Heritage Impact Assessment

Conversion of Lui Seng Chun into HKBU Chinese Medicine and Healthcare Centre





The Historic Place



No. 119, Lai Chi Kok Road, Mongkok, Kowloon.



Statement of Cultural Significance

Historical Value

- Built and operated as a Chinese bone setting medicine shop and residence
- Illustrates the past community life, economic activities and architecture of the territory since 1930s
- Designated as a Grade 1 historic building in 2000

Architectural Value

- Typical "Tong-lau" (Chinese tenement) distinctive architect-designed-to-order
- A mixing features of pre-war Chinese tenements and Streamline Modern (Art Deco)
- One of a small number of distinctive shophouses remaining from the 1930s in the area

Social Value

- A well-known Chinese bone-setting medicine shop with good reputation which represents Chinese medicine development in Hong Kong
- The Revitalisation Scheme will reinstate this social value

Authenticity and Rarity

- Original building fabrics and its distinct architectural features are intact
- High degree of authenticity and integrity retained



Conservation Objectives

- Preserve existing building fabrics of Lui Seng Chun for long term protection to the building from further deterioration by effective management plan
- Adaptive reuse Lui Seng Chun for a new compatible use as a Chinese Medicine and Healthcare Centre and Revitalise it as a living heritage
- Enhance the cultural heritage of Lui Seng Chun by interpretation of its heritage value for public appreciation
- Promote public awareness and education in heritage conservation, and bring social benefits to the local communities
- As a model conservation project to demonstrate how a NPO is capable of operating a successful social enterprise for a self-sustainable heritage project



Conservation Standards

- The Venice Charter: UNESCO ICOMOS
- The Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS
- Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China: China ICOMOS
- Conservation Plan: NSW National Trust
- Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme (RHBTPS)
 Lui Seng Chun Resource Kit



Conservation Principles

- Retain Authenticity & Integrity
- Minimum Intervention
- Maximum Reversibility
- Technically Feasible & Complying Regulations
- Enhance Heritage Value



Conservation Management Plan

- Understanding of the cultural significance of the historic place
- Assessment of information of the historic building and site to establish the limitation and opportunity of the proposal
- Identify Character Defining Elements (CDEs)
- Proposed use and its compatibility in regard to cultural significance of Lui Seng Chun and its feasibility in regard to technical concern
- Establishment of Conservation Policies and Guidelines
- Interpretation strategy for the proposed adaptive re-use
- Maintenance proposal and implementation



Conservation Guidelines

Recommended Treatment for Character Defining Elements (CDEs):

- Preserve in-situ all key CDE's as far as possible
- Repair all features by same materials or if beyond repair, replace by new materials matching existing style
- Salvage original materials if affected by new layout for reuse in future

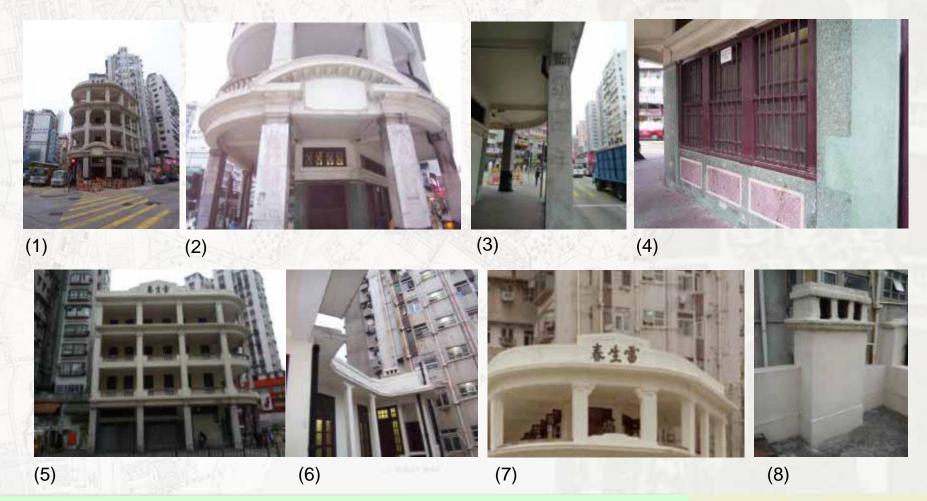






Preserve CDEs & Features - Facade

- (1) Facade (2) Cornice pediment (3) Granite columns with capitals (4) Shanghai plastering at G/F
- (5) Verandahs with urn-shaped balustrades (6) Eave (7) Profiled stone plaques at roof (8) Chimney



Preserve CDEs & Features - Internal

- (1) Timber doors with openable glass panels and fanlights (2) Floor tiles at verandahs and internal area
- (3) Decorative moulding cornice to ceiling (4) Floor finish of existing staircase and wrought iron balustrades
- (5) Existing display cabinets





Managing Changes

Alterations:

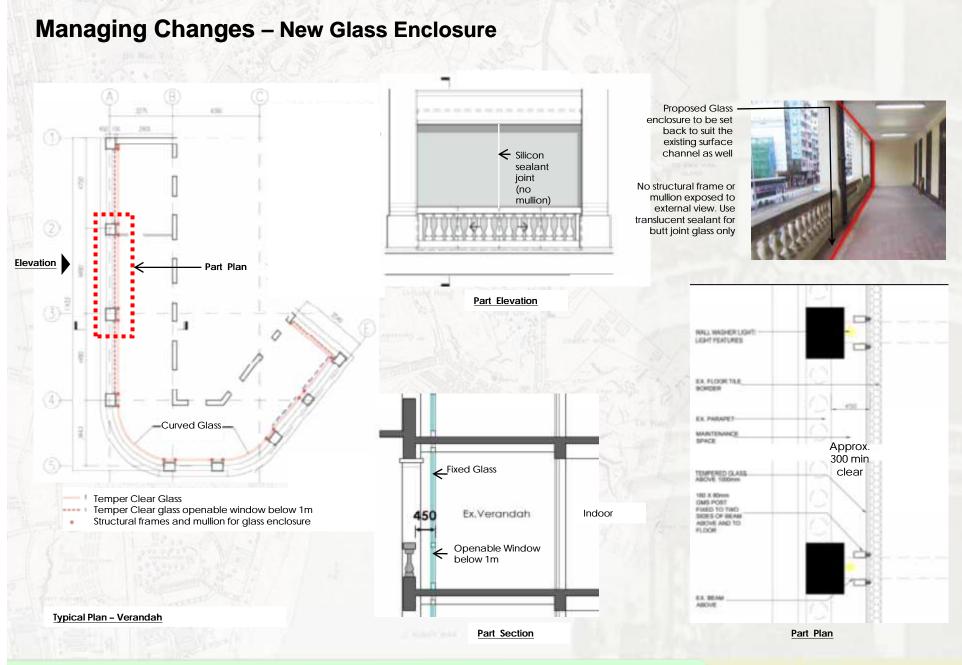
Add new glass enclosure to existing verandahs

Justification:

- To allow sufficient usable area original indoor area count for less than 50% of floor area
- To reduce the traffic noise level (average > around 70 dB) to facilitate new use
- To provide weather protection and control air quality

- New glass enclosure to be set back from existing facade by approx. 450 mm to minimize visual impact
- All structural frames and mullions to be located behind existing columns without directly exposing to external view
- Clear glass to be adopted to minimize visual impact
- Curved glass to be adopted to curve corners of the building, to avoid segmented appearance
- Butt joint glass without mullion to be applied
- Maintenance access via openable window behind existing balustrades to be provided to avoid necessity of gondola system







Managing Changes- New Fire Escape Staircase

Alterations:

Add a new fire escape staircase with fire separation facing adjoining building

Justification:

- To meet current Buildings Regulation
- Solid wall to separate the stair from adverse sight to backyard of adjoining building

- Fire engineering approach is used to reduce number of new staircase to one
- Locate the new staircase to external area which is a less obstructive location
- Construct staircase and fire separation wall in light weight steel structure which is a reversible construction
- Independent footing to be applied for the new staircase to avoid transferring loading to the existing structure
- Fire separation wall in subdue and simple design compatible to but not outshining the existing building



Typical Floor Plan



Servant Annex to be demolished for new fire escape stair so that openness of rear courtyard can be maintained



Managing Changes – New Disabled Lift

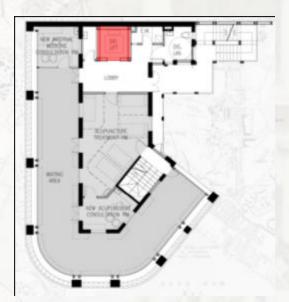
Alterations:

Install new disabled lift to all floors

Justification:

To meet current Building Regulations

- Locate the lift in an obscure area
- Adopt machine-room-less lift system with minimum lift overrun to minimize visual impact on the roof
- Simple and subdue design compatible with but distinguishable from existing building fabric
- Careful removal of existing floor tiles prior to slab opening, salvaged for future use on site
- New lift shaft located at internal area without any alteration to the external facade, lift overrun at R/F is also set back from the periphery of building



Typical Floor Plan



Roof Plan



Managing Changes- New Building Services

Alterations:

Add new services such as Fire Services,
 Mechanical Ventilation & Air Conditionings,
 plumbing & drainage, electricity

Justification:

 Upgrade building services to meet current standards

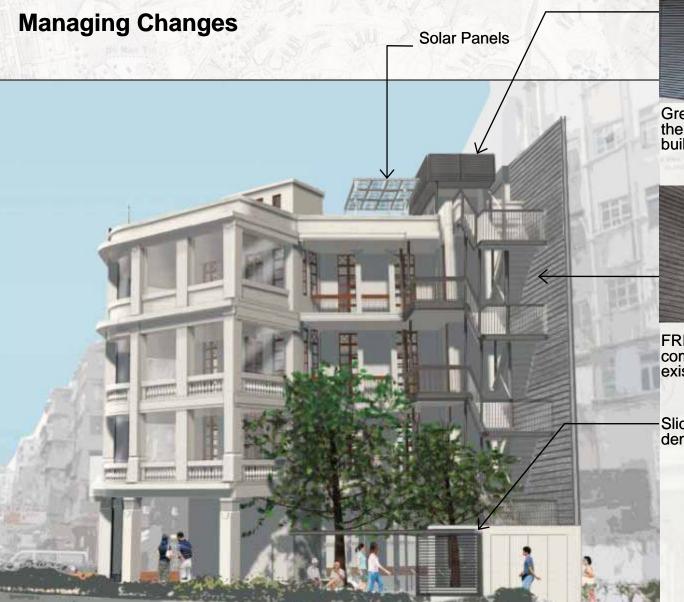
- New building services such as FS installations to be located in obscure areas, such as underneath the new staircase, at upper part of toilet areas and combined with new lift overrun at roof area
- Install metal louver to new E/M plants at lift overrun to reduce adverse visual impact
- E/M zone along new lift shaft as far as possible so to centralize major structural works of slab opening
- Utilize glazing area of existing fanlight as new exhaust / fresh air louvre to minimize visual impact to the existing verandah.



Managing Changes- New Building Services Grey water tank & pumps meter cabinet F.S. inlet E/M zone Typical Elevation **Typical Floor Plan** G/F Plan **FS Pumps Upper part of FS Tank** Lift Overrun A/C plants Water Scrubber Tank Louvre **Solar Water Heater Flushing Tank** Solar Panel **Upper Roof Plan Typical elevation** for timber door **Roof Plan**







Grey colour metal grill to play down the new addition of lift overrun and building services at upper roof



FRP wall in simple subdue design compatible but not outshining the existing building

Sliding gate for security and demarcation purpose



Key Plan



Section FS Water Tank RF 1+20500 Lift overrun A/C ← Fire separating wall 於加煙被及 使接向於 加速形能 2400 BOULDER. 900 内科/計造出機能 A/C at Main Roof to be hidden up by **Stone Plaque** 中国特价以及现象家 Min2000 Min. 1520 在拉角道 姚阳湖



