



海港遊景點介紹

Attractions in Water Tour

尖沙咀天星碼頭

Tsim Sha Tsui Star Ferry Pier

天星小輪一向被譽為香港的標誌之一，屢獲不同機構及國際媒體頒發獎項以表揚其獨特的風格和體驗。其中，《國家地理旅遊雜誌》把乘搭天星小輪遊覽維港譽為「人生五十個必到景點」之一。

天星小輪有限公司於1898年成立。早期之尖沙咀天星碼頭設於現今海運大廈一帶，自從於1906年碼頭被颱風破壞，便南移至現址。現時的尖沙咀天星碼頭於1957年重建，並沿用至今。

The “Star” Ferry has long been acclaimed as an essential icon of Hong Kong, receiving numerous awards and recognitions from various institutions and international media for its unique style and experience. The “National Geographic Traveler” named the Star Ferry crossing one of the “50 places of a lifetime”.

The “Star” Ferry Company Limited was established in 1898. The early Tsim Sha Tsui Star Ferry Pier was located near the area of the present Ocean Terminal. Since the pier was damaged by a typhoon in 1906, it has been moved southward to its current location. The existing Tsim Sha Tsui Star Ferry Pier was rebuilt in 1957 and has been in operation till today.



香港文化中心

Hong Kong Cultural Centre



香港文化中心是一棟翼狀橙紅色建築。於 1989 年正式宣布開放。香港文化中心是各類一流表演的絕佳場所，包括音樂會、歌劇、大型舞蹈和戲劇、實驗劇場和著名音樂劇。

The wing-shaped, salmon-colored building is the Hong Kong Culture Centre. It officially opened in November 1989. It attracts the widest range of first-class performances including concerts, operas, large-scale dance and drama productions, experimental theatre and sophisticated musicals.

前九廣鐵路鐘樓

Former Kowloon-Canton Railway Clock Tower

鐘樓建於 1915 年，面向尖沙咀天星碼頭，保持原九廣鐵路總站原貌。1975 年，鐵路總站向東遷至紅磡。鐘樓高 44 米，於 1990 年被列為古跡。它的底座為正方形，頂部為穹頂圓形塔樓。因採用獨立電機運行，導致四個時鐘面無法同步，1950 年，報時鐘停用。

Built in 1915, the Clock Tower facing Tsim Sha Tsui Star Ferry Pier remains from the original Kowloon-Canton Railway Terminus. In 1975, the railway terminus was relocated further east in Hung Hom. The Clock Tower is 44 meters high and was declared a monument in 1990. It is square in plan and topped with a graceful colonnaded cupola. Once operated by separate motors, the four clock faces could not be synchronized and the use of a bell to sound the time was discontinued in 1950.



星光大道及尖東海濱長廊

Avenue of Stars & East Tsim Sha Tsui Promenade



星光大道在國際著名景觀建築師 James Corner 的領導下於 2019 年全面設計和翻新。用典雅古銅色打造、逾百個經典巨星掌印，細緻地刻劃於木製扶手上，拉近了遊人觀賞的距離。

Reopened in 2019 following an extensive redesign led by a landscape architect James Corner, Avenue of Stars is a site of more than a hundred newly presented handprints of celebrities. The elegant copper-coloured handprints are now meticulously set into the wooden handrails for closer viewing.

香港體育館

Hong Kong Coliseum

香港體育館又稱「紅磡體育館」或「紅館」，於 1983 年建於紅磡站平台上。外形似倒置的金字塔，香港體育館設備齊全，配置有各種設施，包括運動設施，還包括文化表演、會議和展覽設施，亦是香港及國際音樂會首選場所。

Hong Kong Coliseum was built in 1983 over the Hung Hom Railway Terminus. Easily recognisable by its shape of an inverted pyramid, the Coliseum is well equipped with a complete range of facilities – not just for sports, but also for staging cultural presentations, conferences and exhibitions. It is a popular venue for local and international pop concerts.



中環七號碼頭

Pier 7 Central



中環天星碼頭因中環第三期填海工程在 2006 年 11 月從愛丁堡廣場搬至現址。碼頭設計揉合了各代碼頭的特色包括維持設有鐘樓，以呈現天星小輪的經典及歷史，成為中環海濱的重要地標之一。

In November 2006, due to the project of relocation Central Reclamation Phase III, the Star Ferry Pier had to be moved from Edinburgh Place to the current location. The re-constructed Central Pier 7 retained the design of an elegant clock tower, reinforcing the history and identity of the Star Ferry Pier. The Pier is an important landmark of the new Central waterfront.

國際金融中心二期

Two International Finance Centre (IFC II)

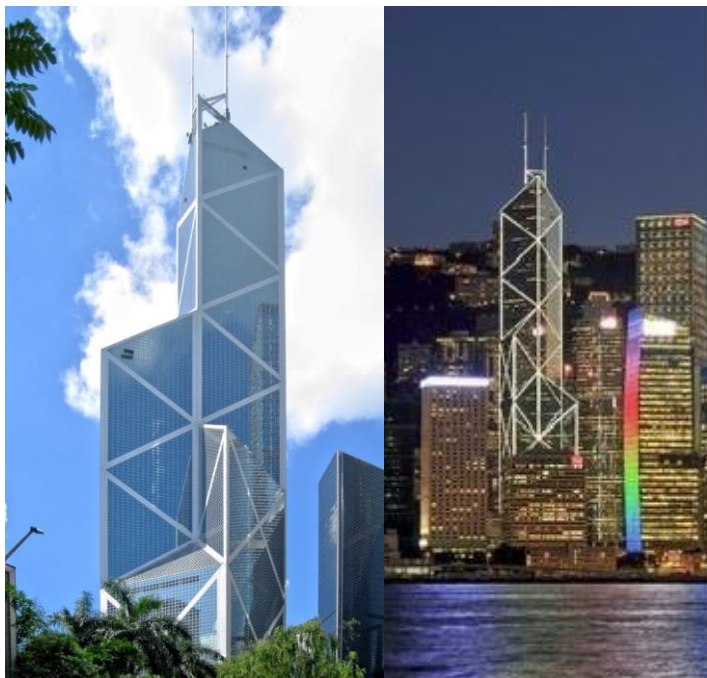
座落於中環海傍的國際金融中心二期是香港現時第二高的建築物。國際金融中心集頂級寫字樓、大型購物商場及世界級的酒店於一身，是著名商業娛樂之地標。

Two International Finance Centre (IFC II) at Central Waterfront is the second tallest building in Hong Kong. The building is one of the leading business and leisure destinations comprising prestigious office spaces, a shopping mall, and a world-class hotel.



中銀大廈

Bank of China Tower



中銀大廈是一棟棱柱狀結構建築，樓高 367 米，共 72 層。中銀大廈由國際知名美國華裔建築師貝聿銘設計。大廈外觀呈不對稱，是純粹的幾何形狀，仿照竹子不斷向上的設計，象徵茁壯和靈活。中銀大廈藍色的三角形玻璃幕牆使大廈成為香港出鏡率最高的建築物之一。

The Bank of China Tower is a prism-like structure, 72-storey, with two masts reaching the height of 367 meters. The tower is the work of the internationally renowned American-Chinese architect I.M. Pei. The asymmetrical form is pure geometry to symbolize the growth and flexibility of a Chinese bamboo plant. The blue triangular glass facade makes the tower one of the most photographed buildings in the city.

滙豐總行大廈

HSBC Main Building

香港滙豐銀行大廈於 1985 年 11 月落成，樓高 52 層。大廈由英國建築師諾曼·福斯特爵士設計，諾曼憑借該設計贏得無數大獎。大廈耗資約港幣 50 億元，亦是香港最昂貴的建築物之一。香港滙豐銀行於 1865 年 3 月在香港註冊成立，是香港目前規模最大的本地銀行。

The 52-storey Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) headquarters was completed in November 1985. The building was created by the British architect Sir Norman Foster, who has won numerous awards for its design. The building is one of the most expensive buildings in Hong Kong with construction cost of about HK\$5 billion. HSBC was incorporated in Hong Kong in March 1865 which is currently the largest local bank.



灣仔渡輪碼頭

Wan Chai Ferry Pier



由於第二代灣仔碼頭的所在地需用作興建中環灣仔繞道，政府決定將沿用 46 年的舊灣仔碼頭停用及拆卸。新灣仔碼頭於 2014 年 8 月 30 日啟用，佔地約 2,200 平方米。

To give way for Central–Wan Chai Bypass, the government decided to terminate the use of and demolish the 46-year-old second generation Wan Chai Pier. The newly built Wan Chai Pier commenced its operation on 30 August 2014, with an area of about 2,200 square metre.

香港會議展覽中心

Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre

香港會議展覽中心是灣仔海濱區最突出的地標。設計優雅，外形酷似飛鳥一飛衝天，象徵香港這座城市的自由精神。香港會議展覽中心是香港舉行國際會議、展覽、交易會和大型活動的主要場所。

Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre is the most prominent landmark at the waterfront of Wanchai District. The building is elegantly designed to resemble a soaring bird to symbolize the free spirit of the city. It is a major venue for international conference, exhibitions, trade fairs and large-scale functions.



金紫荊廣場

Golden Bauhinia Square



在香港會議展覽中心前方是海濱長廊，矗立了六米高的“永遠盛開的紫荊花”之大型雕像。金紫荊雕塑是中華人民共和國國務院慶祝香港特別行政區於1997年成立的禮物。紫荊花是香港的市花，雕塑以一朵盛開的紫荊花，象徵著香港的繁榮和穩定。

On the waterfront promenade in front of Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre is a six-meter statue of the “Forever Blooming Bauhinia”. The Golden Bauhinia Sculpture is the gift from The State Council of The People’s Republic of China, celebrating the establishment of the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong in 1997. The Sculpture is a blooming Bauhinia, which is the city flower of Hong Kong, symbolizing the prosperity and stability of the territory.

葛量洪號滅火輪展覽館

Fireboat Alexander Grantham Exhibition Gallery

葛量洪號於1953至2002年間是香港消防處滅火輪隊的旗艦，也曾是亞洲最大的滅火輪，曾參與無數重大火警的撲救工作和海上救援任務。光榮完成任務後，現停泊在鰂魚涌公園成為海上消防歷史為主題的展覽館，並於2007年開放予公眾參觀。

The fireboat Alexander Grantham went into service in 1953. It served as the flagship of the Hong Kong Fire Services Department's fireboat team, responding to fire alarms and conducting rescue operations. The vessel was decommissioned in 2002, and then refitting as Fireboat Alexander Grantham Exhibition Gallery, opening to public in 2007.



鯉魚門三家村

Lei Yue Mun Sam Ka Tsuen



鯉魚門三家村是從前由三個姓氏的人由棚屋組成的村落。漁民認為在平實的土地上居住缺乏安全感，所以就在岸邊建造棚屋住下來。現在為香港著名的海鮮街。

Sam Ka Tsuen is one of the few places in Hong Kong where you can still see the “Pang Uk”, a traditional form of house developed by fishermen when they moved onto the land, but still maintained the feel and advantages of living on a boat. The area has now become one of the most famous seafood streets in Hong Kong.

啓德郵輪碼頭

Kai Tak Cruise Terminal

在前啓德機場跑道興建的蛇形啓德郵輪碼頭是亞洲區內擁有高效率乘客設施的郵輪碼頭，其泊位能同時容納兩艘排水量達 22 萬噸的超級郵輪，也可以停泊世上最大型的郵輪。碼頭頂層設有空中花園與觀景台，旅客可在此飽覽香港島和九龍半島景色。

This snake-like building is one of the foremost ocean-cruise terminals in Asia. It was built on the runway of the former Kai Tak Airport. Its berths are able to accommodate two mega cruise liners each with a gross tonnage of up to 220,000 tons. There are a rooftop garden and a viewing platform on the terminal building, where visitors can enjoy a magnificent view of both Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Peninsula.



戲曲中心

Xiqu Centre



戲曲中心主要設施包括一個可容納 1,075 個座位的大劇院、最多容納 200 個座位的茶館劇場、專業排演室、演講廳等，照顧各類型戲曲活動所需。每個場地的設計細節、功能和配套，都因應戲曲而生，務求把戲曲藝術的精粹傳遞給來賓。中心的設計更特意將大劇院升至頂層，為地下的中庭騰出開放空間，以供舉辦展覽、市集、戲曲示範或講解等活動之用，讓大眾能夠前來，感受戲曲文化之美。

戲曲中心在設計上同時重視可持續發展，透過建築設計及對各工程項目細節的嚴謹監測達至節能的目標，並以香港建築環境評估法（BEAM）的「金級」評級為目標。

Xiqu Centre houses a Grand Theatre accommodating 1,075 seats, a Tea House Theatre with a capacity of up to 200 seats, eight professional studios and a seminar hall, all specially designed for different types of xiqu-related functions and activities. The design details of each of the facilities have also been created in response to the practical requirements and aesthetic features of the art form. A unique feature of the venue is the location of the Grand Theatre at the top of the building, which allows for a large open atrium below with space for exhibitions, stalls, and xiqu demonstrations and workshops.

Xiqu Centre is also designed to meet recognized sustainability standards and to reduce energy consumption in line with the guidance provided by BEAM Plus Gold Rating.

M+ 博物館

M+ Museum

M+是嶄新的博物館，致力於收藏、展示與詮釋二十及二十一世紀的視覺藝術、設計及建築、流動影像，以及香港視覺文化。位於香港西九文化區的M+正在興建，建成後其規模可媲美世界知名的現當代視覺文化博物館。博物館預計於2021年年底開幕。

M+ is a museum dedicated to collecting, exhibiting, and interpreting visual art, design and architecture, moving image, and Hong Kong visual culture of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Located in Hong Kong's West Kowloon Cultural District, the museum will become one of the largest institutions of modern and contemporary visual culture in the world. M+ Museum is set to open to the public at the end of 2021.



香港故宮文化博物館

Hong Kong Palace Museum

香港故宮文化博物館大樓已於2020年6月封頂。目前施工進度穩定，博物館計劃於2022年年中對外開放。

博物館將有7,800平方米的展廳，用於介紹故宮歷史文化，展示精選的故宮博物院書畫、器物 and 古籍等藏品。

The Hong Kong Palace Museum building topped out in June 2020. With construction progress continues to be steady, the museum is slated to open in mid-2022.

The museum comprises 7,800 square meters of gallery space, introducing aspects of the fascinating history and culture of the Palace Museum, with exceptional works from its collection, such as painting, calligraphy, the decorative arts, and rare books.



葵青貨櫃碼頭

Kwai Tsing Container Terminals

葵青貨櫃碼頭位處維多利亞港西北部，共有九個碼頭，佔地 279 公頃，提供 24 個泊位共 8,500 米深水岸線，可以停泊世界上最大型的貨櫃船。葵青貨櫃碼頭是香港及珠三角區域最主要的貨櫃物流處理中心，於 1992 年至 2004 年為全球最繁忙的貨櫃港口。

The Kwai Tsing Container Terminals, located in the north-western part of the harbour, has nine container terminals. They occupy 279 hectares of land, providing 24 berths and 8,500 metres of deep water frontage. The berths are able to accommodate the world's largest container vessel. As the major logistics centre in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta, Kwai Tsing Container Terminals was the world's busiest container port from 1992 to 2004.



昂船洲大橋

Stonecutters Bridge

昂船洲大橋主跨長 1,018 米，是全球最長的斜拉橋之一。大橋橫跨葵涌貨櫃碼頭入口處的藍巴勒海峽，將昂船洲和貨櫃碼頭連接起來。它對香港的港口物流業發展非常重要，亦成為香港新的建築地標。昂船洲大橋於 2010 年度獲得英國結構工程師學會結構大獎之結構工程至尊優秀大獎。

With a main span of 1,018m, Stonecutters Bridge is one of the longest cable-stayed bridges in the world. The bridge straddles the Rambler Channel at the entrance to Kwai Chung Container Terminals, connecting Stonecutters Island and the Container Terminals. Stonecutters Bridge plays an important role to the development of Hong Kong's port and logistics industries. It also becomes a new landmark of the city. The Stonecutters Bridge won the 2010 Supreme Award at the annual Structural Awards presented by the Institution of Structural Engineers, United Kingdom.

