
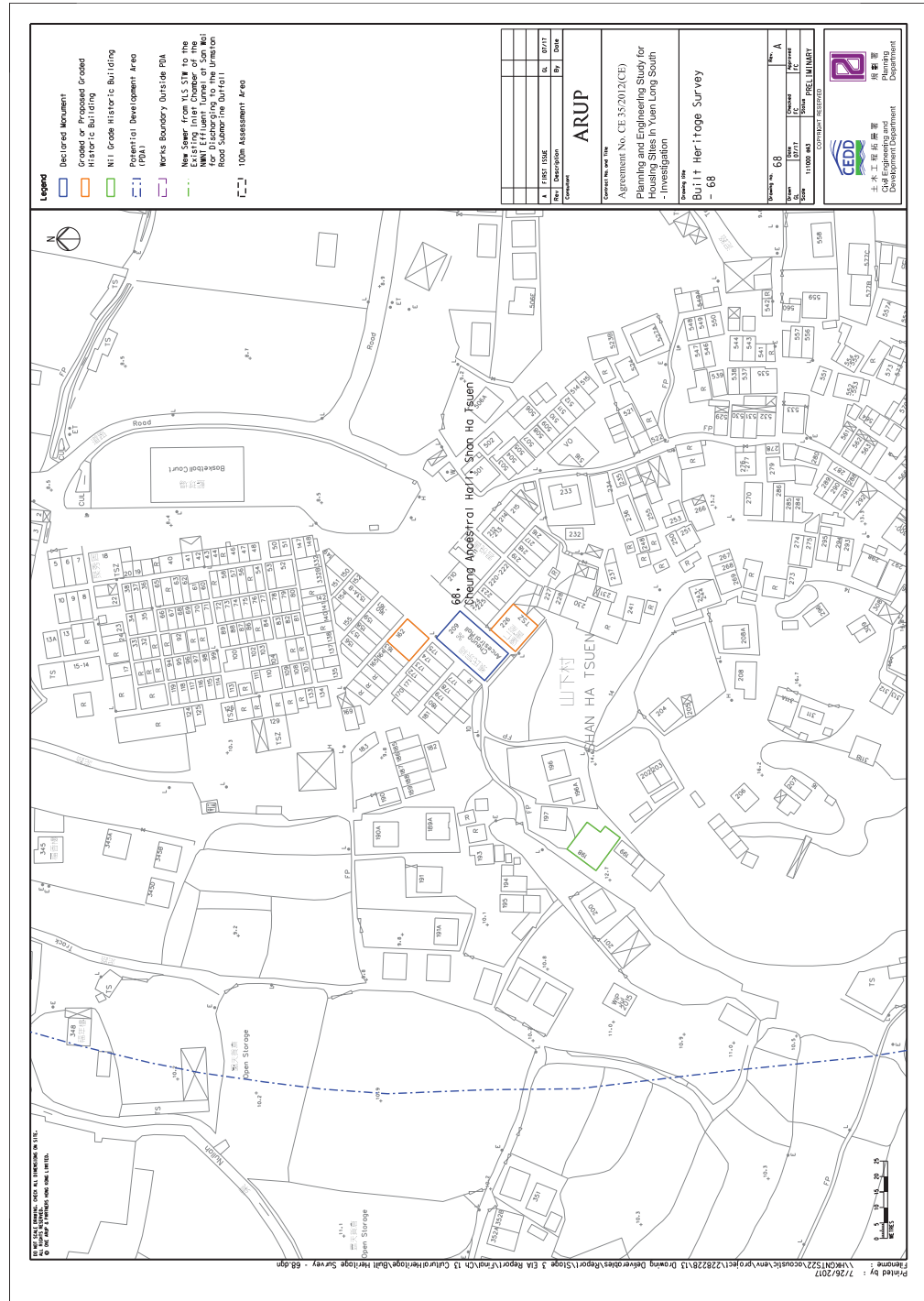


## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 11 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2013		Map No: _____			
BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 68	Declared Monument	Yes	No	
Name of BH	Cheung Ancestral Hall, Shan Ha Tsuen (元朗山厦村張氏宗祠)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3
Village/Town/District	Yuen Long		Declared Monument		
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m assessment area)	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes	No	
Building Type	Ancestral Hall and Worship	Land Condition	Leaseholder		Current User
Date of Construction	Built in 1815		Private		Public
Present Use	Ancestral hall	Current Condition	In Use	Abandoned	
Building Description	The Cheung Ancestral Hall is a traditional two-hall grey brick structure with two side chambers. An altar at the rear hall features two tablets: the soul tablet of Cheung Gauling, a prime minister of the Tang dynasty and Dongguan, a pioneer ancestor. The altar is elaborately decorated with fine wood carvings of "The Eight Immortals". Major restoration of the Cheung Ancestral Hall was carried out in 1999 and was under the supervision of the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monuments Office.				
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	The Cheung Ancestral Hall, also known as Wah Fung Tong (華封堂), was mainly built by Cheung Nam-yat (張南一), Cheung Shui-yat (張瑞一), Cheung Chi-kwong (張志廣) and Cheung Yiu-fong (張耀晃) of the 22nd generation of the Cheung clan of Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long. The Cheung clan attached great importance to the education of their children. A number of study halls were built in Shan Ha Tsuen for educating both boys and girls. The Cheung Ancestral Hall was also used as Wah Fung School between the 1930s and 1950s until the school was relocated to a new school building near Lam Hau Tsuen in 1958.				
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>					
Façade					
Recorded by CK Lo	Checked by Anthony Siu				

APPENDIX B 1





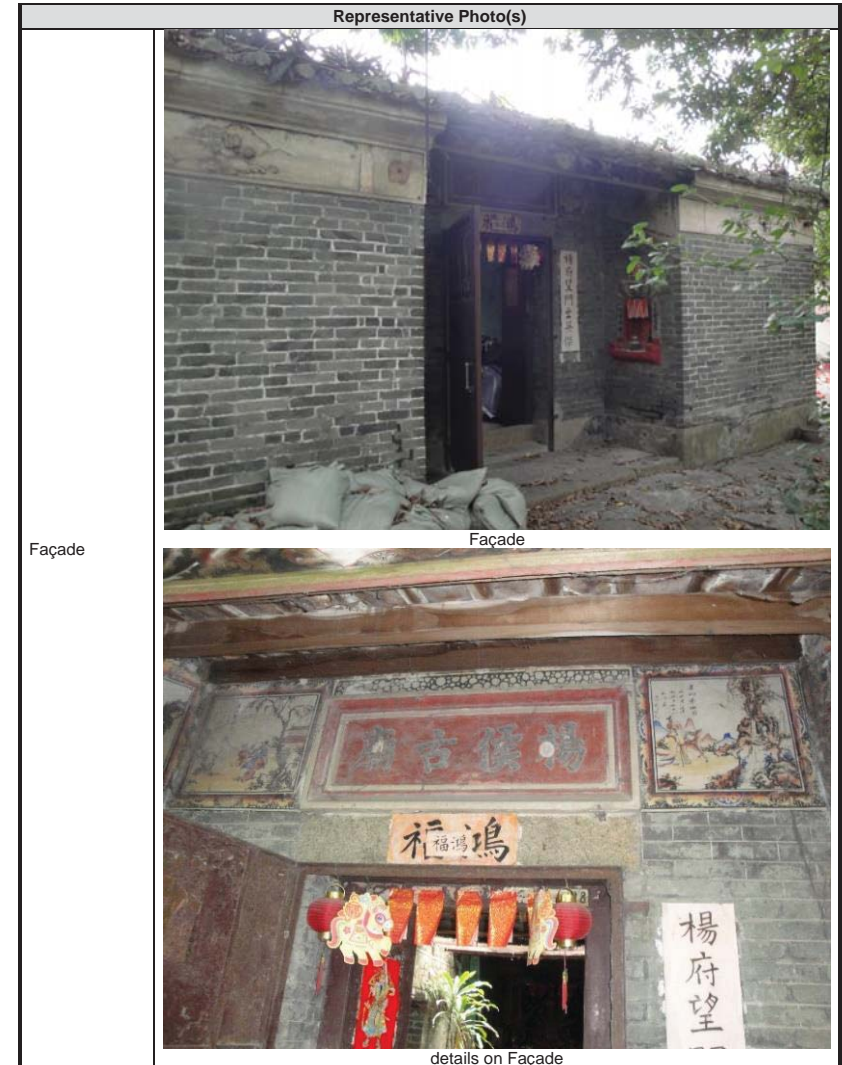
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>BH Item No.</b>	AMO Ref No. 1045	<b>Declared Monument</b>	Yes		No	
<b>Name of BH</b>	Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯古廟)	<b>AMO Announced Grading</b>	4	2	3	No-Grade
<b>Village/Town/District</b>	Tong Yan San Tsuen, Ping Shan		Proposed Monument			
<b>Location to PDA</b>	Within PDA	<b>Gov. Historic Sites</b>	Yes		No	
<b>Building Type</b>	Temple	<b>Land Condition</b>	<b>Leaseholder</b>		<b>Current User</b>	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built before 1711		Private		Public	
<b>Present Use</b>	Residential use	<b>Current Condition</b>	In Use		Abandoned	
<b>Building Description</b>	<p>The temple is a Qing vernacular building of a two-hall-one-courtyard plan having a three bays layout. The open courtyard is between the two halls. They are each flanked by a side chamber/side room on their left and right. It has a symmetrical design with the Yeung Hau deity housed at the altar on the central axis in the middle of the main hall facing the entrance at the other end of the building. The building is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The roofs of the side chambers of the courtyard have been replaced with corrugated sheets and rectangular purlins. Above the recessed entrance is the name board of the temple. Under the eave are wall friezes of paintings with landscape, plants and flowers motifs. Its front façade is with plastered mouldings of birds, flowers and rocks. Gable friezes are with black-and-white curling grass pattern. Its fascia board at the entrance is with carving of auspicious treasures and flowers.</p>					
<b>Historical /Cultural Information (Optional)</b>	<p>The Yeung Hau Temple in TYST of Ping Shan (屏山), Yuen Long, is one of the six Yeung Hau temples in Yuen Long. It was built in the 50th year of the Kangxi (康熙, 1711) reign of the Qing (清) dynasty as a bell in the temple has the dating inscribed on it. The village was established by a Tong Hung-ki (唐鴻基) in 1932 and settled by the Lams (林) and Tongs (唐) from Zhongshan county (中山) of Guangdong (廣東) province. After the Second World War, it was inhabited by immigrants from the mainland most of them were from the north speaking Mandarin with Shanghai dialect. The village houses were converted into bigger bungalows and the temple was not supported by them. Yeung Hau is said to be a marquis in the Southern Song (南宋, 1127-1279) dynasty who gave up his life to protect the last two emperors. Deities Lady Kam Fa (金花夫人) and Nam Hoi Ku Fat (南海古佛) are also worshipped in the left and right bays of the temple respectively. The former is worshipped for her blessings to pregnant ladies whilst the latter is another name of Kwun Yam (觀音). Nowadays, Dim Dang (點燈) ritual is still held at the temple regularly.</p>					

APPENDIX B 3

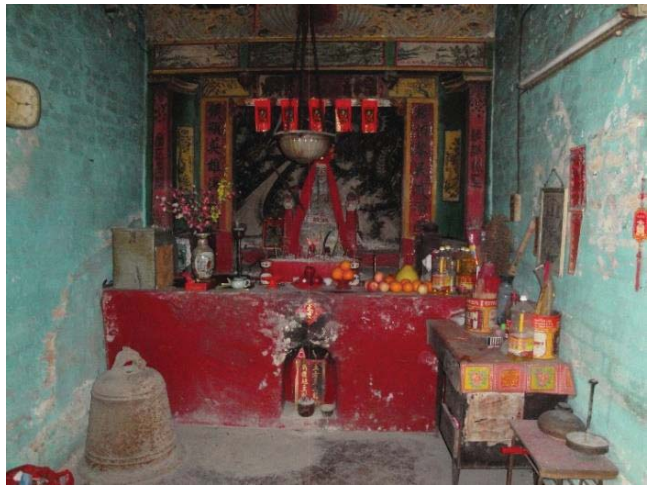


APPENDIX B 4

Other View(s) / Detail(s) (Optional):



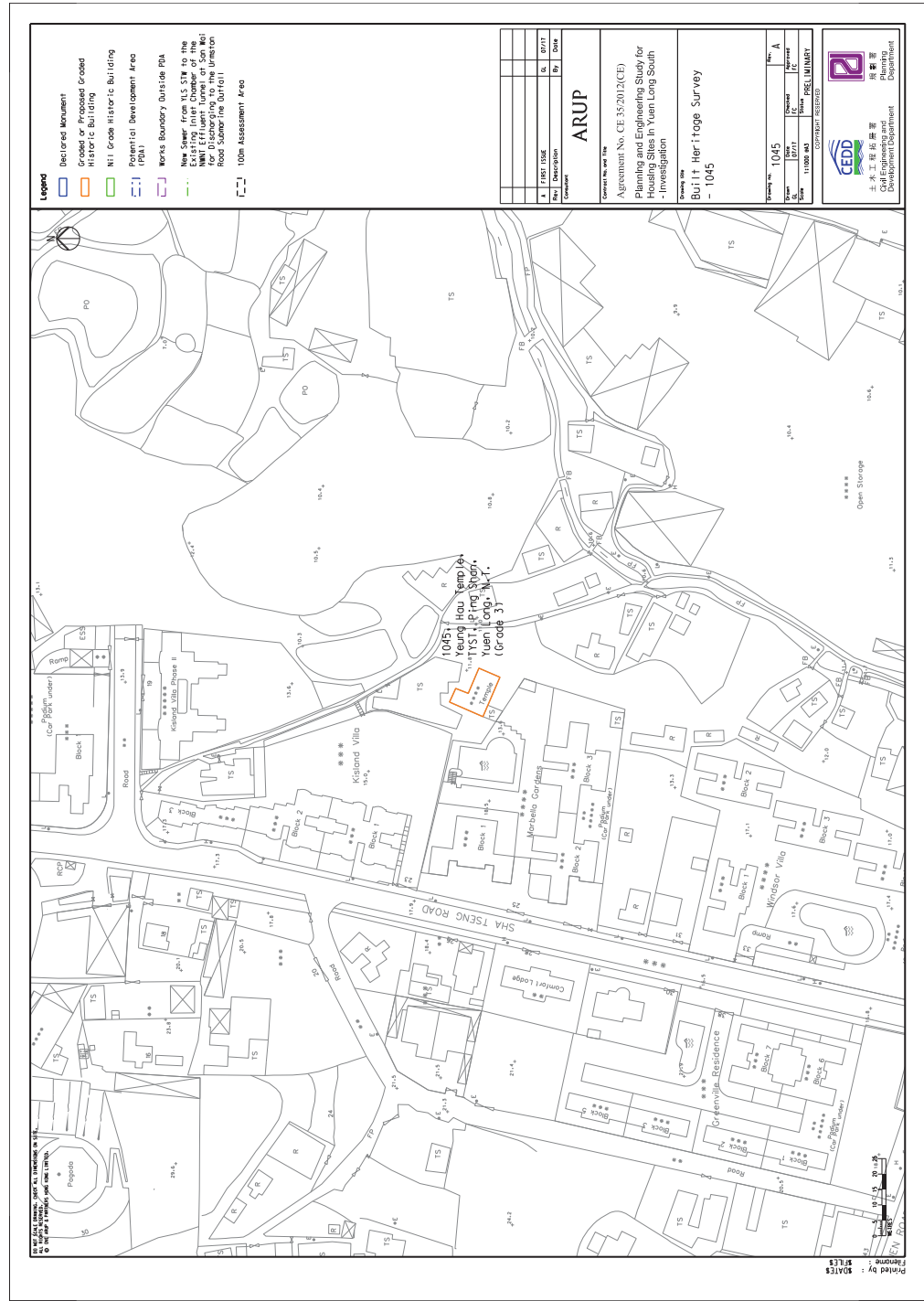
Side view



Internal view

Recorded by CK Lo


Checked by Anthony Siu



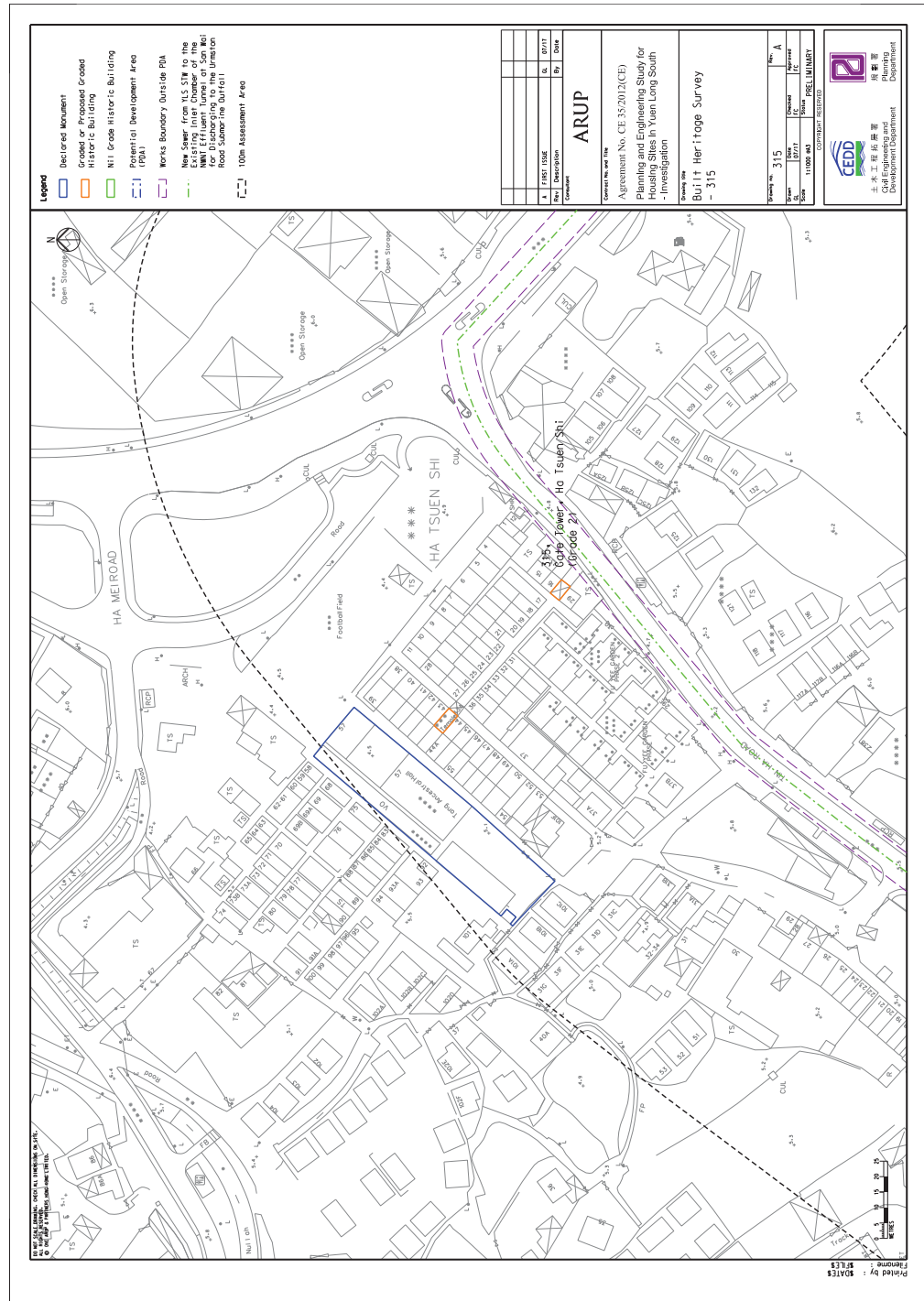
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 28<sup>th</sup> Sep 2014

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 315	Declared Monument	Yes		No	
Name of BH (新界元朗厦村厦村市門樓)	Gate Tower, Ha Tsuen Shi (新界元朗厦村厦村市門樓)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3	No-Grade
			Proposed Monument			
Village/Town/District	Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes		No	
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)		Yes		No	
Building Type	Gate Tower	Land Condition	Leaseholder		Current User	
Date of Construction	1760s		Private		Public	
Present Use	Village Gate	Current Condition	In Use		Abandoned	
Elements	Building Materials	Building Methods				
Main structure	Green brick					
Building Description	The tower is a green brick structure with timber purlins supporting its roof. The opening of the tower to the open street (Tin Ha Road 田厦路) is rectangular in shape while the in-lane one is arched. A niche was built inside the tower to house the earth god but now empty. The geometric pattern decoration of the frieze above the arched opening is painted in red.					
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	The Gate Tower in Ha Tsuen Shi (厦村市, Ha Tsuen Market) of Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, was constructed during the Qianlong reign (乾隆, 1736-1795) of the Qing (清) dynasty, probably around 1760s when the small market was established by the Ha Tsuen Tangs. Built together with other gate towers for the protection of the market, it is at the entrance of the south-east mouth of the north-west running lane of the market. Called the East Gate of the market, it is the only surviving old gate tower of the market.					
Representative Photo(s)						
Façade						
Recorded by CK Lo	Checked by Anthony Siu					

APPENDIX B 6




Printed by: SOATES  
Drawing No: 10088483

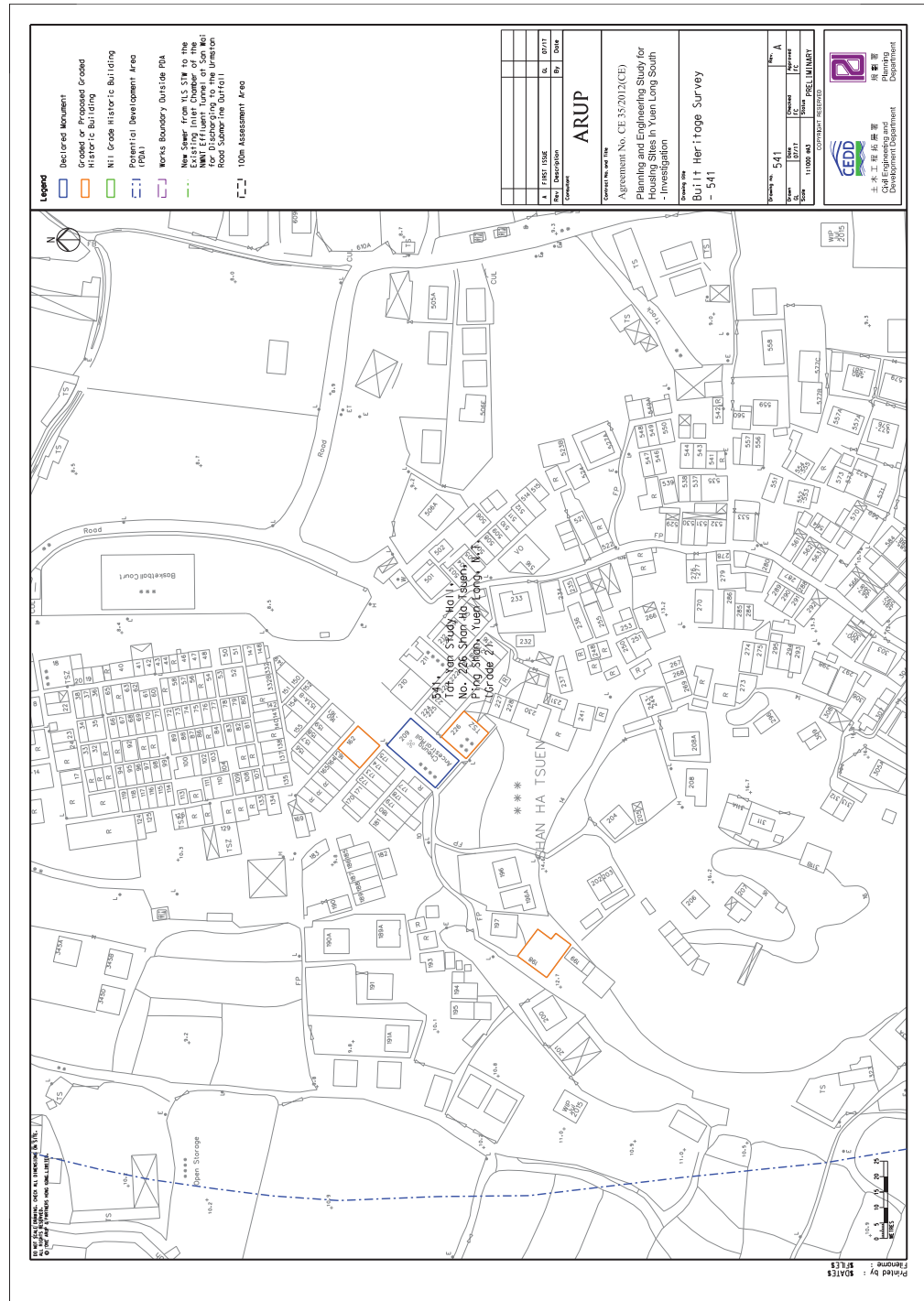
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 11th Jan 2013

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 541	Declared Monument	Yes		No	
<b>Name of BH</b>	Tat Yan Study Hall, No. 226 Shan Ha Tsuen (新界元朗屏山山下村 226 號達仁書室)	<b>AMO Announced Grading</b>	4	2	3	No Grade
	<b>Village/Town/District</b>		Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.			
<b>Location to PDA</b>	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	<b>Gov. Historic Sites</b>	Yes		No	
<b>Building Type</b>	Study Hall and ancestral worship	<b>Land Condition</b>	Leaseholder		Current User	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built in 1919		Private	Public		
<b>Present Use</b>	Ancestral Hall and Worship	<b>Current Condition</b>	In Use		Abandoned	
<b>Building Description</b>	The study hall is a building of Qing vernacular design having a two-storey-two-hall plan of three bays. A kitchen is later added to its right. A courtyard is at its entrance hall and side rooms are on the left and right of the halls. Access to the first floor is provided by staircases in the side rooms of the main hall. It is in symmetrical design with the altar at the far end of the central axis in the middle of the main hall. The building is constructed of green bricks with its walls supporting the flush gable pitched roofs of wooden rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The balconies of the first floor are with green ceramic balustrades and walls at the main halls are with window grilles of similar type. The recessed entrance is with granite door frame, lintel and wall corners. Above the lintel is the name board of the study hall. Wall friezes at the façade are with auspicious mouldings of unicorns, flowers and plants.					
<b>Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)</b>	Tat Yan Study Hall (達仁書室) in Shan Ha Tsuen (山下村) of Ping Shan (屏山), Yuen Long, was erected in 1919 by the descendents of Cheung Kwan-chuen (張君存). His ancestor Chuk-ping (祝平) moved from Huangchuen (黃村) of Dongguan (東莞) to Wang Chau (橫洲) in the late 15th century. Chuk-ping's grandsons settled in Tsat Sing Kong (七星崗) and then moved to Shan Ha village in the Shunzhi reign (順治, 1644-1661) of the Qing (清) dynasty. The hall was built to commemorate one of the descendents of Kwan-chuen, Yung-wan (容穩). Soul tablets of Kwan-chuen's lineage were displayed at the hall's altar for worship. Descendents of Kwan-yuet (張君悅), brother of Kwan-chuen, also built a study hall named Kwan Yuet Study Hall (君悅書室).					
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>						
<b>Façade</b>						
<b>Recorded by</b> CK Lo		<b>Checked by</b> Anthony Siu				

APPENDIX B 7



## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

 Survey Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 544	Declared Monument	Yes		No	
Name of BH	No. 329, Shan Ha Tsuen (新界元朗屏山山下村 329 號)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3	No-Grade
			Proposed Monument			
Village/Town/District	Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes		No	
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)		Leaseholder	Current User		
Building Type	Houses	Land Condition	Private		Public	
Date of Construction	1932		In Use		Abandoned	
Present Use	Residential	Current Condition	In Use		Abandoned	
Building Description	The four joining houses, Nos 329 to 332, are a mixture of Chinese vernacular and Western styles and can be classified as Chinese Eclectic. The houses are built of local grey bricks. The main central part of the building has a pitched roof of Chinese tiles with gable end walls. The rear part, originally kitchens, has a flat roof. Windows are small and regularly spaced and some have hood mouldings for weather protection. The front façade is built in Western Neo-Classical style with an open verandah on the ground floor. Five square brick columns support open sided projecting balconies or verandahs at first floor level. The columns extend up to roof level supporting an entablature, cornice and ornamental parapet with panels and posts capped with ball-shaped ornaments. The parapet has a central stepped pediment. Urn-shaped balusters still exist to the first floor balconies. The roof over the front verandahs is flat. Doors and windows are traditional wooden units. Internally original staircases still survive. There is a small detached single-storey building with grey brick walls and a Chinese tiled roof which was used as a kitchen at the south end of the houses, and a ruined cowshed at the north end. Some sections of the red-brick wall which used to enclose the <i>wo tong</i> (禾塘) in front of the houses still remain. The front façade of No. 329 has been painted white but this probably reversible.					
Historical /Cultural Information (Optional)	The houses were built in 1932 by the Cheung (張) family for the family's four sons. The eldest son was a sailor but died in the US. A descendant of the third son, Cheung Hei (張喜), still lives in No. 329. The social value of the houses lies in the role they played in the lives of the Cheung family. The houses illustrate how a farming family in a rural community lived in the old days. Besides, the Cheung family probably had a close relationship with the Tangs of Ping Shan, as Cheung Fo-on (張伙安), the father of Cheung Hei, donated money to renovate the Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所). On the other hand, the architectural style reflects Western influence introduced by members of the family who had worked overseas. The houses therefore have considerable social value and local interest.					

### Representative Photo(s)



Nos. 329 to 332, Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.



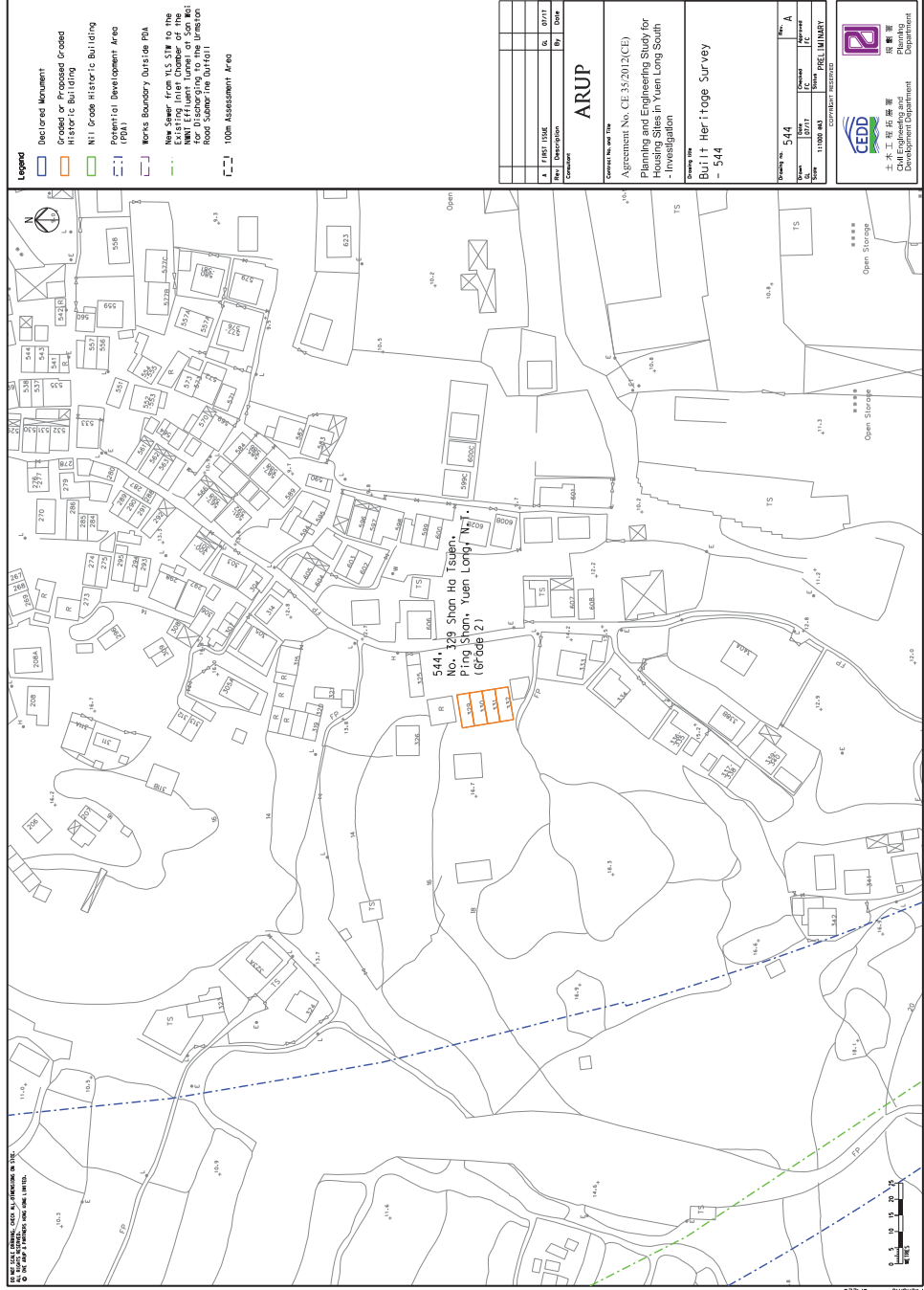
No. 329

Façade

Recorded by CK Lo

Checked by Anthony Siu

© The map is a reproduction of the original map and does not constitute a new map.



Legend

- Declared Monument
- Graded or Proposed Graded Historic Building
- N1 Grade Historic Building
- Potential Development Area (PDA)
- Parks Boundary Outside PDA
- New Sewer from N1S SW to the West Wing, Inner Chamber of the Sewer
- Proposed Sewer for Discharging to the Main Sewer
- 100m Assessment Area

Symbol	Description	Scale
[Symbol]	1:1000	1:1000
[Symbol]	1:500	1:500
[Symbol]	1:250	1:250
[Symbol]	1:125	1:125

ARUP

Agreement No. CE 33/2012(CE)  
Planning and Engineering Study for  
Housing Sites in Yuen Long South  
- Investigation


Building Heritage Survey  
- 544

Drawn No.	Scale	Date
544 <td>1:1000<td>2012</td></td>	1:1000 <td>2012</td>	2012
544 <td>1:500<td>2012</td></td>	1:500 <td>2012</td>	2012
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544 <td>1:125<td>2012</td></td>	1:125 <td>2012</td>	2012

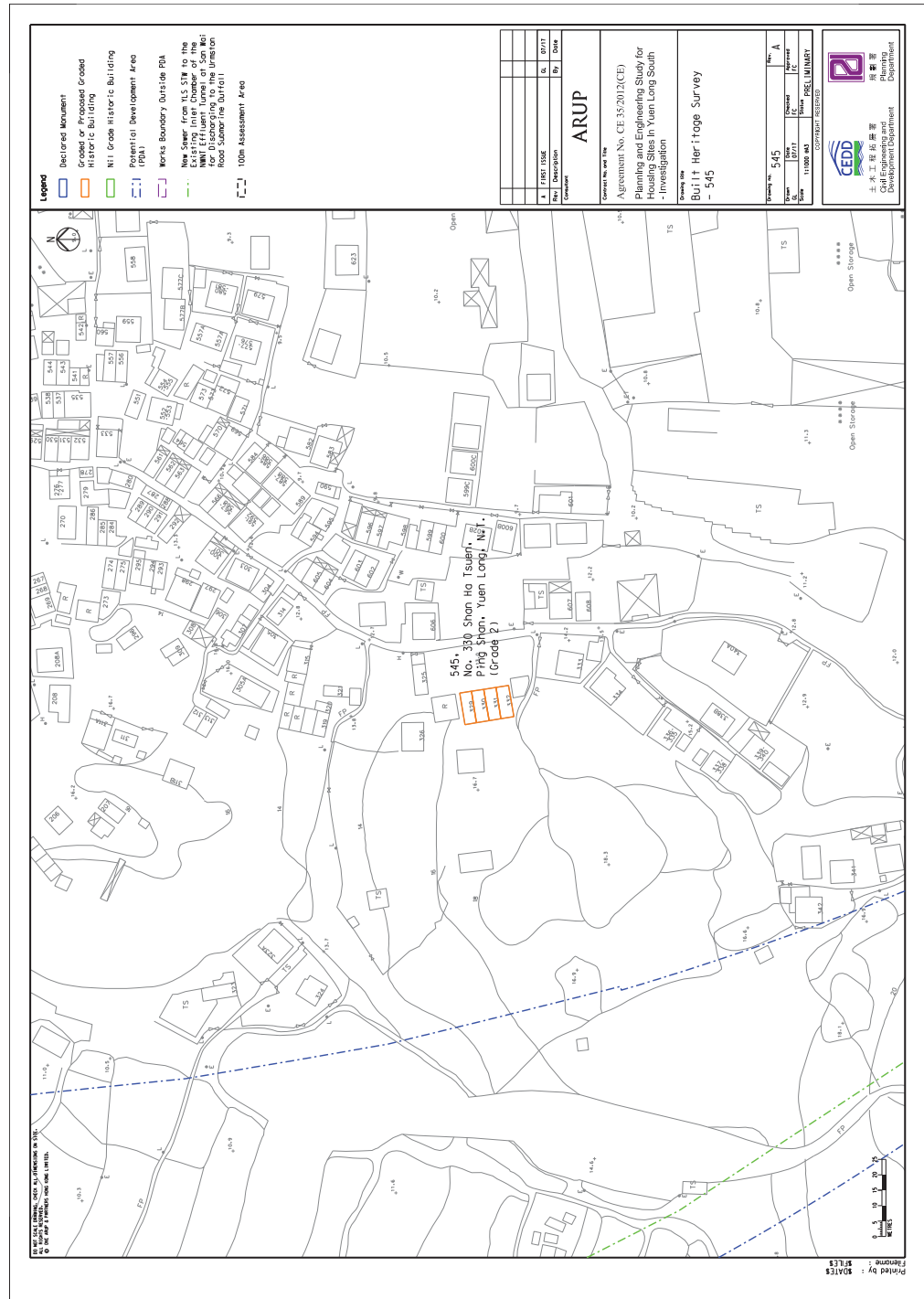
**CEDD**  
CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN DEPARTMENT  
土木、工程、規劃及發展部  
Planning and Development Department



## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2013		Map No: _____			
BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 545	Declared Monument	Yes	No	
Name of BH	No. 330 Shan Ha Tsuen (新界元朗屏山山下村 330 號)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3
Village/Town/District	Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long		Proposed Monument		
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes	No	
Building Type	Houses	Land Condition	Leaseholder		Current User
Date of Construction	1932		Private		
Present Use	Abandoned	Current Condition	In Use	Abandoned	
Building Description	See information in No. 329, Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.				
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	See information in No. 329, Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.				
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>					
Façade					
		No. 330			
Recorded by CK Lo			Checked by Anthony Siu		


APPENDIX B 10



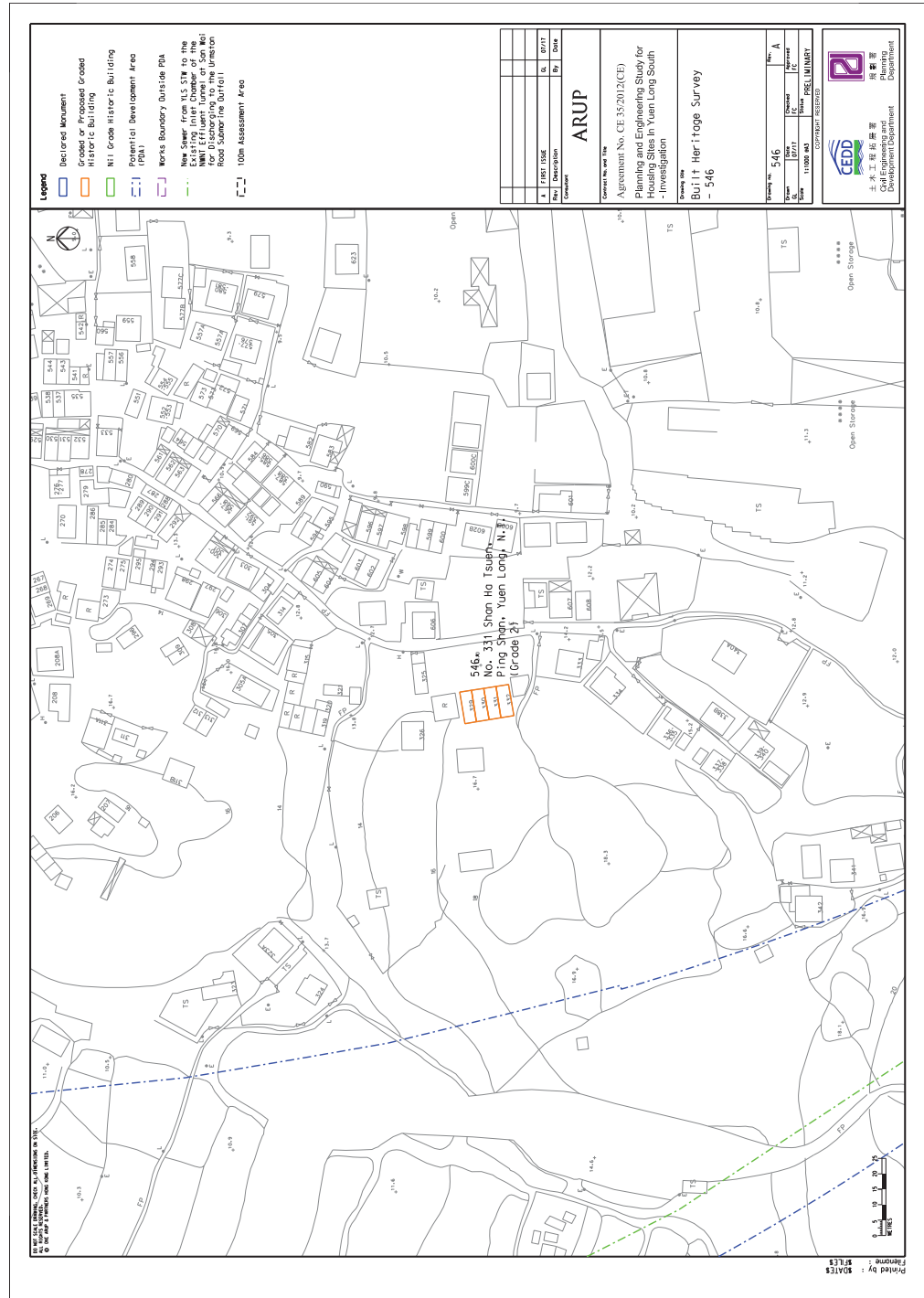
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013


Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 546	Declared Monument	Yes				No			
Name of BH	No. 331 Shan Ha Tsuen (新界元朗屏山山下村 331 號)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3	No-Grade				
			Village/Town/District						Proposed Monument	
	Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long									
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes				No			
Building Type	Houses	Land Condition	Leaseholder				Current User			
Date of Construction	1932		Private							
Present Use	Abandoned	Current Condition	In Use				Abandoned			
Building Description	See information in No. 329, Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.									
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	See information in No. 329, Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.									
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>										
Façade										
Recorded by CK Lo					Checked by Anthony Siu					

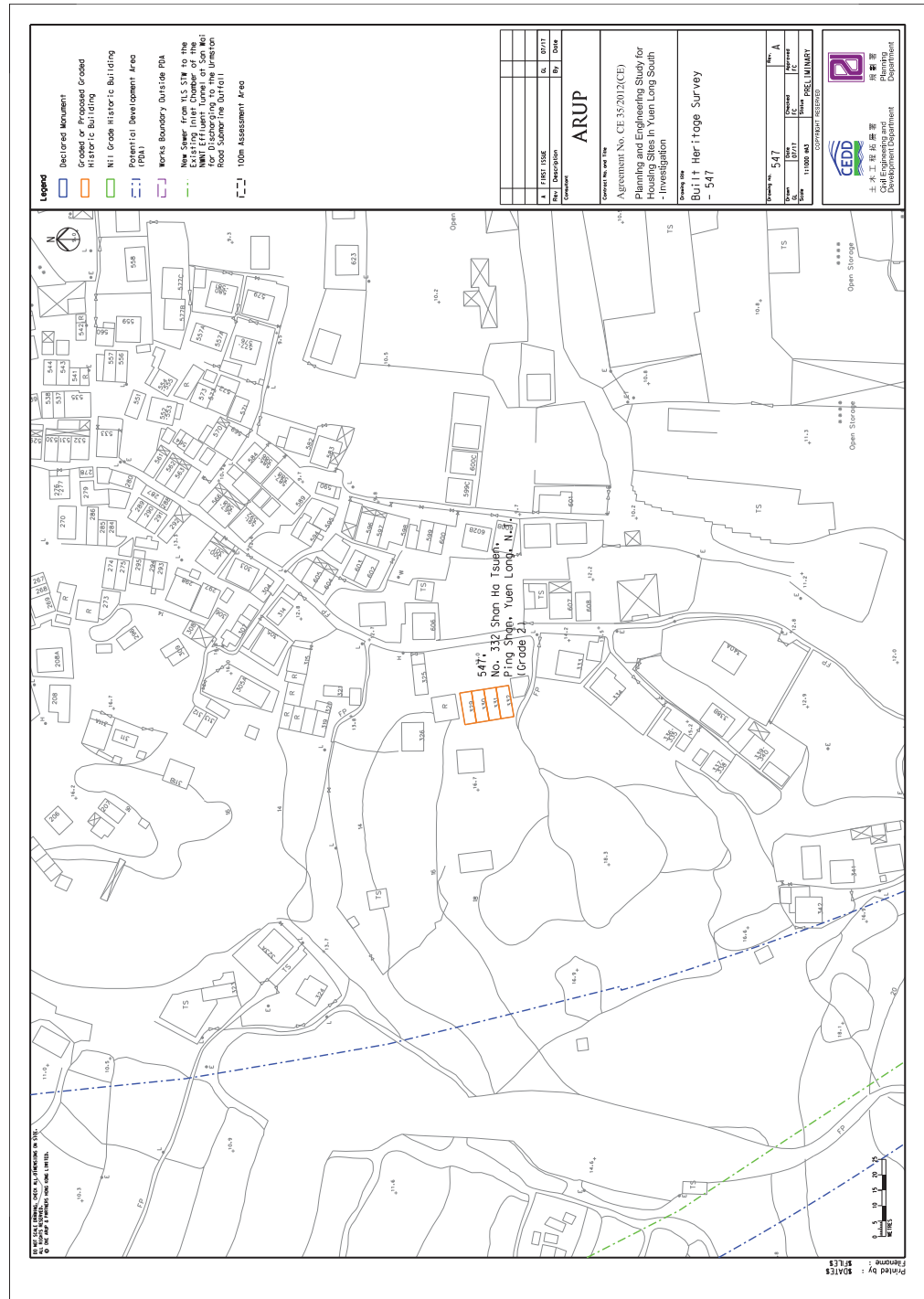
APPENDIX B 11



## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2013		Map No: _____									
<b>BH Item No.</b>	AMO Ref No. 547	<b>Declared Monument</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>No-Grade</td> </tr> </table>			Yes	No	4	2	3	No-Grade
Yes	No										
4	2										
3	No-Grade										
<b>Name of BH</b>	No. 332 Shan Ha Tsuen (新界元朗屏山山下村 332 號)	<b>AMO Announced Grading</b>	Proposed Monument								
<b>Village/Town/District</b>	Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long	<b>Gov. Historic Sites</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>			Yes	No				
Yes	No										
<b>Location to PDA</b>	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	<b>Land Condition</b>	Leaseholder	Current User							
<b>Building Type</b>	Houses	<b>Present Use</b>	Private								
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1932	<b>Current Condition</b>	In Use	Abandoned							
<b>Building Description</b>	See information in No. 329, Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.										
<b>Historical /Cultural Information (Optional)</b>	See information in No. 329, Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.										
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>											
Façade											
<b>Recorded by</b> CK Lo	<b>Checked by</b> Anthony Siu										


APPENDIX B 12



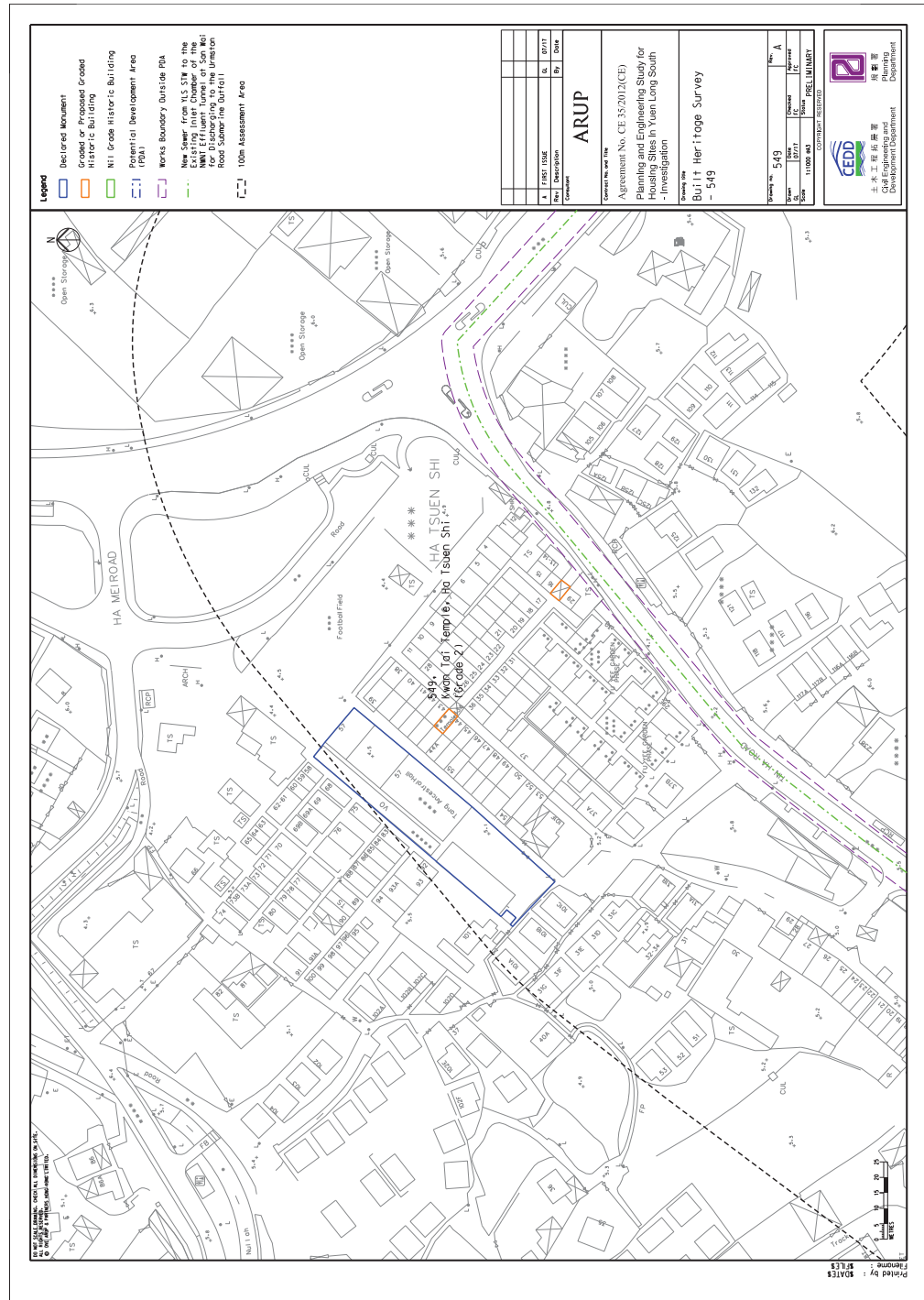
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

 Survey Date: 28<sup>th</sup> Sep 2014

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>BH Item No.</b>	AMO Ref No. 549	<b>Declared Monument</b>	Yes	No		
<b>Name of BH</b>	Kwan Tai Temple, Ha Tsuen Shi (新界元朗廈村廈村市關帝廟)	<b>AMO Announced Grading</b>	4	2	3	No-Grade
<b>Village/Town/District</b>	Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long		Proposed Monument			
<b>Location to PDA</b>	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	<b>Gov. Historic Sites</b>	Yes	No		
<b>Building Type</b>	Temple	<b>Land Condition</b>	<b>Leaseholder</b>		<b>Current User</b>	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Unknown		Private		Public	
<b>Present Use</b>	Temple and worship	<b>Current Condition</b>	In Use	Abandoned		
<b>Elements</b>	<b>Building Materials</b>	<b>Building Methods</b>				
Main structure	Green brick					
Walls	Concrete					
<b>Building Description</b>	The tiny temple is a one-hall structure measured around three by four metres. Its porch sitting on a lane has two arched openings built to two ends giving access to the south-west and north-east running of another lane. The building is a green brick structure with load-bearing walls and timber purlins supporting the roof. Part of its external and internal walls are plastered or concreted. The ridge mouldings of geometric and rock patterns have been made concrete. The fascia board with floral engraving is unsightly painted. The mouldings with curling grass, vase and birds patterns on the arches of the porch are painted in chrome yellow. The temple was renovated in 1858, 1892, 1904, 1914 and in some others not recorded.					
<b>Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)</b>	Kwan Tai Temple (關帝廟) in Ha Tsuen Shi (廈村市, Ha Tsuen Market) of Ha Tsuen was erected in the 1760s of the Qianlong reign (乾隆, 1736-1795), the Qing (清) dynasty, at the same time the small market was established. The exact time when the temple was built is unknown. It was constructed at the rear end of a south-east running lane of the market. The temple was for the worship of Kwan Tai, a mythical general known for his bravery, loyalty and righteousness. The deity was mostly worshipped by the villagers and traders of all walks. He served as the guardian god of the village other than the earth god of the village which shrine is at the east corner of the market.					
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>						
<b>Façade</b>						
<b>Recorded by</b> CK Lo	<b>Checked by</b> Anthony Siu					


APPENDIX B 13



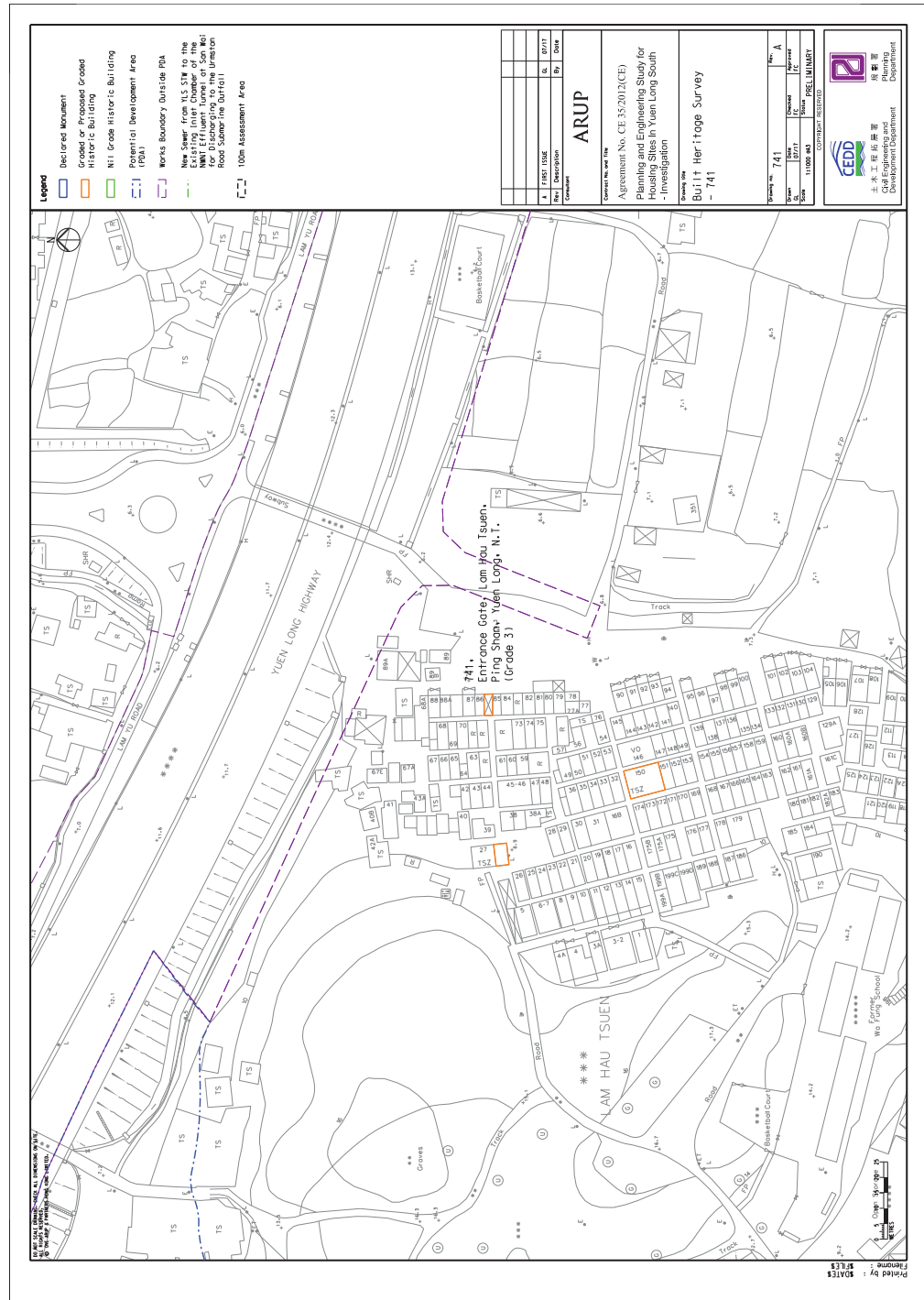
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 741	Declared Monument	Yes		No	
Name of BH	Entrance Gate, Lam Hau Tsuen (新界元朗屏山樓口村圍門)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3	No-Grade
			Proposed Monument			
Village/Town/District	Ping Shan, Yuen Long	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes		No	
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)		Yes		No	
Building Type	Entrance Gate	Land Condition	Leaseholder		Current User	
Date of Construction	18 <sup>th</sup> Century		Private		Public	
Present Use	Entrance Gate	Current Condition	In Use		Abandoned	
Building Description	<p>The entrance gate is at the first row of the village houses of the initial boundary of the village. It faces the shrine on the same axis in the far end of the village. The single-storey Qing vernacular building was constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and lay tiles. The external rectangular doorway was constructed switched to the right for fung shui reasons. Its internal doorway is arched. Above the lintel is the name board of the village flanked by two circular holes. The brickwork of the wall is arranged in a one-to-nine course ratio of the header-and-stretcher bonding (九順一丁). The ridge is without any decoration. A wall painting of plant motif is the only decoration of the structure on its front façade.</p>					
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	<p>Lam Hau Tsuen (樓口村) in Ping Shan (屏山) of Yuen Long was first settled by the Wongs (黃) and later developed into a multi-clan village inhabited by the Cheungs (張), Moks (莫), Mans (文) and others, with the Cheungs being the latest. Cheung Kwang-heng (張君亨), the 14th generation ancestor of the Cheungs, settled in the village after the Evacuation Edict (遷界令) was lifted in 1669 of the Kangxi reign (康熙年間, 1662-1722), Qing dynasty. He branched out from Shan Ha Tsuen (山下村), south of Lam Hau Tsuen, whose ancestor was one of the descendents of Cheung Chuk-ping (張祝平) who moved there from Huangcun (篁村) of Dongguan (東莞), Guangdong (廣東) province, in the Shunzhi (順治, 1644-1661) reign of the dynasty. The entrance gate was constructed in the 18th century in the earlier stage of village's development and for the protection of villagers residing inside the village. It guarded against any intrusion from outside and continues to serve as a passing-by gate entrance for the villagers today.</p>					
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>						
Façade						
Recorded by CK Lo	Checked by Anthony Siu					


APPENDIX B 14



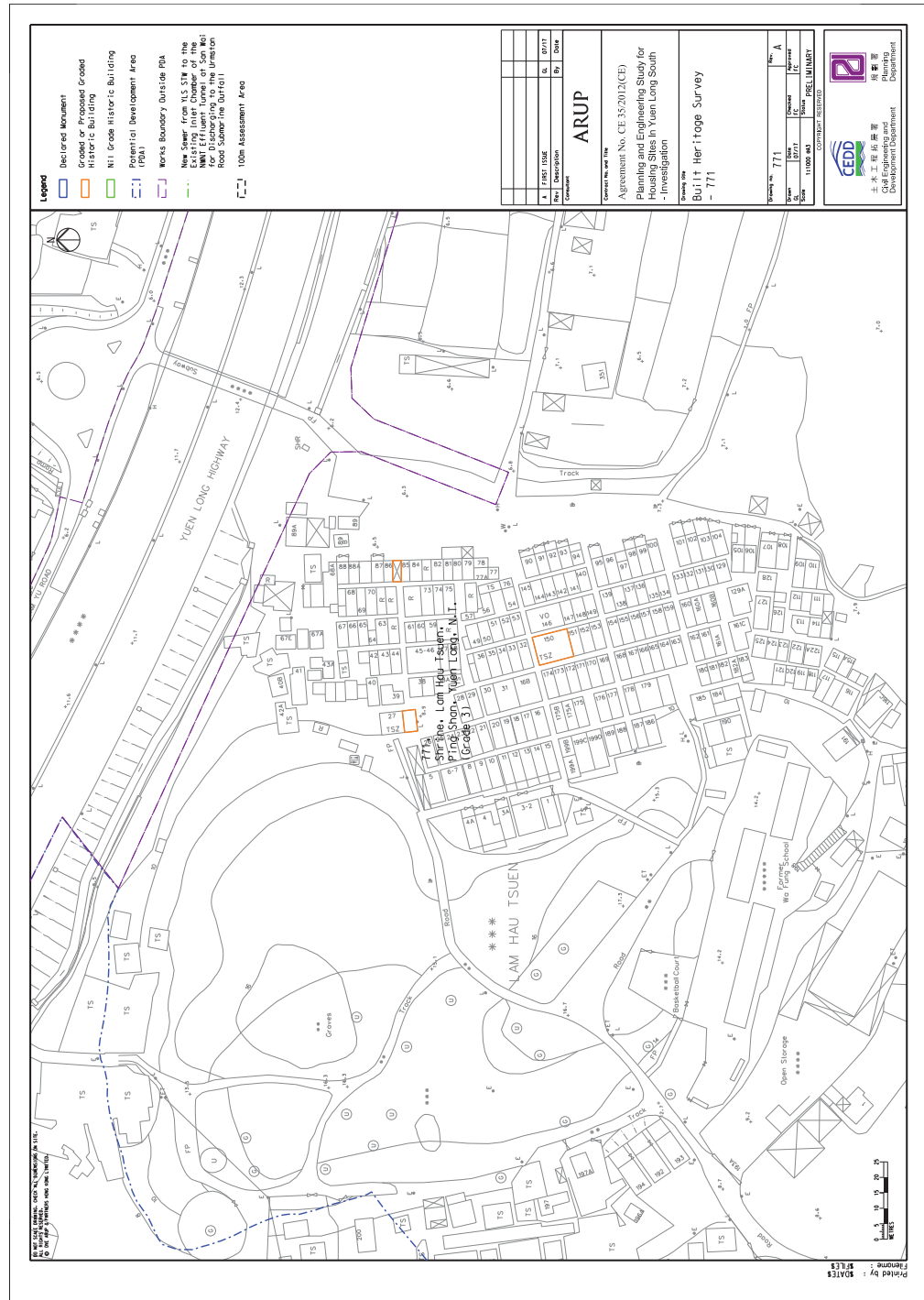
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>BH Item No.</b>	AMO Ref No. 771	<b>Declared Monument</b>	Yes	No
<b>Name of BH</b>	Shrine, Lam Hau Tsuen (新界元朗屏山樓口村神廳)	<b>AMO Announced Grading</b>	4	2
<b>Village/Town/District</b>	Ping Shan, Yuen Long		Proposed Monument	
<b>Location to PDA</b>	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	<b>Gov. Historic Sites</b>	Yes	No
<b>Building Type</b>	Shrine	<b>Land Condition</b>	Leaseholder	Current User
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> Century		Private	
<b>Present Use</b>	Religious use	<b>Current Condition</b>	In Use	Abandoned
<b>Building Description</b>	<p>The shrine is at the last row of the village houses of the initial boundary of the village connected to a Chung Shing Tong. It faces the entrance gate on the same axis in the far end of the village. It is a single-hall Qing vernacular building. It is a single-hall Qing vernacular building. The simple building is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. Its brickwork is in a random header-and-stretcher (丁順) bonding of no specific course ratio. The ridge is with curling ends. The altar is in the middle of the end wall facing the entrance at the opposite end of the building.</p>			
<b>Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)</b>	<p>The shrine (神廳) was probably constructed in the 18th century in the earlier stage of the Lam Hau Tsuen's development. The shrine is dedicated for the worship of a number of deities including Kwun Yam (觀音), the Earth God (土地) and others. It is also for the worship of the Wong ancestor, the first settler of the village. The ancestral hall attached to the left of the shrine is dedicated to the ancestors of all the five surnames of the village.</p> <p>The shrine serves as the temple of the village where villagers seek the blessings of different deities. Dim Dang (點燈) ritual has been held at the shrine for baby boys born in previous year. The ritual will start on a day between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11th days of the first lunar month and end on the 18th of the month. On the first day of the ritual, the parents of the newborn boys would invite all the deities of the village, such as the Well God and the God of Entrance Gate, to the shrine. Then lanterns would be put up at the shrine, the entrance gate and Yan Shau Tong. Basin meal was held in the open space abutting the entrance gate of the village to mark the beginning and end of the ritual. The lanterns will be removed to the parents' homes after the ceremony.</p>			
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>				
<b>Façade</b>				
<b>Recorded by</b> CK Lo	<b>Checked by</b> Anthony Siu			

APPENDIX B 15






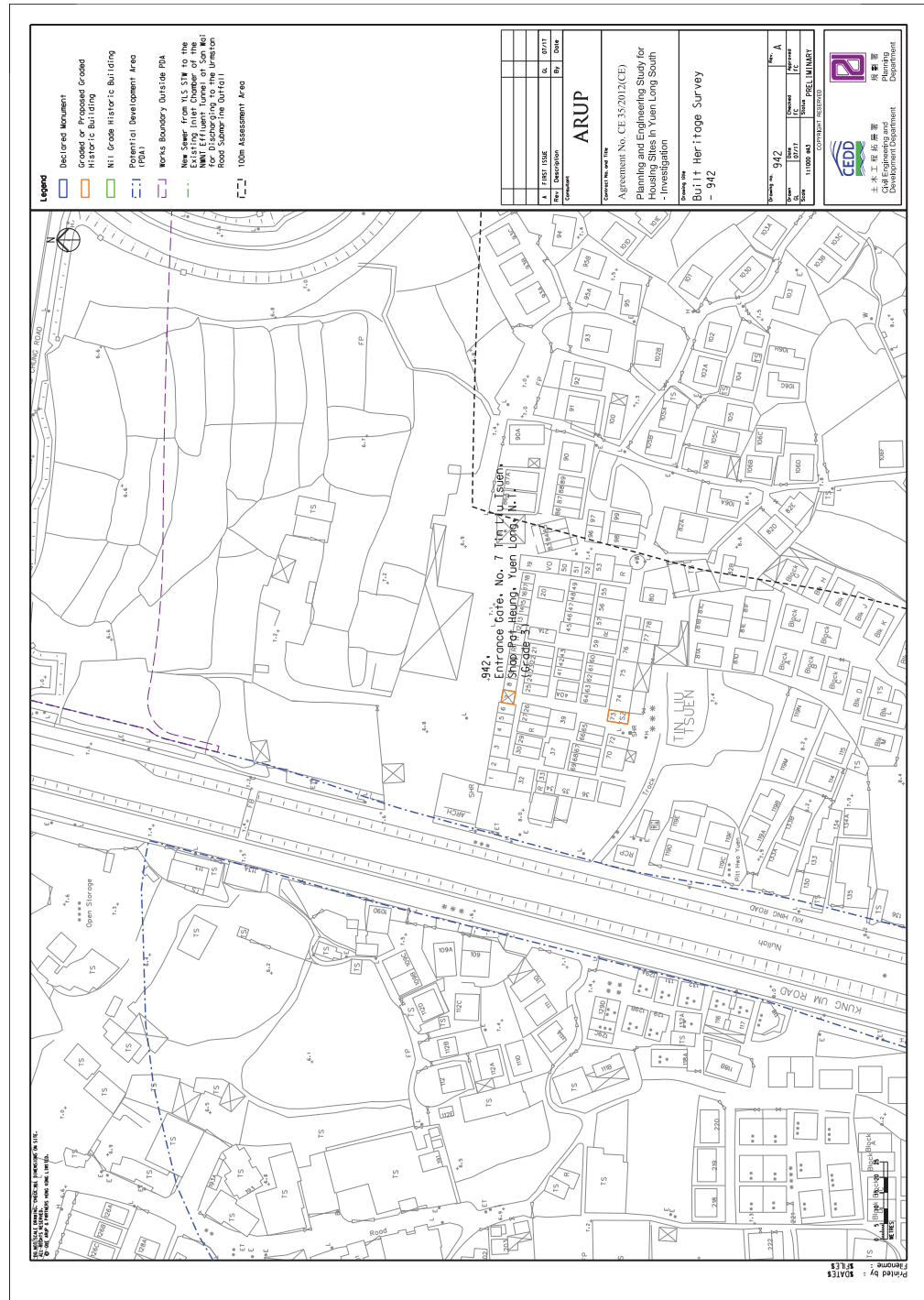
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2013

Map No:

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 942	Declared Monument	Yes				No			
Name of BH	Entrance Gate, No. 7 Tin Liu Tsuen (新界元朗十八鄉田寮村 7 號圍門)	AMO Announced Grading	4		2		3		No-Grade	
			Proposed Monument							
Village/Town/District	Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long	Gov. Sites	Historic		Yes		No			
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)		Land Condition	Leaseholder		Current User				
Building Type	Entrance Gate	Current Condition	Private		Public					
Date of Construction	1930 (rebuilt)		Present Use	In Use		Abandoned				
Building Description	<p>The entrance gate was a Qing (清) vernacular building of a one-hall rectangular plan. Its rectangular entrance doorway is facing north whilst its arched internal doorway is facing the village houses. It was constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. Its external doorway is framed with granite blocks and above the lintel are two big circular holes. An Earth God (土地) niche is at the right corner of the internal doorway. It was at the left corner and was relocated due to feng shui reasons. The entrance gate has been renovated recently.</p>									
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	<p>Tin Liu Tsuen (田寮村) in Shap Pat Heung (十八鄉) of Yuen Long was a walled village occupied by four clans surnamed Wu (胡), Wong (黃), Yip (葉) and Sit (薛). It was a Punti (本地) village in the early 19th century which was one of the alliance members of the Shap Pat Heung, literally meaning Eighteen Villages. The enclosing wall was built for the protection of the villagers against any attack from bandits, pirates or other enemies. Together with the walls, an entrance gate at the front wall and a shrine (rebuilt in 1935) at the back wall were constructed. They are on the same axis. The former is for the in and out of the villagers whilst the latter is the shenting (神廳) of the village in which Tai Wong (大王) is the protective deity of the villagers. The entrance gate was rebuilt in 1930. A tanglung (趟籠), a wooden sliding fence, was installed at the external doorway. It was removed in the 1950s.</p>									
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>										
Façade										
Recorded by CK Lo	Checked by Anthony Siu									

APPENDIX B 17






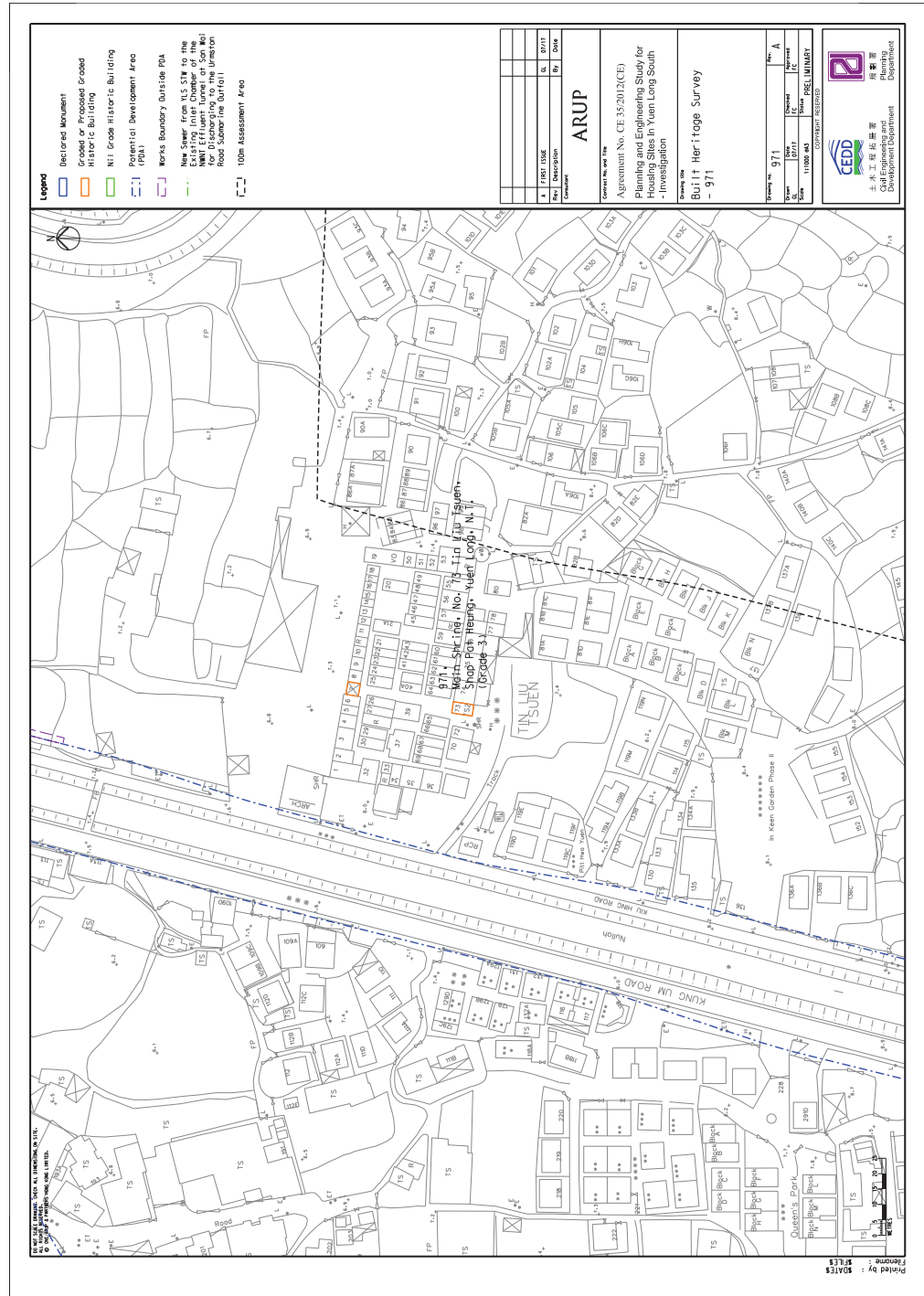
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 28th Sep 2014


Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 971	Declared Monument	Yes				No	
Name of BH	Main Shrine, No. 73 Tin Liu Tsuen (新界元朗十八鄉田寮村 73 號神廳)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3	No-Grade		
			Proposed Monument					
Village/Town/District	Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes		No			
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)		Leaseholder	Private		Current User		
Building Type	Shrine	Land Condition	Private		Public			
Date of Construction	Early 19th century		Current Condition	In Use		Abandoned		
Present Use	Religious use	<p><b>Building Description</b></p> <p>The shrine is a one-hall Qing (清) vernacular building of a rectangular plan. It is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The walls are with a nine-stretcher courses to one-header course brick bonding (九順一丁). The altar occupies the entire end wall of the building with a tablet of Tai Wong, a statue of Tin Hau (天后), a Fa Pow (花炮) lantern of the village and images of other deities on display. The internal walls are with false brick lines. Its floor is finished with granite slabs. Its recessed entrance is decorated with a wall frieze of calligraphy and flowers-and-birds and landscape paintings under the eave.</p>						
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	<p>The shrine and the village's entrance gate are on the same axis. The entrance gate is for the in and out of the villagers whilst the shrine is the <i>shenting</i> (神廳) of the village in which Tai Wong (大王) is the protective deity of the villagers. The deity is Hung Shing (洪聖) invited from Maozhou (茅洲) of Shenzhen (深圳). Tin Hau (天后) is also worshipped here. The shrine was rebuilt in 1935 having its width widened from 11 to 13 slates (坑). It was renovated in 1959.</p>							
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>								
Façade								
Recorded by CK Lo	Checked by Anthony Siu							

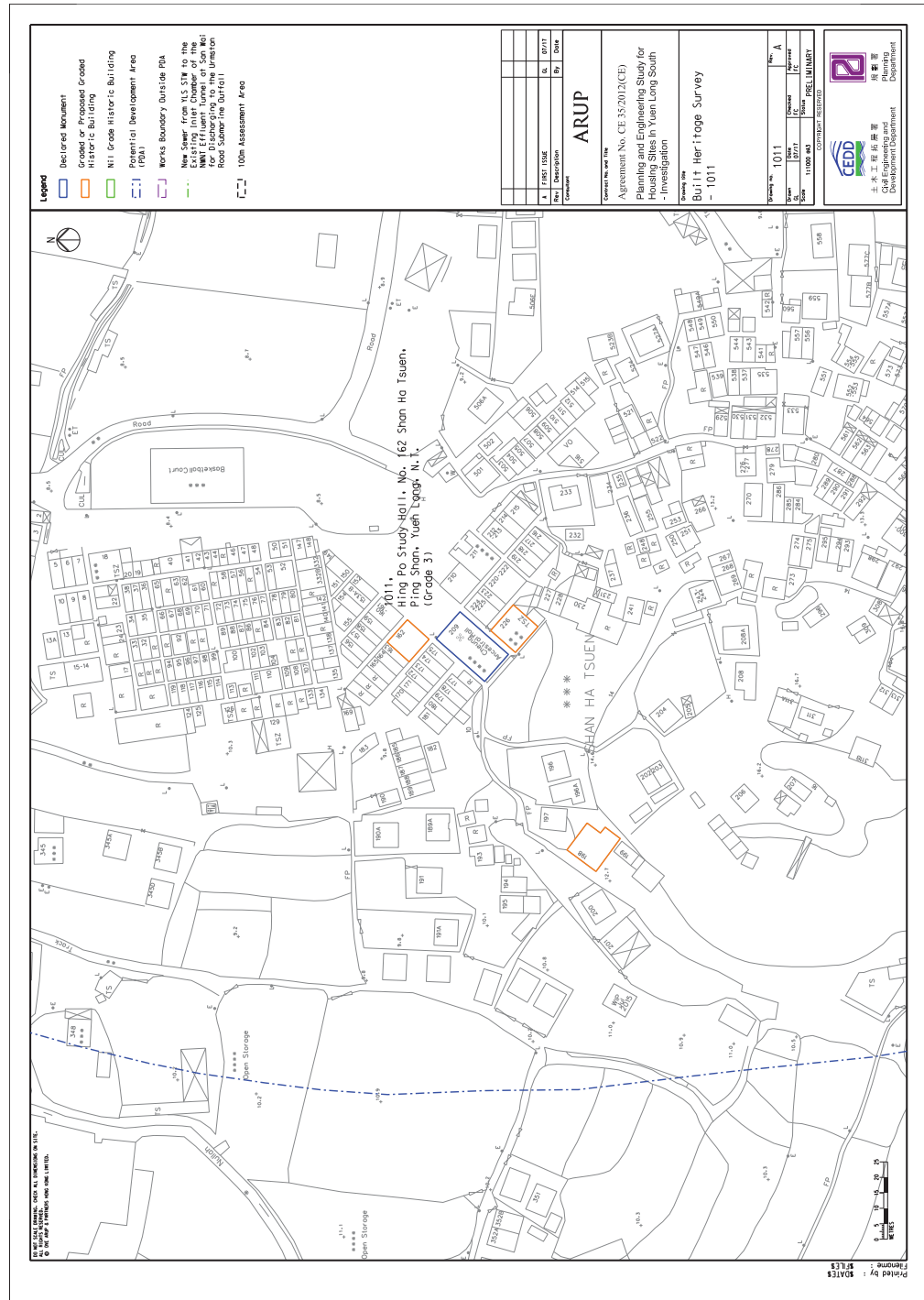
APPENDIX B 18



## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 10 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2013		Map No: _____			
<b>BH Item No.</b>	AMO Ref No. 1011	<b>Declared Monument</b>	Yes	No	
<b>Name of BH</b>	Hing Po Study Hall (新界元朗屏山山下村 162 號興寶書室)	<b>AMO Announced Grading</b>	4	2	3
<b>Village/Town/District</b>	No. 162 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long	<b>Proposed Monument</b>			
<b>Location to PDA</b>	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	<b>Gov. Historic Sites</b>	Yes	No	
<b>Building Type</b>	School	<b>Land Condition</b>	<b>Leaseholder</b>	<b>Current User</b>	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1913		Private	Public	
<b>Present Use</b>	Residential and grocery use	<b>Current Condition</b>	In Use	Abandoned	
<b>Building Description</b>	The study hall is a Qing (清) vernacular building having a two-hall plan of three bays. A courtyard is at its entrance hall and side rooms are on the left and right of the halls. Cocklofts are at the side rooms of the main hall. A concrete flat-roofed storey was added to the right side room of the entrance hall. It is in symmetrical design with the altar at the far end of the central axis in the middle of the main hall. The building is constructed of green bricks with its walls supporting the flush gable pitched roofs of rafters, beams and clay tiles. The recessed entrance is with granite door frame, lintel and wall corners. Above the lintel is the name board of the study hall. The main ridge having curling ends is decorated with geometric mouldings. Its gable friezes, wall friezes and fascia boards are with auspicious patterns of treasures, floral and plants motifs.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)</b>	<p>Hing Po Study Hall (興寶書室) in Shan Ha Tsuen (山下村) of Ping Shan (屏山), Yuen Long, was erected in 1913 by the descendents of Cheung Kwan-chuen (張君存). His ancestor Chuk-ping (祝平) moved from Huangchuen (黃村) of Dongguan (東莞) to Wang Chau (橫洲) in the late 15th century. Chuk-ping's grandson settled in Tsat Sing Kong (七星崗) and then moved to Shan Ha Tsuen in the Shunzhi reign (順治, 1644-1661) of the Qing (清) dynasty. The hall was also called Tat Kau Tong (達教堂) as to commemorate Kwan-chuen's third son Tat-kau (達教). It is now called Yee Hing Tong (義慶堂).</p> <p>The hall was used to teach village children and for ancestral worship. Soul tablets of Tat-kau's lineage were displayed at the altar for worship. After a renovation in 1963 the tablets were removed and Kwan Tai's image was displayed at the altar instead. The main hall has been occupied for residential use and the right chamber of the entrance hall used as a grocery.</p>				
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>					
<b>Façade</b>					
<b>Recorded by</b> CK Lo	<b>Checked by</b> Anthony Siu				

APPENDIX B 19




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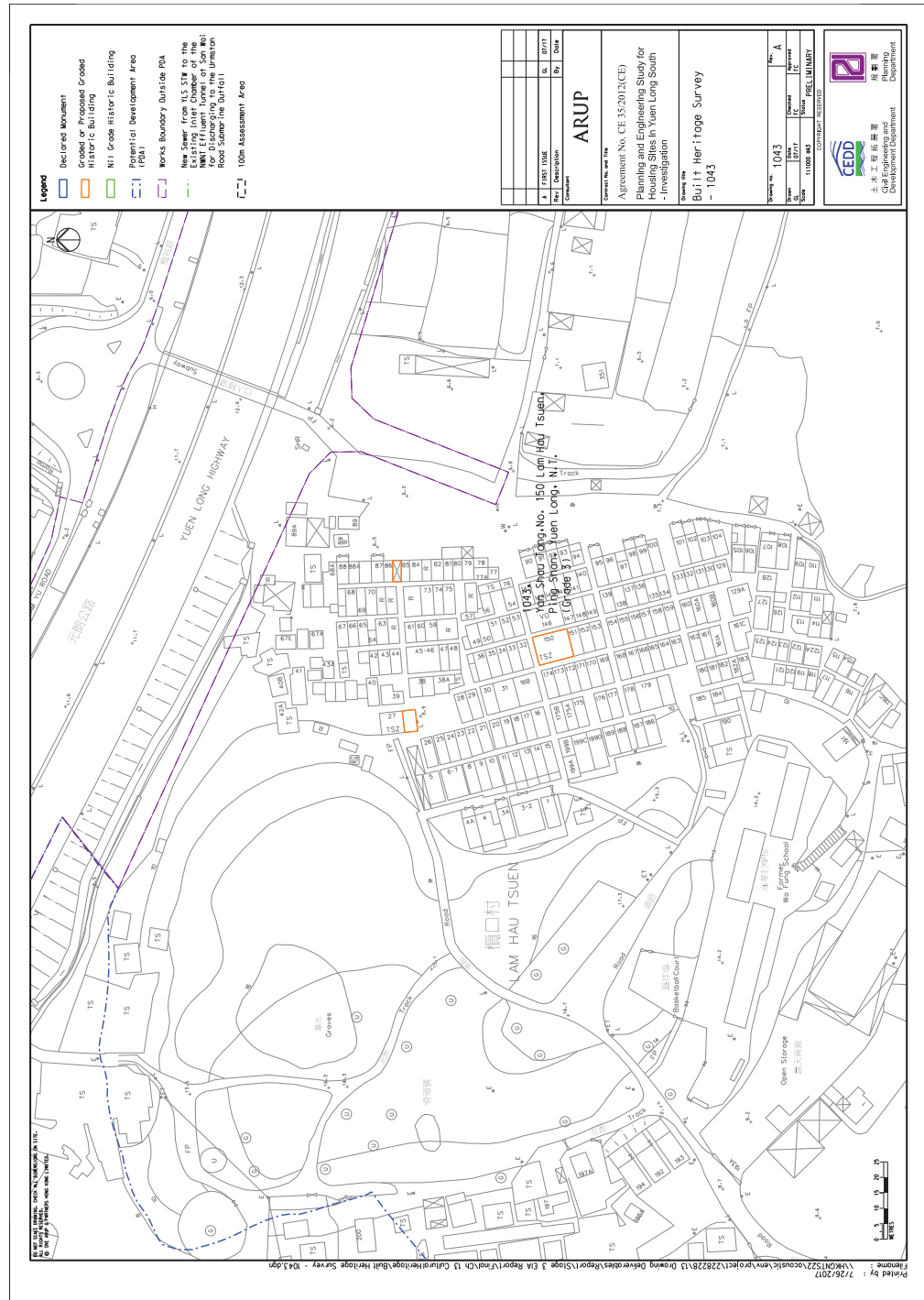
## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 11th Jan 2013

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

BH Item No.	AMO Ref No. 1043	Declared Monument	Yes	No		
Name of BH	Yan Shau Tong (新界元朗屏山樓口村 150 號仁壽堂)	AMO Announced Grading	4	2	3	No-Grade
Village/Town/District	No. 150 Lam Hau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long		Proposed Monument			
Location to PDA	Outside PDA (within 100m Assessment Area)	Gov. Historic Sites	Yes	No		
Building Type	School	Land Condition	Leaseholder	Current User		
Date of Construction	1924		Private	Public		
Present Use	Not known	Current Condition	In Use	Abandoned		
Building Description	<p>The Tong is a one-hall-one-courtyard Qing vernacular building of three bays. It has a symmetrical layout with its altar on the central axis of the building in the middle of the main hall housing rows of the soul tablets of the Cheungs. The altar faces the recessed entrance at the opposite end of the building. In front of the main hall is the open courtyard flanked by two side chambers, one on each side. The main hall is with one side room on its left and right. The building is constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its flush gable pitched or flat roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The side chambers are with flat roofs. Its brickwork is in a random header-and-stretcher (丁順) bonding of no specific course ratio. Its main ridge is with a curling end. A pair of fish-shaped rainwater drainage outlets is on the walls of the open courtyard. A renovation was carried out in 1981.</p>					
Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)	<p>Yan Shau Tong (仁壽堂) of Lam Hau Tsuen (樓口村) is the family ancestral hall of the Cheungs constructed for ancestral worship before 1924. It is also the only ancestral hall of the branch in the village. It dually served as a venue for teaching children of the Cheungs. A Yan Shau School (仁壽學校) was established in the premises, which in the 1950s catered some 30 students.</p>					
Representative Photo(s)						
Façade						
Recorded by CK Lo			Checked by Anthony Siu			

APPENDIX B 20






## Built Heritage Recording Sheet

Survey Date: 11th Jan 2013

Map No: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>BH Item No.</b>	AMO Ref No. 1200	<b>Declared Monument</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>Name of BH</b>	Lung Yip Yuen, No. 198 Shan Ha Tsuen (新界元朗屏山山下村 198 號農園)	<b>AMO Announced Grading</b>	4	2	3	Nil Grade
<b>Village/Town/District</b>	Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.		Proposed Monument			
<b>Location to PDA</b>	Outside PDA (within Study Area)	<b>Gov. Historic Sites</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>Building Type</b>	House	<b>Land Condition</b>	Leaseholder		Current User	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built between 1930s and 1940s		Private		Public	
<b>Present Use</b>	Residential use	<b>Current Condition</b>	In Use		Abandoned	
<b>Building Description</b>	The house is the largest building in the village. It is set apart from the old part of the village with an open courtyard known as <i>wo tong</i> (禾塘) and fields around it. The house is a two-storey building with walls of grey bricks and rows of rectangular shaped windows at first and ground floor levels. There is a main entrance and a side entrance in the front façade. The main part of the house has a pitched roof of Chinese tiles and gable end walls with sharply pointed apices. The front part of the building has a flat roof with an ornamental parapet wall and a triangular gable inscribed with the name "Lung Yip Yuen" in Chinese characters. The building shows some Western influence in the parapet wall and pediment, but with its pitched roof and grey brick walls, Lung Yip Yuen is basically a building of Qing Vernacular style.					
<b>Historical/Cultural Information (Optional)</b>	Lung Yip Yuen (農園) was built by Cheung Ting-po (張丁保), a seaman who built it as a farmhouse and residence for his family. He worked on steamships before the 1940s and constructed Lung Yip Yuen in three stages in the 1930s and 1940s. There was a hut collecting manure on the right of the house. The house was named "Lung Yip Yuen" literally meaning "the garden for farming", since the Cheung family was engaged in farming. The roof of Lung Yip Yuen and a <i>wo tong</i> (禾塘) on the left of the house were used to dry the produce in the sun. Since the Cheung family owned lots of land, they let their land to other villagers for operating business; for instance, a Sze Wo Farm (四和農場) was run at the back of Lung Yip Yuen. The Cheung family also operated a savings bank (money shop) for the villagers. Money was kept in Lung Yip Yuen. The family invested with the money to increase their revenue, such as raising pigs and buying cultivated land. Most of the villagers of Shan Ha Tsuen worked on farming and cane sugar refinery. The latter was run until the 1950s-60s. The traces of grindstones and stoves of the sugar refinery can still be seen in the village. The Cheungs of Lung Yip Yuen refined cane sugar on the left of the house.					
<b>Representative Photo(s)</b>						
<b>Façade</b>						
<b>Recorded by</b> CK Lo	<b>Checked by</b> Anthony Siu					

APPENDIX B 22

