# 擬建離島區資訊地圖牌及景點資料板的位置

## I. 擬建資訊地圖牌(共10個)

編號	擬定施工位置	景點介紹
M1	南丫島榕樹灣渡輪碼頭附近	洪聖爺灣泳灘,蘆鬚城泳灘,觀景台,模 達灣,石排灣,索罟灣及海鮮食肆,索罟 灣天后廟,榕樹灣,榕樹灣天后廟
M2	南丫島索罟灣渡輪碼頭附近	同上
M3	南丫島觀景台*	同上
M4	長洲山頂道及觀音灣路 交界	古石刻,張保仔洞,芝麻坑觀景台,中興街天后廟,人頭石,洪聖廟,關公忠義亭,觀音廟,觀音灣泳灘,小長城,南氹天后廟,五行石,北眺亭,北社天后廟,北帝廟,西灣天后廟,東灣泳灘,東灣兒童遊樂場(風帆雕塑),花瓶石
M5	長洲渡輪碼頭附近*	同上
M6	梅窩渡輪碼頭附近*	洪聖廟,南山古道,文武廟,舊更樓,北 帝廟,銀鑛灣泳灘,銀鑛洞,銀鑛瀑布
M7	梅窩銀鑛灣近銀鑛灣路*	同上
M8	大澳巴士總站附近*	香港少林武術文化中心,洪聖古廟,狗伸 地觀景台,關帝古廟,嶼北界碑,舊大澳 警署,寶珠潭,棚屋,楊侯古廟
M9	坪洲渡輪碼頭附近*	手指山,金花廟,龍母廟,坪洲北灣行人徑,天后宮,奉禁封船碑
U1	東涌地鐵站出口附近	紫荆園,東薈城,侯王宮,羅漢寺,唐代 灰窰,天后宮,東涌藝術徑,東涌小炮 台,東涌炮台(東涌堡)

<sup>\*</sup> 更新現有地圖牌

## II. 擬建景點資料板(共1個)

	擬定施工位置	景點介紹
i1	長洲張保仔洞	張保仔的歷史故事(詳細內容見附件四)

(擬建位置可參閱附件二)

## 擬建資訊地圖牌及景點資料板位置圖

## 擬定資訊地圖牌位置:

M1	南丫島榕樹灣渡輪碼頭附近
M2	南丫島索罟灣渡輪碼頭附近
M3	南丫島觀景台
M4	長洲山頂道及觀音灣路交界
M5	長洲海傍街近渡輪碼頭
M6	梅窩渡輪碼頭附近
M7	梅窩銀鑛灣近銀鑛灣路
M8	大澳巴士總站附近
M9	坪洲渡輪碼頭附近
U1	東涌地鐵站出口附近

## 擬定景點資料板位置:

i1 長洲張保仔洞

# M1 資訊地圖牌位置

## Mapboard Location



Inscription: 南丫島 Lamma Island

# M2 資訊地圖牌位置

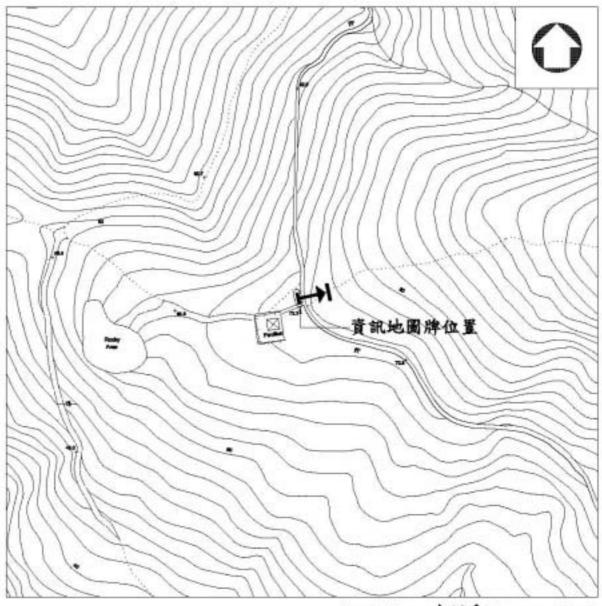
## Mapboard Location



Inscription: 南丫島 Lamma Island

# M3 資訊地圖牌位置

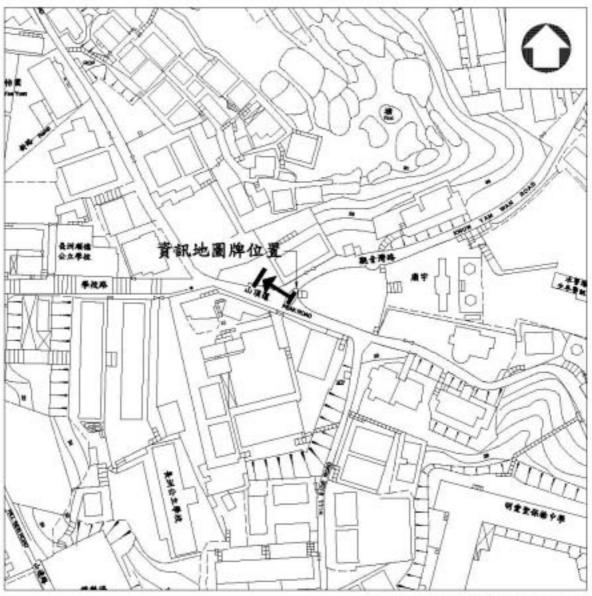
# Mapboard Location



Inscription: 南丫島 Lamma Island

# M4 資訊地圖牌位置

## Mapboard Location



Inscription: 長洲 Cheung Chau



Inscription: 長洲 Cheung Chau

# M6 資訊地圖牌位置

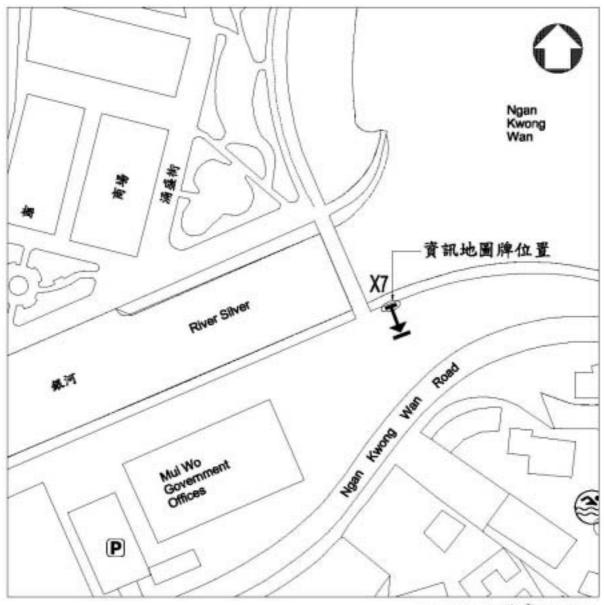
## Mapboard Location



Inscription: 梅窩 Mui Wo

# M7 資訊地圖牌位置

## Mapboard Location



Inscription: 梅窩 Mui Wo

# M8 資訊地圖牌位置

#### Mapboard Location



Inscription: 大澳 Tai O

# M9資訊地圖牌位置

## Mapboard Location



Inscription: 坪洲 Peng Chau

# U1 資訊地圖牌位置

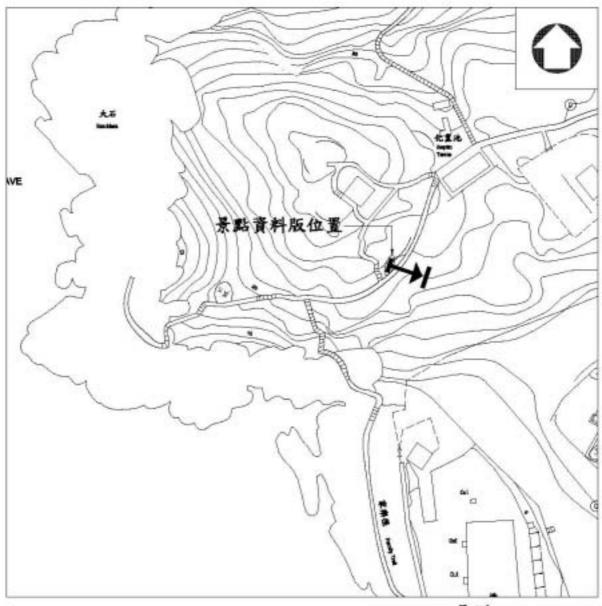
## Mapboard Location



Beacon: 東涌 Tung Chung

# i1 景點資料版位置

# Identification Signage Location

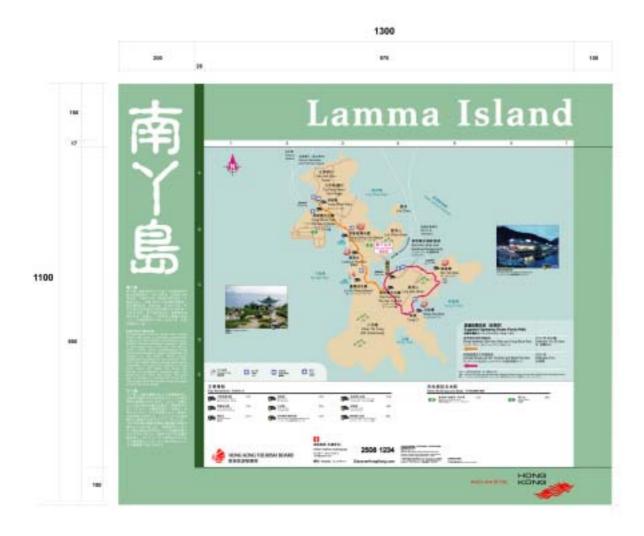


Inscription: 長洲 Cheung Chau

## 擬建資訊地圖牌設計(一)



## 擬建資訊地圖牌設計(二) (只適用於 M3 南丫島觀景台)



# 擬建景點資料板設計



#### 資訊地圖牌的地方簡介及景點資料板內容

#### 南丫島 (註: 適用於M1, M2 及 M3 資訊地圖牌)

南丫島上曾發現的出土文物,可追溯至新石器及青銅器時代。近代的聚落,卻要到 17世紀後期,才開始出現。數個不同的氏族,主要爲本地人,在島上建立了 20 多個村落聚居。居民種稻捕魚,自給自足,至 1841 年後,更把家禽及蔬菜運送到香港島的市場售賣。1980 年代始,南丫島成爲其中一個重要的城郊住宅區。習慣上,人們把南丫島劃分爲南丫北(以榕樹灣爲中心點)及南丫南(以索罟灣爲中心點)。

#### Lamma Island

Archaeological evidence shows that Lamma Island was home to relatively sophisticated cultures of the Neolithic and Bronze ages. Modern Chinese settlement, however, seems to have begun only in the late 17th century, when several clans, predominantly Punti (Cantonese-speaking) people established 20 villages on the island. These people traditionally subsisted on rice and fish. After 1841, they began raising animals and growing vegetables to supply the markets in Hong Kong. Since the 1980s, the island has become an established suburban area. The island has two main town areas. The north end of Lamma is anchored on Yung Shue Wan village while the southern end is focused on Sok Kwu Wan village.

#### 長洲 (註: 適用於 M4 及 M5 資訊地圖牌)

長洲曾是重要的漁港。17世紀末,長洲始獲開發,當時漁業日益發達,島上居民供應船隊所需物品,並把大量漁穫在島上醃製及出售爲生,於是小島開始變得繁盛,漸具市鎭雛形。1911年,島上有900艘拖網漁船,人口逾8,000人。20年代開始,島上人口漸增,近年更見稠密。島上建有數間廟宇,其中以北帝廟規模最大,亦最瑰麗堂皇。

#### **Cheung Chau**

Cheung Chau island was, until recently, a very important fishing port. In 1911, there were 900 trawlers here, and a population of more than 8,000 people. The town was founded in the late 17th century, reflecting the development of a commercial fishing industry in the area. The town flourished by serving the fishing fleet, and by drying and shipping the huge catches of fish to inland destinations. The island became home to a suburban population as early as the 1920s. In recent years, this community has grown substantially. The island has no less than seven temples of which the largest, Pak Tai Temple, is particularly magnificent.

#### 梅窩 (註: 適用於M6 及M7 資訊地圖牌)

遠溯至 16 世紀的明朝,梅窩谷已有農民居住;到 19 世紀更發展爲六條村落,開採了數十年的銀鑛,至今仍清晰可見,故梅窩亦稱「銀鑛灣」。其時,村民爲了防禦海盜侵襲,築起了不少更樓,以監察海灣的船隻出入;這些更樓一直屹立至今。1930 年代期間,梅窩漸成爲弄潮兒的天堂,灣畔更建有酒店及小型市場。

#### Mui Wo

Farmers and their families have lived in the Mui Wo valley on Lantau Island since the middle of the Ming dynasty (about the 16th century). By the 19th century there were about six villages in the valley and a silver mine which operated for several decades. Remnants of the mine can still be seen and it provided the area with the alternative name of Silver Mine Bay. The approaches to the bay were protected by a number of watchtowers built by the villagers to protect themselves from pirate attacks. These towers survive to the present day. During the 1930s, the bay became a popular swimming beach with a hotel built alongside it and a small market. It remains popular to this day.

#### 大澳 (註: 適用於 M8 資訊地圖牌)

16世紀後期,大澳始獲開發爲漁港,至50年前該處曾是本港最具規模的產鹽中心,亦有逾百畝鹽田;市鎮大部分沿著主鹽田的海堤頂部而發展。鎮上廟宇林立,有關帝、楊侯、洪聖、天后、華光、朱大仙等,其中以楊侯古廟最具規模。自19世紀起,居民在港內架起椿柱,築成水上棚屋居住,造就了此地獨特的水鄉風情,成爲大澳的最大特色。

#### Tai O

For more than 200 years, the village of Tai O was an important fishing port. Until about 50 years ago, there were also more than 100 acres of salt-fields here and much of the town was built along the top of the main salt-field seawall. Among the various temples built in the town, the one dedicated to Yeung Hau is particularly fine. Tai O is famous for the many families that live in huts built on stilts over the water in the harbour. This style of building in Tai Po dates back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 坪洲 (註: 適用於 M9 資訊地圖牌)

坪洲全島面積只得 0.97 平方公里。在 19 世紀後期,島上約有 200 多艘漁船停泊,是香港的重要漁港之一。這裡也曾是石灰燃燒業的中心,燒過的石灰會運送到廣東、澳門及香港各地,主要用作建築材料。20 世紀初,坪洲還設有一間主要的火柴廠,後期島上還有其他的輕工業,如陶瓷、藤器及燈泡廠等。市鎮約於 1750 年始獲開發,島上建有數間廟宇,包括與市鎮歷史相若的天后廟。現時,坪洲有街渡前往一峽之隔的大嶼山(愉景灣)。

#### **Peng Chau**

Although this tiny island only covers 0.97 sq km, Peng Chau was an important fishing port and light industrial centre. It had some 200 fishing boats in the late 19th century and was also a centre for lime-making that was shipped to Guangzhou, Macau, and Hong Kong Island to build house and other buildings. In the early 20th century, it had an important match factory. Other light industries included pottery, rattan products and light bulb manufacturing. A town was founded about 1750. It has a number of temples, including a Tin Hau Temple that is as old as the town it serves, and ferries that carry passengers to Lantau Island (Discovery Bay), immediately across from Peng Chau.

#### 東涌 (註: 適用於 U1 資訊 地圖牌)

東涌,相傳是宋帝昺在 1278 年稱帝的地方,更確定是新石器及青銅器時代的遺址。遠於 16 世紀時,這裡已有農民聚居;直到 1680 至 1750 年,陸續有本地及客家人在此落地生根。臨海的侯王宮是古時區內活動的中心點,此海灣曾是重要的碇泊處,可眺望通往廣州的主要航道;建於 18 世紀的古堡及炮台,曾用作退敵作戰場地(歡迎前往參觀)。

#### **Tung Chung**

The town of Tung Chung may have been the site of the coronation of the last Sung dynasty emperor, a young boy, in 1278. It was certainly the site of relatively sophisticated cultures during the Neolithic and Bronze ages. A farming community established itself there from the 16th century onwards. The present-day resident clans, however, settled here only about 1680-1750. They comprise Punti (Cantonese-speaking) people and Hakka-speaking clans. Local community activity is centred around the Hau Wong Temple, near the waterfront. The bay beside Tung Chung was once an important anchorage with close proximity to the main approaches for Guangzhou. In the 18th century, the Qing dynasty established a fort and battery that can still be visited.

#### 張保仔洞 (註: 適用於il 景點資料板)

香港水域靠近廣東航道,海盜橫行,當中最廣爲人知的是張保仔。他是海盜頭領鄭一(活躍於 1802-1807 年)的屬下,後來追隨其遺孀鄭一嫂(1807-1809年)沿海劫掠。鄭一擁有一支龐大的海盜部隊,包括 1,200 艘帆船及 50,000 名 賊寇,要擊退當地的海上巡邏隊,可說輕易不過。1809 年,葡萄牙人與這支海盜艦隊開戰,之後雙方和談,海盜們敗退之餘,均免受處分。張保仔生於香港一帶地區,有關他到處掠奪的傳說廣爲流傳,沿海不少地方均聞其蹤跡一不管他曾否在這些地方留連;然而可以肯定的是,近 10 年間,海岸一帶都由他掌管稱霸。

#### **Cheung Po Tsai Cave**

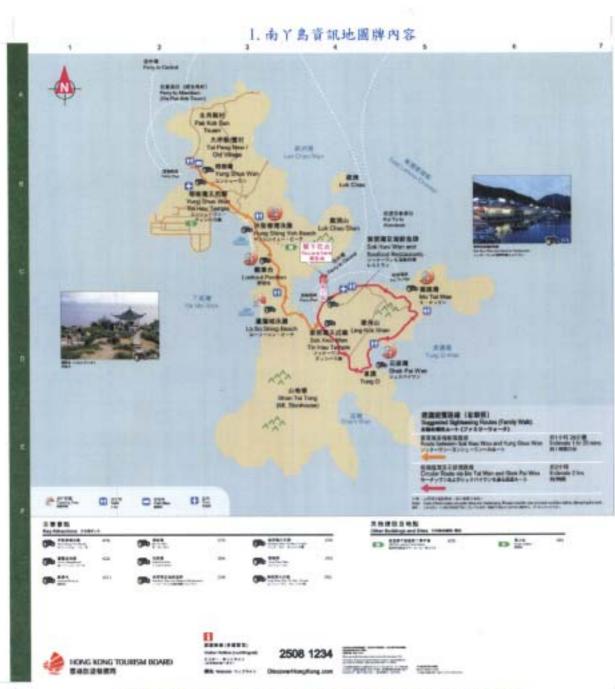
Hong Kong waters, close to the Canton shipping lanes, were always attractive to pirates. The most famous of these was Cheung Po-tsai. He was an officer of the pirate chief Cheng I (active 1802-1807), and later of his widow, Cheng I-sao (1807-1809). Cheng I ran a pirate fleet of 1,200 junks, and 50,000 men. This fleet was easily able to defeat the local naval patrols. In 1809 there was a battle between the Portuguese and this pirate fleet, which later led to negotiations and the surrender of the pirates without any punishment. Cheung Po-tsai was born in the Hong Kong area, and legends about his career became locally widespread. His name is thus attached to many coastal places: while he may or may not have been closely connected with these sites, it is at least certain that the sites look out on waters over which, for nearly ten years, he reigned supreme.

註:以上簡介及資料將附有日文版,會根據英文版本翻譯而成

# 資訊地圖牌的地圖內容

地區: 適用於資訊地圖牌編號:

1	南丫島	M1, M2 及 M3
2	長洲	M4 及 M5
3	梅窩	M6 及 M7
4	大澳	M8
5	坪洲	M9
6	東涌	U1



(註:此國為脫建議內容。則及期與此地關粹內容大致一樣,除「關下在此」的位置略有不同: 則「解下在此」的位置在榕樹灣波輪碼頭附近,而賜「關下在此」的位置則在南下為觀景台)

#### 2. 長洲資訊地圖牌內容



(社:此臟為賦建議內容。副與此他國際內容大致一樣。除「關下在此」的位置略有不同: 財化國際「陛下在此」的位置在山頂運及觀查灣路交界)



#### 4. 大澳青讯地圖牌內容



#### 5. 坪洲資訊地圖牌內容

