

VISITING INFORMATION

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

Opening Hours	Monday to Wednesday, Friday to Sunday 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
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Group Visit	The following organisations can apply for free guided tours in writing: (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.
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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.



- MTR station to MWRCD
- Driving Route from Tung Hei Road to MWRCD
- Shau Kei Wan Bus Terminus: 2, 2X, 9, 18X, 77, 99, 102, 110, 608, 613, 720
- MWRCD Bus stop: 82X, 85
- Shau Kei Wan Tram Terminus
- Shau Kei Wan MTR Station
- Car Park
- MWRCD Car Park

Notice to Visitors

- The floor and stairs in the Museum may be uneven. Please be careful.
- To ensure the safety of visitors and the exhibits, the Museum is equipped with a surveillance system.
- Smoking is prohibited in all areas of the Museum.
- Please do not eat or drink in the exhibition galleries.
- 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



☎ 2569 1500
☎ 2569 1637
@ hkmmrcd@lcsd.gov.hk

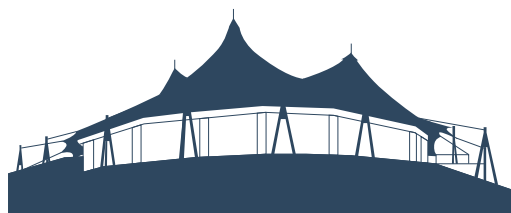


香港抗戰及海防博物館
HONG KONG MUSEUM OF THE WAR OF
RESISTANCE AND COASTAL DEFENCE

GUIDE MAP



HONG KONG MUSEUM OF THE WAR OF RESISTANCE AND COASTAL DEFENCE



The Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence focuses on the core themes of 'War of Resistance' and 'Coastal Defence'.

The Hong Kong Museum of the War of Resistance and Coastal Defence, established on 3 September 2024 (Victory Day of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression) by converting the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence, focuses on the history of the War of Resistance and coastal defence of Hong Kong. The permanent exhibition showcases Hong Kong's struggle against Japanese invasions, the relationship between Hong Kong and the nation's coastal defence, and the military evolution from the Tang Dynasty to Hong Kong's reunification with the Motherland in 1997. The 'Lyemun Fort Historical Trail' features 24 checkpoints that document significant events at this military fort, which protected the Lyemun Pass.





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



1 Military Presence under Successive Dynasties



2 Unequal Treaties and the Cession of Hong Kong

3 Military Arrangements

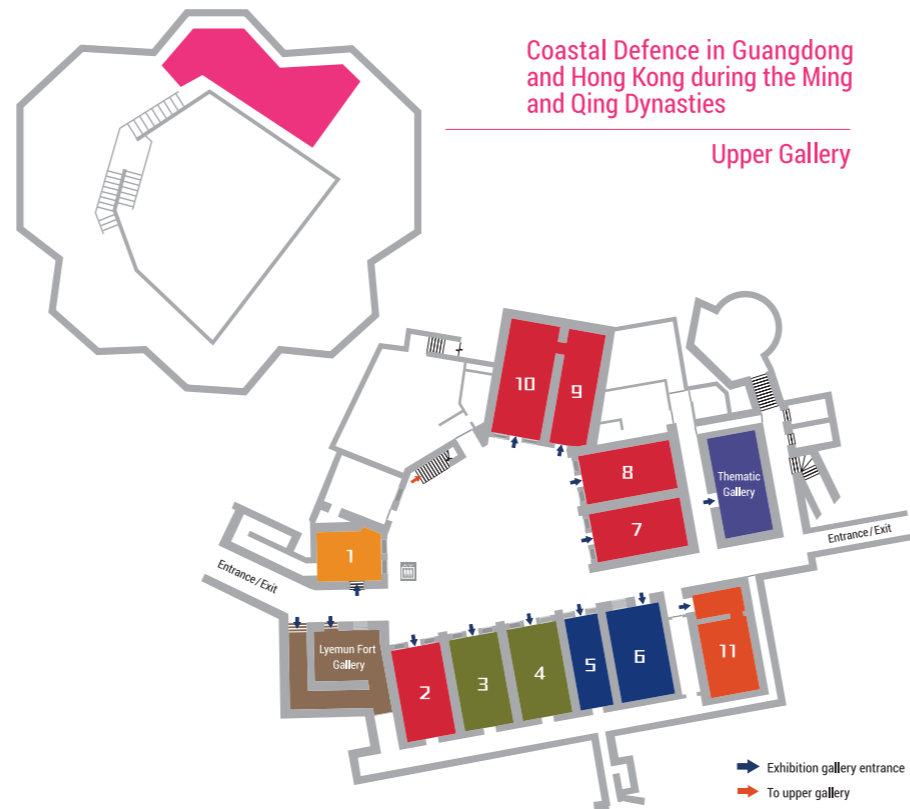
4 Port Facilities



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,



THE WAR OF RESISTANCE GALLERIES

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

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.



Lyemun Fort

11 The Chinese People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison



5

6 Multi-Ethnic Soldiers



8/F UPPER
REDOUBT



Discovery Zone



Experience Base



Cafe



Upper Gallery



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.

