



濕地四季之 **秋** : 世外桃源 南生圍

秋 Autumn Walk
Haven of Peace - Nam Sang Wai



南生圍，也許是除了米埔外，香港最有名的一片濕地。

她，或許也是最平易近人的濕地，多得蓬勃生長的蘆葦、種得整齊的桉樹，她成為了城市人最愛探訪的濕地，假日到訪，安然舒暢。但，南生圍從何而來，又將可能面對甚麼變遷，你又知道否？

Nam Sang Wai comes only under Mai Po in the hall of fame of local wetlands.

In terms of popularity Nam Sang Wai is no doubt the most visitor-friendly. Thriving reeds and neatly-lined Eucalyptus (river red gum) trees are favourite backdrops for urban dwellers to roam and picnic. And Nam Sang Wai has a lot more to tell apart from its serene ambience.

在秋天踏上這條路線，你可以

This autumn walk highlights:

- 1 參觀元朗舊墟的古建築
Visiting the ancient architecture of Yuen Long Kau Hui ("Yuen Long Old Market")
- 2 乘坐人力橫水渡到南生圍
Taking the manually-operated ferry to Nam Sang Wai
- 3 在南生圍拍照和觀鳥
Taking pictures and watching birds in Nam Sang Wai

建議路線 Suggested route

📍 元朗舊墟 > 📍 山貝村 > 📍 橫水渡 > 📍 南生圍
Yuen Long Kau Hui > Shan Pui Village > Ferry > Nam Sang Wai

起點交通 To the starting point

前往元朗舊墟：西鐵元朗站A或G1出口，沿元朗舊墟路步行約五分鐘即達。
To Yuen Long Kau Hui: Just walk from West Rail Yuen Long Station Exit A or G1 along Yuen Long Kau Hui for 5 minutes.

終點交通 From the end point

步行到青山公路，在紅毛橋站乘坐巴士76K號往元朗或上水。
Walk to Castle Peak Road to take bus 76K at Hung Mo Kiu Station to Yuen Long or Sheung Shui.

步程 Walking time

三小時
3 hours

飲食補給 Replenishment

元朗舊墟、南生圍
In Yuen Long Kau Hui and Nam Sang Wai

元朗富饒之地 Yuen Long - the Land of Profusion

元朗，位於新界西北部，是一塊沖積平原，古代記載此地稱「圓壟」，意指物產豐盛之低窪平地，是舊日的重要墟鎮。元朗在明朝時期已經設立了香港最早期的大型墟市——「大橋墩墟」（位於今天的大旗嶺附近），當時附近一帶鄉民會把農作物和漁獲拿到墟集進行買賣，直到清廷頒布遷界令（一六六一年），墟市遂廢。康熙八年（一六六九年）始批准復界，因為元朗糧食資源豐富，馬上又吸引原居民及客籍人蜂擁而回。

Yuen Long is an alluvial plain in northwest New Territories. In ancient records, "Yuen Long", which was written in different Chinese characters but sounded the same, could be literally translated as "round river-sided lowland". The name referred to the lowland's agricultural productivity. The earliest large-scale market in Hong Kong - "Tai Kiu Tun Market" (Big Bridge Pier Market) - was set up in Yuen Long during Ming Dynasty near Tai Kei Leng. Back then, villagers would sell and buy crops and fish stock in the market until the Qing Court issued the Great Clearance along the coast in 1661 that abolished the market. 8 years later, Emperor Kangxi repealed the order and a lot of former villagers and new comers returned and moved in to Yuen Long due to the rich food resources here.

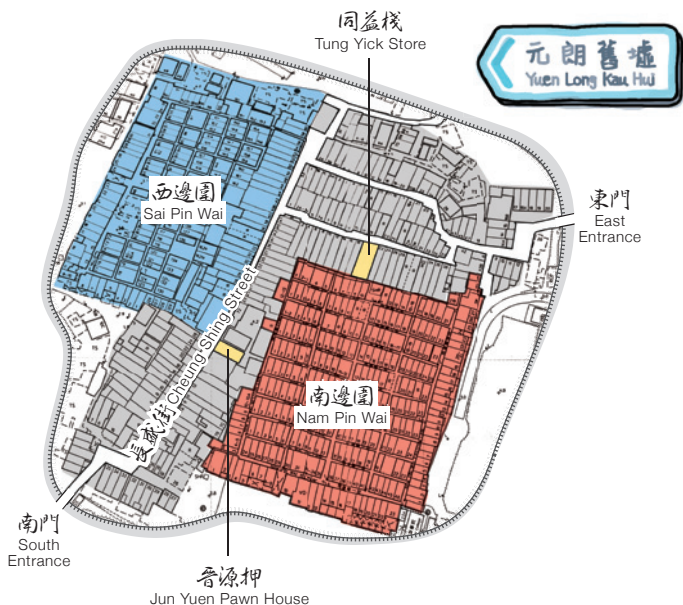


元朗漁農產物豐足，而墟市所在地位優越，既接近寬闊的河涌方便起卸貨物，又接近附近眾多村落，特別是比較內陸的錦田地區和鄧氏聚居點屏山。元朗墟成立後，很快便成為當時產品交易的大型集散地，吸引了很多人居住在市集，開設各式各樣的店舖。並且，當時元朗已經開始與外國人通商，特別是與一海之隔的澳門葡萄牙人，以土產交換洋貨。

Yuen Long was rich in fishery and agricultural produce. The riverside market was convenient for logistic and trade between numerous villages nearby (for instance the inland Kam Tin and Ping Shan areas where the Tangs lived in particular). After Yuen Long Market was established, it quickly became the region's agricultural produce hub. It attracted a lot of people to live in and around the market and set up shops of various types. By then, Yuen Long had already begun trading with foreigners, especially the Portuguese in Macau across the Pearl River estuary who traded their foreign goods for local products.

墟市內有長盛街、利益街和酒街三條主要街道，和東門及南門兩個出入口；又以長盛街為界，分為南、西邊圍，共有店舖一百零二間，包括客棧、米舖、酒家、茶室、食店。從訪問得知，舊墟店舖店主有來自本地的（如十八鄉），或來自廣東新會一帶地方。每月逢三六九日是墟期，各鄉村民甚至深圳居民會前來貿易買賣，墟市熱鬧非常。

There were 3 main streets in the market -Cheung Shing (meaning prosperity) Street, Lee Yick (meaning gains) Street and Wine Street. The entrances were located in the east and south. Cheung Shing Street divides the market into the south and west sections. On its heyday there were 102 shops, including hostels, rice shops, restaurants, tea houses and eateries. Our interviews revealed that most shop owners were from local areas (such as Shap Pat Heung) or around Xinhui of Guangdong. The 3rd, 6th and 9th of every month were the market days, when villagers and even from people Shenzhen traded their goods. It was a boisterous market indeed.



今天走進元朗舊墟已經完全看不到昔日的喧鬧，但遊走在舊建築之間，還是可以感受到歷史的真實。長盛街被稱為「滿清一條街」，依然留有許多古色古香的青磚建築物，有的得到政府修繕保護，有的成為了民宅，有的已經被廢棄，只剩下頹垣敗瓦。利益街有多座建於一九零零年以前、已獲歷史評級的建築物，甚有參觀價值。

Today, the high spirits of the market is long gone. . Yet the old buildings in Yuen Long Kau Hui still subtly tell its glorious past. Brick buildings dating back to Qing Dynasty are obvious on the streets, and Cheung Shing Street is also known locally as "Street of the Manchu". Some of the buildings are restored and protected by the government, some become residences but the rest are abolished or in ruins. There are a lot of historically-assessed buildings constructed before 1900 along Lee Yick Street of Benefits. They have high visiting values.



元朗新墟

Yuen Long Sun Hui ("Yuen Long New Market")

至二十世紀初期，元朗舊墟已經不敷應用，而且因為舊墟由錦田鄧氏壟斷掌控，引起其他商家和村民不滿與衝突，於是其他鄉民集資設立另一個墟市。一九一五年，位於舊墟西南方的新墟建成，即今天元朗大馬路一帶從前的「五合街」（合益街、合發街、合成街、合和街及合和後街的統稱，這些街道大多已消失或併入其他街道），舊墟亦隨之慢慢地衰落。

Trade was so vibrant at Yuen Long Kau Hui that space had become inadequate by early 20th century. At the same time merchants and villagers were not happy with the monopoly by the Tangs of Kam Tin in the market, and hence they raised funds to set up another market. In 1915, a new market was established along five streets by Yuen Long Main Road in the southwest of the old one. The old market as a result declined gradually.



晉源押

Jun Yuen Pawn House

香港現存最古老的押店，位於大王古廟旁，於二百年前開設、二次大戰時結業。現存建築物於一九一零年落成，屬香港一級歷史建築，現時不能內進參觀。店舖樓高兩層，前舖後居，設有木門、木柵和堅固牆壁，防止盜賊。屋簷鑲有雕花陶瓷，加上門額上「晉源押」三字的粗厚書法，使店面甚有氣派。晉源押和大王古廟前的空地舊日是一個小市集。

The oldest surviving pawn house in Hong Kong is located next to Tai Wong Temple. It was founded 200 years ago and was closed in the Second World War. The current building, a Grade I historic building of Hong Kong, was built in 1910. It is not open to visitors. The two-storey house has a wooden gate, wooden bar-lock and sturdy walls to deter thieves and robbers. The pawn shop is located in the front of the building

whereas the rear is residential. Grandeur is expressed on the porcelain relief of the eaves and puissant calligraphy strokes of “Jun Yuen Pawn House” on the door tablet. The piazza in front of the pawn house and Tai Wong Temple was once a mini bazaar.



同益棧

Tung Yick Store

同益棧是一所古代客棧，建於清代，有超過一百一十年歷史，招待遠道來元朗墟交易的各鄉商人。同益棧樓高兩層，以花崗岩為基石，以打磨平滑的青磚建成，牆身看起來工工整整，是富裕家庭的建築。同益棧結業後，房子就成了民宅。

Standing for over 110 years, Tung Yick Store is an ancient hostel built in the Qing Dynasty. It served businessmen who came from afar to Yuen Long to trade. The base of the two-storey store is made of granite; the building itself is made with polished black bricks. The wall appears neat and tidy, which suggests that it was the building of rich families. Tung Yick Store became a residential building after it was closed.





從魚塘到避世天堂

From ponds to paradise

遊人從元朗到南生圍最常見的方法，就是乘坐非常有鄉村特色的橫水渡。這艘接駁艇自豪地稱為「全港唯一橫水渡」，歷史悠久，全由人手推動，每天為遊客和村民服務，一艘艇可以坐八至九人，不到兩分鐘就可以去到對岸。到岸時，不妨看看渡頭下的泥灘和支撐木柱，你會發現招潮蟹和彈塗魚。

The most common and fun way to travel from Yuen Long to Nam Sang Wai is by taking the village ferry -the only cable ferry in Hong Kong that is operated manually. The ferry can carry 8 to 9 passengers. It only takes two minutes to travel from one side of the river to another. When you disembark, take a look at the mudflat and supporting wooden columns under the jetty. You will find fiddler crabs and mudskippers.

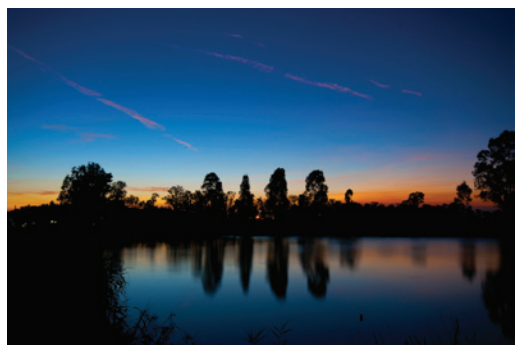
南生圍位於元朗北面，是新界西北兩條重要河道——山貝河及錦田河的交匯處，前身是一大片沖積而成的濕地，但是由於泥土鹽份太高，很多穀物或植物都不適宜生長，所以後來改建成為魚塘。

Nam Sang Wai is in north of Yuen Long, where Shan Pui River and Kam Tin River, two main rivers in northwest New Territories, meet. Nam Sang Wai was once a large piece of wetland created by sedimentation. Yet high salinity prevents growth of crops and plants, and it was turned into fish ponds subsequently.

數十年前，南生圍只不過是一片寂寂無名的鄉郊之地。直至近年，南生圍成為影片製作人及拍攝者的取景天堂，使得南生圍聲名大噪。另外，由於南生圍接近米埔濕地自然保護區，吸引了不少候鳥飛越或停留，亦使得該處成為鄰近市區的一個觀鳥天堂。

Several decades ago, Nam Sang Wai was largely an unheard-of area in the countryside. Until recently, it became popular among filmmakers and photographers to film and shoot here, and amateurs follow suit. Nam Sang Wai's close proximity to Mai Po Nature Reserve attracted many migratory birds to stay or rest. It is a perfect spot for bird watching near the urban area.





繞著南生圍的南生圍路，倚山貝河而建，每天日落潮退時，河道上形成濕潤的淤泥灘，很多雀鳥停留覓食。在夕陽餘暉的襯托下，被映照得閃閃發光的山貝河與背後的城市景觀構成了一幅攝人的畫面。沿南生圍路一直走，近兩河的交接點有一大片紅樹林，不妨在此感受閒靜自然的氣氛。

Nam Sang Wai Road runs along Shan Pui River and surrounds Nam Sang Wai. During sunset

at low tide, a mudflat reveals in the river channel where a lot of birds forage. The last glow of the setting sun, the shimmering Shan Pui River and the cityscape in the background make a perfect photography frame. Further down Nam Sang Wai Road there is a large piece of mangrove near the convergence of the two rivers. Enjoy a relaxing walk here.

地產爭奪戰

Tug of war

南生圍在九十年代有一宗轟動的環境訴訟。早在九十年代，城市規劃委員會制訂了一套土地用途指引，管制后海灣發展，範圍包括所有仍然用作養殖或已荒廢的相連魚塘。可是過去十多年，地產發展商不斷收購圍繞米埔附近的農地和魚塘，並以成立濕地保育基地及將大部份發展土地轉作濕地保育區的方式，突破城市規劃委員會以及濕地保育區限制，申請發展住宅。繼長江實業成功在水圍發展豐樂圍項目後，恒基兆業亦於一九九二年向城市規劃委員會申請在位處米埔后海灣緩衝區二區的南生圍，發展二千五百五十個低密度住宅單位及一個十八洞的高爾夫球場，同時建議多項措施保證不影響生態環境，但於十一月首次遭到城規會否決。

In the 1990s, a lawsuit related to Nam Sang Wai created a great stir in the society. Early in the 1990s, the Town Planning Board set up a set of land use guidelines to monitor the development of Deep Bay. The area included all connecting fish ponds be they still in use or abandoned. Before that land developers had been purchasing farmlands and fish ponds to apply for the development of the place into residential areas. They bypassed Town Planning Board's guidelines and the limitations of the Wetland Conservation Area by setting up a wetland conservation base and turning most developmental land into Wetland Conservation Areas. After Cheung Kong Property Holdings Limited put forward the Fung Lok Wai Project successfully, Henderson Land Development Co. Ltd also applied to Town Planning Board for the development of Nam Sang Wai (located in Mai Po Deep Bay Wetland Buffer Area Two) in 1992. The company planned to develop 2550 low-density residential units and an 18-hole golf course, with proposed measures to keep the ecological environment. However, the project was turned down by Town Planning Board in November in the same year.





發展商後來更改計劃，在發展計劃中加入濾水廠和污水處理系統，並將南生圍以北的甩洲共四十一公頃土地發展成為濕地保護區以補償生態，但被城規會於一九九三年七月再次否決。恒基隨即於九月向城規會上訴委員會上訴，翌年八月判恒基得直；同年十一月，城規會尋求高等法院司法覆核，但敗訴。一九九五年六月，城規會申請上訴，這次上訴得直。恒基其後上訴至英國樞密院，樞密院於一九九六年十二月十六日最終判恒基勝訴，支持上訴委員會的決定。這宗官司為期數年，雖然發展商上訴得直，但現時南生圍已劃為「綜合發展及濕地改善區」地帶，即發展商提出發展或重建計劃申請時必須提交濕地改善及保育計劃，這些計劃必須訂有保育環境的目標，並採取積極措施，以改善當地魚塘或濕地的生態。

Later land developers changed their plans by including water treatment plants and a sewage treatment system, and proposed the conversion of 41 hectares of land north of Nam Sang Wai - Lut Chau - into Wetland Conservation Area as ecological compensation. Yet this plan was again turned down by Town Planning Board in July 1993. Henderson Land Development Co. Ltd appealed to the Appeal Board Panel (Town Planning) immediately in September and won the lawsuit in August the next year. In November 1994, Town Planning Board applied for judicial review at the High Court but lost the case. In June 1995, the Town Planning Board applied appealed and was successful. Later Henderson Land Development Co. Ltd appealed to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, which declared that the company won the lawsuit on 16 December 1996 and supported the Appeal Board Panel's decision. Although the appeal of Henderson Land Development Co. Ltd was allowed, during the several years when the lawsuit was undergoing, Nam Sang Wai had been set as a "Comprehensive Development and Wetland Enhancement Area", meaning that land developers must submit plans of improving the wetland and conservation when they put forward any development or reconstruction proposals. These plans must include environmental protection goals and the developers must implement the measures actively to improve the biodiversity of local fish ponds or wetlands.

秋季濕地動物集

Wetland Animals of Autumn

呂德恒
Henry T. H. Lui



黃蜻
Wandering Glider
(*Pantala flavescens*)
蜻科 Libellulidae



截斑脈蜻
Pied Percher
(*Neurothemis tullia*)
蜻科 Libellulidae



斑麗翅蜻
Variegated Flutterer
(*Rhythemis variegata*)
蜻科 Libellulidae



沼蛙
Gunther's Frog
(*Hylarana guentheri*)
赤蛙科 Raniidae



弧邊招潮蟹
Fiddler Crab
(*Uca arcuata*)
沙蟹科 Ocypodidae



澤蛙
Paddy Frog
(*Fejervarya limnocharis*)
赤蛙科 Raniidae



黑眶蟾蜍
Asian Common Toad
(*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*)
蟾蜍科 Bufonidae



清白招潮蟹
Fiddler Crab
(*Uca lactea*)

沙蟹科 Ocypodidae



淡水泥蟹
Ocypodid Crab
(*Ilyoplax sp.*)

沙蟹科 Ocypodidae



大彈塗魚
Bluespotted Mudskipper
(*Boleophthalmus pectinirostris*)

彈塗魚科 Periophthalmidae



雙齒近相手蟹
Sesarminine Crab
(*Perisesarma bidens*)

方蟹科 Grapsidae



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