

香港海防博物館

HONG KONG MUSEUM OF
COASTAL DEFENCE



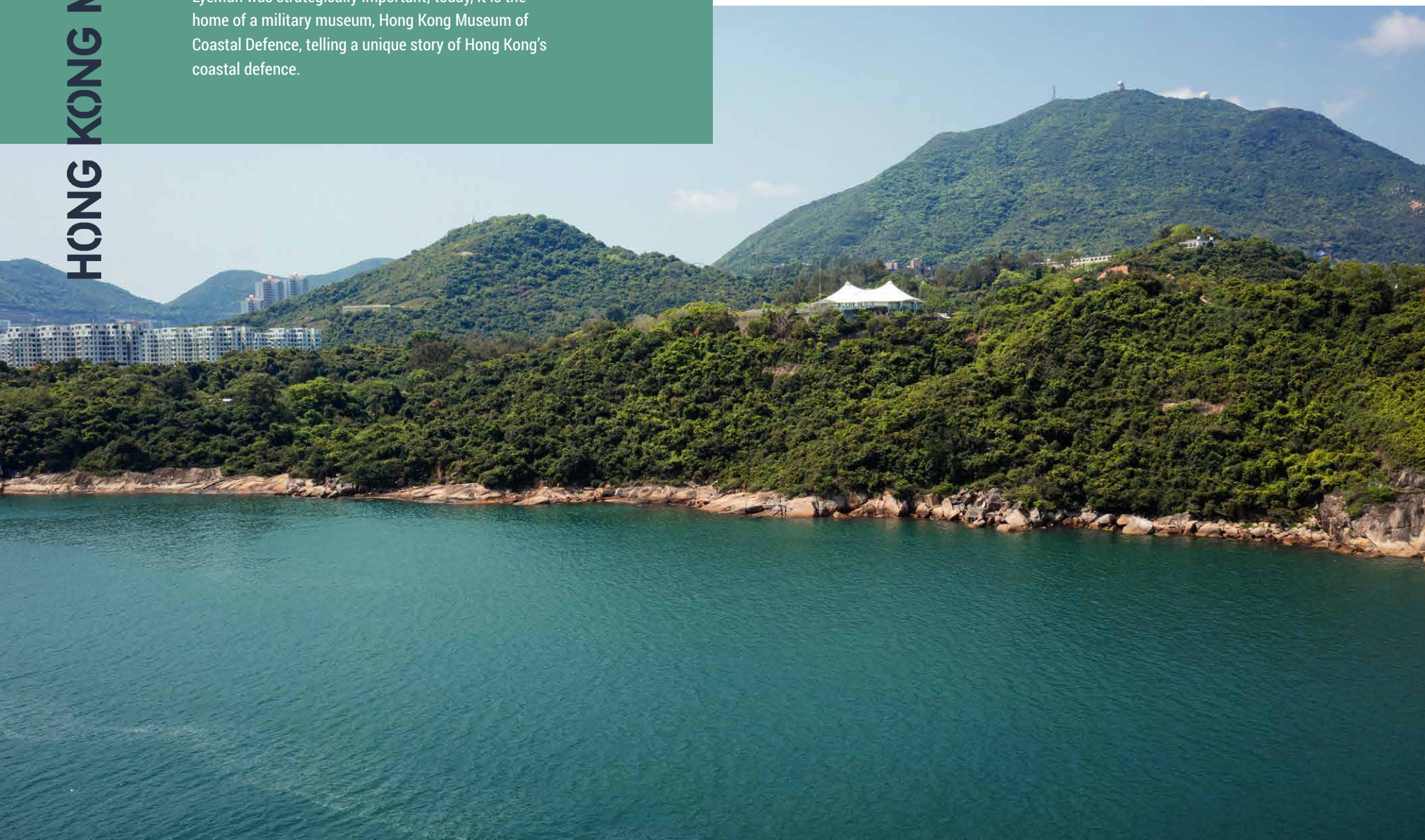
GUIDE MAP

HONG KONG MUSEUM OF COASTAL DEFENCE



'OVERLOOKING LYEMUM PASS, IN SEARCH OF A CROSS-CENTURY STORY OF COASTAL DEFENCE'

Standing on a headland on the south coast of Lyemun Pass, the east gateway to Victoria Harbour, the fort in Lyemun was strategically important; today, it is the home of a military museum, Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence, telling a unique story of Hong Kong's coastal defence.





RECEPTION BUILDING

Get a glimpse of the origin and development of the Lyemun Fort here. Obtain basic information about the Museum facilities and plan your visit.



Weather Information



Itinerary Guide



Locker

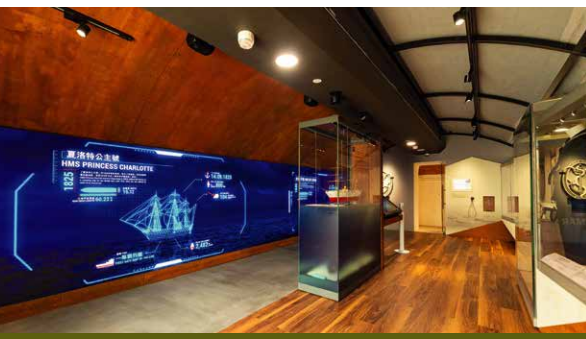


Lecture Hall



Origin

1 Military Presence under Successive Dynasties



Defence

3 Military Arrangements

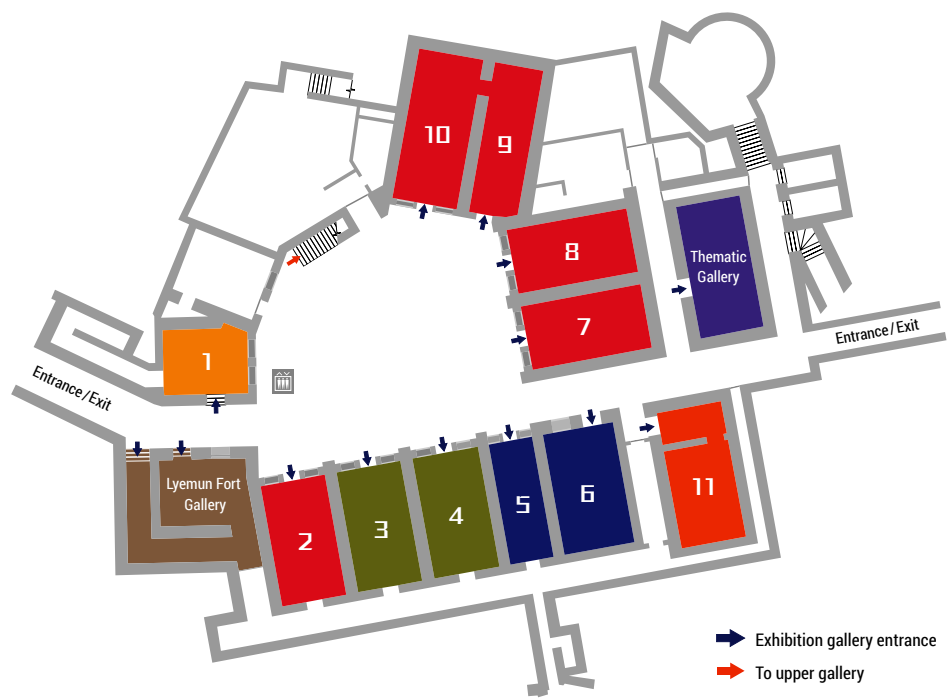
4 Port Facilities



8/F REDOUBT THE STORY OF HONG KONG COASTAL DEFENCE PERMANENT EXHIBITION

After the unification of China by the Qin Empire, the Hong Kong region came under the jurisdiction of Panyu County in Nanhai Prefecture. Since then, Hong Kong was governed by different administrative regions during successive dynasties in China. Situated at the southern frontier of China's territory, Hong Kong guarded the entrance to the Pearl River estuary. It held immense strategic value in maritime defence. As early as the Tang Dynasty (618-907), troops were stationed in Tuen Mun. By the Ming and Qing periods (1368-1911), military deployment was stepped up in southern China. More forts and batteries were built to defend the coastal waters.

The Opium War lifted the curtain on the foreign powers' invasion of China. Britain coveted Hong Kong for its strategic value in naval warfare. In 1841, Britain occupied Hong Kong,



War

2 Unequal Treaties and the Cession of Hong Kong

7 Narrative of the War of Resistance

8 Join Hands to Resist Japanese Invasion

9 Japanese Invasion of Hong Kong

10 Anti-Japanese Guerrillas behind Enemy Lines

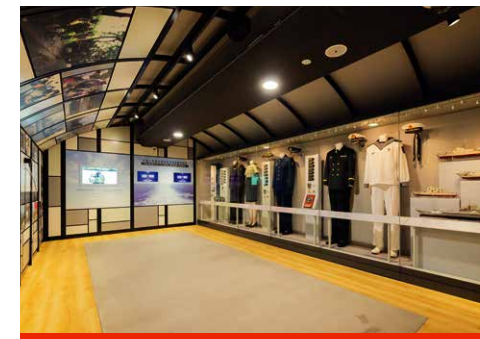
Relics

Lyemun Fort



Connection

11 The Chinese People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison



Servicemen

5 The Volunteers

6 Multi-Ethnic Soldiers



with the ambition to build a naval base, to safeguard its political and economic interests in Asia. The many batteries built by the British across Hong Kong bore testimony to the city's strategic position.

The Japanese militarists invaded northeast China in 1931, and the War of Resistance broke out. The residents of Hong Kong actively supported the anti-Japanese campaign in the Mainland. In December 1941, Japanese forces invaded Hong Kong. Lyemun Fort was an important battlefield to resist against Japanese aggression. The 18-day battle ended with the British surrender, but anti-Japanese groups and guerrillas in Hong Kong continued to resist the enemy, contributing to the War of Resistance.

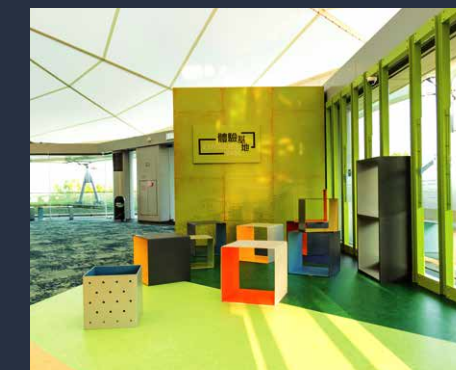
On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong was returned to the Motherland. The Chinese People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison took over the military facilities. The garrison takes up the defence duties to maintain Hong Kong's security and stability, turning a new page in the coastal defence history of Hong Kong.



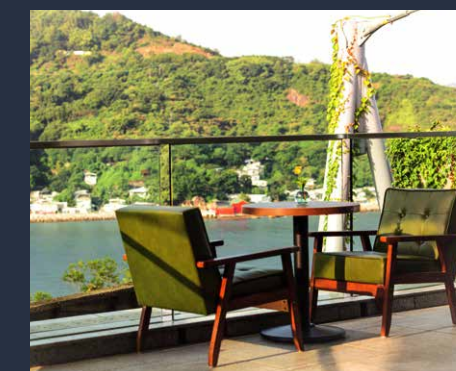
8/F UPPER REDOUBT



Discovery Zone



Experience Base

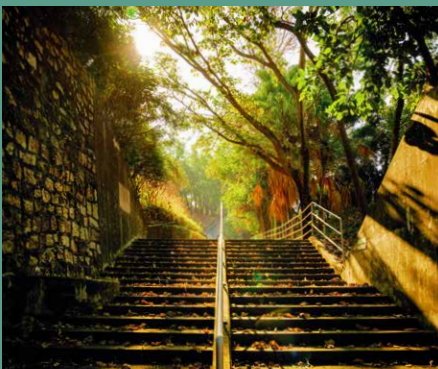


Cafe

LYEMUN FORT HISTORICAL TRAIL



Running along the hills on the south coast of Lyemun Pass, from the Torpedo Station, built in a cave on the shore, to the Lyemun Redoubt, on a hilltop, are traces of military relics, forming a military-themed historical trail. As you tour the 24 checkpoints along the trail, you can experience the strategic position of Lyemun Pass and enjoy the unique beauty of the intertwined built structures and natural scenery, and immerse yourself in the military and historical ambience of this site.

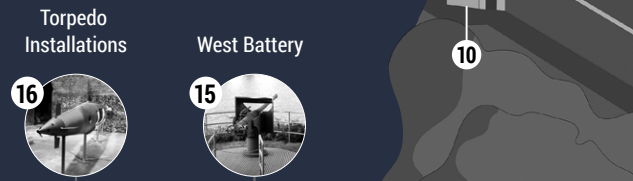


Routes:

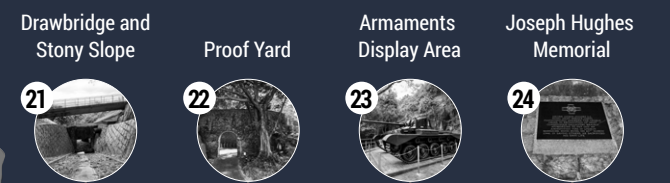
- Military Structures & Fortifications
- Armaments
- War Stories
- Built Structures & Natural Scenery
- Curator's Pick



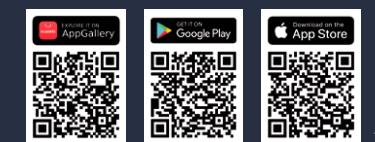
- 2A Depression Range Finder
- 2B Gun Emplacement No. 1
- 2C Underground Magazine No. 1
- 2D Gun Emplacement No. 2
- 2E Underground Magazine No. 2
- 6A Gun Emplacement No. 1
- 6B Gun Emplacement No. 2
- 6C Ammunition Store
- 6D Lighting Passage



- 16A Water Tank
- 16B Oil Store
- 16C Engine Room and Accumulator Room
- 16D Observation Post
- 16E Torpedo Station
- 16F Tramway Relics
- 15A Underground Magazine
- 15B 9-inch RML, Gun Emplacements Nos. 1 and 2
- 15C QF Gun Emplacements Nos. 1 and 2
- 15D Depression Range Finder



Main Entrance
 Galleries
 Experience Base
 Discovery Zone
 Lecture Hall
 Information Counter
 Cafe
 Sitting Area
 Car Park
 Coach Car Park
 Caring Station
 Toilets
 Accessible Toilet
 Lift
 Locker
 Water Dispenser
 Office



Please download the 'iM Guide' app to find out more about the routes.

VISITING INFORMATION

Address 175 Tung Hei Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong

Opening Monday to Wednesday, Friday to Sunday

Hours March to September : 10 am to 6 pm

October to February : 10 am to 5 pm

Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays) and the first two days of the Lunar New Year

Free
admission

Group The following organisations can apply for free guided tours in writing:

- Visit**
- (1) Registered kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, post-secondary institutions, universities and charitable or non-profit-making organisations in a group of 20 visitors or more.
 - (2) Registered schools and charitable or non-profit-making organisations serving people with disabilities or the elderly in a group of 10 visitors or more.

Access By MTR: Walk about 15 minutes from Exit B2 of Shau Kei Wan Station

By Bus: Citybus route No. 85, running between Braemar Hill and Siu Sai Wan via Cityplaza

Citybus route No. 82X, running between North Point Healthy Village and Siu Sai Wan via Kornhill Plaza

By Car: Drive towards Shau Kei Wan via Island Eastern Corridor. Turn left to Tung Hei Road when you drive down Island Eastern Corridor. Our Museum is located next to the beginning of the highway.



Notice to Visitors

1. The floor and stairs in the Museum may be uneven. Please be careful.
2. To ensure the safety of visitors and the exhibits, the Museum is equipped with a surveillance system.
3. Smoking is prohibited in all areas of the Museum.
4. Please do not eat or drink in the exhibition galleries.
5. For the safety of exhibits and for the benefit of other visitors, please do not use flash-light, other lighting devices, selfie sticks or tripods when viewing the exhibits, and follow the photography and filming regulations in each exhibition gallery.

Website



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康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural
Services Department



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