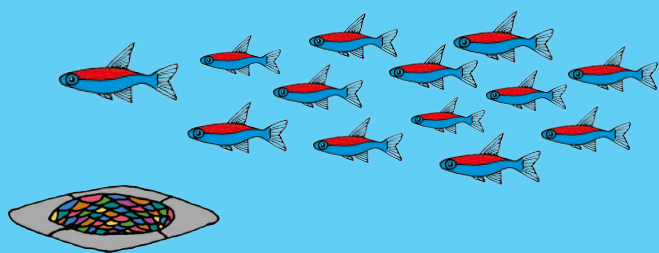


# 虎地坳村導覽指南



## 虎地坳簡介

### About Fu Tei Au



自上世紀50年代起，內地一度因發生內戰而引起偷渡潮，大量難民湧入香港，紛紛尋覓棲身之所。由於虎地坳地理位置臨近內地邊境，吸引了這群初來乍到的來港者於此重建家園，繼而落地生根，漸漸地成為一條撮合了不同籍貫的非原居民寮屋村落。這裏原貌多為荒野，大部份地段屬毗連的上水圍廖氏所擁有，為求生計的居民便向他們租借土地，開展務農和各式各樣的養殖業生涯。

回看今天，村內村外的景觀實在改變不少。由從前一覽無遺的田地走到新型基建發展的選址、昔日與村民生活息息相關卻經常導致氾濫成災的梧桐河，經整治後變得平靜安逸，虎地坳村多年來努力配合社會發展，扮演著香港鄉城共融的重要角色。是次文化復育計劃旨在這個馬不停蹄的時代巨輪推進底下，能體現城中鄉郊可貴的特色，提倡並凝聚可持續發展的方針和聲音。

Located in proximity to the Mainland China border, Fu Tei Au had become a safe haven for refugees to rebuild their homes and lives after fleeing from the Chinese Civil War in the '50s, turning it into a non-indigenous squatter village where people with diverse cultural origins intermingled. Started out as mostly unoccupied and deserted territories owned by the Liu's clan resided in the neighbouring village of Sheung Shui Wai, settlers saw the opportunity and eventually rented plots of land from them, leading off to many years of habitual practices in crop and animal husbandry that followed.

Much has changed over the course of the last several decades – vast arable farmland was displaced by public facilities and services, and the flood-prone Ng Tung River which used to be a dependable water source to the village has now found its serenity after multiple regulation projects. Fu Tei Au village has always been eager to synchronize with the city's pace of social development. Through this cultural revitalisation project, it hopes to showcase the multifaceted values of Hong Kong village life, bolster support of and voices in sustainable development from the public, and continue to be at the forefront in embracing a civilisation of urban-rural harmony.

Design and illustration by kikiwong. [www.wxico.com](http://www.wxico.com)

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Instagram: fu.tei.au\_revitalisation



1. 和生里次上

1. 和 平 和 平  
, 和 平 和 平



## 建議參觀路線 Site Visiting Route



1 故事館  
STORYHOUSE

**2** 呂祖廟  
LUI CHO TEMPLE

**3** 廖氏古墓  
LIU'S FAMILY GRAVE

**4** 磚廠遺址  
THE RUINS OF  
BRICK FACTORY

**5** 紅磚拱橋  
RED BRICK BRIDGE

**6** 花海魚塘  
POND OF FLOWER FIELD

**10** 高脚屋  
STILT HOUSE

**12** 六間遺痕  
SIX HOUSES  
IN RUIN

此景點為村民居所，請勿擅自前往打擾。  
如有興趣了解更多，歡迎聯絡職員索取導賞團資訊。  
Asterisked locations are occupied residence.  
Please contact our staff for docent-led tour info  
if you are interested in exploring more.







## 虎地坳村景點簡介

Fu Tei Au Village Site Information

### 9 梧桐河 NG TUNG RIVER

曾稱鳳溪，以往一直在虎地坳及附近一帶提供蓄水和灌溉的功能，為村內生活、農業和養殖業的豐富水源。雖曾建有石坡頭和木閘用作防洪，水災依然經常發生。千禧年後修整河道，現為村民和遊人休憩的地方。

Formerly known as Fung Kai, the river stream stretches along Fu Tei Au, providing the village and its vicinity abundance of water for reserve and irrigation spent on husbandry and daily usage. River floods were extremely common despite the presence of dam and timber floodgate. The riverside is now developed into a recreational area since the implementation of flood control projects after year 2000.

### 10 高腳屋 STILT HOUSE

由石柱將居住層架高2米的特色建築，為克服虎地坳經常發生水浸的情況而建。

The stilt house is constructed with concrete stilts that rise around 2 meters. It demonstrates building technology for property protection in this flood-prone area.

### 11 文明廟/天空之樹 MAN MING TEMPLE/SKYTREE

早於2010年被評定為三級歷史建築，為1924年由上水鄉廖氏所建的三進式廟宇，供奉文武二帝及魁星，並與超強颱風「山竹」吹襲而形成的「天空之樹」融為一體。

Confirmed as a grade 3 historic building in 2010, the temple was built with 3 halls in 1924 by the Liu clan in Sheung Shui Wai, a tribute to the God of Literature (Man) and the God of War (Mo). Its structure has integrated with a banyan tree since Typhoon Mangkhut, hence the name "SkyTree".

### 12 六間遺痕 SIX HOUSES IN RUIN

二戰時期，英軍為阻途經虎地坳的日軍前進，便把當時梧桐河的紅橋炸毀。日軍就地取材，想到在村內拆掉多間青磚屋，運用拆毀得來的材料搭橋渡河。事過境遷，現在僅餘六間有過這段事跡的建築，故稱六間遺痕。

The British army destroyed what was then known as the "red bridge" near Ng Tung River during World War II in order to stop the advance of the Japanese troops, who later responded by tearing down houses and using the rubbles as a means to cross the river. There are currently six ruins left, which have an associated history with the event.

### 1 故事館 STORYHOUSE

前身為村民居所，現就2021年誕生的虎地坳村文化復興計劃改建成為小型展覽館。設計保留原有寮屋結構，內藏本村歷史資料和村民捐出的珍貴古物，以供市民參觀。

Originally a villager's residence, it is renewed into an exhibition under the Fu Tei Au Village Cultural Revitalisation Project in 2021. The story-house has retained its previous squatter structures, in which a variety of historical information and artifacts donated by villagers is displayed.

### 2 呂祖廟 LUI CHO TEMPLE

德陽堂呂祖先仙廟與虎地坳孟蘭勝會同於60年代成立。平常用作供奉呂祖，水浸時為下游村民化身暫避洪水的庇護所，村內大小活動也會在這裡舉辦。

Founded together with the first Fu Tei Au Hungry Ghost Festival during the '60s, the temple is used to house the deity figure of Lui Cho, give shelter to villagers when flood occurs, and hold different activities.

### 3 廖氏古墓 LIU'S FAMILY GRAVE

村民兒時玩耍而發現的秘密基地，實為隱藏著150多年前虎地坳原名「下水嶺」的墓碑。祖墳於同治七年時重修，是屬於廖氏十世祖與夫人妣淑的三人合葬式古墓。

Discovered by villagers as a secret base during childhood, the Liu's family grave headstone unveils the original name of Fu Tei Au as "Har Shui Ling" 150 years ago. It is a joint burial of the 10th generation of the Liu clan and his wives, which was rebuilt in the 7th year of the Tongzhi reign.

### 4 磚廠遺址 THE RUINS OF BRICK FACTORY

據說是羅湖磚廠駐紮村內採黏土後燒磚的磚窖遺址。

A site thought to be where Lo Wu Brick Company manufactured bricks after collecting clay within the village.

### 5 紅磚拱橋 RED BRICK BRIDGE

羅湖磚廠在上世紀初設廠虎地坳，據信曾為九廣鐵路生產磚塊。印有KCR字樣的紅磚至今仍然散落村內，亦是建成花海魚塘中間拱橋的主要材料。

Distinguished by its unique KCR red bricks, the arched bridge is located at the pond of flower field. The bricks are believed to be produced by Lo Wu Brick Company, whose factory was set up at Fu Tei Au to supply for Kowloon-Canton Railway (KCR) in the early 20th century. To date, the village is still scattered with these historical remains.

### 6 花海魚塘 POND OF FLOWER FIELD

磚廠工人挖泥應用而形成的天然池塘，70年代時一度成為村民養魚所用之處。現是密不可數的鳳眼藍棲息地，每年5至10月可見花期盛放的美態。

Initially dug up by Lo Wu Brick Company for fertile clay soil used in brickworks, the pond was then transformed into a place for villagers' fish farming businesses during the '70s. It is now blanketed by water hyacinth, with its flowering period ranging from May to October.

### 7 石坡頭碑 THE STONE STELE AT SEK BEI TAU

過去梧桐河氾濫不斷，令有防堤效果的白石陂頭自建成後的二百多載經歷多次重修。前人立下石碑，詳細記載其建築歷程，包括分別於1954及1956年的搶修工程等。

Ng Tung River was infamously vulnerable to severe flooding, causing frequent reconstructions of the Sek Bei Tau stone dam over the span of more than 200 years. The stone stele was erected in remembrance of its past changes, including restoration projects in 1954 and 1956 respectively.

### 8 七彩古井 COLOURFUL WELL

羅湖磚廠工人於20至30年代在虎地坳開採生產時所建的飲用水井。其內部結構由村內常見的顏色礫石所砌成，別具一格，故命名「七彩古井」。

The water well was built and used by the workers of Lo Wu Brick Company during their time at Fu Tei Au in the 1920s and 1930s. Its iconic structure is formed by stacks of colourful gravel stones found in the village, hence its name.



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BEWARE! Area patrolled by dogs. Don't go without a docent!