

香港仔：香港傳統海港

Aberdeen: Hong Kong's traditional harbour

本刊記者 Staff reporter

雖然人人都說香港在一百五十多年之內，由一個小小的漁村蛻變成國際金融都會，但其實香港在一八四二年正式割讓給英國時，已經有好幾個漁村了。一個也罷，好幾個也罷，香港這方面的舊貌，今天已難得存留下來。如果要說香港還剩下甚麼地方，能把往昔的漁村風貌，與當前的現代氣象結合起來，那必然是香港仔了。饒有趣味的是，「Hong Kong」(香港)這個名稱，本來是在十九世紀初葉，英國的商船和軍艦在香港島南端停泊以補給物資時，英國人用來稱呼那裏的漁村的。那個漁村其後以英國當時的外交大臣阿巴甸勳爵(Lord Aberdeen)的名字為名，改稱「Aberdeen」(香港仔)。

香港仔一瞥

香港仔位於香港島的西南岸，長久以來都有漁民聚居，並以它為母港；此外，對途經此地的船隻來說，香港仔因為南面有鴨脷洲作天然屏障，無懼急風惡浪，所以也是理想的停靠港。香港仔有人類居住的紀錄可以上溯至十三世紀，此後幾百年來都是香港的主要漁港之一，也廁身香港最古老村落的行列。

第二次世界大戰於一九四五年結束時，香港仔仍然是典型的傳統漁港，大多數人口都住在漁船上。其後自六十年代起，多個住宅社區相繼落成，市區居民陸續遷入，於是人口急速增加。另一方面，由於香港仔、黃竹坑一帶的工業用地較市區便宜，手腕靈活的商人紛紛把握時機在這裏開設工廠，漁民於是有了陸上就業的機會，也就逐漸搬離漁船，到陸上居住了。

香港仔和鴨脷洲的漁業發展源遠流長，漁民出海捕魚，最重視的是漁獲豐富和風平浪靜，所以多個世紀以來，香

Although it is commonly said that Hong Kong was transformed from a small fishing village into an international financial city within a time span of about 150 years, Hong Kong had, as a matter of fact, quite a number of fishing villages before 1842 when it was officially ceded to Britain. Whether it had one or more than one fishing village, this aspect of its ancient past is hardly preserved today. If there is one place in today's Hong Kong that may claim to have combined that long tradition of fishing with its present modernity, then it must be Aberdeen. Interestingly enough, the name "Hong Kong" was originally used in the early 19th century by British merchants and soldiers whose ships called at the southern part of Hong Kong Island to refer to the fishing village later renamed Aberdeen after Lord Aberdeen, then Foreign Secretary of Britain.

Aberdeen at a glance

On the southwest coast of Hong Kong Island, Aberdeen has long been a home port for a permanent boat population and an ideal port of call for visiting craft because of the existence of Ap Lei Chau to its south as a natural shelter against wild waves. With records of human habitation dating back to the 13th century, Aberdeen has been one of the major fishing ports in Hong Kong for hundreds of years, and is also one of the oldest villages in Hong Kong.

When the Second World War ended in 1945, Aberdeen remained a typical traditional fishing port with a majority of its population living on fishing boats. Later on when housing estates began to emerge since the 1960s, its population grew rapidly as people were drawn to the district from urban areas, and many fishermen also began to settle on land and take up jobs at factories built in Aberdeen and Wong Chuk Hang by savvy businessmen to exploit cheaper land costs there.

Given the long history of fishing at Aberdeen and Ap Lei Chau, small wonder many temples were built by fishermen over the centuries so that they could pray to sea gods or goddesses for safe return and bountiful catches. Although there are not a

港仔及鴨脷洲興建了不少廟宇，以供漁民祭祀海上諸神，較有名的就有天后廟、譚公廟、大王爺廟等等。不過，論歷史悠久，則不得不提建於乾隆三十八年（一七七三年）的洪聖廟。相傳順德的漁民認為能平平安安遠航至香港仔捕魚，全賴海神洪聖大王庇佑，於是委託勘輿家在鴨脷洲覓得風水佳地，興建洪聖廟以庇蔭他們。

旅遊發展

香港仔經常停泊着數不清的大小漁船，漁港情懷濃厚，加上景色怡人，海鮮可口，自然吸引了很多本港居民和外國遊客，海鮮舫於是也就應運而生。第一艘真真正正的海鮮舫於一九四八年面世，旋即取得巨大成功，其他海鮮舫於是在香港仔避風塘紛紛湧現，五十年代全盛時期更有十多艘之多。儘管大多數海鮮舫都經不起歲月的考驗，但現今仍然經營的珍寶海鮮舫，卻一直是香港仔著名的地標，對遊客仍然相當有吸引力。

由於香港過去的發展主要集中在維多利亞港兩岸，所以位處香港島南岸的香港仔，反而能把當地民俗與西方宗教，古樸建築與高樓大廈，傳統漁業與新興工業共治一爐。事實上，香港仔有不少傳統慶典與祭祀活動，已經在當地舉行了多個世紀了。一句話，新與舊，東與西，今天都仍可在這裏找到。

正如上文所述，香港仔既有悠久的漁業歷史，又有獨具風味的特色，過去曾經是外地遊客和本港居民遊覽觀光的好去處。儘管往日有過璀璨的繁華，但香港仔自九十年代起已開始褪色，遊客人數不住在減少。一九九一年，百分之三十五的遊客在逗留香港期間，曾經到這裏嚐嚐海鮮，看看風景；但到了二零零零年，只有百分之十六的遊客曾經那麼做；二零零六年時，最多遊客前往的十大地點竟然沒有了香港仔。遊客減少固然令人惋惜，但也不能說是意料之外的事，因為香港仔的賣點始終有限（較受遊客歡迎的，可能不外是海鮮舫和舢舨遊而已），向遊客介紹的資料又欠缺，再加上沒有通盤的規劃，無法把這裏獨有的特色發揮出來。

few famous temples such as the Tin Hau Temple, Tam Kung Temple and Tai Wong Ye Temple, when it comes to the oldest one, the Hung Shing Temple must be mentioned. It was built on a piece of land with good *feng shui* at Ap Lei Chau in 1773, by fishermen from Shunde, in Guangdong province, who believed that the marine god Hung Shing must have protected them, otherwise they could not have braved the rough seas to have fished at this part of Hong Kong, a place so remote from their home port.

Tourism development

With an aura of a typical fishing port at which countless fishing boats berth, lovely scenery and appetising seafood, Aberdeen has, quite naturally, been a magnet for local residents and foreign tourists for many years. Following in the successful footsteps of the first genuine floating restaurant, which opened its doors in 1948, a dozen or so floating restaurants sprouted up in Aberdeen Typhoon Shelter in their prime days in the 1950s. Although most of them failed to survive the ups and downs ever since, the one that does survive, the Jumbo Floating Restaurant, has always been a famous Aberdeen landmark fairly attractive to tourists.

Since most of past development of Hong Kong has been concentrated along the coasts of Victoria Harbour, Aberdeen, on Hong Kong Island's southern shore, can still see the coexistence of local customs and western religions, ancient monuments and high-rise buildings, traditional fishing activities and modern industries, all in one place. In fact, many traditional festivals and religious ceremonies have been held by local people at Aberdeen for centuries. In a word, this is the place where a good combination of new and old, east and west can be found, even today.

A long fishing history and unique characteristics, as described above, are what has drawn overseas tourists and local residents to Aberdeen in the past. Its past glamour, however, began to dim and tourist numbers to decline steadily from the 1990s onwards. In 1991, 35% of tourists paid a visit to Aberdeen to taste seafood, sightsee or whatever, during their stay in Hong Kong; in 2000, only 16% of them did so; and in 2006, it was not even in the top 10 rankings of the most visited places in Hong Kong. Whereas a drop in tourists may be pitiful, it is hardly surprising, for attractions there are few (the floating restaurants and sampan harbour tours may be the only two popular ones with tourists), information about

漁人碼頭

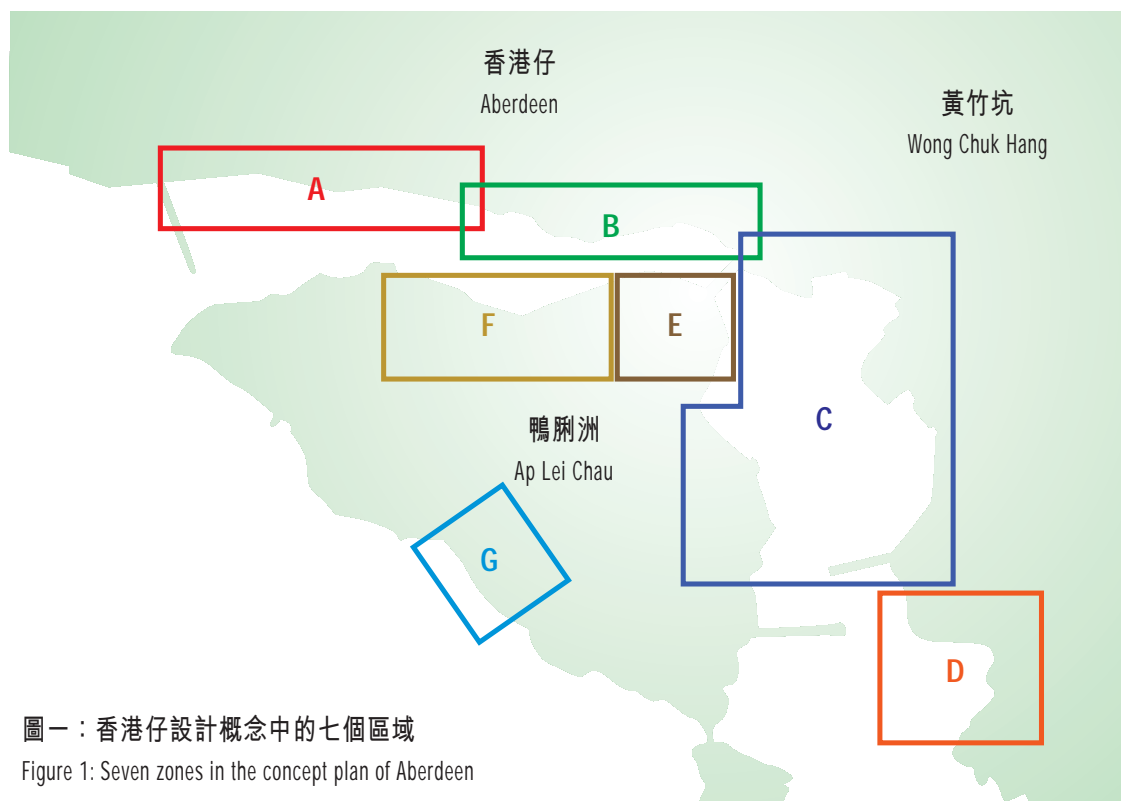
為了重振香港仔，使它能再次散發過去吸引遊客的魅力，政府早在一九九八年就已有興建香港仔漁人碼頭的構思。規劃署其後在二零零一年為此發表了初步研究報告，並且隨即展開諮詢工作。但由於政府後來決定待海洋公園完成長遠發展研究後，才再考慮香港仔的計劃，所以諮詢工作也就擱置了下來。到了二零零五年，海洋公園公佈重新發展計劃，而香港仔港灣的發展計劃也改由旅遊事務署負責。旅遊事務署於同年向公眾諮詢初步的概念設計，稍後並委託顧問公司研究現已正式命名為「香港仔旅遊發展項目」的計劃。概念設計於二零零七年完成，並於五月公佈。

在上述概念設計中，香港仔會給塑造成「香港傳統海港」，以期在一個品牌下把史蹟、文化與特質融會一身。香港仔日後會發展成七個區域，每個區域都會各有特色與功能(見圖一)：

the place is not available, and overall planning to bring out its character is lacking.

Fisherman's wharf

The idea of building a fisherman's wharf at Aberdeen was first floated by the Government in 1998 in an attempt to revitalise the place and make it appealing to tourists again. In 2001, a preliminary study report to achieve that purpose was released by the Planning Department, with consultation being conducted immediately afterwards. The consultation exercise was later put on hold when the Government decided that reinvigoration of the area would be postponed until Ocean Park completed its long-term redevelopment review. By the time the theme park's redevelopment plan was released in 2005, the Aberdeen project had already been taken up by the Tourism Commission. An initial concept plan developed by the Commission was announced for public consultation in the same year, and a consultancy was commissioned to study the now officially named Aberdeen Tourism Project. Completed in 2007, the concept plan was announced in May 2007.



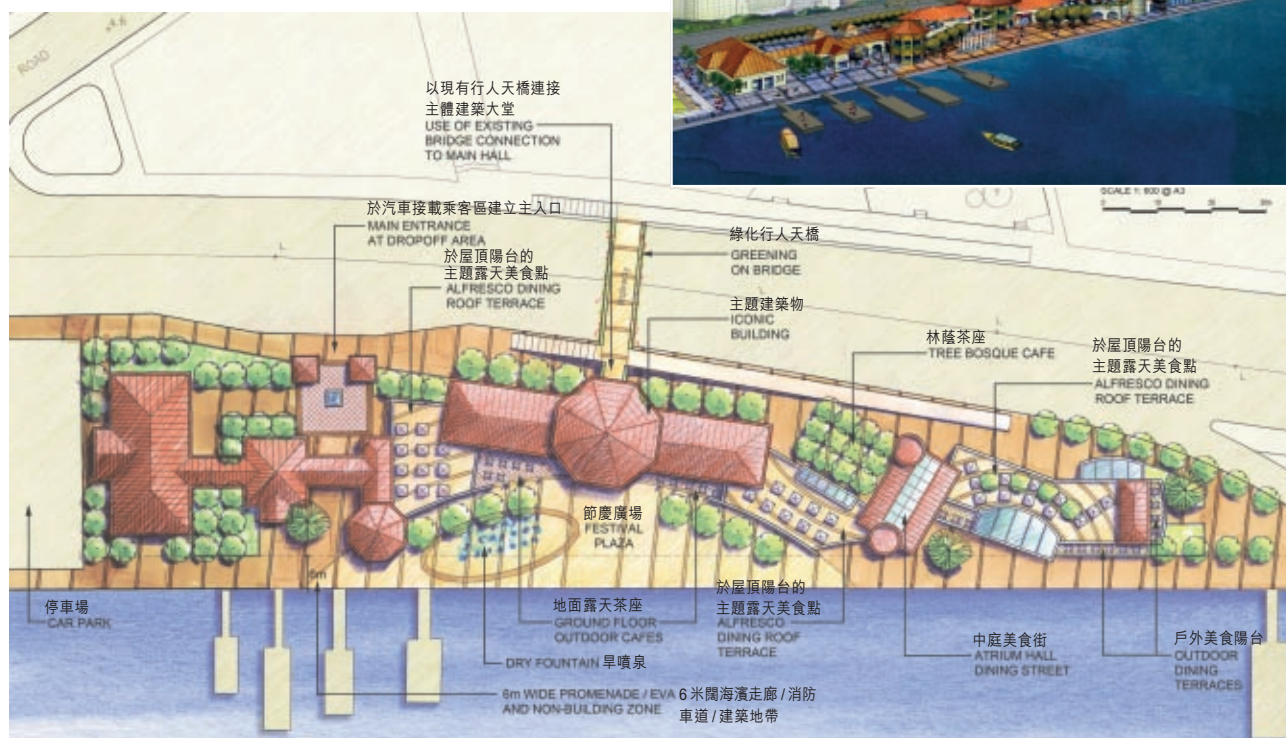
圖一：香港仔設計概念中的七個區域

Figure 1: Seven zones in the concept plan of Aberdeen

- A區：捕魚 / 漁業區(香港仔的漁港歷史；漁民的生活與活動；香港仔漁類批發市場的批發買賣活動)
- B區：香港仔漁人碼頭——美食及娛樂區(戶外美食街；節慶廣場；漁船展覽；龍舟比賽觀賞處；舢舨接載乘客處)
- C區：遊艇 / 船塢 / 避風塘區(觀景位置；大型遊艇停泊及服務 / 銷售中心)

圖二：香港仔漁人碼頭

Figure 2: Aberdeen Fisherman's Wharf



Under the concept plan, Aberdeen will be given an identity in the brand of "Hong Kong's traditional harbour" in order to have its heritage, culture and identity captured at once. A total of seven zones will be developed, each of which will showcase its own character and functions (see Figure 1).

- D區：海事區(建議的海洋公園擴建部份；海峽遊 / 水上交通工具接載乘客處)
- E區：展覽及美食區(龍舟歷史文物展覽；中式海鮮美食街)
- F區：休閒文化區(鴨洲海濱公園的文化活動與休憩空間；跳蚤市場；紀念品街)
- G區：時尚特區(售賣各種時尚產品的銷售點總匯)

已公佈的概念設計雖然有七個區域那麼多，但B區會成為核心的活動樞紐，而香港仔漁人碼頭(見圖二)則會是

- Zone A: Fishing/Fish Market Zone (the history of Aberdeen as a fishing port; lives and activities of fishermen; buying/selling and loading/unloading of fish at Aberdeen Wholesale Fish Market)
- Zone B: Aberdeen Fisherman's Wharf – Dining and Entertainment Hub (an alfresco dining street; a festival plaza; fishing boat exhibitions; dragon boat viewing areas; a sampan pick-up/drop-off point)
- Zone C: Marina/Shipyard/Typhoon Shelter Zone (viewing areas; a mega yacht mooring and servicing/sale centre)
- Zone D: Maritime Zone (proposed Ocean Park extension; a boarding point of boat trips/water transport)

整個計劃用以測試市場反應的主要項目。B區包含好幾個主要的組成部份，例如以美食為主題的建築群，並將取名為「香港仔漁人碼頭」，以凸顯這個區域的特色；可以舉行聲光表演的節慶廣場；龍舟比賽觀賞處；足以成為地標的獨特雕塑；旅遊車停放處；旅客資訊中心等。

舢舨遊與廟宇行

由於有不少景點在香港仔和鴨脷洲兩岸，傳統的舢舨大可用來接載遊客往返區內各處，這樣既可使水上交通更為便利，也會令遊客有難忘的體驗。遊客只要上了舢舨，就可以由西面的石排灣起，經過深灣與布廠灣，直到南面的大樹灣，欣賞沿途的風光；也可以在香港仔和鴨脷洲兩岸的不同地點上下船，吃喝購物，訪古探勝。

香港仔一帶有很多值得一遊的史蹟與宗教勝地，比如說廟宇(像上文提過的洪聖廟)、天主教與基督教教堂(像香港仔的聖伯多祿堂)、殖民地時期的建築(像舊香港仔警署)、當地的歷史陳蹟(像黃竹坑的史前石刻)等等，正好設計一些史蹟與廟宇的步行路線，使遊客得以遊歷各處名勝。遊客手握深入的背景資料，就可以邊發掘香港仔的史遺文化，邊細心觀賞了。

上述的概念設計夠不夠吸引？由香港仔居民和市民大眾的反應看來，似乎大家都認為相當不錯。一般都相信日後當七個區域全部建成後，不僅外地的遊客會慕名前來觀光，甚至連香港人也會多了一個假日消閒的好去處。TTC

Zone E: Exhibition and Dining Zone (dragon boat heritage exhibitions; a Chinese-style seafood dining street)

Zone F: Leisure Zone (leisure and cultural space at Ap Lei Chau Waterfront Park; a flea market; a souvenir street)

Zone G: Lifestyle Zone (a hub of retail outlets selling a wide varieties of fashionable products)

Although there are as many as seven zones in the concept plan, it is Zone B that is proposed as a principal activity node, and Aberdeen Fisherman's Wharf (see Figure 2) will form the major phase of the whole project to test the market. Major components within the zone consist of a food and beverage development, named "Aberdeen Fisherman's Wharf" to give it a distinct identity; a festival plaza, including a possible venue for sound and light shows; dragon boat viewing areas; a distinctive sculpture to create a landmark; parking areas for tour coaches; and an information and resource centre.

Sampan tours and temple walks

Given a rather large number of attractions lying along the coasts of Aberdeen and Ap Lei Chau, traditional sampans may be used to both enhance marine connectivity within the area and boost tourists' experience. Tourists may board a sampan on a sightseeing trip from Shek Pai Wan in the west, all the way through Sham Wan and Po Chong Wan, to Tai Shue Wan in the south; or choose to get off and on at different landing points along the coasts to dine, shop or visit various attractions.

Specific heritage and temple walks may be devised in order for tourists to explore the many heritage and religious attractions in the area, which include Chinese temples (e.g. the Hung Shing Temple, as mentioned above), Catholic and Christian churches (e.g. St Peter's Church at Aberdeen), colonial architecture (e.g. former Aberdeen Police Station) and local historic features (e.g. prehistoric rock carvings at Wong Chuk Hang). With sufficient background information, tourists may be able to discover and appreciate the heritage and culture of Aberdeen.

Is the above concept plan attractive? Responses from Aberdeen residents and the general public seem to be rather positive. It is generally believed that when the seven zones are all completed in the future, not only will foreign visitors be attracted to Aberdeen by its brand, Hong Kong people will also be delighted to have one more charming place for their holidays. TTC