

今年適逢古物諮詢委員會（古諮會）成立五十周年，是次展覽設置專題展板，回顧古諮會過去五十年的工作歷程，並備有紀念印章供公眾蓋印留念，以誌此盛事。

The 'Heritage Fiesta cum Roving Exhibition' organised by the Commissioner for Heritage's Office of the Development Bureau from October to December 2026, takes "Traversing Northern Metropolis" as its theme. It features 12 selected spots with declared monuments and graded historic buildings in the Northern Metropolis (NM) under three main themes, namely "Glan Culture and Traditional Character of the New Territories", "Adaptive Re-use of Historic Buildings" and "A Century of Nurturing Talent: Passing on the Founding Spirit of Schools". During the event, apart from visiting these heritage buildings and roving exhibition held across the districts at the designated times, the public may also join a series of free activities, including guided tours, thematic talks, the newly introduced open-top bus heritage tour, etc., to experience first-hand the NM's unique landscape characterized by the "integration of urban and rural areas and co-existence of development and conservation".

Coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB), this exhibition features a dedicated exhibition board tracing the AAB's work over the past five decades, together with a commemorative stamp for the public to collect stamp imprints as a keepsake of this special occasion.

*註：導賞團及開蓬巴士古蹟遊分階段報名。各項活動詳情請參閱文物保育專員辦事處網頁的活動專頁。
Note: Enrolment for the guided tours and open-top bus heritage tours will open in phases.

主 辦 機 構 **Organiser**

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府
發展局
Development Bureau
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China

文物保育專員辦事處
Commissioner for Heritage's Office

支持機構 Supporting Organisations

北部都會區
Northern Metropolis
北部都會區統籌辦事處
Northern Metropolis Co-ordination Office



古物古蹟辦事處
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「宗族文化與新界傳統風貌」

“Clan Culture and Traditional Character of the New Territories”

居石侯公祠 Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall



📍 新界上水河上鄉
Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui, New Territories



居石侯公祠始建於明朝 (1368-1644) 末年。據侯氏族譜所載，該祠為紀念侯族十七世祖侯居石而建。從懸於正門牌匾的年份推斷，居石侯公祠曾於清朝乾隆二十七年 (1762) 進行修繕。居石侯公祠是傳統的三進兩院式建築。前院兩旁建有廂房，中進設有供奉歷代祖先神位的神龕。後進樓高兩層，曾用作村校。現時，該公祠仍是村民祭祖和舉行傳統儀式的場所，也是侯族日常聚會議事的地方。

Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall was built in the late Ming dynasty (1368-1644). According to the genealogy of the Hau clan, the ancestral hall was built to commemorate Hau Ku-shek, the seventeenth generation ancestor of the Hau clan. The date inscribed on the name board over the main entrance suggests that the ancestral hall underwent renovations around the twenty-seventh year of the Qianlong reign (1762) of the Qing dynasty. The layout of the ancestral hall is the traditional three-hall, two-courtyard style, with a side chamber on each side of the front courtyard. In the middle hall is an altar which houses the ancestral tablets of past generations. The two-storey rear hall was once used as a village school. Nowadays, the ancestral hall is still used by the clansmen for worshipping their ancestors and holding traditional ceremonies, and is also a daily gathering and meeting place for the Hau clan.

味峰侯公祠 Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall



📍 新界上水金錢
Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui, New Territories



味峰侯公祠約建於十八世紀後期，以紀念別號味峰侯的國學生侯聚裘。祠堂由侯聚裘的曾孫，清朝乾隆五十三年 (1788) 舉人侯倬雲興建，祠堂的建立反映侯族味峰祖當時的社會及經濟地位。祠堂自建成後用作祭祀祖先的家祠，亦是處理味峰祖事宜的地方。據說二十世紀初期，祠堂閣樓曾予何東爵士家庭度假時居住。此外，祠堂於二戰後曾先後租予麵粉廠、香廠及麵廠，現已回復祭祀祖先的原本用途。祠堂屬兩進三開間一天井典型清代民間建築。

The Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the late eighteenth century to commemorate Hau Jui-fei, alias Hau Mei-fung, a student of the Imperial Academy, by his great-grandson Hau Cheuk-wan who obtained the degree of juren in the fifty-third year of the Qianlong reign (1788) of the Qing dynasty. The establishment of the ancestral hall reflected the social and economic status of the Mei-fung branch of the Hau clan at that time. Since its establishment, it has been used as a family ancestral hall for worshipping ancestors and dealing with matters concerning the Mei-fung branch of the Hau clan. It is believed that, in the early twentieth century, the cockpit of the ancestral hall served as the vacation residence of Sir Robert Ho Tung's family. After the Second World War, the ancestral hall was successively leased to a flour mill, an incense factory and a rattan factory and now returns to its original function of ancestral worship. The ancestral hall is a typical Qing vernacular two-hall-three-bay building with an internal courtyard.

廖萬石堂 Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall

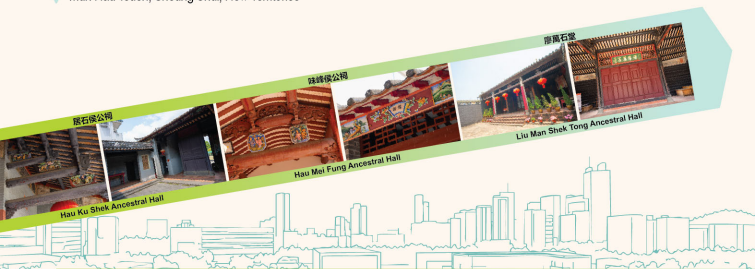


📍 新界上水門口村
Mun Hau Tsuen, Sheung Shui, New Territories



廖萬石堂始建於清朝雍正 (1723-1735) 初年，是上水鄉廖族的祖祠。族中一門共五人進士登第文武學仕，每人俸祿二千石，共堆萬石，造出廖萬石堂名稱的由來。每年的祭祖盛典、鄉事商議及喜慶宴會等均在此舉行。二十世紀初新式學校興起，鳳溪小學於1932年以廖萬石堂為校址，培育上水鄉鄉中子弟，直至1974年遷往新校舍。廖萬石堂屬三進三開間兩天井布局，是嶺南傳統建築。

Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, built in the early years of the Yongzheng reign (1723-1735) of the Qing dynasty, is the ancestral hall of the Liu clan of Sheung Shui Heung. Five clan members of the same family passed the Imperial Civil Service Examinations. They earned a salary of 2,000 shi each, 10,000 shi in total, leading to the name Liu Man Shek Tong (Liu hall of ten thousand shi). Annual ancestral worship ceremonies, discussions of village affairs, festivities and celebrations are held in the ancestral hall. In the early twentieth century, modern schools gained popularity. Fung Kai Primary School was housed in Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall in 1932 to educate young clansmen of Sheung Shui Heung until it was relocated to its new campus in 1974. Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall is an exemplar of Lingnan traditional architecture, in a three-hall-three-bay layout with two courtyards.



應龍廖公家塾 Liu Ying Lung Study Hall



一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building



應龍廖公家塾又稱顯承堂，是上水鄉廖族二房東斗第四世祖廖應龍的後代，於清朝道光十八年（1838）興建。家塾初期為俗稱「卜卜齋」的書塾，其後於1963至1988年改作鳳溪幼稚園。顯承堂不單是書塾，更是廖族在新界上水圍定後興建的三座主要祠堂之一，村民會在祠堂內進行春祭、祝壽和婚禮。顯承堂屬兩進三開間一天井布局，傳承嶺南傳統建築的風格與美學。其2004年的修復工程榮獲2006年聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎榮譽獎。

Liu Ying Lung Study Hall is also known as Hin Shing Tong. It was built by the descendants of Liu Ying-lung, the fourth generation ancestor of the second branch of the east ward of the Liu clan of Sheung Shui Heung, in the eighteenth year of the Daoguang reign (1838) of the Qing dynasty. Initially used as a Bok Bok Chai study hall, the building was converted into Fung Kai Kindergarten from 1963 to 1988. Hin Shing Tong was both a study hall and one of the three main ancestral halls built by the Liu clan after settling in Sheung Shui Wai, New Territories. The clansmen hold spring ancestral worship, birthday celebrations and weddings in the ancestral hall. Hin Shing Tong, with its two-hall-three-bay-one-courtyard layout, displays the style and aesthetics of Lingnan traditional architecture. Its restoration project in 2004 was awarded an Honourable Mention in the 2006 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.

📍 新界上水水圍莆上村
Po Sheung Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai, Sheung Shui, New Territories

龍躍頭文物徑 — 精選景點

松嶺鄧公祠·龍躍頭天后宮·老圍門樓及圍牆

Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail - Selected Spots

Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall · Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau · Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai

龍躍頭鄧族原籍江西吉水，與宋朝（960 - 1279）皇室淵源頗深。龍躍頭保存不少中式傳統建築，印證新界早期居民的歷史和生活。

龍躍頭文物徑是政府於新界設立的第二條文物徑，於1999年正式開放，串連了多座歷史建築。

The Tang clan of Lung Yeuk Tau originated from Jishui in Jiangxi province, and has deep ties to the imperial family of the Song dynasty (960-1279). Many traditional Chinese buildings are preserved in Lung Yeuk Tau, demonstrating the history and lives of early inhabitants in the New Territories.

Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail is the second heritage trail established in the New Territories by the Government. Inaugurated in 1999, the trail links up a range of historic buildings.



松嶺鄧公祠
Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall



法定古蹟
Declared Monument

松嶺鄧公祠：龍躍頭鄧族的主要宗祠，是本港最具規模的祠堂之一。

Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall: It is the major ancestral hall of the Tang clan at Lung Yeuk Tau, and is one of the largest ancestral halls in Hong Kong.



龍躍頭天后宮
Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau



法定古蹟
Declared Monument

龍躍頭天后宮：廟內兩口古鐘分別鑄於1695年及1700年，是廟宇現存歷史最悠久的文物。

Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau: Two historic bells in the temple, cast in 1695 and 1700 respectively, are the oldest preserved relics of the temple.



老圍門樓及圍牆
Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai



法定古蹟
Declared Monument

老圍門樓及圍牆：老圍是龍躍頭鄧族建立的五圍之中最早建成的圍村，四面築有圍牆。

Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai: Lo Wai is the earliest among the five walled villages built by the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, and is enclosed by brick walls on four sides.



松嶺鄧公祠



應龍廖公家塾

Liu Ying Lung Study Hall



Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall



龍躍頭天后宮

Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau



老圍門樓及圍牆

Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai

屏山文物徑 — 精選景點

聚星樓・鄧氏宗祠・達德公所・愈喬二公祠・仁敦岡書室・觀廷書室・清暑軒

Ping Shan Heritage Trail - Selected Spots

Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda・Tang Ancestral Hall・Tat Tak Communal Hall・

Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall・Yan Tun Kong Study Hall・Kun Ting Study Hall・Ching Shu Hin

鄧族是新界的重要氏族之一，其中一支於元朗屏山建村立業。鄧族定居屏山後，子孫繁衍，先後建立了「三圍六村」，並興建祠堂、廟宇、書室及古塔等。

古物古蹟辦事處於1993年設立屏山文物徑，是香港首條文物徑，串連屏山重要的傳統建築，展示新界的傳統風貌及宗族生活。

The Tang clan is one of the major clans in the New Territories, with one branch settling and establishing its lineage in Ping Shan, Yuen Long. After settling in Ping Shan, the Tang clan prospered and subsequently established "Three Wais (walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages)", and built ancestral halls, temples, study halls, a pagoda, etc.

Opened in 1993 as Hong Kong's first heritage trail by the Antiquities and Monuments Office, Ping Shan Heritage Trail links up important traditional buildings in Ping Shan, reflecting the traditional characteristics and clan life of the New Territories.

新界元朗屏山

Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories

特別推介：「血濃於水・共同抗戰」文物建築

Special Recommendation: "Inseparable Ties・United in Resistance" Built Heritage

達德公所
Tat Tak Communal Hall

法定古蹟
Declared Monument



達德公所由鄧勳猷及族人於清朝咸豐七年（1857）興建，供更練（由鄉民自發組成的地方武裝自衛組織）和「達德的」（該族由元朗和坪輦兩地二十九個村落組成）成員聚會議事，及作為屏山市集管理處。公所於抗日戰爭期間曾營香港紅十字會開辦「屏山慈幼院」，救濟及收容深圳五十餘名無家可歸的兒童，後曾改作小學。

Tat Tak Communal Hall was built by Tang Fan-yau and his fellow clansmen in the seventh year of the Xianfeng reign (1857) of the Qing dynasty as a meeting place for village watchmen and members of the Tat Tak Alliance (a village alliance comprising about 30 villages in Yuen Long and Tsuen Mun), and as the management office of Ping Shan Market. The communal hall was lent to the Hong Kong Red Swastika Society to establish the "Ping Shan Children's Home", providing relief and shelter for some 50 homeless children rescued from Shenzhen during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. It was later converted into a primary school.

清暑軒毗鄰觀廷書室，由鄧香泉父子於清朝同治十三年（1874）斥資興建，用作接待到訪書室的鴻儒學者及賓客，提供下榻地方。白話期間，清暑軒曾改作臨時收容所及中轉站，為香港逃難至內地的同胞提供住宿和食物。

Ching Shu Hin, adjacent to Kun Ting Study Hall, was built by Tang Heung-chuen and his sons in the thirteenth year of the Tongzhi reign (1874) of the Qing dynasty to provide accommodation for renowned scholars and guests visiting the study hall. During the Japanese Occupation, Ching Shu Hin was converted into a temporary shelter and transit point, providing accommodation and food to Hong Kong compatriots fleeing to the Chinese Mainland to escape the war.

清暑軒
Ching Shu Hin

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building



聚星樓由屏山鄧族第七世祖鄧應通約於明朝洪武年間（1368-1398年）建造，是香港現存唯一的六角形古塔。

Tai Sing Lau Pagoda (Pagoda of Gathering Stars) was built during the Hongwu reign (1368-1398) of the Ming dynasty by Tang Yin-tang, the seventh generation ancestor of the Tang clan in Ping Shan. It is the only surviving hexagonal-shaped ancient pagoda found in Hong Kong.



聚星樓
Tai Sing Lau Pagoda

法定古蹟
Declared Monument



鄧氏宗祠
Tang Ancestral Hall

法定古蹟
Declared Monument



鄧氏宗祠是屏山鄧族的宗祠，由五世祖鄧鴻運興建，至今已七百多年歷史。是屏山鄧族進行祭祀、舉行傳統節慶儀式及宗族聚會的重要場所。

The Tang Ancestral Hall is the ancestral hall of the Tang clan of Ping Shan. It was constructed by Tang Fung-shun, the clan's 5th generation ancestor, and has a history of over 700 years. The hall is an important venue of the Tang clan in Ping Shan for ancestral worship, celebrations of traditional festivals, ceremonies, and clan meetings.



愈喬二公祠
Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall

法定古蹟
Declared Monument



愈喬二公祠由鄧族第十一世祖鄧世寶（號愈龍）和鄧世昭（號萬林）兄弟，於明朝弘治十三年至正德十五年間（1500-1520年）興建。

Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was built by two eleventh-generation brothers of the Tang clan, Tang Sai-yin (alias Yu-seng) and Tang Sai-chau (alias Kiu-lum) between the thirteenth year of the Hongzhi reign and the fifteenth year of the Zhengde reign (1500-1520) of the Ming dynasty.



仁敦岡書室，又稱「萬善堂」，是為紀念屏山鄧族十四世祖鄧懷德（號仁所）、十五世祖鄧枝芳（號欽復）及十六世祖鄧鳳（號鳴鳳）而建。

Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as "Yin Ye Tong", was built to commemorate Tang Wai-tak (alias Yan-shaw), Tang Jui-fung (alias Tun-fuk) and Tang Fung (alias Ming-kong), the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth generation ancestors of the Tang clan in Ping Shan.



仁敦岡書室
Yan Tun Kong Study Hall

法定古蹟
Declared Monument



觀廷書室
Kun Ting Study Hall

一級歷史建築
Grade 1 Historic Building



觀廷書室於清朝同治九年（1870）落成，是屏山鄧族第二十二世祖鄧香泉為紀念父親鄧廷廷而建。書室以傳統私塾模式教學，培育族中子弟應考科舉，以便晉身仕途，並兼具祭祀祖先功能。

Kun Ting Study Hall was built in the ninth year of the Tongzhi reign (1870) of the Qing dynasty by Tang Heung-chuen, the twenty-second generation ancestor of the Tang clan in Ping Shan, in memory of his father Tang King-ting. The study hall offered traditional private education to young clansmen to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations to enter into officialdom. It also served as a site for ancestral worship.



大夫第 Tai Fu Tai



新界元朗新田永平村
Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long,
New Territories

厦村鄧氏宗祠、禮賓樓及友恭學校 Tang Ancestral Hall, the Guesthouse and Yau Kung School in Ha Tsuen



新界元朗厦村
Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories



法定古蹟
Declared Monument

大夫第建於清朝同治四年（1865年），是文福臺的府第。據文氏族譜所載，文氏的先祖源自四川，南宋（1127-1279年）時期遷徙至江西和廣東，十五世紀開始定居元朗新田。文福臺為文氏二十一世祖，獲賜封大夫第。大夫第是傳統華南士紳階級府第建築的典範。主建築為兩進三開間布局，天井兩旁為廂房，東西兩側各有面闊一間間的附屬建築物，東翼設有花廳和內院，西翼則以長廊相隔，設有廚房、偏廳和廁所。

Tai Fu Tai was built in the fourth year of the Tongzhi reign (1865) of the Qing dynasty as the residence of Man Chung-luen. According to the genealogy of the Man clan, the Mans originated in Sichuan and migrated to Jiangxi and Guangdong during the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279). The Mans began to settle in San Tin, Yuen Long in the fifteenth century. Man Chung-luen, the twenty-first generation ancestor of the Man clan, was bestowed the title of *dafu* (or *tai fu*, literally means senior official). Tai Fu Tai is a fine example of a traditional residence architecture of the scholar-gentry class in southern China. The main building of Tai Fu Tai is a two-hall, three-bay building with side chambers flanking the courtyard, and has a one-bay ancillary annex on each side. Attached to the east side are a parlour and an internal courtyard. On the west side, separated by a long corridor, are a kitchen, a side chamber and a lavatory.



法定古蹟
Declared Monument

厦村鄧氏宗祠又稱「友恭堂」，是厦村鄧族為紀念鄧洪贊和鄧洪惠兩位先祖而興建。鄧氏宗祠與鄰接的禮賓樓和友恭學校組成的歷史建築群，見證了厦村鄧族的宗族歷史和傳統教育在香港的發展。

鄧氏宗祠屬三進三開間兩天井布局，據祠內碑記所載，宗祠於1750年竣工。宗祠中進懸有多塊功名牌匾，展示鄧族在科舉取得的成就。

禮賓樓和友恭學校相信於1924年以前建成。禮賓樓原是招待客人留宿的地方，友恭學校則為區內子弟提供教育，由於學生眾多，鄧氏宗祠部分地方及禮賓樓也曾用作課室和教師宿舍。

Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen, also known as "Yau Kung Tong", was built by the Tang clan of Ha Tsuen to commemorate their ancestors, Tang Hung-chi and Tang Hung-wai. Tang Ancestral Hall, together with the adjoining Guesthouse and Yau Kung School, form a historic building compound, which bears witness to the history of the Tang clan in Ha Tsuen and the development of traditional education in Hong Kong.

Tang Ancestral Hall has a three-hall-three-bay layout with two courtyards. It was completed in 1750 according to a stone inscription inside the ancestral hall. Several plaques hanging in the middle hall of the ancestral hall showcase the achievements of the Tang clan in the Imperial Civil Service Examinations.

The Guesthouse and Yau Kung School are believed to have been built before 1924. The Guesthouse was built to provide accommodation for guests while Yau Kung School provided education for young clansmen in the area. Due to a large number of students, part of the Tang Ancestral Hall and the Guesthouse were once used as classrooms and teachers' dormitories.



大夫第

Tai Fu Tai



厦村鄧氏宗祠、禮賓樓及友恭學校



Tang Ancestral Hall, the Guesthouse and Yau Kung School in Ha Tsuen



「活化再利用歷史建築」

“Adaptive Re-use of Historic Buildings”

前流浮山警署 (前流浮山警署 - 香港導盲犬學苑)

Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station

(Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station - Hong Kong Guide Dogs Academy)



三級歷史建築

Grade 3 Historic Building



● 新界元朗山東街1號

No. 1 Shan Tung Street, Yuen Long, New Territories

前流浮山警署於1963年落成，坐落小丘之頂，可俯瞰屏山、后海灣及深圳，曾是警隊監視偷渡活動的前哨站及行動基地。警署於2000年代初停止運作。這座樓高三層的警署，屬1960年代的功能式建築，在發展局「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」下，活化為前流浮山警署 - 香港導盲犬學苑，並於2025年開始營運。前警署經活化後，其原有建築特色得以保留，包括磚砌花格牆、瞭望塔、羈留室、槍房、入彈處及退彈處等。學苑除了繁殖、飼養及訓練導盲犬與治療犬外，並為視障人士、自閉症兒童及溝通障礙人士提供專業服務與配對。

The Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station, completed in 1963, stands atop a small hill overlooking Ping Shan, Deep Bay, and Shenzhen, and once served as an outpost and operational base for the police to monitor illegal immigration activities. The police station ceased to operate in the early 2000s. This three-storey police station building is an example of the utilitarian architecture of the 1960s. Under the "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" of the Development Bureau, this former police station has been revitalised into Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station - Hong Kong Guide Dogs Academy (the "Academy"), which commenced operation in 2025. The original architectural elements of the former police station, including the grille block screen wall, scout towers, cell room, armoury, loading and unloading area, etc. are preserved after the revitalisation. In addition to breeding, raising, and training guide dogs and therapy dogs, the Academy provides professional services and pairings for the visually impaired, children with autism, and individuals with communication barriers.

何東夫人醫局 (靚色園何東夫人醫局 · 生態研習中心)

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre

(Sik Sik Yuen Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre Eco-Learn Institute)



二級歷史建築

Grade 2 Historic Building



● 新界上水古洞路38號

No. 38 Kwu Tung Road, Sheung Shui, New Territories

何東夫人醫局於1933年落成，由何東爵士捐資建成，並以其元配夫人麥秀英命名，為新界區最早期郊診療所之一。1934至1973年間，醫局主要用作產科中心和印度籍軍人療養所，後曾用作普通科門診診療所至2005年。在發展局「活化歷史建築伙伴計劃」下，該址活化成為靚色園何東夫人醫局 · 生態研習中心，並於2023年開幕，提供社區生物遠賞及體驗活動，推廣保育自然生態及可持續發展。中心設有展館，戶外地方則用作生態池、中藥園及有機菜田。

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre was completed in 1933 with donations from Sir Robert Ho Tung and named after his first wife, Mak Sau-ying. It was one of the earliest rural clinics established in the New Territories. From 1934 to 1973, the centre served mainly as a maternity centre and a sanatorium for Indian soldiers. It was later used as a general out-patient clinic until 2005. Under the "Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme" of the Development Bureau, the site has been revitalised into Sik Sik Yuen Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre Eco-Learn Institute, which opened in 2023 to provide community bioblitz and experiential activities to promote ecological conservation and sustainable development. The institute houses exhibition areas, with an outdoor area featuring an eco-pond, a Chinese medicine herbal garden and an organic farm.



前流浮山警署 (前流浮山警署 - 香港導盲犬學苑)

何東夫人醫局 (靚色園何東夫人醫局 · 生態研習中心)

Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station (Former Lau Fau Shan Police Station - Hong Kong Guide Dogs Academy)

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre (Sik Sik Yuen Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre Eco-Learn Institute)

「活化再利用歷史建築」 “Adaptive Re-use of Historic Buildings”

舊屏山警署 (屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心)

Old Ping Shan Police Station

(Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre)



二級歷史建築

Grade 2 Historic Building



新界元朗屏山坑頭村

Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long,
New Territories

舊屏山警署於1900年落成，是新界現存其中一所戰前警署，曾為警務處多個部門使用，包括分區警署、培訓中心、警犬隊及新界北交通部。警務處於2001年遷離該址。建築物具後改建為屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心，於2007年向公眾開放，介紹屏山鄧族的歷史文化和屏山文物徑的歷史建築；並設有社區文物展覽室，展出由學校或社區團體籌辦的專題展覽。文物館暨文物徑訪客中心由三座建築物組成，主樓是一座拱形長廊的雙層建築物，屋頂設有瞭望台。北面兩層高的附翼大樓與主樓相連，另有一座單層獨立樓房。

Completed in 1900, the Old Ping Shan Police Station is one of the few remaining pre-war police stations in the New Territories. It was used by various units of the Police Force such as a sub-divisional station, training centre, Police Dog Unit and Traffic New Territories North. The Police Force vacated the site in 2001. The old police station was then converted into the Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre and opened to the public in 2007 to introduce the history and culture of the Ping Shan Tang clan and historic buildings along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail. It also includes a Community Heritage Gallery that presents thematic exhibitions organised by schools or community organisations. The gallery cum heritage trail visitors centre consists of three buildings. The main building is two-storey high with an embracing arched verandah and observation posts at the roof level. On the north side, a two-storey annex block is connected to the main building, with an additional detached single-storey building.

「百年樹人：辦學精神傳承」

“A Century of Nurturing Talent: Passing on the Founding Spirit of Schools”

前元朗公立中學 (東華三院馬振玉紀念中學 (附設宿舍))

Former Yuen Long Public Middle School

(TWGHs C.Y. Ma Memorial College (with Boarding Section))



二級歷史建築

Grade 2 Historic Building



新界元朗凹頭 (坳頭) 友善街3號

No. 3 Yau Shin Street, Au Tau, Yuen Long,
New Territories

前元朗公立中學是新界第一所官立中學。學校於1946年借用博愛醫院作校舍，後由元朗紳商邵伯裘、趙連修等發起募捐，並獲政府配對撥款及撥出凹頭官地興建永久校舍。校舍於1950年啟用後移交政府管理，成為官立中學，由校董會協助管理學校，體現當時政府與地區士紳攜手辦學的理念。校舍自1994年為東華三院馬振玉慈善基金實用學校使用，於2001年改名為東華三院馬振玉紀念中學，並附設宿舍。校舍具中式建築元素，包括橫樑、門楣、額枋、斗拱、中式瓦頂等。正門門楣「百年樹人」匾額，是前清翰林和著名書法家岑光樾所書，見證學校春風化雨、薪火相傳的歷史。

Former Yuen Long Public Middle School was the first government secondary school in the New Territories. In 1946, the school borrowed the premises of Pok Oi Hospital as its temporary campus. A permanent campus was later constructed with funds raised by Tang Pak-kau, Chiu Lut-sau and other members of the Yuen Long gentry, along with a matching grant and a land grant in Au Tau by the Government. Inaugurated in 1950, the campus was handed over to the Government for management, and thus became a government school. The school management committee assisted in operating the school, serving as an exemplar of collaboration between the Government and the local gentry in education at that time. The premises have been used as the campus of TWGHs C.Y. Ma Charity Fund Practical School since 1994, and were renamed TWGHs C.Y. Ma Memorial College with the provision of boarding services in 2001. Chinese architectural elements are adopted across the school campus, including beams, lintels, architraves, brackets, Chinese tiled roofs, etc. The Bai Nian Shu Ren plaque (literally, a century to train a man, meaning that good education takes time) on the lintel of the main entrance was written by Shum Kwong-yuet, a Qing scholar from the Hanlin Academy and a renowned calligrapher. The plaque bears witness to the school's history of nurturing students and passing the torch from generation to generation.

舊屏山警署 (屏山鄧族文物館暨文物徑訪客中心)

Old Ping Shan Police Station (Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre)

前元朗公立中學 (東華三院馬振玉紀念中學 (附設宿舍))

Former Yuen Long Public Middle School (TWGHs C.Y. Ma Memorial College (with Boarding Section))

古蹟周遊樂 Heritage Fiesta
暨巡迴展覽 2026

Traversing Northern Metropolis

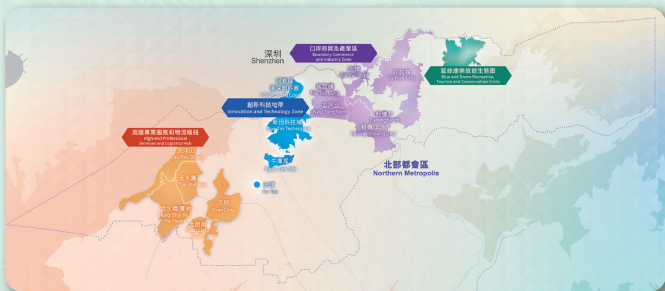
北部都會區發展 Northern Metropolis Development

北都在哪裡？

Where is the NM?

北部都會區（北都）覆蓋元朗區及北區，當中有發展成熟的新市鎮（包括天水圍、元朗、粉嶺和上水）、有處於不同規劃和建設階段的新發展區（包括古洞北／粉嶺北、洪水橋／廈村、元朗南、新田科技城、牛潭尾、流浮山／尖鼻咀／白泥、打鼓嶺、馬草壠和凹頭），也有周邊的鄉郊地帶（如最東面的紅花嶺、蓮麻坑和沙頭角等地）。整個北都佔地約三萬公頃，為香港總面積約三分之一，將為產業發展、房屋供應和民生配套提供所需土地，是香港未來發展的新引擎。

The Northern Metropolis (NM) covers the Yuen Long District and North District. It comprises well-developed new towns (including Tin Shui Wai, Yuen Long, Fanling and Sheung Shui), new development areas at various planning and construction stages (including Kwu Tung North/Fanling North, Hung Shui Kiu/Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long South, San Tin Technopole, Ngau Tam Mei, Lau Fau Shan/Tsim Bei Tsui/Pak Nai, Ta Kwu Ling, Ma Tso Lung and Au Tau), as well as neighboring rural areas (such as the easternmost part like Robin's Nest, Lin Ma Hang and Sha Tau Kok). The entire NM covers approximately 30,000 hectares, about one third of the total area of Hong Kong, providing the necessary land for industry development, housing supply, and community facilities, thereby serving as a new engine for the future development of Hong Kong.



北都城鄉共融

Urban-rural integration in NM

北都是香港未來發展的策略重點，同時蘊含豐富的自然風光以及人文歷史景觀，值得進一步發掘和了解。在發展北都的同時，政府會合理利用、活化和保護北都的人文及天然資源，營造北都「城市與鄉郊結合、發展與保育並存」的獨特都會景觀。

The NM is the strategic focus of Hong Kong's future development. It also contains rich natural landscape and cultural heritage worthy of further discovery and understanding. While advancing the development of the NM, the cultural and natural resources in the NM would be suitably utilised, revitalised and conserved to create the NM with a unique metropolitan landscape featured with "Integration of urban and rural areas and co-existence of development and conservation".



更多資訊

More information



古物諮詢委員會 半個世紀的

Antiquities Advisory Board

Passing the Torch for Half Century

傳承



古物諮詢委員會
Antiquities Advisory Board

古物諮詢委員會（「古諮會」）今年踏入50周年，半世紀以來一直與政府攜手共同守護著香港的歷史建築與考古遺址。

古諮會是根據 1976 年生效的《古物及古蹟條例》（第53章）（《條例》）而成立的法定組織，匯聚來自歷史、考古、建築、法律、規劃和工程等不同領域的專業人士擔任委員，就古物古蹟的有關工作向發展局局長（即古物事務監督）提供專業意見。

The Antiquities Advisory Board ("AAB") marks its 50th anniversary this year. For half a century, it has worked hand in hand with the Government to safeguard Hong Kong's historic buildings and archaeological sites.

AAB is a statutory body established under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53) ("the Ordinance"), which came into effect in 1976. It brings together professionals from various fields, including history, archaeology, architecture, law, planning and engineering as members, to provide expert advice to the Secretary for Development (i.e. the Antiquities Authority) on matters relating to antiquities and monuments.

法定職能

Statutory Functions

古諮會的法定職能之一就是按照《條例》向發展局局長建議把具高度文物價值的歷史建築物或考古地點賦予法定保護，此對文物保育尤為重要。截至今年6月底，香港的法定古蹟總數已達138項。

One of AAB's statutory functions is to recommend to the Secretary for Development that historic buildings or archaeological sites of high heritage value be conferred statutory protection under the Ordinance, which is of particular importance to heritage conservation. As of the end of June this year, Hong Kong has 138 declared monuments.

建立和完善歷史建築評級機制

Establishing and Refining the Grading System for Historic Buildings

此外，古諮會亦參與建立香港歷史建築的評級制度，以釐定歷史建築的文物價值和保育需要。截至今年6月底，古諮會已評估逾1600幢建築物，當中獲評為一級、二級及三級歷史建築的項目分別有205項、416項及644項。

In addition, AAB has participated in establishing Hong Kong's grading system for historic buildings, in order to determine their heritage value and conservation need. As of the end of June this year, AAB has completed grading assessments for over 1600 buildings, among which 205 items were accorded Grade 1, 416 Grade 2 and 644 Grade 3 status.



參觀虎豹別墅
Visit to Haw Par Mansion (2023)



參觀大館
Visit to Tai Kwun (2024)



參觀梁氏宗祠
Visit to Leung Ancestral Hall (2025)



委員 Members (1998)



會議 Meeting (2026)



參觀天水道芳
Visit to Tin Shui Lau Fong (2024)



參觀廣福祠
Visit to Kwong Fook Tsz (2025)



位於香港司徒拔道的葉羅里。
於2008年獲列為法定古蹟。
Located at Stubbs Road, Hong Kong, King
Yin Lei was declared a monument in 2008.

更多資訊

More information



網址Website :

<https://www.aab.gov.hk>