

城門

戰地遺跡徑

Shing Mun War Relics Trail



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department

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- Don't take away anything from the sites.
- Don't vandalize or graffiti any object you encounter.
- Don't sacrifice.
- Respect the relics you come across. These structures.
- Don't force open the doors of the pillboxes, shelters or bunkers if they are locked. This will only further damage the structures.
- Don't venture into tunnels and ruins – especially after rain. Some of the sites may have been existed for more than half a century.
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Code for Visiting War Relics

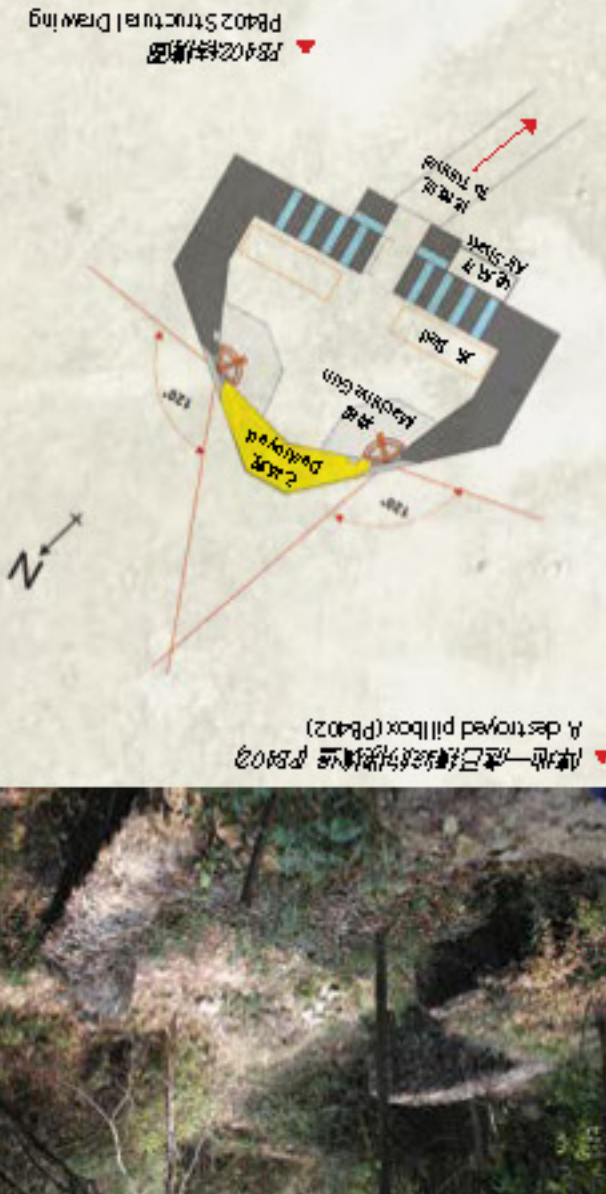
- 不要取走任何物件。
- 不要損毀或塗鴉遺跡。
- 尊重眼前所見的遺跡，部分地點可能是一些將士陣亡之處。
- 遺跡或發生意外。
- 若遺跡已牆上或已張貼不許進入的告示，不要擅行進入，以免進一步破壞遺跡。
- 部分地點已存在超過半個世紀，不要進入地洞及斷壁殘垣。下雨後更切勿內進。
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參觀戰時遺跡守則

城門戰地遺跡徑

在第二次世界大戰爆發前，英軍在香港建設了許多防禦工事，部分位於郊野公園內的防禦工事至今仍然保存良好。為了讓市民認識香港昔日的歷史及戰地遺跡，漁農自然護理署設立了城門戰地遺跡徑。該徑位於城門郊野公園的孖指徑山坡，沿途可觀看到香港在第二次世界大戰期間「醉酒灣防線」的軍事要塞，包括城門碉堡陣地，以及部分連接碉堡的坑道的出口。

在遊覽城門戰地遺跡徑前，可先往位於荃羅壩自然教育徑的城門郊野公園遊客中心遊覽。該中心的展覽廳以立體模型重現大戰期間「醉酒灣防線」的軍事要塞，並設有體感控制的互動遊戲，讓訪客仿如置身碉堡陣地，親身體驗當年戰場上的情景。



Shing Mun Redoubt is virtually intact which is not commonly seen in other war relics in Hong Kong, but certain sections of the tunnels are silted up and impassable. For safety, visitors are not recommended to enter the relics.



▲ 城門郊野公園遊客中心
Shing Mun Country Park Visitor Centre

Shing Mun War Relics Trail

Before the outbreak of the World War II, the British military authorities constructed many defence works in Hong Kong many of them are located in the country parks and are relatively intact. To foster public's understanding of the history of Hong Kong and the war relics, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has established Shing Mun War Relics Trail. The trail is situated on the northern part of Smugglers' Ridge where you can see the key parts of the "Gin Drinkers Line" during the World War II, including Shing Mun Redoubt, and some of exits of its interconnecting tunnel system.

Before heading to Shing Mun War Relics Trail, you can pay a visit to Shing Mun Country Park Visitor Centre, which is located at Pineapple Dam Nature Trail. The exhibition gallery here reveals the Redoubt in Gin Drinkers Line during the World War II through three-dimensional holographic model. Visitors can also experience the scene on the battlefield by participating in the somatosensory game.



The Redoubt consisted of an artillery observation post and 4 sets of pillboxes armed with medium machine guns. The serial numbers of pillboxes were PB400, PB401, PB402 and PB403 as seen from the map. The system was interconnected by tunnels. The Redoubt was protected by barbed wire entanglements. The observation post was built with reinforced concrete. It has walls up to 15 to 18 inch-thick, with an observation aperture and a side entrance. Inside the Redoubt, there was a tunnel of which could link to a kitchen space between Regent Street and Haymarket.

Shing Mun Redoubt

香港保衛戰

1930年代，日軍發動侵華戰爭，戰爭迫近香港邊境，為防禦九龍及香港免受日軍從北面陸路侵襲，港英政府於1937至1938年靠近城門水塘起點建造醉酒灣防線（又稱內防線），整條防線橫跨新界，由醉酒灣（即現時葵涌一帶）經過金山、城門水塘、沙田、飛鵝山、大老山、獅子山至西貢牛尾海，防線全長18公里，由多個鐵槍堡、觀察台和戰壕所組成，是守衛香港市區最重要的一道防線。

城門碉堡陣地建於城門水塘以南的孖指徑山坡上，居高臨下，扼守醉酒灣防線要蓋，陣地以城門水塘為天然屏障，是防線當中最具防禦力的堡壘。

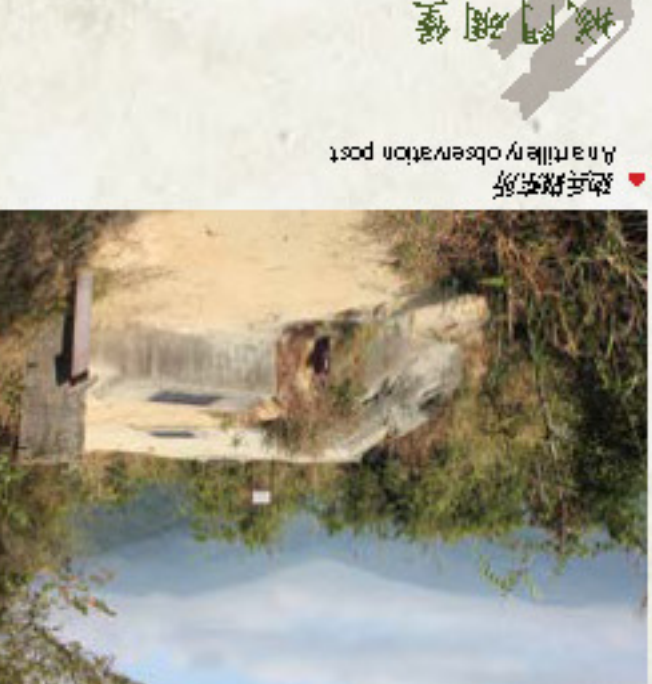
碉堡最初的設計是在沒有外來的支援下，堅守此地的約120名守軍可堅守兩星期，使侵略勢力受到拖延和消耗，可是，在1941



▲ 醉酒灣防線的炮台位置及其他結構物物的位置
The locations of pillboxes and other structures of the Gin Drinkers Line

城門碉堡至今仍然保存良好，城門陣地連這樣完整的戰時遺跡，其實並不多見，但有些隧道已被泥土淤塞，不能通行，亦不宜內進。

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年12月8日，日軍從深圳入侵香港，當時僅有一排約30名隸屬皇家蘇格蘭團的士兵駐防，日軍第228聯隊偵察得知此碉堡一帶守軍兵力配置空虛，於12月9日晚上，在指揮官上井定七大佐指揮下，150名日軍由針山向城門陣地推進，夜襲城門陣地，至午夜1時，日軍成功攻佔此地，打開醉酒灣防線的缺口。

城門失守後，守軍即日在10日晚上退至金山一帶，再作佈防以等待日軍進至，次日早上，日軍再度攻擊，皇家蘇格蘭團再一次受挫，至當天正午，守軍司令莫德庇少將令駐防九龍及新界的守軍南撤至香港島，到了11日上午，日軍已佔領金山的守軍陣地，東面亦開進至大老山，城門陣地的失守，等同醉酒灣防線的瓦解，亦標誌內防線失敗，日軍因而得以長驅直進。

The Defence of Hong Kong

The Japanese had been invading China since the 1930's and Hong Kong Border was gradually under threats. In between 1937 and 1938, the British Hong Kong Government constructed a defence line, generally known as "Gin Drinkers Line" (or the "Inner Line"), with an attempt to defend Kowloon and New Territories against Japanese attacks from the north. The line stretched across the New Territories from Gin Drinkers Bay (Kwai Chung) to Port Shelter via Kam Shan, Shing Mun Reservoir, Shatin, Kowloon Peak, Tate's Cairn and Lion Rock. This 18 kilometers line comprised a number of

1937-1938	建造醉酒灣防線。
8.12.1941	日軍從深圳入侵香港。
9.12.1941	日軍大佐上井定七率領二八聯隊由針山向城門陣地進行攻擊。
10-11.12.1941	城門陣地失守，醉酒灣防線瓦解。
13.12.1941	所有英守軍陸續撤回香港島和南。
18.12.1941	日軍繼續侵略香港。
19.12.1941	守軍全力抗擊，與日軍在香港島發生激戰。
25.12.1941	港島向日軍投降，香港進入日佔時期。
25.12.1941	The Japanese occupation of Hong Kong began when the Governor of Hong Kong capitulated the Colony to Japan.
15.8.1945	第二次世界大戰結束，日本投降，香港結束為期「三年零八個月」的日佔時期。
15.8.1945	The Japanese occupation lasted for three years and eight months until Japan surrendered at the end of World War II.

Major Timeline on the Defence of Hong Kong

pillboxes, observation posts and inter-connecting tunnels. The Redoubt formed the key defensive position on the Gin Drinkers Line.

The Shing Mun Redoubt is located on Smugglers' Ridge, south of Shing Mun Reservoir. Occupying a commanding position, the Shing Mun Redoubt was the stronghold of the Gin Drinkers Line and used Shing Mun Reservoir as a natural barrier.

The Redoubt was originally designed to defend this area for two weeks by a company comprising 120 defenders under no external support and during which the invading forces would be subjected to delay and attrition. However, on 8 December 1941, Japanese troops invaded Hong Kong from Shenzhen. The line was thinly defended by only one platoon of the Royal Scots of about 30 soldiers. The reconnaissance of Japanese 228 Infantry Regiment noted that



▲ 日軍投降後，一名英軍皇家蘇格蘭團的軍官正視城門陣地陣地外醉酒灣一帶的情況。陣地也為日軍佔領，這一切標誌著九龍、新界的道路和中國邊境的控制方。

As darkness descended on the 10th, some members of the Royal Scots withdrew to new position on Golden Hill and established themselves there during the night. They stood to at dawn to await the enemy's attack. In the next morning, the Japanese charged again. At noon, Major General Waltby ordered the Royal Scots to evacuate from Kowloon and New Territories, and retreat southward to Hong Kong Island. In the morning of 11 December, the Japanese occupied area at Kam Shan while they also moved into the east to the Tate's Cairn. The loss of Shing Mun Redoubt brought the collapse of Shing Mun Redoubt. The Japanese troops hence advanced smoothly into the city.

the line was undermined and vulnerable to attack. Under the decisions by the commander of the 228 Regiment, Colonel Doi Taisichi, 150 Japanese soldiers launched a determined assault in the evening of 9 December from Needle Hill. Finally, the Shing Mun Redoubt was captured by the Japanese at one o'clock just after midnight, opening a breach in the defence line.

香港保衛戰主要事件時間表

