

UNESCO Global Geopark

HONG KONG GEOPARK
農業自然護理署
Agriculture, Forestry and Conservation Department

慶春約

HING CHUN ALLIANCE

荔枝窩
LAI CHI WO

香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園
Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark

<https://www.geopark.gov.hk>

慶春約簡介 Hing Chun Alliance Overview

百多年前，新界鄉村為了保障自身利益而發展出結盟策略，集合數條鄰近友好村落的人力物力，以更有效的方式維護治安、發展鄉村經濟、籌辦教育和舉行大型節慶活動。沙頭角地區成立了十個鄉村聯盟，其中之一稱為「慶春約」，由荔枝窩、梅子林、蛤塘、小灘、牛屎湖、三桠和鎖羅盆七條客家村落組成。

More than 100 years ago, villages in the New Territories developed a strategy of forming rural alliances to protect their interests. Friendly neighbouring villages worked in concert and combined their resources to maintain law and order, drive the rural economy, provide education and organise large-scale events more effectively. In the Sha Tau Kok area, 10 such rural alliances were formed, including the Hing Chun Alliance, which comprises seven Hakka villages: Lai Chi Wo, Mui Tsz Lam, Kop Tong, Siu Tan, Ngau Shi Wu, Sam A and So Lo Pun.

荔枝窩簡介 Lai Chi Wo Overview

荔枝窩是新界東北地區歷史最悠久、最具規模及保存最完整的客家圍村之一，已有近350年歷史。1950年代全盛時期有200多間房舍和近千居民，附近漫山遍野都是梯田。數百年來，該村四周的自然環境得到良好保護，因而環境優美，生態類型豐富，生物多樣性極高。荔枝窩村落規模最大，人口與耕地面積最多，加上地理位置居中，因此成為慶春約的經濟、教育與活動中心。由這裡可通往鄰近六條鄉村，即鎖羅盆、梅子林、蛤塘、小灘、牛屎湖和三桠。

Lai Chi Wo is one of the oldest, most sizeable and best-preserved Hakka walled village in the Northeast New Territories. Dating back some 350 years, its heyday was in the 1950s, when nearly 1,000 villagers lived in more than 200 houses and farmed on numerous hill terraces. For hundreds of years, the natural environment of the village and surrounding areas has been carefully protected. It is a scenic spot with a variety of habitats. It was also the biggest and most populated of the seven alliance villages, and has the most extensive farmland. In the past, the village was the hub of the Hing Chun Alliance and the centre for commerce, education and traditional festivities. From Lai Chi Wo, villagers could access the other six villages: So Lo Pun, Mui Tsz Lam, Kop Tong, Siu Tan, Ngau Shi Wu and Sam A.

七村小檔案 The Seven Alliance Villages

鎖羅盆 So Lo Pun
由荔枝窩黃氏家族第四代子孫約在1775年建立的新鄉村，村民主要務農為生。
This was a new village built by fourth-generation descendants of the Lai Chi Wo Wong clan, circa 1775. Farming was the main livelihood.

荔枝窩 Lai Chi Wo
由梅子林的曾氏家族和明末武將黃維興一同建立的村落，規模較大，人口眾多，而且地理位置優良，昔日村民以種植水稻及各種蔬果為生。
Jointly developed by the Tsang clan of Mui Tsz Lam and military official Wong Wai Hing, in the late Ming dynasty, Lai Chi Wo was a sizeable village with a large population. It also occupied a prime location. In the past, the villagers made a living growing rice and vegetables.

梅子林 Mui Tsz Lam
是多條慶春約曾氏村落的發源地，其祖先在1661年由東莞清溪遷至梅子林生活。村中曾廣泛種植梅子，1960年代一度盛產年桔，供應本港農曆新年市場所需。
This was the cradle of several Hing Chun Alliance villages of the Tsang clan. Their ancestors migrated to Mui Tsz Lam from Qingxi, Dongguan, in 1661. Plum trees were once widely grown in the village, and in the 1960s it was a major producer of Chinese New Year tangerines, supplying these festive plants to Lunar New Year flower markets across Hong Kong.

蛤塘 Kop Tong
范氏家族於清代乾隆末年遷至新界東北燈籠山腳下的蛤塘，曾發展大型畜牧業和農業。由於坐落兩溪中央，兩旁平緩之處成為適合蛙類生長的小池塘，加上村內有類似蛤蟆的動物出沒，所以名為「蛤塘」。
The Fan clan moved to Kop Tong, at the foot of Tiu Tang Lung in the Northeast New Territories, during the late Qing Qianlong period, where they successfully farmed and raised animals. The ponds in the flat lowlands on two sides are ideal habitats for frogs, as well as toads, which are often seen around the village; hence, the name Kop Tong.

三桠 Sam A
來自山東武城曾氏客家人建立的村落，分下屋、新圍及老圍三個民居聚落。村民昔日以耕作及捕魚為生，全盛時期共有數十戶，人口數百。
The village was started by the Hakka Tsang family from Wucheng, Shandong. It comprised three settlements: Ha Uk, San Wai and Lo Wai. The villagers farmed and fished for a living. It had a few dozen households with several hundred villagers in its heyday.

小灘 Siu Tan
基於風水布局原因，荔枝窩的房屋數量受限，可是人口隨著鄉村發展而增多，部分曾氏家族成員遂遷移至附近的小灘開地建村，初時以種植鹹水稻為生，1970年代開始將農田改為魚塘。
The number of houses in Lai Chi Wo was restricted for feng shui reasons. When the local population grew as the village developed, some members of the Tsang family relocated to nearby Siu Tan, where they acquired land and built a new village. They farmed brackish red rice in the early years but began converting paddy fields into fishponds in the 1970s.

牛屎湖 Ngau Shi Wu
荔枝窩曾氏關建的另一村落，村民曾以耕作及釀酒為生。
This was another village started by the Tsang clan of Lai Chi Wo. The villagers made a living by farming and producing homemade wine.

遊覽香港地質公園注意事項 Guidelines for visiting Hong Kong Geopark

- 尊重地質公園社區的居民與文化
Respect the geopark communities and their heritage
- 自己垃圾自己帶走
Take your litter home
- 只在指定場地露營
Camp only at designated sites
- 留意地質公園景點的安全警示牌
Note the safety warning signs at Geopark attractions
- 注意天氣和環境變化
Stay alert to weather and environmental changes
- 切勿塗鴉、破壞或帶走任何岩石
Don't deface with graffiti, damage or take away any rocks
- 切勿騷擾或傷害野生動物
Don't disturb or harm wildlife
- 切勿偏離建議的遊覽路線或登上不設遊客設施的島嶼及海岸，或登上山嶼和山脊，以免被落石擊傷
Don't wander off the recommended sightseeing routes, or land on islands and coasts without visitor facilities
- 切勿靠近山崖，以免被落石擊傷
Don't hike near cliffs in order to prevent injuries from rock falls
- 切勿攀爬石頭、山坡或海岸，免生意外
Don't climb on outcrops, slopes or rocky coasts in order to prevent accidents

出版日期：二零二四年十月
Date of Publication: October 2024

© 2024 香港聯合國教科文組織世界地質公園 版權所有 不得複製
© 2024 Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark All rights reserved - reproduction by permission only

十年盛事 Decennial Mega Event



十年一屆的慶春約太平清醮 Hing Chun Alliance – Once-in-a-Decade Tai Ping Ching Chiu Festival

慶春約太平清醮由七村居民組成籌委會合辦，每十年舉行一次，一般在秋收後舉行，透過一系列的道教儀式祈福消災、酬謝神靈及祭祀鬼魂。建醮歷時四日五夜，醮場內會搭建大型戲棚，上演神功戲，娛神娛人，不但吸引大量遊客慕名而來，大量僑居海外的村民亦會回村參與盛事。

The Hing Chun Alliance Tai Ping Ching Chiu Festival is a decennial event organised by a preparatory committee comprising residents of the seven villages of the Alliance, usually scheduled after the autumn harvest. Taoist rituals are held to pray for blessings, to give thanks and make offerings to departed souls. For four days and five nights, Cantonese opera is staged in a large bamboo theatre to entertain both the immortals and mortals. This rural spectacular attracts many tourists and many former residents return from overseas to take part.

荔枝窩景點 Lai Chi Wo Attractions

**小瀛故事館
Siu Ying Story Room**
小瀛學校是慶春約七村孩童上學的地方，後期擴建的校舍目前已改建為小瀛故事館，展出呈現昔日慶春約七村文化風情的珍貴文物、圖片和模型。
The children from all seven Hing Chun Alliance villages went to Siu Ying School. The original school building was later extended and was recently converted into the Siu Ying Story Room. An exhibition of valuable historical materials, images and models reveals the bygone heritage and traditional lifestyle of the seven Hing Chun Alliance villages.

**協天宮與鶴山寺
Hip Tin Temple and Hok Shan Monastery**
分別供奉關帝和觀音，歷史悠久，保存良好，同屬三級歷史建築，其中協天宮曾在1960年代用作村中幼兒的學堂。
Declared grade 3 historic buildings, they are well-preserved temples enshrining Guandi, the God of War, and the goddess Kwun Yam, respectively. The Hip Tin Temple served as a kindergarten during the 1960s.

**荔枝窩村
Lai Chi Wo Village**
荔枝窩村依山而建，村屋採用「九橫三直」的形式排列，大部分房屋仍保留客家建築特色。
Lai Chi Wo is a hamlet at the foot of a hill. The local houses are arranged in three columns and nine rows. Most of the houses have original features of Hakka architecture.

**荔枝窩故事館
Lai Chi Wo Story Room**
設於荔枝窩村內，設有「醫、食、嫁、唱」四大主題，互動展覽讓遊客深入認識慶春約的傳統客家文化。
Established in Lai Chi Wo Village, it features an interactive gallery arranged in four themes: herbal medicine, Hakka cuisine, wedding rituals and Hakka folk songs. It offers an immersive experience of traditional Hakka culture of the Hing Chun Alliance.

**風水牆與風水林
Fung Shui Wall and Fung Shui Wood**
村莊後茂盛的風水林能遮風擋雨，提供豐富的自然資源；村屋四周的風水牆則據說有聚財及擋煞作用，共設三個主要出入口，分別是東門、西門及長秀門。
The lush Fung Shui Wood behind Lai Chi Wo Village provides shelter from wind and rain and has an abundance of natural resources. The Fung Shui Wall around the village are connected to three main gateways: the East Gate, West Gate and Cheung Sau Gate. They are said to help accumulate wealth and ward off evil.

**陂頭潭
Pei Tau Tam**
荔枝窩村的重要水源，是昔日村民取水種菜、洗衣，以及孩童游泳和牛隻降溫之地。
It is an important source of freshwater for Lai Chi Wo. In the past, it was where the villagers fetched water to irrigate vegetable fields and wash their clothes, and where children swam and buffaloes kept themselves cool.

**白花魚藤與紅樹林
White-flowered Derris and Mangroves**
荔枝窩擁有香港最大的白花魚藤林，巨大的藤蔓有如飛騰的巨龍。共有八種真紅樹在這裡的海岸生長，種類繁多的海岸生物則在林中棲息。
Lai Chi Wo is home to the biggest White-flowered Derris forest in Hong Kong. The giant vines look like dragons in flight. Along the coast are eight true mangrove species. The Mangroves support a wide range of coastal wildlife species.

豐衣足食 國泰民安 萬事如意 心想事成 萬事如意 豐衣足食 國泰民安 萬事如意 心想事成 萬事如意 豐衣足食 國泰民安 萬事如意 心想事成

蛤塘
Kop Tong

梅子林地圖
Mui Tsz Lam Map

荔枝窩地圖
Lai Chi Wo Map



慶春約文化徑
Hing Chun Alliance Heritage Trail

第一段
Section 1

荔枝窩 → 梅子林 → 蛤塘
Lai Chi Wo → Mui Tsz Lam → Kop Tong

慶春約文化徑第一段連貫荔枝窩、梅子林與蛤塘，全長約3.7公里，沿途設有31個解說牌，展示鄉村的歷史、文化和有趣的生活往事。

Section 1 of the Hing Chun Alliance Heritage Trail links up Lai Chi Wo, Mui Tsz Lam and Kop Tong. The 3.7 km route has 31 interpretation plates along the way presenting the history, culture and interesting stories of the local villagers.

慶春約七村
The Seven Villages of the Hing Chun Alliance

「一個人一個故事」Our Stories
聆聽村民的口述故事，了解慶春約七村首日的的生活。Learn about rural life in the seven Hing Chun Alliance villages in the past through listening to the oral history of the villagers.



請使用已連接網絡數據的智能手機。
Please use a smartphone with network data connectivity.

慶春約文化徑
Excursion route for the Hing Chun Alliance

路程 Distance: 3.7公里 Km
建議遊覽時間 Suggested visiting time: 3.5小時 hrs

難度 Difficulty: ★★★★★



如何前往
荔枝窩
How to Get to
Lai Chi Wo



1 陸路遠足前往
Walk there
via a land route

*適合有行山經驗人士
Suitable for experienced hikers



2 乘搭街渡渡輪
Kaito ferry



3 自行租船或參加本地R2G導賞團
Hire a private boat or join a local R2G guided tour

方法 Method A

方法 Method B

方法 Method A

方法 Method B

方法 Method C

於大埔墟港鐵站乘搭20R號專線小巴或275R巴士(只限星期日及公眾假期)至烏蛟騰起步，沿山徑步行前往，路程約8公里。
Take green minibus route 20R or bus route 275R (Sundays and public holidays only) for Wu Kau Tang at Tai Po Market MTR Station. Follow the hill path there to Lai Chi Wo. The hiking distance is about 8 km.

於粉嶺港鐵站乘搭前往鹿頸的56K號專線小巴，在總站下車後經鳳坑前往谷埔，再沿山徑遠足前往，路程約8公里。
Take green minibus route 56K for Luk Keng at Fanling MTR Station. Get off at the terminus and walk to Kuk Po via Fung Hang. Follow the hill path there for about 8 km to arrive at Lai Chi Wo.

於馬料水乘搭街渡渡輪 Take the kaito ferry at Ma Liu Shui: 乘搭港鐵東鐵線到大學站，從B出口步行15分鐘至馬料水三號碼頭，乘搭逢星期六、日和公眾假期行駛的街渡渡輪，航程約需時1小時30分鐘。
Go to University Station on the MTR East Rail Line. Take Exit B at the station and walk for about 15 minutes to Landing No. 3 at Ma Liu Shui Pier. The kaito ferry runs only on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. Sailing time is about 1 hour and 30 minutes.

於大水坑的沙田七十七區碼頭乘搭街渡渡輪，只限星期二、四(公眾假期除外)。
At Tai Shui Hang (Shatin Area 77 Landing), take the kaito ferry. Ferry service is available only on Tuesdays and Thursdays (except for public holidays).

於沙頭角碼頭乘搭街渡渡輪(乘客必須持有有效的沙頭角邊境禁區許可證)。
Take the kaito ferry at Sha Tau Kok Pier (Passengers must hold a valid Sha Tau Kok closed area permit).

在沙頭角乘搭渡輪的遊客必須持有有效的邊境禁區許可證，並於至少三個工作天前透過香港警務處網上服務平台申請。
Tourists travelling from Sha Tau Kok must have a valid Closed Area Permit. They must apply for the permit on the Hong Kong Police Force Online Applications Platform at least three working days before the visit.

請留意渡輪航班資料，以計劃行程。詳情請參考運輸署網頁。
Please check the ferry schedule when planning your trip. Please refer to the website of Transport Department for the details of the service.



香港警務處
網上服務申請平台
Hong Kong Police Force
Online Applications Platform



渡輪服務詳情
Ferry Service Details



R2G
R2G Website

郊野樂行 - 遠足留蹤
Enjoy Hiking - Hiker Tracking Service



香港天文台
HONG KONG OBSERVATORY

