It gives visitors a three-dimensional experience of strolling down the promenade from Central to Wanchai, and also the integrated arts, cultural and entertainment district of West Kowloon.



- **Model section** covers the winning conceptual designs for the Western Kowloon Reclamation, the possible transformation of Yaumatei under the urban renewal programme, the Stonecutters Bridge, the Shenzhen Western Corridor, and the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme.
- Through a series of **web cameras**, visitors can watch instant broadcasts of the operation of the container terminals and traffic in the harbour.
- **Tourist Kaleidoscope interactive snap shot installation** for visitors to take a
- e-photo against a backdrop of one of Hong Kong's 18 top tourist attractions and send to their friends or family by e-mail.
- One of the highlights is the **Infrastructure Walk**, a jumbo model stretching for about 18.5 metres, showing an array of existing and planned major infrastructure projects on a territory map with a scale of 1:2500. Each project has a story to tell, once visitor touch the corresponding screen button. Lean back against the wave-shaped wooden wall and enjoy the stories and lighting effects.



- **The Hong Kong Planning and Infrastructure Exhibition Gallery will be used for staging planning and infrastructure-related activities until a permanent exhibition gallery is built at the Tamar site.**
(source: press release on 3 July from Information Services Department)

Capacity: The Gallery can only accommodate a maximum of 100 visitors per hour. Prior arrangement is required for group visit.

Guided tour for group visit: English, Cantonese or Putonghua speaking guided tour can be arranged for group visit.

- Written application is required and application should be sent to:

The Hong Kong Planning and Infrastructure Exhibition Gallery
G/F, 3 Edinburgh Place, Central, Hong Kong
or via e-mail to piegal@pland.gov.hk

- One month advance notice is required.

Enquiry hotline: 3101 6516

Website: www.gov.hk/infrastructuregallery

11. Bad Weather Arrangement

In case of bad weather, please kindly find the following as the proposed arrangements:

Rainstorm Warning Signals

The event will be postponed if the Amber Rainstorm Warning Signal or above is hoisted.

Typhoon Signals

Situation	Action To be Taken
No. 1 Signal	Activity remains normal
No. 3 Signal or above	Activity will be postponed

Again, as with rain warnings, listen to radio/TV. If students have already set out for gathering Location when the Number 3 or Amber Rainstorm Warning Signal is hoisted, please kindly return to home ASAP.

12. List of Important Contact Numbers

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