


Declared Monument

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| Site Code: DM01 | Site Name: Cheung Shan Monastery |
| Full Address: Miu Keng beside Wo Keng Shan Road | Figure No.: Figure 12.2.10a |
| Orientation: South | Category: Built Structure (Monastery) |
| Age of Structure: Constructed in the fifth-fourth year of Qianlong reign (1789) | |
| Surrounding Environment: The Cheung Shan Monastery is situated at the foothill of Wo Keng Shan beside Wo Keng Shan Road. | |
| <p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Situated at Miu Keng in Ping Che, this Monastery (also commonly known as Cheung Shan Kwu Tsz) was formerly called Cheung Sang Nunnery (長生庵), and was probably first constructed in 1789 as a joint effort of six villages in Ta Kwu Ling area, namely Loi Tung, Man Uk Pin, and the alliance of Ping Yuen Hap Heung which consisted of Ping Yeung, Nga Yui Ha, Wo Keng Shan and Ping Che. The Buddha, Kwun Yum and Tei Chong Wong (a Bodhisattva) were all worshipped in the temple.</p> <p>Since Miu Keng was a halfway point of the route to Shenzhen via Sha Tau Kok in the past, the temple was once a resting place to provide services, including free tea to wayfarers</p> <p>Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: In 1949, a monk known as Kuk Shan Kit (谷山潔) settled in the deserted Cheung Shan Kwu Tsz. Since then, the nunnery became a house for monks.</p> | |
| <p>Inscriptions:</p>  <p>A plaque established by the Antiquities Authority inside the Monastery</p> | |
| <p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The temple is a two-hall structure, constructed on two platforms with the rear hall approximately one metre above the front. Buddha Kwun Yum (Goddess of Mercy) and Tei Chong Wong (Guardian of the Earth) were worshipped.</p> | |
| Existing Condition: Excellent | |
| Past and Present Uses: Monastery | |
| Notes on any Modifications: The existing two-hall structure was believed to have been fully rebuilt in the 7th year of Tongzhi reign (1868), as recorded in a wooden plaque inside the temple. | |

Photographic Records:



General Front and Side Views



Front view



Side view



External Wall Decorations



Interior altar



Interior decoration features



Historic iron bell dated to Qing Dynasty (1789) placed inside the Monastery

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| Site Code: BS69 | Site Name: Nos. 153-154 Man Uk Pin |
| Full Address: Nos. 153-154 Man Uk Pin, Sha Tau Kok | Figure No.: Figure 12.2.10b |
| Orientation: Southeast | Category: Built Structure (Residential) |
| Age of Structure: Constructed around 1920s – 30s | |
| Surrounding Environment: The village houses are located at the western side of Man Uk Pin village across a stream and near Wo Keng Shan Road. They are situated next to the village house at No. 155 Man Uk Pin. | |
| <p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Man Uk Pin is a Hakka village on the north-western side of Sha Tau Kok Road close to Wo Hang. It was recorded as a Hakka village in Gazetteer of Xin'an County (新安縣志) published in the 25th year of the Jiaqing reign (嘉慶二十五年, 1820) of Qing Dynasty. The village was first settled by the Mans (萬氏) who came from Wuhau (五華) of Guangdong province in the late 17th century. The Mans later moved out of the village and stayed in Heung Yuen, Ping Che and Tong Fong nearby. The village was later settled by the Chungs and the Fus in the 18th century and followed by the Tongs, the Laws, the Chans and others. Some of them have moved overseas. The village is also one of the six villages in Ta Kwu Ling area that jointly constructed Cheung Shan Monastery in 1789.</p> <p>This village house is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.</p> <p>Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil</p> | |
| <p>Inscriptions:</p> <div data-bbox="550 965 1252 1489" data-label="Image"> </div> | |
| <p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This two-storey residential building is rectangular in layout and has a pitched tile roof. Its walls are constructed of stone and plastered. It is heavily modified with modern materials such as modern windows.</p> | |
| Existing Condition: Good | |
| Past and Present Uses: Residential | |
| Notes on any Modifications: It is heavily modified, especially the façade of the building. Modern additions include metal gates, air conditioners and glass windows can be seen from outside. | |
| Photographic Records: | |



General Front View



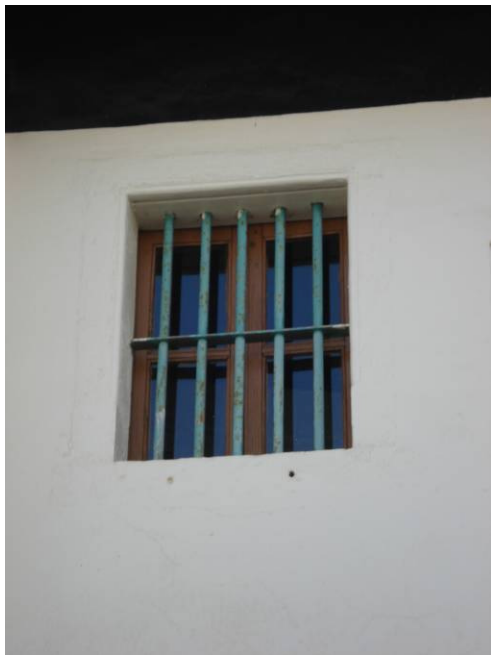
Façade



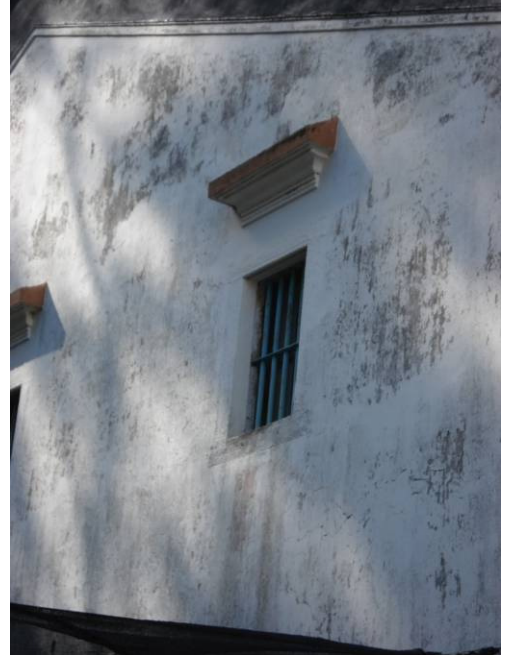
Side View




Front Doors of No. 153 (left) and 154 (right) Man Uk Pin



One of the windows on front wall



One of the windows and cornices on side wall

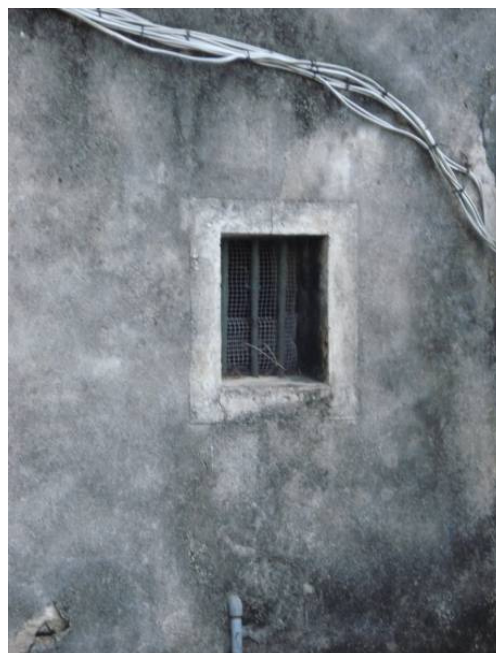
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| Site Code: BS70 | Site Name: Nos. 155 Man Uk Pin |
| Full Address: Nos. 155 Man Uk Pin, Sha Tau Kok | Figure No.: Figure 12.2.10b |
| Orientation: Southwest | Category: Built Structure (Residential) |
| Age of Structure: Constructed in late 19 th century | |
| Surrounding Environment: The village houses are located at the western side of Man Uk Pin village across a stream and near Wo Keng Shan Road. It is situated next to the village house at Nos. 153 - 154 Man Uk Pin. | |
| <p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Man Uk Pin is a Hakka village on the north-western side of Sha Tau Kok Road close to Wo Hang. It was recorded as a Hakka village in Gazetteer of Xin'an County (新安縣志) published in the 25th year of the Jiaqing reign (嘉慶二十五年, 1820) of Qing Dynasty. The village was first settled by the Mans (萬氏) who came from Wuhau (五華) of Guangdong province in the late 17th century. The Mans later moved out of the village and stayed in Heung Yuen, Ping Che and Tong Fong nearby. The village was later settled by the Chungs and the Fus in the 18th century and followed by the Tongs, the Laws, the Chans and others. Some of them have moved overseas. The village is also one of the six villages in Ta Kwu Ling area that jointly constructed Cheung Shan Monastery in 1789.</p> <p>This village house is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.</p> <p>Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil</p> <p>Inscriptions: Nil</p> <p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This one-storey residential building is rectangular in layout and has a pitched tile roof. It is heavily modified with modern materials.</p> <p>Existing Condition: Fair</p> <p>Past and Present Uses: Residential</p> <p>Notes on any Modifications: The structures adjacent to the building are a modern addition.</p> <p>Photographic Records:</p> | |
|  | |
| General Front View | |



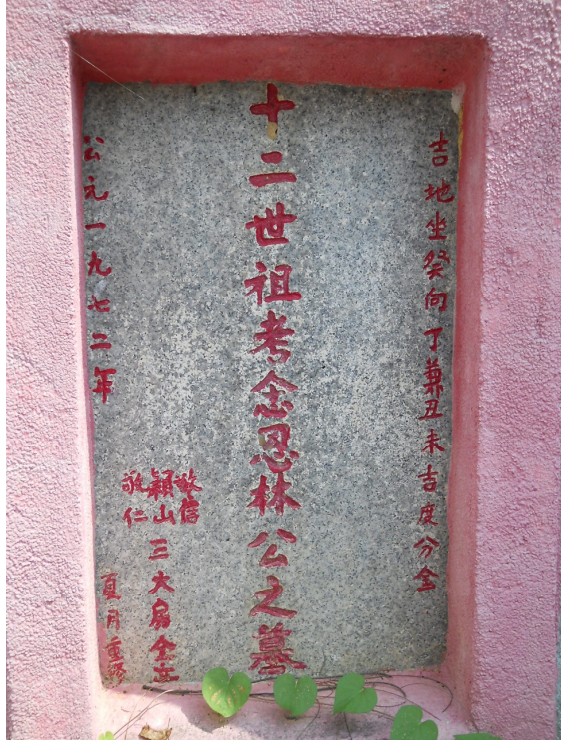
Side View



Back View



Window

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| Site Code: GR20 | Site Name: Lam Grave |
| Full Address: At a hill slope near Shan Tong | Figure No.: Figure 12.2.10c |
| Orientation: South | Category: Grave |
| Age of Structure: Renovated in 1972 | |
| Surrounding Environment: The grave is located at a hill slope near Shan Tong. There is a foot path leading to the grave from the agricultural fields at Shan Tong and Wo Keng Shan Road. | |
| Historical Appraisal: The deceased of this grave is Mr. Lam Lim Yan (林念恩), who was the 12 th generation of the Lam clan. | |
| Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil | |
| Inscriptions: | |
|  | <p>吉地坐癸向丁兼丑未吉度分金</p> <p>十二世祖孝念恩林公之墓</p> <p>敬信 穎山 三大扇全立</p> <p>敬信</p> <p>公元一九七二年</p> <p>夏月重修</p> |

Photographic Records:



General Front View



Side View