

香港

文物 古蹟的 保護

Preserving Hong Kong's
Archaeological and Built Heritage



引言

香港是國際著名的金融樞紐和商業中心，以經濟成就聞名於世。香港的城市面貌以高廈聳立為特色，很少人會留意到香港擁有悠久的歷史和豐富的文物。

我們可從考古出土文物印證香港至少在六千多年前已有人類聚居。直至1997年回歸中國前，香港經歷了一百五十多年的英國管治，充滿動力的香港社會在中西文化交融和衝擊下不斷演變和發展，成為一個中西匯萃、新舊交融的現代化大都會。

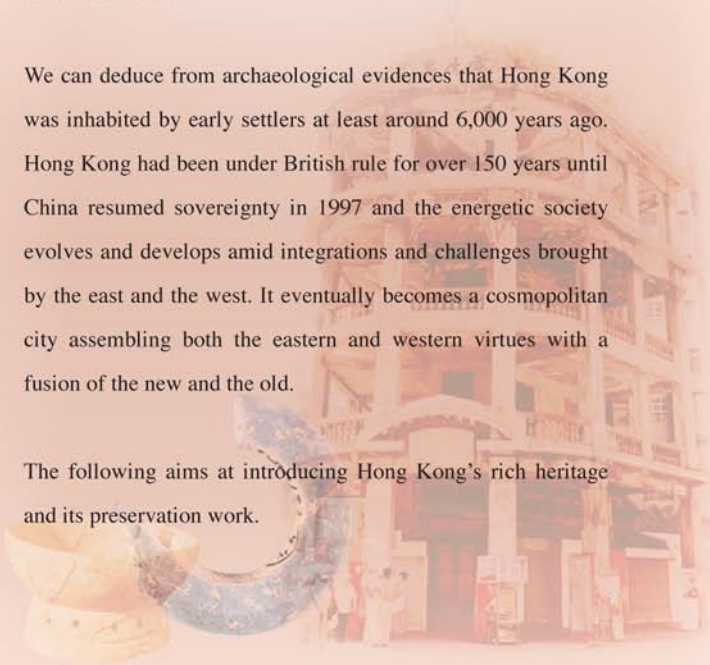
以下簡介香港的文物古蹟，以及它們的保護工作。

Introduction

As a well-known financial pivot and commercial centre, Hong Kong is renowned for its economic success over the world. While the city is distinguished for its spectacular skyscrapers, Hong Kong's long history and rich heritage resources are usually overlooked.

We can deduce from archaeological evidences that Hong Kong was inhabited by early settlers at least around 6,000 years ago. Hong Kong had been under British rule for over 150 years until China resumed sovereignty in 1997 and the energetic society evolves and develops amid integrations and challenges brought by the east and the west. It eventually becomes a cosmopolitan city assembling both the eastern and western virtues with a fusion of the new and the old.

The following aims at introducing Hong Kong's rich heritage and its preservation work.



香港文物保護法例

《古物及古蹟條例》是香港的文物保護法例，於1976年實施。為執行該條例，香港政府於同年成立了古物諮詢委員會及古物古蹟辦事處。

古物諮詢委員會是一個法定組織，由政府委任來自不同背景的人士所組成，負責向古物事務監督(即發展局局長)提供有關古物古蹟的建議。



古物諮詢委員會會員定期舉行會議，以討論有關保護及推廣文物古蹟的事宜

Regular meetings held by the Antiquities Advisory Board to discuss matters relating to preservation and promotion of heritage

古物古蹟辦事處負責執行古物事務監督的行政工作，以及向古物諮詢委員會提供秘書處服務和行政上的支援。古物古蹟辦事處由一名執行秘書掌管，處內的專業人員共分五組，分別負責考古、歷史建築、教育及宣傳、技術及顧問，以及策劃和管理的工作。該處轄下的香港文物探知館及屏山鄧族文物館暨文



古物古蹟辦事處
The Antiquities and Monuments Office



屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心
Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

物徑訪客中心透過不同類型的展覽及教育活動，向公眾展示香港文物及其保護工作，藉此增進市民對本地文化遺產的認識。

Legislation for Heritage Preservation

Hong Kong's heritage preservation is governed by the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance in 1976. In the same year, the Hong Kong Government established the Antiquities Advisory Board and the Antiquities and Monuments Office.

The Antiquities Advisory Board is a statutory body consisting of members from different fields. The Board was set up to advise the Antiquities Authority (who is the Secretary for Development) on matters relating to the preservation of antiquities and monuments.



古物古蹟辦事處轄下的香港文物探知館，舉辦不同類型的文物展覽及教育活動

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre of the Antiquities and Monuments Office organizes heritage-themed exhibitions and education activities

The Antiquities and Monuments Office is the executive arm of the Antiquities Authority and also provides secretarial and executive support to the Antiquities Advisory Board. The Office is headed by its Executive Secretary and comprises professional staff



古蹟導賞團導賞員介紹中西區文物徑的古蹟歷史

Heritage tour docent introducing the history of monuments along the Central and Western Heritage Trail

organized into five sections dealing with archaeology, historical buildings, education and publicity, technical and advisory, and planning and management respectively. The Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre of the Office aim at presenting Hong Kong's heritage and its conservation work by organizing various exhibitions and public programmes in order to enhance the public's understanding on local heritage.

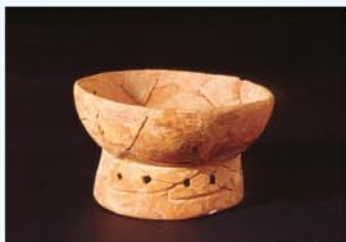
考古遺址的保護

香港出土豐富的古代文物，可遠溯至六千年前，並且與珠江三角洲及華南地區的古文化存在密切的關係。

香港的考古研究始於二十世紀二十年代。早期的考古勘察工作主要由一群熱心的業餘人士進行，及至二十世紀五十年代中葉，隨著香港大學考古隊（即香港考古學會之前身）的成立，有組織的考古工作才正式展開。政府於二十世紀七十年代積極參與及推行文物保護，並於**1976年**實施《古物及古蹟條例》，以保護香港的考古文物。

古物古蹟辦事處曾於**1983至85年**及**1997至98年**組織兩次全港考古普查，藉以評定全港已知考古遺址的保存情況和記錄新發現的考古遺址。

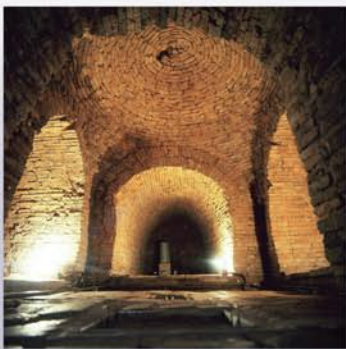
自二十世紀八十年代因應多項重要的基建項目開展，辦事處經常邀請內地及海外的考古研究機構參與考古發掘，以配合香港發展的需要。這些發掘工作皆獲得重要的成果，對本地以至華南地區提供珍貴的歷史研究資料。



港島春坎灣出土的彩陶盤，距今約6000年
Painted pottery basin about 6,000 years ago
excavated from Chung Hom Wan, Hong Kong
Island



大嶼山竹篙灣出土的八吉祥青花瓷碗
Blue-and-white bowl with eight Buddhist
emblems excavated from Penny's Bay,
Lantau Island



李鄭屋漢墓內觀
Interior view of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb

Preservation of Archaeological Sites

The large amount of relics found in the territory shows that Hong Kong has a history of 6,000 years and profound cultural affinities with the Pearl River Delta and South China area.

Archaeological studies in Hong Kong began in the 1920s. During the formative years, archaeological investigations were mainly undertaken by a small group of keen amateurs. It was not until the mid-1950s that an increasing number of well-organized archaeological work took place with the inception of the University Archaeological Team (which later became the Hong Kong Archaeological Society). The 1970s witnessed a growing support and involvement of the Government in heritage conservation, leading ultimately to the drafting and implementation of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance to preserve archaeological heritage in Hong Kong.



九龍寨城南門遺蹟
Remnants of the South Gate of the Kowloon Walled City



西貢沙下出土的新石器時代方口繩紋夾砂陶罐

Coarse pottery pot with square rim of Neolithic Period excavated from Sha Ha, Sai Kung

The Antiquities and Monuments Office organized two territory-wide archaeological surveys in 1983-85 and 1997-98 respectively to assess the potential value of all identified archaeological sites in Hong Kong and record the new ones.

To cope with the drastic increase of rescue projects since the 1980s, archaeological institutions from the Mainland China and overseas are invited to assist in major rescue operations. All these excavations have yielded significant discoveries which enable a better understanding of the history of Hong Kong as well as South China.

歷史建築及保護

香港歷史悠久，至今還保存了不少歷史建築遺蹟，包括各類的中西傳統歷史建築。香港的中式傳統建築有著深厚的文化傳統，類型豐富多樣，包括明清時代的軍事炮台、風水古塔、傳統祠堂、書室和廟宇、客家傳統的圍屋，以及廣東珠江三角洲地區的合院式民居和蜑民沿岸所建的干欄式棚屋等。此外，還有受近代西方建築風格影響、揉合中西文化特色的殖民地建築和僑鄉建築，以及具國際風格的近現代建築等。

根據《古物及古蹟條例》，古物事務監督在徵詢古物諮詢委員會的意見，並經行政長官批准及刊登憲報後，可宣布建築物為法定古蹟，受法例保護。

為使歷史建築檔案更臻完備，古物古蹟辦事處於1997年進行了全港歷史建築調查，研究成果成為日後香港歷史建築保護工作的重要參考。



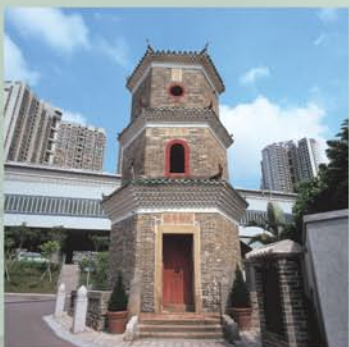
鏡蓉書屋位於沙頭角上禾坑的客家村內，由該區李姓客家人於清初建成

Kang Yung Study Hall situated in the Hakka village of Sheung Wo Hang in Sha Tau Kok was built by the Li clan in the early Qing dynasty



九龍塘瑪利諾修院學校的建築群融合了多種不同的建築設計特色，在香港極之罕見

The complex of Maryknoll Convent School at Kowloon Tong incorporates different architectural features and such combination of styles is highly rare in Hong Kong



元朗屏山聚星樓
Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda at Ping Shan, Yuen Long

Built Heritage in Hong Kong and Its Protection

Hong Kong has a long history with lots of cultural heritage, including various types of historic buildings. The traditional Chinese historic buildings in the territory has profound cultural traditions and are multifarious. They range from military forts of Ming and Qing dynasties, ancient *fungshui* pagoda, Chinese ancestral halls, study halls, temples and Hakka traditional enclosed houses to Chinese courtyard type residential buildings in the Pearl River Delta area and coastal stilted houses supported by wooden or bamboo stilts built by Tankas. In addition, there are also colonial and overseas Chinese architecture with a blend of eastern and western approaches as well as some more modern buildings tinted with international characteristics.

According to the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance, the Antiquities Authority may, after consulting the Antiquities Advisory Board and with the approval of the Chief Executive and the publication of the notice in the gazette, legally declare buildings to be monuments to make them under protection.

To establish a set of exhaustive archives on built heritage, the Antiquities and Monuments Office conducted a territory-wide survey on historic buildings in 1997. All of these research data provided important reference for the overall built heritage protection work in Hong Kong.



中區紅棉路的舊三軍司令官邸是本港現存歷史最悠久的西式建築。這座大樓建於1846年，現已用作茶具文物館

Flagstaff House in Cotton Tree Drive, Central is the oldest existing western building in Hong Kong. Built in 1846, it now houses the Museum of Tea Ware



元朗新田大夫第是本港最華麗的傳統建築之一，並以其精巧的建築裝飾而著名

Tai Fu Tai Mansion in San Tin, Yuen Long, is considered as one of the most beautifully-embellished traditional Chinese buildings in Hong Kong and is renowned for its fine architectural decorations

歷史建築的修繕

很多歷史建築由於日久失修，已經變得頹敗不堪，且雜草叢生。要將這些歷史建築修復及作長久保存，必須運用精湛的傳統工藝，配合新的文物修復技術，作全面修繕。古物古蹟辦事處與不同的機構和團體緊密合作，致力解決各種修復上的複雜難題。



修復後之西貢滘西洲洪聖古廟
Hung Shing Temple on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung,
after restoration

香港不少古蹟的修繕項目，屢獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎，包括西貢滘西洲洪聖古廟（2000年）、中區羅便臣道猶太教莉亞堂（2000年）、大埔敬羅家塾（2001年）、中區天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂（2003年）、東華義莊（2005年）、西貢鹽田梓聖若瑟小堂（2005年）、尖沙咀聖安德烈堂（2006年）、上水應龍廖公家塾（2006年）、小香港（前中央彈藥庫）（2007年）、香港文物探知館（前威非路軍營）（2007年）、伯大尼（香港演藝學院古蹟校園）（2008年）及香港浸會大學視覺藝術院（前皇家空軍軍官俱樂部）（2009年）。



中環羅便臣道猶太教莉亞堂
Ohel Leah Synagogue at Robinson Road, Central



中環天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂
Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate
Conception, Central

Restoration of Built Heritage

Many monuments in Hong Kong are in poor structural condition, sadly dilapidated and deserted. To ensure their continual preservation and maintenance, extensive repairs and restoration have to be undertaken by employing considerable traditional skills and craftsmanship together with advanced conservation technology. The Antiquities and Monuments Office works closely with various departments and other concerned bodies which provide technical assistance in solving various problems of restoring old structures.



新界大埔敬羅家塾
King Law Ka Shuk in Tai Po, New Territories

Several built heritage preservation projects in Hong Kong have received Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards presented by UNESCO (United



東華義莊
Tung Wah Coffin Home

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). These projects include: Hung Shing Temple on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung (2000), Ohel Leah Synagogue at Robinson Road, Central (2000), King Law Ka Shuk in Tai Po (2001), Catholic Cathedral of Immaculate Conception in Central (2003), Tung Wah Coffin Home (2005) and St. Joseph's Chapel in Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung (2005), St. Andrew's Church in Tsim Sha Tsui (2006) and Liu Ying Lung Study Hall in Sheung Shui (2006), Little Hong Kong (former Central Ordnance Munitions Depot) (2007), Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre (former Whitfield Barracks) (2007), Béthanie (Heritage Campus, Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts) (2008), and Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University (former Royal Air Force Officers' Mess) (2009).

文物教育與推廣

為提高香港市民和學生對本地文物的興趣及加強其文物保育意識，古物古蹟辦事處定期舉辦各種不同類型的教育及宣傳活動以作配合。

辦事處定期舉辦各類型展覽、公開講座、導賞團及工作坊等，供市民及學生參加。辦事處並經常與全港中、小學校緊密聯繫，以及支援學校在推廣文物保護方面的工作。此外，為加強市民對文物的認識，辦事處亦會印製古蹟小冊子及出版文物通訊等刊物。

此外，為進一步向市民及青少年推廣文物保護的訊息，辦事處分別於**1997年**及**2004年**起推行「文物之友」計劃及「青少年文物之友計劃」，目的是希望透過培訓，讓市民及年青一代認識到保護文物的重要性，以及協助文物教育及宣傳的工作。



介紹聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎香港得獎項目的專題展覽

Exhibition introducing the Hong Kong winning projects of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation



古蹟導賞團參觀元朗新田大夫第
Heritage tour visiting Tai Fu Tai Mansion at San Tin, Yuen Long



周日文物 Playgroup:「唐樓的故事」
Sunday Heritage Playgroup: "The Story of Shophouse"

Heritage Education and Publicity

The Antiquities and Monuments Office organizes educational and promotional activities regularly to raise public interest towards Hong Kong's heritage and to educate future generations to cherish our heritage.

The Office organizes various kinds of exhibitions, lectures, guided tours and archaeological workshops regularly for the general public and students. To encourage heritage education in schools, the Office works closely with all primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong and provides them with support to implement their own promotional activities on heritage preservation. The Office also publishes pamphlets, booklets and newsletters on Hong Kong's heritage.

In order to further promote the message of heritage preservation to the public and teenagers, the Office launched the "Friends of Heritage" scheme and "Young Friends of Heritage" scheme since 1997 and 2004 respectively. The aim of the schemes is to foster understanding among the public and young people of the importance of heritage preservation so that they will help in heritage education and promotion work.



青少年文物之友正參加培訓課程
Training of Young Friends of Heritage



「模擬考古發掘」工作坊
"To Dig and To Learn" Workshop



公眾人士出席有關文物古蹟的講座
Members of the public attending a lecture on Hong Kong's heritage

文物徑及國際研討會議

古物古蹟辦事處分別在粉嶺龍躍頭、元朗屏山和中西區成立了三條文物徑，將不同的歷史建築及遺址串連，以方便遊人參觀，藉以增加他們對香港文物古蹟和文化傳統的認識，同時亦可帶動地區文物旅遊的發展。

此外，辦事處亦已在多處具有歷史價值的地點和建築物豎立了紀念牌匾，以紀念一些被拆卸了的著名歷史建築物、歷史名人故居及重要的遺址。

辦事處亦會定期舉辦國際性的研討會議，例如分別在**2003、2007及2009**年與聯合國教科文組織合辦了「亞太區水下文化遺產保護公

約(2001)」研討會議、「亞洲騎樓的演變及復修」國際研討會，以及活化城市歷史建築及地點：三個城市的私營機構經驗(香港、多倫多及溫哥華)研討會。



中西區文物徑(中區線) — 聖約翰座堂
Central and Western Heritage Trail (Central Route) — St. John's Cathedral



聯合國教科文組織「亞太區水下文化遺產保護公約(2001)」研討會議

UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the "2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage"

Heritage Trails and International Conferences

The Antiquities and Monuments Office has linked up different historic buildings and sites within walking distance in various districts to establish three heritage trails, namely Lung Yeuk Tau in Fanling, Ping Shan in Yuen Long as well as Central and Western Districts on Hong Kong Island, for the convenience of visitors. It is hoped that they would enhance visitors' understanding of Hong Kong's heritage and cultural traditions, while promoting cultural tourism in the districts.



元朗屏山文物徑 — 愈喬二公祠
Ping Shan Heritage Trail in Yuen Long — Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall

In addition, commemorative plaques were erected at different places and sites of former architecture with historical values to commemorate those famous old buildings, residences of historic figures and notable sites which had been demolished.



活化城市歷史建築及地點：三個城市的私營機構經驗（香港、多倫多及溫哥華）研討會

Symposium on the Revitalisation of Urban Heritage Buildings and Sites: Private Sector Experience in Three Cities (Hong Kong, Toronto and Vancouver)

The Office also holds large-scale international conferences on a regular basis. For instance, the Office and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) jointly organized the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on the “2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage” in 2003, International Conference on the “Evolution and Rehabilitation of the Asian Shophouse” in 2007, and Symposium on the Revitalisation of Urban Heritage Buildings and Sites: Private Sector Experience in Three Cities (Hong Kong, Toronto and Vancouver) in 2009.

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