

城門

戰地遺跡徑

Shing Mun War Relics Trail

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，可先往位於菠蘿壩自然教育徑的城門郊野公園遊客中心遊覽。該中心的展覽廊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。



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

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▲ 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.

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年靠近城門水塘樞紐建造醉酒灣防線（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，由多個機槍堡、觀測台和戰壕所組成，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，扼守醉酒灣防線要塞，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，駐守此地的約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



▲ 醉酒灣防線的機槍堡及其他結構物的位置
The locations of pillboxes and other structures of the Gin Drinkers Line

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

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



▲ 開戰前，一名隸屬皇家蘇格蘭營的軍官正從城門碉堡陣地外檢視水塘一帶的情況。碉堡位處孖指徑，是一個觀察通往九龍、新界的道路和中國邊境的好地方。Before Japanese invasion, a soldier of the Royal Scots was observing Shing Mun Reservoir outside the Shing Mun Redoubt at Smugglers' Ridge where offered a good view of the two main roads leading to Kowloon and New Territories as well as the Chinese Border.

- 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 may be the spots where some soldiers 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 existed for more than half a century.

部分地點已存在超過半個世紀，不要進入地道及斷壁殘垣。下雨後更切勿若遺跡已鎖上或已張貼不許進入的告示，不要強行進入，以免進一步破壞遺跡或發生意外。

尊重眼前所見的遺跡，部分地點可能是一些將士陣亡之處。

不要損毀或塗鴉遺跡。

不要取走任何物件。



▲ 陣地一處已損毀的機槍堡 (PB402)
A destroyed pillbox (PB402)



▲ 砲兵觀察所內的彈痕
Shrapnel damage at the artillery observation post

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 at a lower level. Very much like the trench systems of the British Western Front in World War I, the passageways and locations in the Redoubt were all named after places in London, including Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly, Haymarket, Shaftsbury Avenue and Charing Cross. There were cooking places in the open space between Regent Street and Haymarket.

城門碉堡至今仍保存良好，像城門碉堡這樣完整的暫時遺跡，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。

城門碉堡的設計是由一個砲兵觀察所及四組機槍堡組成，在地圖上所顯示的編號分別為PB400、PB401、PB402及PB403，它們互以隧道連接，可以發射機槍。碉堡四周建有鐵絲網以抵禦入侵。砲堡內的隧道面向外有一個大窗孔，以側門出入，可經合士及鋼筋建成，牆厚十五至十八吋，正當日軍投降，香港進入日佔時期。The Japanese occupation of Hong Kong began when the Governor of Hong Kong capitulated the Colony to Japan.

城門碉堡



▲ 砲兵觀察所
An artillery observation post

Date	Event
1937-1938	建造醉酒灣防線。Gin Drinkers Line was built.
8.12.1941	日軍從深圳入侵香港。Japanese troops invaded Hong Kong from Shenzhen.
9.12.1941	日軍大佐土井定七率領二八聯隊由針山向城門碉堡進行突襲。The commander of the 228 Regiment, Colonel Doi Teishichi, launched a determined assault to the Shing Mun Redoubt from Needle Hill.
10-11.12.1941	城門碉堡淪陷，醉酒灣防線瓦解。Shing Mun Redoubt fell and the defence line collapsed.
13.12.1941	所有英守軍陸續撤回香港島佈防。All British soldiers retreated to Hong Kong Island.
18.12.1941	日軍擁擠登陸港島。The Japanese troops landed on Hong Kong Island.
18-25.12.1941	守軍奮力抗擊，與日軍在香港島發生激烈戰鬥。守軍奮力抗擊，與日軍在香港島發生激烈戰鬥。
25.12.1941	港島向日軍投降，香港進入日佔時期。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」的日治時期。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

the line was undermined and vulnerable to attack. Under the decisions by the commander of the 228 Regiment, Colonel Doi Teishichi, 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.

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 Maltby 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. Japanese troops hence advanced smoothly into the city.

城門 戰地遺跡徑地圖

Map of Shing Mun War Relics Trail



▲ 部分已損毀的隧道
A partially destroyed tunnel



▶ 隧道通風口
Air vent of the tunnel



▲ 隧道：麗晶街(左)：舒佛畢利巷(右)
Tunnels: Regent Street (Left); Shaftsbury Avenue (Right)



▲ 舒佛畢利巷的另一個出入口
Another exit of Shaftsbury Avenue



PB 401



PB 402



PB 400



PB 403



▲ 隧道：查寧坊
Tunnel: Charing Cross



▲ 座標
Marker stone



▲ 城門碉堡外是觀察城門水塘一帶及通往九龍和新界的道路的一個很好的觀察點
The surrounding area of Shing Mun Redoubt offers a good view of Shing Mun Reservoir and the two main roads leading to the Kowloon and New Territories.



請沿戰地遺跡徑參觀。為保障個人安全，切勿進入遺跡及隧道
Please hike along the war relics trail. For your own safety, don't enter the war relics and tunnels.

地圖並非依比例繪製
This map is not drawn to scale

往小巴總站
To minibus terminus

往金山
To Kam Shan
或 Or
回程往城門
Return to Shing Mun

交通 Transportation

82號綠色小巴
Green Minibus No.82

荃灣兆和街
Tsuen Wan Shiu Wo Street

城門水塘
菠蘿壩小巴總站
Shing Mun Reservoir
Pineapple Dam minibus terminus

建議路線 Suggested Route

遊覽城門郊野公園遊客中心 (10分鐘)
Visit Shing Mun Country Park Visitor Centre (10 minutes)

由菠蘿壩步行前往5號燒烤場 (15分鐘)
Walk to Barbecue Site No.5 from Pineapple Dam (15 minutes)

起點：位於麥理浩徑第六段的牌坊
Starting Point: Located at Memorial Arch of MacLehose Trail Section 6

終點：位於砲兵觀察所
(可沿路返回城門或沿麥理浩徑第六段前往金山)
End Point: Located at Observation Post (Take the return route to Shing Mun or go to Kam Shan via MacLehose Trail Section 6)

圖例 Legend

- 麥理浩徑第六段
MacLehose Trail (Section 6)
- 城門戰地遺跡徑
Shing Mun War Relics Trail
- 全長：250米
Distance: 250m
- 需時：30分鐘
Time: 30 minutes
- 隧道 (請勿內進)
Tunnel (No Entry)
- PB 機槍堡
Pillbox
- 緊急求助電話
Emergency Helpline

城門碉堡的砲兵觀察所

An artillery observation post of Shing Mun Redoubt



郊野公園遠足安全指引
Country Parks
Hiking Safety Guidelines