活化榕樹凹 Revitalisation of YSA 初步建議 Preliminary Proposal

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歷史資料 Historical information

榕樹凹,原名濃樹澳;之後又稱榕樹澳、榕樹坳。

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- 根據沙頭角擔水坑村温華安先生在1998年編撰的『太原堂温氏族譜』,榕樹凹村民的先祖為周朝(前11世紀至前3世紀)武王之子叔虞。其後裔分封於温邑(今河南省懷慶府),從此以封地『温』為姓。
- 温子燦(1696-1757)為榕樹凹村的立村人,其祖父温嘉琦 携三個兒子信昌、敏昌和惠昌由廣東惠州移居沙頭角。
 温子燦,敏昌的兒子,生於沙頭角的山咀圍,後在沙頭
 角對岸名叫濃樹澳的地方開墾荒地而住下來。自此子裔 繁衍,迄今三百餘年。

上世紀七十年代起由於缺乏耕地和漁業的式微,兼且缺 乏交通配套,村民漸漸搬離到附近交通較為方便的沙頭 角、孔嶺、祠堂村甚至移民到世界各地居住以方便謀生。

- Yung Shue Au, formerly known as Nong Shue O; later also known as Yung Shue O and Yung Shue Ou.
- According to the "Taiyuantang Wan Family Genealogy" compiled by Mr. Wan Wah On of Sha Tau Kok Tam Shui Hang Village in 1998, the villagers of Yung Shue Au are the descendants of Shu Yu, the son of King Wu of the Zhou Dynasty (cir. BC 1100- BC 300). Shu Yu's descendants were granted the fief of Wan County (now Huaiqing Prefecture, Henan Province), thus the descendants used the fief name WAN as the family name from then on.
- Wan Chi Woon (1696-1757) was the founder of Yung Shue Au village. His grandfather, Wan Ka Kei, moved to Sha Tau Kok with his three sons, Shun Cheong, Mein Cheong and Wai Cheong. Wan Chi Woon, the son of Mein Cheong, was born in Shan Tsui Wai of Sha Tau Kok, and settled down in Nong Shu O on the opposite bank of Sha Tau Kok. The descendants have since been living there for more than 300 years.
- Since the 1970s, due to the lack of arable land and fishery plus the lack of transportation facilities, villagers gradually moved out to nearby towns and villages like Sha Tau Kok, Hung Ling and Chi Tong Chuen that are more convenient for work. Some even immigrated to other places around the world to make a living.

活化榕樹凹 Revitalisation of YSA 歴史資料 Historical information (cont'd)

1950年代後期興建了一所只有一間教室的公立小學,為村里的孩子們提供教育。此前,村里的私塾為孩子們提供教育。因為村民們逐漸搬到附近的城鎮或國外,小學校在 70 年代後期關閉。

- 為遏制邊境禁區內的走私活動和非法越境活動,英軍於 80年代初在榕樹凹設立了一個巡邏站,約有60名英軍士 兵。營房建築建在與廢棄學校相鄰的填海土地上。到 80年代後期,英國士兵離開,營房建築從此無人居住。
- 榕樹凹村於1941-44第二次世界大戰期間被日軍佔領。 榕樹凹灣岬角芝麻籠、企山尖、三角尖的軍防設施,是 日軍強令村民興建的。

- A public primary school with a single classroom was built in the late 1950s to provide education for the children in the village. Prior to that, a private school provided traditional Chinese education for the children. The school was closed in the late 1970s as villagers gradually moved to nearby towns or abroad.
- In order to smother smuggling activities and illegal border crossings in the Frontier Closed Area, the British Army built a patrolling post with about 60 British soldiers in the early 1980s, in Yung Shue Au. The barrack building was built on reclaimed land adjacent to the abandoned school. By the late 1980s, the British soldiers left and the barrack buildings were left unoccupied since.
- Yung Shue Au village was occupied by the Japanese Army during the Second World War, between 1941-44. Military facilities in the headlands (芝麻籠、企山咀、三角咀) of Yung Shue Au Bay were built by the villagers forced by the Japanese Army.

資源 Assets

- 鄉郊環境 Rustic Environment
- 客家村屋 Hakka Village Houses
- ▶ 農田 Farm Land
- 河瀝 Streamcourse
- 學校 School
- 樹屋 Tree Houses
- ▶ 水井 Village Well
- 客家文物 Hakka Artifacts

- ▶ 壆頭 (防波堤) Breakwater
- ▶ 河塘 Pond
- ► 碼頭 Pier
- 海灘 Beaches
- 軍事設施 Military Facilities
- 連接步道 Trail Connection

資源 Assets

鄉郊環境 Rustic Environment













資源 Assets 客家村屋 Hakka Village Houses 1 (圍仔)







資源 Assets 客家村屋 Hakka Village Houses 3





資源 Assets 客家村屋 Hakka Village Houses 4 (便缸下)





資源 Assets 客家村屋 Hakka Village Houses 5 (橫頭檔)





資源 Assets 客家村屋 Hakka Village Houses 6 (虾角)

















資源 Assets 河瀝 Streamcourse





資源 Assets 學校 School





Early 2023

Early 1960



















資源 Assets 樹屋 Tree Houses 4





資源 Assets 樹屋 Tree Houses 5 (便缸下)





資源 Assets 樹屋 Tree Houses 6 (橫頭檔)





資源 Assets 樹屋 Tree Houses 7 (虾角)







資源 Assets 樹屋 Tree Houses 8 (虾角)





資源 Assets 水井 Village Well



資源 Assets 客家文物 Hakka Artifacts 1





資源 Assets 客家文物 Hakka Artifacts 2







資源 Assets 客家文物 Hakka Artifacts 3









資源 Assets 客家文物 Hakka Artifacts 5







資源 Assets 河塘 Pond











資源 Assets 海灘 Beaches



資源 Assets 軍事設施 Military Facilities 軍營Barrack







資源 Assets 軍事設施 Military Facilities _{百升機停機坪 Helicopter Pad}





資源 Assets 軍事設施 Military Facilities



羅盆及荔枝窩等暫名。它見證了 變化:第一產業時期、日佔時期

溪順流而下,其沖積土形成可耕之地,村民在海灣 ·又在潛前築譽防波。 拾貝介之類食物,故早期的漁農業曾經興旺一時。

家籍溫姓人士,多數的村屋都。軍事設施的遺蹟之 富裕的屋宇更會另賦名

賞石訪村-印洲塘深度之旅 (AFCD)

榕樹凹是在英國租借新界時已存在的115條古老大村 如「福安居」。部分村屋的門框、門額和牆腳都用上 較昂貴的花崗岩材料。更有兩間塑有1966年建築的 村屋,可以想像當年的風光情景。可是,榕樹凹的 ,除利用船售可到沙頭角外,陸 路交通都要靠山徑,向西要跨過山坳前往鹿頸,向 東可循山徑到鎖羅盆、經荔枝窩、再攀過分水凹オ

日軍佔領香港期間 臨海灣,後障群山,乃兵家必爭之地,因此日軍令 時在榕樹凹灣畔企山咀東麓的漏斗型山穴叫「芝蔬 上世紀六十年代乃其全盛時期,建有村屋數十間、 籠」(土名叫「豬麻籠」)的,仍然清晰可見,就是當










資源 Assets 連接步道 Trail Connection





活化榕樹凹 Revitalisation of YSA 活化目標 Objectives

- 活化榕樹凹成為一個有活力的鄉村
 To revitalise Yung Shue Au as a living village
- 重振榕樹凹作為温氏家族的焦點
 To re-energise Yung Shue Au as a focal point for the WAN clan
- ▶ 展示榕樹凹的獨特傳統

- To showcase the unique heritage of Yung Shue Au
- 建造一個可持續的鄉村
 To create a sustainable village

活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

- 建設臨時訪客支持站 Construction of Temporary Visitor Support Station
- 將村屋改建為民宿 Conversion/Adaption of Village House as Guest House
- 翻新村屋 Renovation of Village Houses
- 重建村公所 Rebuilding of Village Office
- 修復軍營及軍防設施為博物館 Renovation of Barrack and Military Facilities as Museum
- 修復學校為故事館 Renovation of Village School as Story House
- 建設公共開放空間 Construction of Public
 Open Space

- 維修鄉村小巷 Repair Village Lanes
- 建設(河道)供水系統 Construction of Water Supply System from Stream Course
- 建設風力渦輪機/太陽能電池板供電 Construction of Wind Turbine / Solar panels for Electricity Supply
- 加強與鄰近鄉村的遠足徑連接
 Enhancement of Hiking Trail to Adjacent
 Villages
- ► 復耕 Re-Farming/Recultivation
- 梯田改造為營地 Adaption of Terraced Field as Camp Site
- 保護樹屋作為旅遊景點 Preservation of Tree House as Tourist Attraction

活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

建設臨時訪客支持站

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Construction of Temporary Visitor Support Station





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活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

▶ 將村屋改建為民宿

Conversion/Adaption of Village House as Guest House





活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

翻新村屋

Renovation of Village Houses









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活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

重建村公所 Rebuilding of Village Office





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活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

修復軍營及軍防設施為博物館

Renovation of Barrack and Military Facilities as Museum







活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

修復學校為故事館 Renovation of Village School as Story House





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活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

建設公共開放空間 Construction of Public Open Space





活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

· 維修鄉村小巷 Repair Village Lanes







活化榕樹凹 Revitalisation of YSA 活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal ▶ 建設(河道)供水系統 Construction of Water Supply System from Stream Course Types Of Water Distribution System Storage Tank Main Treatment Plant Note: Pumps and valves are located at a variety of locations throughout the distribution system.



活化榕樹凹 Revitalisation of YSA 活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

建設風力渦輪機/太陽能電池板供電
 Construction of Wind Turbine / Solar panels for Electricity Supply







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活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

加強與鄰近鄉村的遠足徑連接
 Enhancement of Hiking Trail to Adjacent Village











活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

梯田改造為營地

Adaption of Terraced Field as Camp Site







活化方案 Revitalisation Proposal

保護樹屋作為旅遊景點

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Preservation of Tree House as Tourist Attraction





討論及意見 Discussion and Comment