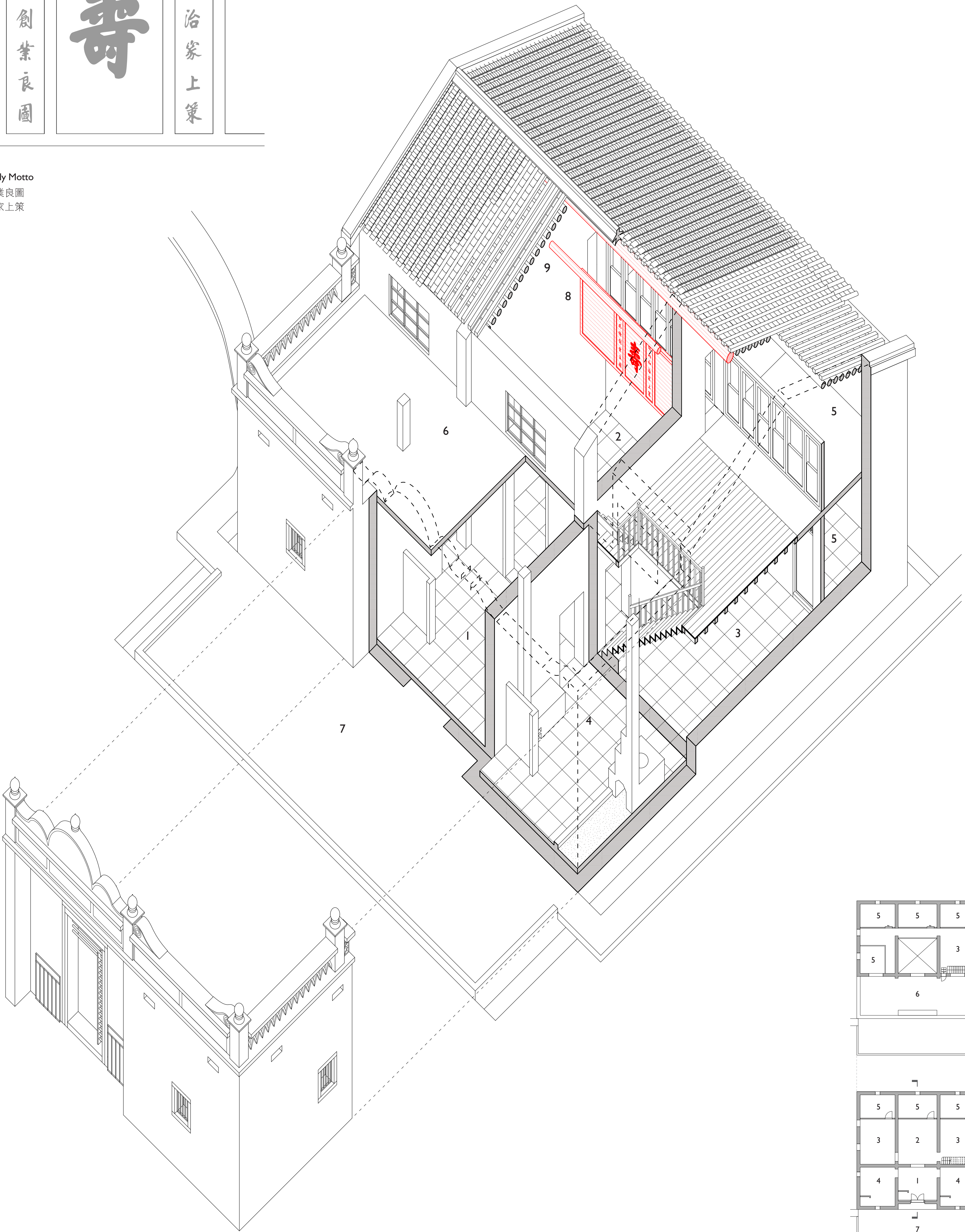


勤與儉創業良圖

壽

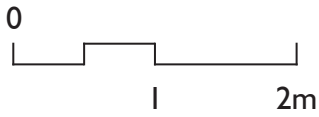
忍而和治家上策

家訓 Family Motto
勤與儉創業良圖
忍而和治家上策

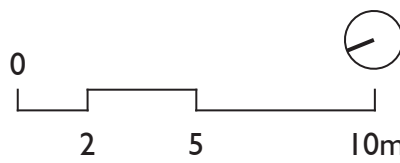
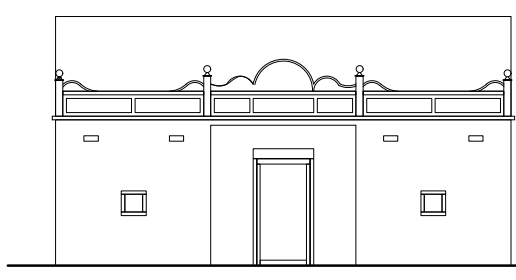
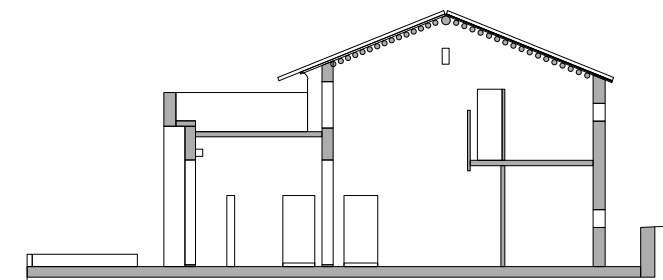
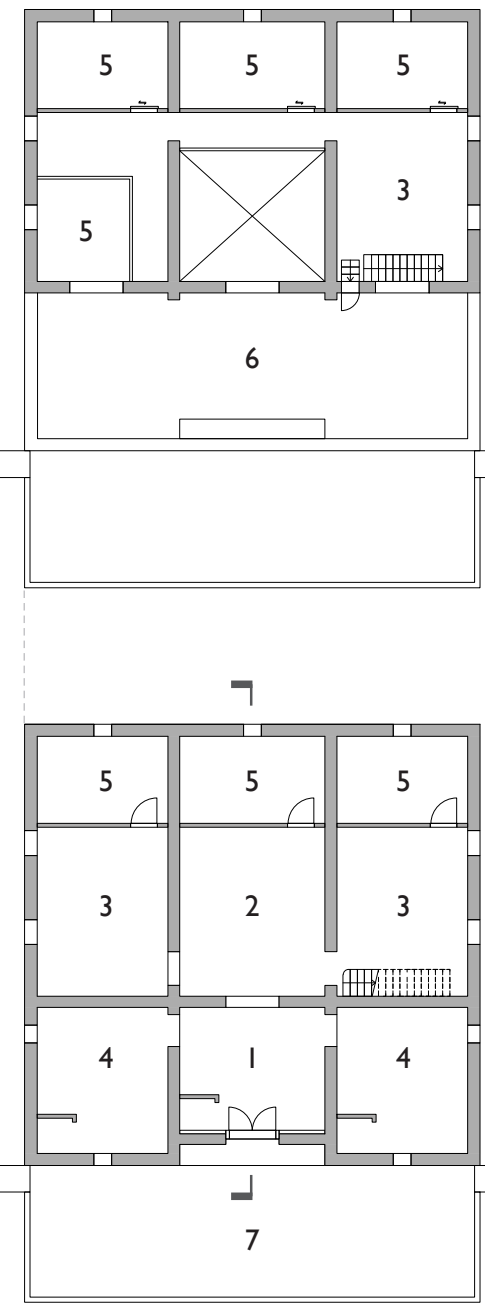


圖列 Legend

- 1 前廳 Front Chamber
- 2 正廳 Main Hall
- 3 內廳 Inner Living Room
- 4 廚房 Kitchen
- 5 寢室 Bedroom
- 6 陽台 Balcony
- 7 禾坪 / 曬坪 Front Yard
- 8 家訓 House Motto
- 9 子孫樑 Descendants Beam



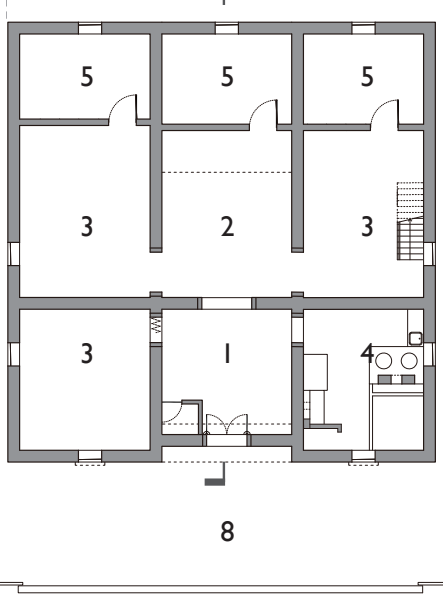
李氏大宅
Lee's Mansion





家訓 Family Motto

傳家還是讀書
處世莫為積德



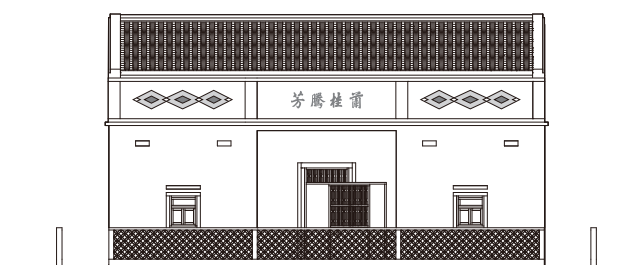
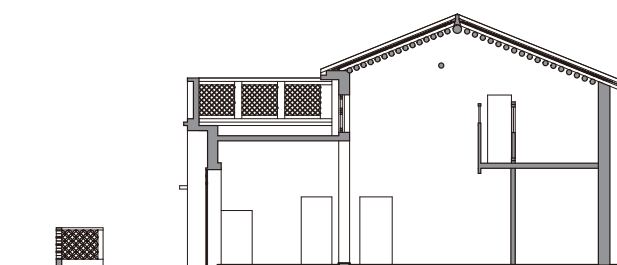
圖例 Legend

- 1 前廳 Front Chamber
- 2 正廳 Main Hall
- 3 內廳 Inner Living Room
- 4 廚房 Kitchen
- 5 寢室 Bedroom
- 6 閣樓 Attic
- 7 陽台 Balcony
- 8 禾坪 / 曬坪 Front Yard
- 9 家訓 House Motto

0 2.5m

田心何屋

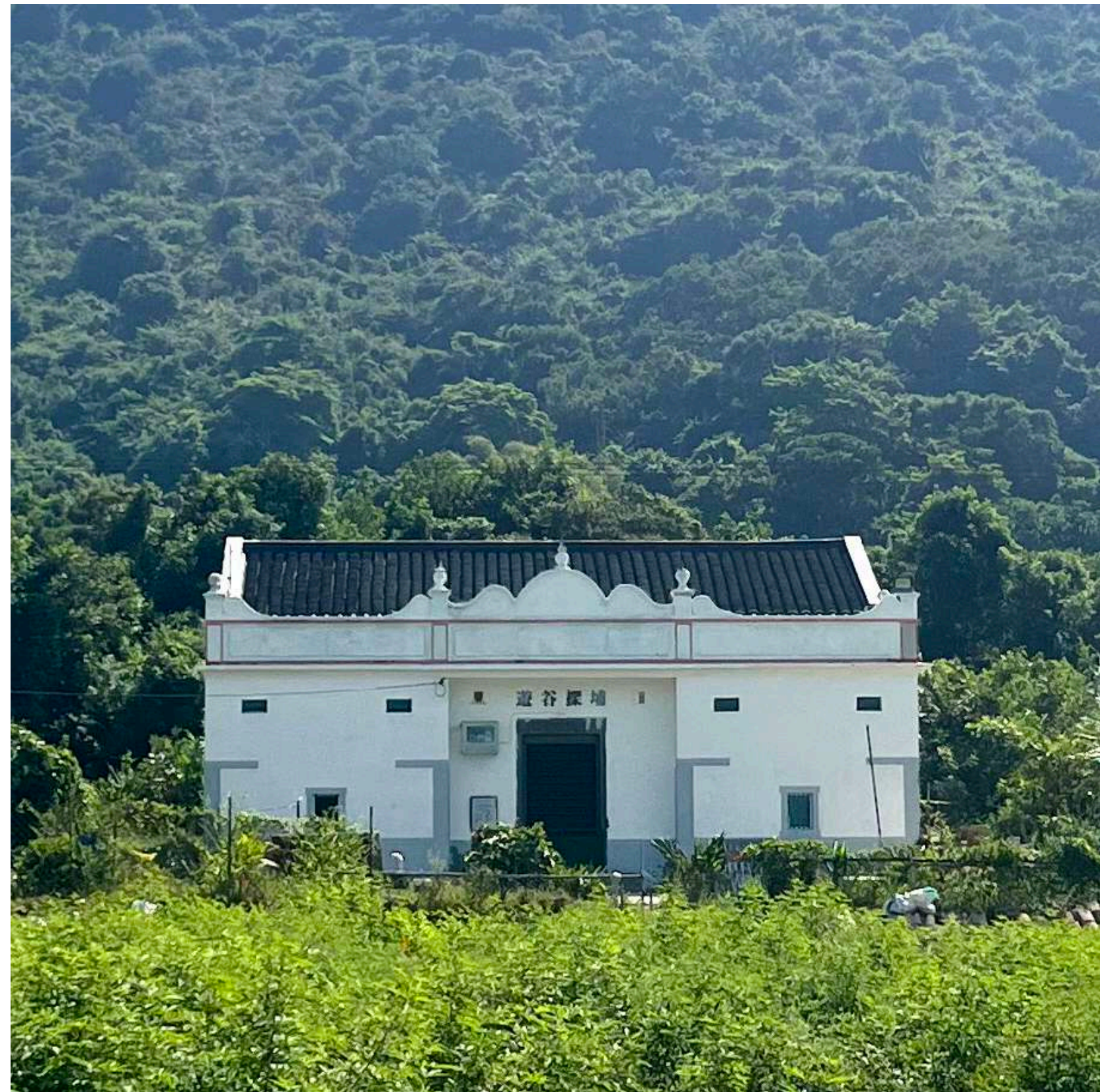
Tin Sum Ho's House



0 10m



① 五肚楊屋
Ng To Yeung's House



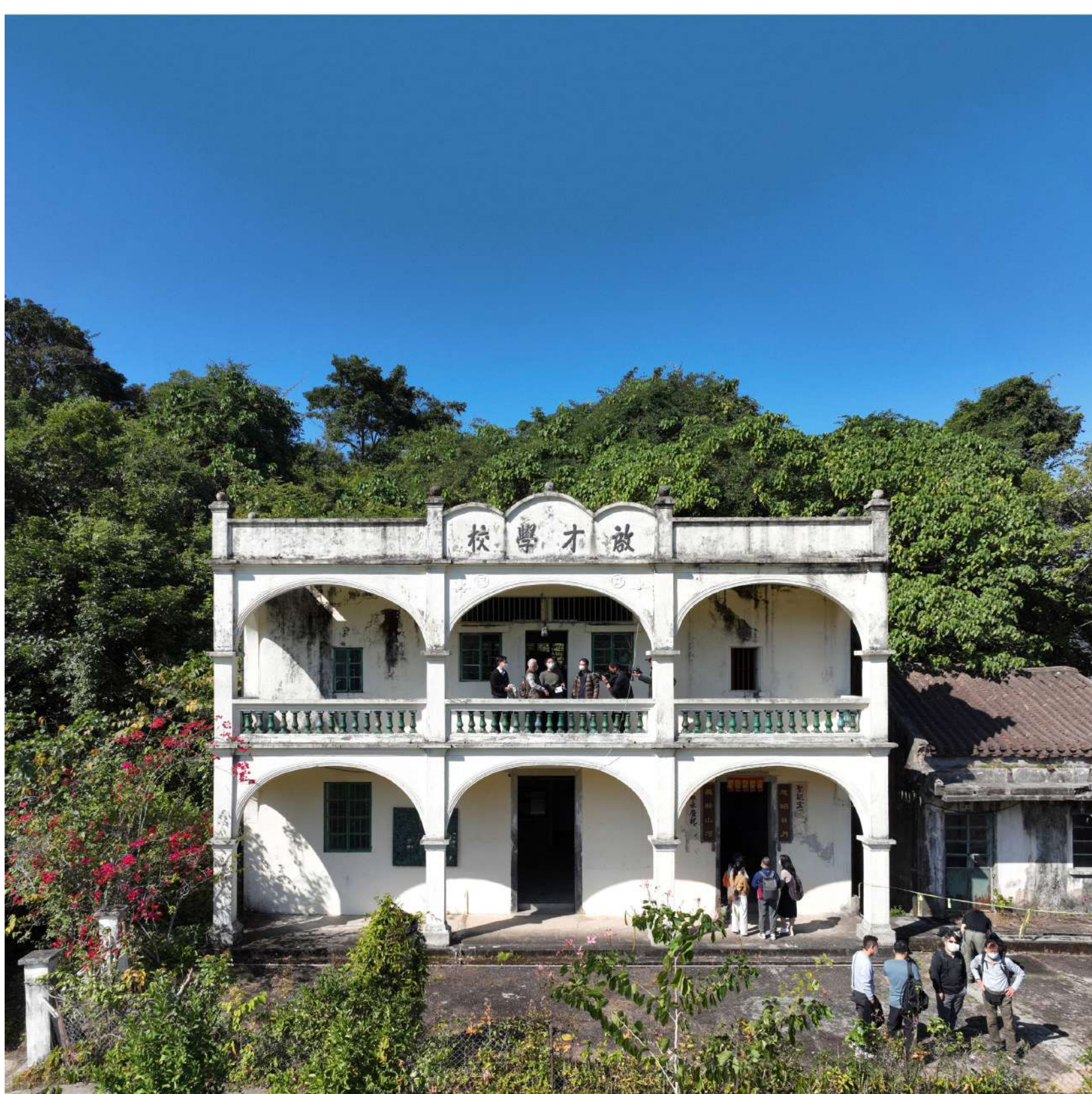
② 李氏大宅
Tin Sum Lee's Mansion



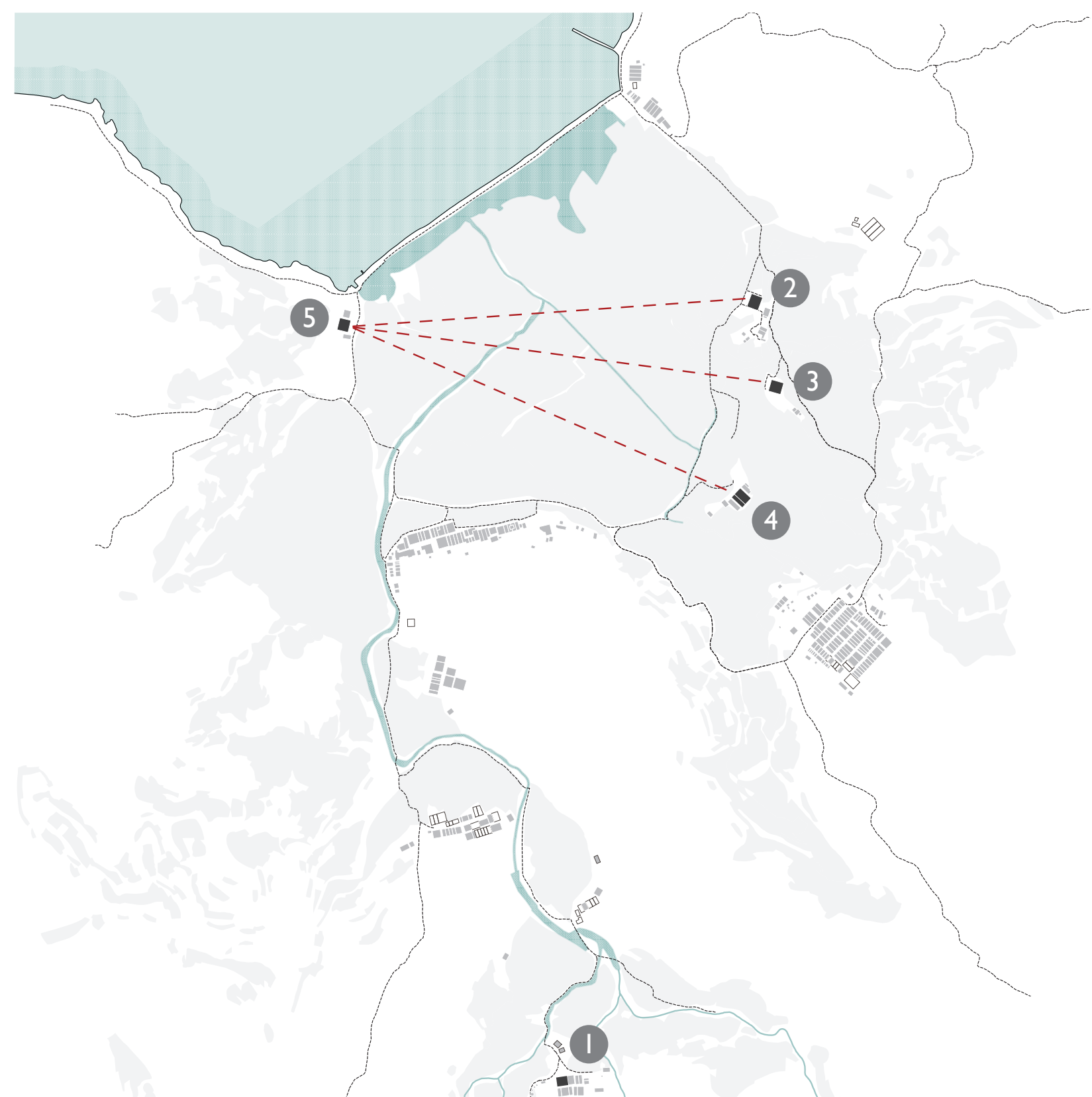
③ 何氏大宅
Tin Sum Ho's Mansion



④ 楊氏大宅
Tin Sum Yeung's Mansion

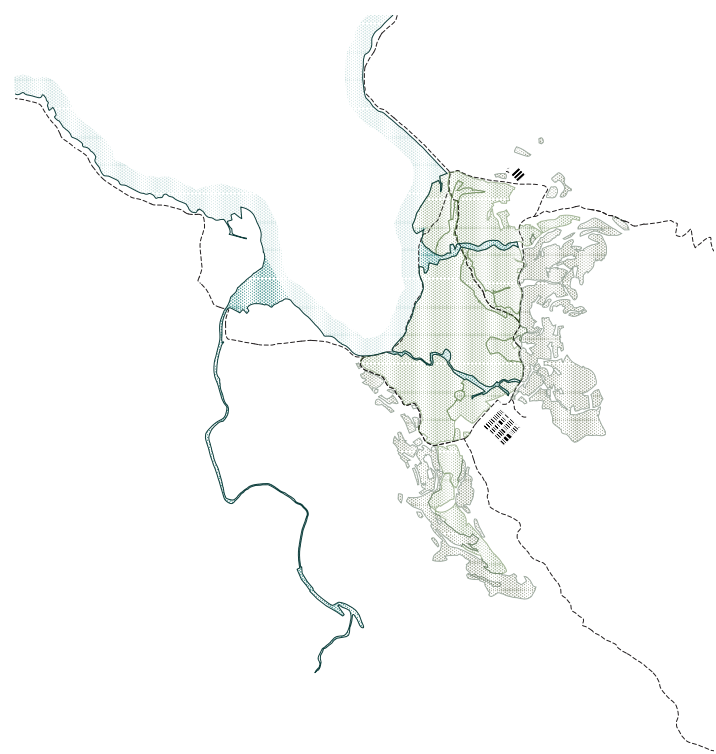


⑤ 啟才學校
Kai Choi School

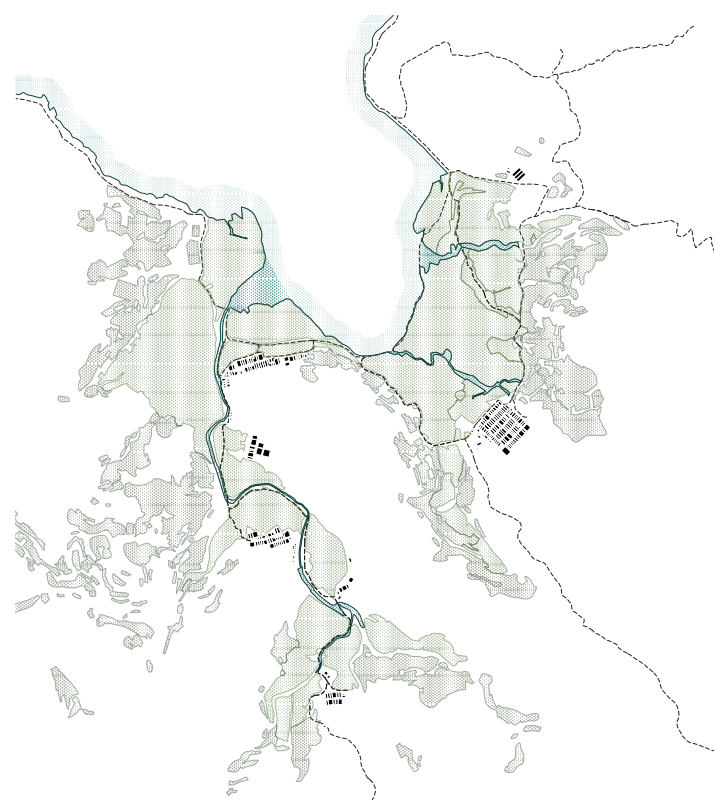




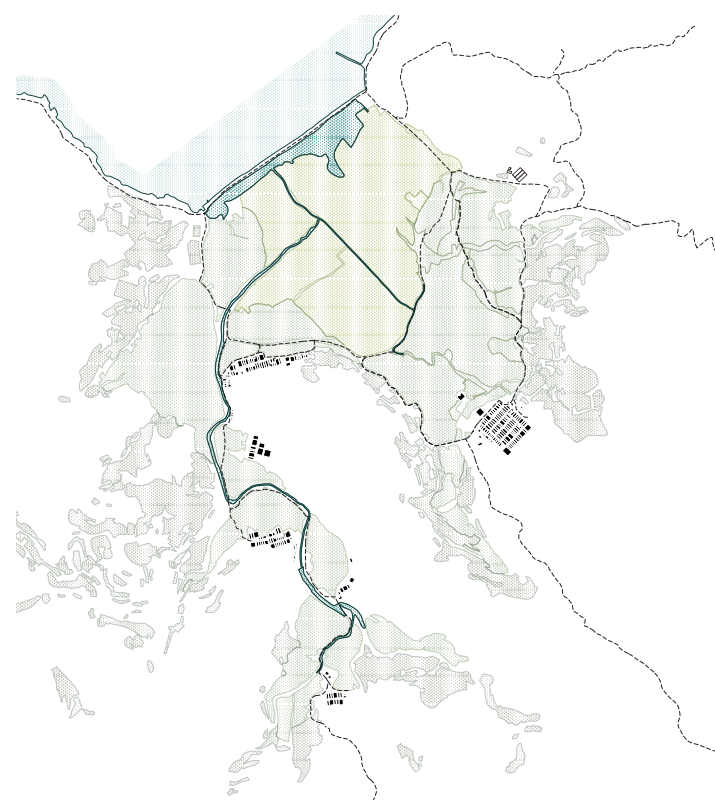
三家村
Sam Ka Tsun



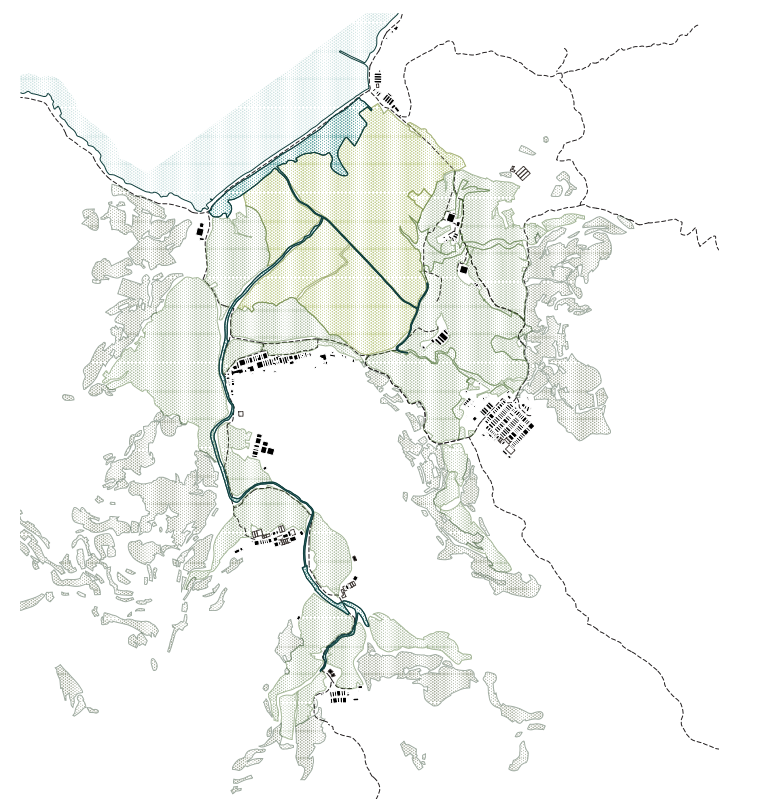
老圍
Lo Wai



五肚到新屋下
Ng To to San Uk Ha



圍海造田
Agro-reclamation



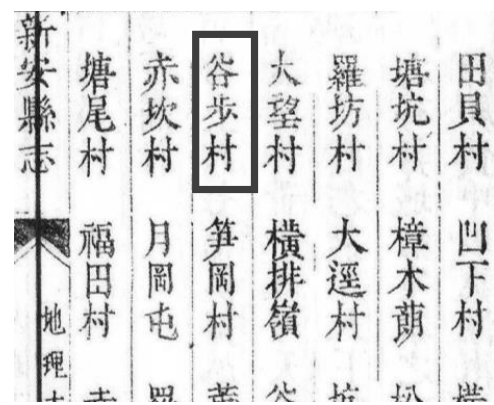
二十世紀中葉
Mid-20th Century



1600s

遷徙落腳 Arrival of First Settlers

村民曾向研究團隊提及當地最早由楊姓、吳姓和曾姓定居於谷埔三家村，其中楊氏已遷入近 400 年（古蹟辦的資料則為約 300 年）
The earliest villager settled in Kuk Po in around 400 years ago from description of villagers, with the Yeung, Ng and Tsang lived in Sam Ka Tsun. Record from the Antiquities and Monuments Office dated back to around 300 years ago.



1688

建村記冊 First Government Record

谷埔最早以「谷步村」的名字見於清康熙二十七年（1688 年）的《新安縣志》，當時記錄的名稱為「谷埠」
Kuk Po was first recorded in the Gazetteer of Xin'an County in 1688.



Mid-1800s

圍海造田 Agro-Reclamation

村民們圍海造田開墾耕地，堤壩建成後沿岸範圍增加了約 200 多萬平方呎的咸田農地
Villagers from Kuk Po and neighbouring villages collectively constructed the bund and created 200 million square feet of farmland from the sea.



1853

地區津梁 Transit Hub

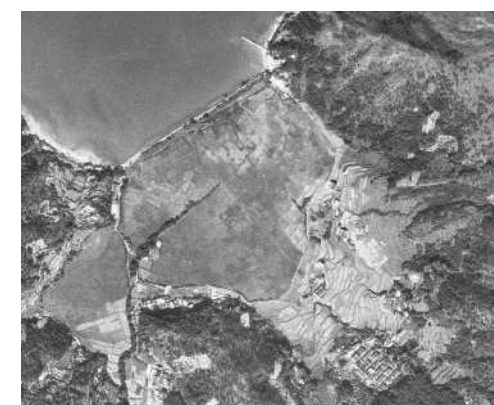
谷埔位處道路網及搭船前往東和墟的樞紐位置，亦是當時香港及九龍半島前往東和墟及廣東惠州的主要路線
Kuk Po became the transit hub for ferry to Tung Wo Hui (Sha Tau Kok) from neighbouring villages, and for travellers to Tung Wo Hui and Huizhou from Kowloon City and Hong Kong Island.



1930s

僑鄉築跡 Mansions of Overseas Villagers

歸僑於外國累積了一定的財富後，開始於田心修建獨立的大宅
Villagers who made a fortune abroad constructed mansions in Tin Sum



1960s

離鄉別井 Exodus

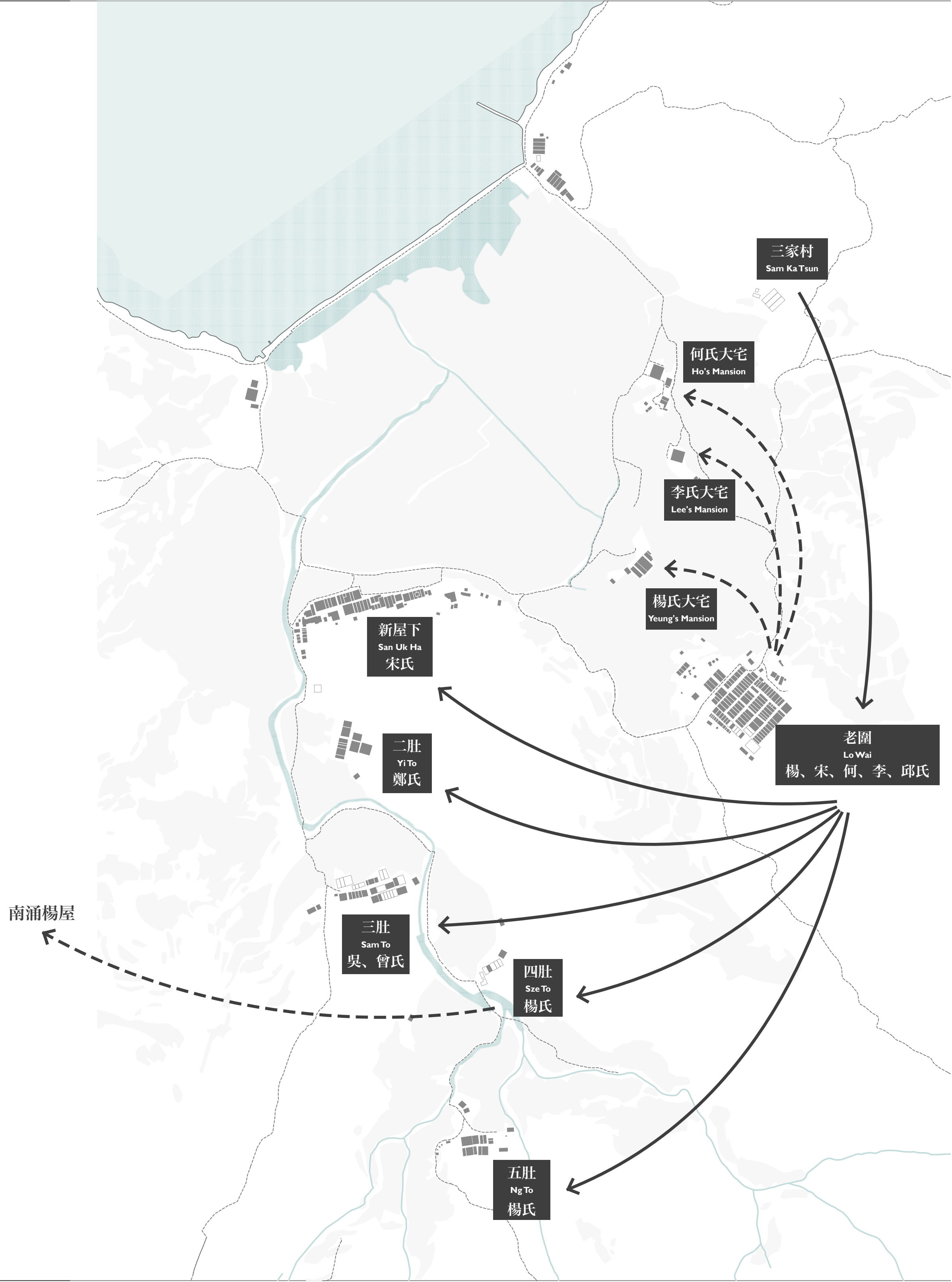
興建大埔的淡水湖後谷埔的水源乾旱，農業經營困難，谷埔村民陸續移居外國或外出打工
Streams of Kuk Po were depleted following the construction of Plover Cove Reservoir. Without sufficient water for farming, villagers gradually left for work opportunities in the city or overseas.



2020s

復育故里 Reinvigoration

部分村民回流復修破落舊居
Some retired villagers returned to Kuk Po to resuscitate their decrepit homes.



DISTRICT.					SHA-T'AU-KOK. 沙頭角 (Contd.)				
6 SUB-DISTRICT.					KUK PÓ. 谷埔				
Villages.					Names of Committee.				
Kuk Pó	...	...	...	...	谷埔	Sung Ch'un-kwong	...	...	宋春光
San Uk	...	...	...	...	新屋下	Li Ch'un-p'ó	...	...	李春圃
Tsia Ha	...	...	...	...		Sung Fi-t'ang	...	...	宋飛騰
Sám Ka	...	...	...	...	三家	Cheng Kám-ming	...	...	鄭鑑明
I T'ó	...	...	...	...	三肚	Yeung Ts'ing-fai	...	...	楊清輝
Sám T'ó	...	...	...	...	
Nám Shán Mí	...	...	...	...	南山尾				
Sz T'ó	...	...	...	...	四肚				

清嘉慶《新安縣志》「官富司管屬客籍村落」的名單中，村民有楊、宋、何、李、鄭、邱、吳及曾等姓。楊氏於18世紀初時已遷入谷埔，宋氏、何氏、李氏、鄭氏、邱氏及吳氏則於18世紀中葉先後遷入定居。另外，有村民曾向研究團隊提及當地最早由楊姓、吳姓和曾姓定居於谷埔三家村，其中楊氏已遷入近400年（古蹟辦的資料則為約300年）。港英政府於1898年就鄉村村代表名單刊憲時，「三家」的名字仍見於名單上。

谷埔田心村 李氏大宅

Lee's Mansion, Kuk Po Tin Sum Village



李氏原居於谷埔老圍，其長輩於上世紀初赴美打工，1930年代匯款回鄉，在田心修建獨立的大宅。項目團隊透過修復建築，保存其歷史價值，推動可持續鄉村活化。

李氏大宅位於田心村，建築風格和佈局與何氏大宅、楊氏大宅及啟才學校相似。大宅為三開間的兩層金字頂建築，上覆有中式瓦頂，屋前有禾堂，正立面可見卷雲狀的三角山花裝飾護牆，金字頂前方有露天平臺。

如今李氏大宅依然是李家五代的住宅，同時舉辦生態文化教育和生態生活體驗，讓公眾體驗和了解鄉郊文化和可持續概念。

The Lee family was originally from Lo Wai of Kuk Po. The stand-alone mansion was built in the 1930s, funded by family members who worked in USA. The project team has undertaken restoration efforts to conserve its historical value, aspiring towards a sustainable village revitalization.

Lee's Mansion is located in Tin Sum Village, sharing similar architectural style and configuration with Ho's Mansion, Yeung's Mansion and Kai Choi School. The two-storey mansion has a traditional gable roof design of Chinese tiles, ornamental parapet and a sundeck on the first floor for sun-drying crops.

Today, Lee's Mansion remains as a residence of five generations of the Lee family. It also provides venue for the project team and the stakeholders to co-create ecocultural education and eco-living experiences, enabling the public to experience and understand the concept of sustainability and rural culture.

主辦單位 | Organized by



School of Architecture
THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

資助單位 | Sponsored by



鄉郊保育辦公室
Countryside
Conservation
Office

掃描二維碼了解詳情
Scan the QR code for
more project details





客家瓦頂 Hakka tiled roof

金字頂先以「疊七留三」的方式鋪上板瓦，再於板瓦間疊大量的小青瓦，這種屋頂常見於客家村屋。

The pitched roof is covered with flat tiles and blue tiles, which were commonly used in Hakka vernacular houses.



陽台 Balcony

金字頂前方有混凝土露天陽台，可見大宅混合現代技術和材料，曾用於曬穀物。

The sundeck in front of the pitched roof was for sun-drying crops. It was constructed with reinforced concrete which is a modern technique and material.



子孫樑 Descendants Beam

主樑下有客家祠堂常見的彩色「子孫樑」，其上有「百子千孫」四字及花團錦簇圖案，寓意家族繁衍昌盛。

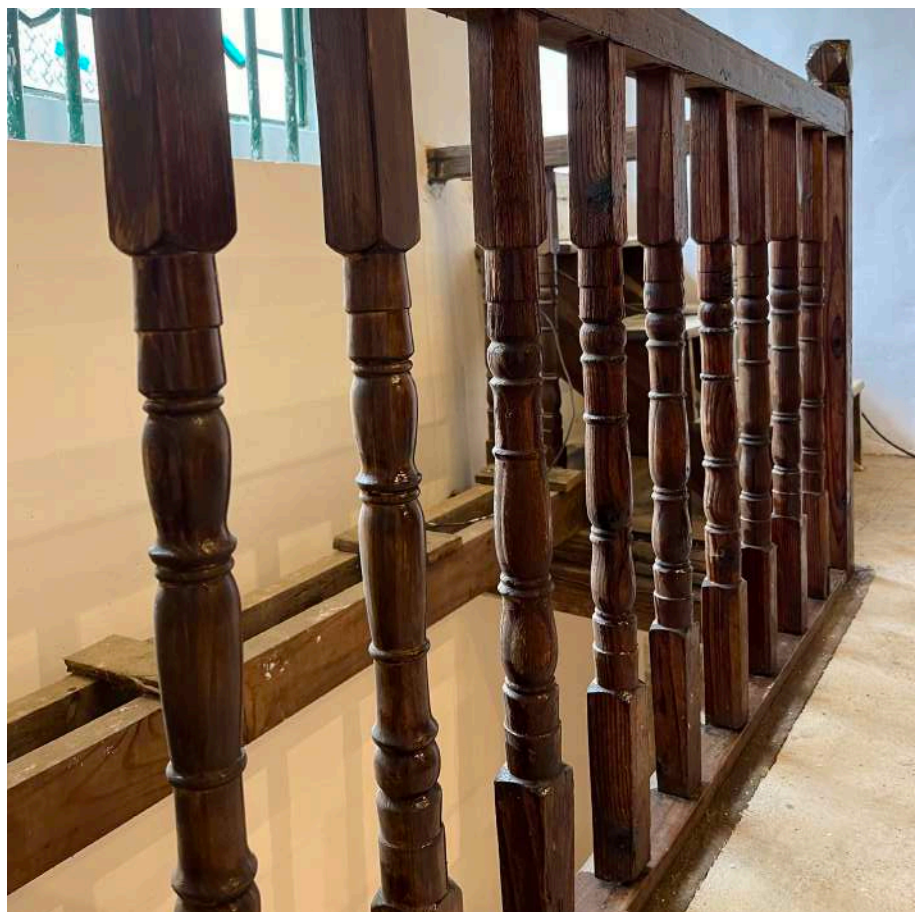
The "descendants beam" with the inscription "countless descendants" and vibrant floral motifs symbolizes the family's prosperity and abundance.



屋匾（家訓） House plaque (family motto)

正廳有「壽」字屋匾及家訓對聯，喻意處理家事要包容及協調，而創業的竅門則為勤勞及節儉。

A large plaque with the character of "longevity" and a couplet of the family motto emphasizes tolerance and harmony in managing family affairs, and diligence and frugality to successful entrepreneurship.



木梯 Timber stairs

接近地下的兩級以水泥做成，防止木材觸碰水而發霉。原裝木梯一根釘子也沒有用，後期維修時才加上。

The bottom two steps are made of cement, preventing the timber from water. The original staircase did not use any nails, they were only added during later repairment.



木門和趟櫳 Timber door & shutter

大門外設有鐵趟櫳防盜，外層的牛閘防止動物進入屋內。

The horizontal railed shutter at the entrance was used to prevent thieves and pirates and the outer waist-height gate was to prevent animals from getting in.

可持續性農業實踐及生態生活體驗

Sustainable growing practices & eco-living experience



永續農業、生態園藝

Permaculture & ecological gardening

生態園藝是指以自然為本的耕作方式，包括借助自然提高農務效率和改善泥土健康增加地力。艾草可以作為覆蓋，保持泥土濕度，減少太陽和冷風對泥土的負面影響。減少翻土和以堆肥作為覆蓋，可以保持泥土的水分和增加土壤微生物。

Ecological gardening uses natural methods to enhance farming efficiency and soil health. Plants like *Artemisia* serve as ground cover, preserving soil moisture and reducing environmental stress. Limiting tillage and using compost help maintain soil moisture and boost soil microbes.



文化作物、因地施種

Cultural crops & local planting

項目試行種植了十多種的植物，所選的作物意圖提高當地的生態和文化價值，亦考慮到尊重原生動植物物種和配合土壤和水等環境條件。

The project experimented with over ten plant varieties selected to enhance local ecological and cultural value while respecting native flora and fauna, and adapting to soil and water conditions.

掃描二維碼了解項目範圍內植物資料庫
Scan the QR code for plant database
within project site



生態生活體驗工作坊

Ecocultural & living experience workshop

項目團隊與村民共創生態生活體驗工作坊，教育公眾有關谷埔的建築、生態和文化遺產。參加者可以親手體驗靠山吃山的生活習慣，利用項目所種植的植物為原材料，製作如露兜葉香蕉糕、金盞菊花檸檬茶和藍染布料。

The project team and villagers co-create an ecocultural and living experience workshop, educating the public on Kuk Po's architecture, ecology, and cultural heritage. Participants can firsthand experience sustainable lifestyle, using locally grown plants as materials to craft items like banana cakes, Chamomile lemon tea, and indigo-dyed fabrics.

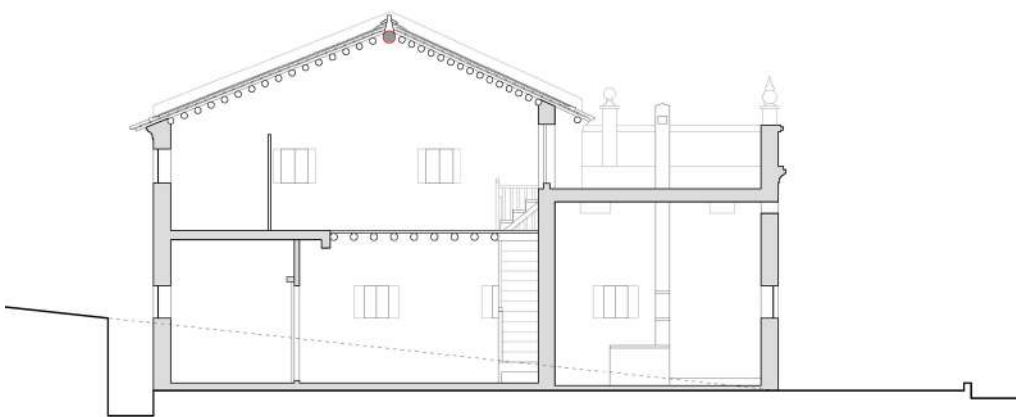
李氏大宅 復修過程

The restoration process of Lee's Mansion

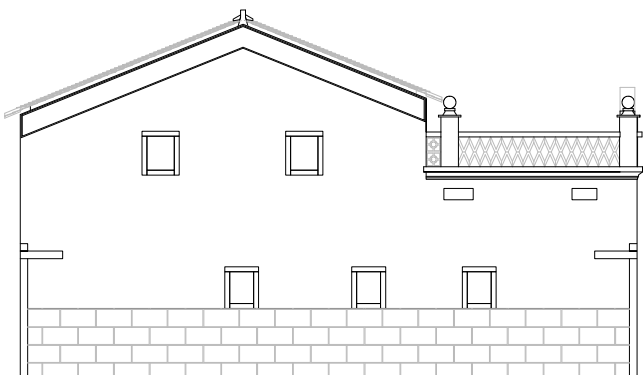


1963 年的田心李氏大宅
Tin Sum Lee's Mansion in 1963

Aerial photo by Lands Department



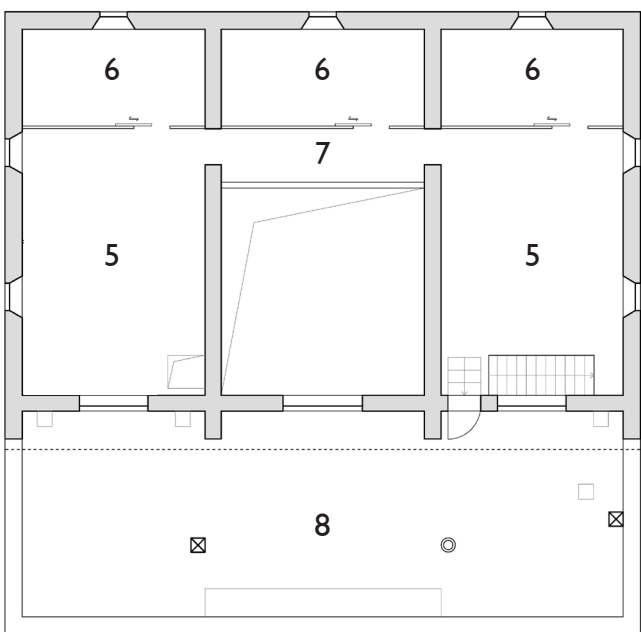
Section



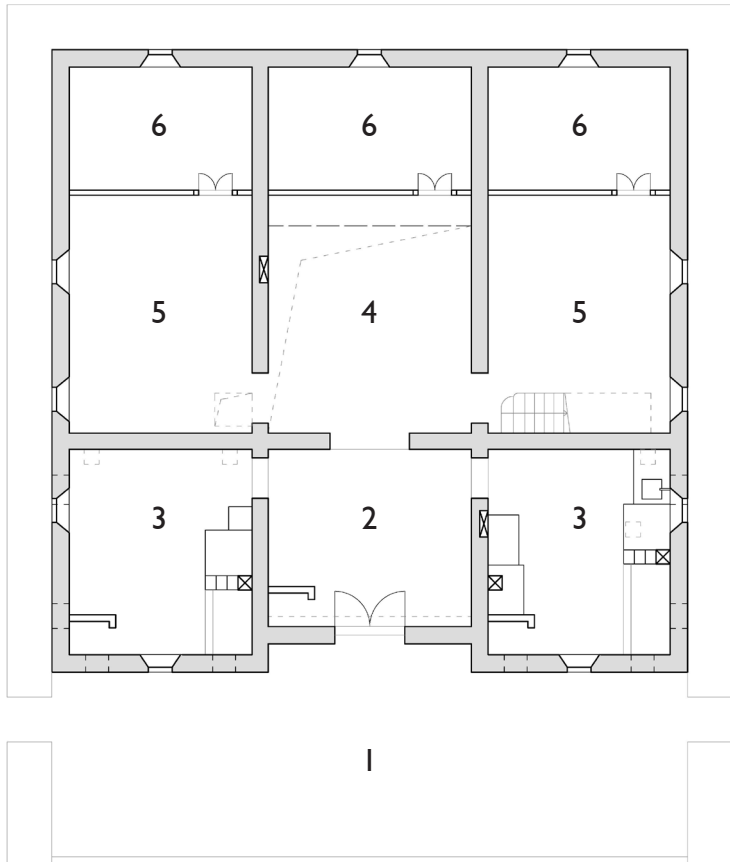
Side elevation



Front elevation



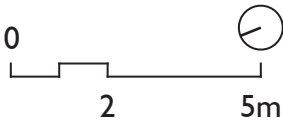
I/F Plan



G/F Plan

圖列 Legend

- 1 禾坪/ 曬坪 Front Yard
- 2 前廳 Front Chamber
- 3 廚房 Kitchen
- 4 正廳 Main Hall
- 5 內廳 Inner Living Room
- 6 寢室 Bedroom
- 7 走廊 Corridor
- 8 陽台 Balcony





開工拜神儀式
Commencement ceremony



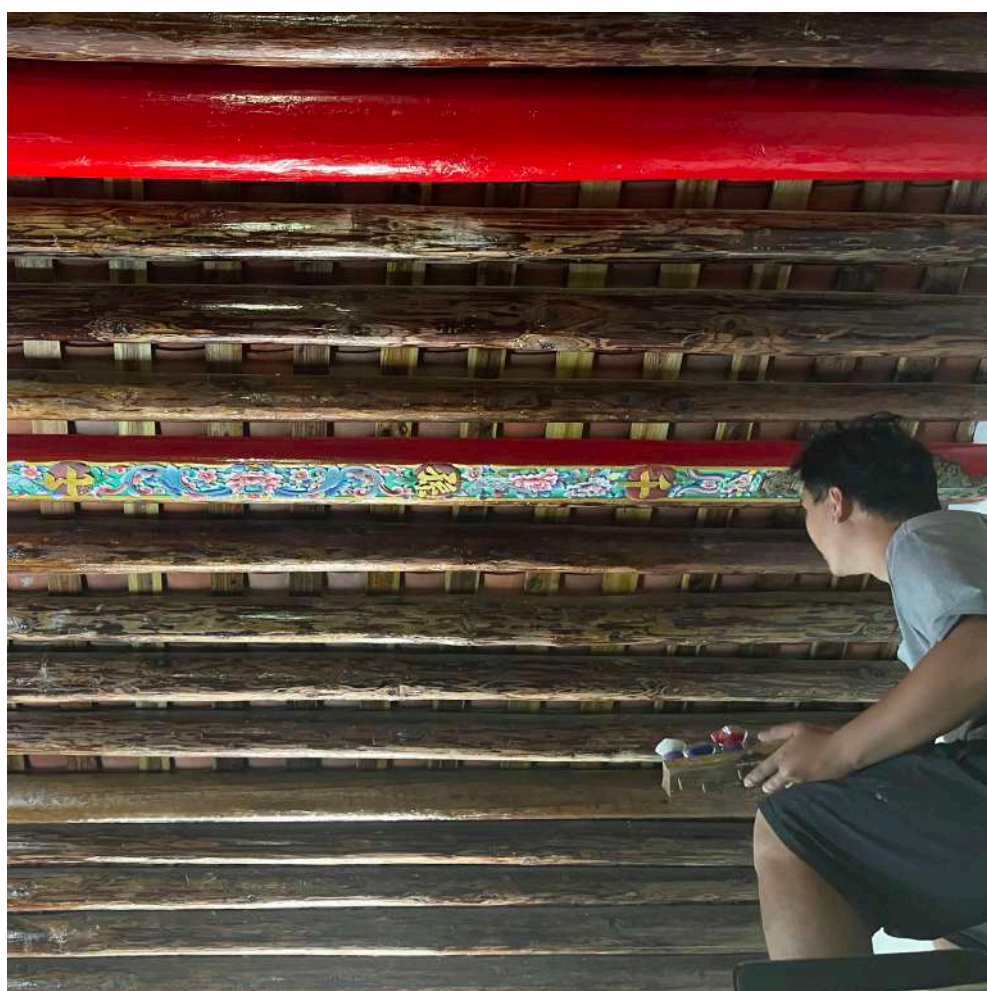
屋頂復修
Roof restoration



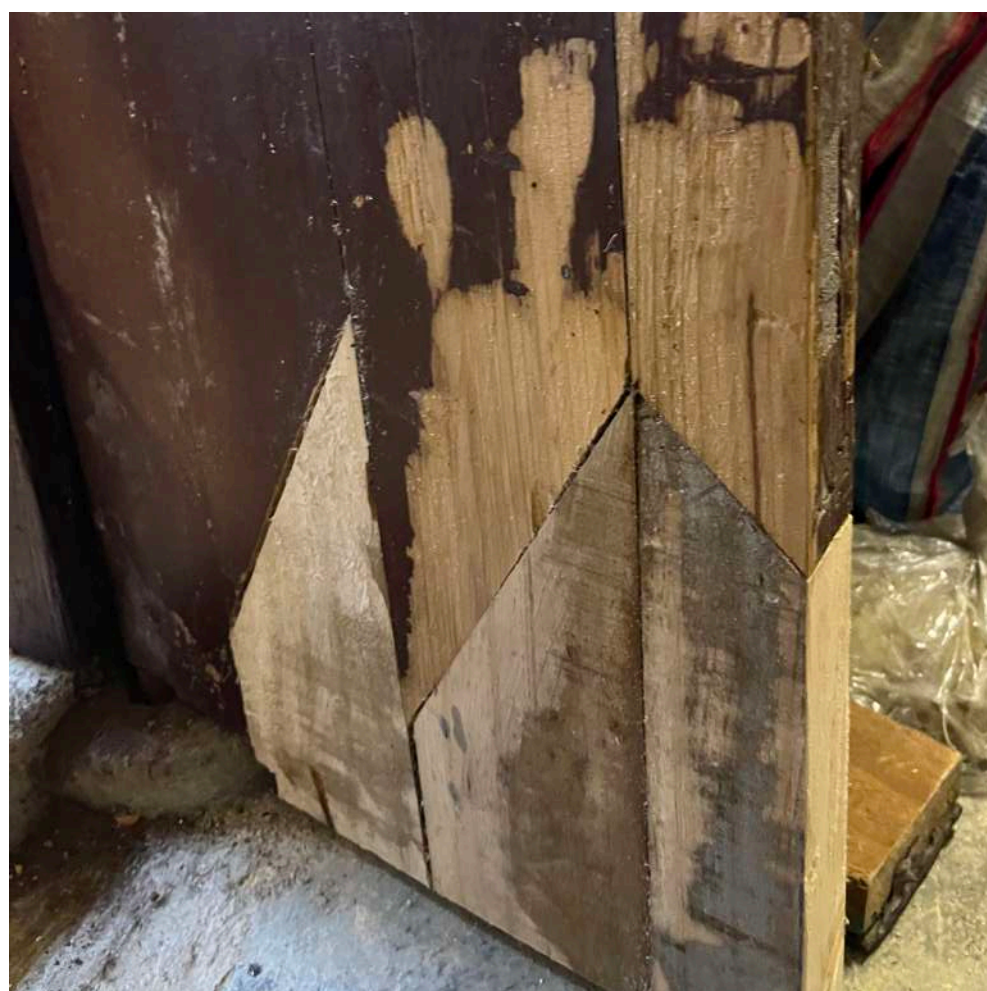
重鋪瓦片(板瓦和小清瓦)
Roofing (flat tiles & blue tiles)



重做瓦頭和上油
Remake Lime end-stopper



子孫樑上彩
Repaint Descendants Beam



木門維修
Repair timber door

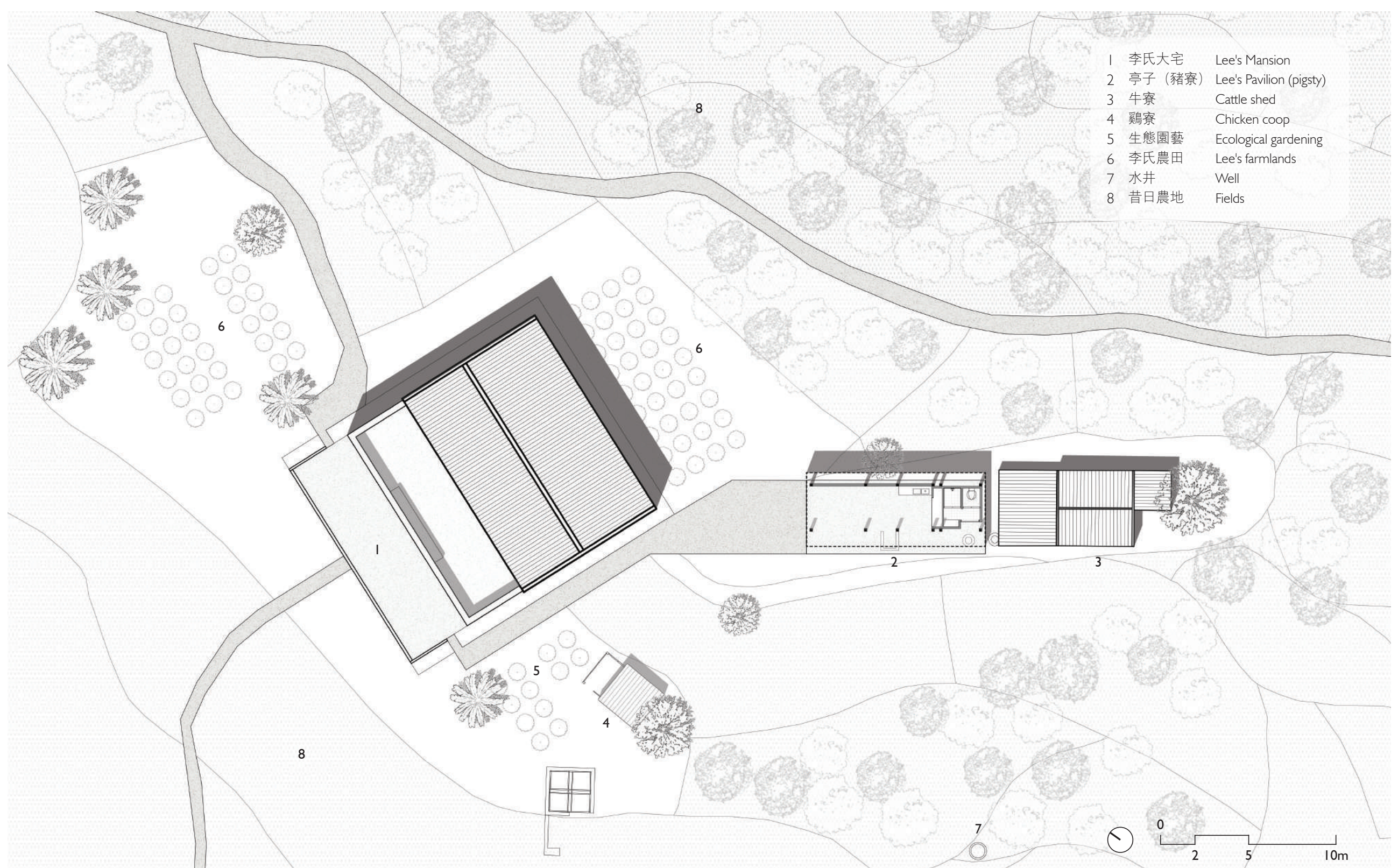
李氏豬寮 復修過程

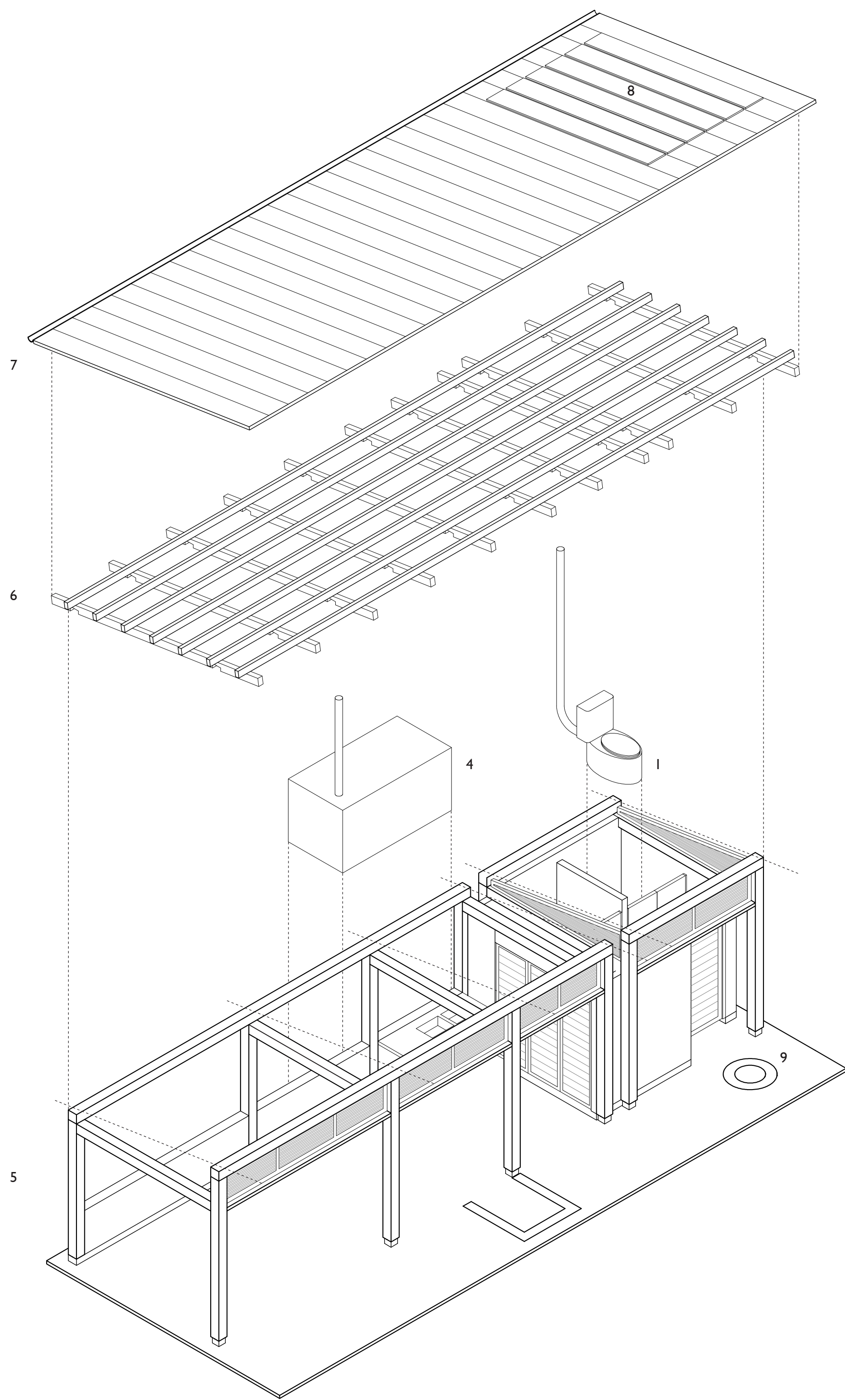
The restoration process of Lee's pigsty



1960 年代末的田心
Tin Sum in the late 1960s

何瑞庭提供



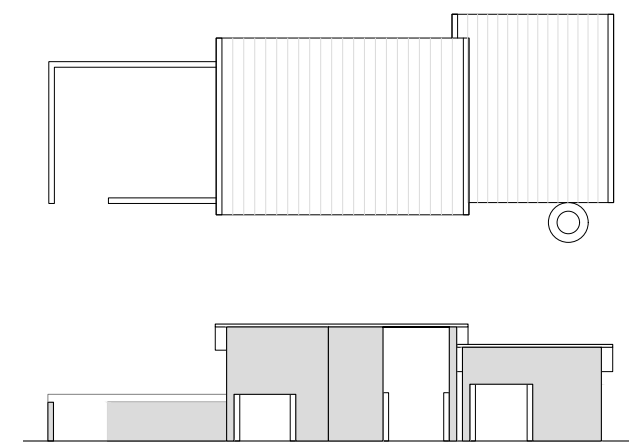


圖列 Legend

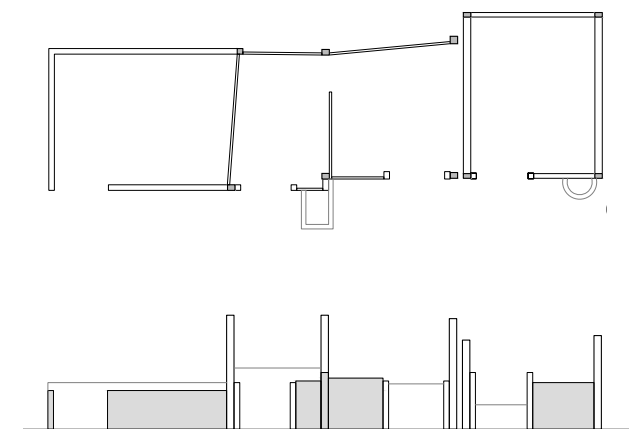
- 1 生態廁所 Eco-toilet
- 2 浴室 Shower room
- 3 有蓋空間 Shaded area
- 4 雨水收集 Rainwater collection
- 5 樟木結構 Camphor timber structure
- 6 屋頂結構 Roof structure
- 7 屋頂鋁板 Aluminium roof panels
- 8 太陽能板 Solar panels
- 9 原有石屎盤子 Existing concrete container



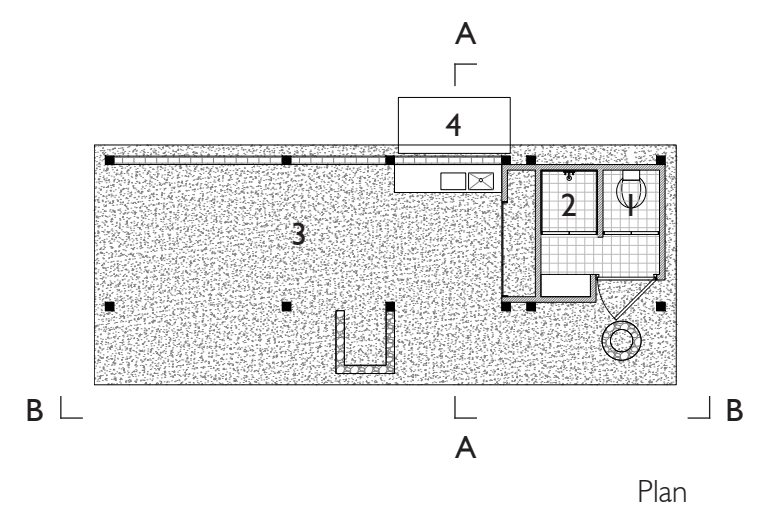
復修後的豬寮-李氏亭子 The restored pigsty - Lee's Pavilion



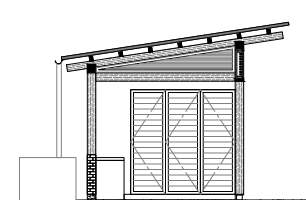
Plan & elevation of pigsty in the 1960s



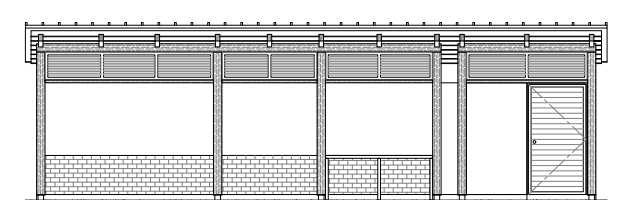
Plan & elevation of pigsty in 2023



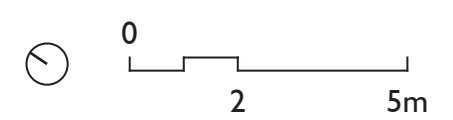
Plan



Section A



Section B





颱風溫黛前的田心
Tin Sum before Typhoon Wanda

谷埔村民提供



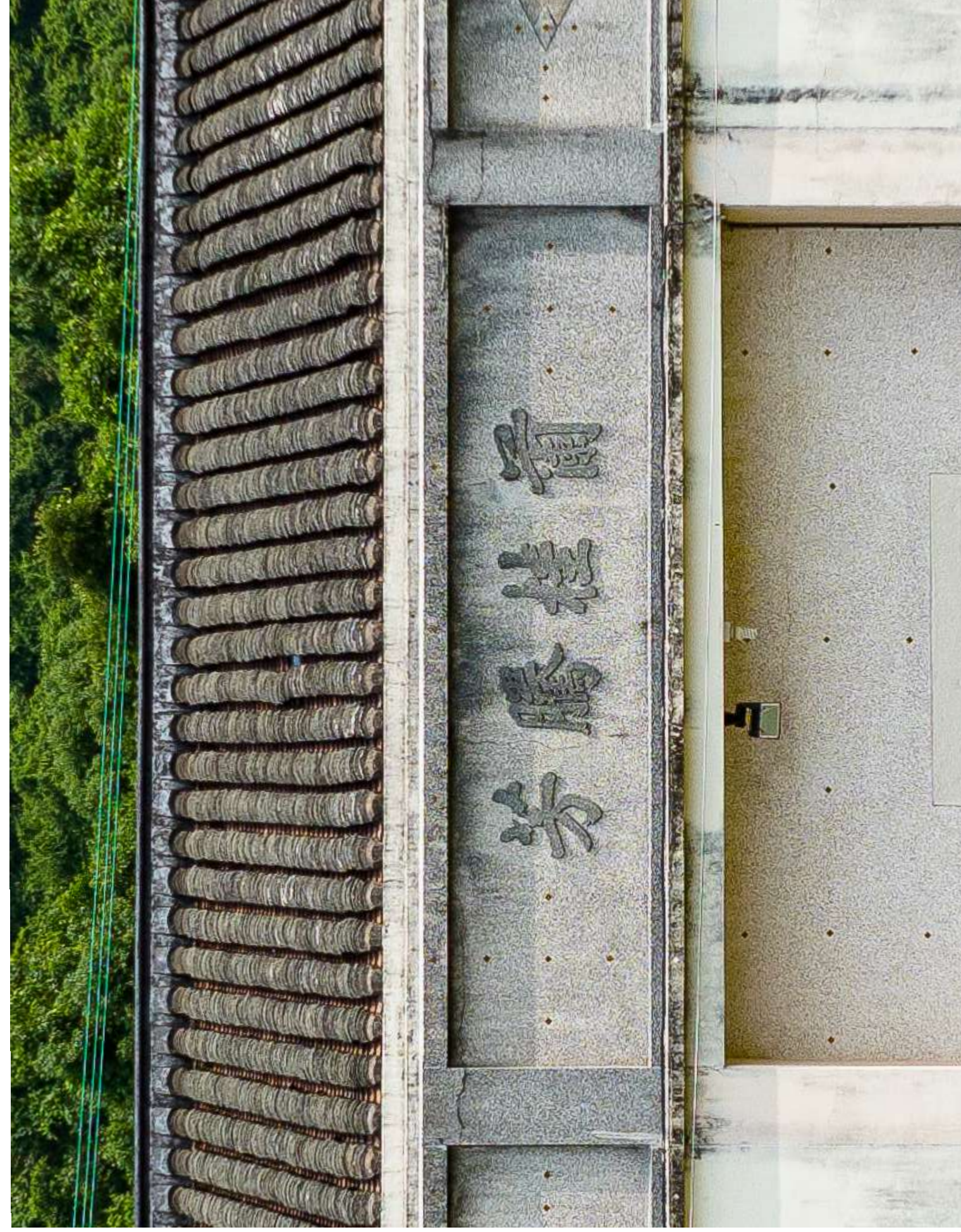
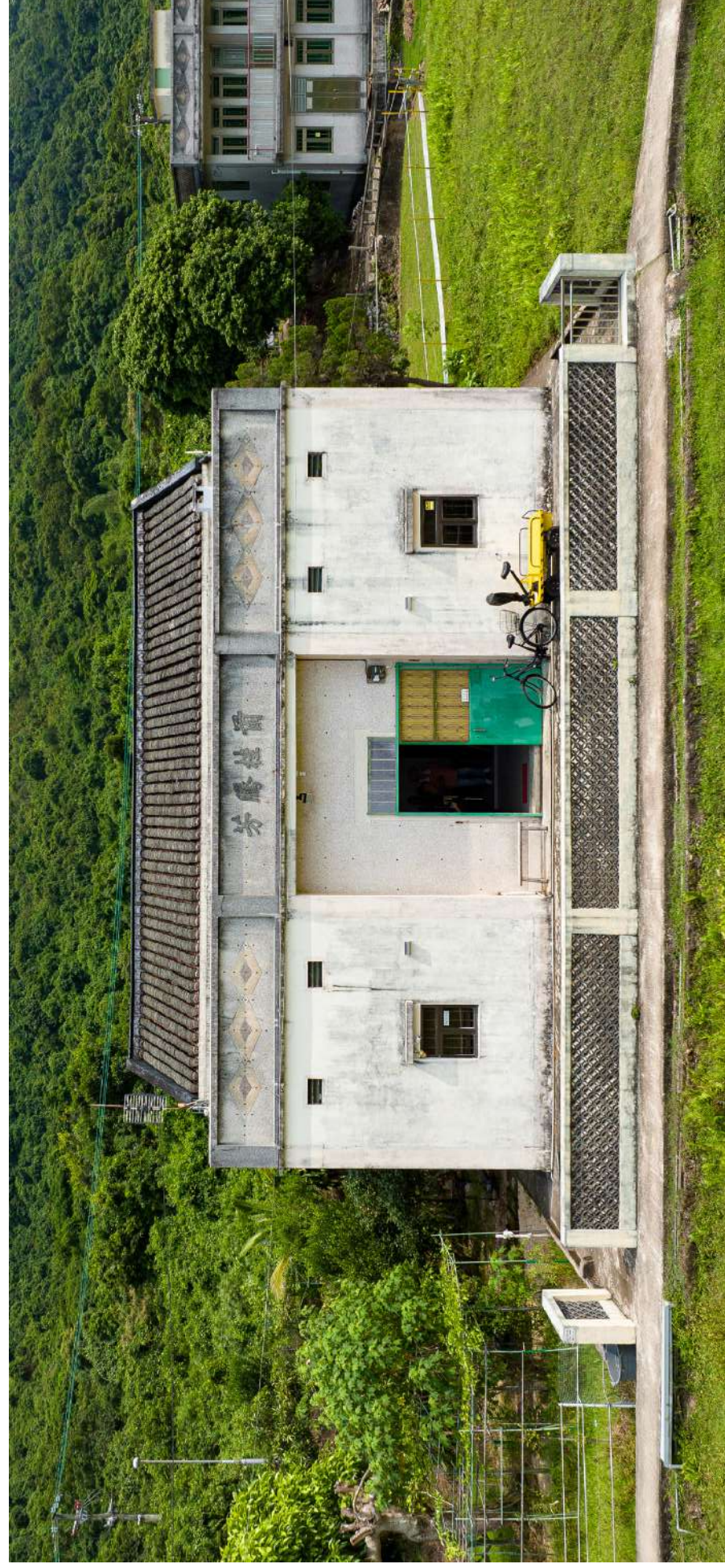
1962 年颱風溫黛後，留意近學校堤壩有缺口
After Typhoon Wanda in the 1962, with breach of the bund near the School

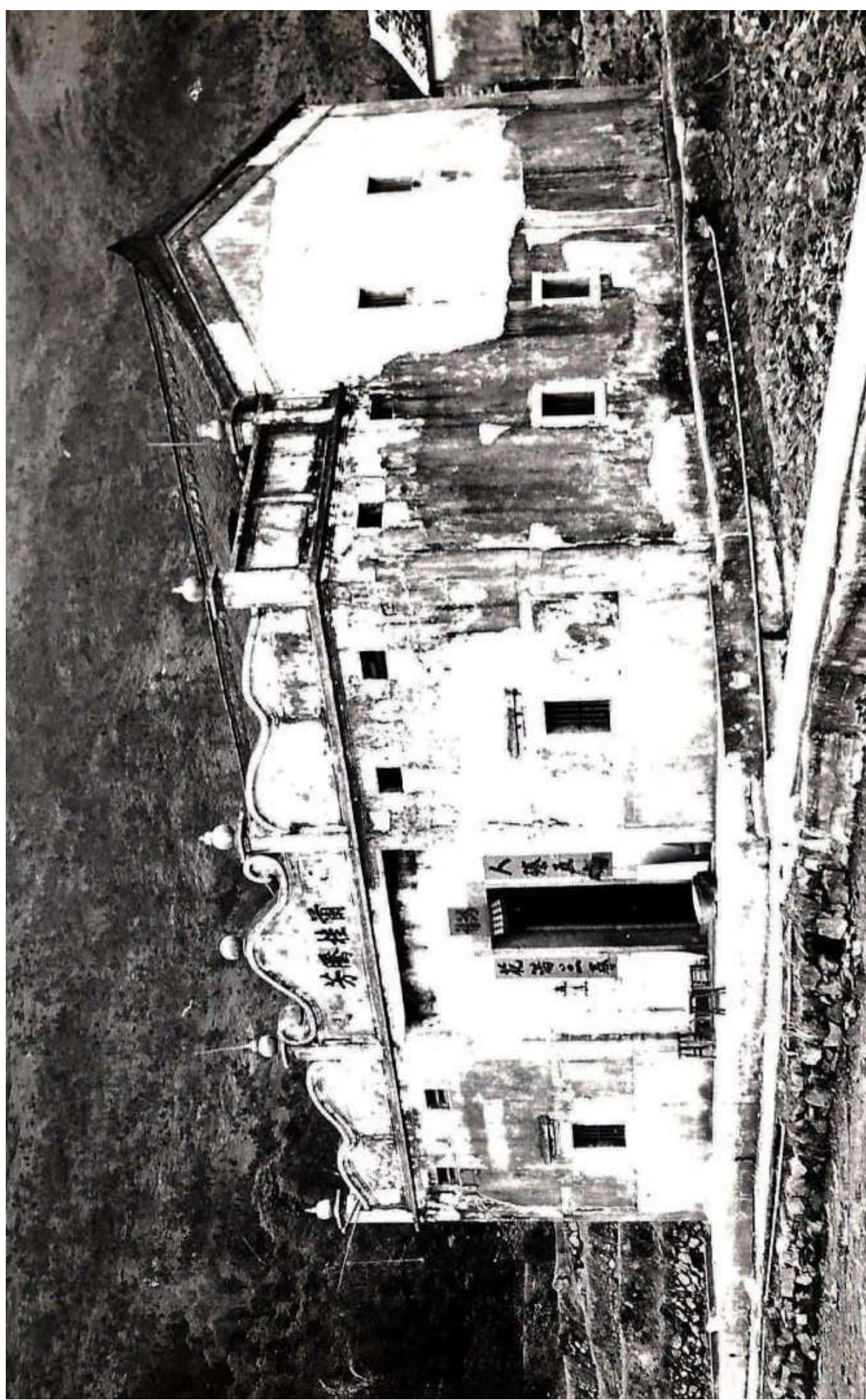
何瑞庭提供



1960 年代末田心楊氏大屋傍已加建
Tin Sum in the end of 1960s

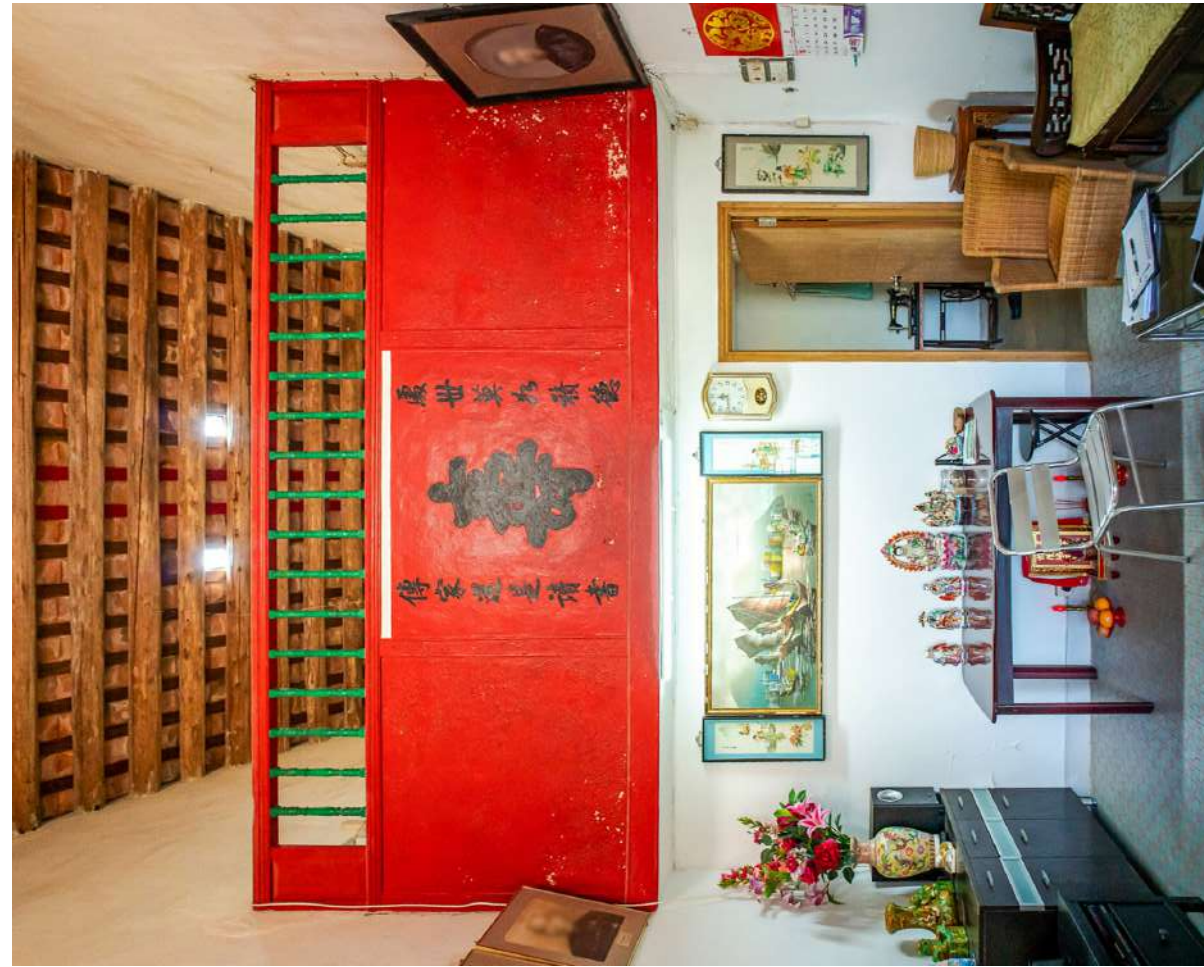
何瑞庭提供





何屋舊照
Ho's House

何瑞庭提供



何屋室內
Interior of Ho's House





永續鄉郊規劃預備課教育公眾義工有關生態園藝的知識。
Eco-landscaping workshop educating the public volunteers about ecological gardening.



在生態生活體驗工作坊中使用當地種植的作物製作露兜葉香蕉糕。
Making banana cake with locally grown crops during ecocultural & living experience workshop.



馬藍是一種當地植物，可用於製備藍染染料。
Flaccid Conehead is a local plant that can be used to produce indigo stock solution.



家長與小朋友一起參與藍染工作坊。
Parents and children joining the indigo dyeing workshop.



永續鄉郊規劃預備課教育公眾義工有關生態園藝的知識。
Eco-landscaping workshop educating the public volunteers about ecological gardening.



無止橋參加者參與生態生活體驗工作坊製作露兜葉香蕉糕。
Wu Zhi Qiao participants making banana cake during ecocultural & living experience workshop.