虎地坳村文化復育計劃
CULTURAL REVITALISATION PROJECT FOR FU TEI AU TSUEN

計劃簡介
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

上水虎地坳村是一條非原居民鄉村，當中隱含眾多珍貴古跡文物。計劃旨在復育村內具歷史價值的生活痕跡，包括：礦場遺址、開礦設拖、建築遺址及戰壕等，以展示該區在1910年-1950年期間的新界獨特性文化和生活面貌，例如：二十世紀初期虎地坳村協助九廣鐵路公司開闢興建鐵路，對香港發展的貢獻及角色，以及新界鄉村面對日軍入侵香港的情況等。

計劃由鄉郊保育辦公室及鄉郊保育資助計劃資助藉舉辦社區導賞活動、口述歷史訪談、社區藝術活動讓公眾人士認識虎地坳的歷史、人文價值及其獨特性，亦會透過刊物及電子媒體增加公眾人士對虎地坳的認識。

Fu Tei Au Tsuen in Sheung Shui is a non-indigenous village which still retains the historical traces of life in the past. The project is funded by the Countryside Conservation Office's Countryside Conservation Funding Scheme through the community cultural tour, This project aims to revitalize built heritages and cultural relics, including: mine sites, mining equipment, ruins of temples and trench, etc., to show the unique culture and life of the non-indigenous village from 1910 to 1950. For example, Fu Tei Au Tsuen is the main manufacturing site to make railway for Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation in the early 20th century. It is also an important barrier to resist Japanese invasion during World War II.

Community cultural tour, oral history project and community art activities launched to facilitate public awareness towards the history, human value and uniqueness of Fu Tei Au Tsuen. At the same time, the project enhanced their appreciation on Fu Tei Au Tsuen through publications and social medias.

計劃臉書
PROJECT FACEBOOK

計劃網站
PROJECT WEBSITE
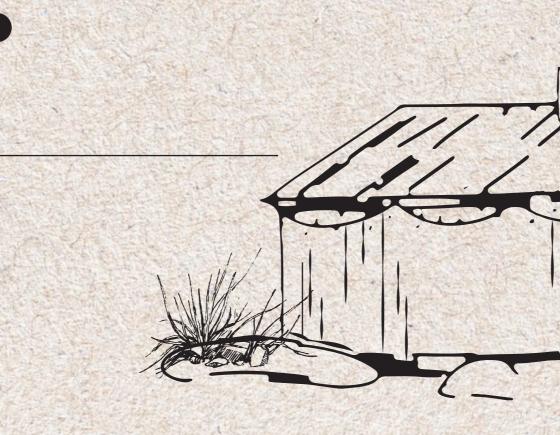
關於虎地坳村故事館
ABOUT FU TEI AU VILLAGE STORY HOUSE

虎地坳村故事館前身為一間寮屋住所。故事館翻新工程保留了其雛型設計和結構，期望讓訪客能置身於真實的寮屋體驗。寮屋一方面塑造了虎地坳村的生活文化和面貌，亦展示了香港過去歷史中的住房問題和現象，擁有意義重大的歷史價值。

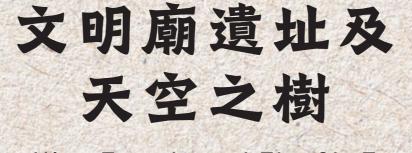香港50至70年代湧現偷渡潮，短時間內的人口急增對當時房屋供應鏈造成非常沉重的壓力，間接也促成了很多像虎地坳村的寮屋區。剛到港的偷渡人士大多身無長物，只可就地取材，或是在有限的資源中物色簡陋材料，在山邊搭建棚屋，才不致蓆地而睡。鐵皮和木材是這些臨時構築物常見組件，對於大部份虎地坳村民來說並不陌生。

The Fu Tei Au Village Story House was renovated based on the squatter structure inhabited by its former squatter family. On one hand, squatting has shaped a majority of the village life, but it also speaks of a remarkable housing phenomenon that spawned within the greater spectrum of the Hong Kong history.

The drastic influx of Mainland immigrants can be traced back as early as the '50s through the '70s. Post-war refugees flocked to Hong Kong for safety, which resulted in radical population swell and precipitated the large-scale emergence of shanty areas such as Fu Tei Au village. With limited means, newcomers scavenged handy materials to improvise squatter huts as an antidote to being homeless. Scrappy metals and woods are some of the most basic form of components that constitute these temporary structures.
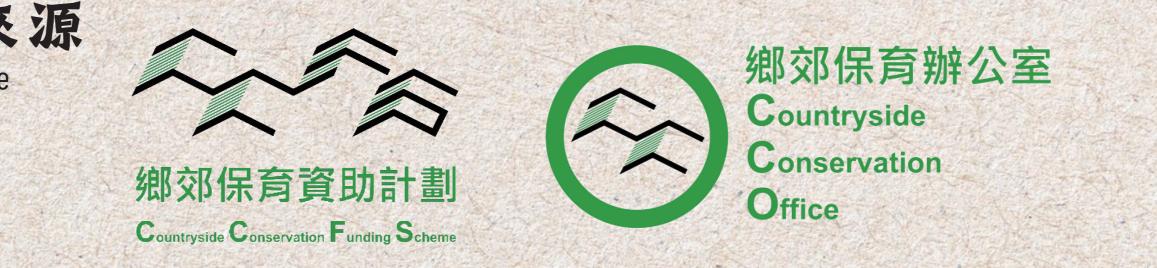
二號展館
Second exhibition room

二號展館麻雀雖小，卻擺放了滿載回憶的農具和村民以往所用的舊傢俱，營造出昔日村內的生活面貌；

The second exhibition room is a relatively small space that houses traditional farming tools and furniture donated by former and current residents of Fu Tei Au, depicting the way of life in the past;

一號展館
Main exhibition room

一號展館主要透過文字、圖片、模型等不同方式深入地述說虎地坳村的歷史和相關文化習俗

The main exhibition room presents the historical and cultural aspects of Fu Tei Au through a mixed collection of textual information, images, and 3D models;

三號展館
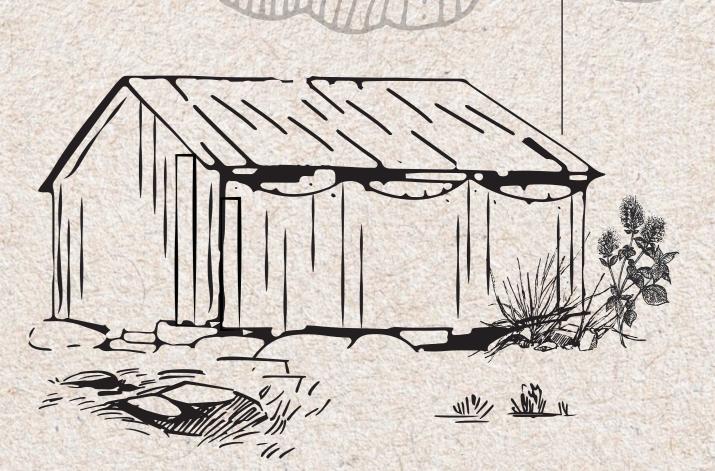### Main exhibition room

三號展館展示了由香港中文大學建築學系學生設計有關虎地坳村未來可持續發展的概念圖和簡介，為市民大眾就香港鄉郊保育前景和文化旅遊業發展的可行性提供反思和討論空間。

The third exhibition room showcases the various design concepts by architecture students from the Chinese University of Hong Kong that revolves around prospective development ideas - a common area that calls upon public awareness and open discussion for countryside sustainability development in Hong Kong;

歡迎大家嚟虎地坳村故事館

七彩古井
The Colorful Well

花海魚塘及
紅磚拱橋
The Pond of Flower and
The Red Brick Bridge

呂祖廟
Lui Cho Temple

特色景點
REGIONAL FEATURES

高腳屋
Stilt House

六間遺痕
Six Houses in Ruins

文明廟遺址及
天空之樹
Man Ming Temple and The SkyTree