

# 歷久 彌新

TIMELESS  
archiCULTURE

聯合國教科文組織亞太區文化遺產保護獎  
UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for  
Cultural Heritage Conservation

14 個香港得獎項目  
AWARD-WINNING PROJECTS OF HONG KONG



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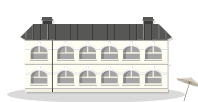
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## 參觀指引 Reminders for Visitors

- ▶ 除特別註明外，所有導賞團均以粵語為導賞語言。  
All guided tours are conducted in Cantonese unless specified.
- ▶ 所有導賞團先到先得，額滿即止。  
All guided tours are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- ▶ 所有歷史建築物均可免費入場。  
Admission to all historic buildings is free-of-charge.
- ▶ 所有歷史建築物均不設公眾泊車位。  
No public parking is available at any of the historic buildings.
- ▶ 如黃色 / 紅色 / 黑色暴雨警告信號、三號或以上熱帶氣旋警告信號於活動當天生效，活動即告取消。所有已取消的活動將不會補辦。  
If typhoon signal no. 3 (or above) or rainstorm warning (amber, red or black) is hoisted on the day of the event, the event will be cancelled immediately. Should the event be cancelled, it will not be rescheduled.
- ▶ 主辦單位與支持機構均保留修改活動安排之權利。  
The organiser and supporting organisations reserve the right to change the program without prior notice.
- ▶ 部分歷史建築物並未設有無障礙通道及設施。  
如有查詢，請致電 2848 6230。  
Some of the historic buildings do not provide barrier-free access and facilities. For further enquiry, please call 2848 6230.
- ▶ 參觀者須注意個人安全。如遇意外事故，包括財物遺失、身體損傷等，主辦及支持機構概不負責。  
Visitors should be responsible for their own safety. The organiser and supporting organisations are not liable for any loss of personal belongings or harm caused to the visitors during the visit.

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Development Bureau  
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## 法定古蹟及一至三級歷史建築

### 法定古蹟

現時會根據《古物及古蹟條例》（香港法例第53章）把文物價值最高的歷史建築宣布為法定古蹟，使它們得到法律保護。任何人若想在法定古蹟內進行工程，必須先獲得古物事務監督（即發展局局長）的許可。

### 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。

## Declared Monuments and Grades 1 to 3 Historic Buildings

### Declared Monuments

Historic buildings with the highest value are declared as monuments according to the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Chapter 53) in order to give them statutory protection. Any person who would like to conduct works at declared monuments must get the prior permission of the Antiquities Authority (i.e. Secretary for Development).

### Grade 1 Historic Buildings

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

### Grade 2 Historic Buildings

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

### Grade 3 Historic Buildings

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





傑出項目獎  
OUTSTANDING PROJECT\*

洪聖古廟  
Hung Shing Temple



### 歷史背景及建築特色

洪聖古廟是一座典型的鄉村廟宇，於1889年以前已建成，為以捕魚為生的滘西村村民供奉洪聖之所。洪聖古廟屬兩進三開間建築，門廳置有擋中；主殿設有神龕，供奉洪聖、財帛星君及水仙爺，兩側為偏殿。古廟的木構屋頂、製作精巧的簷板、牆簷上色彩明豔的灰塑均別具特色。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Built before 1889, Hung Shing Temple is a typical example of rural temple. It has long been a place of worship dedicated to Hung Shing for the local villagers of Kau Sai Chau who relied mainly on fishing for their livelihood. Hung Shing Temple is a two-hall, three-bay structure with a screen door in the front hall. Altars are placed in the main hall where Hung Shing, Choi Pak Shing Kwan and Shui Sin Yeh are worshipped. Constructed with a timber-framed roof, the temple features intricately crafted eave boards, and vivid polychrome mouldings at the wall friezes.

### 得獎評語

「洪聖古廟的修復工作是一項社區保育計劃，不僅所有村民，連遠在他鄉的族裔宗親也全程參與。在文物修復專家的協助下，修復工程以地區傳統方法進行，大膽地拆除不合適的現代加建物，讓古廟回復昔日面貌，重現以往社區的凝聚力及繁榮興盛的風采。」

### Award Citation

“Restoration of the Hung Shing Temple was a community preservation project with full involvement of not only local villagers but far-flung members of the extended clan. The restoration was bold enough to remove inappropriate modern accretions, thus evoking an earlier phase of the building’s history when the community was at its most cohesive and prosperous, taking the traditional regional approach to preservation but also calling upon conservation experts as appropriate.”

法定古蹟  
Declared Monument

新界西貢滘西洲  
Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung,  
New Territories

每天  
Every day  
0600 - 1800

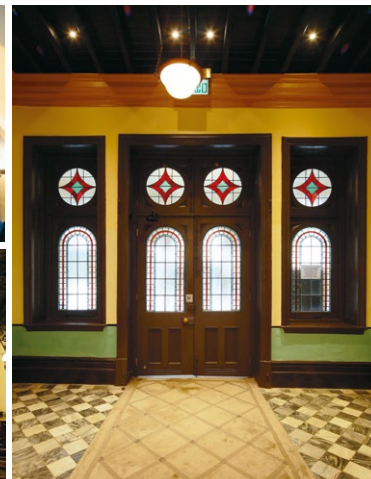
\* 2001年起該獎改稱為「優異項目獎」  
Renamed Award of Merit in 2001





傑出項目獎  
OUTSTANDING PROJECT\*

猶太教莉亞堂  
Ohel Leah Synagogue



### 歷史背景及建築特色

猶太教莉亞堂建於1901年，由猶太籍商界鉅子沙宣兄弟為紀念母親而建，主要服務香港猶太社群。會堂以石灰飾面，糅合古典、巴羅克及意大利文藝復興式等不同風格的建築特色；而內部則為典型西班牙系猶太會堂布局。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Built by the Sassoon brothers in dedication to their mother, the Ohel Leah Synagogue has served the Hong Kong Jewish community since its establishment in 1901. The synagogue showcases its lime-rendered façade with an elegant mix of Classical, Baroque and Italianate Renaissance architectural features. The internal layout is typical of Sephardic synagogues.

### 得獎評語

「修復工程使猶太教莉亞堂回復原貌，亦彰顯文化宗教團體為保存他們用於崇拜的地方所付出的努力。工程亦展示文物保護不僅能保存社區文化生活，還能激發社區成員的自豪感。猶太教莉亞堂的用途和結構均得以保存，它的設計既具象徵意義，又不乏歷史內涵。修復工程的質素達到最高的國際標準，令這座具歷史價值的猶太教莉亞堂可以繼續服務社區，成為本港社會多元化和充滿生命力的象徵。」

### Award Citation

"The conservation and restoration of the Ohel Leah Synagogue to its original condition illustrates the efforts of a cultural congregation to preserve its heritage as represented by its place of worship. The restoration of this building demonstrates how heritage conservation not only preserves the cultural life of a community but can also inspire a renewed sense of pride among its members. The building has retained its original use as well as scrupulously maintained the original design of the structure – a design which has both symbolic connotations and historic associations. The quality of the restoration work, which was carried out to the highest international standard, ensures that the historic Ohel Leah Synagogue will continue to serve the community well into the future, as a living symbol of the city's diversity and vitality."

一級歷史建築  
Grade 1 Historic Building

香港半山羅便臣道70號  
70 Robinson Road,  
Mid-levels, Hong Kong

六月 JUN | 1 · 8 · 15 · 22 · 29  
七月 JUL | 27  
八月 AUG | 3 · 10 · 17 · 24 · 31

只提供導賞團，並須預約  
Guided tours only and  
registration is required

上述日期每天一團並以英語進行  
One English tour on each  
day shown above  
1500 - 1530

每團最多15人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
Each tour comprises  
15 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-  
come, first-served basis.

報名方法 | Registration method  
電郵 | Email  
OLS@OhelLeah.org

參加者須提前10分鐘到達，  
並出示身份證明文件及接受基本  
安檢，方可進場參觀  
Guided tour participants  
must arrive 10 minutes  
prior to the tour for  
checking HKID and basic  
security clearance

<http://ohelleah.org/ols>

\* 2001年起該獎改稱為「優異項目獎」  
Renamed Award of Merit in 2001







優異項目獎  
AWARD OF MERIT

敬羅家塾  
King Law Ka Shuk



### 歷史背景及建築特色

敬羅家塾為大埔頭鄧氏家祠，曾作書室之用，現仍是族人聚會和舉行傳統節慶的地方。該建築物的確實建造年份已無從稽考，據說是明朝時由第十三代鄧氏族人玄雲、梅溪及念峰所建，以紀念第十代先祖敬羅公。家塾曾作為啟智學校校舍，直至1953年遷出。家塾屬傳統的三進兩院式建築，設計實用。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

King Law Ka Shuk is the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau. Once used as a study hall, King Law Ka Shuk still serves as a venue where clan members hold meetings and celebrate traditional festivals. The exact year of construction cannot be traced. It is believed that the building was built by the 13<sup>th</sup> generation ancestors Tang Yuen-wan, Tang Mui-kai and Tang Nim-fung in the Ming Dynasty to commemorate their 10<sup>th</sup> generation ancestor Tang King-law. It was once used as the premises of Kai Chi School until its relocation in 1953. The functional King Law Ka Shuk is a traditional Chinese three-hall, two-courtyard building.

### 得獎評語

「敬羅家塾的修復和保護工作成績斐然，既應用了最佳的修葺方法，亦證明修復和保護歷史建築可造福社區，堪稱楷模。修復工程採用兼收並蓄的方針，並獲得社區積極參與。敬羅家塾除回復原來清朝時的建築面貌外，亦保留了部分於二十世紀三十年代所加建的建築元素，這是一項大膽的嘗試。」

### Award Citation

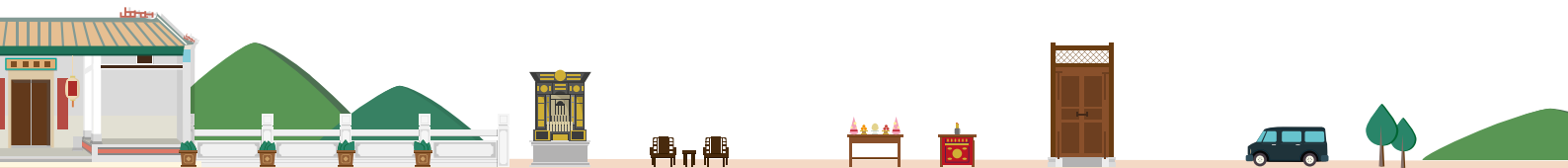
"The outstanding restoration and preservation of the King Law Ka Shuk sets an example in the application of best practice methodology of renovation and in demonstrating the value of restoration and conservation of an historic building for community use. Carried out with a balanced conservation approach and strong community involvement, the restoration was an ambitious attempt to bring the building back to its original state while also integrating some more modern elements from the 1930s."

法定古蹟  
Declared Monument

新界大埔大埔頭村  
Tai Po Tau Tsuen, Tai Po,  
New Territories

每天  
Every day  
0900 - 1300  
1400 - 1700

逢星期二、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、  
元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息  
Closed on Tuesdays,  
Christmas Day, Boxing Day,  
New Year's Day and  
the first 3 days of the  
Lunar New Year





榮譽獎  
HONOURABLE MENTION

天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂  
The Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception



### 歷史背景及建築特色

天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂又稱天主教總堂，建於1888年，由香港首任主教高主教創建。1941年，教堂被日軍炮彈擊中而遭受破壞；戰後教堂展開緊急維修。1958年，教堂側建有天主教教區中心。主教座堂是一座呈十字形的仿哥德式風格建築，主要由磚石砌成，底部為花崗石平台，外有扶壁支撐。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

The Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, also known as the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was founded in 1888 by Hong Kong's first Roman Catholic Bishop, Rev. Timoleone Raimonde. In 1941, the cathedral was badly damaged by bombing from the Japanese army, prompting an emergency damage reparation after the war. In 1958, a community centre was built next to the cathedral. The cathedral is an imposing Gothic Revival style building in a cruciform shape, constructed predominantly of bricks and stone over a granite platform and supported by external buttresses.

### 得獎評語

「天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂的修復工程，令這座擁有115年歷史的宗教地標煥然一新。工程團隊在建築物所進行的非損毀性調查及有系統的解決方案可行性測試，反映他們卓越的技術和對複雜的歷史建築維修工程有著深刻的理解。透過進行必要的維修工作及提升座堂的設施，不單鞏固座堂原來的結構，亦讓香港天主教教區的精神生活再展姿彩。」

### Award Citation

"The preservation of The Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception has revitalised this religious landmark, which has a history of continuous use for 115 years. The non-intrusive investigation of the building and the systematic process of testing possible solutions displays technical competence and a keen understanding of the complexity of working with historic buildings. By undertaking necessary repair work and upgrading the services in the cathedral, the conservation project has not only consolidated the physical historic fabric of the building, but has also renewed the spiritual life of Hong Kong's Roman Catholic community."

一級歷史建築  
Grade 1 Historic Building

香港中環堅道16號  
16 Caine Road,  
Central, Hong Kong

六月 JUN | 19  
七月 JUL | 15  
八月 AUG | 08  
九月 SEP | 08  
十月 OCT | 10  
十一月 NOV | 11  
十二月 DEC | 12

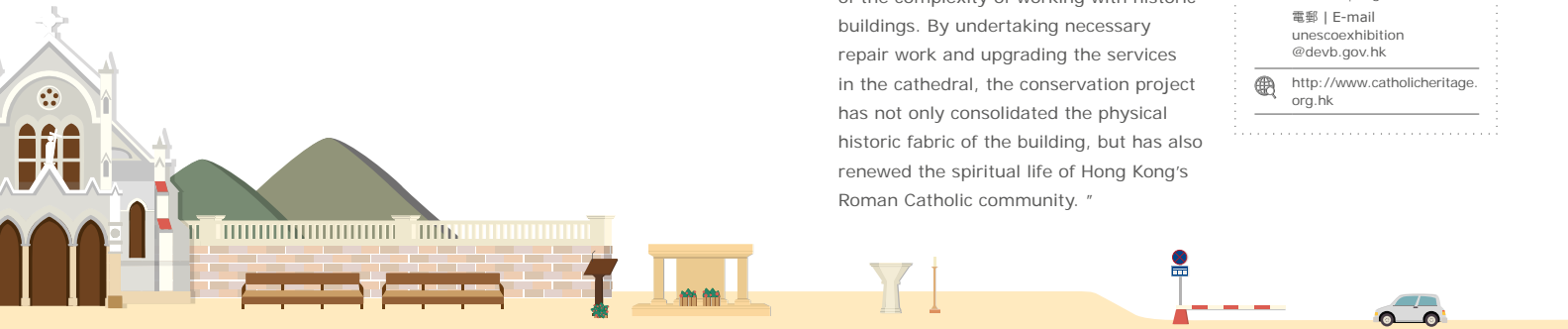
只提供導賞團，並須預約  
Guided tours only and  
registration is required

上述日期每天一團  
One tour on each day  
shown above  
1000 - 1200

每團最多30人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
(註：至少5人方成團)  
Each tour comprises  
30 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-come,  
first-served basis.  
(Remark: Minimum group  
size is 5 persons)

報名方法 | Registration method  
電郵 | E-mail  
unescoexhibition  
@devb.gov.hk

<http://www.catholicheritage.org.hk>





優異項目獎  
AWARD OF MERIT

聖若瑟堂  
St. Joseph's Chapel



### 歷史背景及建築特色

聖若瑟堂（又名聖若瑟小堂）約於 1890 年落成，是典型的羅馬式建築。1863 至 1867 年天主堂傳教士在西貢植根，鹽田仔村逐漸成為天主教村。聖若瑟堂曾於清朝光緒年間（1875 至 1908 年）提供小學教育。隨著村民陸續遷出鹽田仔，1970 年代初聖若瑟堂開始空置。2004 年聖若瑟堂完成修復，吸引朝聖團體及旅客參觀。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Constructed approximately in 1890, St. Joseph's Chapel is a typical example of Romanesque Revival style architecture. Between 1863 and 1867, missionaries began to settle in Sai Kung and Yim Tin Tsai village gradually became a Catholic village. During the *Guangxu* reign of the Qing Dynasty (1875-1908), the site was used to offer primary education. St. Joseph's Chapel became derelict in the early 1970s as villagers gradually moved out of Yim Tin Tsai. Since the completion of its restoration in 2004, the chapel has attracted visits from pilgrims and tourists.

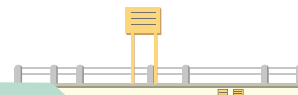
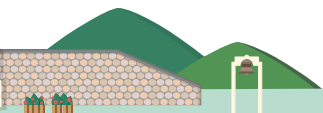
### 得獎評語

「在香港天主教教區及當地居民全力合作下，聖若瑟堂從荒廢到再生，是一個由社區帶動的成功例子。在預算緊絀的情況下，修復工程為聖若瑟堂及鄰近的澄波學校進行緊急維修，使它成為偏遠地區羅馬天主教教堂的楷模。修復工程恢復聖若瑟堂的宗教功能，並將學校改建成展覽館，讓崇拜的歷史得以延續，同時亦推動鹽田仔成為新興的文化及生態旅遊點。」

### Award Citation

"The rehabilitation of the abandoned St. Joseph's Chapel demonstrates the success of a community initiative that has garnered the whole-hearted support of multiple stakeholders amongst the local residents and the Hong Kong Catholic community. Within the confines of a limited budget, the modest conservation project has consolidated a fine example of a rural Roman Catholic chapel through undertaking urgent repairs to the chapel and the affiliated Ching Po School. By re-initiating the liturgical function of the chapel and adapting the school into a museum, the project ensures historical continuity of the pilgrimage site while, at the same time, promises to catalyse the larger-scale restoration of Yim Tin Tsai Island as an emerging cultural and eco-tourism destination."

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | 二級歷史建築<br>Grade 2 Historic Building                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|  | 新界西貢鹽田仔<br>Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung,<br>New Territories                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|  | 每天<br>Every day<br>1000 - 1600                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|  | 敬請預約<br>每位 10 元另加來回船費 45 元<br>(只適用週末及公眾假期，平日<br>須另作安排)<br>Registration required.<br>HK\$10 each plus additional<br>HK\$45 for round trip<br>fares (only applicable<br>to weekends and<br>Public Holidays. Special<br>arrangement is required for<br>weekdays' visit) |
|  | 有關週末及公眾假期定期小輪<br>服務，請瀏覽網址<br>Please refer to the website<br>for regular boat service<br>in weekends and Public<br>Holidays                                                                                                                                           |
|  | 報名方法   Registration methods<br>網址   Website<br><a href="http://www.yimtint sai.com">http://www.yimtint sai.com</a><br>電郵   Email<br><a href="mailto:yttvillage@yimtint sai.com">yttvillage@yimtint sai.com</a><br>電話   Phone<br>2791 6226                            |
|  | 2791 6226                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|  | <a href="http://www.yimtint sai.com">http://www.yimtint sai.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |







優異項目獎  
AWARD OF MERIT

東華義莊  
Tung Wah Coffin Home



### 歷史背景及建築特色

東華義莊於1899年設立，為等候將先人運返原籍安葬或在本港覓地安葬先人的人士，提供暫存棺柩和骨殖的地方。於十九世紀末至二十世紀初，東華義莊亦兼顧海外華僑在船上身故的事後安排。歷年來，東華義莊為應付需求而進行了多次擴建，因此整個建築群由多組建於不同時期、具不同建築風格的建築物所組成，當中有牌坊、涼亭、花園、大小莊房91間及大堂兩間。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Established in 1899, the Tung Wah Coffin Home provides temporary storage for coffins and urns to be transferred either to the deceased's native homelands or burial places in Hong Kong. Between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Tung Wah Coffin Home also provided the same services for those overseas Chinese who died on ships. Numerous extensions and repairs to the coffin home had been carried out at different times to cope with increasing needs. Consequently, different sections of the coffin home, including gateways, a pagoda, a garden, 91 rooms and two halls, bear different architectural styles.

### 得獎評語

「東華義莊的修復工作，保存了一種獨特的建築類型，以及一個能夠反映香港社會歷史演變的重要文化機構。義莊內的建築群包含中國傳統以至現代建築元素，工程因審慎保留了百年來義莊所增建的建築物而廣受讚譽。適當糅合傳統建築工藝及當代建築技術的修復方法，保存了義莊的原貌及神髓，讓它繼續服務公眾。」

### Award Citation

"The restoration of the Tung Wah Coffin Home has preserved a unique building typology and an important cultural institution which reflects the evolving social history of Hong Kong. The complex includes a range of building traditions spanning from vernacular Chinese architecture to modern buildings. The project is to be commended for carefully retaining the assembled structures that had been added onto the complex over its one hundred year history. Accordingly, a combination of traditional architectural techniques and practical technical solutions was appropriately applied, which has resulted in retaining the physical authenticity of the place while at the same time facilitating its on-going use by the public."

一級歷史建築  
Grade 1 Historic Building

香港灣仔林大口環道9號  
9 Sandy Bay Road,  
Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong

六月 JUN | 21 - 22  
八月 AUG | 16 - 17  
十月 OCT | 11 - 12  
十二月 DEC | 06 - 07

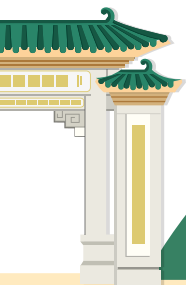
只提供導賞團，並須預約  
Guided tours only and  
registration is required

上述日期每天兩團  
Two tours on each day  
shown above  
1030 - 1200  
1400 - 1530

每團最多50人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
Each tour comprises  
50 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-  
come, first-served basis.

報名方法 | Registration method  
電郵 | Email  
csd-temple@tungwah.org.hk

每次報名以3人為上限，請於  
電郵主題註明「歷久彌新巡迴  
展覽：參觀東華義莊」，並於  
內文提供參加者姓名、聯絡  
電話、欲參觀的日期及時段  
Each email could register for  
3 persons at most. Please  
indicate 'Roving Exhibition on  
'TIMELESS archiCULTURE':  
Visit to Tung Wah Coffin  
Home' in the email subject  
and provide participants'  
names, telephone numbers,  
proposed visiting date and  
time in the email





優異項目獎  
AWARD OF MERIT

聖安德烈堂  
St. Andrew's Church



### 歷史背景及建築特色

聖安德烈堂屬哥德復興式建築風格，是英國聖公會專為九龍非華語信徒而設的宗教會堂，獲遮打爵士（1846至1926年）捐助建造經費並於1906年落成啟用。聖安德烈堂是九龍歷史最悠久的基督教教堂，經歷多次擴建，包括1909年加建牧師樓及1910年代初先後落成的女傭宿舍和管理員宿舍。聖安德烈堂曾於日佔時期被改作神道教神社，戰後才恢復教會活動。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

St. Andrew's Church is a Gothic Revival building constructed by the Church of England (now the Hong Kong Anglican Church) for Kowloon's non-Chinese speaking Christians in 1906, with funding donated by Sir Paul Chater (1846-1926). The oldest Protestant church in Kowloon, it has had a number of extensions, including the addition of the old Vicarage in 1909 and the construction of the Amah's Quarters and the Caretaker's Quarters in the early 1910s. During the Japanese Occupation, the church was once converted into a Shinto Shrine, and church services were only resumed after the war.

### 得獎評語

「聖安德烈堂在慶祝建堂一百周年前夕進行修復，這個妥善周全的修復方案得以成功，全因在提出解決方法前，能先深入了解建築物的意義和耗損過程。工程團隊細心鑽研歷史建築的技術和材料，並為保留原有建築組件付出極大努力，尤其透過舊磚的循環再用和選擇性替換，精心修復教堂外牆，使它成為其他磚石建築的模範。沉寂已久的鐘聲在鐘樓修復後的每個星期日早上再度敲響，象徵教堂的重生和持續發展。」

### Award Citation

“On the eve of its centenary celebrations, the thoughtful restoration of St. Andrew's Church demonstrates the success of a thorough conservation approach which sought to fully understand the building's significance and deterioration process before proposing solutions. The meticulous research into the historic building techniques and materials has paid off handsomely, and is reflected in the project's respectful attitude to the original building components. In particular, the painstaking restoration of the exterior brick façades has maximised the retention of the original materials, through recycling and selective replacement of old bricks, and can serve as a ready model for other brick structures. The repair of the bell tower and long-silent bells, which now ring every Sunday morning, symbolises the renewal of the church and its growing congregation.”

一級歷史建築（建議）  
Grade 1 Historic Building  
(Proposed)

九龍尖沙咀彌敦道138號  
138 Nathan Road,  
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

十一月 NOV | 15 : 29

只提供導賞團，並須預約  
Guided tours only and  
registration is required

十一月 NOV | 15  
三團 | Three tours

粵語 | Cantonese  
1400 - 1500

英語 | English  
1500 - 1600

普通話 | Putonghua  
1600 - 1700

十一月 NOV | 29  
三團 | Three tours

粵語 | Cantonese  
0900 - 1000

英語 | English  
1000 - 1100

普通話 | Putonghua  
1100 - 1200

每團最多15人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
Each tour comprises  
15 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-  
come, first-served basis.

報名方法 | Registration methods

電郵 | Email  
info@standrews.org.hk

電話 | Phone  
2367 1478

http://www.standrews.org.hk





榮譽獎  
HONOURABLE MENTION

應龍廖公家塾  
Liu Ying Lung Study Hall



### 歷史背景及建築特色

應龍廖公家塾又名顯承堂，建於1838年，為紀念四世祖應龍而建。家塾兼具家祠及書室用途，屬傳統兩進一院三開間建築。書室曾為「卜卜齋」；1965至1988年間用作幼稚園。因兼具家祠功能，村民以往亦在此祭祀祖先、舉行春祭、慶祝壽辰、婚事及其他傳統節慶。家塾自1980年代後期空置，於2006年完成修復後再展光輝。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Liu Ying Lung Study Hall, also known as "Hing Shing Tong", was built in 1838 to commemorate Liu Ying-lung, the 4<sup>th</sup> generation ancestor of the Liu clan. Liu Ying Lung Study Hall served as a place for ancestral worship as well as a study hall. It is a traditional architecture consisting of a two-hall-one-courtyard plan with three bays. Once used as a place for the provision of traditional education, it served as a kindergarten between 1965 and 1988. The study hall was also a place for ancestral worship, rituals and celebration activities such as the Spring Equinox, births, weddings and other traditional festivals. Vacant since the late 1980s, the study hall is set to reclaim its lustre after its restoration in 2006.

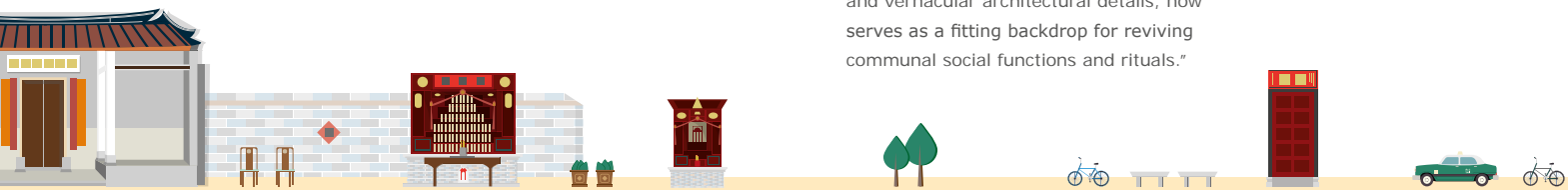
### 得獎評語

「為迎接六十年一屆的太平清醮，應龍廖公家塾進行大規模修復，回復家塾在清朝時的風貌。在過去一個世紀改建成幼兒園時所加建的現代構件均被拆除，展示家塾原來的建築風格及布局。這項工程由宗族自資進行，是一個學習修復古建築及社區文化根源的寶貴經驗。擁有150年歷史的家塾經修復後，主要用作舉行宗族及祭祀活動，內裡的壁畫及獨特的建築細節均得以保存。」

### Award Citation

"In preparation for the Dajiao Festival, the Liu clan study hall in Hong Kong has been dramatically restored to its original Qing Dynasty condition. The removal of intrusive modern alterations added in the past century to accommodate a kindergarten has revealed the building's historic layout and structure. Privately funded by the clan, the project has proved to be a valuable learning experience about architecture restoration as well as the community's heritage roots. After an interim period of 150 years, the study hall, complete with conserved murals and vernacular architectural details, now serves as a fitting backdrop for reviving communal social functions and rituals."

|  |                                                                                                                                  |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | 一級歷史建築<br>Grade 1 Historic Building                                                                                              |
|  | 新界上水水圍莆上村<br>Po Sheung Tsuen,<br>Sheung Shui Wai,<br>Sheung Shui, New Territories                                                |
|  | 七月 JUL   20<br>九月 SEP   21<br>十一月 NOV   16                                                                                       |
|  | 只提供導賞團，並須預約<br>Guided tours only and<br>registration is required                                                                 |
|  | 上述日期每天三團<br>Three tours on each day<br>shown above<br>1400 - 1430<br>1500 - 1530<br>1600 - 1630                                  |
|  | 每團最多20人<br>敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止<br>Each tour comprises<br>20 persons at most.<br>Registration on a first-<br>come, first-served basis. |
|  | 報名方法   Registration method<br>電郵   Email<br>unescoexhibition<br>@devb.gov.hk                                                     |





優異項目獎  
AWARD OF MERIT

小香港（中央彈藥庫）  
Little Hong Kong  
(Central Ordnance Munitions Depot)



### 歷史背景及建築特色

中央彈藥庫，又名「小香港」，於1930年代末期由英國皇家工程師興建。由於當時亞洲政局不穩，英軍遂興建中央彈藥庫儲存槍械彈藥，以備保衛香港之用。1941年為日軍所佔領，直至1945年8月香港重光後才交還英軍。1970年代開始，中央彈藥庫由當時的皇家香港警察用作警察駕駛學校，其後則用作儲存石芯標本。中央彈藥庫於2004年完成修復，並改作酒窖及會所用途。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

The Central Ordnance Munitions Depot, also known as Little Hong Kong, was constructed by the British Royal Engineers in the late 1930s. Due to the unstable political situation in Asia during that time, the British army built the depot to store arms and ammunition for the potential defence of Hong Kong. After the fall of Hong Kong in 1941, the Japanese army occupied the site until Hong Kong was liberated in August 1945. Thereafter it was returned to the British military until the 1970s, when the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force changed its usage to a police driving school. The facilities were then used as a storage area for rock core samples. Upon completion of its restoration in 2004, it was converted into wine cellars and a clubhouse.

### 得獎評語

「中央彈藥庫（又名「小香港」）的修復工作，保存了一段寶貴但卻常遭人遺忘的香港歷史。廢置的軍火庫改建成現代社區的娛樂場所及酒窖，修復工程看似簡單，其實已對遺址作全面研究，並竭力保存地下建築物及附近的陡峭山坡和叢林景觀。新增建築如主樓等，是以配合建築群的環境及實用的建築風格而設計。這個項目讓城市的軍事遺址重見天日，亦為向公眾展示其他被忽略的遺址的可行性帶來新契機。」

### Award Citation

“The restoration of the Central Ordnance Munitions Depot, or Little Hong Kong, has saved a valuable, but almost forgotten chapter in Hong Kong’s history. The transformation of the abandoned bunkers has allowed its modern reuse as a community recreational space and a wine storage facility. The minimalist approach to the project belies a thorough study of the site and a noteworthy commitment to retaining the low profile of the sunken built structures and the steep hilly and forested landscape. New interventions, such as the conservatory building, are characterised by site-sensitive design which respects the context and the utilitarian architectural style of the complex. The project has brought to light the city’s military heritage, and signals the strong potential of collectively bringing other previously overlooked sites to public attention.”

-  三級歷史建築  
Grade 3 Historic Building

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-  香港書臣山深水灣徑18號  
18 Deep Water Bay Drive,  
Shouson Hill, Hong Kong

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-  每月第三個星期六  
Every 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of  
each month  
只提供導賞團，並須預約  
Guided tours only and  
registration is required

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-  每月第三個星期六一團  
One tour every 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday  
of each month  
1100 - 1200  
  
每團最多20人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
(註：至少2人方成團)  
Each tour comprises  
20 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-  
come, first-served basis.  
(Remark: Minimum group  
size is 2 persons)

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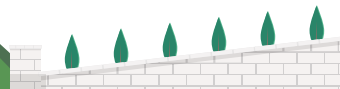
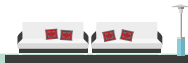
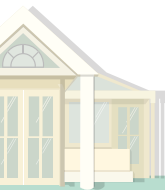
- 報名方法 | Registration methods  
網址 | Website  
<http://www.crownwinecellars.com>  
電郵 | Email  
[clientservices@crownwinecellars.com](mailto:clientservices@crownwinecellars.com)  
電話 | Phone  
2580 6287

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-  2580 6287

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-  <http://www.crownwinecellars.com>







評判團嘉許創新獎  
JURY COMMENDATION  
FOR INNOVATION

香港文物探知館（前威菲路軍營 S61 及 S62 座）  
Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre  
(Blocks S61 and S62 of the Former Whitfield Barracks)



### 歷史背景及建築特色

威菲路軍營始建於1860年代，最初為印裔英兵的軍營；當中的S61及S62座營舍約建於1910年。軍營於1967年移交予香港政府，1970年再由前市政局接管並改建為九龍公園；只餘下四座舊營房改作倉庫和展覽用途。威菲路軍營S61及S62座屬一式兩幢雙層維多利亞殖民地軍用建築物，1983至1998年用作香港歷史博物館臨時館址；2005年成為康樂及文化事務署古物古蹟辦事處轄下香港文物探知館，免費開放予市民參觀。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Construction on the Whitfield Barracks began in the 1860s to house the British Indian garrisons and Blocks S61 and S62 were constructed in c.1910. The barracks was returned to the Hong Kong Government in 1967, and in 1970 taken over by the former Urban Council and redeveloped into Kowloon Park. The four remaining blocks were transformed into warehouses and exhibition venues. Blocks S61 and S62, a pair of two-storey Victorian colonial military blocks, were used as temporary premises for the Hong Kong Museum of History between 1983 and 1998. They were subsequently developed into the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre open to the public for free visits under the operation of the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in 2005.

### 得獎評語

「在前威菲路軍營加入現代元素，成功地將這個古老軍事建築群改建為文物探知館。全新的輕質結構成為建築群的核心，是連接四面八方的中央流通點。按現代建築理念設計的透明玻璃幕牆，將內外空間銜接起來。新加的建築物與擁有90年歷史的軍營相得益彰，同時與九龍公園的環境融為一體。」

### Award Citation

"This contemporary intervention to the former Whitfield Barracks has successfully reconfigured the historic military complex into the Heritage Discovery Centre. The new lightweight structure forms the core of the complex, thereby acting as a central circulation node linking all spaces. The transparency of the glass skin, designed in a modern architectural vocabulary, creates continuity between the interior and exterior spaces. The addition provides a fitting counterpoint to the ninety-year-old barracks and integrates seamlessly into the surrounding park context."

一級歷史建築  
Grade 1 Historic Building

九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園  
Kowloon Park  
Haiphong Road,  
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

OPEN 星期一至三及五  
Mondays to Wednesdays  
and Fridays  
1000 - 1800

星期六、日及公眾假期  
Saturdays, Sundays and  
Public Holidays  
1000 - 1900

聖誕節前夕及農曆新年前夕  
Christmas Eve and  
Chinese New Year's Eve  
1000 - 1700

星期四（公眾假期除外）及  
農曆年初一至初二休館  
Closed on Thursdays  
(except Public Holidays)  
and on the first two days of  
the Chinese New Year

逢星期日一團  
One tour every Sunday  
1500 - 1600

每團最多40人  
即場報名，先到先得，額滿即止  
Each tour comprises  
40 persons at most.  
Registration at the door on  
a first-come, first-served  
basis.

☎ 2208 4400

🌐 <http://www.amo.gov.hk/b5/hdc.php>





### 歷史背景及建築特色

伯大尼修院由法國外方傳道會（又稱巴黎外方傳教會）於 1875 年所建，是為罹患熱帶病的傳教士而設的療養院，並支援傳教士前往中國傳教。傳道會在 1974 年關閉修院，其後修院由香港政府接管。1978 至 1997 年間租予香港大學；2003 年起租予香港演藝學院。修院最顯著的建築特色包括其新哥德式的尖頭窗、尖拱形柱廊、飛扶壁及小尖塔等等。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features







The Béthanie was built by the Society of Foreign Missions (Société des Missions Étrangères) which is also known as the Paris Foreign Missions Society (Missions Étrangères de Paris) in 1875 as a sanatorium for sick missionaries to recover from tropical diseases and as a base for preaching in Mainland China. It closed down in 1974 and was later taken over by the Hong Kong Government. The site was leased to The University of Hong Kong between 1978 and 1997. It has been leased to The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts since 2003. The predominant architectural style of The Béthanie is Neo-Gothic which includes pointed lancet windows, pointed arched colonnades to verandahs, flying buttresses and pinnacles.

### 得獎評語

「伯大尼修院的修復工程，把香港一個重要宗教地標保存下來。工程團隊的堅持及努力不懈，成功將伯大尼的空間轉化為一個表演藝術中心，得以在社會長存，伯大尼的文獻紀錄亦為修復工作提供指引。透過舉辦活動，可讓公眾了解這個遺址的悠久歷史及相關意義，讓這幢歷史建築流芳百世。」

### Award Citation

“The restoration of the historic Béthanie building has safeguarded a significant religious landmark of Hong Kong. The persistence and dedication of the project team have resulted in the transformation of the space to serve a modern use as a performing arts centre, thereby allowing it to have an on-going life in the community. The careful documentation of the historic building has helped to inform the restoration works and the necessary adaptations. In order to sustain the historic meaning of the building, an interpretation programme will ensure that the long history of the site and all the associated elements will be accessible to the public in the future.”

|                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | 法定古蹟<br>Declared Monument                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|    | 香港薄扶林道 139 號<br>139 Pok Fu Lam Road,<br>Hong Kong                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|    | 七月 JUL   01<br>八月 AUG   03 · 10 · 16 · 17<br>1330 - 1730                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|    | 上述開放日於以下地點提供定點<br>導賞服務<br>On-spot docent service to<br>be provided at the following<br>spots on each open day<br>小教堂<br>Chapel<br>大樓主入口<br>Main Entrance<br>牛棚（現為惠康劇場）<br>Historic Cowsheds (now the<br>Wellcome Theatre)<br>地庫酒窖（法國巴黎銀行博物館）<br>Wine cellar @ Basement<br>(now the BNP Paribas<br>Museum of Béthanie) |
|  | 2584 8899<br>2584 8918                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|  | <a href="http://www.hkapa.edu">http://www.hkapa.edu</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



榮譽獎  
HONOURABLE MENTION

香港演藝學院伯大尼校園（伯大尼修院）  
Béthanie Campus, The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts  
(The Béthanie)







榮譽獎  
HONOURABLE MENTION

香港浸會大學視覺藝術院 (前皇家空軍軍官俱樂部)  
Academy of Visual Arts of Hong Kong Baptist University  
(Former Royal Air Force Officers' Quarters Compound)



### 歷史背景及建築特色

前皇家空軍軍官俱樂部於1934年由英國皇家工程師部設計及興建，屬殖民地式新古典建築風格。1978年，前皇家空軍軍官俱樂部移交予香港政府，並作為當時的皇家香港警察偵緝訓練學校，一直運作至2001年關閉。前皇家空軍軍官俱樂部的修復工程於2007年完成，現為香港浸會大學視覺藝術院院址。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

In a Colonial Neo-Classical style, the former Royal Air Force Officers' Quarters Compound was built by the Royal Engineers Corps in 1934. It was handed over to the Hong Kong Government in 1978 and converted into a Detective Training School for the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force, and remained in use until 2001. Restoration work of the former Royal Air Force Officers' Quarters Compound was completed in 2007 and it is now housing the Academy of Visual Arts of Hong Kong Baptist University.

### 得獎評語

「前皇家空軍軍官俱樂部的改建工程，將廢置的殖民地建築變成朝氣勃勃的香港浸會大學視覺藝術院。改建工程完全保留了建築物的結構和建築風格，展示原來的空間布局、不同年代的層次色彩，以及在亞洲常見的熱帶建築混合模式。經過詳細考慮後，建築群被改建為藝術工作室和畫廊，充分使用偌大的室內空間，而學生活動亦可為建築物注入生命力。這計劃為重用公共建築物立下典範，並展示歷史軍事建築可以與現代教育融為一體。」

### Award Citation

"The adaptation of the former Royal Air Force Officers' Quarters Compound has transformed an abandoned colonial heritage landmark into the vibrant Academy of Visual Arts of Hong Kong Baptist University. The restoration work has fully retained the building fabric and architectural character, displaying sensitivity to the original spatial configuration, various layers from the past and the hybrid tropical building typology which is common to the region. The reuse of the complex as studios and galleries has been well-chosen, making optimal use of the spacious interior spaces and enlivening them with student activities. The project sets a noteworthy model for recycling obsolete public buildings and demonstrates the viability of reusing historic military structures in a modern institutional context."

一級歷史建築  
Grade 1 Historic Building

九龍九龍灣觀塘道51號  
51 Kwun Tong Road,  
Kowloon Bay, Kowloon

| OPEN | 六月 JUN  | 28 |
|------|---------|----|
|      | 七月 JUL  | 26 |
|      | 八月 AUG  | 23 |
|      | 九月 SEP  | 27 |
|      | 十月 OCT  | 25 |
|      | 十一月 NOV | 22 |
|      | 十二月 DEC | 27 |

只提供導賞團，並須預約  
Guided tours only and  
registration is required

上述日期每天兩團  
Two tours on each day  
shown above  
1030 - 1115  
1130 - 1215

每團最多10人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
Each tour comprises  
10 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-  
come, first-served basis.

報名方法 | Registration methods

網址 | Website  
<http://ava.hkbu.edu.hk>

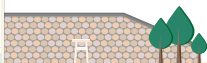
電郵 | Email  
[ava@hkbu.edu.hk](mailto:ava@hkbu.edu.hk)

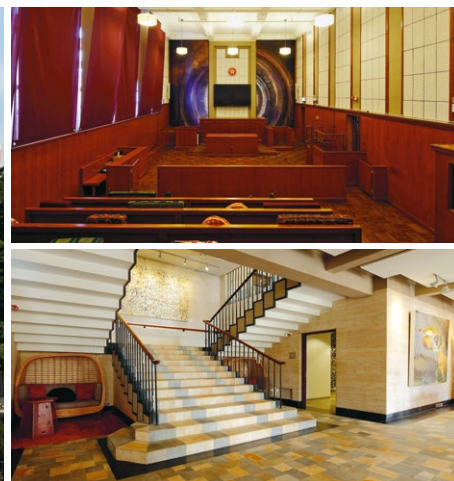
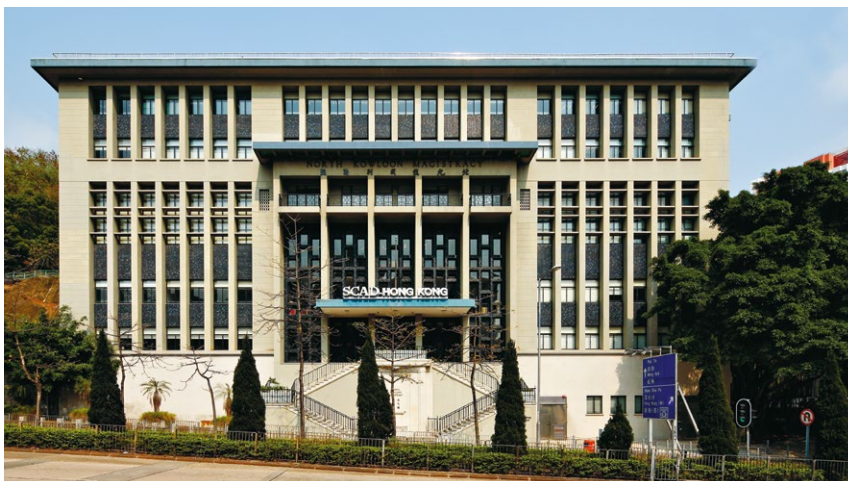
電話 | Phone  
3411 8210

傳真 | Fax  
2325 1972

☎ 3411 8210

🌐 <http://ava.hkbu.edu.hk>





### 歷史背景及建築特色

前北九龍裁判法院於1960年建成，屬該年代典型公共建築。自上海街及加士居道裁判法院先後於1957年及2000年關閉，北九龍裁判法院成為當時九龍區唯一審理案件的法院。由於裁判法院合併，北九龍裁判法院於2005年完成其歷史使命。在發展局「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」下，法院於2010年活化成提供藝術和設計課程的學府。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Built in 1960, the Former North Kowloon Magistracy is a classic model of civic buildings in that period. Following the closing of the magistracy in Shanghai Street in 1957 and the magistracy in Gascoigne Road in 2000, it became the only judicial court handling court cases in Kowloon. Due to the consolidation of magistracies, it was closed in 2005. Under the Development Bureau's "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme", it was revitalised into an institution providing art and design programmes in 2010.

### 得獎評語

「前北九龍裁判法院被活化再利用為國際級藝術大學，為這幢於1960年建成但已停用的政府建築物注入新生命。重功能性的建築風格與新用途相配，而建築物原來富歷史意義及美感的裝飾部分亦被回復原貌。工程團隊在保留建築物原有結構及空間特色的前提下，以富創意的設計讓當代的教學設施融入建築物。此計劃不單印證活化再利用此類公共建築物的可能性，也成為公私營機構合作的成功典範，充分體現香港特區保留及善用珍貴文物建築的政策。」

### Award Citation

"The adaptive re-use of the Former North Kowloon Magistracy as an international university of the arts has breathed new life into a decommissioned 1960s government building. The functionalist architecture style has been respected and the original finishes of the historically and aesthetically valuable structure were recovered. Creative design allowed for contemporary insertions to provide the required educational facilities while retaining the building's original fabric and spatial character. The project demonstrates the possibilities of adaptive reuse for public buildings of this typology and is a model for successful public-private cooperation under the framework of Hong Kong SAR's policy for retaining and optimising the value of heritage buildings."

二級歷史建築  
Grade 2 Historic Building

九龍深水埗大埔道292號  
292 Tai Po Road,  
Sham Shui Po, Kowloon

圖書館及 Moot Gallery 藝廊  
Library and Moot Gallery  
星期一至五  
Mondays to Fridays  
0830 - 1730

星期六、日、公眾假期、  
維修及展品替換期間休息  
Closed on weekends,  
Public Holidays and during  
inventory and maintenance  
or change of exhibits

星期一至五每天兩團  
Two tours every  
Monday to Friday  
1030 & 1530

每月第三個星期六兩團  
Two tours every 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Saturday of each month  
1030 & 1230

每團最多15人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
Each tour comprises  
15 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-  
come, first-served basis.

報名方法 | Registration method  
網址 | Website  
<http://visitscadhk.hk>

2253 8022

<http://www.scad.edu/hong-kong>



榮譽獎  
HONOURABLE MENTION

Savannah College of Art and Design 香港分校 (前北九龍裁判法院)  
Former North Kowloon Magistracy)

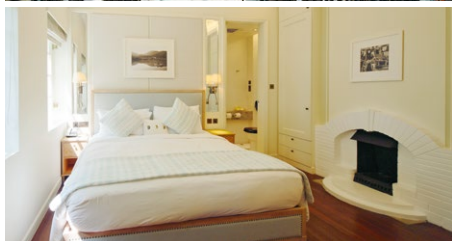






優異項目獎  
AWARD OF MERIT

大澳文物酒店 (舊大澳警署)  
Tai O Heritage Hotel  
(Old Tai O Police Station)



### 歷史背景及建築特色

舊大澳警署建於1902年，以打擊當時猖獗的海盜犯罪活動。在1997年以前，警署隸屬水警管轄，並以舢舨在大澳社區巡邏。鑒於大澳罪案率極低，警署於2002年正式關閉。舊大澳警署屬典型殖民地風格的警署建築，在發展局「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」下，於2012年活化成設有九間套房的精品酒店，並附設文物探知中心供市民免費參觀。

### Historical Background and Architectural Features

Old Tai O Police Station was built in 1902 with the purpose of combatting prevalent piracy and smuggling at that time. Before 1997, the police station was under the helm of the Marine Police and officers patrolled the Tai O community on sampan. It officially closed down in 2002 due to the low crime rate in Tai O. The building is a typical colonial-style police station. In 2012, it was converted under the Development Bureau's "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" into a 9-suite boutique hotel, along with the Heritage Interpretation Centre open to the public for free visits.

### 得獎評語

「在香港政府提倡公私營機構先導合作的『活化歷史建築伙伴計劃』下，一度空置的大澳警署以文物酒店的身份開展新生。計劃特別值得嘉許之處，在於修復團隊著力開展廣泛的『文化圖譜繪製』，鼓勵本地居民及前警署水警積極參與，為修復工作及回復歷史建築特性作出了重大貢獻。建築物的新用途亦在社會及經濟層面上確保了這個歷史地標能持續發展。」

### Award Citation

"Through a pioneering public-private initiative undertaken through the Hong Kong government's 'Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme', the once abandoned Tai O Police Station has been given a new lease on life as a heritage hotel. The project is particularly commendable for its involvement of local community members and former occupants of the building through an extensive cultural mapping effort that has greatly informed the restoration work and helped reinvigorate the distinctive character of the heritage property. Enhanced social and economic opportunities provided by the building's new use ensure the long-term viability of this historic landmark."

二級歷史建築  
Grade 2 Historic Building

大嶼山大澳石仔埗街  
Shek Tsai Po Street,  
Tai O, Lantau Island

文物探知中心  
Heritage Interpretation  
Centre  
1100 - 1800

Tai O Lookout 餐廳  
Tai O Lookout restaurant  
0730 - 2200

每天三團  
Three tours every day  
兩團 | Two tours  
1500 - 1520  
一團 | One tour  
1600 - 1620

每團最多15人  
敬請預約，先到先得，額滿即止  
Each tour comprises  
15 persons at most.  
Registration on a first-  
come, first-served basis.

報名方法 | Registration method  
網址 | Website  
[http://www.taioheritagehotel.com/tch/tour/hotel\\_tour.jsp](http://www.taioheritagehotel.com/tch/tour/hotel_tour.jsp)

2985 8383

<http://www.taioheritagehotel.com/tch/homepage>



主辦機構 Organiser

發展局文物保育專員辦事處  
Commissioner for Heritage's Office,  
Development Bureau

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支持機構 Supporting Organisations

康樂及文化事務署古物古蹟辦事處  
Antiquities and Monuments Office,  
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

香港機場管理局  
Airport Authority Hong Kong

香港旅遊發展局  
Hong Kong Tourism Board

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## 鳴謝 Acknowledgement

按英文字母序 (In alphabetical order)

香港浸會大學視覺藝術院  
Academy of Visual Arts,  
Hong Kong Baptist University

香港演藝學院伯大尼校園  
Béthanie Campus, The Hong Kong  
Academy for Performing Arts

天主教香港教區  
Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong

Crown Wine Cellars Limited

香港文物探知館  
Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

洪聖古廟  
Hung Shing Temple

敬羅家塾  
King Law Ka Shuk

廖龍廖公家塾  
Liu Ying Lung Study Hall

Savannah College of Art and Design  
香港分校  
Savannah College of Art and Design  
(Hong Kong)

聖安德烈堂  
St. Andrew's Church

大澳文物酒店  
Tai O Heritage Hotel

Ohel Leah 猶太會堂慈善基金  
The Ohel Leah Synagogue Charity

鹽田梓村鹽光保育中心  
The Salt & Light Preservation Centre,  
Yim Tin Tsai

東華三院  
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals

主辦機構  
Organiser



發展局  
文物保育專員辦事處  
Commissioner for Heritage's Office  
Development Bureau

香港歷史文物-保育·活化  
Conserve and Revitalise Hong Kong Heritage

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[www.heritage.gov.hk](http://www.heritage.gov.hk)

