



2011

香港文物

Heritage Hong Kong

二〇一二年三月 March 2012

古物古蹟辦事處通訊

Newsletter of the Antiquities and Monuments Office

古物古蹟辦事處

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古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and
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前言Foreword

《古物及古蹟條例》(香港法例第五十三章)於一九七六年實施，以確保本港最具價值的文物獲得適當的保護。古物諮詢委員會及古物古蹟辦事處(古蹟辦)於同年相繼成立，迄今已三十五載。行政長官於二零零七年的施政報告宣佈一系列的文物保育新措施，並於翌年設立文物保育專員辦事處，為發展局局長(即古物事務監督)提供專責支援，以便推行文物保育政策。古蹟辦負責執行古物事務監督的行政工作，及向古物諮詢委員會提供秘書處服務和行政上的支援。

古蹟辦於二零一一年內完成多項重要工作，包括全港的法定古蹟新增至一百零一項，經古物諮詢委員會確定評級的歷史建築超過九百幢。此外，古蹟辦亦於年內為多項法定古蹟進行修復工程，並就審批多項文物影響評估報告及環境影響評估報告等提供專業意見。於去年十一月推出的香港考古資料系統，讓公眾透過互聯網以互動的形式了解香港的出土文物資料。「保育與發展——是敵是友？」2011文物保育國際研討會及相關的活動，更為我們於二零一一年度工作的總結。

The Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53) was enforced in 1976 to ensure the best examples of Hong Kong's monuments are under appropriate protection. Since then, the Antiquities Advisory Board and the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) have been established for some 35 years. The Chief Executive in his Policy Address 2007 announced a series of new initiatives for heritage conservation. The Commissioner for Heritage's Office was set up in the following year to provide dedicated support to the Secretary for Development (the Antiquities Authority) in implementing the policy in heritage conservation. Being the executive arm of the Antiquities Authority, AMO also provides secretariat support to the Antiquities Advisory Board.

Major AMO's works in 2011 include the total declared monuments in the territory increased to 101, and over 900 graded historic buildings were confirmed by the Antiquities Advisory Board. Major restoration projects of some declared monuments were carried out. Comments from a heritage conservation viewpoint were provided to various Heritage Impact Assessment Reports and Environmental Impact Assessment Reports. Newly launched in November 2011, the Hong Kong Archaeological Archive System allows online public access to some archaeological finds discovered in Hong Kong. The year of 2011 concluded with the successful completion of the International Conference on Heritage Conservation 2011 "Conservation and Development – Partners or Rivals?"

古物諮詢委員會

Antiquities Advisory Board

古物諮詢委員會是一個法定組織，委員都是各有關領域的專門人才。委員會就古物古蹟事宜，向古物事務監督(即發展局局長)提供建議。

Consisting of members with expertise in a number of relevant fields, the Antiquities Advisory Board is a statutory body to advise the Antiquities Authority (the Secretary for Development) on matters relating to antiquities and monuments.

二零一一年至二零一二年古物諮詢委員會成員

Membership of the Antiquities Advisory Board (2011-2012)

| 委員 Membership | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 主席 | Chairman |
| 陳智思先生，GBS，JP | Mr Bernard Charnwut Chan, GBS, JP |
| 委員 | Members |
| 陳黃麗娟博士，MH，JP | Dr Anissa Chan Wong Lai-kuen, MH, JP |
| 鄭曹志安女士，BBS，JP | Mrs Mariana Cheng Cho Chi-on, BBS, JP |
| 趙麗娟女士 | Ms Susanna Chiu Lai-kuen |
| 鍾寶賢教授 | Prof Chung Po-yin |
| 何建宗先生 | Mr Henry Ho Kin-chung |
| 何佩然教授 | Prof Ho Pui-yin |
| 簡兆麟先生 | Mr Philip Kan Siu-lun |
| 高添強先生 | Mr Tim Ko Tim-keung |
| 林中偉先生 | Mr Tony Lam Chung-wai |
| 林筱魯先生，JP | Mr Andrew Lam Siu-lo, JP |
| 劉智鵬博士 | Dr Lau Chi-pang |
| 羅淑君女士，JP | Ms Lilian Law Suk-kwan, JP |
| 李浩然博士 | Dr Lee Ho-yin |
| 李律仁先生 | Mr Laurence Li Lu-jen |
| 呂烈丹博士 | Dr Tracey Lu Lie-dan |
| 吳祖南博士，BBS，JP | Dr Ng Cho-nam, BBS, JP |
| 鮑杏婷女士 | Ms Janet Pau Heng-ting |
| 沈旭暉教授 | Prof Simon Shen Xu-hui |
| 蘇基朗教授 | Prof Billy So Kee-long |
| 丁新豹博士 | Dr Joseph Ting Sun-pao |
| 黃天祥先生，JP | Mr Conrad Wong Tin-cheung, JP |
| 楊耀忠先生，BBS，JP | Mr Yeung Yiu-chung, BBS, JP |



古物諮詢委員會會議
Meetings of the Antiquities Advisory Board



委員參觀中區政府合署（中座、東座及西座）
A site visit to the Central Government Offices (Main, East and West Wing)

會議及視察 Meetings and Visits

在二零一一年，古物諮詢委員會(古諮會)繼續就文物保育的事宜提供意見，包括1444幢歷史建築物的評估結果、位於「文物地點」的政府基本工程項目的文物影響評估、石刻的保育，以及與保育龍津石橋遺跡相關的啟德發展計劃等。為讓何東花園得到即時的法定保護，古諮會分別於二零一一年一月和十月支持將何東花園列為暫定古蹟及古蹟。此外，古諮會亦支持將下白泥碉堡、聖士提反書院的書院大樓，以及英皇書院三幢歷史建築物列為古蹟。

In 2011, the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) continued to deliberate on issues related to heritage conservation, including the assessment of 1444 historic buildings, impact assessments of government projects on heritage sites, the conservation of rock carvings and the preservation of the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge remnants in the redevelopment of Kai Tak. Moreover, the AAB supported the declaration of Ho Tung Gardens as a proposed monument in January 2011 and subsequently its declaration as a monument in October 2011, thus providing timely statutory protection for the site. The AAB also supported the declaration of three more historic buildings, namely the Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai, the School House of St. Stephen's College and King's College as monuments.

古諮會亦曾參觀下列的古蹟或歷史建築，以加深對有關建築物的認識：
To gain a better understanding of the buildings, the AAB paid visits to the following declared monuments or historic buildings:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| ● 中區政府合署 | Central Government Offices |
| ● 景賢里 | King Yin Lei |
| ● 下白泥碉堡 | Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai |
| ● 廈村鄧氏宗祠 | Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen |
| ● 廈村楊侯宮 | Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen |
| ● 孔嶺洪聖宮 | Hung Shing Temple, Hung Leng, Fanling |
| ● 沙頭角葉定仕故居 | Residence of Ip Ting-sz, Sha Tau Kok |
| ● 坪輦長山古寺 | Cheung Shan Monastery, Ping Che, Fanling |



委員參觀復修後的葉定仕故居
Members visiting the Residence of Ip Ting-sz following the completion of restoration works



湯國華教授向委員介紹景賢里的復修工作
Professor Tang Guohua briefing members on the restoration of King Yin Lei

1444 幢 歷 史 建 築 物 和 新 增 項 目 的 評 估

Assessment of 1444 Historic Buildings and New Items

古諮會自二零零九年三月公佈全港1444幢歷史建築物的建議評級以來，至今確定了當中超過1100幢的評級，佔總數超過八成。

古蹟辦於一九九六年至二零零零年間，進行了一次全港歷史建築物普查，當時紀錄了大約8800幢建築物，然後從中挑選了一千多幢文物價值較高的建築物，進行更深入的調查，並按歷史價值、建築價值、組合價值、社會價值和地區價值、保持原貌程度、罕有程度這六項準則，以評級方式反映其價值。二零零九年三月公佈1444幢建築物時，212幢獲建議評為一級、366幢獲建議評為二級、576幢獲建議評為三級，餘下290幢獲建議不予評級。(評級定義見附表)

建議評級公佈後，古諮會根據古蹟辦提供的資料和公眾的意見，逐步確定每幢建築物的評級。直至二零一一年十一月二十三日已確定1191幢建築物的評級，其中屬一級的有160幢、二級有309幢、三級有440幢、不予評級的有282幢。

古諮會現正繼續進行尚餘約200幢建築物的評級確定工作，然後會就一些公眾提出的新增項目作文物價值評估和評級。至於建議新增的項目，鑑於當中類別繁多，而且涉及繁複的研究工作，包括檔案查閱、資料核實、實地視察和詳細記錄等，因此新增項目的評估將視乎緩急需要而分階段處理。

確定評級對保育歷史建築有正面作用。私人業主可申請資助維修該樓宇，政府亦可揀選由政府擁有的歷史建築參與「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」，與非牟利機構聯手為歷史建築帶來新生命。此外，一級歷史建築具高度文物價值，古物事務監督可考慮將適當的項目宣布為古蹟，獲得法定保護。

It was announced in March 2009 that 1444 historic buildings had been put forward for grading, and since then the AAB has confirmed the grading of more than 1100 of these, or over 80 percent.

From 1996 to 2000, the AMO recorded some 8800 historic buildings in a territory-wide survey, which was followed up by a more in-depth study of about 1000 buildings considered to have a higher heritage value. Put forward for grading to reflect their value, these buildings were then assessed on the basis of six criteria: historical interest, architectural merit, group value, social value and local interest, authenticity and rarity. Of the 1444 buildings announced in March 2009, 212 were proposed as Grade 1, 366 as Grade 2, 576 as Grade 3 and 290 as No Grade (see below for the Definition of Grading).

Since the announcement, the AAB has been working to confirm the grading of the historic buildings based on information from the AMO and opinions received from the public. By 23 November 2011, the grading of 1191 buildings have been confirmed, with 160 confirmed as Grade 1, 309 as Grade 2, 440 as Grade 3 and 282 as No Grade.

The AAB is continuing to confirm the grading of the remaining 200 buildings or so in consideration of their heritage value, while also grading the new items proposed by the public for assessment. In view of the variety of these new items and the tremendous research efforts required – checking documents, inspecting sites, recording information, etc. – the AAB will grade the proposed buildings in phases based on the cogent need for assessment.

The confirmation of grading is of great benefit in heritage conservation. Owners of private graded historic buildings are eligible to apply for financial assistance to maintain their properties, while Government-owned buildings can be included in the “Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme” and made available for adaptive re-use in co-operation with non-governmental organisations. The Antiquities Authority can also consider giving Grade 1 buildings, which are of high heritage value, statutory protection by declaring them monuments.

評級定義

一級歷史建築：具特別重要價值而可能的話須盡一切努力予以保存的建築物。

二級歷史建築：具特別價值而須有選擇性地予以保存的建築物。

三級歷史建築：具若干價值，並宜於以某種形式予以保存的建築物；如保存並不可行則可以考慮其他方法。

Definition of Grading

Grade 1: Buildings of outstanding merit, which every effort should be made to preserve if possible.

Grade 2: Buildings of special merit; efforts should be made to selectively preserve.

Grade 3: Buildings of some merit; preservation in some form would be desirable and alternative means could be considered if preservation is not practicable.

截至 2011 年 12 月新增的法定古蹟

Newly Declared Monuments as at December 2011

法定古蹟

東華三院文物館 Tung Wah Museum

九龍窩打老道25號廣華醫院 Kwong Wah Hospital, 25 Waterloo Road, Kowloon

2010年11月12日列為法定古蹟
Declared as a monument on 12 November 2010



金字屋頂鋪有綠色琉璃瓦，目前的屋脊建於一九九一年，乃仿照一九一零年的原有屋脊重建

The pitched roof is laid with green glazed tiles while the ridge was reconstructed in 1991 to imitate the original one from 1910



大堂內通往展覽廳的拱門設有西式櫥窗

Inside the main hall, the arched doorways leading to the exhibition rooms are designed with Western-style fanlights



側面和背面的連拱頂石的弓形拱窗

Segmental arched windows with keystones are found on the side and rear elevations



文物館糅合中西方的建築特色，正面為中式，側面和背面主要則展現西式建築設計

The museum is characterised by a combination of Chinese and Western architectural features: the front elevation is in the Chinese style while the rear and side elevations are in a Western style

於一九一一年落成的東華三院文物館原為廣華醫院大堂。由東華醫院總理及九龍的華人領袖所興辦的廣華醫院，是首間在九龍和新界區開辦的醫院，為公眾提供醫療服務。一九七零年，東華三院為慶祝成立一百周年，將廣華醫院的大堂改建為東華三院文物館，用以展示東華三院的歷史文物和收藏珍貴文獻。

文物館糅合中西方的建築特色。館內的祠堂布局和建築物正面的中式裝飾，清楚展現中式建築特色。西方建築元素如小圓窗和連拱頂石的弓形拱窗，主要見於建築物的側面和背面。

Built in 1911, Tung Wah Museum was originally the Main Hall Building of Kwong Wah Hospital; the first hospital initiated by the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital and the community leaders of Kowloon to provide medical services to the public in Kowloon and the New Territories. In 1970, the centenary year of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (TWGHs), the Main Hall Building was converted into the Tung Wah Museum for displaying the historic relics and housing the invaluable archives of the TWGHs.

The Museum is characterised by a combination of Chinese and Western architectural features. The Chinese characteristics of the Museum are clearly demonstrated by the ancestral hall setting and the Chinese decorations at the front elevation. The Western architectural elements like bull's eye windows and segmental arched windows with keystones, are mainly found on the side and rear elevations of the building.

文武廟 Man Mo Temple Compound 124-126, 128 & 130 Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong

香港上環荷李活道124-126、128及130號

2010年11月12日列為法定古蹟
Declared as a monument on 12 November 2010



文武廟按照傳統中式建築布局設計，後進較前進高出幾級，設有供奉諸神列聖的神龕

Man Mo Temple follows the traditional Chinese architectural layout with the rear hall housing the altars a few steps higher than the front hall

文武廟為廟宇組群，位於上環荷李活道，由文武廟、列聖宮和公所三幢建築物組成。該廟宇由華人富商興建，估計於一八四七至一八六二年期間落成。文武廟主要為供奉文昌及武帝，列聖宮則用作供奉諸神列聖。公所為區內華人議事及排難解紛的場所。一九零八年，政府制定《文武廟條例》，正式把文武廟交予東華醫院管理。

文武廟組群屬典型的傳統中式民間建築，飾有精緻的陶塑、花崗石雕、木雕、灰塑和壁畫，盡顯精湛的傳統工藝技術。文武廟對本港具有重要的歷史和社會意義，反映昔日香港華人的社會組織和宗教習俗。

The Man Mo Temple Compound comprising three blocks, namely Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor, was built approximately between 1847 and 1862 by wealthy Chinese merchants. Man Mo Temple was built mainly for the worship of Man Cheong (God of Literature) and MoTai (God of Martial Arts). Lit Shing Kung was built for the worship of all heavenly gods. Kung Sor was used as a meeting place and for resolving matters related to the Chinese community in the area.

The Temple was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Hospital with the enactment of the Man Mo Temple Ordinance in 1908. The magnificent Man Mo Temple Compound is a fine example of traditional Chinese vernacular architecture. It is exquisitely decorated with ceramic figurines, granite carvings, wood carvings, plaster mouldings and murals, reflecting superb traditional craftsmanship. The Temple has imperative historical and social values to the territory, representing the traditional social organization and religious practices of the Chinese community in old Hong Kong.



上環荷李活道文武廟為廟宇組群，由文武廟、列聖宮和公所三幢建築物組成

The Man Mo Temple compound on Hollywood Road in Sheung Wan comprises three blocks – Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor



花崗石建造的門框至今仍保存良好

The historic granite doorframe is still well preserved

廣瑜鄧公祠 Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall

新界元朗錦田水頭32號 No. 32, Shui Tau, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, New Territories

2010年11月12日列為法定古蹟
Declared as a monument on 12 November 2010



祠堂後進安放供奉鄧族祖先的神龕

An altar housing ancestral tablets of the Tang clan is placed in the rear hall



廣瑜鄧公祠的正立面飾有精緻的灰塑及木雕簷板

The front elevation of Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall is decorated with exquisite plaster mouldings and a carved eaves board

廣瑜鄧公祠，又名來成堂，位於錦田水頭。祠堂建於清朝康熙四十年(一七零一年)，乃鄧氏第二十一世祖鄧像六(又名鄧直見)為紀念第十七世祖鄧廣瑜(又名鄧松峯)而興建。

廣瑜鄧公祠為清朝民間建築，屬兩進一院三開間布局。天井兩旁為廂房，後進正廳設有神龕，以供奉鄧氏歷代祖先。建築物牆身以青磚築砌而成，屋面蓋以傳統の木結構金字瓦頂。祠堂正面外牆獨特的灰塑裝飾和祠內刻工精細的木雕，至今仍然保留下來。

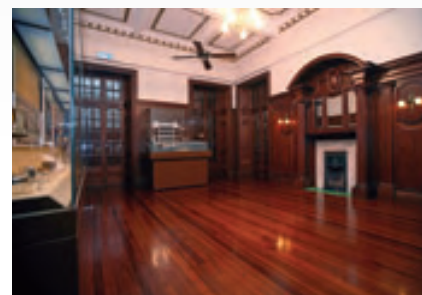
Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, also known as Loi Shing Tong, was built in the 40th year of the Kangxi reign (1701) during the Qing dynasty by Tang Tseung Luk, alias Tang Chik Kin, the 21st generation of the Tang clan, in commemoration of the 17th generation ancestor of the clan, Tang Kwong U, alias Tang Chung Fung.

The Ancestral Hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with a two-hall-one-courtyard layout of three bays. There is a side chamber on both sides of the open courtyard. An ancestral altar is placed in the main bay of the rear hall for the worship of the past generations of the Tang ancestors. The walls of the building are built of green bricks, and the tiled pitched roof is constructed with traditional timber structure. The unique plaster mouldings on the facade and the elaborate wood carvings inside the building are still preserved.

甘棠第 Kom Tong Hall

香港中環半山衛城道7號 7 Castle Road, Mid-Levels, Central, Hong Kong

2010年11月12日列為法定古蹟
Declared as a monument on 12 November 2010



甘棠第內的壁爐

Fireplace of Kom Tong Hall



甘棠第現用作為孫中山紀念館

Kom Tong Hall now houses the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

甘棠第於一九一四年落成，以第一任屋主何甘棠的名字命名。何甘棠(一八六六至一九五零年)，是何東爵士的胞弟。何甘棠不但是傑出的商人，而且也是著名的社區領袖和慈善家，在二十世紀初的華人及歐亞裔人商界中地位顯赫。

甘棠第屬綜合古典風格的建築，這種風格在英皇愛德華時期的香港甚為流行。建築物的牆身由紅磚築砌，門窗四周飾有花崗石，露台建有精巧華麗的鐵製欄杆。甘棠第是本港最先以鋼架興建，並鋪設入牆電線的構築物之一。建築物內部富麗堂皇，糅合了巴洛克及洛可可風格的建築特色。政府於二零零四年購得甘棠第，並將之改建為孫中山紀念館。該紀念館自二零零六年十二月起開放給公眾參觀。



外廊、牆磚和扶手均保存完好

The veranda, wall tiles and railings are all preserved intact

Built in 1914, Kom Tong Hall was named after its first owner, Ho Kom Tong. Ho Kom Tong (1866-1950) was the younger brother of Sir Robert Ho Tung. Ho Kom Tong was a prominent businessman as well as a well-known community leader and philanthropist at the centre of the Chinese and Eurasian commercial community at the beginning of the 20th century.

This building is built in the composite classical style popular in the Edwardian Colonial period in Hong Kong, featuring red brick walls, granite dressings around windows and doors, and ornate ironwork on balconies. It is one of the first structures in Hong Kong built with a steel frame with concealed built-in electrical wiring. Internally, the building is richly decorated with classical architectural features in Baroque and Rococo styles. In 2004, Kom Tong Hall was acquired by the Government and then converted into the Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum which has been open to the public since December 2006.

下白泥55號碉堡 Fortified Structure at No. 55 Ha Pak Nai

新界元朗下白泥55號 No. 55 Ha Pak Nai, Yuen Long, New Territories

2011年6月24日列為法定古蹟
Declared as a monument on 24 June 2011



碉堡外牆設有槍孔，用以防禦
The outer wall features embrasures for defence



元朗下白泥碉堡的建築以實用為主，以作監視用途
The fortified structure at Ha Pak Nai, Yuen Long is essentially a functional structure for surveillance



碉堡附近原建有稻米磨坊和煉糖廠，多年前已拆卸
A rice mill and a sugar refinery were once located nearby, but they were demolished many years ago

位於下白泥的碉堡約建於一九一零年，是香港唯一有確實證據證明與孫中山先生(一八六六至一九二五年)及其革命黨人領導的革命運動有直接關係的建築物。碉堡由興中會的骨幹分子鄧蔭南先生(一八四六至一九二三年)所建。碉堡所在土地曾經主要由李紀堂先生(一八七三至一九四三年)所擁有。李紀堂先生於一九零零年加入興中會，是富商李陞先生(一八三零至一九零零年)之子。

碉堡能俯瞰后海灣和深圳一帶，處有利位置，因此成為革命活動基地。碉堡的設計以實用為主，主要用作監視用途。建築物樓高兩層，為一長方形的青磚建築，一樓與天台之間設有閣樓。為達到防禦的目的，外牆上下各處皆置有槍眼。碉堡亦設有錐形凹入式窗戶，令該建築物從裏面外望的視野更為廣闊。

Built around 1910, the fortified structure in Ha Pak Nai, is the only remaining building in Hong Kong with solid evidence of having direct connection with the revolutionary movement under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) and his compatriots. It was built by Mr. Tang Yam-nam (1846-1923) who was a core member of Xing Zhong Hui (Revive China Society). The site was mainly owned by Mr. Li Ki-tong (1873-1943) who joined Xing Zhong Hui in 1900 and was a son of the wealthy businessman Mr. Li Sing (1830-1900).

With its advantageous location overlooking Deep Bay and Shenzhen, the fortified structure was an operational base of the revolutionary movement and is essentially a functional structure for surveillance. It is a two-storey rectangular structure built of grey bricks, with a mezzanine floor between the first floor and the roof. To serve defence purposes, gun loops are found at various levels on the elevations. Tapered and recessed window openings allowed a greater viewing angle from the inside of the building.

聖士提反書院的書院大樓 School House of St. Stephen's College

香港赤柱東頭灣道22號 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

2011年12月2日列為法定古蹟
Declared as a monument on 2 December 2011



書院大樓的入口大堂
Entrance hall of School House



赤柱聖士提反書院的書院大樓具晚期過渡時期的工藝美術運動風格，同時受現代主義風格影響
School House of St. Stephen's College is of late transitional Arts and Crafts style bearing Modernist influence

聖士提反書院的書院大樓不但是本港仍提供寄宿服務的校舍建築中歷史最悠久的一棟，亦是日佔時期(一九四一至一九四五年)用作赤柱拘留營的少數遺址之一。

聖士提反書院由聖公會班為蘭會吏長，以及何啟爵士、曹善允博士等多位華人賢達所創立。現時的赤柱校園於一九二八年施工，而書院大樓是最先落成的建築物，於一九三零年三月二十五日開幕。書院大樓的建築具晚期過渡時期的工藝美術運動風格特色，同時受現代主義風格影響。大樓呈H形，包括東、西兩翼，由中座連接起來。大樓的粗灰批盪、寬闊懸挑的屋簷、拱形門窗和拱形迴廊均是典型的工藝美術風格建築特色。

The School House of St. Stephen's College is not only the oldest surviving school building which still provides boarding services in Hong Kong, but also one of the very few remaining sites of the Stanley Internment Camp during the Japanese Occupation (1941- 1945).

The College was established by Rev. Bishop Banister of the Anglican Church and a number of prominent Chinese such as Sir Ho Kai and Dr Tso Seen-wan. Construction of the present Stanley campus started in 1928. Opened on 25 March 1930, the School House was the first building completed under the project. The School House is of late transitional Arts and Crafts style bearing Modernist influence. It is an H-shaped building consisting of an east wing and a west wing connected by a central block. Rough-cast rendering, wide overhanging eaves, arched windows and doorways and arcaded verandahs are typical features of the Arts and Crafts style.



中座圖書館的屋頂
Roof of the library in the central block

英皇書院 King's College

香港般咸道63A號 63A Bonham Road, Hong Kong

2011年12月2日列為法定古蹟
Declared as a monument on 2 December 2011



從般咸道望向校舍南翼的景觀
View of south wing from Bonham Road



從露天操場望向校舍北翼的景觀
View of north wing from the school playground



英皇書院正門入口的弧形柱廊具新古典主義風格
The Neo-classical style colonnaded curved entrance porch of King's College

英皇書院的前身為政府於一八七九年在第三街興辦的西營盤學校。現時的般咸道校舍始建於一九二三年，於一九二六年竣工。西營盤學校同年遷至新校舍，並易名為英皇書院。日佔期間(一九四一至一九四五年)，日軍將校舍用作飼養軍用騾馬的馬廄。校舍在戰時遭嚴重破壞，經修復後於一九五零年重開。

一九二六年的香港政府行政報告形容英皇書院為「最優良及最新式的校舍之一」。這座以新古典主義風格建成的紅磚校舍，在本港同類的學校建築中甚為罕有。校舍於一九二六年落成時，建有東翼、南翼和北翼，而位於般咸道和西邊街交界正門入口的弧形柱廊上則建有鐘樓(現已拆除)。校舍內，新古典主義風格的建築特色舉目可見，例如拱形柱廊、飾有石柱的外廊、粗琢隅石、模製檐楣、圍繞窗戶的古典風格石砌緣飾等，令這幢文物建築顯得古典雅致。

King's College was formerly known as Saiyingpun School established by the Government on Third Street in 1879. The construction of the present Bonham campus commenced in 1923 and was completed in 1926. Saiyingpun School moved to the new campus in the same year and was renamed as King's College. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the school was used as a military mule and horse stable for the Japanese Army. The school building was badly damaged during the war time. After refurbishment, the school was re-opened in 1950.

The Hongkong Administrative Report of 1926 described King's College as "one of the finest and most modern of school buildings". The red-brick school building in Neo-classical style is a rare piece of school architecture of its kind in Hong Kong. When the school building was built in 1926, it comprised an east wing, a south wing and a north wing with a bell tower (now removed) above the colonnaded curved entrance porch at the junction of Bonham Road and Western Street. The notable Neo-classical style features such as arched colonnades, colonnaded verandahs, rusticated quoins, moulded cornices and classical stone surrounds make it an interesting piece of built heritage.

活化歷史建築 Revitalising Historic Buildings

「活化歷史建築」，顧名思義，就是為現有的歷史建築注入新生命，為它們提供新的用途；讓公眾能繼續欣賞其重要的文物價值之餘，更使它們能持續發揮其「建築物」的功能，供公眾一同享用。為達成以上目標，發展局文物保育專員辦事處於二零零八年推出「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」(「活化計劃」)。文物保育專員辦事處首先物色一些適合活化再利用的政府歷史建築物，然後邀請非牟利機構以社會企業形式再利用這些建築物，使它們的文物價值得以彰顯，並以可持續的形式繼續為當地社區服務。

為配合「活化計劃」，古蹟辦就這些活化再利用的計劃提供文物保育方面的意見，務求使這些活化計劃能在文物保育和持續發展之間取得平衡，確保這些歷史建築的文物價值在活化過程中得到保存和彰顯。



北九龍裁判法院活化為薩凡納藝術設計學院(香港分校)
The former North Kowloon Magistracy is converted into SCAD Hong Kong

古蹟辦在「活化計劃」中主要的工作包括：

1. 撰寫「活化計劃」中各歷史建築物資料冊中的「保育指引」部份；
2. 向發展局及活化歷史建築諮詢委員會就申請者所遞交的建議書提供文物保育方面的意見；
3. 審批獲選機構就「活化計劃」所遞交的文物影響評估報告，並將有關評估報告呈交古諮會以作討論；
4. 在「活化計劃」施工期間繼續提供文物保育方面的意見。

自二零零八年至今，發展局已推出了共三期的「活化計劃」，分別是二零零八年的第一期、二零零九年的第二期，以及剛於二零一一年十月公佈的第三期；合共12幢由政府擁有的歷史建築物進行活化。其中首項竣工項目為活化成「薩凡納藝術設計學院(香港分校)」的前北九龍裁判法院。該校已於二零一零年九月啟用，而此項目更於二零一一年九月榮獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎，為「活化計劃」帶來鼓舞。



原為囚室的會議室，保留了原有的鐵欄柵及廁所
The conference room has been converted from the original cell, while the original metal grilles and the toilet have been preserved.

As the name suggests, “Revitalising Historic Buildings” aims to give existing historic buildings a new lease of life by allowing them to be developed in a way that sustainably retains both their heritage values for the public to appreciate and their function as buildings for public use and enjoyment. To achieve this goal, the Commissioner for Heritage’s Office launched the “Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme” (Revitalisation Scheme) in 2008, first selecting a number of suitable government-owned historic buildings for adaptive re-use and then inviting non-profit-making organisations (NPOs) to convert these buildings for use as social enterprises.

To facilitate the Revitalisation Scheme, the AMO provides professional conservation expertise with the aim of achieving a balance between heritage conservation and sustainable development, thus ensuring that the heritage values of the historic buildings can be conserved and exhibited during the revitalisation process.

The main duties of the AMO in the Revitalisation Scheme include:

1. compiling the “Conservation Guidelines” in the Resource Kits for the historic buildings in the Revitalisation Scheme;
2. providing the Development Bureau and the Advisory Committee on the Revitalisation of Historic Buildings with comments from the perspective of conservation on the proposals from applicants;
3. assessing and endorsing the Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) provided by the selected NPOs and submitting these HIAs to the AAB for discussion;
4. providing conservation advice on the revitalisation works during the construction process.

The Development Bureau has launched three batches of the Revitalisation Scheme since 2008 – Batch I in 2008, Batch II in 2009 and the recently announced Batch III in October 2011 – encompassing a total of 12 government-owned buildings for revitalisation. The first completed project was the conversion of the former North Kowloon Magistracy into the Hong Kong branch campus of Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD Hong Kong), which opened in September 2010. The project received an Honourable Mention in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation in September 2011, recognition that provided welcome encouragement for the Revitalisation Scheme.

活化歷史伙伴計劃*

Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme

第一批歷史建築 Batch I Historic Buildings 第二批歷史建築 Batch II Historic Buildings 第三批歷史建築 Batch III Historic Buildings



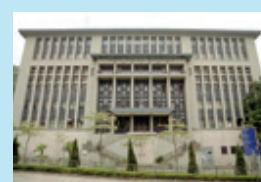
舊大埔警署
Old Tai Po Police Station



雷生春
Lui Seng Chun



荔枝角醫院
Lai Chi Kok Hospital



北九龍裁判法院
North Kowloon Magistracy



舊大澳警署
Old Tai O Police Station



芳園書室
Fong Yuen Study Hall



美荷樓
Mei Ho House



舊大埔警署（重推）
Old Tai Po Police Station
(Re-launch)



虎豹別墅
Haw Par Mansion



必列啫士街街市
Bridges Street Market



藍屋建築群（藍屋、黃屋、橙屋）
The Blue House Cluster (Blue House, Yellow House, Orange House)



前粉嶺裁判法院
Former Fanling Magistracy



王屋村古屋
Old House at Wong Uk Village



石屋
Stone Houses



景賢里
King Yin Lei



虎豹別墅
Haw Par Mansion



必列啫士街街市
Bridges Street Market



前粉嶺裁判法院（重推）
Former Fanling Magistracy
(Re-launch)

*「活化計劃」詳情，請瀏覽 <http://www.heritage.gov.hk/tc/rhbt/about.htm>
For details about the Revitalisation Scheme, please visit <http://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/rhbt/about.htm>

保護已評級或擬議評級 歷史建築的行政機制

Administrative Monitoring Mechanism to Safeguard Graded Historic Buildings

就保護私人擁有的歷史建築物方面，政府於二零零九年五月開始訂立新的行政監察機制，希望更有效地保護私人擁有的已評級或擬議評級歷史建築，免受拆卸的威脅。在監察機制下，當政府相關部門(如屋宇署、地政總署及規劃署)收到有關私人歷史建築的改建、加建、或改變用途申請/報告時，會立即通知發展局文物保育專員辦事處及古蹟辦。文物保育專員辦事處及古蹟辦會主動聯絡該業主，探討可行的保育方案，並根據每宗個案的情況，與業主商討當局可能提供的經濟誘因。自行政監察機制實施以來，成功與業主達成協議的寓保育於發展的項目包括太子道西179號唐樓、白加道47號、堅尼地道6及8號等。太子道西179號唐樓和白加道47號，因其發展計劃包涵文物保育元素，成功取得城市規劃委員會批准放寬其發展的地積比率。



太子道西179號唐樓 (正立面及側面)
Shophouse at 179 Prince Edward Road West (Front and Side Elevations)



堅尼地道6及8號
Nos. 6 & 8 Kennedy Road



白加道47號
No. 47 Baker Road

As part of its policy in heritage conservation, the Government has also put in place an administrative monitoring mechanism to provide better protection for privately owned graded and proposed graded historic buildings from the threat of demolition. Under this mechanism, the relevant departments (such as the Buildings Department, Lands Department and Planning Department) alert the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of Development Bureau and the AMO of any submissions for redevelopment, alteration or change of use that may affect the graded or proposed graded historic building. The Commissioner for Heritage's Office and the AMO will then approach the owner to discuss feasible options for preserving the building and possible economic incentives that may be available from the Government on a case-by-case basis. Since the implementation of the monitoring mechanism in May 2009, the Government has successfully concluded agreements with several owners in heritage-cum-preservation development projects, including the shophouse at No. 179 Prince Edward Road West, Nos. 6 & 8 Kennedy Road and No. 47 Barker Road. Of these, the developments of the shophouse at No. 179 Prince Edward Road West and the building at No. 47 Barker Road successfully obtained approval from the Town Planning Board for a minor relaxation of the plot ratio requirement by incorporating heritage preservation in their development proposals.

主要修復工程

Major Restoration Projects

青洲燈塔建築群

Green Island Lighthouse Compound

青洲燈塔建築群簡介

青洲燈塔建築群包括一座建於一八七五年的舊燈塔、一座於一九零五年興建的新燈塔、一幢前歐籍職員宿舍，以及一幢前看守員房舍。新舊青洲燈塔曾為數以萬計從西面進入香港的船隻輔航，在香港海事史上佔有重要的地位。新燈塔建成後，取代了舊燈塔的功能。新燈塔在一九七零年代已改為全自動操作，一直使用至今。

前歐籍職員宿舍及前看守員房舍是燈塔建築群不可或缺的部分。該宿舍相信是建於十九世紀末，其中前門的門廊及飾有改良式柱頭的支柱等裝飾構件都充滿古典風格。至於前看守員房舍是一幢單層、平頂而呈「L」形狀的建築物，外牆開有平圓拱窗戶，頂部則建有飛檐。

青洲燈塔建築群於二零零六年列為法定古蹟。基於保安理由及避免影響日常運作，建築群並不對外開放。

青洲燈塔建築群修復工程

為前歐籍職員宿舍和看守員房舍進行的修復工程於二零一一年四月展開，並已於同年年中完成。主要的工程包括兩幢建築物的內部修葺和重新粉飾：

- 重新批盪和油漆；
- 維修木地板；及
- 重鋪廁所的地面。

Information on the Green Island Lighthouse Compound

The Green Island Lighthouse Compound comprises an old lighthouse built in 1875, a new lighthouse built in 1905, a former European staff quarters and a former keeper's house. Both the old and new lighthouses have played an important role in Hong Kong's maritime history, guiding thousands of vessels as they approach Hong Kong from the west. The old lighthouse fell into disuse upon the completion of the new lighthouse, which was fully automated in the 1970s and is still in operation today.

Probably built in the late 19th century and forming an integral part of the lighthouse compound, the former European staff quarters are adorned with classical features, for example the front porch supported by columns with modified capitals. The former keeper's house is a simple L-shaped one-storey flat-roofed block that features segmental arched windows and overhanging eaves.

The Green Island Lighthouse Compound was declared a monument in 2006. Due to security and operational reasons it is not open to the public.

Restoration Works of the Green Island Lighthouse Compound

The restoration works of the former European staff quarters and the former keeper's house was carried out in April 2011 and completed in mid 2011. The works comprised internal repairs to and redecoration of these two buildings:

- replastering and repainting;
- repair of the timber floors; and
- reflooring of the bathrooms.

前歐籍職員宿舍 - 重新批盪和油漆

Former European Staff Quarters – Replastering and Repainting



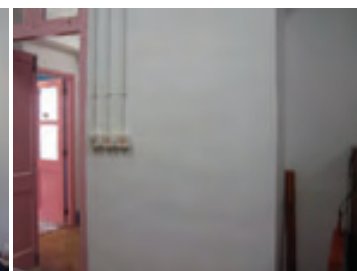
地下多用途房間 - 工程前
G/F Multi-purpose Room - Before



地下多用途房間 - 工程後
G/F Multi-purpose Room - After



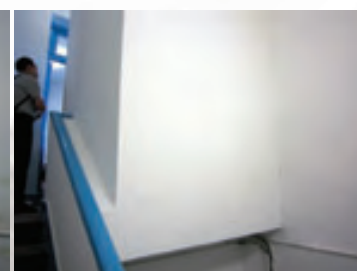
地下多用途房間 - 工程前
G/F Multi-purpose Room - Before



地下多用途房間 - 工程後
G/F Multi-purpose Room - After



樓梯間 - 工程前
Staircase - Before



樓梯間 - 工程後
Staircase - After

一樓房間，前歐籍職員宿舍 - 維修木地板

1/F Accommodation, Former European Staff Quarters – Repair of Timber Floor



工程前
Before



重鋪防水層
Applying of waterproofing



維修木地板
Repairing of timber board



工程後
After

植桂書室 Chik Kwai Study Hall

植桂書室簡介

於一八九九年以前由黎金泰所建的植桂書室，於二零零七年列為法定古蹟。書室原為教育村中子弟而建，但已於數十年前停辦。自一九三零年代開始，書室作祭祖之用外，也是族人聚會和舉行傳統儀式的場所。

植桂書室屬兩進一天井的清代傳統建築，其獨特之處是保存了大量原有的建築構件，例如建築物內外的精美木刻、屋脊和山牆上的灰塑裝飾，以及書室栩栩如生的壁畫，這使植桂書室成為元朗區現存最具文物價值的傳統書室之一。

植桂書室修復工程

繼二零一零年底竣工的全面修復工程後，植桂書室週邊的改善排水工程於

二零一一年進行。預計下一期有關改善及維修室內的項目將會在二零一二年展開。

Information on Chik Kwai Study Hall

Chik Kwai Study Hall, a declared monument in 2007, was built before 1899 by Lai Kam Tai originally for the education of young clansmen. Starting in the 1930s, the hall was also used for ancestral worship and subsequently served as a venue for clan meetings and traditional rituals.

Chik Kwai Study Hall is a typical traditional Qing dynasty building with two halls and one courtyard, but its well-preserved architectural components, such as the ornate woodcarvings throughout the building, the decorative plaster mouldings on the roof ridges and gable walls and the vivid traditional

Chinese murals, also make it exceptional and one of the finest examples of traditional Chinese study halls that still survive in Yuen Long.

Restoration Works of Chik Kwai Study Hall

After completion of the full restoration works of Chik Kwai Study Hall in late 2010, improvement works to the external drainage and repairs to the forecourt was undertaken in 2011. The internal improvement works are scheduled for commencement in 2012.



正立面 - 工程前
Front Elevation - Before



正立面 - 工程後
Front Elevation - After



用麻石重鋪前院以改善地面的排水情況
Repaved forecourt with granite slabs allowing for surface run-off

書室週邊的排水情況 Drainage at the side of Study Hall



工程前
Before



工程後
After

前院排水情況 Drainage at Forecourt



工程前
Before



工程後
After



仁敦岡書室 Yan Tun Kong Study Hall

仁敦岡書室簡介

仁敦岡書室，又名「燕翼堂」，位於元朗屏山坑頭村，屬三進兩院式建築。書室的確實建造年份已難以確定，但據當地村民相傳，該書室是屏山鄧氏宗族為紀念十四世祖鄧懷德(號仁所)、十五世祖鄧枝芳(號敦服)及十六世祖鄧鳳(號鳴岡)而建。書室正門的木匾額刻有「同治九年歲次庚午重鐫」，可推斷書室曾於同治九年(一八七零年)進行大規模的修繕。

仁敦岡書室的設立原為培育鄧族子弟，為其族人參加科舉考試作準備，以晉身仕途。由於鄧族當時經常邀請廣州的學者前來講學，故書室兩側的耳房曾用以招待學者留宿。隨著科舉制度的廢除，仁敦岡書室遂演化為向村中孩童提供現代教育的地方，直至一九三零年代才由屏山達德學校所取代。

除教學用途外，書室亦作為鄧族的祠堂，祖先神龕置於中進，供奉了坑頭村鄧族先祖的木主。書室目前仍用作宗族聚會和舉行春秋二祭、婚嫁喜事等傳統儀式及節慶活動的場所。仁敦岡書室於二零零九年列為法定古蹟。

仁敦岡書室修復工程

因環境潮濕、缺乏日常維修、物料老化，加上不協調的後期改建，書室已出現相當程度的損壞。在決定修復項目前，我們進行了文物保育研究。這項研究除了訪問村民、進行口述歷史和現場勘察外，不可或缺的是搜集文獻及其他檔案資料。根據研究所得，書室曾於一八七零年、一九三二年和一九五一年進行過大規模的維修、改建和擴建工程。

二零一一年十月十九日，鄧族為即將進行的修復工程舉行動工和出火儀式，以配合當地的習俗，祈求工程順利完成。修復工程於同年十二月正式展開，主要的工程項目包括：

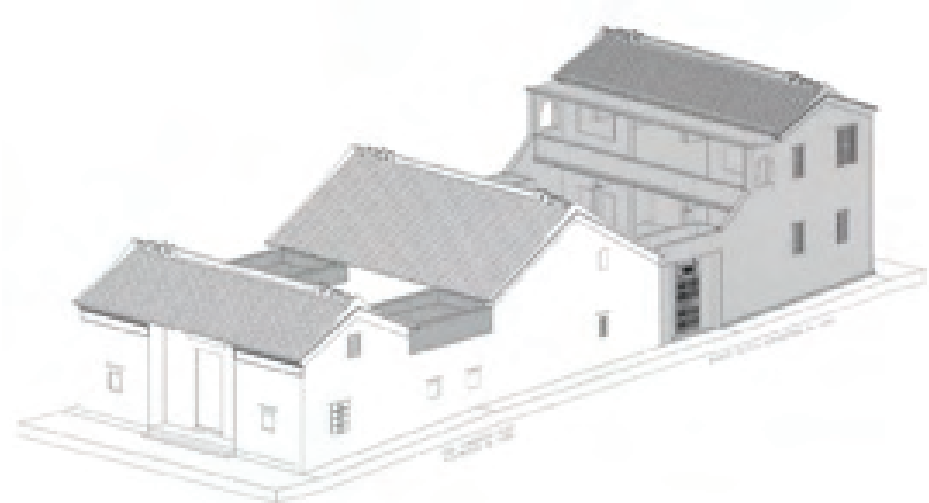
- 修葺和修復屋頂，磚牆和木結構；
- 拆除後期改建部份，並重建木結構；
- 改善排水及電力系統；
- 修葺及修復裝飾構件，例如：灰塑、壁畫、木雕等；及
- 修葺整體受工程影響的地方。

修復工程竣工後，仁敦岡書室將會開放予公眾參觀，屆時將成為屏山文物徑的一個新旅遊景點。

Information on Yan Tun Kong Study Hall

Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as Yin Yik Tong, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in-between located in Hang Tau Tsuen at Ping Shan in Yuen Long. The exact year of its construction is not known, but according to the indigenous villagers it was originally built by the descendants of the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate prominent ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations, namely Tang Wai-tak (also called Yan-shaw), Tang Ji-fong (Tun-fuk) and Tang Fung (Ming-kong). The engraved characters that spell out “re-carved in the ninth year of the Tongzhi reign” on the wooden plaque hung over the main hall indicate that the study hall underwent large-scale renovation in 1870.

The study hall was built to educate the clan's youth in preparation for the imperial civil service examinations. As most of the instructors were recruited from Guangzhou, the side rooms of the study hall were set aside for their accommodation. After the imperial examination system was abolished, the study hall was converted into a school for the village children, but its use as a study hall then gradually faded with the founding of Tat Tak School in Ping Shan in the 1930s.



一九三二年的改建工程及一九五一年的擴建工程 (灰色部份)
Illustration of the alteration in 1932 and the expansion in 1951 (area in grey).

In addition to its former educational function, Yan Tun Kong Study Hall also serves as an ancestral hall. Soul tablets commemorating ancestors of the Tang clan in Hang Tau Tsuen are worshipped at the main altar in the middle hall. Even today, Tang descendants still gather in the hall to hold traditional clan festivals and activities, such as ancestral worship during the spring and autumn equinox, weddings and other celebrations. Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was declared a monument in 2009.

Restoration Works of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall

The Study Hall was found to be in a state of general disrepair as a result of dampness, lack of maintenance, ageing materials and unsympathetic later additions. Before any decision was taken on what maintenance work should be done, a detailed conservation study was carried out. The study gathered information from villagers, collected evidence and remnants from the study hall and, last but not least, conducted desktop research at libraries and archives. The findings of the study revealed that major renovations, alterations and expansion had been carried out in 1870, 1932 and 1951.



於二零一一年十月舉行的動工及出火儀式
Snapshots of the Ceremony for the Relocation of the Altar and Works Commencement in October 2011

Before the works were started, a traditional ceremony in worship of the clan's ancestors and invoking the gods' blessings for the relocation of the altar and the commencement of work was held in mid-October 2011. The project is now underway and mainly includes the following works:

- repair and restoration of the tiled roof, brick walls and timber members;
- demolition of the later alterations and reconstruction of the former timber structure;
- drainage improvements;
- repair and restoration of the decorative features, such as plaster mouldings, murals, timber carvings etc.; and
- general reinstatement of the dilapidated areas of the Study Hall.

After the restoration is completed, the Study Hall will be opened to the public to offer another new attraction on the Ping Shan Heritage Trail.



圖一
Figure 1

香港考古資料系統

Hong Kong Archaeological Archive System



圖二
Figure 2



圖三
Figure 3

經過半個世紀的田野考古工作，香港已累積不少甚具研究價值的出土文物。為了方便研習者好好利用香港出土文物資料，古蹟辦於二零一一年十一月將部份香港出土文物資料上載香港考古資料系統(<http://hkaas.lcsd.gov.hk/hkaas/>)。公眾可利用個人電腦或流動通訊工具，經互聯網登入系統網頁瀏覽香港出土文物(圖一)。

為了增加公眾對香港出土文物的認識，系統設有「選粹」功能，將已挑選的重要出土文物作介紹。公眾亦可透過系統內的搜尋工具，按文物的年代、材料及考古遺址三項預設功能，查看感興趣的考古資料(圖二)。系統更將部份出土文物的照片製作成360度互動賞析(圖三)，讓公眾能隨時隨地從多角度欣賞珍貴文物。

古蹟辦亦會定時上載和更新系統內的資料，讓公眾知道香港考古的最新發展。

A considerable number of archaeological finds has been unearthed in Hong Kong through archaeological fieldwork for over half a century. To allow the public can have access to study the Hong Kong archaeological finds, the Antiquities and Monuments Office has uploaded part of the archaeological collections to the Hong Kong Archaeological Archive System (<http://hkaas.lcsd.gov.hk/hkaas/>) in November 2011. The public can now access the online system through your personal computer or mobile device to study the finds anytime and anywhere (Figure 1).

The function of "Highlights" provides a quick link to check those important finds discovered in Hong Kong. Or the public can search for finds by choosing period, material and archaeological site to see what you are interested in (Figure 2). Moreover, 360° VR(Virtual Reality) of some finds have been produced for viewing the finds from different angles (Figure 3).

Recent archaeological finds discovered in Hong Kong will be uploaded to the online system from time to time so that the public can grasp the current situation of Hong Kong archaeology.

旺角發現的器物

Discovery of Objects in Mongkok

2011年7月，一位熱心市民行經黑布街與白布街交界一處水務工程地盤時，發現一件懷疑古物，於是通知警方。古蹟辦人員接報後到場，將該器物帶返作進一步研究，並證實其為清代晚期的陶製痰盂。

我們於翌日再到工程地盤視察，發現該陶罐週邊的土壤已於近代受到擾亂。雖然除相類似的家居器物的碎片外，發現文物的機會不高，但我們仍密切關注工程進度，同時要求有關部門如再發現懷疑古物，須儘快通知古蹟辦。

該痰盂現放置於中央考古收藏室，以供研究並在適當場合展出。



In July 2011, a passer-by spotted something interesting at a waterworks site at the junction of Hak Po Street and Pak Po Street in Mongkok and reported his discovery to the police and staff of the AMO. The object he had seen was then brought back to the AMO and, after careful inspection, it was found to be a pottery spittoon from the late Qing dynasty.

We visited the site the next day and found that the soil around the spittoon had recently been disturbed. Apart from shreds of similar houseware, there was little chance of finding other artefacts at the site. Nevertheless, we continued to monitor the works closely and requested the works department to inform us if any other artefacts were found.

Research is now being conducted on the pottery spittoon, which is currently stored at the Central Archaeological Repository, but which will be put on display on appropriate occasions.



大浪灣石刻
Rock carvings at Big Wave Bay

香港石刻的保育

Conservation of Rock Carvings in Hong Kong

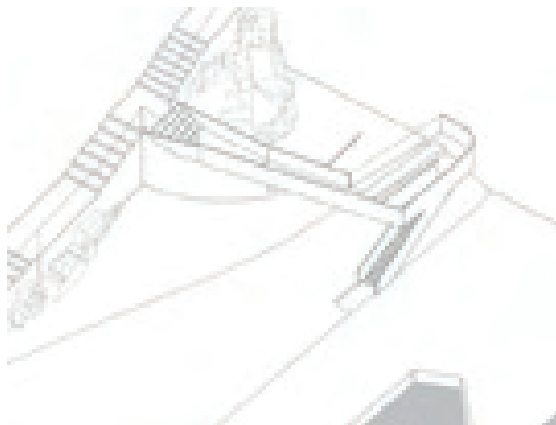
石刻「rock carving」是指在岩石表面刻鑿凹紋以形成圖案，文獻中亦稱為「岩刻」「rock engraving」或「岩刻畫」「petroglyph」。香港石刻的紋飾基本呈幾何圖形，當中部份隱約可見人或鳥獸的圖案。石刻是一種較為特別的古蹟，它們的圖案有甚麼意義、於何時由何人鑿刻，以及製作的原因，現時並無確實資料可以解釋得到。但由於石刻的紋飾與本港出土的一些青銅時代印紋陶器及青銅器上的紋飾極為相似，相信石刻屬於本港的青銅時代，即三千年前左右。我們唯一可確認的是大廟灣刻石，石上的文字記載了南宋時期(一一二七至一二七九年)，曾有鹽官遊覽該地。

香港現有八處石刻和一處刻石列為法定古蹟，它們的獨特位置為保育工作帶來不少困難。大部份石刻位於偏遠海島岸邊的岩壁上，飽歷千年的風浪衝擊。為了減慢石刻的風化，以及穩定它們的結構，古蹟辦於一九七七年為蒲台島石刻進行了顧問研究，其建議亦成為其後數十年石刻保護設施的設計藍本。然而，要在石刻的保育和遊客的要求之間取得平衡，是相當具挑戰性的。例如蒲台島石刻的保護設施會阻礙視線，不便遊客為石刻拍攝照片。這些設施亦可能為石刻帶來影響，尤甚者，保護設施本身也未能阻擋大自然的破壞力，譬如二零零八年的一場颱風就分別將蒲台島和大浪灣石刻的保護罩捲走。

有見於環境為古蹟保護帶來的挑戰和公眾對古蹟知識的渴求，古諮會於二零零八年建議古蹟辦為石刻的保育方案和遊客設施進行檢討。顧問研究由一位本地及三位外國專家負責，於二零一零年七月完成。專家報告表示，所有石刻和刻石整體狀況穩定，但建議進行改善工程。其中包括為古蹟進行測量和研究，收集地質、水文及環境數據作監察之用，並建議以化學處理石刻上的微生物、興建新的保護設施和改善石刻的詮釋設施。古蹟辦現正與不同的政府部門和顧問合作，製訂方法及落實建議，確保這些獨特的古蹟得到合適的保護。



蒲台島石刻的現有保護設施
Existing protective facilities of the Po Toi rock carvings

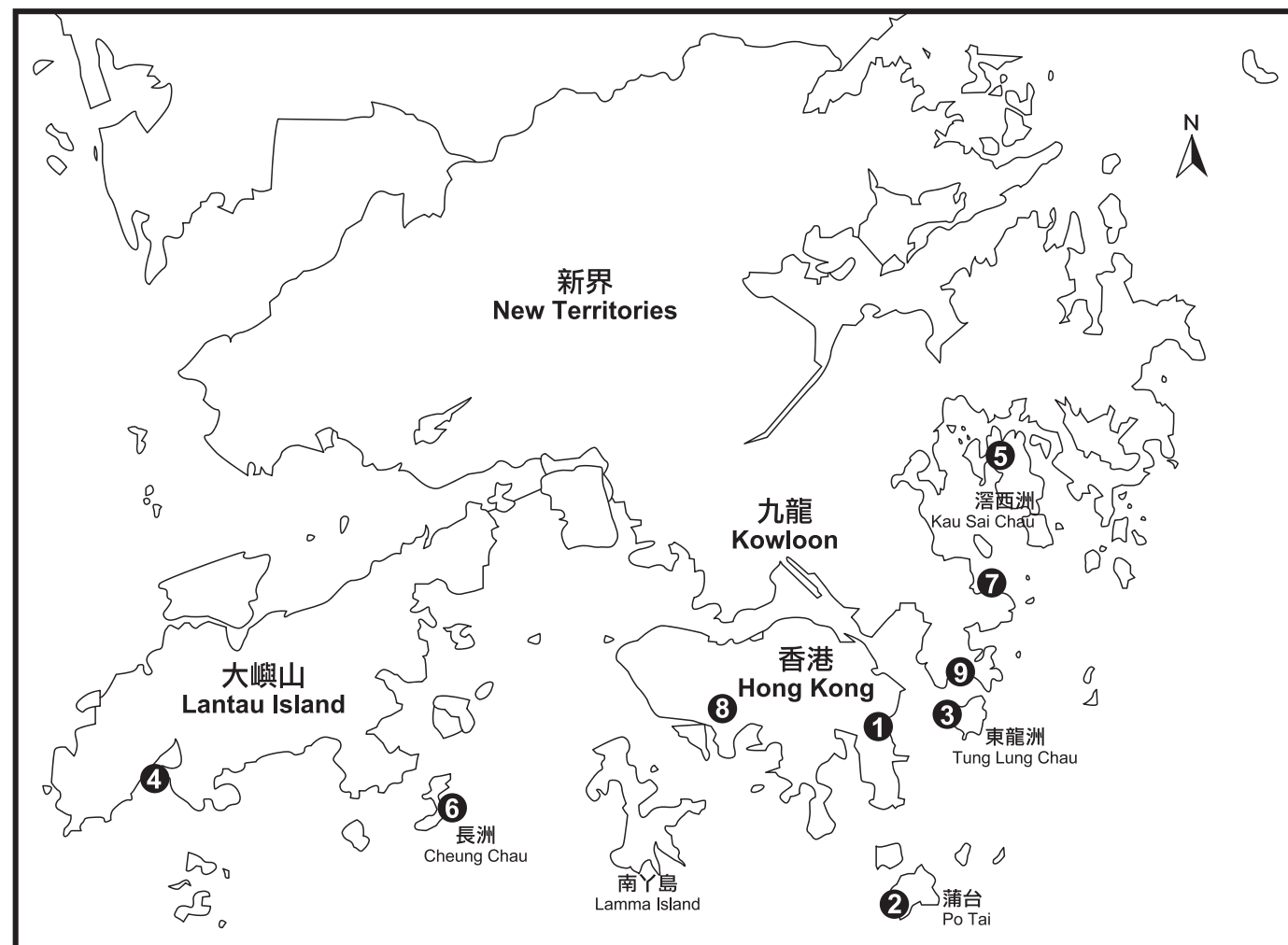


石刻的新保護設施及遊客設施設計概念圖
Conceptual design of new protective and visitor facilities for rock carvings

Rock carving is a type of motif being pecked into the bedrock resulting in a lowering of the surface to form the motif. It is also known as rock engraving and petroglyph. The carvings in Hong Kong basically feature geometric patterns, some of which hint at human or animal images, but they are nonetheless a very special type of relic. There is no indication of what the carvings mean or of when and why they were made, but as the patterns are strikingly similar to those stamped on Bronze Age pottery and bronze vessels unearthed locally, it is believed that they come from the same era. The only carving that has been properly identified is an inscription at Joss House Bay that records a visit by a salt officer during the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279).

Eight rock carvings and one rock inscription in Hong Kong have been declared monuments. The unique locations of these carvings make it difficult to preserve them: most are found in coastal areas on remote islands, where they have been subjected to strong winds and waves for hundreds, even thousands of years. A consultancy study was therefore commissioned in 1977 to come up with measures to mitigate the effects of weathering and enhance the physical stability of the Po Toi rock carvings. The final recommendations have since served as the basis for protective measures at other petroglyphs over the past decades. Balancing the requirements of conservation and the demands of visitors is often challenging, however. The protective screen at Po Toi can block the view of the carvings and make it difficult for visitors to take pictures, while some of the measures can have an undesirable impact on the rock engravings. And the protective facilities themselves are not immune to damage: the shelters of the Po Toi and Big Wave Bay rock carvings were blown away by a typhoon in 2008.

In the light of these environmental challenges and increasing public expectations for more interpretative information on the monuments, a second consultancy study was recommended by the AAB in 2008 to review the conservation measures and visitor facilities at the rock carvings. Conducted by one local and three international experts and completed in July 2010, the study concluded that the overall condition of the rock carvings and of the inscription is stable, but put forward recommendations for improvement works. These include a proposal to study the background information and survey the geological, hydrological and environmental situation of the sites for future monitoring purposes, as well as chemical treatment of the biogrowth, new physical protection for the monuments and better interpretative facilities for the public. The AMO is now working with different government departments and consultants to implement these recommendations and to design measures that can provide the best protection for these unique monuments.



- 圖例 LEGEND**
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ① 大浪灣石刻 Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay | ② 蒲台島石刻 Rock Carvings on Po Toi | ③ 東龍洲石刻 Rock Carving on Tung Lung Chau |
| ④ 石壁石刻 Rock Carving at Shek Pik | ⑤ 濠西洲石刻 Rock Carving on Kau Sai Chau | ⑥ 長洲石刻 Rock Carvings on Cheung Chau |
| ⑦ 龍蝦灣石刻 Rock Carving at Lung Ha Wan | ⑧ 黃竹坑石刻 Rock Carvings at Wong Chuk Hang | ⑨ 大廟灣刻石 Rock Inscription at Joss House Bay |

列為香港法定古蹟的石刻及刻石的位置圖

Location map of rock carvings and rock inscription which have been declared as monuments in Hong Kong



石壁石刻

29 Rock carving at Shek Pik



蒲台島石刻

Rock carvings on Po Toi

2011 文物保育國際研討會

International Conference on Heritage Conservation 2011



行政長官曾蔭權先生在研討會上致辭

Mr Donald Tsang, Chief Executive, delivering a speech at the Conference



發展局局長林鄭月娥女士在研討會上致辭

Mrs Carrie Lam, Secretary for Development, delivering a speech at the Conference

發展局文物保育專員辦事處及古蹟辦於二零一一年十二月十二日至十三日合辦2011文物保育國際研討會。發展局局長林鄭月娥女士於十二月十一日傍晚主持酒會作為研討會的啟動禮，歡迎研討會的講者及宴請活化歷史建築伙伴計劃的合作單位，彼此聚首一堂，分享交流。

是次研討會以「保育與發展——是敵是友？」為題，首先由行政長官曾蔭權先生及林鄭月娥女士分別致辭，為兩天的會議揭開序幕，之後兩場全體會議及五場同步分組討論會隨即展開。超過20位本地及海外學者，及來自相關專業如建築、城市規劃、園境建築學、建造業、文物詮釋、城市設計等人士，跟與會者分享及交流在文物保育範疇的經驗。

透過是次研討會，公私營界別的文物保育專業人員能夠進行國際性意見分享和經驗交流，集中探討保育作為城市可持續發展重要一環的角色。研討會也展示了香港自二零零七年文物保育政策確立以來特區政府在這方面的工作成果。

Jointly organized by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office and the AMO, the International Conference on Heritage Conservation 2011 was held from 12 to 13 December 2011. A cocktail reception launching the event was hosted on the evening of 11 December 2011 by Mrs. Carrie Lam, Secretary for Development, who was joined by conference speakers from around the world as well as partners from the "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme".

The conference theme was "Conservation and Development - Partners or Rivals?". To begin the two-day programme, keynote speeches were given by Mr. Donald Tsang, Chief Executive, and Mrs. Carrie Lam. Two plenary sessions and five parallel breakout sessions were held on related sub-themes, in which more than 20 local and overseas academics and professionals in fields such as architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture, construction, heritage interpretation and urban design shared their experiences in heritage conservation with participants.

The conference allowed professionals from both the public and private sectors to enjoy an international exchange of insights and experience as they discussed heritage conservation as an integral part of sustainable development in an urban context. Hong Kong's accomplishments since the announcement of the new policy on heritage conservation in 2007 were also showcased during the conference.

此外，主辦單位特地舉辦「古蹟周遊樂」活動，以配合是次研討會，並精選16幢歷史建築於二零一一年十二月的不同日子開放予公眾參觀，公眾亦可參加文物修復導賞團。古蹟辦為其中5幢古建築提供導賞服務，包括前政務司官邸、前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站(牛棚)、景賢里、前九龍英童學校及香港天文台1883大樓，由導賞員向參加者介紹古蹟的歷史及建築特色。

古蹟周遊樂 Heritage Fiesta December 2011

What's more, "Heritage Fiesta December 2011" was organized to tie in with the International Conference, with 16 historic buildings selected to be opened for public visits in December and members of the public also able to join the guided tours of the conservation laboratory. The AMO provided docent services at five of the historic buildings, allowing visitors to learn about the history and architectural features of Island House, the former Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (Cattle Depot), King Yin Lei, the former Kowloon British School and the 1883 Building at the Hong Kong Observatory.



「古蹟周遊樂」— 前九龍英童學校導賞服務
Docent service at the former Kowloon British School during the Heritage Fiesta December 2011



「古蹟周遊樂」— 景賢里導賞服務
Docent service at King Yin Lei during the Heritage Fiesta December 2011



二零一一年十二月十五日，國家文物局局長單霽翔博士在香港文物探知館主持公開講座
Dr Shan Jixiang, Director-General of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, delivering a lecture at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre on 15 December 2011



講座結束後，龍炳順教授致送紀念品予單霽翔博士
Professor David Lung Ping-ye presenting souvenirs to Dr Shan Jixiang after the lecture

在是次國際研討會，我們很榮幸邀請到國家文物局局長單霽翔博士作為主題講者，闡釋中國在保育與發展方面的展望。其後，單博士應康樂及文化事務署及香港大學建築學院建築文物保護課程邀請，主持「從“館舍天地”走向“大千世界”」公開講座。講座於二零一一年十二月十五日在香港文物探知館舉行，單博士具有豐富的文博機構管理經驗，在講座中他說明如何提升博物館的營運管理水平及怎樣強化博物館與社會的關係。

「從“館舍天地”走向 “大千世界”」公開講座 "From Museum to the World Beyond" Public Lecture

We were honoured to welcome Dr. Shan Jixiang, Director-General of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, as a keynote speaker of the International Conference, when he shared with us China's perspective on conservation and development during one of the plenary sessions. On 15 December 2011, Dr. Shan was invited to give a public lecture at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre jointly organized by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the University of Hong Kong's Architectural Conservation Programme. Entitling his speech "From Museum to the World Beyond", Dr. Shan drew on his extensive experience in managing cultural heritage sites all over China to give his views on how to enhance the quality of museum management and strengthen the connection between museums and society.

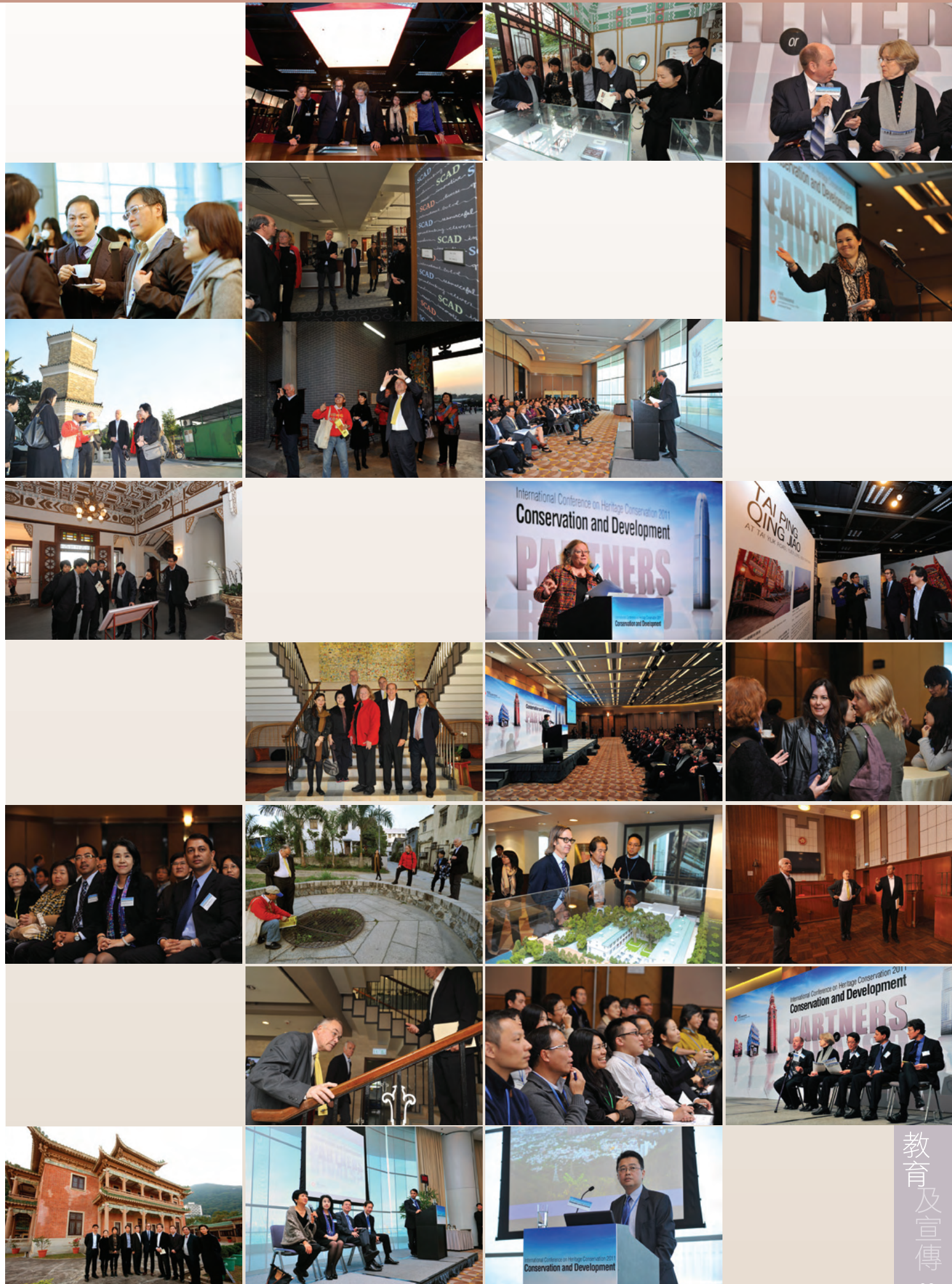
為配合是次國際研討會，發展局文物保育專員辦事處和古蹟辦特意在香港文物探知館的專題展覽廳舉行「竹跡。築跡」展覽(二零一一年十二月九日至二零一二年二月七日)。展覽由香港中文大學建築學院鄭炳鴻教授策展，闡述竹棚的源流發展、與傳統節慶及粵劇的關係，以及學者、建築師等對竹棚的當代闡釋。

「竹跡。築跡」展覽 "Bamboo Theatre" Exhibition

Also to coincide with the International Conference, the Commissioner for Heritage's Office and the AMO organised the "Bamboo Theatre" exhibition from 9 December 2011 to 7 February 2012 in the thematic exhibition gallery of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre. Curated by Professor Wallace Chang, the School of Architecture of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, the exhibition presents the historical development of the bamboo scaffolding, the relationship between traditional festivals and Cantonese opera as well as the contemporary interpretations by academics and architects.



「竹跡。築跡」展覽
"Bamboo Theatre" Exhibition





展覽 Exhibitions

二零一一年是香港文物探知館發展的重要一年，因為籌備經年的常設展覽「文物探索之旅」正式對外開放，亦代表著探知館的全面啟用。

「文物探索之旅」常設展覽位於探知館一樓的兩個展覽廳內，佔地約1,000平方米，分別以考古和文物建築為主題，透過展出具代表性的文物及模型，及與多媒體節目的互動，讓我們探索香港豐富而獨特的文化遺產，以及保育文物和文化傳承的關係。一個短短的旅程，欣賞珍貴文物、影片及參與電腦遊戲之餘，對香港的考古及文物建築有更多認識，實在是增進知識、假日消閒的好去處。為配合展覽的推出，我們更舉辦導賞團及印製展覽工作紙，以增加觀賞的趣味。

我們亦在探知館地下的專題展覽廳為大家帶來不同類型的專題展覽，從不同角度去認識香港的文化遺產。年初由發展局文物保育專員辦事處主辦的「香港文物旅遊博覽——古蹟串串貢」巡迴展覽，主要推介多條各具特色及彰顯本港歷史文化特色的古蹟旅遊路線，為觀眾提供購物與美食以外的非一般文化歷史之旅；加上設計可愛的插畫，是次展覽很受公眾，特別是年輕一代的歡迎。

由香港建築師學會主辦的「香港建築師學會2010年獎」巡迴展覽於年中舉行，展出香港建築師學會會員的優秀建築作品，既鼓勵業內人士持續努力創新及提升設計水平，也與公眾共賞優秀的建築設計，透視香港未來的城市面貌。

繼後的「香城築蹟掠影」展覽，由古蹟辦籌辦，透過展示不同時代的新舊照片，見證香港島上舊建築物的變遷，盼能讓大家窺探不斷變化的城市景觀，細味當年情懷，珍惜尚存的文物建築。

由西九文化區管理局主辦的「西九文化區第三階段公眾參與活動」展覽，是繼2010年第二階段諮詢的延續活動，介紹優化後的概念圖則及模型，諮詢各界意見，以打造具國際視野和更符合香港人需要的西九文化區。

展望將來，古蹟辦將繼續推出多元化的展覽，讓市民大眾了解香港的歷史文化，以及加深對本地文物保育工作的認識。

2011 was a significant year in the development of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, as the “Explore Our Heritage” permanent exhibition that has been in preparation for several years was finally opened to the public, marking the full operation of the Centre’s service.

Occupying approximately 1,000 square metres in two galleries on the first floor of the Centre and showcasing a variety of representative artefacts, models and interactive multimedia programmes, the “Explore Our Heritage” exhibition looks at Hong Kong’s rich cultural heritage – and how it reflects and builds on concepts of heritage conservation – from the perspectives of archaeology and built heritage. On a short journey on which they can view valuable artifacts and informative videos, and play computer games, visitors can learn more about the history of local archaeology and architecture in a relaxing but educational environment. Guided tours of the exhibition are provided, and worksheets are also available as a learning resource that can help enrich your visit.

The Centre has continued to arrange a variety of special exhibitions in the Thematic Exhibition Gallery on the ground floor of the Centre to help visitors gain a better understanding of Hong Kong’s cultural heritage from different perspectives. In the early part of the year, the “Hong Kong Heritage Tourism Expo – Access Heritage” raveling exhibition organised by the Commissioner for Heritage’s Office introduced some new heritage tour routes that have been specially devised to include a traditional and cultural flavour and offer a new experience beyond shopping and dining in Hong Kong. It was enthusiastically welcomed by the public, with the younger generation attracted especially by the beautifully designed illustrations.

The middle of the year also saw the Centre host “The Hong Kong Institute of Architects Annual Awards 2010” traveling exhibition organised by the Institute to showcase the outstanding architectural works designed by its members, to encourage them to raise their level of creativity and design, and to give the public the chance to view these exceptional projects and the future cityscape of Hong Kong.

The exhibition “Stage 3 Public Engagement Exercise for the West Kowloon Cultural District” organised by the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority continued on the stage 2 public consultation in 2010 to introduce and to seek public opinion on the project’s enhanced conceptual plan and models with a view to ensuring that the West Kowloon Cultural District caters to local needs while enjoying international view perspectives.

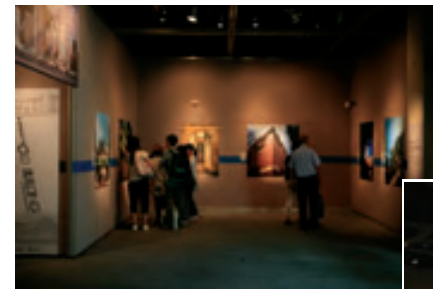
The AMO will continue to present a variety of exhibitions that let visitors learn more about Hong Kong’s history and culture and the ongoing preservation of our local heritage.



文物探索之旅
“Explore Our Heritage”



香港文物旅遊博覽——古蹟串串貢
“Hong Kong Heritage Tourism Expo – Access Heritage”



西九文化區第三階段公眾參與活動
“Stage 3 Public Engagement Exercise for the West Kowloon Cultural District”



香城築蹟掠影
“A Glimpse of Old Buildings on Hong Kong Island”

辛亥革命百周年紀念活動

Commemorative Activities for the Centenary of the 1911 Revolution

香港在辛亥革命扮演著重要角色。二零一一年是辛亥革命一百周年紀念，為此，古蹟辦於十月在法定古蹟 - 元朗下白泥55號碉堡舉辦公眾導賞服務及學校導賞團。導賞員除了向參加者介紹古蹟的歷史及建築特色外，還把古蹟的首位主人，即鄧蔭南先生與辛亥革命的事蹟娓娓道來。

此外，我們舉行了四場公開講座，講題包括：「元朗下白泥碉堡與辛亥革命」、「革命的符號：從黃花崗到中山陵：辛亥革命百年反思」、「政論與圖像：從報刊看辛亥革命」及「葉定仕故居的歷史與復修」。專家學者從多角度探討辛亥革命的歷史，以及香港與辛亥革命的關係，觀眾反應熱烈。

Hong Kong played an important role in China's 1911 Revolution. The year 2011 marked the centenary of this epoch-making event. To join in the celebration, the AMO provided public docent service and school guided tours at No. 55 Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai, a declared monument in Yuen Long. Our docents not only introduced the history and architectural significance of the monument to the participants, but also reminisced about the life of its founder, Mr. Tang Yam Nam in relation to the Revolution.

In addition, four public lectures were arranged namely, "Fortified Structure in Ha Pak Nai, Yuen Long and the 1911 Revolution", "Symbols in Revolution: From Huanghuagang to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum: Reflections on the Centenary of the 1911 Revolution", "Political Comments and Images: the 1911 Revolution in Newspapers" and "History and Conservation of the Residence of Ip Ting-sz". During the lectures, scholars and experts shared their views on the 1911 Revolution and the role that Hong Kong played. The lectures were well-received.



有關辛亥革命的公開講座，觀眾反應熱烈
The public lectures on themes related to the 1911 Revolution were very well received



元朗下白泥碉堡學校導賞團，同學都留心聆聽導賞員講解
Students on a guided tour of the Fortified Structure in Ha Pak Nai, Yuen Long, listen attentively to the docent

「文物之友」計劃

Friends of Heritage Scheme

古蹟辦「文物之友」計劃自一九九七年舉辦，不定期招募市民參加，希望讓更多市民認識及參與文物保育的工作。二零一一年，辦事處招募了第十期的文物之友，會員已累積逾700人。在過去一年，我們繼續為文物之友舉辦不同類型的培訓及參觀活動，他們亦為古蹟辦籌辦的教育活動擔任義工，謹此申謝。

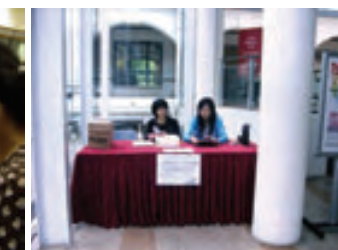
The AMO "Friends of Heritage Scheme" has been launched in 1997 with the aim of promoting Hong Kong's heritage to the public and encouraging community participation in heritage conservation. Following the recruitment of the 10th Batch of Friends of Heritage in 2011, we now have over 700 members, who were last year able to enjoy a variety of training programmes and visits. Many of them also volunteered to help in our education activities, and we would like to take this opportunity to thank all the Friends for their kind assistance.



在第十期文物之友簡介會作經驗分享
Sharing experiences at the Briefing of Friends of Heritage (Batch 10)



協助文物登錄工作
Friends help to register artefacts



擔任2011香港國際博物館日義工
Volunteering on International Museum Day Hong Kong 2011



參加大埔古蹟一天遊
Friends' day trip to Tai Po

導賞服務

Docent Service

古蹟辦除了在轄下的四條文物徑（即中西區文物徑的上環線及中區線、屏山文物徑和龍躍頭文物徑）、香港文物探知館及屏山鄧族文物館開設導賞團外，並於二零一一年一月及十一月分別為香港特別行政區前任行政長官辦公室（一級歷史建築）及香港禮賓府（法定古蹟）的開放日提供導賞服務。由導賞員帶領青少年文物之友一起服務公眾，深受歡迎。此外，導賞員更於去年四至五月舉行的景賢里開放日，為超過26,000人次提供既詳盡又生動的導賞服務。

In addition to acting as guides on the four heritage trails under the AMO's management (including the two routes of the Central and Western Heritage Trail, the Ping Shan Heritage Trail and the Lung Yuek Tau Heritage Trail), and at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery, our docents also provided services at the Open Days of the Office of the Former Chief Executives of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Grade 1 Historic Building) in January and the Government House (Declared Monument) in November 2011. Our docents paired up with Young Friends of Heritage and earned widespread recognition for their work. What's more, they accompanied more than 26,000 visits during the Open Days of King Yin Lei from April to May 2011 when they provided an informative and fascinating narration.



青少年文物之友導賞員在前任行政長官辦公室開放日介紹建築特色

A docent of the Young Friends of Heritage presenting the architectural characteristics of the Office of the Former Chief Executives of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region during its open day in January 2011



導賞員為香港禮賓府開放日提供導賞服務

Docent service at the Open Day at Government House in November 2011

刊物推介

New Publications

古蹟辦一向都有印製小冊子，為公眾提供詳細的古蹟及文物徑資料。近年來，基於環保考慮，我們已減少印刷數量，並為所有小冊子製作電子版本，上載至古蹟辦網頁，以供瀏覽及下載。2011年新製作的小冊子全是電子版本，包括《葉定仕故居》、《下白泥碉堡》、《大埔碗窰窰址》及《張氏宗祠》等。

為配合香港文物探知館常設展覽「文物探索之旅 — 考古篇」，我們今年共製作了三張工作紙：「文物字中尋」、「銅錢大比拼」及「紋飾小知識」，讓參觀者了解展品和加深對香港考古的認識。工作紙於探知館免費派發，亦可於古蹟辦網頁下載。

The AMO publishes a range of pamphlets to provide the public with more information on monuments and heritage trails. We have recently reduced the number of publications for environmental reasons, but all our pamphlets have been converted into e-versions and uploaded to our website for browsing and download. New pamphlets produced in 2011, such as *The Residence of Ip Ting-sz*, *the Fortified Structure at Ha Pak Nai*, *The Kiln Site at Wun Yiu, Tai Po* and *The Cheung Ancestral Hall* are only available as e-versions.

To compliment the permanent exhibition "Explore Our Heritage - Archaeology Section" at Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, we have produced three worksheets - "Heritage Word Hunt", "Contest of Copper Coins" and "Know More About the Patterns on Pottery" - to facilitate visitors' understanding of the artefacts on display and local archaeology. The worksheets are available from the Centre free of charge and can also be downloaded from the AMO's website.

香港文物探知館

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre



香港文物探知館位於九龍公園內，前身是威菲路軍營S61及S62座營舍，約建於一九一零年。這兩座獲評為一級歷史建築的營舍，經過嚴謹的復修及改建工程，現已活化為具備常設展覽廳、專題展覽廳、演講廳、教育活動室及參考圖書館等設施的香港文物探知館，並於二零零五年對外開放。

除舉辦多項展覽、專題講座、公眾活動、工作坊、研討會外，我們更特設定期導賞團，向公眾介紹香港文物探知館的歷史及建築特色、復修前後的變化，以及活化再利用的概念。

The Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre occupies two Grade 1 Historic Buildings, namely Block S61 and S62 of the former Whitfield Barracks, which were built around 1910, in Kowloon Park. The two blocks were carefully restored and converted into the Centre, which houses a permanent exhibition gallery, a thematic exhibition gallery, lecture hall, an educational activity room and a reference library. The Centre opened its door to visitors in 2005.

In addition to a wide variety of exhibitions, lectures, public programmes, workshops and conferences, we also hold guided tours introducing the history and architectural features of the Centre to the public, so that they can learn more about the changes made during the restoration works and the concept of adaptive re-use.



香港文物探知館位置圖
Location Map of Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

地址：九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園
查詢電話：2208 4400

開放時間：
星期一至六(星期四除外)：上午10時至下午6時
星期日及公眾假期：上午10時至下午7時
聖誕節前夕及農曆新年前夕開放至下午5時
星期四(公眾假期除外)及農曆年初一及年初二休息

Address: Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Enquiries: 2208 4400

Opening Hours:
Mondays to Saturdays (except Thursdays): 10:00am - 6:00pm
Sundays and Public Holidays: 10:00am - 7:00pm
Closed at 5:00pm on Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve
Closed on Thursdays (except Public Holidays) and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

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

一九九三年，古蹟辦獲得屏山鄧族的支持，設立屏山文物徑。二零零七年，我們與屏山鄧族再次合作，將建於一八九九年並獲評為二級歷史建築的舊屏山警署，改建成屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心。文物館不僅向公眾介紹鄧族及有關新界地區的歷史文化，以及屏山文物徑沿途的古蹟，更設有社區文物展覽室，讓不同學校或社區團體籌辦專題展覽。

The Ping Shan Heritage Trail was established by AMO with the full support of the Ping Shan Tang clan in 1993. We and the Tang clan collaborated again in 2007 to convert the Old Ping Shan Police Station, a Grade 2 Historic Building built in 1899, into the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre. The Centre not only introduces the history and culture of the Tang clan, the New Territories and the monuments along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail, but also houses a Community Heritage Gallery, where thematic exhibitions organized by schools and community organisations are displayed.



屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心位置圖
Location Map of Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre

地址：新界元朗屏山坑頭村
查詢電話：2617 1959

開放時間：
每日上午10時至下午5時(星期一除外)
星期一(公眾假期除外)及農曆年初一及年初二
休息

Address: Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan,
Yuen Long, New Territories
Enquiries: 2617 1959

Opening Hours:
10:00am - 5:00pm Daily (except Monday)
Closed on Mondays (except Public Holidays)
and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

碗窑展覽

Wun Yiu Exhibition

大埔碗窑是香港目前已發現唯一的青花瓷窑址。鑑於碗窑遺址的重要歷史價值，部分發現窑爐的地區已於一九八三年宣佈為法定古蹟。一九九五年及一九九九年，在碗窑上、下兩村的村民鼎力協助下，前區域市政局與香港中文大學中國文化研究所組成的考古隊得以在窑址進行考古研究調查，並發現了從採礦到入窑裝燒各項生產陶瓷工序的遺蹟。

碗窑展覽於二零一一年開放，介紹碗窑歷史及考古發掘，並展示出土的明清兩代文物。陳列室改建自毗鄰樊仙宮的碗窑公立學校兩間空置課室。

Wun Yiu is the only kiln site that produced porcelain in underglaze blue currently found in Hong Kong. In view of the historical significance of the site, part of the area where the kiln's remains were found was declared a monument in 1983. The former Regional Council and the Institute of Chinese Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong formed an archaeological team to conduct investigations at the site in 1995 and 1999. With the generous support of the local villagers of Sheung Wun Yiu and Ha Wun Yiu, the team unearthed remains that illustrate the various stages of porcelain production from quarrying to kiln firing.

Wun Yiu Exhibition was opened in 2011 to introduce the history and archaeological discoveries of Wun Yiu, and display the archaeological findings of the Ming and Qing dynasties. The display room was converted from two unused classrooms at Sheung Wun Yiu Village, adjacent to Fan Sin Temple.



碗窑展覽位置圖
Location Map of Wun Yiu Exhibition

地址：新界大埔上碗窑村
查詢電話：2208 4400

開放時間：
每日上午九時三十分至下午一時及下午二時
至五時三十分(星期四除外)
星期四、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆
年初一至初三休息

Address: Sheung Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po,
New Territories
Enquiries: 2208 4400

Opening Hours:
9:30am - 1:00pm & 2:00pm - 5:30pm Daily
(Except Thursday)
Closed on Thursdays, Christmas Day,
Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first 3
days of the Chinese New Year