


Graded Historic Building/Proposed Graded Historic Building

Site Code: G305	Site Name: Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso)
Full Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Ancestral hall)
Age of Structure: Probably built in 18 th century and renovated in 2001 and some other years.	Grading Status: Grade 3 (Confirmed on 20 September 2010)
<p>Surrounding Environment: This ancestral hall is located within the Ping Yeung village and surrounded by residential houses of the village. It is adjacent to Sit Kin Ancestral Hall and Chan Ancestral Hall at No. 98 Ping Yeung.</p>	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. Three members of the 9th generation moved from Wuhua to Ping Yeung some three hundred years ago. They are Tung-kwok, Sit-wan and Sit-kin. Tung-kwok was the first to settle in the village. Three ancestral halls were built in the village by descendents of the three branches. The Chans share the same ancestors as those in Sheung Kwai Chung, She Shan Tsuen in Tai Po, Luk Keng and Wing Tsuen Tong in Tsuen Wan. It is not known when this Chan Ancestral Hall, Sit Wan Tso (陟雲祖) was built. It was probably built in the 18th century the earliest.</p>	
<p>Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Chans are the dominant clan in Ping Yeung who moved to the village some three hundred years ago. The descendents of the three members of the Chans who settled in the village (i.e. Tung-kwok, Sit-wan and Sit-kin) built three ancestral halls in the village.</p>	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">  </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal: The ancestral hall is the second largest in the village in the middle of the village. It is a Qing vernacular building having a two-hall-one-courtyard plan. The open courtyard is between the entrance and main halls. It is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The walls are plastered and painted. Lower portion and upper portion of the internal walls are respectively with red and white ceramic tiles. The lower portion of the front wall is also with the same red</p>	

Site Code: G305

Site Name: Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso)

ceramic tiles. The altar and the offering table at the end wall of the main hall are also covered with red ceramic tiles. A soul tablet is in the middle of the altar for worship. A large gold colour Chinese character “壽” (longevity) is on the end wall flanked with a couplet. A ceramic statue of Kwun Yam is on the left of the tablet also for worship. The name of the hall is moulded on the wall above the lintel of the recessed entrance. Wall paintings of landscape, flowers, birds and the Eight Immortals (八仙) are at the front wall of the entrance and on the end wall of the altar.

Interior:



Interior View



Altar

Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall

Notes on any Modifications: Renovated in 2001 and some other years. Plenty of modern building materials used during renovation.

Photographic Records:



Front View



Tile roof and external decorations

Site Code: G306	Site Name: Sit Kin Ancestral Hall
Full Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Ancestral hall)
Age of Structure: Probably built in 18 th century and renovated in 1939 and 2000.	Grading Status: Grade 3 (Confirmed on 20 September 2010)
Surrounding Environment: This ancestral hall is located within the Ping Yeung village and surrounded by residential houses of the village. It is adjacent to Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso) and Chan Ancestral Hall at No. 98 Ping Yeung.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. Three members of the 9th generation moved from Wuhua to Ping Yeung some three hundred years ago. They are Tung-kwok (棟國), Sit-wan (陟雲) and Sit-kin (陟乾). Tung-kwok was the first to settle in the village. Three ancestral halls were built in the village by descendents of the three branches. The Chans share the same ancestors as those in Sheung Kwai Chung, She Shan Tsuen in Tai Po, Luk Keng and Wing Tsuen Tong in Tsuen Wan. It is not known when this Sit Kin Ancestral Hall (陟乾祖祠) was built. It was probably built in the 18th century the earliest.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Chans are the dominant clan in Ping Yeung who moved to the village some three hundred years ago. The descendents of the three members of the Chans who settled in the village (i.e. Tung-kwok, Sit-wan and Sit-kin) built three ancestral halls in the village.	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	



Plaque

Architectural Appraisal: The ancestral hall is the smallest in the village in the middle of the village. It is a small one-hall Qing vernacular building. It is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The external walls (except the front façade) are plastered and painted red. The internal walls are with white ceramic tiles. The front wall is of fair-faced green-bricks. The altar and the offering table at the end wall of the main hall are covered with red ceramic tiles. A soul tablet is in the middle of the altar for worship. A large gold colour Chinese character “壽” (longevity) is on the end wall flanked with a couplet.. The name of the hall is engraved and gilded on the wall above the lintel of the recessed entrance. The doorframe is of granite. Wall paintings of landscape, flowers, birds, figures and calligraphy are at the front wall of the entrance and on the end wall of the altar.

Interior:



Altar

Site Code: G306

Site Name: Sit Kin Ancestral Hall



Tile roof and wooden beams

Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall

Notes on any Modifications: Renovated in 1939 and 2000 as well as other unknown years

Photographic Records:



General front view



Side and back view



External decorations

Site Code: GN02	Site Name: Chan Ancestral Hall
Full Address: No. 98 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Ancestral hall)
Age of Structure: Probably built in 18 th century; Reconstruction recently completed in 2008	Grading Status: Nil Grade (confirmed on 4 Feb 2010)
Surrounding Environment: This ancestral hall is located within the Ping Yeung village and surrounded by residential houses of the village. It is adjacent to Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso) and Sit Kin Ancestral Hall.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. Three members of the 9th generation moved from Wuhua to Ping Yeung some three hundred years ago. They are Tung-kwok (棟國), Sit-wan (陟雲) and Sit-kin (陟乾). Tung-kwok was the first to settle in the village. Three ancestral halls were built in the village by descendents of the three branches. The Chans share the same ancestors as those in Sheung Kwai Chung, She Shan Tsuen in Tai Po, Luk Keng and Wing Tsuen Tong in Tsuen Wan. This Chan Ancestral Hall is of the Tung-kwok branch. It is not known when it was built. It was probably built in the 18th century the earliest.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Chans are the dominant clan in Ping Yeung who moved to the village some three hundred years ago. The descendents of the three members of the Chans who settled in the village (i.e. Tung-kwok, Sit-wan and Sit-kin) built three ancestral halls in the village.	
Inscriptions: See interior below	
<p>Architectural Appraisal: The ancestral hall is the biggest in the village in the middle of the village. It is a Qing vernacular building having a two-hall-two-courtyard plan. The front hall is between the two open courtyards. The hall is located in two parallel rows of village houses occupying the structure of two houses, one in front of the other. This alignment is very unusual for an ancestral hall. This might be an extension of the hall making use of two houses. The long and narrow hall is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The walls are plastered and painted. The floors are with ceramic tiles. Lower portion and upper portion of the internal walls are respectively with red and white paints. The lower portion of the front wall is also with the same red paint. The altar and the offering table at the end wall of the main hall are also painted red. A soul tablet is in the middle of the altar for worship. A large black colour Chinese character “壽” (longevity) is on the end wall flanked with a couplet. An image of Kwun Yam is on the left of the tablet also for worship. The name of the hall is moulded on the wall above the lintel of the recessed entrance. The front ridge is with curling ends. Wall paintings of flowers, birds and calligraphy are at the front wall of the entrance and on the end wall of the altar.</p>	
<p>Interior:</p> 	

Site Code: GN02	Site Name: Chan Ancestral Hall
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Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall

Notes on any Modifications: Renovated in 1928 as well as other unknown years; Reconstruction was recently completed in 2008.

Photographic Records:




General Front View




Shiwan dragon fish ceramic decoration on ridge

Built Structures

Site Code: BS22	Site Name: Nos. 94-96 Ping Yeung
Full Address: Nos. 94-96 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The residential houses are located next to Chan Ancestral Hall at No. 98 Ping Yeung. They are one of the few remaining historic buildings in the Ping Yeung village.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. These are the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: It is a one hall pitched roof house with three bays constructed with shared party walls made of grey bricks.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Modern additions and alterations such as metal doors/gate, cement finished wall.	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Front View	



Tile roof and wooden beams


Site Code: BS23	Site Name: Village House, Ping Yeung
Full Address: Adjacent to Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso)	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: This residential house is located adjacent to the Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso) within the Ping Yeung village.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. This is one of the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: A one-storey pitched roof village houses in the village.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Front View	



Back View




Front doors

Site Code: BS24	Site Name: No. 90 Ping Yeung
Full Address: No. 90 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: South	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: This residential house is located between Nos. 57A and 89 Ping Yeung within the Ping Yeung village.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. This is one of the few remaining traditional houses in the village.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This building has a pitched tile roof and its walls are made of grey bricks plastered with modern finishes.</p>	
Existing Condition: Poor and Dilapidated	
Past and Present Uses: Abandoned residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Modern additions and alterations	
<p>Photographic Records:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Front View</p>	



Interior View

Site Code: BS25	Site Name: Nos. 79-81 Ping Yeung
Full Address: Nos. 79-81 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: These village houses are located between No. 82 and No. 78A Ping Yeung within the Ping Yeung village.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. These are the few remaining traditional houses in the village.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>These are one-storey pitched roof village houses constructed with shared party walls.</p>	
Existing Condition: Fair to Poor	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials such as iron sheet roofing and other modern utilities.	
<p>Photographic Records:</p>  <p>The photograph shows a narrow alleyway between traditional village houses. The central focus is a one-story building with a weathered, light-colored facade and a dark doorway. A red bicycle is parked against the wall to the right. To the left, there are several potted plants and laundry hanging on a line. The building appears to be in a state of partial ruin or significant wear. In the background, a taller, more modern multi-story building is visible, contrasting with the traditional architecture in the foreground.</p>	
General Front View of Ruin, Nos. 79-81 Ping Yeung	



Back View of Ruin, Nos. 79-81 Ping Yeung



Front View of ruin beside No. 79 Ping Yeung




Front View of No. 79 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 80 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 81 Ping Yeung

Site Code: BS26	Site Name: Nos. 64-66 Ping Yeung
Full Address: Nos. 64-66 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: These residential houses are located next to Ping Yuen Road. There is an open courtyard in front of the houses and behind them are the Ping Yeung Village Committee House.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. This is one of the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: These residential houses are constructed with shared party walls, pitched tile roofs. While village house at No. 64 Ping Yeung is considered more authentic as its walls made of grey bricks remain intact, village houses at Nos. 65 and 66 Ping Yeung have already been heavily altered with modern features.	
Existing Condition: Fair to good	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Except No. 64 Ping Yeung, others are heavily renovated with modern materials	
Photographic Records: 	
Front View of Nos. 64-66 Ping Yeung	



Back View of Nos. 64-66 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 64 Ping Yeung



Back View of No. 64 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 65 Ping Yeung




Front View of No. 66 Ping Yeung



Back View of Nos. 65 (right) and 66 (left) Ping Yeung



External decorations of No. 65 Ping Yeung

Site Code: BS27	Site Name: No. 57 Ping Yeung
Full Address: No. 57 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built in early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: This residential house is located next to No. 57B Ping Yeung within the Ping Yeung village.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. This is one of the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The residential house has a pitched tile roof and walls made of grey bricks. There are also wall frieze decoration features on façade.	
Existing Condition: Fair to poor	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: The courtyard in front of the residential house had been added with plenty of modern materials	
Photographic Records: 	
General Front View	




Side View



Tile roof



Front door

Site Code: BS28	Site Name: Nos. 51-56 Ping Yeung
Full Address: Nos. 51-56 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built in early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The six residential houses are located in a row beside Ping Yuen Road inside the Ping Yeung village.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. These are the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The row of seven one-storey residential houses share common party walls and are rectangular in layout. They all have pitched tile roofs and share common open courtyard in front.	
Existing Condition: Poor and abandoned	
Past and Present Uses: Abandoned residential houses	
Notes on any Modifications: Some additions like iron doors	
Photographic Records:  <p>A photograph showing a long, single-story residential building with a traditional pitched roof. The building is divided into several units, each with a dark doorway. The walls are light-colored and appear aged and somewhat weathered. There are some small windows and a utility box visible on the left side. The building is situated on a paved street, and the sky is overcast.</p>	
General Front View of Nos. 51-56 Ping Yeung	



General Back View of Nos. 51-56 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 51 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 52 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 53 Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 53B Ping Yeung



Front View of No. 54 Ping Yeung




Front View of No. 55 Ping Yeung



Front Views of No. 56 Ping Yeung



Interior View of No. 54 Ping Yeung


Site Code: BS29	Site Name: No. 5 Ping Yeung
Full Address: No. 5 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built in early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The residential house is located at the northern end of the Ping Yeung village. It is beside Nos. 4A and 4B Ping Yeung.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. This is one of the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: This building is a one-storey residential house with a pitched tile roof and which walls are made of grey bricks.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Abandoned residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Additions of modern utilities	
Photographic Records:	
	
Front Views	



Side View




Back View

Site Code: BS30	Site Name: No. 9 Ping Yeung
Full Address: No. 9 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: This residential house is located at the northern end of the Ping Yeung village. Next to the village house is some ruins.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. This is one of the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: This building is a one-storey village house with a pitched tile roof, one hall and two bays.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential house that appeared to be abandoned	
Notes on any Modifications: Addition of modern utilities	
Photographic Records: 	
Front View	



Window and tile roof

Site Code: BS31	Site Name: Nos. 1-3 Ping Yeung
Full Address: Nos. 1-3 Ping Yeung	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: These residential houses are located at the northern end of the Ping Yeung village. There are some ruins nearby the houses and No. 8A Ping Yeung is situated in front of the houses.	
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single-clan Hakka village in Ta Kwu Ling occupied by the Chans. Originated in Shanghang of Fujian province, the Chans moved southwards staying in a number of places in Guangdong province. This is one of the few remaining traditional houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The row of residential houses with four bays and shared party walls. It is pitched tile roof. Windows openings are fenced with iron bars and doors with granite frames.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Additions of modern utilities	
Photographic Records: 	
Front View of No. 3 Ping Yeung	



Front View of No. 2 Ping Yeung



Front doors of No. 2 Ping Yeung




Front doors of No. 1 Ping Yeung



Side window of No. 3 Ping Yeung



Back View of Nos. 1-3 Ping Yeung (from right to left)


Site Code: BS32	Site Name: Village House, Wo Keng Shan
Full Address: Inside Wo Keng Shan Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9a
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The village house is located adjacent to No. 1 Wo Keng Shan village. It is situated at the foothill of Wo Keng Shan.	
Historical Appraisal: This is one of the few remaining historic residential houses in the Wo Keng Shan village. The Fus are believed to be the main original clan living in the Wo Keng Shan village since it was established in the early 20 th century.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The village house is constructed of grey bricks and rammed earth with a pitched roof. Two window openings above lintel.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
Front View	



Side and Back View



Back View

Site Code: BS33	Site Name: Fu Ancestral Hall (傅氏宗祠)
Full Address: No. 6 Wo Keng Shan	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9a
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Ancestral Hall)
Age of Structure: Probably late 20 th century; Recently renovated	
Surrounding Environment: The Fu Ancestral Hall is located within the Wo Keng Shan village. Some ruins are around the ancestral hall.	
Historical Appraisal: The Fus (傅) are believed to be the main original clan living in the village since it was established in the early 20 th century. The construction year of the ancestral hall is unknown but it has been recently renovated in accordance with its modern materials used.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: According to the material used, the ancestral was recently renovated with new material. However, the form follows traditional style with a pitched roof and enclosed front yard.	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials	
Photographic Records:	
	
Front and Side Views	



Interior View

Site Code: BS64	Site Name: Village House, Ha Wo Keng Shan Village
Full Address: Ha Wo Keng Shan Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9b
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: 1930Ss	
Surrounding Environment: The buildings are located in Ha Wo Keng Shan village (下禾徑山村) with agricultural land in front of the buildings.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>This site is located in Ha Wo Keng Shan Village. Wo Keng Shan village was not recorded in the 1688 and 1819 editions of the Xin'an Gazetteer, 1866 Map of San-On-District and Lockhart's 1900 Report on Extension of the Colony of Hong Kong. Nevertheless, it is listed in the Block Crown List and records indicated that Wo Keng Shan Village was involved in the construction of Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺). Therefore, it is believed that the village should have been established around 1789 (e.g. mid-Qing Dynasty) and occupied by one single clan named Fu (傅). According to an informant with his age of 76, who currently lives in one of the units in BS65, the Ha Wo Keng Shan village was established when he was a kid. Therefore, it is believed that the Ha Wo Keng Shan village was established in the early 20th century. According to land registry record, the first ownership was registered in 1935. Therefore, the building was probably constructed in the 1930s. The informant also indicated that the owner of the house has migrated to UK and occasionally come back.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: According to the informant, any cultural events of the village are held at the Ping Yeung area where the three villages (Ping Yeung, Nga Yiu and Wo Keng shan) community house situates. According to the informant, the houses owners are not historic figures.	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>These village houses comprise a row of four bays constructed with shared party wall. They are one hall pitched gable roof structure with flat ridge. There is an open courtyard in front of the buildings enclosed by short walls. An additional iron fence is added on top of the short wall with an entrance gate. The walls are plastered and constructed of stones, bricks or mud bricks. There are some wall friezes murals and Chinese calligraphy on two of the bays</p>	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential House	
Notes on any Modifications: Moderate modification or alteration (e.g. new modern window openings exist and original window openings have been blocked)	

Site Code: BS64

Site Name: Village House, Ha Wo Keng Shan Village

Photographic Records:



General Front View



Back View



Front View of the Four Units



Wall frieze murals and Chinese calligraphy

Site Code: BS65	Site Name: Village House, Ha Wo Keng Shan Village
Full Address: Ha Wo Keng Shan Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9b
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: 1920s	
Surrounding Environment: The buildings are located in Ha Wo Keng Shan village (下禾徑山村) with agricultural land in front of the buildings.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>This site is located in Ha Wo Keng Shan Village. Wo Keng Shan village was not recorded in the 1688 and 1819 editions of the Xin'an Gazetteer, 1866 Map of San-On-District and Lockhart's 1900 Report on Extension of the Colony of Hong Kong. Nevertheless, it is listed in the Block Crown List and records indicated that Wo Keng Shan Village was involved in the construction of Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺). Therefore, it is believed that the village should have been established around 1789 (e.g. mid-Qing Dynasty) and occupied by one single clan named Fu (傅). According to an informant with his age of 76, who currently lives in one of the units, the Ha Wo Keng Shan village was established when he was a kid. Therefore, it is believed that the Ha Wo Keng Shan village was established in the early 20th century. According to land registry record, the first ownership was registered in 1923. Therefore, the building was probably constructed in the 1920s. The informant is an owner of one of the four units. He is the fourth generation of the clan. The owner(s) of the other units have migrated to overseas and seldom come back. The informant had been to UK for 50 years and currently having his retiring life in the house.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: According to the informant, any cultural events of the village are held at the Ping Yeung area where the three villages (Ping Yeung, Nga Yiu and Wo Keng shan) community house situates. According to the informant, the houses owners are not historic figures.	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>These village houses comprise a row of four bays constructed with shared party wall. They are one hall pitched gable roof structure with flat ridge. There is an open courtyard in front of the buildings enclosed by short walls. The walls are plastered and constructed of stones, bricks or mud bricks.</p>	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential House	
Notes on any Modifications: Superficially altered with modern utilities and some external repair works with modern materials; front yard extensively modified with additional temporary structures.	

Site Code: BS65

Site Name: Village House, Ha Wo Keng Shan Village

Photographic Records:



General Front View




Back View



Front View of the Four Units

Grave

Site Code: GR07	Site Name: Yung Grave
Full Address: At the entrance of Wo Keng Shan village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9a
Orientation: West	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Renovated in 1967	
Surrounding Environment: The Yung grave is located at the entrance of the Wo Keng Shan village at the foothill of Wo Keng Shan.	
Historical Appraisal: According to the inscriptions of the headstone, this Yung grave was renovated in 1967. The deceased are a couple of the clan from the 14 th generation.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	
	
	
	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>祖 世 考太學生嘉鵬翁 妣太孺人世烈曾氏 墓</p> <p>乙辛華辰×辛卯卒酉×全</p> <p>一九六七年丁未春重修</p> </div>	
Architectural Appraisal: Arm chair shape grave surfaced with modern materials. Its size is approximately 6m(W) x 10m(L) x 2m(H).	

Site Code: GR07	Site Name: Yung Grave
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Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Grave

Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials.

Photographic Records:



General Setting of the Yung grave




General Front View





Inscriptions on granite stone columns at the grave site

Site Code: GR08	Site Name: Chan Grave
Full Address: Near Ping Yeung Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.7a
Orientation: West	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Construction year unknown; Renovated in 2008	
Surrounding Environment: The Chan grave is located near the Ping Yeung Village. It is situated by a village road and is surrounded by agricultural lands.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The construction year of this Chan grave is unknown but according to the inscription on its headstone, it was renovated in 2008. The descendant's name is Chan Yuen Tung (陳元棟) from the 13th generation of the clan. The Chans is the main clan living in the Ping Yeung area.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">世三十</p> <p style="font-size: 3em; margin: 0;">顯祖元棟陳公墓</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;">二零零八年吉旦</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;">眾房子孫敬立</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Arm chair shape grave surfaced with modern materials. Its size is approximately 2m (W) x 3m (L) x 1.5m (H).</p>	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials.	


Photographic Records:



General setting of the grave



General Front View

Site Code: GR09	Site Name: Fu Grave
Full Address: Near Wo Keng Shan Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9a
Orientation: East	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Construction year unknown; Renovated in the 14 th year of the Republic of China (i.e. 1925)	
Surrounding Environment: The Fu grave is located near the Wo Keng Shan village. It is situated by a village road and is surrounded by agricultural lands.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The construction year of this Fu grave is unknown but according to the inscription on its headstone, it was renovated in the 14th year of the Republic of China (i.e. 1925). The descendant's name is Fu Yuan Nam (傅潤琳).</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright;">民國十四年乙丑歲孟冬月吉旦立字</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright; margin: 0 10px;">附X男X</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright; font-size: 1.2em;">漢族顯老潤琳傅公府君之墓</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright;">男XXXXXX</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Arm chair shape grave surfaced with modern materials. Its size is approximately 1.5m (W) x 3m (L) x 1.5m (H).</p>	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials.	


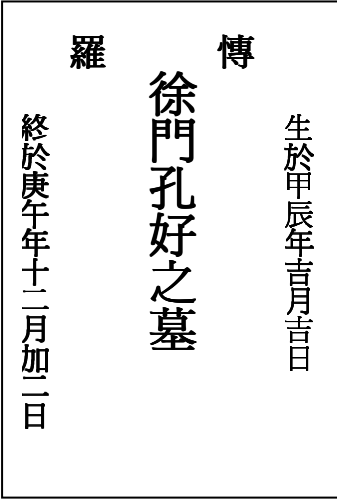
Site Code: GR09

Site Name: Fu Grave

Photographic Records:



General front view

Site Code: GR10	Site Name: Tsui Grave
Full Address: Near Wo Keng Shan Road	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9c
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Built in 1930 (庚午年)	
Surrounding Environment: The Tsui grave is located at the foothill and Wo Keng Shan and near the Wo Keng Shan Road. It is situated by a village road and is surrounded by agricultural lands.	
Historical Appraisal: The construction year of this Tsui grave is probably 1930 according to the inscription on its headstone. The name of the deceased is Tsui Hung Ho (徐孔好).	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	
	
Architectural Appraisal: This grave is in semi-circular shaped and surfaced with modern materials. Its size is approximately 3m (W) x 4m (L) x 1.5m (H).	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials.	


Site Code: GR10

Site Name: Tsui Grave

Photographic Records:



General Front View

Site Code: GR11	Site Name: Chan Grave
Full Address: Near Ping Yeung Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.7a
Orientation: North	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Construction year unknown; Renovated in 1960	
Surrounding Environment: The Chan grave is located near the Ping Yeung Village. It is situated by a village road and is surrounded by agricultural lands.	
Historical Appraisal: The construction year of this Chan grave is unknown but according to the inscription on its headstone, it was renovated in 1960. The Chan clan is the main clan living in the Ping Yeung area.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-left: 20px;"> <p style="text-align: right;">一九六〇庚子歲孟冬月吉日修</p> <p style="text-align: center;">顯祖考諱國魁 妣李孺人 顯考榮馨陳大公 母三位之墓</p> <p style="text-align: left;">男孫陳華傑暨孫曾立富等全立</p> </div>
Architectural Appraisal: This is an arm chair shape grave surfaced with modern materials. Its size is approximately 2m (W) x 2m (L) x 1.5m (H).	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials.	


Photographic Records:



Front View



Back View

Site Code: GR12	Site Name: Chan Clan Grave
Full Address: Near Ping Yeung Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.7a
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Construction year unknown; Renovated in 1966	
Surrounding Environment: The Chan clan grave is located near the Ping Yeung Village. It is situated by a village road and is surrounded by agricultural lands.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The construction year of this Chan clan grave is unknown but according to the inscription on its headstone, it was renovated in 1966. Being the 17th generation of the clan, the deceased were Chan Mau Tsoi (陳懋材), Lee Tsz Tsing (李慈禎), Fong Tsz Tsing (方慈清) and Fong Tsz Tsan (方慈珍). The Chans is the main clan living in the Ping Yeung area.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">世七十</p> <p style="text-align: center;">坐甲向庚兼寅申分金</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 妣太孺人慈珍方氏 考太學生懋材陳公 妣太孺人慈清方氏 妣太孺人慈禎李氏 墓 </p> <p style="text-align: center;">一九六六年丙午年春重修</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Arm chair shape grave surfaced with modern materials. Its size is approximately 10m (W) x 10m (L) x 2m (H).</p>	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials.	


Photographic Records:



General setting of the grave



General Front View

Site Code: GR18	Site Name: Yip Grave
Full Address: Near Ping Yeung Village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.7b
Orientation: Northeast	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Construction year unknown; Renovated in the second year of Xuantong (宣統二年) (i.e. 1910)	
Surrounding Environment: The Yip grave is located near the Ping Yeung Village. It is situated by a village road and is surrounded by agricultural lands.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The construction year of this Yip grave is unknown but according to the inscription on its headstone, it was renovated in the second year of Xuantong (宣統二年) (i.e. 1910). The name of the deceased was Yip Shing Him (葉成謙).</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; font-size: 1.2em;">清顯考 諱 成謙 葉公府君之墓</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; font-size: 0.8em;">宣統二年季冬月吉日重修</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Arm chair shape grave surfaced with modern materials. Its size is approximately 2.5m (W) x 3.5m (L) x 1.5m (H).</p>	
Existing Condition: Poor; Overgrown with weeds	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Renovated with modern materials.	

Photographic Records:



General Front View



Side View

Cultural/Historical Landscape Features

Site Code: LF03	Site Name: Direction Stone
Full Address: Beside a road near the Ping Yeung village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.8
Orientation: Southeast	Category: Cultural/Historical Landscape Features (Direction Stone)
Age of Structure: Probably pre 1950.	
Surrounding Environment: This direction stone was erected beside a road near the Ping Yeung village	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The history of this direction stone is unknown. However, an ancient track called Lin Wo Ancient Track (蓮禾古道) might be related to this direction stone. The ancient track used to be a common track used by villagers of Wo Keng Shan and Ping Yeung to commute between border and Lin Ma Hang and Sha Tau Kok.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>左 右 往 深 橫 圳 崗</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This direction stone was made of granite. Inscriptions on the direction stone have been heavily eroded.</p>	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Direction Stone	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	



Site Code: LF03

Site Name: Direction Stone

Photographic Records:



General Setting of the Direction Stone

Site Code: LF04	Site Name: Earth Shrine
Full Address: At the entrance of Wo Keng Shan village	Figure No.: Figure 12.2.9a
Orientation: South	Category: Cultural/Historical Landscape Features (Shrine)
Age of Structure: Early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The shrine is located at the entrance of the Wo Keng Shan village	
Historical Appraisal: The earth god and Tin Hau are being served. The shrine should have established when the village was established in early 20 th century.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>照 普 光 恩</p> <p>伯 父 神 位</p> </div>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>后 天</p> <p>娘 娘 神 位</p> </div>
Architectural Appraisal: This is an armchair-shaped shrine worshipped by the villagers of the Wo Keng Shan village.	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Shrine	
Notes on any Modifications: Surfaced with modern materials.	

Photographic Records:



General Setting of the Shrine



General View



Front View