

The Culture and Heritage Commission Museum Working Group's Study on Museum Development

The Culture and Heritage Commission (CHC) has formed a Working Group on Museums to study the functional positioning and future development modes of public museums.

The CHC Working Group on Museums held 8 meetings from January 2001 to August 2002, during which Members discussed and considered the papers attached on future development of new museums. Their major observations and recommendations were as follows :

- Because of Hong Kong's late start in museum building, we are far behind international metropolises such as New York, London, Paris and Tokyo in terms of the number of museums. According to a survey, all of the above cities have over 100 museums while Hong Kong has only about 20.
- According to the International Council of Museums, the main functions of a museum include acquisition, research, exhibition and education. The function of education is growing in importance among museum services today. Museums are becoming more proactive in reaching out to the public to forge a closer relationship. In order to broaden the exposure of our young generation, new museums with various themes would be needed.
- "Flagship" museum (such as Museum of Modern Art, Museum of Ink Painting) should be established to showcase the cultural characteristics of Hong Kong and the region. These museums could be located in the West Kowloon Cultural District.

The above suggestions were submitted to the CHC for consideration and were adopted as the recommendations included in the CHC Policy Recommendation Report in 2003.

CONFIDENTIAL

CHC/M/09/01

For the meeting on
19th November 2001

Working Group on Museums
Proposals for Museum Development

Purpose

This paper seeks to review the development plan of public museums and consider a proposal by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) on new museums as key areas of development in the coming ten years and a related proposal on functional re-alignment of museum services.

Background

2. In May this year, Members of the Working Group on Museums under the Culture and Heritage Commission (CHC) discussed the preliminary proposals set out in the paper entitled “Development of Public Museums in Hong Kong” (Ref: CHC/M/06/01). This paper now seeks to summarize past discussions, propose new museums as key areas of development in the coming ten years and consider proposals on functional re-alignment of existing museum services arising from the proposed changes.

The Role of Museums

3. The International Council of Museums (ICOM) has defined a museum as “a non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, and open to the public which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of people and their environment.”

4. The LCSD has since its establishment coordinated the territory-wide provision of public museum services and has, based on the “customers-oriented” principle, drawn up its vision, mission and values as detailed at Annex I. Museums under the department have formulated different working policies on the basis of their different themes.

Museum Development in Hong Kong

5. Modern museums have a history of over two hundred years. However, Hong Kong museums have a much shorter history of only forty odd years. The key factor

to museum development lies in the building up of a representative collection to reflect cultural development. The building up of a collection hinges much on the efforts of museum staff with specialist knowledge and professional experience. Museum development may thus be viewed as “human beings-oriented” and organic, the success of which would not solely depend on the provision of a new site or a new building.

6. The professional Curator Grade of the LCSD numbers about 140 officers, who are streamed into four different disciplines, namely, art, history, science and conservation. The minimum requirement for entry into the grade is a bachelor degree in the relevant stream. They then receive on-the-job training at different positions as well as training offered by overseas research institutes. A number of Curator Grade officers have pursued studies after work and gained qualifications of master or doctoral degrees. Since 1997, the Hong Kong Government in cooperation with the University of Sydney, Australia and the School of Professional and Continuing Education of the University of Hong Kong have been running a one-year postgraduate diploma programme in museum studies in Hong Kong. Some 100 Curator Grade officers have by now received local or overseas training by attending postgraduate level courses which offer diplomas or degrees. The rest of the Curator Grade officers are receiving training at a rate of about 15 to 20 persons per year. Therefore, there is now quite a substantial team of home-grown museum professionals to meet future museum development needs.

Global Trend in Museum Development

7. All over the world, the general trend of development has been from comprehensive museums to subject museums. Big cities have generally undergone a process of establishing large-scale comprehensive museums first, to adding smaller-scale museums on different subjects later. In one single city, museums at state, provincial, municipal and regional levels as well as private-run museums of different scales may co-exist with collections of a similar or different nature. Together they form an integrated network of heritage preservation and exhibition. Various museums hold major thematic exhibitions on a regular basis to supplement their limited scope of collections.

8. With cultural tourism being an emerging industry, big cities all over the world are striving to build new museums to complement their policies on public education, lifelong learning, boosting of tourism and promotion of the public's sense of identity. According to two visitor surveys conducted, tourists made up 30% of all the visitors to the Hong Kong Museum of Art. Results of a survey conducted by the former

Hong Kong Tourist Association a few years ago also show that among cultural and leisure activities in Hong Kong, museums interest tourists most. A benchmark survey conducted in 2000 by the MDR Technology Ltd., a consultant company commissioned by the LCSD, reveals that the level of public satisfaction with museums was as high as 81.2%. Hong Kong should therefore develop its museum services to catch up with the standard of other world cities, to enrich the cultural life of the public and to promote cultural tourism.

Proposal on New Museums in Hong Kong

9. Prior to establishing new public museums in Hong Kong, a comprehensive review of the existing facilities will help to identify any gaps to fill so as to provide a more complete network of museum service. Building on the foundation of the existing museums, new museums in the 21st century in Hong Kong should be subject museums so as to reflect the cultural and historical environment from different angles and in a diversity of ways. New museums must have relevance to people's daily life, with flexible and interactive ways of presentation. Moreover, museums to be built must have innovative themes, taking into account the availability of representative collections, professional museum planning staff for deployment, suitable sites and sources of funding.

10. In view of the aforesaid, the latest development in site selection, as well as the LCSD's mission of developing the services rendered by museums of art, history and science, we now put forward our plan for priority development of new museums in the coming decade and propose a corresponding re-alignment of the functions of current museums.

(A) Art Museums

(a) Existing Facilities

(i) Large-scale Museums

The present Hong Kong Museum of Art at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre was opened in 1991. The Museum's forerunner was part of the City Museum and Art Gallery (1962-1975) at the City Hall, which was split into a Hong Kong Museum of Art and a Hong Kong Museum of History in 1975. The Hong Kong Museum of Art mainly focuses on the acquisition of local art as well as Chinese antiquities, paintings and calligraphy. Through the holding of thematic exhibitions, it helps introduce to the public the world's art trends as well as the traditions of Chinese arts and culture. Opened in the year 2000, the Hong Kong Heritage Museum has a Chao Shao-an gallery and a T.T. Tsui gallery of Chinese arts can be categorized as galleries of art.

(ii) Small-scale Museums

The Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware was opened in 1984, with its premises converted from the former residence of the Commander of British Forces. Its core business is to introduce to the public Chinese tea ware and promote the art of Chinese tea drinking. There is a new wing devoted to displaying its collections of renowned ceramics and seals of ancient China.

(b) The Way Forward

Situated at the estuary of the Pearl River, Hong Kong shares a significant part of the Lingnan culture. Local museums should therefore explore the cultures of Hong Kong and the Lingnan area at large, promote traditional Chinese culture and enhance public appreciation of the world's art.

(c) New Museums Proposed

(1) Hong Kong Museum of Modern Art

Ever since its establishment, the Hong Kong Museum of Art has been striving to raise the standard of local art as one of its major objectives. Before 2000, the former Provisional Urban Council has endorsed a proposal of establishing a museum of contemporary art with an area of over 8,000 square metres in Kowloon Park.. The local art circle has been hoping that it will be implemented. The LCSD therefore considers that there should be a Hong Kong Museum of Modern Art in the proposed cultural district on West Kowloon Reclamation to highlight 20th century and contemporary visual arts of Hong Kong. In recent years, various kinds of Hong Kong design have been highly regarded and the quality of Hong Kong's photography has long received international acclaim. The proposed Hong Kong Museum of Modern Art should therefore include such applied arts as design and photography as well.

(2) Ink Museum

If resources permit, members may also wish to consider the establishment of a unique "Ink Museum". The Chinese ink art has two major modes of expression, namely, calligraphy and painting, which form the backbone of Chinese traditional art. As a special art form of the Chinese culture, ink art has long had an impact on the core cultures of such neighbouring countries as Korea, Japan and Vietnam. It represents a concept of Oriental culture. The promotion and development of ink art relates to the future of Chinese culture and has significance in cultural strategy.

The Ink Museum will have two missions: (1) to acquire and display contemporary works of art of high quality, emphasizing the several thousand years of deep-rooted tradition orthodoxy behind new ink art, and establishing on this basis a brand new contemporary ink art entity; (2) through the establishment of the new art entity, to stress the self-propelling sustainability and propensity to embrace other cultures intrinsic in Chinese ink art.

(d) Proposed Related Functional Re-alignment of Existing Museums

If the proposal to establish a Museum of Modern Art is endorsed, the existing Hong Kong Museum of Art should concentrate on the promotion of traditional Chinese paintings, calligraphy and antiquities. (similar to the Shanghai Museum). At the same time, the Hong Kong Heritage Museum should explore the possibility of transferring to the Hong Kong Museum of Art its collection of Chinese antiquities at the T.T. Tsui Gallery of Chinese Art, as well as its collection of paintings and calligraphy at the Chao Shao-an Gallery. As the collections of these two Galleries are mainly donations, discussion with the donors should take place before any changes which might affect the contractual terms of donations are made. Upon the establishment of the Hong Kong Museum of Modern Art, the collection of contemporary art in different media at the Hong Kong Museum of Art and the contemporary art collection of the Heritage Museum, including photography and design, should be transferred to the Hong Kong Museum of Modern Art to build up the collections of the new museum.

On the other hand, the Hong Kong Museum of Art, assuming its new role as a museum for traditional Chinese calligraphy, paintings and antiquities, would need an enormous addition of related collections/exhibits. Apart from the continued purchase of selected valuable items with the Museum's limited resources, it would need strong support from local collectors and Mainland museums in the form of donation or loan for long-term exhibitions.

(B) History Museums

(a) Existing Facilities

(i) Large-scale Museums

Since the commencement of its independent operation in 1975, the Hong Kong Museum of History has been committed to the collection of relics and records relating to the archaeology, history, ethnography and natural history of Hong Kong as well as South China. With the launching of its permanent

exhibition “The Hong Kong Story” in August 2001, the Hong Kong Museum of History is now fully open. The Hong Kong Heritage Museum, as a comprehensive museum, has its collections covering history, art and culture. Its history collections mainly relate to Cantonese Opera and the New Territories. Situated at the former Lei Yue Mun Fort, the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence was opened in 2000, with its main focus on the history of coastal defence since the Ming and Qing dynasties. The Hong Kong Film Archive, opened in the year 2001, mainly concerns itself with the preservation of local films and related materials for research.

(ii) Small-scale Museums

Most of the small-scale museums are established on historical sites with their respective and unique themes, examples of which include the Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum (1957), the Sheung Yiu Folk Museum (1984), the Hong Kong Railway Museum (1985), the Sam Tung Uk Museum (1987) and the Police Museum (1988).

(b) The Way Forward

History museums should focus on the preservation of local heritage and the study of history to promote the public's sense of identity and understanding of local history.

(c) Renewal and Development Proposals for Existing Museums

The Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum in Sham Shui Po is a relic of extremely high historical value with great cultural tourism potential. It is a pity that the area is small with not too many exhibits. It is now proposed that part of the neighbouring gardens be used as a museum extension to provide a gallery for thematic exhibitions and a replica of the Han tomb for visitors to go inside. This is expected to greatly enhance its appeal to viewers.

(d) New Museums Proposed

(1) Hong Kong Museum of Moving Images

Hong Kong is one of the world's largest film production centres and its productions have long been playing an important role in the international film industry. Although we have the Hong Kong Film Archive, it is dedicated to the preservation of local films and related materials to facilitate film research. Film production is an integrated art. The proposed Hong Kong Museum of Moving Images should collect film-related objects such as paraphernalia of film stars, costumes, props and film projectors. It

should also tell about the principles and development of film technology and the history of the local film industry, including the Bruce Lee-fever and the popularity of martial arts films. The proposed Museum should be situated in the future cultural district in West Kowloon. The business community may consider building beside the Museum a big cinema complex incorporating a six-track high resolution IMAX cinema for the screening of hi-tech films. The establishment of the Museum will receive popular support from the film industry. The Museum, together with the Hong Kong Museum of Modern Art, the Ink Museum as well as performing facilities in the cultural district, will add charm to the district as a whole.

(2) Hong Kong Maritime Museum

Developing from a small fishing village, Hong Kong has now become one of the shipping and container transportation centres of the world. A Hong Kong Maritime Museum proposed to be set up will depict the history. In the Museum, there should be collections of different fishing boats or vessels such as liners, traditional inshore and distant-water fishing vessels, modern motor-driven stern trawlers, converted freight wooden barges, ocean liners, container vessels, together with the presentation of various fishing techniques and types of fishing equipment. Other topics like the introduction of different species of fish found in local waters and their behaviour, the customs, beliefs, daily practices and folk songs of the floating population may also be covered. Besides, the history of Hong Kong's shipping industry, port facilities and re-export trade should also be displayed to showcase Hong Kong's development from a fishing village to a centre of shipping and container transport. The Maritime Museum can be established in Aberdeen to become one of the major projects for future development of the district.

(3) Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum

Dr. Sun Yat-sen had received education in Hong Kong where he first developed his revolutionary ideas. Revolutionary societies had also been active in the territory at the time. The Central and Western District Board has lined up all the relevant historical sites in the district to become a Dr. Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail. Further considerations have to be given to the location and facilities of the proposed museum.

(4) Sports Museum

In view of the distinctive achievements of Mainland and Hong Kong

athletes in recent years, Members may consider building a museum inside the recently proposed large-scale sports complex. The museum may serve to display the achievements of individual athletes as well as the history of sports that have originated from China. It may become an important facility of the new sports complex and may prove to be particularly well-justified in low seasons. The addition of a sports library, moreover, should also be considered.

(e) Proposed Related Functional Re-alignment of Existing Museums

Once the Museum of Modern Art and a museum for traditional Chinese paintings, calligraphy and antiquities as proposed above have been established, the Hong Kong Heritage Museum should concentrate its effort on developing its role as an ethnography museum by fully utilising its existing valuable collections of Cantonese opera, etc. The Museum can also explore new themes such as cultural exchange to showcase the uniqueness of Hong Kong's culture by making use of some of its galleries. Situated at the estuary of the Pearl River, Hong Kong is the southern gateway to China and has been playing its role as a pivot for cultural exchange between China and the outside world. The existing Hong Kong Museum of Art has collections of Southeast Asian ceramics, historical paintings and relevant artefacts, including oil paintings and Guangzhou-made artefacts for export, such as ivory ornaments, folding fans, silverwares, enamel and porcelain ornaments. All of them can be transferred to the future cultural exchange gallery. In future, with Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta as the centre, the gallery should endeavour to explore the history of cultural interaction between China and the outside world.

(C) Science and Technology Museums

(a) Existing Facilities

Unlike conventional museums, the Hong Kong Science Museum, opened in 1991, serves as a science centre with mainly interactive exhibits. Emphasis is put on the sensations of visitors during their operation of various exhibits in order that they can uncover the mysteries of science and enhance their knowledge. The Hong Kong Space Museum, opened in 1980, focuses on the introduction of space science and astronomy. The Museum also houses an Omnimax cinema.

(b) The Way Forward

Both museums mainly introduce scientific achievements around the world and general knowledge on science and technology. However, being museums in Hong Kong, they should have more local characteristics by collecting and

preserving important objects relating to local technological achievements and developments. With their own collections, the two museums can, like other museums, contribute to the preservation of local heritage and to the arousal of the public's creativity on science and technology.

(c) Renewal and Development Proposals for Existing Museums

Generally speaking, a museum should, to a certain extent, renew and develop itself after having been established for ten years to maintain its attractiveness and to upgrade its service. Having been in operation for over 20 years, the Hong Kong Space Museum has an urgent need to renew its galleries and update its exhibits. The Hong Kong Science Museum, on the other hand, is now preparing its Phase II Development Project to construct a new wing on the existing carpark, where exhibitions of state-of-the-art technology can be held and educational services can be developed. Since the Museum is adjacent to the Hong Kong Museum of History, space can be reserved in the new wing to accommodate additional collection storages and conservation laboratories, which will enable the two museums to build up their collections in the future.

(d) New Museum Proposed: Hong Kong Transport Museum

The Planning Department has already earmarked a lot in the South-eastern Kowloon Redevelopment area for the construction of a transport museum. The lot is by the waterfront and is situated at the former Kai Tak Airport, which is very suitable for the construction of a museum that displays different means of local sea, land and air transport. The Civil Aviation Department and several transport agencies intend to donate transport equipment and other related artefacts for exhibition. Members may wish to consider the construction of this museum if resources permit. As for the collections and exhibits on sea transport, the focus of this museum differs from that of the Maritime Museum in that the former mainly shows the means of transport and the principles of design and operation while the latter presents the fishing industry, and shipping and container industries in Hong Kong.

Adjustment to Existing Museums

11. Functional re-alignment and the redeployment of collections and curatorial staff among existing museums will be implemented stage by stage to minimize interruption to their services to the public.

Recommendation

12. The above proposals are for members' reference. As for feasibility studies, resources implications, priority and implementation schedules for the proposed new museums, further detailed examination will be required.

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

26th October, 2001

Museum Services Provided by the
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Vision

We aim to provide quality museum services commensurate with Hong Kong's development as a cultural metropolis.

Mission

Our mission is to:

- Enrich cultural life by providing quality museum services for all.
- Promote professionalism and excellence in museum services by collecting works of art, historical and technological artefacts strategically, and taking up a role in preservation, research, communication, exhibition and education.
- Preserve historical relics to enhance public awareness of Hong Kong's cultural heritage.
- Promote synergy with the Education Department, schools, scholars, collectors, artists, and cultural and community organizations in enhancing the development of museums in the territory.
- Build a highly motivated, committed and professional workforce.

Values

We achieve our mission by embracing these core values:

- Customer focus
- Quality
- Professionalism
- Creativity

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**For discussion
on 23 May 2001**

CHC/M/06/01

Development of Public Museums in Hong Kong**PURPOSE**

To present the preliminary proposals of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) on the future development of public museums in Hong Kong.

BACKGROUND

2. Members have been provided with two information papers on the state of play regarding museum services in Hong Kong, viz.,

CHC/M/1/01 Museum Services in Hong Kong
- a situation report

CHC/M/3/01 Museums of the Leisure and Cultural Services
Department – their functions, operation and
budgets.

3. Subsequently at the last Working Group meeting on 14 March 2001, Members requested the LCSD to produce a paper setting out the Department's ideas on the future development of public museums in Hong Kong.

LCSD's MISSION

4. The aim of the LCSD has always been to provide quality museum

services covering as many aspects of Hong Kong's artistic and material culture as possible as well as modern science and technology.

5. The LCSD museums function as strongholds in preserving our artistic, historical and cultural heritage to foster a strong sense of belonging and identity, to be life-long learning and extra-mural educational institutions and to contribute to the economic prosperity of society through the provision of entertainment and cultural tourism.

6. In planning to further develop local museum services so as to achieve world standards, it is considered necessary to take account of Hong Kong's unique geographical, historical and cultural characteristics, and her strengths and weaknesses.

LCSD's PLAN FOR RE-ALIGNMENT OF MUSEUM SERVICES

7. Due to the enormous resources required, it may take a long time to fully achieve the above goal. However, it is possible at present to conduct a comprehensive stock-taking of what the current position is and to re-align the services of the existing museums for better coordination and clearer identities. In fact, a number of re-alignment measures have already been implemented, as summarised below:

- (a) establishment of a central Conservation Section;
- (b) distinct collection development and exhibition programmes between museums;
- (c) joint effort and cooperation amongst museums;
- (d) establishment of an Art Promotion Office.

..... [See relevant extract from Paper CHC/M/1/01 at Annex I.]

8. Meanwhile, it is timely to consider and plan the provision of new museums to satisfy the education and entertainment needs of the local population, to promote cultural tourism, and to develop Hong Kong as a world-class city with regard to arts and culture.

FUTURE MUSEUMS IN HONG KONG

9. It is considered that Hong Kong should in the long term have the following museums embracing various disciplines of art, history, cultural heritage and science and technology, reflecting the functions and the city's uniqueness as set out in paragraphs 5 and 6:

(A) Major Museums

- (1) Museum of Chinese Antiquities and Paintings
- (2) Ink Museum
- (3) Museum of Hong Kong Modern Art and Design
- (4) Museum of Hong Kong Folk Culture
- (5) Museum of Lingnan Arts and Culture
- (6) *Hong Kong Museum of History
- (7) *Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence
- (8) Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum
- (9) Museum of Food Culture
- (10) *Hong Kong Film Archive
- (11) Hong Kong Film Museum
- (12) Canto-pop Music Museum
- (13) *Hong Kong Science Museum
- (14) *Hong Kong Space Museum
- (15) Transport Museum
- (16) Museum of Natural History

(17) Sports Museum

(B) Small Museums and Historical Buildings/Sites

(18) *Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware

(19) *Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum

(20) *Law Uk Folk Museum

(21) *Sheung Yiu Folk Museum

(22) *Hong Kong Railway Museum

(23) *Sam Tung Uk Museum

(24) *Police Force Museum

(25) *Tai Fu Tai

(26) *Kang Yung Study Hall

(27) *Yi Tai Study Hall

(28) *Wong Uk

(29) Lui Seng Chun

(30) Haw Par Mansion

(31) Engineers' Quarters of former Yau Ma Tei Pumping Station ("Red Brick House")

(32) Postal Museum

(33) Central Archaeological Repository of the Antiquities & Monuments Office

(34) Wun Yiu Kiln Site

* already in existence

10. A table setting out their functions, merits and status is at Annex II. The status of the museums is classified into: world-class, regional, and local. To qualify as a "world-class" museum, a museum should possess very attractive collections/exhibitions as well as superb architecture and a pleasant environment — qualities which attract people from all over the world to come.

“Regional” museums will be those of appeal to people in neighboring territories, e.g. the Mainland, Taiwan and other South-east Asian countries, while “local” museums will be those of smaller scale targeted at local residents to help their understanding and awareness of our own traditions and culture.

11. While some of the proposed museums listed above may be adapted from existing museums or historical buildings/sites, nine of them will have to be established in new purpose-built buildings or structures. Details of the proposed museums are as follows.

Adaptations of Existing Museums or Historical Buildings/Sites

(1) Museum of Chinese Antiquities and Paintings

12. The Museum of Chinese Antiquities and Paintings will be logically adapted from the existing Hong Kong Museum of Art, where some modifications are already under way to accommodate and display rare items on loan from private collectors to supplement the Museum’s existing collections. The adapted museum aims to rank among the best of China’s museums in the preservation and display of traditional Chinese arts.

(2) Hong Kong Museum of Folk Culture

13. In view of its location in the New Territories as well as its strong collections of Cantonese opera and other folk arts and craft, the existing Hong Kong Heritage Museum building, which comprises 12 exhibition galleries, should in future be partly used as a Hong Kong Museum of Folk Culture.

(3) Museum of Lingnan Arts and Culture

14. It is considered that another part of the Hong Kong Heritage Museum building can be used as a Museum of Lingnan Arts and Culture. Together with the Hong Kong Museum of Folk Culture proposed above, it will form an impressive museum complex on folk arts and culture. Hong Kong, as an integral part of the Lingnan region (South of the Five Ranges, i.e. Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces), plays a very important role in the development of the Lingnan School of Art. The unique Lingnan culture in the historical and economic development of China has also much to be learnt and admired.

(4) Lui Seng Chun

15. The Lui family (of the Kowloon Motor Bus Ltd.) has agreed to donate their former residence of the 1930's to Government. It is planned to use the building as a museum on folk arts and culture (including a small section on the history of the Lui family).

(5) Haw Par Mansion

16. While the Tiger Balm Garden is being demolished for private residential development, the Haw Par Mansion and its private garden are expected to be preserved. It is planned to use the premises as a tea house-cum-gallery of Shiwan ceramic figurines (including a small display on the history of the Aw family).

(6) Engineers' Quarters of former Yau Ma Tei Pumping Station ("Red Brick House")

17. The LCSD has in the nick of time salvaged the 120-year-old "Red Brick House" in Yau Ma Tei from demolition. It may be used as a Kowloon branch of the Hong Kong Film Archive, which has proved to be very popular.

(7) Postal Museum

18. Hong Kong has its own very rich postal legacy, not to mention its close trading links with the former Treaty Ports. Both the Hong Kong Museum of History and the Hong Kong Post have excellent philatelic collections. A small postal museum, probably in an old army barracks building within Kowloon Park in Tsim Sha Tsui, will definitely be able to muster great local and regional interest.

(8) Central Archaeological Repository of the Antiquities & Monuments Office

19. The LCSD is planning to convert two former barracks buildings in Kowloon Park into the Antiquities & Monuments Office's Central Archaeological Repository to facilitate public access to the full array of archaeological discoveries made in the past decades in Hong Kong.

(9) Wun Yiu Kiln Site

20. The Wun Yiu Kiln Site in Tai Po preserves important remains of every process of ceramic production from the middle of the Ming Dynasty. If properly developed into a site museum, it will be of regional to world-class importance. However, the associated lands problems will not be easy to resolve.

New Museums to be Constructed

(1) Ink Museum

21. The proposed Ink Museum will be a monument of a uniquely Chinese national aesthetic expression, painting and calligraphy, which embraces virtually the entire Chinese cultural narrative cutting across the varied disciplines of history, philosophy and religion. It will also be an unprecedented venture in the museum profession worldwide. Hong Kong is in a unique position to establish such an institution because of the geographical

location, its professionals' bilingual capabilities to research and communicate in the global context and its accessibility to major collections. It is destined to become a world-class museum if housed in fine architecture blended with nature, exclusively on a small island, say in Sai Kung – a Shangri-la setting similar to the Miho Museum in Japan. An alternative site is the West Kowloon Reclamation but this is far less attractive.

(2) Museum of Hong Kong Modern Art and Design

22. The local visual arts community and design profession have long been demanding a museum of Hong Kong's modern art and a museum of design (architecture, graphics, jewelry, fashion, etc.). It is considered that the two themes can be merged into one in a museum to be provided on the West Kowloon Reclamation or, subject to a feasibility study, in the underground shopping mall next to the Hong Kong Museum of Art.

(3) Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum

23. This museum will not only commemorate Dr. Sun's unsurpassed achievements in modern Chinese history and his connections with Hong Kong, but will also help educate our younger generation in our own history. The historical site on Hollywood Road is most suitable for providing this museum.

(4) Museum of Food Culture

24. Hong Kong has always been renowned as a gourmet's paradise. A museum depicting the rich diversity of Chinese food culture, coupled with catering facilities for food sampling, is bound to be very popular in the region if not the world. It can be part of the recently proposed North Point Waterfront Development.

(5) Hong Kong Film Museum

25. Being always styled as the Hollywood of the East, Hong Kong has a very rich film legacy. Recent artistic successes on a world scale seem to bring back momentum to the local film industry. A Film Museum will surely help to boost this trend. It should include the popularly demanded Bruce Lee Gallery and a film complex with an IMAX theatre to maximize the entertainment value of the development. The West Kowloon Reclamation would be an ideal site for this museum.

(6) Canto-pop Music Museum

26. As Canto-pop music has extended its influence to almost the entire world, a Canto-pop Music Museum next to the proposed Film Museum would add tremendously to the appeal of the latter, and together they would become a world-class attraction.

(7) Transport Museum

27. A site of 1.7 ha has been earmarked by the Planning Department in the South East Kowloon Redevelopment Area. Being close to the waterfront and on the site of the old Kai Tai Airport, it is an ideal location for a Transport Museum encompassing maritime, aviation and land transport development in Hong Kong. There have also been suggestions that a Maritime Museum be separately provided elsewhere (including Aberdeen, Wan Chai Waterfront and, on a small scale, as part of the Hong Kong Heritage Museum as proposed by the Hong Kong Shipowners Association), but it is considered that much greater impact and appeal will be generated if it is part of a purpose-designed Transport Museum complex.

(8) Museum of Natural History

28. The existing Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence has met its original objectives adequately and successfully. Therefore, the site earmarked for Phase II of its development can be used to meet other needs. A museum devoted to the natural history of Hong Kong and the neighboring region covering topics like geology, fossils, palaeoenvironment, etc will be a very significant addition to the local museum services.

(9) Sports Museum

29. A museum, within the new sports stadium recently proposed, to showcase the achievements of local sportsmen and sportswomen as well as the history of various sports of Chinese origin will be an indispensable asset to the new stadium, especially during non-peak seasons. Naturally, a sports library should also be provided there.

PRESENTATION

30. This paper offers some preliminary proposals at conceptual stage. Depending on Members' deliberations, the resource implications, order of priority and time frame can be worked out at a later stage.

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

14 May 2001

Extract from
“Annex A to meeting paper CHC/M/01/01 of CHC Working Group on Museums
on 17.1.2001”

NEW RE-ALIGNMENT PLANS

16. Furthermore, it is proposed that the work of the museums be re-aligned such that each museum will have a clear identity manifested in its collections and permanent exhibitions. Thematic exhibitions of a different nature will continue to be held from time to time, but they will as far as possible be related in some ways to the museum's collections and permanent exhibitions.

17. Ideally, each museum should focus on a different discipline. However, in view of the size, historical background, high costs of fabricating permanent exhibitions and donors' sentiments of the Heritage Museum, it will have to remain a “comprehensive” museum covering history, art and culture for a number of years. Despite this constraint, the work of the museums is going to be re-aligned as follows:

Re-alignment Plans

Implementation Date

- (a) The Heritage Museum and the Museum of History should establish their respective core areas of collection and in future acquire historical objects accordingly, with a view to achieving greater cost-effectiveness of resources. Immediate.
- (b) At present, the Heritage Museum and the Museum of Art both have collections of contemporary Hong Kong art (including design and photography). The former's collections are to be transferred to the latter. The Heritage Museum will only maintain and develop its collections on design and photography, and other forms of applied arts. The Museum's CHAO Shao-an collection will also stay for the time being, because of the agreement with the donor. This will be reviewed in due course. Phased implementation to start immediately.
- (c) The Hong Kong Film Archive will continue to acquire films (mainly feature films) and film-related materials. It will also help store and conserve films from the other museums. The Museum of History, on the other hand, is to continue collecting documentaries on local history, and its collection on leisure and recreation should include artefacts of Hong Kong's film industry. Immediate.

Re-alignment Plans

Implementation Date

-
- (d) The Heritage Museum will help store and conserve the performing arts-related objects currently under the custody of the LCSD's Performing Arts Division. However, it will need additional resources if it is to develop a performing arts-related collection in future.

Possible Future Public Museums in Hong Kong

Museum	Location	Major functions	Merits (H - high; M - medium; L - low)				Status			
			Heritage preservation	Education	Entertainment	Tourism	World-class	Regional	Local	
A. Major Museums										
(1)	Museum of Chinese Antiquities and Paintings	The existing Hong Kong Museum of Art (MA)	To preserve and display the best items from the collections of the MA and those on loan from private collectors	H	H	M	H		✓	
(2)	Ink Museum	A small island, say in Sai Kung, or West Kowloon Reclamation	To preserve and display a comprehensive collection of ink works, including traditional Chinese paintings, Chinese calligraphy, modern ink paintings and installations	H	H	M	H	✓		
(3)	Museum of Hong Kong Modern Art and Design	West Kowloon Reclamation/ underground shopping mall next to the MA(?)	To preserve and display works by Hong Kong artists of the 20 th Century and beyond, together with representative design works (architecture, graphics, jewellery, fashion, etc.)	H	H	M	H		✓	

Museum		Location	Major functions	Merits (H - high; M - medium; L - low)				Status		
				Heritage preservation	Education	Entertainment	Tourism	World-class	Regional	Local
(4)	Hong Kong Museum of Folk Culture	Part of the existing Hong Kong Heritage Museum	To preserve and display local folk arts, craft and culture (including Cantonese opera)	H	H	H	H		✓	
(5)	Museum of Lingnan Arts and Culture	Part of the existing Hong Kong Heritage Museum	To preserve and display artworks by masters of the Lingnan School and other art and cultural traditions of the Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, esp. the Pearl River Delta region	H	H	H	H		✓	
(6)	Hong Kong Museum of History	The existing Hong Kong Museum of History	To depict the natural history, prehistory and history of the territory	H	H	H	H		✓	
(7)	Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence	The existing Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence	To depict Hong Kong's history of coastal defence since the Ming Dynasty	H	H	H	H		✓	
(8)	Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum	Hollywood Road	To depict the life and history of Dr. Sun and modern Chinese history	H	H	M	H		✓	
(9)	Museum of Food Culture	North Point Waterfront	To display the various facets of Chinese food culture including catering facilities for food sampling	M	H	H	H		✓	

Museum	Location	Major functions	Merits (H - high; M - medium; L - low)				Status			
			Heritage preservation	Education	Entertainment	Tourism	World-class	Regional	Local	
(10)	Hong Kong Film Archive	The existing Hong Kong Film Archive	To provide information on Hong Kong films and to show Hong Kong vintage films	H	H	M	M		✓	
(11)	Hong Kong Film Museum (including a Bruce Lee Gallery, plus a film complex including an IMAX theatre)	West Kowloon Reclamation	To display sets and props, costumes and other interesting exhibits relating to the film industry and film personalities of Hong Kong (complementary to (10) above)	H	H	H	H	✓		
(12)	Canto-pop Music Museum	West Kowloon Reclamation (next to (11) above)	To display the development of Canto-pop music of Hong Kong	M	M	H	H	✓		
(13)	Hong Kong Science Museum	The existing Hong Kong Science Museum <u>plus</u> a new annex to enrich its exhibits	To promote science and technology	M	H	H	M		✓	

Museum	Location	Major functions	Merits (H - high; M - medium; L - low)				Status			
			Heritage preservation	Education	Entertainment	Tourism	World-class	Regional	Local	
(14)	Hong Kong Space Museum	The existing Hong Kong Space Museum with updated facilities and exhibition	To disseminate knowledge of astronomy and space science	M	H	H	H		✓	
(15)	Transport Museum	Ex-Kai Tak Airport site	To depict the history of aviation, land transport and shipping/maritime activities, particularly that of Hong Kong	H	H	M	H		✓	
(16)	Museum of Natural History	Museum of Coastal Defence Phase II site	To depict the natural history of Hong Kong and the region	H	H	M	M		✓	
(17)	Sports Museum	Within the proposed new sports stadium	To display the achievements of local sportsmen and sportswomen as well as the history of various sports of Chinese origin	H	H	M	M			✓
(B) Small Museums and Historical Buildings/Sites										
(18)	Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware	The existing Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware	To display a renowned collection of Yixing tea ware	H	H	M	H		✓	

Museum	Location	Major functions	Merits (H - high; M - medium; L - low)				Status			
			Heritage preservation	Education	Entertainment	Tourism	World-class	Regional	Local	
(19)	Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum	The existing Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum to be suitably expanded	To preserve and exhibit the Han tomb and the archaeology of the Han Dynasty in Hong Kong	H	H	M	M			✓
(20)	Law Uk Folk Museum	The existing Law Uk Folk Museum	To preserve and exhibit an old Hakka village house	H	H	M	M			✓
(21)	Sheung Yiu Folk Museum	The existing Sheung Yiu Folk Museum	To preserve and exhibit an old Hakka village	H	H	M	M			✓
(22)	Hong Kong Railway Museum	The existing Hong Kong Railway Museum	To preserve an old railway station and display the history of the KCRC	H	H	M	M			✓
(23)	Sam Tung Uk Museum	The existing Sam Tung Uk Museum	To preserve and display an old Hakka walled village	H	H	M	H			✓
(24)	Police Force Museum	The existing Police Force Museum	To preserve an old police station and display the history of Hong Kong police	H	M	M	M			✓
(25)	Tai Fu Tai	San Tin, Yuen Long	To preserve and exhibit a heritage house (the residence of a Chinese gentry)	H	M	M	H			✓
(26)	Kang Yung Study Hall	Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok	To preserve and exhibit an old school	H	H	M	M			✓

Museum		Location	Major functions	Merits (H - high; M - medium; L - low)				Status		
				Heritage preservation	Education	Entertainment	Tourism	World-class	Regional	Local
(27)	Yi Tai Study Hall	Kam Tin, Yuen Long	To preserve and exhibit an old school	H	H	M	M			✓
(28)	Wong Uk	Wong Uk Garden, Sha Tin	To preserve and exhibit an old Hakka village house	H	H	M	M			✓
(29)	Lui Seng Chun	Sham Shui Po	To preserve and display a heritage house, together with some folk arts and culture	H	H	H	H			✓
(30)	Haw Par Mansion	Tai Hang Road, Hong Kong	To preserve and display a Chinese art deco house; to function as a tea house-cum-gallery of Shi Wan ceramic figurines	H	H	H	H		✓	
(31)	Engineers' Quarters of former Yau Ma Tei Pumping Station ("Red Brick House")	Yau Ma Tei	To preserve and display an old water pump house; (may function as a branch of the Hong Kong Film Archive)	H	H	M	M			✓
(32)	Postal Museum	Block 58(?) within Kowloon Park, the former Whitfield Barracks	To preserve and display Hong Kong's postal history	H	H	M	M		✓	

Museum		Location	Major functions	Merits (H - high; M - medium; L - low)				Status		
				Heritage preservation	Education	Entertainment	Tourism	World-class	Regional	Local
(33)	Central Archaeological Repository of AMO	Blocks 61&62 within Kowloon Park, the former Whitfield Barracks	To preserve and display the local archaeological heritage	H	H	M	M			✓
(34)	Wun Yiu Kiln Site	Wun Yiu, Tai Po	To preserve and display an ancient pottery kiln site and the process of ceramic making	H	H	M	M		✓	

**For discussion
on 10 February, 2001**

**Museums of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department-
their functions, operation and budgets**

Purpose

To provide Members with information on the functions, operation and budgets of the museums under the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD).

Background

2 At the meeting on 17 January 2001, Members were provided with a succinct introduction of the museum services in Hong Kong vide Committee Paper CHC/M/1/01. Members were also informed of Government's proposal to conduct a consultancy study on the mode of governance of public museums in Hong Kong vide CHC/M/2/01. After examining the two papers, Members decided to hold a brainstorming session to consider the improvement and furtherance of the museum services in Hong Kong. To facilitate Members' deliberation, LCSD undertook to prepare a paper on the functions, operation and budgets of its existing museums.

3 "*Museum*" means, as defined by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), "*a non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of people and their environment*". In accordance with the definition by ICOM, a museum is to perform acquisition, conservation, research and to provide exhibitions, education and entertainment for the public. For easy reference of Members, the information on the functions and operation of the LCSD museums has been grouped, under the above categories of work, at Annexes I-V. Information on their budgets and staffing is presented at Annexes VI and VII.

4 Of the 13 designated public museums under the LCSD, the Hong Kong Film Archive, equipped with facilities of a library, a cinema, an exhibition hall and storage area, covers a wider spectrum of functions. It seems inappropriate to compare it to other museums and is therefore not included in this paper.

Presentation

5 This paper is presented to Members for information.

Leisure and Cultural Services Department

February 2001

Acquisition of the Museums under LCSD

Museums	Policy	Major achievements	No of objects in the collection (as at 31.1.2001)
Museum of Art (including Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware)	To preserve cultural heritage materials for the public to appreciate art. Four categories of artworks including Chinese Antiquities, Chinese Fine Art, Hong Kong Art and Historical Pictures have been identified as the scope of the Museum's unique collections	<p>Collection of Chinese Antiquities: The Museum has possibly the largest and the most representative collection of Guangdong Shiwan wares. It has also one of the finest collections of Chinese bamboo carvings through the donations of Dr. Ip Yee and Mr. Brian McElney, and possibly the most comprehensive collection of Chinese glassware of the Qing dynasty, due to a fortuitous purchase in USA. The collection of Yixing wares, generously donated by Dr. K S Lo, is another strength.</p> <p>Collection of Chinese Fine Art: In the Chinese Fine Art Collection, the Museum is strongest in Guangdong painting and calligraphy. Especially well presented are works by masters of the Lingnan School. The contents of the Guangdong collection have been further strengthened by the addition of the Taiyilou Collection consisting of paintings and calligraphy by noted Guangdong and Hong Kong artists donated by Mr. Lau Siu-lui. Of</p>	<p>Chinese Antiquities 4094 Chinese Fine Art 4009 Hong Kong Art 2930 Historical Pictures 1187</p> <p>Total 12 220</p>

most significance is the Xubaizhai Collection which, donated by Mr. Low Chuck-tiew, has brought the Museum's collection of Chinese painting and calligraphy to international distinction.

Hong Kong Art Collection:

The purpose of the Hong Kong Art Collection is to document the development of Hong Kong art. Most of the works are done by artists residing and practising in Hong Kong since the 1920s. Works of overseas Chinese artists are also represented for comparative studies. At the same time, works by budding artists with potential are also purchased.

Historical Pictures Collection:

The purpose of the Historical Pictures Collection is to document the evolution of Hong Kong, Macau, Guangzhou and cities along the China coast in the 18th and 19th centuries. The collection includes the former Chater Collection, the Hotung Collection and the Law and Sayer Collection of historical pictures and later additions through acquisition over the years.

The Museum has attracted support from collectors and artists as evidenced by the significant donations received, reflecting their confidence in the Museum as a professional and trustworthy institution and a

		suitable repository of their collections.	
Museum of History (including Museum of Coastal Defence, Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum and Law Uk Folk Museum)	The scope of the Museum of History's collections covers four major local areas of interest, namely archaeology, local history, ethnography and natural history. It reflects the prehistory, history and changing culture of Hong Kong and its hinterland, with special reference to China, Southeast Asia, and other places where there have been overseas Chinese settlements and trading and other connections with Hong Kong and China.	Through donations, acquisition and fieldwork, the Museum has built up a sizable collection comprising about 75, 000 items. This is one of the most important archives of objects relating to Hong Kong's history and heritage in the world.	Archaeological Collection 2357 Natural History Collection 5880 Ethnographical and Local History Collection 66744 Total 74 981
Hong Kong Heritage Museum (including Sam Tung Uk Museum, Sheung Yiu Folk Museum and Hong Kong Railway Museum)	The collections are developed under the following disciplines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and cultural history focusing on folk art (eg. woodblock prints), popular culture (eg. toys, comics and advertising posters) and heritage of the New Territories • Visual arts including design, fine and decorative arts • Performing arts focusing on Cantonese opera 	The museum collections comprise about 69,000 objects in art and history. Major collections include: Art – donations of works of art from Dr. T.T. Tsui; the paintings of Chao Shao-an and a systematic collection on local design and contemporary art. History – a unique collection on Cantonese opera which has gained reputation locally and internationally; a substantial collection on advertising posters in particular the donation from the family of Kwan Wai-nung; a comprehensive collection in respect of the history and development of the New Territories has also been built up.	History Collection 59 895 Art Collection 9 157 Total 69 051

<p>Science Museum (including Space Museum)</p>	<p>To acquire exhibits, artifacts and specimens that serve to illustrate scientific principles, practical applications of technology, milestones of scientific and technological development, or biological diversity.</p>	<p>Some 20 sponsored items were acquired in 2000/2001. These include antique telecommunication equipment, antique scientific instruments and specimens of endangered species. Plans are at hand to display these items in the exhibition halls.</p>	<p>About 20 items; collection being developed</p>
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Research Work of the Museums under LCSD

Museums	Policy	Major achievements
Museum of Art (including Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware)	Upon acquisition of objects, the Museum will conduct research on them as research is an inseparable part of a museum. On-going research into the collections will be facilitated at museum level and by outside scholars.	The records of over 12,000 objects have been computerized to facilitate further research and public access through the Internet; a series of collection catalogues of the Xubaizhai Collection, the Chinese Fine Art Collection, the Hong Kong Art Collection and the Historical Pictures Collection have been published; a project to build up the Hong Kong Artists' Archive has been launched and over 1,000 records have been established; curators in their fields of specialization also deliver talks or contribute papers in public lectures, local/ international seminars or symposiums.
Museum of History (including Museum of Coastal Defence, Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum and Law Uk Folk Museum)	The Museum has the responsibility of researching into and documenting materials relating to the history of Hong Kong. Research work includes that done by Museum curators and special research projects commissioned by the Museum conducted by leading scholars of specific fields. The latter serve to provide more information in their respective fields and help to update and enrich the collections and exhibitions.	A total of 20 large-scale research projects have been conducted since 1983. The results of the research projects are used in exhibitions and Museum publications.

<p>Hong Kong Heritage Museum (including Sam Tung Uk Museum, Sheung Yiu Folk Museum and Hong Kong Railway Museum)</p>	<p>Research projects are undertaken for collection and exhibition development. The work is basically conducted by Museum curators. Where outside expertise is required, research work will be contracted out.</p>	<p>24 major research projects on various topics of Hong Kong heritage, art and culture have been conducted since 1996. A number of exhibitions and publications, based on the results of these projects, have been presented/ published.</p>
<p>Science Museum (including the Space Museum)</p>	<p>Research work is mainly conducted by museum staff</p>	<p>Numerous exhibitions and publications have been produced over the past years</p>

Exhibitions of the Museums under LCSD

Museums	Policy	Major achievements	No of exhibitions organized in 2000
Museum of Art (including Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware)	Emphasis is placed on the promotion of Hong Kong art while an international character is maintained through loan exhibitions from all the world. Community support and involvement in the exhibitions is encouraged through sponsorship, joint presentation and other forms of cooperation.	<p>Since 1960s, the Museum has organized a vast variety of exhibitions ranging from ancient arts to contemporary arts from different cultures. Many of these are collaborative exhibitions organized with overseas institutions including European and Asian countries.</p> <p>Exhibitions on antiquities from major museums of China and archaeological relics are intended to give visitors a comprehensive understanding of Chinese art and culture. Recent examples include the exhibitions "National Treasures" and "Buddhist Sculptures form Qingzhou, Shandong Province"</p> <p>To accommodate international perspectives, some exhibitions curated by the Museum of Art were sent to overseas as part of cultural exchange.</p>	25

<p>Museum of History (including Museum of Coastal Defence, Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum and Law Uk Folk Museum)</p>	<p>One of the major objectives of the Museum of History is to promote an understanding of and arouse interest in local history, archaeology, ethnography and natural history among members of the public through a balanced mix of permanent and temporary thematic exhibitions</p>	<p>The exhibition now on display at the Museum of Coastal Defence (opened on 24.7.2000) is a great success . As at 4.2.2001, 355,067 visitors have seen it. The standing exhibition entitled "The Story of Hong Kong "which features 6000 years of Hong Kong's history is under preparation and will be ready for display at the new Hong Kong Museum of History around mid 2001.</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>Hong Kong Heritage Museum (including Sam Tung Uk Museum, Sheung Yiu Folk Museum and Hong Kong Railway Museum)</p>	<p>The Museum endeavours to interpret Hong Kong's cultural heritage through exhibitions and ensure their suitability to all visitors from all walks of life.</p>	<p>The Heritage Museum has twelve galleries presenting exhibitions on various themes of art, history and culture. There is a gallery specially designed for children, in which kids can explore their cultural heritage through games and hands-on exhibits. The Museum has been well received by the public since its opening on 16.12.2000. As at 4.2.2001, it has attracted 132,005 visitors.</p>	<p>18</p>

Science Museum (including Space Museum)	To enhance/ renew permanent exhibitions and present temporary special exhibitions on all sorts of science topics.	In 2000/01, three special exhibitions were presented, namely, Chinese Dinosaur Fossils, Sinosauropteryx-Feathered Dinosaurs and Chinese Aerospace and Technology. A Telecommunications Gallery is being designed with fabrication work scheduled to be completed by late 2002.	20
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Education Programmes of the Museums under LCSD

Museums	Policy	Major achievements	No of programmes organized in 2000
Museum of Art (including Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware)	To develop effective collaboration between the Museum and schools, offer greater opportunity for intellectual enrichment for adult visitors, make the museum resources/ information available for public use as widely as possible and establish the Museum as a place for both education and pleasure.	A wide variety of school programmes, public programmes, special programmes are regularly held, and educational kits published. Interactive activities and hands-on games are provided to encourage the public's participation and enjoyment	6 109
Museum of History (including Museum of Coastal Defence Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum and Law Uk Folk Museum)	To promote the public's understanding of and interest in the history and development of Hong Kong through exhibitions and education/ outreach activities. Cooperation with the Education Department has been enhanced subsequent to the introduction of local history in the secondary school curriculum. The Museum	The range of education activities and extension services currently provided includes: weekend programmes, travelling exhibitions, audio-visual services, special workshops, school competitions, reproduction of museum materials, visits to the Museum's collection stores and joint activities with learned	882

	will play an active role to cater for and tally with the recent education reforms	societies.	
Hong Kong Heritage Museum (including Sam Tung Uk Museum, Sheung Yiu Folk Museum and Hong Kong Railway Museum)	To support formal school learning through organizing curriculum-related and extra-curricular programmes; to provide educational programmes for visitors who are interested in life-long learning and quality use of leisure.	In addition to the general programmes such as guided tours and lectures for visitors, the Museum has established links with schools, the Education Department and local institutes to organize special programmes for students as well as teachers. A series of existing video programmes in the Museum are being produced for free loan to schools and non-profit making organizations.	566
Science Museum (including Space Museum)	To acquaint the public with the advances, contributions and potential of science and technology in our society; to supplement formal classroom science learning received by students; to allow the public to participate in, experience and explore science in a leisurely way and appreciate the role of	A vast variety of programmes including school activities, travelling exhibitions, competitions, laboratory classes, computer courses, workshops, film shows, lectures and demonstrations are frequently organized.	6 022

	science and technology in our daily life.		
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Conservation Services provided by the Central Conservation Section

1. Mission

To preserve the museum collections and cultural objects placed under the management of LCSD so as to ensure that objects of archaeological, ethnological, historical, artistic, literary, scientific and technological importance are passed on to future generations in a good and safe condition as far as reasonable and practicable having regard to the current knowledge and resources.

2. Scope of Service

2.1. To devise, implement and evaluate conservation programmes for a full range of museum collections and cultural objects of the public museums and the Antiquities and Monuments Office and to provide technical support to the Hong Kong Film Archive and public libraries of LCSD.

2.2. To provide technical assistance and advice on the preservation requirements of the cultural items as well as loan exhibits across the Department.

3. Conservation Standards

The Section will strive to attain the highest possible standards in all aspects of conservation, and its conservation professionals will practise in accordance with the established international standards and ethics.

4. Preventive Conservation

4.1. The Section will design and conduct climatic monitoring and pest management programmes for various museums and collection stores to effect appropriate environmental control for the well being of the collection items.

4.2. The Section will provide guidelines for continuing use and care of collection items, recommend appropriate environmental conditions for storage and exhibition, and encourage proper procedures for handling, packing, and transportation of cultural objects.

- 4.3. The Section will provide assistance and advice to museums in drawing up their disaster-preparedness plans and will participate in collection recovery programmes in the event of a disaster.

5. Conservation Treatment

The Section will only recommend or undertake treatment that is judged suitable to the preservation of the aesthetic, conceptual, and physical characteristics of the collection items and cultural objects. The materials and methods chosen will be consistent with the currently accepted practice and any intervention action will be documented in the conservation records.

6. Resources Management

- 6.1. The Section is responsible for the operation and management of all its conservation laboratories and facilities.
- 6.2. The priority of work of the Section is determined by the conservation needs of the collection items and cultural objects.
- 6.3. In the application of conservation measures, the need of the permanent collections will take priority over that of the working collections, which are intended for use by the public or considered expendable.

7. Professional Excellence

- 7.1. Within the limits of available resources, the Section will conduct conservation research on identified subjects as well as professional exchanges with the counterparts to uphold the local conservation standards.
- 7.2. Conservation professionals of the Section will be encouraged to keep up with the up-to-date advances in conservation knowledge and technology as well as to further develop their expertise and skills through specialization training and continued learning.

Operation Budgets of the Museums under LCSD

Museums	1998/99 (\$million) (actual)	1999/2000 (\$million) (actual)	2000/01 (\$million) (estimate)
Museum of Art (including Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware)	PE: 39.67 OR: 38.36 NR: 3.12 Total: 81.15	PE: 39.40 OR: 39.79 NR: 2.23 Total: 81.42	PE: 29.21 OR: 46.66 NR: 0.00 Total: 75.87
Museum of History (including Museum of Coastal Defence (98/99 & 99/2000), Law Uk Folk Museum and Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum)	PE: 24.90 OR: 26.04 NR: 17.53 Total: 68.47	PE: 28.10 OR: 41.12 NR: 21.90 Total: 91.12	PE: 28.80 OR: 32.64 NR: 68.46 Total: 129.90
Museum of Coastal Defence	NA	NA	PE: 2.20 OR: 22.46 NR: 1.63 Total: 26.29
Hong Kong Heritage Museum (including Sam Tung Uk Museum, Sheung Yin Folk Museum Hong Kong Railway Museum)	PE: 45.72 OR: 14.27 NR: 6.47 Total: 66.46	PE: 37.08 OR: 39.65 NR: 5.25 Total: 81.98	PE: 26.20 OR: 77.91 NR: 0.00 Total: 104.11

Science Museum	PE:	32.82	PE:	31.68	PE:	25.00
	OR:	34.83	OR:	37.83	OR:	33.00
	NR:	1.27	NR:	4.19	NR:	12.00
	Total:	68.92	Total:	73.70	Total:	70.00
Space Museum	PE:	22.00	PE:	21.00	PE:	17.00
	OR:	28.00	OR:	26.00	OR:	27.00
	NR:	0.00	NR:	0.00	NR:	0.00
	Total:	50.00	Total:	47.00	Total:	44.00
Conservation Section	NA		NA		PE:	8.83
					OR:	2.53
					NR:	1.40
					Total:	12.76

* PE denotes staff costs

OR denotes recurrent costs which include maintenance, operation, exhibition, publicity, acquisition, research, etc.

NR denotes non-recurrent costs such as procurement of special equipment.

**Staffing of the Museums under LCSD
(as at 31.1.2001)**

Museums	No. of curatorial Staff	No. of operational and supporting staff	Total
Museum of Art (including Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware)	29	72	101
Museum of History (including Lai Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum and Law Uk Folk Museum)	25	42	67
Museum of Coastal Defence	5	11	16
Hong Kong Heritage Museum (including Sam Tung Uk Museum, Sheung Yiu Folk Museum and Hong Kong Railway Museum)	38	67	105

Science Museum	15	89	104
Space Museum	6	68	74
Conservation Section	20	7	27

For Discussion

on 17 January 2001

Museum Services in Hong Kong – a situation report

PURPOSE

To present the current position on museum services in Hong Kong.

BACKGROUND

2. Public museum services in Hong Kong started afresh in 1962 when the City Museum and Art Gallery (CMAG) under the former Urban Services Department was founded in the City Hall, after a break of about a century. Later in 1975, the CMAG was split into the Hong Kong Museum of History and the Hong Kong Museum of Art, devoted to the fields of history and art respectively. The Hong Kong Space Museum and the Hong Kong Science Museum were respectively founded in 1980 and 1991. All are meant to be territory-wide facilities.

3. In the New Territories, a separate public museum service was first introduced with the establishment of the New Territories Museum Activities Section (NTMAS) under the Urban Services Department in 1983. The Section's role was to operate folk and thematic museums within declared monuments, such as the Sheung Yiu Folk Museum, the Sam Tung Uk Museum and the Railway Museum. With the establishment of the Regional Council and Regional Services Department in 1986, their Museums Section took up a much more proactive role, culminating in the decision to construct the Hong Kong Heritage Museum in 1995.

4. In addition, the Planning Office of the Hong Kong Film Archive was set up under the Urban Services Department in 1993 to plan for the establishment of this quasi-museum institution.

5. Public museum services in Hong Kong have witnessed major developments in the decade starting from early 1990's where decisions to establish new museums and to construct permanent homes for existing ones materialized one by one. Other museums also burgeoned. A summary list is at Appendix I.

EXISTING ROLES OF PUBLIC MUSEUMS

6. The roles of the Science Museum and Space Museum are clear-cut. The former is devoted to the promotion of public understanding in science and technology and the appreciation of their relevance to daily life. The Space Museum, on the other hand, specializes in the dissemination of the knowledge of astronomy and space science. It also operates a planetarium to stage sky shows and Omnimax shows. The exhibits of the two museums are mostly interactive in nature. The Science Museum also presents from time to time major loan exhibitions. The exhibitions on Chinese dinosaurs and on Chinese aerospace science and technology in 2000 each attracted 324 105 and 98 989 visitors respectively. Both museums together in 2000 served over 1 400 000 visitors. Unlike the other museums, however, they do not as yet have a formal collection programme, although the Science Museum has collected individual items such as a DC-3 plane and the Space Museum a number of flags that have been on board a spaceship.

7. The Museum of Art has over the years built up outstanding collections of local contemporary art, historical paintings of the Pearl River Delta and Chinese fine art and antiquities. Through research and publication on and display of these collections, the museum has the mission to foster understanding and appreciation of Chinese art and culture among local citizens and overseas visitors. It also plays a vital role in the research, collection and display of works of art by local artists, documentation of the development of Hong Kong art, enhancement of public interest and appreciation of local art as well as promotion of Hong Kong art at the local and international scenes. The museum of Art's efforts have been fully vindicated with the two world-famous donations of the Xubaizhai's collection of Chinese paintings and calligraphy and the K S Lo collection of Yixing tea ware. By regularly staging thematic exhibitions from all over the world, the museum serves as a focal point for international cultural exchange in Hong Kong. The most popular "National Treasures from

China"(1997), the "Egyptian Treasures"(1998) and the "Treasures of the Warring States"(1999) exhibitions were just a few examples. The Le French May programme has become an important annual cultural event in recent years. Joint programmes with other consulates-general such as Germany and Italy are also organized on a regular basis. Apart from this, Museum of Art is running the world's first and largest bilingual computerized collection management system. This system is progressively accessible to the public through the Internet and will be linked up with the Hong Kong Central Library when it opens in April/May this year.

8. The Museum of History is the first museum in Hong Kong devoted to the collection, research and display of the natural history, prehistory and history of the territory. It started in the 1970's to build up its ethnographic, numismatics, philatelic and old photographs collections. Apart from collection-based exhibitions and educational programmes, the museum co-operates with cultural institutions both within and outside Hong Kong for special exhibitions on a variety of themes to foster public awareness and understanding of other cultures in the world. The museum also operates a number of branch museums at historical sites. The latest addition is the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence, which is conserved and developed from the century-old Lei Yue Mun Fort. It became instantly popular once it opened its doors last July, attracting over 300 000 visitors by the end of 2000.

9. In the early 1990's when the Regional Council resolved to develop its full-fledged museum service in the New Territories, the Museums Section of the Regional Services Department started a new collection programme on the cultural history of Hong Kong. It collected cultural objects aiming to preserve the living history of Hong Kong and focusing on such areas as Cantonese opera, folk art, folk craft and folk culture, and to preserve visual arts heritage on such areas as Hong Kong art and design and Chinese decorative art. Important donations from Dr. T T TSUI and the late CHAO Shao-an have added much substance to its status. In the meantime, a 28 500m² purpose-designed museum complex, the largest in Hong Kong, was completed in 1999 to house and display such collections, and was titled the Hong Kong Heritage Museum. It has been open to the public since 17 December 2000.

10. The Hong Kong Film Archive's role is to acquire, preserve, catalogue and document

Hong Kong's rich cinematographic legacy. So far, more than 3 500 films and 80 000 items of related materials have been amassed mainly through donations and deposits. The construction of the purpose-built Film Archive was completed in early 2000 and was officially opened on 3 January 2001. Its facilities include a small cinema, an exhibition gallery, a resource centre and environmentally-controlled film stores and laboratories. Its opening programmes are enjoying full support from sister institutions all over the world.

ROLE OF THE LEISURE AND CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT (LCSD)

11. Since 1 January 2000, the LCSD has taken over from the two former municipal councils the role of providing and managing cultural facilities and activities, including the provision and management of public museums as well as heritage preservation and promotion in Hong Kong. This has brought about a great impact on the development of museum services in Hong Kong. Unlike some other places in the world where museums are run by statutory bodies or non-profit making organizations, all major museums in Hong Kong are managed by Government, through the new LCSD. However, in Hong Kong's unique cultural environment, there is a general deficiency of public interest in arts and culture such that the public is reluctant to pay much to participate in arts and cultural activities. As private and business sponsorship to support such activities are also minimal, this results in a situation of high subsidy from the public coffer to operate our museum services.

NON-LCSD MUSEUMS

12. Apart from museums under LCSD, there are seven museums of different scale related to another Government department, or operated by non-profit making or private organizations, which are open to the public. These are briefly described below.

(a) Hong Kong Police Force Museum

This is a museum converted from a former police station at Mid-levels, Hong Kong Island, displaying the history and development of the local police. It is operated by the Hong Kong Police Force and directed by an Assistant Curator seconded from LCSD.

(b) *University Museum and Art Gallery, University of Hong Kong*

(c) *Art Museum, Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Established early in the history of local museums (HKU in 1954, CUHK in 1971), both are basically teaching museums with emphasis on Chinese fine art and antiquities. Both rely heavily on funding support from their parent organizations with assistance from private foundations.

(d) *Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences*

A museum operated by a non-profit making organization, it is housed in a Government-owned gazetted monument and is devoted to the history and development of medical sciences in Hong Kong. Its revenue is mainly from donations and membership fees. A recent donation campaign has yielded a sum of around HK\$4M, hopefully to keep it running for another three years.

(e) *Hong Kong Racing Museum*

Within the club house of the Hong Kong Jockey Club in Happy Valley, it displays the history of horse racing in Hong Kong and is open to the Club's members and friends and other groups by appointment.

(f) *Tung Wah Museum*

Housed in a Grade I historical building within the Kwong Wah Hospital, it preserves and displays documents and artefacts relating to the history of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals.

(g) *Museum of Ethnology*

Opened in December 2000, it is a truly private enterprise run by a property developer in Tai Po Kau inside the "Tai Po Kau Interactive Nature Centre" next to a residential development.

Admission is at \$25 for adults and \$15 for children. Ethnological items from many places in the world, of African, Polynesian, West Indian origins etc are on show.

RE-ALIGNMENT OF PUBLIC MUSEUMS UNDER LCSD

13. Apart from the Science Museum and the Space Museum, it is evident that there exists duplication of roles and functions among the various LCSD museums. This is inevitable, because the museums used to operate under two different municipal councils, viz. --

- (a) Urban Council (through Urban Services Department)
 - (i) Museum of Art
 - (ii) Museum of History
 - (iii) Film Archive

- (b) Regional Council (through Regional Services Department)
Heritage Museum

In addition, the former Urban Services Department and Regional Services Department each ran its own conservation service.

14. Now that the various museums have all come under LCSD, it is considered timely and necessary to re-align their services for better coordination and clearer identities. This will not only minimize duplicating efforts, but will also enhance proactive development in the provision of museum services in Hong Kong.

15. The following re-alignment measures have already been taken:

- (a) The various conservation teams have been amalgamated into one central Conservation Section to provide conservation services to all the museums and the Film Archive. This has resulted in economies of scale and greater flexibility in the deployment of resources. The Central Conservation Section also takes care of the excavated relics of the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO), while the latter

continues to be responsible for preservation of historical buildings.

- (b) The museums and the AMO may now freely borrow one another's collection items for exhibition and research purposes.
- (c) The museums and the AMO will provide space for publicity displays/showcases to promote exhibitions held at each other's venues.
- (d) The museums and the AMO now regularly exchange programme plans to avoid clashes or gaps in programming. Some complementary programmes can be designed to maximize resources. With good timing and careful planning, a well-coordinated programme of museum exhibitions will make major local and even international impact.
- (e) The Central Archaeological Repository of the AMO, currently under the custody of the Museum of History, will be returned to the AMO when accommodation is available. The Repository will be developed into a resource centre open to the public.

NEW RE-ALIGNMENT PLANS

16. Furthermore, it is proposed that the work of the museums be re-aligned such that each museum will have a clear identity manifested in its collections and permanent exhibitions. Thematic exhibitions of a different nature will continue to be held from time to time, but they will as far as possible be related in some ways to the museum's collections and permanent exhibitions.

17. Ideally, each museum should focus on a different discipline. However, in view of the size, historical background, high costs of fabricating permanent exhibitions and donors' sentiments of the Heritage Museum, it will have to remain a "comprehensive" museum covering history, art and culture for a number of years. Despite this constraint, the work of the museums is going to be re-aligned as follows:

Re-alignment Plans

Implementation Date

- (a) The Heritage Museum and the Museum of History should establish their respective core areas of collection and in future acquire historical objects accordingly, with a view to achieving greater cost-effectiveness of resources. **Immediate.**
- (b) At present, the Heritage Museum and the Museum of Art both have collections of contemporary Hong Kong art (including design and photography). The former's collections are to be transferred to the latter. The Heritage Museum will only maintain and develop its collections on design and photography, and other forms of applied arts. The Museum's CHAO Shao-an collection will also stay for the time being, because of the agreement with the donor. This will be reviewed in due course. **Phased implementation to start immediately.**
- (c) The Hong Kong Film Archive will continue to acquire films (mainly feature films) and film-related materials. It will also help store and conserve films from the other museums. The Museum of History, on the other hand, is to continue collecting documentaries on local history, and its collection on leisure and recreation should include artefacts of Hong Kong's film industry. **Immediate.**

Re-alignment PlansImplementation Date

- (d) The Heritage Museum will help store and conserve the performing arts-related objects currently under the custody of the LCSD's Performing Arts Division. However, it will need additional resources if it is to develop a performing arts-related collection in future.

18. In addition, LCSD is embarking on the following new initiatives:

- (a) enhancing the Chinese antiquities displays in the Museum of Art with the best items from private collections on a long/medium-term loan basis;
- (b) involving as much as possible the private sector in the next Contemporary Hong Kong Art Biennial in late 2001;
- (c) establishing a new Art Promotion Office shortly, merging the Visual Arts Centre of the Museum of Art and the Public and Community Art Unit of the Heritage Museum to better utilize resources in bringing art/artists to the community;
- (d) setting up resource centres at the major museums to help the public, teachers and students in particular, to gain access to the collection data of the museums and the fruit of research by the museum curators over the decades;
- (e) putting up displays of highlights from the collections of LCSD museums and the AMO at prominent locations in the Passenger Terminal Building of the Airport starting from March 2001.

The programme plans of the museums for 2001/2002 is at Appendix II for Members' reference.

19. The above measures and plans are considered realistic and feasible under the present

circumstances. No account has been taken of the proposal to provide new museums on West Kowloon Reclamation or other museum proposals (summary at Appendix III) as it is still uncertain as regards the nature and scale of the museums to be provided and the timing of these projects. The re-alignment measures and plans in this paper are therefore subject to review and re-evaluation as and when required, and in particular, in light of any comments and recommendations the Culture and Heritage Commission may offer.

Leisure and Cultural Services Department
January 2001

現有的博物館
Existing Museums

I. 公營博物館
Public Museums

	地址 Location	展場面積 (平方米) Exhibition space (m ²)	性質 Nature
1. 香港藝術館 HK Museum of Art	九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道十號 10 Salisbury Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon <u>面積 Size</u> 17 500 平方米/m ²	5 640	中國書畫及器物、歷史繪 畫、香港現代藝術。 Museum of Chinese fine art and antiquities, historical paintings and contemporary HK art. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 321 640 2000: 255 719
2. 香港歷史博 物館 HK Museum of History	九龍尖沙咀東部漆咸道南 100 號 100 Chatham Road South, Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon <u>面積 Size</u> 17 500 平方米/m ²	8 000	香港及華南史前史與歷史 Museum devoted to the prehistory and history of Hong Kong and south China. Its permanent exhibition is still under fabrication. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 229 343 2000: 152 426

	地址 Location	展場面積 (平方米) Exhibition space (m ²)	性質 Nature
3. 香港文化博物館 HK Heritage Museum	新界沙田文林路1號 1 Man Lam Road Sha Tin, N.T. <u>面積 Size</u> 28 500 平方米/m ²	7 500	綜合博物館，涵蓋新界、 粵劇文物、傳統及現代文 化藝術 Comprehensive museum embracing heritage of N.T., Cantonese opera, traditional and contemporary arts and culture <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 17.12 to 31.12.2000: 41 161
4. 香港科學館 HK Science Museum	九龍尖沙咀東部科學館道二 號 2 Science Museum Road, Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon <u>面積 Size</u> 13 500 平方米/m ²	6 500	科學及科技 A specialized museum on science and technology. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 518 081 2000: 778 048
5. 香港太空館 HK Space Museum	九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道十號 10 Salisbury Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon <u>面積 Size</u> 8 000 平方米/m ²	1 600	天文學及太空科學，另設 天象廳 A specialized museum on astronomy and space science, with a planetarium. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 727 685 2000: 749 012

	地址 Location	展場面積 (平方米) Exhibition space (m ²)	性質 Nature
6. 茶具文物館 Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware	香港中區紅棉路香港公園 HK Park, Cotton Tree Drive, Central, Hong Kong <u>面積 Size</u> 2 700 平方米/m ²	560	羅桂祥宜興茶具珍藏 A specialized museum on Chinese teaware, housing the K S LO collection, with a new annex for studio and display. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 136 486 2000: 119 620
7. 李鄭屋漢墓博物 館 Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum	九龍深水埗東京街 41 號 41 Tonkin Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon <u>面積 Size</u> 150 平方米/m ²	150	東漢磚室墓 Eastern Han Dynasty brick-work tomb preserved <i>insitu</i> . <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 79 515 2000: 65 946
8. 羅屋民俗館 Law Uk Folk Museum	香港柴灣吉勝街 14 號 14 Kut Shing Street, Chai Wan, Hong Kong <u>面積 Size</u> 890 平方米/m ²	240	二百年歷史羅氏客家村屋 A 200-year old Hakka house of the Law family preserved <i>insitu</i> . <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 31 502 2000: 21 045
9. 上窩民俗文物館 Sheung Yiu Folk Museum	新界西貢北潭涌 Pak Tam Chung, Sai Kung, N.T. <u>面積 Size</u> 500 平方米/m ²	500	二百年歷史客家村落 A preserved 200-year old Hakka village presented in its original state. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 67 071 2000: 59 236

	地址 Location	展場面積 (平方米) Exhibition space (m ²)	性質 Nature
10. 香港鐵路博物館 HK Railway Museum	新界大埔崇德街 13 號 13 Shung Tak Street, Tai Po, N.T. <u>面積 Size</u> 6 500 平方米/m ²	6 500	舊大埔墟火車站改建 Old Tai Po Market Railway Station converted to display the history of KCR. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 383 765 2000: 368 563
11. 三棟屋博物館 Sam Tung Uk Museum	新界荃灣古屋里 Kwu Uk Lane, Tsuen Wan, N.T. <u>面積 Size</u> 2 000 平方米/m ²	2 000	二百年歷史客家圍村修復 改建 Restored 200-year old Hakka walled village. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 429 209 2000: 428 262
12. 香港海防博物館 HK Museum of Coastal Defence	香港筲箕灣東喜道 175 號 175 Tung Hei Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong <u>面積 Size</u> 34 000 平方米/m ²	1 300	舊鯉魚門兵營內十九世紀 砲壘改建 A late 19th century redoubt within the former Lyemun Barracks, converted into a museum. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 25.7 to 31.12.2000: 306 422

	地址 Location	展場面積 (平方米) Exhibition space (m ²)	性質 Nature
13. 香港電影資料館 HK Film Archive	香港西灣河鯉景道 50 號 50 Lei King Road, Sai Wan Ho, Hong Kong <u>面積 Size</u> 7 200 平方米/m ²	200	香港電影及史料，設電影院、資源中心、影片冷藏庫等 HK film and related materials with cinema, resource centre, cold storage, etc. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 21.11 to 31.12.2000: 8 000
14. 警隊博物館 * Police Force Museum	香港山頂甘道 27 號 27 Coombe Road, The Peak, Hong Kong <u>面積 Size</u> 500 平方米/m ²	500	一九三〇年代警署改建成香港警政歷史陳列館 A 1930's police station converted into a museum to display the history and development of the local police. <u>參觀人數 Attendance</u> 1999: 77 069 2000: 75 162

* 除警隊博物館由警務處管理外，其餘公營博物館均由康樂文化署管理。

* Except the Police Force Museum which is managed by the HKPF, all other public museums are managed by LCSD

II. 非政府機構博物館

Museums operated by non-government organizations

	地址 Location	展場面積 (平方米) Exhibition space (m ²)	性質 Nature
1. 香港大學美術博物館 University Museum and Art Gallery, HKU	香港半山般咸道 94 號 94 Bonham Road, Mid- levels, Hong Kong	1 200	中國書畫器物教學博物館 Teaching museum devoted to Chinese fine art and antiquities.
2. 香港中文大學 文物館 Art Museum, CUHK	新界沙田 Sha Tin, N.T.	1 000	中國書畫器物教學博物館 Teaching museum devoted to Chinese antiquities and fine arts.
3. 香港醫學博 物館 HK Museum of Medical Sciences	香港半山堅巷 2 號 2 Caine Lane, Mid-levels, Hong Kong	400	展示香港醫學發展歷史，由 非牟利團體管理 Museum devoted to the history and development of medical sciences in Hong Kong and related topics, run by a non-profit making organization.
4. 香港賽馬博物 館 HK Racing Museum	香港跑馬地體育路 香港賽馬會 Hong Kong Jockey Club Sports Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong	400	展示香港賽馬發展史，由香 港賽馬會管理 Museum devoted to the history of horse racing in Hong Kong, operated by the HK Jockey Club.
5. 東華三院文物 館 Tung Wah Museum	九龍窩打老道廣華醫院 Kwong Wah Hospital, Waterloo Road, Kowloon	500	展示香港東華三院發展歷史 ，由廣華醫院管理 Museum on the history of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, operated by the TWGH inside Kwong Wah Hospital.

	地址 Location	展場面積 (平方米) Exhibition space (m ²)	性質 Nature
6. 人類民俗館 Museum of Ethnology	新界大埔大埔公路 4339 號大埔滘村 4339 Tai Po Road, Tai Po Kau Village, Tai Po, N.T.	500	展示各地民族生活用具、工 具，由一地產發展商管理 Museum displaying tools and daily utensils of different races in the world, operated by a property developer.

LCSO Museums Programme Plan for Year 2001/02
康樂及文化署博物館2001/02 年度節目計劃

Hong Kong Museum of Art
香港藝術館

Date of Event/Venue 節目日期/場地	Title of Event 名稱	Remarks (such as estimated attendance, special function/ceremony etc.) 備考
4. 5.01 – 17. 6.01 Museum of Art 藝術館	French Riviera 海濱藝影 French May Exhibition	Sponsored by French Consulate 法國總領事館贊助
14. 6.01 – 31.12.01 Museum of Tea Ware 茶具文物館	K S Lo Collection of Tea Ware 羅桂祥茶具藏品新陳列	New display of collection 藏品新陳列
6. 7.01 – 26. 8.01 Museum of Art 藝術館	Chinese Collectors 敏求藏家大展	Sponsored by Min Chiu Society 敏求精舍贊助
12.10.01 – Museum of Art 藝術館	Calligraphy from Xubaizhai Collection 書法 – 虛白齋藏品	Collection catalogue No. 5 藏品目錄第五卷
2.11.01 – 2. 1.02 Museum of Art 藝術館	Hong Kong Artists Series III : Western Painting : Chan Hoi- ying 香港藝術家系列 III : 西畫/陳海鷹	Local art solo exhibition 本地藝術家個展
Winter 2001 冬 Museum of Art 藝術館	Contemporary Hong Kong Art Biennial 2001 當代香港藝術雙年展 2001	
17. 1.02 – 31. 5.02 Museum of Tea Ware 茶具文物館	K S Lo Collection of Tea Ware 羅桂祥茶具藏品新陳列	New display of collection 藏品新陳列
8. 3.02 – 14. 4.02 Museum of Art 藝術館	The Art of Li Keran(1907 – 1989) 李可染的藝術	Chinese Masters Series 中國名家系列

Date of Event/Venue 節目日期/場地	Title of Event 名稱	Remarks (such as estimated attendance, special function/ceremony etc.) 備考
April 2001 - March 2002 Museum of Art and its branch Museum of Tea Ware	Education and extension programmes including education corners for 3 major exhibitions, reading corners, 3 audio guide recordings, 500 programmes of quarterly education and extension activities incl. lectures, workshops, demonstrations, video shows and special programmes such as Visability, school cultural day, internet courses, souvenirs etc.	Est. attendance: 40 000

Hong Kong Museum of History
香港歷史博物館

Date of Event/Venue 節目日期/場地	Title of Event 名稱	Remarks (such as estimated attendance, special function/ceremony etc.) 備考
From April 2001 onwards, Law Uk Folk Museum 2001年4月開始 羅屋民俗館	"Traditional Hakka Furniture" Exhibition 「傳統客家傢具」展覽	Est. attendance : 26 000 預計參觀人數
Jan – May 2001 Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence 2001年1月-5月 海防博物館	"Orders and Medals" Exhibition 「勳銜勳章」展覽	Est. attendance : 100 000 預計參觀人數
From August 2001 onwards, Permanent Exhibition Gallery, Hong Kong Museum of History 2001年8月開始 歷史博物館	Opening of the Permanent Exhibition of the Hong Kong Museum of History 香港歷史博物館常設展開幕	Actual date of opening to be confirmed 確實日期待定 Est. attendance : 250 000 預計參觀人數
Nov 2001 – Jan 2002 Hong Kong Museum of History 2001年11月-2002年1月 歷史博物館	"Cultural Relics of the Great Wall" Exhibition 「中國萬里長城文物展」	To be jointly organized with the Capital Museum in Beijing 與北京首都博物館合辦 Est. attendance : 100 000 預計參觀人數
July 2001 – June 2002 Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence 海防博物館	"Tradition of Chinese Archery" Exhibition 「中國傳統箭藝」展覽	Est. attendance 200 000 預計參觀人數

<p>As from Sept 2001 Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb Museum 2001年9月 李鄭屋漢墓博物館</p>	<p>Thematic Exhibition 專題展覽</p>	<p>Est. attendance : 75 000 預計參觀人數</p>
<p>Mar - June 2002 Hong Kong Museum of History 歷史博物館</p>	<p>“Relics on the Civil Service Examination in China” Exhibition (tentative) 「中國科舉文物展」(暫擬)</p>	<p>To be jointly organized with the Guangdong Provincial Museum 與廣東省博物館合辦 Est. attendance : 80 000 預計參觀人數</p>

Hong Kong Heritage Museum
香港文化博物館

Date of Event/Venue 節目日期/場地	Title of Event 名稱	Remarks (such as estimated attendance, special function/ceremony etc.) 備考
Apr - Jul 2001 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	Hong Kong Art Print Exhibition (I) 香港版畫藝術展(一)	Average daily attendance since opening : 2650 自開幕至今每日平均參觀人數
Apr - Jul 2001 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	Hong Kong Art Print Exhibition (II) 香港版畫藝術展(二)	
Apr - Oct 2001 文化博物館	Kwan Wai Nung Posters Exhibition 關蕙農月份牌畫展	
Sept 2001 - Feb 2002 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	Hong Kong Countryside Photos Exhibition 香港郊野照片展覽	
Sept 2001 - Feb 2002 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	Drawings by Chao Shao-an Exhibition 趙少昂的速寫藝術展	
Oct 2001 - Mar 2002 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	International Posters Triennial Exhibition (I) and Symposium 國際海報三年展(一)暨研討會	
Oct 2001 - Mar 2002 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	International Posters Triennial Exhibition (II) 國際海報三年展(二)	
Dec 2001 - Apr 2002 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	'Costumes of the Ethnic Minorities in China' Exhibition 中國少數民族服飾展	Est. attendance; 450 000 預計參觀人數

Jan – Apr 2002 Heritage Museum 文化博物館	Art Photography Exhibition 攝影藝術歷程	
Sept 2001 – Aug 2002 Sam Tung UK Museum 三棟屋博物館	Tsuen Wan History Exhibition 荃灣歷史展	

Hong Kong Science Museum/Hong Kong Space Museum
香港科學館/香港太空館

Date of Event/Venue 節目日期/場地	Title of Event 名稱	Remarks (such as estimated attendance, special function/ceremony etc.) 備考
June to November 2001 Hong Kong Science Museum 2001年6月-11月 科學館	"Whodunit" "誰是兇手"- a special exhibition on forensic science on loan from Questacon, Australia 鑑證科學展	Est. attendance: 250 000 預計參觀人數
August 2001 to January 2002 Hong Kong Science Museum 2001年8月-2002年1月 科學館	Ancient Chinese Astronomy Exhibition "中國古代天文展"	Est. attendance: 300 000 預計參觀人數
1.4.2001-31.3.2002 Space Museum 太空館 Space Theatre 天象廳	2 Sky Shows 天象節目	Est. Attendance : 140 000 預計參觀人數
1.4.2001-31.3.2002 Space Museum 太空館 Space Theatre 天象廳	4 Omnimax Shows 全天域電影	Est. Attendance : 300 000 預計參觀人數

Hong Kong Film Archive
香港電影資料館

Date of Event/Venue 節目日期/場地	Title of Event 名稱	Remarks (such as estimated attendance, special function/ceremony etc.) 備考
Apr- May 2001 Hong Kong Film Archive 2001年4月-5月 電影資料館	HK Cinema Retrospective: "Hong Kong Cinema and Technology" "香港電影與科技"	No. of screenings : 50 放映場次 No. of exhibition : 1 展覽 No. of talks : 3 講座 Est. attendance: 15 000 預計參觀人數
Jun 2001 – Mar 2002 Hong Kong Film Archive 2001年6月-2000年5月 電影資料館	5 thematic exhibitions and 5 film retrospectives (details to be worked out) 專題展覽 5 電影回顧展 5 (詳情待定)	No. of screenings : 250 放映場次 No. of exhibitions : 5 展覽 No. of talks : 15 講座 Est. attendance: 60 000 預計參觀人數

Proposals for New Museum

Museum	Remarks
1. Hong Kong Museum of Contemporary Art	A museum approved in principle by the Provisional Urban Council in Sept 1996. It is now proposed that the museum be provided on West Kowloon Reclamation.
2. Transport/Aviation Museum	A museum proposed by the Provisional Urban Council. The Planning Department has included this museum in the SE Kowloon Redevelopment Plan.
3. Maritime Museum	A museum proposed by the Hong Kong Ship Owners Association with the support of the Economic Services Bureau. A consultant suggested that it be included in the Aberdeen Revitalization plan.
4. Harbour Museum	A consultant proposed that it be included in the Wan Chai Waterfront Redevelopment Plan.
5. Bruce Lee Gallery	The Provisional Urban Council passed a motion to set up a Bruce Lee Gallery in the Hong Kong Film Archive but it turned out to be technically not feasible. It is proposed to provide a Bruce Lee Gallery in a Museum of Moving Images on West Kowloon Reclamation, if such a museum is set up there. Recently there is also a proposal to include the Gallery in the Yau Ma Tei Redevelopment.
6. Time Museum	A small museum proposed by the Hong Kong Observatory. It is proposed to be in the former Tsim Sha Tsui Marine Headquarters.
7. Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum	Part of the Land Development Corporation's project in Central and Western District.

Brief for Consultancy Study to review the Mode of Governance of Hong Kong's Public Museums

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Public museums in Hong Kong are run by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. Details are given in the Annex. The LCSD intends to invite an expert consultant to review the mode of governance of the museums.

2. Terms of Reference

- 2.1 The consultant should examine different modes of governance of major museums in at least five other countries or regions.
- 2.2 The consultant should compare the local social, cultural, political and economic environment with that of other countries or regions.
- 2.3 The consultant should draw up options on the mode of governance of the LCSD's museums and evaluate the options, having regard to the need for:
- (a) continued availability of adequate resources to the museums;
 - (b) retention of the existing museum expertise for managing the museums;
 - (c) continuity of services;
 - (d) avoidance of staff redundancy wherever possible; and
 - (e) safe custody and proper conservation of museum collections and premises.
- 2.4 The consultant should make recommendations for implementation.

3. Tasks

- 3.1 The following tasks are to be undertaken by the consultant. The consultant may comment on and recommend changes to the proposed tasks in order to establish a study methodology that best meets the project objective. For each task, the consultant should map out a detailed work programme.
- 3.2 In particular, the work programme proposed by the consultant should include a bibliography to ensure that due consideration is given to similar or related researches undertaken previously in Hong Kong and elsewhere.

- Task 1** The consultant should outline the various modes of museum governance, and provide examples from different countries or regions.
- Task 2** The consultant should highlight the strengths and weaknesses of various modes of museum governance.
- Task 3** The consultant should detail the policy and the structural implications of a variety of models of financial support for museums.
- Task 4** The consultant should compare the social, cultural, political and economic environment of Hong Kong with that of other countries or regions.
- Task 5** The consultant should outline the museum legislation of various countries or regions, and compare and contrast with that of Hong Kong.
- Task 6** The consultant should study the percentages of government funding and funding per capita directly and indirectly on museum services in various countries or regions. Government funding should include that from central government and municipal governments.
- Task 7** The consultant should examine private funding for museum services in various countries or regions and account for the different extent of private funding in various countries/regions.
- Task 8** The consultant should study the range of museum services provided in Hong Kong in comparison with services in other countries or regions.
- Task 9** The consultant should study staffing of various museums in Hong Kong and compare with that of museums of other countries or regions.

- Task 10 The consultant should draw up options for the future mode of governance of the LCSD's museums.
- Task 11 The consultant should suggest how to ensure the continued availability of adequate resources to the museums.
- Task 12 The consultant should study how to ensure that the museums will continue to acquire, conserve, study and exhibit cultural objects in a professional manner for public education and entertainment.
- Task 13 The consultant should suggest how to retain the existing expertise for managing the museums and to avoid staff redundancy wherever possible.
- Task 14 The consultant should examine how the museum collections and premises can continue to be securely kept and properly conserved.
- Task 15 The consultant should suggest how to cope with certain donors' objection to the placing of their donated objects under the management of a different body if such transfer of management is recommended by the consultant.
- Task 16 The consultant should evaluate all the options and recommend the one or more options that are best for the future running of the LCSD's museums.

4. Duration

- 4.1 The target completion date for the consultancy study is four months after the commissioning of the study.

5. Expertise Sought

- 5.1 The consultant should possess :
- (a) professional experience of running public museums; and
 - (b) a good knowledge of international practices relating to the running of public museums.