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Heritage Hong Kong



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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.

2013年至2014年古物諮詢委員會成員 Membership of the Antiquities Advisory Board (2013-2014)

委員 Membership

主席

林筱魯先生，JP

Chairman

Mr. Andrew Lam Siu-lo, JP

委員

Members

陳捷貴先生，BBS，JP

Mr. Stephen Chan Chit-kwai, BBS, JP

陳家駒先生，BBS，JP

Mr. Chan Ka-kui, BBS, JP

趙麗霞教授，JP

Prof Rebecca Chiu Lai-har, JP

鍾寶賢教授

Prof Chung Po-yin

何培斌教授，JP

Prof Ho Puay-peng, JP

何佩然教授

Prof Ho Pui-yin

高添強先生

Mr. Tim Ko Tim-keung

林中偉先生

Mr. Tony Lam Chung-wai

羅淑君女士，JP

Ms. Lilian Law Suk-kwan, JP

廖宜康先生

Mr. Philip Liao Yi-kang

林清培先生

Mr. Kenny Lin Ching-pui

呂烈丹教授

Prof Tracey Lu Lie-dan

倪以理先生

Mr. Joseph Luc Ngai

鮑杏婷女士

Ms. Janet Pau Heng-ting

盛慕嫻女士

Ms. Yvonne Shing Mo-han, JP

蘇基朗教授

Prof Billy So Kee-long

鄧淑明博士，JP

Dr. Winnie Tang Shuk-ming, JP

鄧淑德女士

Ms. Karen Tang Shuk-tak

丁新豹博士

Dr. Joseph Ting Sun-pao

謝淑瑩女士，SBS

Ms. Ava Tse Suk-ying, SBS

黃比測量師

Sr. Wong Bay

黃天祥先生，BBS，JP

Mr. Conrad Wong Tin-cheung, BBS, JP

在2013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幢歷史建築物及新項目的評估結果、位於「文物地點」的政府基本工程項目的文物影響評估，以及詮釋前總督山頂別墅和改善周邊地方工程的概念設計等。此外，古諮會亦支持將元朗屏山達德公所及沙頭角下禾坑發達堂列為古蹟。

In 2013, the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) continued to deliberate on issues related to heritage conservation, including the assessment of 1444 historic buildings and new items, heritage impact assessments of government projects on heritage sites as well as the concept design for interpretation of the Former Mountain Lodge and improvement to its surrounding areas. Moreover, the AAB supported the declaration of two more historical buildings, namely Tat Tak Communal Hall, Ping Shan, Yuen Long and Fat Tat Tong, Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok as monuments.

古諮會曾參觀下列的文物建築

The AAB paid visits to the following built heritage

元朗屏山達德公所

沙頭角下禾坑發達堂

市區重建局位於茂蘿街 / 巴路士街的活化項目

Tat Tak Communal Hall, Ping Shan, Yuen Long

Fat Tat Tong, Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok

URA Revitalisation Project at Mallory Street and Burrows Street

古諮會及活化歷史建築諮詢委員會委員於六月六日至八日參加了由發展局局長率領的代表團到訪台北，出席「香港台北城市交流論壇」，互相分享文物保育的寶貴經驗。為進一步了解台北市活化歷史建築的成效，代表團更參觀多個當地的歷史建築活化項目。

Members of the AAB and the Advisory Committee on Revitalisation of Historic Buildings joined the delegation led by the Secretary for Development (SDEV) to Taipei from 6 to 8 June to attend a Hong Kong-Taipei inter-city forum to share the valuable experience in heritage conservation. To learn more about the achievements of Taipei in revitalisation, the delegation also visited various revitalised projects in the city.



委員實地瞭解元朗屏山達德公所的復修工程。
Members inspect the restoration works at Tak Tat Communal Hall, Ping Shan, Yuen Long.



委員參觀市區重建局位於茂蘿街 / 巴路士街的活化項目。
Members visit URA revitalisation project at Mallory Street and Burrows Street.



委員參觀沙頭角下禾坑發達堂。
Members visit Fat Tat Tong, Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok.



約1910年的龍津石橋
Lung Tsun Stone Bridge, circa 1910

保育及詮釋

龍津石橋遺跡

Conservation and Interpretation of the Remnants of the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge

2008至2009年，土木工程拓展署在進行啟德發展計劃的考古勘探期間，發現始建於1873至1875年間的龍津石橋（石橋）遺跡。基於石橋遺跡的文物價值，政府把它融入於啟德發展計劃中，並預留一段闊三十米的保育長廊作休憩用地，作為原址保存及觀賞石橋遺跡之用。

The remnants of the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge, built from 1873 to 1875, were first discovered during archaeological investigations for the Kai Tak Development commissioned by the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) in 2008–2009. In view of the heritage value of the bridge, the government proceeded to incorporate it in the development scheme, setting aside a 30-metre-wide corridor as 'open space' for the in-situ preservation of the remnants to allow the public the chance to appreciate this historical structure.

有關保育長廊的設計，土木工程拓展署於2013年9月舉辦了「龍津石橋遺跡保育長廊概念設計比賽」，旨在收集專業界別及公眾人士具創意的設計意念，以供政府參考及採用。比賽結果已於2014年1月17日公布，詳情請瀏覽以下網址：
<http://www.ltsb-design.hk/>

為配合是次比賽，古物古蹟辦事處委託顧問，於2013年完成了《龍津橋及其鄰近區域歷史研究》及《龍津石橋保育長廊詮釋準則和指引》兩個研究計劃。前者主要分析石橋的歷史沿革及其在昔日九龍寨城的發展中所擔當的角色；後者則依據國際公認的保護準則和指引，並參考海外的考古遺址，為如何詮釋及展示石橋遺跡提出指引。研究報告已上載網頁
<http://www.amo.gov.hk/b5/research.php>，公眾人士亦可親臨香港文物探知館的參考圖書館閱覽。

The CEDD also organised the “Design Ideas Competition for the Preservation Corridor for the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants” in September 2013 with the aim of collecting innovative concepts from both qualified professionals and the general public on the layout of the preservation corridor for reference and future implementation by the government. The results of the design competition were announced on 17 January 2014 and details are now available on the Internet at: <http://www.ltsb-design.hk/>

As a complement to the design competition, the Antiquities and Monuments Office commissioned consultants to conduct two research studies in 2013. The first, *Research on the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge and its surroundings*, analysed the historical development of the bridge and its role within the Kowloon Walled City, while the second, *Interpretation principles and guidelines for the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge corridor*, formulated a set of recommendations for the interpretation and display of the remnants based on internationally recognised conservation principles and guidelines; the study also provided examples of the preservation of similar archaeological sites overseas. For details of the two research reports, please visit the Reference Library of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre or the web page of <http://www.amo.gov.hk/en/research.php>.



2012年經全面發掘後的龍津石橋近碼頭末端的結構物

Pier end structure of the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge after the full excavation in 2012



2012年經全面發掘後的龍津石橋橋面部分

Portion of the decking of the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge after the full excavation in 2012

二〇一三年新增法定古蹟 / Newly-Declared Monuments in 2013

文物建築
Built Heritage



繼2013年11月22日中環的和平紀念碑和薄扶林的伯大尼修院列為法定古蹟後，再有兩幢歷史建築按《古物及古蹟條例》於2013年12月27日獲宣布為法定古蹟，即位於沙頭角下禾坑的發達堂和元朗屏山的達德公所。目前為止，香港法定古蹟的總數已增至105項。

Following the declaration of the Cenotaph in Central and the Bethanie in Pokfulam as monuments on 22 November 2013, two more historic buildings were added to the list under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance on 27 December 2013 – Fat Tat Tong in Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, and Tat Tak Communal Hall in Ping Shan, Yuen Long – bringing to 105 the total number of declared monuments in Hong Kong.

發達堂 Fat Tat Tong

發達堂的名稱具有「富貴大宅」的意思。這幢大宅不單見證區內一個顯赫的客家家族的歷史，其糅合中西建築元素的風格，亦是折衷主義住宅建築的典型例子，這種建築風格廣為香港二十世紀初期海外歸僑所採用。

發達堂由「李道環祖」（李道環四個兒子於1930年代組成的受託人）在1933年興建。李道環是新界沙頭角禾坑李氏宗族的後裔，其先祖李德華於1680年代從廣東博羅遷居到現時稱為新界的地方，並建立上禾坑村，其孫李捷榮在1730年左右定居下禾坑。李道環是李德華的第七代後裔。

正如沙頭角許多在十九世紀末遠赴海外謀生的年輕人一樣，李道環年輕時前往越南謀生，後與家人衣錦還鄉，在下禾坑定居。李道環於第二次世界大戰爆發前去世，其後家族土地轉交由受託人「李道環祖」持有。發達堂現時所在的土地主要由「李道環祖」於1933年購入，並於同年興建發達堂。

Fat Tat Tong literally means “mansion of wealth”. It not only serves as testimony to the history of a renowned Hakka family in the area, but, through its blend of Chinese and Western architectural elements, it also offers a fine example of residences in eclectic styles that were popular with returning overseas Chinese in the territory in the early 20th century.

Fat Tat Tong was built in 1933 by the Li To Wan Tso trust, which was founded in the 1930s by the four sons of Li To-wan, a prominent member of the Li clan of Wo Hang in Sha Tau Kok. The founding ancestor of this clan was Li Tak-wah, who moved in the 1680s from Boluo in Guangdong to the area now known as the New Territories, where he established the village of Sheung Wo Hang. His grandson Li Jit-wing settled in Ha Wo Hang in about 1730. Li To-wan was the 7th generation descendant of Li Tak-wah.

Like many young adults from Sha Tau Kok in the late 19th century, Li To-wan went abroad – to Vietnam – at a young age to earn a living. He and his family returned to Ha Wo Hang with a modest fortune. After his death before the Second World War, the family's land was transferred to the trust called Li To Wan Tso, which bought the main part of the land where Fat Tat Tong is now situated in 1933 and proceeded to build the mansion in the same year.

正面外廊的三角山花上有「發達堂」的名稱及建築年份。
The Chinese name of Fat Tat Tong and its year of construction are marked on the pediment above the front verandah.





發達堂現貌

Present-day view of Fat Tat Tong

在1933年興建發達堂時，李道環的長子李鈞蘭為「李道環祖」的司理。李鈞蘭為區內舉足輕重的社區領袖，於1936年獲總督委任為沙頭角區三名「諮議」之一，負責就區內事務和糾紛提供意見，當時獲總督委任為「諮議」被視為莫大的榮譽。

發達堂樓高兩層，建有長長的客家式人字瓦頂，正面有平頂外廊。建築物以傳統的青磚和木材，以及現代的鋼筋混凝土建成。大宅正面最具特色，上下兩層皆有柱廊，樓上外廊平頂上的護牆有卷雲狀的三角山花裝飾，以及球形和甕形的頂飾。為加強保安，樓下多排窗戶均裝有金屬窗罩。另外，大宅的五個單位各有獨立正門和金屬製的中式趟櫳門。

位於大宅正中的單位曾用作擺放農具和穀物的共用儲物室，其餘四個單位則供李道環四個兒子及其家人居住。除了正中的單位外，其餘四個單位各設樓梯通往樓上。大宅的前院被矮牆圍繞，作曬穀用途。這是本地傳統鄉郊建築常見的特色。時至今日，發達堂仍是李道環後人的居所。

Li To-wan's eldest son, Li Kwan-lan, was the manager of Li To Wan Tso when Fat Tat Tong was built in 1933. An influential community leader in Sha Tau Kok, Li Kwan-lan was appointed one of the three tsz yi of Sha Tau Kok District in 1936 by the Hong Kong governor to provide advice on local affairs and disputes. An appointment as a tsz yi by the governor was regarded as a high honour at that time.

A two-storey residence, Fat Tat Tong has a long pitched Hakka-style tiled roof and is fronted by a flat-roofed veranda. Traditional green bricks and timber as well as modern reinforced concrete were used for the construction. The most distinctive part of the residence is the front, which is composed of colonnaded verandas on both floors. An ornamental parapet wall featuring a 'rolling cloud' pediment as well as ball and urn-shaped finials border the flat roof above the upper floor verandah. Rows of windows with metal hoods are installed on the ground floor to enhance the security of the building. What's more, each of the five units in the residence has its own front entrance with a metal Chinese-style sliding door.

The middle unit was once used as a common storage area for farming utensils and rice crops, while the remaining four were inhabited by the families of the four sons of Li To-wan. Access to the upper floor is provided by a staircase leading up from each of the four residential units, but not from the storage area. The building is also fronted by an enclosed forecourt used for drying crops, a common feature of traditional rural houses in the New Territories. Fat Tat Tong still serves as a residence for the descendants of Li To-wan.



主樓與屋後附屬建築的頂層平台以小橋相連。
The upper floor of the main building with the roof terraces of the rear outhouses are connected by small bridge.



正門的金屬趟櫳門
Metal sliding door at the main entrance



大門入口的花崗石匾額和壁畫
Granite name plaque and murals at the main entrance

達德公所

Tat Tak Communal Hall

達德公所位於元朗屏山，是本港現存唯一專為村落聯盟（鄉約）聚會、祭祀，以及作為露天市集管理處而建的公所。此外，公所亦是現存與1899年新界抗英行動有直接關係的少數遺址之一。

達德公所由屏山鄉紳鄧勳猷（1812至1874年）及其族人於1857年興建，以供更練和「達德約」成員聚會之用。「達德約」於十八世紀前後由元朗和屯門地區約三十九條村落組成，目的是保護各村的經濟和社會資源。

由於地點方便，達德公所成為屏山、廈村、八鄉、錦田、新田、大埔頭等鄰近村落商人聚會的場所。公所前方名為「龍尾坑」的水道，過去曾為該區帶來鄰近村落以至中國內地的貨物和商人。公所前面的空地曾作為一個名為「屏山市」的市集，由「達德約」管理。

達德公所被視為1899年以武裝行動抵抗英國接管新界時，早期的議事地點之一。據說，鄉民於1899年3月28日在公所開會後，發出了一份「抗英揭帖」，呼籲屏山區內的鄉民支持武裝抗英行動。公所正廳有一塊於1938年的石碑，石碑上鐫刻的名字相信是為抗英行動中犧牲烈士的名諱。

Tat Tak Communal Hall in Ping Shan, Yuen Long, is the only remaining purpose-built communal hall in Hong Kong. It served as a place of assembly and worship for an alliance of villages and as the management office of an open market. It is also one of the few remaining buildings directly connected with the anti-British resistance in the New Territories in 1899.

Tat Tak Communal Hall was built in 1857 by Tang Fan-yau (1812-1874), a member of the gentry of Ping Shan, and his clansmen as an assembly place for village guards and members of the Tat Tak Alliance, a village pact established in or around the 18th century by about 39 villages in Yuen Long and Tuen Mun to safeguard their economic and social resources.

Its geographical location also made Tat Tak Communal Hall a convenient gathering point for merchants coming from nearby villages such as Ping Shan, Ha Tsuen, Pat Heung, Kam Tin, San Tin and Tai Po Tau. The waterway in front of the hall, called Lung Mei Hang, once brought in goods and merchants from neighbouring villages and places as far away as mainland China. The open area in front of the hall also served as a market place, known as Ping Shan Shi, that was managed by the Tat Tak Alliance.

Tat Tak Communal Hall is believed to be one of the initial meeting places of the armed resistance against the British takeover of the New Territories in 1899: a public notice calling for support for the armed resistance is said to have been issued in the Ping Shan area after a meeting at the communal hall on 28 March 1899. A stone plaque dated 1938 and inscribed, it is thought, with the names of the martyrs of the resistance was later installed in the main hall.

達德公所作為議事的地點，設計簡單實用。公所原為一座兩進三開間式建築物，後來，於1866年，建築物左右兩邊各加建了「慰寂祠」和「英勇祠」，以紀念為「達德約」犧牲的烈士。建築物入口上方飾有吉祥圖案的壁畫和雕工精緻的檐口板。

由於達德公所正前方曾經進行大規模填土工程，建築物自1980年代末長期受水浸問題影響，建築物後面部分亦於1990年代遭受山泥傾瀉破壞。在渠務署及土木工程拓展署的協助下，排水系統工程已於2013年初進行，而斜坡改善工程將於2014年初展開，以解決達德公所周邊的水浸及斜坡安全問題。達德公所第一期修復工程已於2013年12月完成，至於第二期修復工程，則待土木工程拓展署完成斜坡改善工程後，於2015年再作安排。整個修復工程預計於2016年竣工。屆時，作為反映當地社會經濟發展的歷史見證，達德公所將會成為屏山文物徑的主要景點之一，供公眾欣賞。

As a venue for meetings, Tat Tak Communal Hall was built in a simple but functional design. It was originally a two-hall, three-bay structure, but was later expanded with the addition of Wai Zik Tsz ('hall of lonesome consolation') and Ying Yung Tsz ('hall of bravery') on the left and right respectively in 1866 to commemorate the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the Tat Tak Alliance. Murals with auspicious motifs and finely carved fascia boards can be seen above the entrances to the building.

As a result of previous extensive land filling immediately in front of Tat Tak Communal Hall, the building suffered from perennial flooding from the late 1980s onwards. The rear part of the building was also damaged by a landslide in the 1990s. With the assistance of the Drainage Services Department and the Civil Engineering and Development Department, drainage works were conducted in early 2013 and slope improvement works will start in early 2014 to solve the problems connected with flooding and slope safety in the area surrounding the hall. The phase I restoration works on Tat Tak Communal Hall were completed in December 2013, and phase II restoration works are scheduled to commence in 2015 after the slope improvement works are completed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department. The whole restoration project is expected to be completed in 2016, when Tat Tak Communal Hall, as an important historic witness to the socio-economic development of the area, will become one of the major attractions along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail.



公所內一塊一九三八年的紀念碑
The memorial plaque erected in 1938 in the communal hall



前廳頂部放置了一塊飾有吉祥圖案和中國民間故事的彩門
A *caimen* decorated with carvings of auspicious motifs and Chinese folklore on top of the entrance hall



達德公所現貌
Present-day view of Tat Tak Communal Hall



主要修復工程： 聖約翰座堂 / Major Restoration Project: St. John's Cathedral

聖約翰座堂是香港聖公會香港島教區之母堂兼主教座堂，也是本港現存歷史最悠久的西式教會建築物，於1847年3月11日由香港總督戴維斯爵士奠基，並於1849年落成啟用。座堂曾於1873年局部改建。日佔時期(1941至1945年)曾用作日本人的會所，座堂因此受到破壞。戰後座堂委員會將建築物重新修復開放。聖約翰座堂於1996年被列為法定古蹟。

St. John's Cathedral, the 'mother church' of the Anglican Diocese of Hong Kong Island and the seat of the Archbishop of Hong Kong, is the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical building in the territory. The foundation stone was laid on 11 March 1847 by the then governor, Sir John Davis, and construction was completed in 1849; the cathedral was extended in 1873. The Japanese converted it into a clubhouse during their occupation of Hong Kong (1941-1945) and inflicted severe damage on the original fittings. The cathedral was fully repaired and reopened after the Second World War. It was declared a monument in 1996.

聖約翰座堂外牆翻新工程 External Renovation to St. John's Cathedral

近年，座堂受託人為聖約翰座堂進行了不同的技術評估和保育研究。作為中西區文物徑的重點建築，為免古蹟老化及讓其回復昔日的光彩，保育建議方案針對座堂主建築和地下設施建議了一連串修復和改善工程。有見及此，座堂受託人和古蹟辦合力為聖約翰座堂進行了外牆維修和翻新工程，成為了公私營界別合作保育本地文物的例子。

整項工程包括改善座堂建築外地下排水設施及座堂主建築的外牆維修和翻新。繼2012年完成改善地下排水設施後，外牆維修和翻新工程亦於2013年9月竣工。

The trustees of St. John's Cathedral have commissioned a number of technical surveys and conservation studies on the monument in recent years, and a conservation management plan finally recommended a series of restoration and improvement works on the church buildings and the grounds in order to prevent further deterioration of the monument and to restore it to a first-class condition as an important feature of the Central and Western Heritage Trail. The Antiquities and Monuments Office worked hand in hand with the trustees on the project to repair and renovate the cathedral, setting a good example of how local heritage conservation can benefit from public-private partnerships.

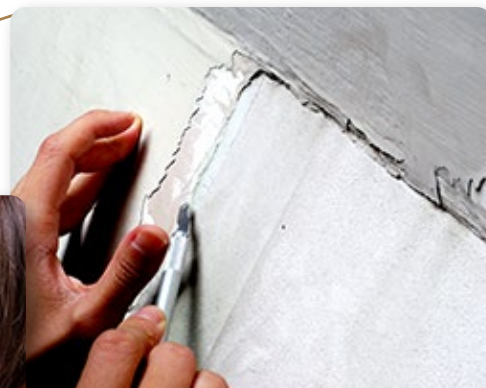
The project included improvements to the underground external drainage of the church compound and the repair and redecoration of the external walls of the complex's historic buildings. Following the completion of the drainage improvement works in 2012, the external repairs and redecoration of the cathedral were finished in September 2013.



採集外牆樣本
A field sample is cored out from an external wall.

使用儀器來量度色值
A colour measurement is taken using a special device.

外牆油漆分析 External Paint Analysis



用手提工具刮去外層油漆，從而顯露底部塗層。
The underlying paint layer is exposed using a hand tool.

重新油漆 Repainting

翻新工程前，聖約翰座堂的外牆批盪是以水泥混合碎石來造的，並塗上白色和灰白色的塗料。然而，根據前人的研究和樣本分析，約在1934年，座堂的外牆應是奶黃色的。

因此，是次翻新工程中，古蹟辦特地在座堂的外牆採集樣本，以顯微鏡檢驗，然後比對色值和生產商的色板。經篩選合適的顏色後，古蹟辦提供近似的色模予座堂的委員會參考和討論，最後選定了現時的奶黃色，並以白色作裝飾線條。

是次工程利用JOS系統，以低壓噴射水和幼細的沙，打磨表面，去除舊有的塗層。這方法不損歷史建築，卻有效地去除表面的油漆。其後工人修補外牆鬆散的批盪和裂縫，最後才塗上新的油漆。

The external walls of St. John's Cathedral were roughcast render decorated with white and off-white paint before the renovation. Based on historic research and an analysis of physical paint samples taken from the building, it was discovered that the roughcast render was originally applied in a creamy yellow colour in around 1934.

Field samples were cored out or stripped off from different locations of the exterior walls and examined under the microscope, and comparisons were then made based on colour values and manufacturers' standard colour charts. A field mock-up using the proposed paint was produced for the consideration of the Cathedral Council, and a creamy yellow colour for the walls with white colour mouldings was finally agreed.

The surface paint was removed using the JOS system, a gentle but effective method for cleaning surfaces that applies a mixture of water and fine sand at a low air pressure and that is thus ideal for historic buildings. With the rendering exposed, cracks and debonded plaster were repaired to prepare the surface for the application of the new paint.



十字架裝飾的裂痕
Cross finial with cracks

復修尖頂上的 十字架裝飾 Repair of the cross finials



近攝下的裂痕
Close-up of cracks



復修後的十字架裝飾
The cross finial after repair

其他復修工程

Other repair works

- ◆ 復修三個尖頂上的十字架裝飾
- ◆ 復修和重置一扇重達二百磅的鑄鐵窗
- ◆ 粉飾十三隻三葉形的鑄鐵窗
- ◆ 維修和翻新十三對木百葉窗
- ◆ 清除舊有棚架的錨栓
- ◆ Repair of the three cross finials standing at the apex of the roof
- ◆ Repair and reinstatement of a cast iron window weighing over 200lb
- ◆ Redecoration of another 13 cast iron trefoil windows
- ◆ Repair and refinishing of 13 pairs of timber shutters
- ◆ Removal of disused anchor bolts from previous scaffolding works

生鏽的鑄鐵窗
The rusty cast iron window



修復和重置鑄鐵窗
Repair and Reinstatement of the cast iron window



水泥混合碎石批盪脫落
The deboned roughcast rendering



修葺批盪
Repair of rendering

以原有的物料來修復外牆批盪
Application of the rendering mix matched with the existing materials



重置鑄鐵窗到原本位置
Reinstall the window in its original position

重新油漆
Repainting



工程前座堂的外牆是白色和灰白色的。
Before restoration, the cathedral was decorated with white and off-white paint.



外牆塗上奶黃色的油漆，裝飾線條則是白色的。
The cathedral is decorated in creamy yellow with white mouldings.



展覽 Exhibitions

香港文物探知館

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

政務司司長林鄭月娥與眾嘉賓一起欣賞「衛奕信勳爵文物信託20周年紀念」展覽。
Mrs. Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor, Chief Secretary for Administration, and other VIPs view *The 20th Anniversary of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust* exhibition.

香港文物探知館的「文物探索之旅」常設展覽，以香港的考古和文物建築為主題，展出具代表性的出土文物，展場還有多媒體節目、互動展品和工作紙等，讓參觀者探索香港的文化遺產。

2013年，數個具特色的專題展覽在文物探知館的專題展覽廳舉行。「衛奕信勳爵文物信託20周年紀念」巡迴展覽，展示獲信託資助計劃的成果。其後的「方寸藏珍：香港郵票發行一百五十周年」展覽則回顧香港一百五十年來郵票發行的情況，亦展出部分以香港文物為主題的郵票。

The *Explore Our Heritage* permanent exhibition on the themes of archaeology and built heritage has been on display at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre since 2011.

Several exhibitions were held in the thematic exhibition gallery in 2013. *The 20th Anniversary of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust* roving exhibition shone a spotlight on some of the heritage projects funded by the trust and presented the achievements of its passionate heritage advocates, while *History in Miniature: The 150th Anniversary of Stamp Issuance in Hong Kong* exhibition took a retrospective look at the century-and-a-half history of stamps in Hong Kong and showcased many important heritage stamps.

參觀者細心欣賞「方寸藏珍：香港郵票發行一百五十周年」展覽的展品。
Visitors appreciate the *History in Miniature: The 150th Anniversary of Stamp Issuance in Hong Kong* exhibition.



為配合「法國五月」，探知館展出了「迷人的勃根地！」，透過法國勃根地迷人的景致，提供有關歷史、建築、宗教、自然、民俗及工業各方面豐富多樣的文化遺產資訊。發展局文物保育專員辦事處則舉辦了「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」巡迴展覽，介紹第一期六幢歷史建築在活化計劃下的改變。其後的「香港建築師學會2012年獎」則介紹香港建築師學會會員在2012年的最優秀作品。

「話說公屋」展覽是2013年最後的一個展覽，展覽由房屋委員會與古蹟辦及香港中文大學合作，展示過去六十年公營房屋發展的主要進程，以及公屋生活的轉變。

Part of the Le French May 2013, the *Amazing Bourgogne!* exhibition was held at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre to introduce Burgundy's stunning landscape and rich and diverse historical, architectural, religious, natural, ethnological and industrial heritage. The *Revitalising Historic Buildings through Partnership Scheme* exhibition was organised from July to December 2013 to showcase six historic buildings that have been given a new lease of life under the first phase of the urban renewal project that was the focus of the exhibition, while *The Hong Kong Institute of Architects Annual Awards 2012* roving exhibition introduced some of the outstanding architecture designed by members of the institute.

In a collaboration project between the Hong Kong Housing Authority, the Antiquities and Monuments Office and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, the *Growing up with Public Housing* exhibition reviewed the major developments in public housing in Hong Kong and the changes in the way of life of the estates' residents over the past 60 years.



「香港建築師學會2012年獎」展覽
The Hong Kong Institute of Architects Annual Awards 2012 exhibition



「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」展覽
The Revitalising Historic Buildings through Partnership Scheme exhibition



房屋署署長栢志高、香港房屋委員會主席張炳良教授、廖本懷先生、何佩然教授、何世柱先生和金維明先生在「話說公屋」的展場內合照 (由左至右)
D.W. Pescod, Director of Housing, Prof. Anthony Cheung Bing-leung, Chairman of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, Donald Liao Poon-huai, Prof. Ho Pui-yin, Ho Sai Chu and William King Vee Ming are photographed at the *Growing up with Public Housing* exhibition. (From left to right)



觀眾感受「迷人的勃根地！」
Visitors experience *Amazing Bourgogne!*

展覽 Exhibitions

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

屏山鄧族文物館透過展出屏山鄧族的文物、照片及影片，由屏山鄧族親身訴說他們的歷史、風俗及文化生活；屏山文物徑展覽室則介紹屏山文物徑、沿途歷史建築的特色及舊屏山警署的歷史和活化過程。

為加強學生對文化保育的興趣，古蹟辦自2007年起特別推行「學校專題展覽計劃」，在屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心提供場地，讓中學生透過參與展覽製作，學習搜集資料、研究和策展等，加深學生對香港歷史文化及文物保育的認識。2013年新界鄉議局元朗區中學、伯特利中學、荃灣官立中學及北角協同中學參加了這個展覽計劃，把成果展示給公眾。

The Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery presents the history, customs and cultural life of the Tang clan of Ping Shan, while the Gallery of Ping Shan Heritage Trail introduces the trail, features of the historic buildings that can be found along it and the history and revitalisation of the Old Ping Shan Police Station.

Four secondary schools – N.T. Yeung Yee Kuk Yuen Long District Secondary School, Bethel High School, Tsuen Wan Government Secondary School and Concordia Lutheran School, North Point – took part in the regular School Exhibition Project in 2013, which gives students the opportunity to collect data, conduct research and produce an exhibition while enhancing their knowledge of our local heritage.



「屏山遊記－鄧族與教育」展覽

(新界鄉議局元朗區中學)

A Journey to Ping Shan: The Tangs and Education
(N.T. Yeung Yee Kuk Yuen Long District Secondary School)



「新界原居民的身份認同」展覽 (伯特利中學)

Sense of Identity of Indigenous Inhabitants in the New Territories (Bethel High School)



「荃灣我家」展覽 (荃灣官立中學)

Tsuen Wan Our Home
(Tsuen Wan Government Secondary School)



「盆菜」展覽 (北角協同中學)

Poon Choi (Concordia Lutheran School, North Point)

2013文物保育國際研討會

2013 International Conference on Heritage Conservation



2013年11月，發展局文物保育專員辦事處和香港大學建築文物保護課程在香港大學王賡武講堂，舉辦了「文物保育的最新動向：全球視野及本地展望」國際研討會。是次研討會由國家文物局局長勵小捷先生和發展局局長陳茂波先生致開幕辭，議程包括探討城市歷史景觀、分享私人擁有歷史建築保育的經驗，以及檢視城市保育的傳統和創新的工具。

聯合國教科文組織助理總幹事Mr. Francesco Bandarin、耶路撒冷比撒列藝術與設計學院聯合國教科文組織城市設計與保護研究教席教授Michael Turner、香港大學建築學院龍炳頤教授、古物諮詢委員會主席林筱魯先生及多名國際文物保育、建築和城市規劃等專家在會議中分享不同地區的案例和經驗。

Jointly organised by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office, the Development Bureau and the Architectural Conservation Programmes of The University of Hong Kong, the international conference "Latest Movements in Heritage Conservation: Global Vision and Local Outlook" was held at the Wang Gungwu Theatre at The University of Hong Kong in November 2013. Following the opening speeches given by Mr. Li Xiaojie, Director General of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and Mr. Paul Chan Mo-po, Secretary for Development, the conference sessions set out to explore the practice in managing historic urban landscapes, to share experience in conserving privately owned historic buildings and to review traditional and innovative tools used in urban conservation.

Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Assistant Director-General for Culture at UNESCO, Professor Michael Turner, UNESCO Chair for Urban Design and Conservation Studies at Bezalel, Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem, Professor David P. Y. Lung, Faculty of Architecture of HKU, Mr. Andrew Lam, chairman of the Antiquities Advisory Board, and other renowned experts in heritage conservation, architecture and city planning also shared their experience and cases from different regions at the conference.



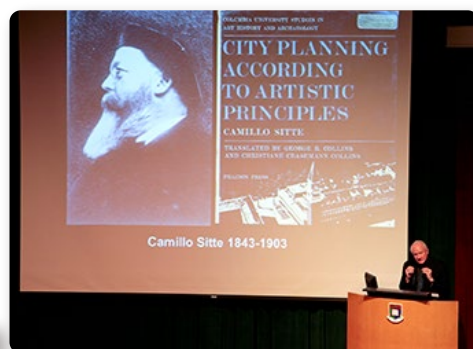
發展局局長陳茂波先生致辭
Speech by Mr. Chan Mo-po, Paul,
Secretary for Development of
HKSAR Government



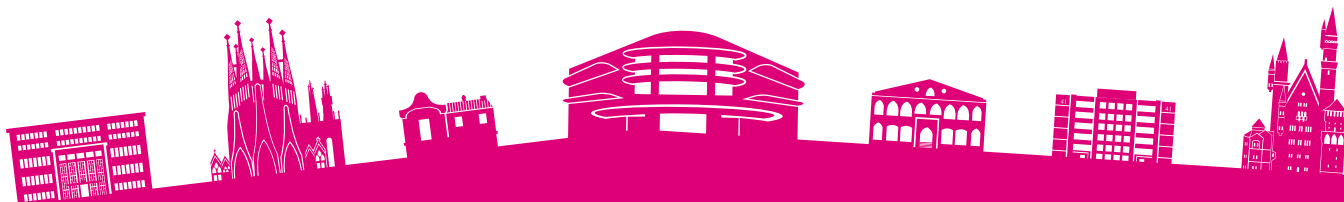
國家文物局局長勵小捷先生致辭
Speech by Mr. Li Xiaojie, the Director
General of State Administration of Cultural
Heritage



耶路撒冷比撒列藝術與設計學院聯合國教科文組織
城市設計與保護研究教席教授Michael Turner (前排中)
Professor Michael Turner, UNESCO Chair for Urban Design
and Conservation Studies at Bezalel, Academy of Arts and
Design, Jerusalem (Centre, front row)



聯合國教科文組織助理總幹事
Mr. Francesco Bandarin
Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Assistant
Director-General for Culture,
UNESCO



專題講座 / Special Lectures

古蹟辦定期舉行專題講座，向公眾人士推廣文物保育訊息。2013年，古蹟辦舉行逾20場專題講座，題材多元化，在此感謝每位講者的精彩演講及觀眾對文物保育的熱忱。講者及講題表列如下。

The AMO regularly arranges public lectures to foster greater community awareness and understanding of heritage preservation. Over 20 public lectures were delivered in 2013 on a variety of topics (see below), and we would here like to express our gratitude to the speakers for sharing their expertise and to the audience for their enthusiastic interest in our heritage.



龍炳頤教授
Professor David Lung

講題 Topic	講者 Speaker
活的傳承：細說世界歷史名城馬六甲與檳城 Living Heritage: A Tale of Twin World Heritage Cities in George Town, Penang and Malacca	李仲明先生 Mr. Lee Chung Ming Eric
香港稅關古今談：從19世紀至21世紀 Old and Modern Customs Stations and Systems in Hong Kong: From 19th to 21st Centuries	區志堅博士 Dr. Au Chi Kin
建築：歷史教育的平台 Architecture: Platform for History Education	周家建先生 Mr. Kelvin Chow
客家的文化與建築 Hakka Culture and Architecture	劉義章博士、鄭靜博士 Dr. Lau Yee Cheung & Dr. Zheng Jing
禁區蓮麻坑村內望 Discover the Lin Ma Hang Tsuen in Frontier Closed Area	阮志博士 Dr. Yuen Chi
香港的船塢歷史與城市發展 History of Dockyards in Hong Kong and the City Development	馬冠堯工程師 Ir. Ma Koon Yiu
聖公會聖三一座堂及九龍城的演變 The Development of Sheng Kung Hui Holy Trinity Cathedral and Kowloon City District	丁新豹博士、邢福增博士 Dr. Joseph Ting & Dr. Ying Fuk Tsang
聖公會聖三一座堂的發展及文物建築 Built Heritage and Growth of Sheng Kung Hui Holy Trinity Cathedral	龍炳頤教授、陳衍昌法政牧師 Prof. David Lung & The Very Revd. Dr. Hin-cheung Chan
細說太古樓與薄扶林的歷史發展 Stories about Taikoolou and Pokfulam District	夏其龍博士 Rev. Dr. Louis Ha
伯大尼修復與保育 Restoration and Conservation of Bethanie	廖宜康先生 Mr. Philip Liao
展現薄扶林村歷史聚落的價值 The Value of Pokfulam Village, the Heritage Settlement	洗昭行先生 Mr. Sin Chiu Hang, Benjamin
大澳棚屋上下 A Study of Stilt Houses in Tai O	楊煒強先生 Mr. Yeung Wai Keung, Gary
博物館建築設計的意義：博物館是歷史建築的最佳用途嗎？ The Meaning of Museum Architecture: Why Do People Seem to Think that Heritage Buildings Should Be Converted into Museums?	李浩然博士 Dr. Lee Ho Yin
皇后像廣場舊照回甘 Statue Square in Old Pictures	鄭寶鴻先生 Mr. Cheng Po Hung
日佔時期的香港民生 Everyday Life of Hong Kong People during the Japanese Occupation Period	關禮雄博士 Dr. Kwan Lai Hung
和平紀念碑與日治時期香港文學 Cenotaph and Hong Kong Literature during Japanese Occupation Period	陳智德博士 Dr. Chan Chi Tak
從和平紀念日說起：里斯本丸事件回顧 In Remembrance of Lisbon Maru Incident on Remembrance Day	丘紹光先生 & Mr. Bill Lake Mr. Yau Shiu Kwong & Mr. Bill Lake
芳園書室的活化工程 Revitalisation of Fong Yuen Study Hall	梁永義先生、羅嘉裕先生 Mr. Leung Wing Yu & Mr. Lo Ka Yu, Henry
公營房屋。城市。發展 Public Housing。City。Development	何佩然教授 Prof. Ho Pui Yin
從考古發現探討中國稻作、私有財產和社會分化的起源 Archaeological Discoveries: How Rice Cultivation, Private Property and Social Differentiation Emerged in Early China	呂烈丹教授 Prof. Lu Lie Dan, Tracey
九龍半島的舊村與文化景觀 Old Villages and Cultural Landscape of Kowloon Peninsula	張瑞威教授 Prof. Cheung Sui Wai
從舊照看公屋與香港社會發展 Development of Hong Kong Public Housing and Society from Old Photos	高添強先生 Mr. Ko Tim Keung
公屋管理的演變 The Evolution of Public Housing Estate Management	廖敬良先生 Mr. Tony Liu
石灣陶藝與香港建築及日常生活 Shiwan Pottery in Hong Kong Buildings and Daily Life	楊春棠先生 Mr. Yeung Chun Tong
與時並進的公共房屋設計 The Transformation of Public Housing Designs	楊光艷女士 Ms. Connie Yeung



文物之友參觀活化後的油麻地舊水務設施。

Friends of Heritage visit the revitalised former facilities of water supplies.

「文物之友」計劃 / Friends of Heritage Scheme



文物之友擔任2013香港國際博物館日屏山鄧族文物館公眾活動義工。

Friends of Heritage provide volunteer services at Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery on International Museum Day Hong Kong 2013.

古蹟辦於2013年初公開招募第十一期文物之友。新一屆的參加者出席4月的簡介會後隨即開始實習，他們於年底前累積滿10小時的活動或義工時數便可正式成為會員。此外，古蹟辦繼續定期舉辦工作坊、參觀文物地點、活化歷史建築、文博機構的專題展覽等，以加深會員對本地文物保育的認識。會員在2013年亦積極協助推廣文物保育訊息，包括擔任公眾及學校活動的義工，以及在香港國際博物館日的場館節目服務市民，辦事處謹此申謝。第十二期文物之友的招募工作將於2015年開展，詳情容後公布。

The 11th batch of the Friends of Heritage was publicly enrolled in early 2013, and a briefing for all new recruits was held in April. They had to accumulate 10 hours of activity/service by the end of 2013 to acquire full membership. Activities for our Friends this year included guided visits to heritage sites, revitalised buildings and thematic museum exhibitions, while workshops were offered to broaden their horizons on local heritage. Our Friends also volunteered at school and public workshops as well as during the in-house programmes complementing International Museum Day Hong Kong 2013. We thank them for their unfailing support in promoting our heritage. The next recruitment process will begin in 2015, please look out for details.

「青少年文物之友」計劃／

Young Friends of Heritage Scheme

教育及宣傳
Education & Publicity



青少年文物之友於香港文物探知館為參觀者提供導賞服務。

Young Friends of Heritage give guided tours to visitors at the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre.



青少年文物之友參加考古工作坊
Archaeological workshop for Young Friends



青少年文物之友於「古蹟周遊樂2013」導賞技巧工作坊分享經驗。

Our Young Friends share their experiences at the docent technique training session for Heritage Fiesta 2013.

第六期青少年文物之友計劃已於2012年順利完成，逾30位中學生於2013年初獲頒會員證書。古蹟辦繼續為會員安排有關文物的活動，包括工作坊、導賞訓練及參觀古蹟。

此外，青少年文物之友亦熱心向來自多間院校的學生分享經驗，為這群將於2013「古蹟周遊樂」擔任校園導賞員的同儕打氣。會員在香港禮賓府開放日介紹古蹟的歷史及建築特色，深受公眾人士歡迎。古蹟辦感謝各青少年文物之友積極參與文物保育活動。

More than 30 members of Batch 6 of the Young Friends of Heritage Scheme completed their training in late 2012, and they received their certificates at a presentation ceremony held in early 2013. The AMO continues to arrange heritage-related programmes for our Young Friends, including workshops, site visits and docent training sessions.

2013 saw our Young Friends take part in a docent technique training workshop where they shared their experiences with students who were about to lead guided tours at their own schools during Heritage Fiesta. Members also served at the Government House open days, where their presentation of the historical and architectural features of the declared monument received a welcome response from the public. We thank all our Young Friends for their voluntary service and participation in heritage activities.

文物之友及青少年文物之友導賞員於香港禮賓府開放日留影
Docents of our Friends and Young Friends during the open day at Government House



教師工作坊/ Teachers' Workshops



實地考察東華義莊
Site visit to the Tung Wah Coffin Home



實地考察已活化的荔枝角醫院（現為饒宗頤文化館）
Site visit to the revitalised Lai Chi Kok Hospital (now the Jao Tsung-I Academy)



實地考察前北九龍裁判處，該處現已復修及變為一所校舍
Site visit to the former North Kowloon Magistracy, now restored and converted into a college campus

「活化歷史建築與文化承傳」及「文物保育與歷史教學—東華的文物建築與早期香港華人歷史」工作坊分別於2013年2月及10月舉行，共80多位中學老師參加培訓。

透過專家學者主持的講座、資深教育工作者的教案分享及專人帶領作實地考察，向參加者介紹本港活化歷史建築的最新發展及成果，以及相關組織轄下的古建築的文物價值和歷史意義。古蹟辦感謝各位講者及合作單位，包括教育局、饒宗頤文化館、薩凡立藝術設計學院（香港分校）、東華三院文物館及文物保育專員辦事處，為工作坊提供協助。

A total of over 80 secondary school teachers attended two workshops – “Revitalisation of Historic Buildings and Cultural Inheritance” and “Heritage and History Teaching – Tung Wah's Built Heritage and the History of the Chinese Community in Early Hong Kong” – which were organised by the AMO in February and October 2013 respectively.

These workshops combined a series of lectures by academics and experts, teaching activities led by experienced educators and guided visits to heritage sites to present a clear picture of the latest developments in the revitalisation of historic buildings in Hong Kong and the heritage significance of the historic buildings that managed by the renowned organisations.

Our thanks and compliments go to all the speakers and partners, including the Education Bureau, the Jao Tsung-I Academy, SCAD (Hong Kong), Tung Wah Museum and the Commissioner for Heritage's Office, for their tremendous efforts in making the activities a resounding success.

發展局總助理秘書長（工務）2
彭雅妮女士介紹香港活化歷史建築
的最新發展。

Ms. Alice Pang, Chief Assistant Secretary (Works) 2 of the Development Bureau, introduces the latest developments in the revitalisation of historic buildings in Hong Kong.



本地史研究者高添強先生介紹
古蹟文物。
Mr. Tim Ko, local history researcher,
talks about our local heritage.



老師分享利用文物古蹟的設計
教學活動。
A teacher shares the activities he
uses to inform the students about
our heritage.



劉智鵬博士主持講座
Lecture delivered by
Dr. Lau Chi Pang



實地考察廣福義祠（左）及東華義莊（右），分別由
史秀英女士及丁新豹博士詳細說明它們的文物價值。
On a site visit to Kwong Fook I-Tsz (left) and the Tung Wah Coffin Home (right), Ms. Stella See and Dr. Joseph Ting explain the heritage significance of these historic buildings.





「景賢里」免費流動應用程式 / Free Mobile Applications for King Yin Lei



攜帶你的智能手機或平板電腦，便可隨時隨地遊覽香港其中一項別具特色的法定古蹟——景賢里！

適用於Android及iOS作業系統的流動應用程式「景賢里」已供免費下載。此應用程式將帶領你穿梭景賢里，讓你如同置身現場一樣。透過輔以動畫的視頻、全景照及相片等多媒體的資料，讓你對景賢里有進一步的認識。

三個不同主題的導覽遊，帶領你穿梭景賢里的不同角落，認識景賢里的屋頂種類和特色、中西建築元素，以及復修過程的幕後故事。視頻顯示復修景賢里的珍貴紀錄片段，並以動畫輔助，為你闡述各個建築構件的復修過程。你更可自行拖曳至不同角度仔細觀賞涵蓋景賢里主樓、副樓、附屬建築及周邊景觀的全景照。程式的相片集亦包含景賢里的內部陳設、建築細部及特色等相片。

此外，你可下載「配對@景賢里」、「留影@景賢里」、「拼圖@景賢里」及「復修景賢里」四項有趣遊戲，寓遊戲於學習。

請即下載「景賢里」應用程式，享受箇中樂趣！

➤ 搜尋關鍵詞：景賢里

Enjoy a visit to King Yin Lei on your smartphones or tablet devices – anytime and anywhere!

The “King Yin Lei” mobile app for Android and iOS platforms can now be downloaded for free. The app takes you on a guided tour of this fabulous declared monument as if you were walking round the building, while additional features including videos supported by animations, panoramas and still photos let you explore this beautiful mansion in fantastic detail.

Three thematic guided tours of King Yin Lei provided by the app will give you a better understanding of its famous roof structures, a greater appreciation of its elements drawn from Chinese and Western architecture and a wonderful insight into the stories behind the restoration processes. Using documentation and animation, the video explains in depth the restoration of different architectural features of this declared monument, and you can drag the image in any directions to view panoramas of the main building, the annex block, the outbuildings and the surrounding landscape. The app also includes an album featuring still photos of the interior decorations and architectural details of King Yin Lei.

For even more fun as you learn about this declared monument, you can also download four delightful games: “Matching @ King Yin Lei”, “PhotoMe @ King Yin Lei”, “Puzzle @ King Yin Lei”, and “Restore King Yin Lei”.

Enjoy a new way of visiting King Yin Lei – download the apps now!

➤ Keyword search: **King Ying Lei**

文物探知館訪客簡訊 / HDC Guests News

新加坡文物局訪客參觀「文物探索之旅」常設展覽。

Guests from the National Heritage Board of Singapore visit the *Explore Our Heritage* permanent exhibition.

2013年7月25日，新加坡文物局Yeo Kirk Siang先生及Alvin Tan先生來訪香港文物探知館。兩位訪客還參觀了前荔枝角醫院（饒宗頤文化館）及雷生春（香港浸會大學中醫藥保健中心），藉此瞭解香港近年的活化項目。2013年10月22日紐西蘭歷史遺跡信託總裁Bruce Chapman先生來訪，並與我們交流文物建築研究與評估、活化再利用，以及規管考古發掘等工作。

The Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre (HDC) welcomed a visit from Mr. Yeo Kirk Siang and Mr. Alvin Tan of the National Heritage Board of Singapore on 25 July 2013, and they also spent time at the former Lai Chi Kok Hospital (now the Jao Tsung-I Academy) and Lui Seng Chun (the Hong Kong Baptist University Chinese Medicine and Healthcare Centre) as part of their trip to gain a better understanding of revitalisation projects in Hong Kong. Mr. Bruce Chapman, Chief Executive of New Zealand Historic Places Trust, also paid a visit to the HDC on 22 October 2013, sharing his experience on heritage building research and assessment, the adaptive reuse of historic buildings and regulations governing archaeological excavation.



新加坡訪客參觀
活化後的雷生春。
Our Singaporean guests
view the display at Lui
Seng Chun that has
been set up since the
revitalisation work there
was completed.



紐西蘭歷史遺跡信託總裁
Bruce Chapman（右）與辦事處
執行秘書明基全先生（左）
Mr. Bruce Chapman,
Chief Executive of the New Zealand
Historic Places Trust (right), and
Mr. Tom Ming, Executive Secretary
of the AMO (left)



Bruce Chapman先生參觀
考古活動室的設施。
Mr. Bruce Chapman views the
facilities in the Archaeological
Activity Room.

刊物推介

New Publications



2013年古蹟辦重新設計了《屏山文物館暨文物徑訪客中心》、《屏山文物徑》和《龍躍頭文物徑》小冊子，亦與其他小冊子及單張上載至古蹟辦的網頁，以供公眾瀏覽及下載。

The pamphlets that introduce the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Gallery Centre, the Ping Shan Heritage Trail and the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail were redesigned in 2013 and are now available on the AMO's website with other pamphlets and leaflets for the public to browse and download.

香港文物探知館 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：星期一至三及五：上午10時至下午6時
星期六、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館

免費入場

Address: Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Enquiries: 2208 4400
Opening Hours: Mondays to Wednesdays and Fridays: 10 am – 6 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays: 10 am – 7 pm
Closed at 5 pm 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

Free Admission



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

地址：新界元朗屏山坑頭村
查詢電話：2617 1959
開放時間：每日（星期一除外）：上午10時至下午6時（3月至9月）
上午10時至下午5時（10月至2月）
星期一（公眾假期除外）及農曆年初一及年初二休館

免費入場

Address: Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
Enquiries: 2617 1959
Opening Hours: Open Daily (Except Mondays): 10 am – 6 pm (Mar – Sep)
10 am – 5 pm (Oct – Feb)
Closed on Mondays (except Public Holidays) and the first two days of the Chinese New Year

Free Admission



碗窑展覽 Wun Yiu Exhibition

地址：新界大埔上碗窑村
查詢電話：2208 4400
開放時間：星期一至三、五至日：上午9時30分至下午1時及下午2時至5時30分
星期四、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至年初三休息

免費入場

Address: Sheung Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po, New Territories
Enquiries: 2208 4400
Opening Hours: Mondays to Wednesdays, Fridays to Sundays:
9:30 am – 1 pm & 2 pm – 5:30 pm
Closed on Thursdays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

Free Admission





二〇一四年四月 April 2014

古物古蹟辦事處通訊

Newsletter of the Antiquities and Monuments Office

古物古蹟辦事處
尖沙咀彌敦道一三六號
查詢電話：2208 4400
傳真號碼：2721 6216
網址：<http://www.amo.gov.hk>

Antiquities and Monuments Office
136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Tel. No.: 2208 4400
Fax No.: 2721 6216
Website: <http://www.amo.gov.hk>

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