

**序號：N221**

**名稱及地址：新界西貢清水灣道邵氏片場**

**地區：西貢**

位於清水灣道的邵氏片場，由傳媒業泰斗邵逸夫爵士（1907-2014）於二十世紀五十至六十年代分階段興建。

邵逸夫 1957 年來到香港，翌年與兄長邵仁枚成立邵氏兄弟（香港）有限公司，旋即購入清水灣十八萬六千平方米地皮，建立一個世界級的片場。邵氏片場由甘洺建築師樓作總規劃，到六十年代中期，片場已設有整個電影製作流程所需設施，並為超過五百人（包括演員、製作人員和其他職員）提供起居飲食，儼如一個自給自足的城鎮，故稱「影城」。

整個片場可分為商業區、製作區和居住區三個部分。商業區中以行政大樓（前稱邵氏大廈）地位最重要，是邵逸夫辦公室所在，為整個片場的決策中心。行政大樓於 1960 年興建，正面頂層飾有中文「邵氏」和英文「SHAW HOUSE」，而多個窗口以形狀奇特的外框包圍，令其更有特色。其他商業區的建築還包括邵氏大樓、無線電視寫字樓和無線電視大樓。製作區是電影拍攝和製作區域，建築物包括一號至十號錄影廠、片倉及配音室、服裝間、彩色沖印房、製片部等。居住區則大部分設於邵氏片場北面，建有供演員、導演和其他員工的宿舍三座，當中前稱為「敦厚樓」的三號宿舍於 1968 年建成，供最當時得令的影星和導演居住。另外，位處片場東北一隅的「邵氏別墅」建於 1971 年，為邵逸夫用於接見貴賓之處。

**Serial Number: N221**

**Name and Address: Shaw Studio, Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, N.T.**

**District: Sai Kung**

Located at Clear Water Bay Road, the Shaw Studio was built up by the media mogul Sir Run Run Shaw (1907-2014) in phases between 1950s and 1960s.

Run Run came to Hong Kong in 1957, and set up Shaw Brothers (HK) Ltd. with his elder brother Runme Shaw the next year. In quick time he bought an 186,000 square metres lot at Clear Water Bay to splash on constructing a world-class film studio. With Eric Cumine Associates taking up the project, the studio became a self-contained entity that was essentially a 'movie town' in itself, covering the whole film production process, as well as accommodation blocks and dining facilities for more than 500 members of resident staff by mid-1960s.

The whole Studio can be divided into three zones: Commercial, Industrial, and Accommodation. The most important commercial building is the Administration Building (old Shaw House), the nerve centre of the Studio where Run Run's office was located. Built in 1960, it is decorated with the Chinese name “邵氏” and English name “SHAW HOUSE”. Besides, the oddly shaped window surrounds create an eye-catching characteristic exterior. Other commercial buildings include the present Shaw House, TVB Office and TVB House. The Industrial zone where films were shot and produced consists of Sound Stages One to Ten, Film Store and Dubbing, Costume Store, Colour Laboratory and Production Department. The Accommodation zone is mainly at the northern side of the Studio, with three blocks of dormitories for the resident artists, producers and other staff. Among them, Dormitory No. 3 (a.k.a. Tun Ho Building) built in 1968 was the block for the most box-office selling film stars and directors. At the northeast corner of the Studio is the Shaw Villa where Run Run greeted the visiting VIPs.

**序號：N86**

**名稱及地址：九龍觀塘鯉魚門舊石礦場建築**

**地區：觀塘**

香港以出產石材馳名，早於成為英國殖民地前，香港已開採優質的花崗岩石作建築材料，現存的舊三軍司令官邸（「旗杆屋」）及聖約翰座堂就是以本地開採的花崗岩所建。

自十八世紀起，九龍鯉魚門、牛頭角、茜草灣及茶果嶺的村落因出產石材聞名，合稱「四山」。鯉魚門的石礦場由客家人經營，包括同利堂、同泰堂及同福堂。二次大戰後，位於鯉魚門魔鬼山山腳，面向鯉魚門咀沿海位置的石礦場仍有大興石廠、東方石廠及旺賢石廠經營打石生意。因牌照於二十世紀六十年代中期滿，石廠相繼停業。現存鯉魚門舊石礦場建築包括石建碼頭、石屋、打石機器的底座、石牆及混凝土建築等建構物。

**Serial Number: N86**

**Name and Address: Old Quarry Site Structures, Lei Yue Mun, Kwun Tong, Kln.**

**District: Kwun Tong**

Hong Kong has been well favoured with its building stones. The high quality, fine-grained granite was commonly used in construction by the time the island of Hong Kong was taken over by the British in 1841. Surviving examples include Flagstaff House and St John's Cathedral.

The villages of Lei Yue Mun, Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Cho Wan and Cha Kwo Ling in Kowloon were well known for the production of stones, and thus got the name of 'Si Shan' (四山, 'Four Hills'). The more prominent stone-cutting stores in Lei Yue Mun in the 18 century run by Hakka people included Tung Li Tong (同利堂), Tung Tai Tong (同泰堂) and Tung Fuk Tong (同福堂). In post-war Lei Yue Mun, the coastal land at the toe of Devil's Peak facing Lyemun Point became a quarry operated on permit by Tai Hing Quarry Co. (大興石廠), Oriental Quarry Co. (東方石廠) and Wong Yin Quarry Co. (旺賢石廠). The quarry was closed after the mid-1960s after the expiry of permits. The old quarry site structures include the jetty, stone huts, stone base for a piece of equipment, sea walls and concrete structures, etc.