

GREEN RUNNING AND HIKING ROUTES 綠色跑步和步行路線

Lo Wu > Sandy Ridge Cemetary > Nam Hang Hill > MacIntosh Fort > Border Road > Man Kam To

羅湖>沙嶺墳場>南坑山>麥景陶碉堡(南坑)>邊界路>文錦道



Lo Wu > Sandy Ridge Cemetary > Nam Hang Hill > MacIntosh Fort > Border Road > Man Kam To || 羅湖 > 沙嶺墳場 > 南坑山 > 麥景陶碉堡(南坑) > 邊界路 > 文錦道

這路線只有5公里,是冷門的路線,遊覽人必定熟悉地理環境,沿線景物可引發很多回憶,前往起點可乘港鐵到上水站,再轉乘巴士到達羅湖道近警察邊界區總部下車,沿羅湖道馬路步行,前方是羅湖村得月樓,轉往左邊500米是沙嶺墳場人口,沙嶺墳場是有名安葬一些沒有人認領的屍體集中地,由以香港被日軍侵佔(1941-1945),大量市民因飢餓,傷病沒有醫療診治死亡,更有遭日軍殺害,而屍體棄於街上和山野沒有人認領,那些都送到這裡安葬,回想當年境況是何等悲痛。進入墳場,步上斜路,兩傍全都是墳墓,很多墳墓更置於草地上,靠一塊石碑記號。這個墳場相信不會有太多人前來拜祭。

走過憤場便需要攀上南坑山,山不高但四周空曠,在沒有樹木遮擋而列日當空下行走並不好受,從山上下望是羅湖邊境,打鼓嶺,連麻坑。南坑山一帶的風景。南坑山的歷史另我回憶1962年,大量國內同胞離開家園,舉家大小/扶老攜幼,冒黑夜越過羅湖邊境,潛入香港境,他們都希望追求較佳生活和居住環境(但香港62年的經濟都是很差)。他們攀趴到這個山,日間壢藏,到晚上潛行。當年港英政府增派警隊駐守邊境,採取即捕即戒政策,將所有拘捕的同胞送會返大陸,而執行任務的警員都十分難過。

南坑山下山到達邊境山路,再走500米前方的一個山坡上,建築有一座碉堡名為"麥景陶碉堡(*)"。急不及待的跑上山坡看看,原來這山坡上碉堡面向羅湖對岸,可180度角觀察羅湖對岸邊境的活動情況,山坡遠望是羅湖城,今天高樓大廈形成石屎森林,差不多可以追上香港灣仔及銅鑼灣。山坡下望沿羅湖河邊建築有2重鐵絲網,作用阻截國內同胞越境的防線。

離開碉堡沿邊境山路走到文錦道,這裡是香港車輛過境入大陸邊境關卡之一,不論何月何日都非常繁忙。沿文錦道馬路走一段,先後發現2個景點,敷設於路傍的2根直徑800喱米水管,這就是國家給予香港的供水計劃設施,食水是由東江輸送到香港,是解決香港制水之苦良方。另一景點是"打鼓嶺菜社沙嶺站 ",故名思義是50-60年代,國內由陸路運送蔬菜到此站,在這裡統一處理,再分配後送入市區。走畢文錦道關卡,是路程終點。

- (*) 麥景陶是當年駐守邊境最高級警官
- 2.5小時多行程,所看到景物是會聯相童年和年青時代經歷。這是個非常難過的路程。

















































MacIntosh Fort (Nam Hang)

MacIntosh Fort at Nam Hang of Ta Kwu Ling is one of seven MacIntosh Forts built on the border. It is situated near Lo Wu so that the observer can monitor activities across the border closely. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China due to political instability. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the Commissioner of Police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants.

All the MacInotsh Forts were built in reinforced concrete of the same style and of very similar design and almost identical layout. They are built with a round twostorey observation tower situated at the apex of a chevron plan formed by two single-storey wings set at an angle on either side of the tower. The towers have circular or octagonal shaped flat roofs and the flat roofs to the wings have battlemented parapets.

The historic building is accorded with Grade 2 status.

左設

右計

的局

爲二級歷史建築



















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