


Annex G5

Detailed Records of
Identified Built Heritage
Features within CHIA
Study Area

Graded/Proposed Graded Historic Building

Site Code: G201	Site Name: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Fu Shan)
Full Address: At hilltop of Pak Fu Shan	Figure No.: Figure 11.4
Orientation: North	Category: Built Structure (Government Building)
Age of Structure: Constructed between 1949 and 1953	Grading Status: Grade 2 (confirmed on 18 December 2009)
Surrounding Environment: The building is situated on hilltop of Pak Fu Shan	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The military building was accorded a Grade 2 status by the Antiquities Advisory Board in 1997 in view of its historical and architectural significance. Being one of the seven MacIntosh Forts served as observation posts along the border, MacIntosh Fort (Pak Fu Shan) was constructed between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of Chinese refugees and border incidents of armed clashes between the police and refugees. It was built on prominent hilltop of Pak Fu Shan by the southern part of the Shenzhen River and served as observation post to overlook the border between Hong Kong and mainland China.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This fort at Pak Fu Shan is two-storey high and was constructed with a rounded central portion and two side wings on the ground floor. One wing was generally used for sleeping quarters for up to eight people and the other for cooking. The ground floor of the central area served as communication or command room and the second floor as an observation tower. Both floors are constructed with ramparts and gun-slot iron openings. There are double iron doors at the entrance of the fort</p>	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Government use as military fort	
Notes on any Modifications: Original appearance can be retained except some minor alterations	
<p>Photographic Records:</p>  <p>General view (Source: Antiquities and Monuments Office Website)</p>	

Site Code: G201

Site Name: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Fu Shan)



General view from another angle (Source: Antiquities and Monuments Office Website)

Site Code: G202	Site Name: MacIntosh Fort (Ngau Yiu)
Full Address: At hilltop of Lo Shue Ling	Figure No.: Figure 11.11
Orientation: North	Category: Built Structure (Government Building)
Age of Structure: Constructed between 1949 and 1953	Grading Status: Grade 2 (confirmed on 18 December 2009)
Surrounding Environment: The building is situated on hilltop of Lo Shue Ling and junction of Shenzhen River and Ping Yuen River.	
Historical Appraisal: The military building was accorded a Grade 2 status by the Antiquities Advisory Board in 1997 in view of its historical and architectural significance. Being one of the seven MacIntosh Forts served as observation posts along the border, MacIntosh Fort (Ngau Yiu) was constructed between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of Chinese refugees and border incidents of armed clashes between the police and refugees. It was built on prominent hilltop of Lo Shue Ling situated at the junction of Shenzhen River and Ping Yuen River/River Ganges and served as observation post to overlook the border between Hong Kong and mainland China.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: Similar to MacIntosh Fort at Pak Fu Shan, this fort at Ngau Yiu is two-storey high and was constructed with a rounded central portion and two single-storey side wings on the ground floor. One wing was generally used for sleeping quarters for up to eight people and the other for cooking. The ground floor of the central area served as communication or command room and the second floor as an observation tower. Both floors are constructed with ramparts and gun-slot iron openings. There are double iron doors at the entrance of the fort. The major difference of this fort from other MacIntosh Forts is that this fort has a circular shaped flat roof, instead of an octagonal shaped roof adopted by other forts.	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Government use as military fort	
Notes on any Modifications: MacIntosh Fort (Ngau Yiu) is regarded as having minimal amount of alterations.	

Site Code: G202

Site Name: MacIntosh Fort (Ngau Yiu)

Photographic Records:



General front view (Source: Antiquities and Monuments Office Website)



Right elevation (Source: Antiquities and Monuments Office Website)

Site Code: G301	Site Name: Ta Kwu Ling Police Station
Full Address: At the road junction of Ping Che Road and Lin Ma Hang Road	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: Front gate facing southeast	Category: Built Structure (Government Building)
Age of Structure: Constructed in 1905	Grading status: Grade 3 (Confirmed on 22 Jan 2010)
Surrounding Environment: The police station is located at the junction of Ping Che Road and Lin Ma Hang Road and is opposite to the Ta Kwu Ling Fire Station.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The Police Station was first set up in 1905 to maintain law and order in the northern frontier of Hong Kong. The original police station was a fortified blockhouse was established in 1905 and policemen of Indian descent were dispatched there to prevent Chinese bandits from entering Hong Kong. The blockhouse was also connected with the police stations in Sha Tau Kok and Sheung Shui by telephone. The present police station building was constructed in 1937 as a two-storey building with an additional floor added in the 1950s. During the period of Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), most of the police stations in Hong Kong were abandoned or occupied by the Japanese. It is believed that Ta Kwu Ling Police Station was no exception. In the post-World War II period, the police station played a significant role in tackling the problem of illegal immigration across the border.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The police station is built to a T-shaped plan situated in a large compound opposite the Fire Station in Ta Kwu Ling Village. The architectural style of the buildings is International Modern which was a popular style in the 1930s when it was built. Characteristic features of this style are the long rectangular shape, white walls, regularly spaced windows, projecting horizontal typhoon canopies running the length of the facades, and the absence of any superfluous ornamentation or decoration. The colour scheme is white and dark blue which are the distinctive livery colours chosen for all police stations some years ago by local architect Tao Ho (何駿) who was commissioned to produce a colour scheme that would give a corporate identity. A distinctive feature on the roof is the round watch tower which is only found on police stations and is something of a trademark. The interior of the building is simple and functional as befits police operational requirements.</p>	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Excellent	
Past and Present Uses: Government use as a police station	
Notes on any Modifications: Addition of floor and alterations had been carried out to the building in the 1950s.	



Photographic Records:



General View of the Front Gate of the Police Station



Side View of the Police Station

Site Code: G302	Site Name: Nos. 57-59 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Nos. 57-59 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Constructed in early 20 th century	Grading Status: Grade 3 (confirmed on 22 January 2010)
Surrounding Environment: The row of three residential blocks is located at the southwest of the Tsung Yuen Ha village. Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall and Nos. 61 and 62 Tsung Yuen Ha are located nearby these residential buildings.	
Historical Appraisal: Japanese-style wooden plaques showing the building numbers are located next to the door lintel of each door. These suggest that the buildings may have been occupied by the Japanese during their occupation in the early 1940s.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: These buildings are one hall and three bays in layout. It is two storeys high and has a balcony in front supported by granite pillars. The balcony on the second floor has iron railings and there are three doors on the second floor giving access to the balcony. On the ground floor, there are three granite doorways with timber doors. There are arched external doorways through the side walls, one of which is now blocked. The side walls have small window openings.	
Existing Condition: Poor	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Front View	
	
North (Left) and South (Right) Side Walls	



Japanese-style Wooden Plaques Showing Building Numbers Next to Door Lintels



Granite Doorways with Iron Bars and Blocked Arch Opening at Side Wall

Site Code: G303	Site Name: Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall
Full Address: Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Ancestral Hall)
Age of Structure: Constructed in 1933	Grading Status: Grade 3 (confirmed on 31 August 2010)
<p>Surrounding Environment: This ancestral hall is located at the southwest of the Tsung Yuen Ha village. Residential houses at Nos. 61-62 and Nos. 57-59 Tsung Yuen Ha are located nearby the ancestral hall.</p>	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Tsung Yuen Ha (松園下) village is in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling (打鼓嶺). It is a Punti (本地) single-clan village occupied by the Hos (何) who came to the village in the late Ming (明, 1668-1644) dynasty. A Ho Ancestral Hall (何氏宗祠) of medium size was built in the northern part of the village for the entire village. Two branch ones of smaller sizes were built. One of them has been demolished. This Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall (橋芳家祠) was built by the Kiu Fong Branch (橋芳祖, Kiu Fong Tso) in 1933.</p>	
<p>Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The ancestral hall was built by Kiu Fong Tso (橋芳祖) in 1933.</p>	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> 	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The building is two hall and one bay in layout. The building was constructed with grey bricks and rammed earth. The entrance door is located in the middle of the façade and the name of the ancestral hall “橋芳家祠” (Kiu Fong Family Hall) is inscribed above the lintel. According to the inscription above the lintel, the hall was constructed in 1931. The façade wall frieze is decorated with paintings and calligraphy. The roof ridge is decorated with a boat shape. The altar is placed in the rear hall. Kiu Fong was probably one of the ancestors of a branch of the Ho clan.</p>	
<p>Existing Condition: Fair</p>	
<p>Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall</p>	

Site Code: G303

Site Name: Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall

Notes on any Modifications: Nil

Photographic Records:




General Front View



Decorative Features and Name of Building above Lintel





Altar in the Rear Hall

Site Code: GN01	Site Name: Nos. 61-62 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Nos. 61-62 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Probably built in 1930s	Grading Status: Nil Grade (confirmed on 4 February 2010)
Surrounding Environment: These two residential buildings are located at the southwest of the Tsung Yuen Ha village. Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall and Nos. 57-59 Tsung Yuen Ha are located nearby the buildings.	
Historical Appraisal: The residential houses are a block of two-storey building on the left of the Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall. The building was built by the parents of Ho Fo-yiu (何伙耀). It was first owned by Fo-yiu and later by his brother Fo-leung (伙亮). The latter worked in a Chinese restaurant in London in the 1960s. He was the first person in the village working in Britain. He remitted money back to Hong Kong via a shop called Chi Sheung Hong (知商行) in Sheung Shui (上水). It was probably built in 1930s.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: These buildings were originally two halls and two bays in layout. The southern section is now in a ruined condition. The building is two storeys high and has a balcony in the front supported grey brick built pillars. There is a doorway and two windows on the second floor of the façade connecting to the balcony. A timber-framed entrance door is located in the middle of the façade on the ground floor. The building was constructed with grey bricks and has a pitched roof. The north side wall frieze is decorated with plaster features. There is no courtyard between the front hall and rear hall. The rear hall is only one storey high and has a chimney stack indicating that it was probably used as a kitchen. Window openings are found on the side walls and rear wall.	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Poor	
Past and Present Uses: Residential; It is now left vacant	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:  <p style="text-align: center;">General Front View</p>	



North Side Wall (Left) and East Side Wall (Right)

Built Structures

Site Code: BS01	Site Name: Ho Ancestral Hall, No. 1 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: No. 1 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Ancestral Hall)
Age of Structure: Renovated in 1997-98	
<p>Surrounding Environment: The village committee house is located at the entrance of the Tsung Yuen Ha village and surround by other residential houses of the village. The entrance gate is located at the northwest corner with text “松園村公所” (Tsung Yuen Village Committee House) indicating that the ancestral hall also served as the community centre of the village.</p>	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Tsung Yuen Ha village is in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. In order to commemorate and worship ancestors, the Hos established the Ho Ancestral Hall (何氏宗祠), which is located at the entrance of the village. According to the plaque inside the ancestral hall, a village road was built by the villagers in 1972.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
<p>Inscriptions:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<p>Plaques inside the Village Committee House</p>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a two halls building with an open courtyard in between and an enclosed frontyard. The halls comprise three bays. The ancestors' soul tablets are place on the altar in the rear hall of the middle bay for ancestral worship.</p>	

Site Code: BS01

Site Name: Ho Ancestral Hall, No. 1 Tsung Yuen Ha

Interior:



Existing Condition: Well maintained

Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall

Notes on any Modifications: Additions and alterations of modern utilities

Photographic Records:



General Front View



Site Code: BS01

Site Name: Ho Ancestral Hall, No. 1 Tsung Yuen Ha

Façade (Left) and West Side and Rear Walls (Right)




Back View



Altar with Soul Tablets in the Middle Bay Rear Hall



Boat Shape Rear Roof Ridge


Site Code: BS02	Site Name: Nos 48 to 50 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Nos 48 to 50 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: North	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Constructed before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: These buildings are located south of the Ho Ancestral Hall.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Tsung Yuen Ha village is in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. The building was constructed before 1950. It is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The buildings are two halls and three bays in layout. The middle bay may have been modified with modern materials. The side bays were constructed with grey bricks. An entrance door is located in the middle of each bay with and each has a granite lintel. Wall friezes with decorative features were also observed.</p>	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Poor	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
<p>Photographic Records:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>General Front View</p> </div>	



Wall Frieze Decorative Features of East Bay



Wall Frieze Decorative Features of West Bay

Site Code: BS03	Site Name: East of Ho Ancestral Hall, Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Constructed before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: This building is located between Ho Ancestral Hall and No. 3A Tsung Yuen Ha and has no building number.	
Historical Appraisal: Tsung Yuen Ha village is in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. The building was constructed before 1950. It is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: It is two-hall and two-bay in layout. The building was constructed with grey bricks and rammed earth. An entrance door opened in the middle of façade at each of the two bays. The lintel was granite made and decorative features were found on wall frieze. Small window openings are found on the side and rear walls. The building is in a ruined condition and the east bay roof has collapsed.	
Interior: 	
Existing Condition: Poor and dilapidated	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	


Photographic Records:



General Front View



Back view (collapsed roof)



Site Code: BS04	Site Name: House between Nos 7 and 9, Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Probably No. 8 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Constructed before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: This building is located on the first row of houses between Nos. 7 and 9, Tsung Yuen Ha but without a building number.	
Historical Appraisal: Tsung Yuen Ha village is in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. The building was constructed before 1950. It is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: It is two-hall and one-bay in layout and is constructed with grey bricks and rammed earth. The entrance door opened in the middle of façade. Decorative features were found above the lintel. Small window openings are found on the side and rear walls. The building is now ruined.	
Existing Condition: Poor and abandoned	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
 <p>The photograph shows a traditional Chinese building with a grey brick and rammed earth facade. The building has a dark, tiled roof and a central entrance. To the left, a modern building with a white wall and a window is visible. In the foreground, there are green bushes. The sky is overcast.</p>	
General Front View of East Bay	

Site Code: BS04

Site Name: House between Nos 7 and 9, Tsung Yuen Ha



General Front View of West Bay and West Side Wall

Site Code: BS05	Site Name: Nos. 34-38 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Nos. 34-38 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Constructed before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: These residential houses are located within the Tsung Yuen Ha village and are surrounded by other village houses.	
Historical Appraisal: Tsung Yuen Ha village is in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. The building was constructed before 1950. It is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The layout of these buildings comprises five two-hall one-bay buildings joined by shared gable walls. The second and third bays from the east have been renovated with modern materials. The other bays remain in their original constructed form (grey bricks and rammed earth). Entrance doors are located in the middle of each façade and wall friezes are decorated with plaster features. Window openings are found on the side and rear walls.	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Front View	
	
Façade Wall Frieze Decorative Feature of the Fifth Bay from the Easternmost End	




Façade Wall Frieze Decorative Feature of the Fourth Bay from the Easternmost End




Façade Wall Frieze Decorative Feature of the First Bay from the Easternmost End



West Side Wall with Window Opening

Site Code: BS06	Site Name: No. 56B Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: No. 56B Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built around the early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The residential house is located inside the Tsung Yuen Ha Village. It shares its partition wall with another residential building which was constructed in 1970s. A container was temporarily put in front of the house.	
Historical Appraisal: Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Ho clan group in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. It was listed in the 1688 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer suggesting that this village has over 300 years. This is one of few remaining historic residential buildings in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The residential house is a one-storey building in rectangular layout. It has a pitched tile roof constructed with grey bricks. A metal container is placed in front of the building.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records: 	
Front View	


Site Code: BS07	Site Name: No. 43 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: No. 43 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: North	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built around the early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The residential house is located inside Tsung Yuen Ha village and is surrounded by other residential houses.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Ho clan group in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. It was listed in the 1688 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer suggesting that this village has over 300 years. This building is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is one hall residential house with pitched tile roof and constructed with grey bricks and stone.</p>	
Existing Condition: Dilapidated	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Additions of metal roof	
<p>Photographic Records:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Front View</p>	



Side View



Back View


Site Code: BS08	Site Name: No. 40 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: No. 40 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: North	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built around the early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The residential house is located inside the Tsung Yuen Ha village and is fenced off with wire meshes. It is surrounded by other modern residential houses of the village and fenced off by wire mesh.	
Historical Appraisal: Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Ho clan group in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. It was listed in the 1688 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer suggesting that this village has over 300 years. This is one of the few remaining historic buildings in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: This rectangular residential house is constructed with pitched tile roof. Wall frieze decorations are identified on façade. The building was constructed with rammed earth and grey bricks.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Front View	



Decoration above Lintel of No. 40 Tsung Yuen Ha



Back View

Site Code: BS09	Site Name: Nos. 21 and 22 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Nos. 21 and 22 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: South	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built around the early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The residential house is located inside Tsung Yuen Ha village and surrounded by other residential houses of the village.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Ho clan group in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. It was listed in the 1688 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer suggesting that this village has over 300 years. These buildings are the few remaining historic buildings in the village.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>These two rectangular residential houses constructed with shared party wall, pitched tile roofs and enclosed frontyard. Wall frieze decorations are identified on facade. The buildings were constructed with stone and rammed earth and grey bricks. These buildings are in such a dilapidated condition that some of the walls/roofs have been collapsed.</p>	
Existing Condition: Poor and dilapidated	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Additions of modern utilities on outer walls	
<p>Photographic Records:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">General Front View</p>	



Side View




Interior View



Wooden Doors



Details of decorations


Site Code: BS10	Site Name: Ruin at,Nos. 27-29 Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Nos. 27-29 Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built around the early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The ruins at Nos. 27-29 are located within the Tsung Yuen Ha village and are surrounded by other ruins and residential houses of the village.	
Historical Appraisal: Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Ho clan group in the closed area of Ta Kwu Ling. It is a Punti single-clan village occupied by the Hos who came to the village in the late Ming (1668-1644) dynasty. It was listed in the 1688 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer suggesting that this village has over 300 years. These ruins are the few remaining historic structures in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The ruins at Nos. 27-29 have part of their walls collapsed with the inner bricks exposed. It has a pitched tile roof. It is structurally unstable that require external structural support at its back. The buildings are constructed with bricks rammed earth and shared party walls.	
Existing Condition: Poor and structurally unstable	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Require external structural support	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Front View	



Side View



Back View (With External Structural Support)

Site Code: BS11	Site Name: Fuk Tak Temple
Full Address: Nos. 30 and 30C Kan Tau Wai	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Temple)
Age of Structure: About 200 years and renovation in the late 20th century	
Surrounding Environment: This temple is located in the last row of village houses within the Kan Tau Wai village.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Kan Tau Wai village was listed in the 1819 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer and marked in the 1899 Map of Sun-On-District with a history of about 200 years. It is a mixed clans village with residents surnamed Law, Wong, Leung and chan. This temple was probably constructed before 1950 but renovation was conducted in the late 20th century. Thus, it is regarded as post 1950 building.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a two halls building with open courtyard in between and pitched roof constructed with stone and grey bricks. A one hall building is built to next to the temple probably used as storage house. The Fuk Tak statue is placed in the rear hall.</p>	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Religious	
Notes on any Modifications: Recently renovated; Surfaced with cement and painted walls	
<p>Photographic Records:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
Front View	




Side View



Back View



Altar in Rear Hall


Site Code: BS12	Site Name: Nos. 27 and 27B Kan Tau Wai
Full Address: Nos. 27 and 27B Kan Tau Wai	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: The building is located in the second last row of village houses within the Kan Tau Wai village.	
Historical Appraisal: Kan Tau Wai village was listed in the 1819 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer and marked in the 1899 Map of Sun-On-District with a history of about 200 years. It is a mixed clans village with residents surnamed Law, Wong, Leung and chan. This building is the few remaining historic residential houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The building is one hall and two bays in layout and it was constructed with grey bricks and rammed earth. An entrance door is located in the middle of the façade of each bay. Window openings are found on the side and rear walls. No decorative features were identified.	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
Front View	

Site Code: BS12

Site Name: Nos. 27 and 27B Kan Tau Wai



Side View

Site Code: BS13	Site Name: No. 14 Kan Tau Wai
Full Address: No. 14 Kan Tau Wai	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: The building is located in the second row of village houses within the Kan Tau Wai village.	
Historical Appraisal: Kan Tau Wai village was listed in the 1819 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer and marked in the 1899 Map of Sun-On-District with a history of about 200 years. It is a mixed clans village with residents surnamed Law, Wong, Leung and chan. This building is the few remaining historic residential house in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: This building is two halls and two bays in layout. The building was constructed with rammed earth and grey bricks. An entrance door is located in the middle of the façade of each bay. Window openings are found on the side and rear walls. No decorative features were identified.	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Poor and dilapidated	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records: 	
Front View	



Side Wall



Back View


Site Code: BS14	Site Name: Nos. 1 and 2 Kan Tau Wai
Full Address: Nos. 1 and 2 Kan Tau Wai	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: These buildings are located within the Kan Tau Wai village and are surrounded by other village houses.	
Historical Appraisal: <p>Kan Tau Wai village was listed in the 1819 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer and marked in the 1899 Map of Sun-On-District with a history of about 200 years. It is a mixed clans village with residents surnamed Law, Wong, Leung and chan. These buildings are the few remaining historic residential houses in the village.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: <p>These buildings are two halls and two bays in layout. The building was constructed with grey bricks and rammed earth and lime plastered. An entrance door is located in the middle of each bay. Window openings are found above and beside the entrance door of No 2. Other windows were observed on the north western side wall and rear wall.</p>	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
 <p>The photograph shows two traditional Chinese residential buildings side-by-side. The building on the left (No. 1) has a yellowish wall and a dark tiled roof. The building on the right (No. 2) has a white wall and a similar roof. Both buildings have metal grates over their entrance doors and windows. There are some red and white decorative elements on the walls. A utility pole is visible between the two buildings.</p>	
Front View of Nos. 1 (Left) and 2 (Right) Kan Tau Wai	

Site Code: BS14

Site Name: Nos. 1 and 2 Kan Tau Wai



Northwest Side View


Site Code: BS15	Site Name: No. 4A Kan Tau Wai
Full Address: No. 4A Kan Tau Wai	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: West	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: Built before 1950	
Surrounding Environment: This building is located with the Kan Tau Wai village. It is situated between the village houses of No. 3 and 4 Kan Tau Wai.	
Historical Appraisal: Kan Tau Wai village was listed in the 1819 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer and marked in the 1899 Map of Sun-On-District with a history of about 200 years. It is a mixed clans village with residents surnamed Law, Wong, Leung and chan. This building is the few remaining historic residential houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
This building is two halls and two bays in layout. The building was constructed with stone block foundations and grey bricks and rammed earth on top of the walls. An entrance door is located in the middle of the façade. No decorative features were identified.	
Interior: Not accessible	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
Façade showing tile roof and wooden front doors	

Site Code: BS15

Site Name: No. 4A Kan Tau Wai



Back View

Site Code: BS16	Site Name: Nos. 27A, 30A and 30B Kan Tau Wai
Full Address: Nos. 27A, 30A and 30B Kan Tau Wai	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Built Structure (Residential House)
Age of Structure: About 200 years	
Surrounding Environment: The three residential houses are located at the north of the Kan Tau Wai village.	
Historical Appraisal: Kan Tau Wai village was listed in the 1819 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer and marked in the 1899 Map of Sun-On-District with a history of about 200 years. It is a mixed clans village with residents surnamed Law, Wong, Leung and chan. These structures are the few remaining historic residential houses in the village.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: This built structure comprises three village houses constructed with shared party wall and pitched tile roof. It was built with stone, grey bricks and rammed earth or mud bricks.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Residential	
Notes on any Modifications: Additions of utilities	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Front View	

Site Code: BS16

Site Name: Nos. 27A, 30A and 30B Kan Tau Wai






Front and Side View of No. 27A Kan Tau Wai



General Back View

Grave

Site Code: GR01	Site Name: Man Clan Grave
Full Address: At a foothill near Heung Yuen Wai	Figure No.: Figure 11.3
Orientation: Southeast	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Renovated in 1997	
Surrounding Environment: It is located east of Pak Fu Shan north of Heung Yuen Wai.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>According to the headstone inscription, it was renovated in 1997. According to the village representative of Heung Yuen Wai, this is the grave of the first ancestor to settle in Hong Kong, who was the 18th generation of the clan.</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;"> 本山坐戌山辰向xxxxxx 皇清顯祖諱朝巽萬公府君墓 祀卓三大房玄 一九九七年春月吉日重修 </p> </div> </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This is armchair-shaped grave constructed with marble and granite stone. Its size is approximately 2.5m (W) x 2.5m (L) x 1.5m (H).</p>	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
<p>Photographic Records:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Front View</p>	

Site Code: GR02	Site Name: Graveyard
Full Address: Foothill near Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: West	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Construction year unknown	
Surrounding Environment: It is located in the northwest foothills of the Fungshui woodland.	
Historical Appraisal: The graves with headstones belong to the Ho clan group of Tsung Yuen Ha.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: The graveyard comprises a number of Ho clan graves which are armchair shaped.	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
General Views of the Graveyard	

Site Code: GR03	Site Name: Group of Law Clan Graves
Full Address: Near the entrance of Chuk Yuen Village	Figure No.: Figure 11.6
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: The clan graves were all renovated in the fifth year of Guangxu (1879).	
Surrounding Environment: The four clan graves are located at the entrance of the Chuk Yuen Village and aligned in the same direction. Lin Ma Hang Road is located east of the graves.	
Historical Appraisal: According to the inscription information on the graves, the four clan graves of the Laws (羅) were renovated in the fifth year of Guangxu (光緒) in 1879. The Laws had once occupied the Chuk Yuen Village, who later moved further northwards to settle in Law Fong (羅坊) in Shenzhen nowadays. The clan may probably tracked by to Song dynasty. Two of the graves were from the 14 th and 15 th generation of the clan.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	
	<p style="text-align: center;">宋太祖妣 歐 謝 氏羅大夫人之墓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">祖映箕妣謝氏乃之母歐氏原配 妣合坐土名羅群甫坐丑向未兼癸丁 永垂不朽</p> <p style="text-align: left;">光緒五年歲次己卯季冬吉且重修</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">宋太祖考 映箕 有成 府君羅公之墓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">公映箕義乃公之長子也安 羅群甫坐丑向未兼癸丁之有成公 黃之千誰用 之光古福祿後人之下不</p> <p style="text-align: left;">光緒五年歲次己卯季冬吉且重修</p>
The First Clan Grave from West	
The Second Clan Grave from West	



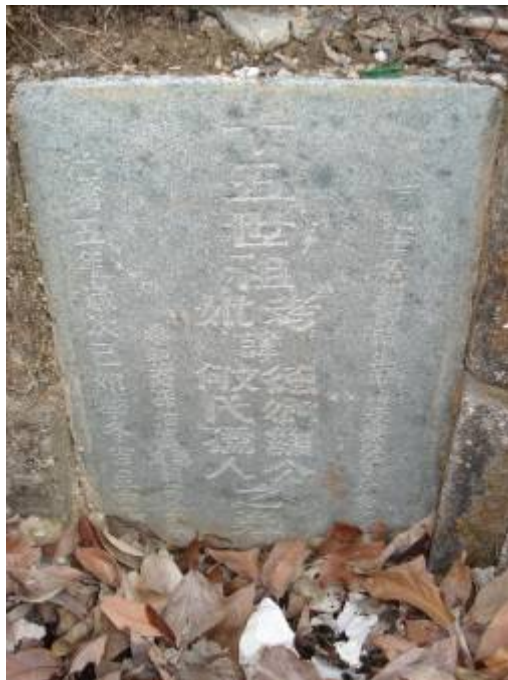
The Third Clan Grave from West

吉地土名羅群黃坐丑向夫兼癸于丁分金之

十四世祖 考 諱 廣生羅公 之墓

妣 鄧氏孺人

光緒五年歲次己卯季冬吉旦重修



The Fourth Clan Grave from West

吉地土名羅群甫坐亥兼癸丁分金

十五世祖 考 諱 譚德鄉羅公 之墓

妣 何文氏孺人

光緒五年歲次己卯季冬吉旦重修

Architectural Appraisal: The four clan graves are identical in size (each 1mx1m). Each grave has a circular layout and is horse shoe shaped. All were constructed of bricks with headstone erected in the middle.

Existing Condition: Fair

Past and Present Uses: Grave

Notes on any Modifications: Nil

Site Code: GR03

Site Name: Group of Law Clan Graves

Photographic Records:



General View of the Four Clan Graves

Site Code: GR04	Site Name: Group of Tang Clan Graves
Full Address: At north of the Chuk Yuen Playground	Figure No.: Figure 11.6
Orientation: South	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: The clan graves were all renovated in the thirteenth year of Tongzhi (1874).	
Surrounding Environment: The clan graves are located at the north of the Chuk Yuen Playground. Lin Ma Hang Road is situated next to the clan graves at the east.	
Historical Appraisal: According to headstones information, the three clan graves of the Tangs were renovated in the thirteenth year of Tongzhi (同治) in 1874. They were from the 13 th , 17 th and 19 th generations of the clan. According to the village representative of the Chuk Yuen village, these graves belong to the offsprings in Liantang.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	
	<p>公諱滋字德潤號巽峯乃鉅公長子也生于弘治年終于隆慶年配何氏一子曰世禎公又天公公墓于土名羅坎甫良山坤向無正分金之原立碑永垂不朽云</p> <p>十三世祖 考巽峯鄧公府君 墓</p> <p>妣淑德何氏孺人</p> <p>最樂 翼同 奉祀裔孫 信卓 炳昌 等公立 同治十三年 月季冬吉旦 重修</p>
The Clan Grave at the East	
	<p>公諱淑字德和号梧山乃鉅公三子也生于弘治年終于嘉靖年妣何氏生三子長世信次世迪三世通于世樂公公墓土名羅校良山坤兼正分金之余立碑永垂不朽云</p> <p>十三世祖 考梧山鄧公府君 墓</p> <p>妣淑德何氏孺人</p> <p>翼同 信卓 奉祀裔孫 炳昌 建 等公立 同治十三年 月季冬吉旦 重修</p>
The Clan Grave in the Middle	

Site Code: GR04

Site Name: Group of Tang Clan Graves



公諱際會字叔昌号樓梧乃洪圖公之子也少
 峯大賔生于天放年終于康熙年享壽八十有四
 侯氏生一子文亮公于偉重公合葬土名羅坎蒲良
 坤正針分金之原立碑永垂不朽云

十七世祖 考庠生際會鄧公府君 之

妣淑德倖氏 孺人

十九世祖 考國學生偉重鄧公府君 之

妣淑德陳氏 孺人

建勳 奉祀裔孫炳昌 等公立 兆福

同治十三年季冬月吉旦重修

The Clan Grave at the West

Architectural Appraisal: The three clan graves are identical in size (i.e. 6m (L) x 3m (W) x 0.5m (H)). Each grave has a circular layout and was constructed of bricks with headstone erected in the middle.

Existing Condition: Poor

Past and Present Uses: Grave

Notes on any Modifications: Nil

Photographic Records:




General View of the Clan Grave at the East



General View of the Clan Grave in the Middle



General View of the Clan Grave at the West

Site Code: GR05	Site Name: Ng Grave
Full Address: Beside Lin Ma Hang Road near the entrance of Kaw Liu Village	Figure No.: Figure 11.9
Orientation: North	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Renovated in the fifth year of the Republic of China (1916)	
Surrounding Environment: This grave is located adjacent to Lin Ma Hang Road and close to Kaw Liu Village. The grave is connected with Lin Ma Hang Road by a small footpath at north of the grave.	
Historical Appraisal: According to headstone inscription, the deceased are a couple of the Ng clan and the grave was renovated in in the fifth year of the Republic of China (1916).	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: right;">民國五年丙歲季春月吉日重修</p> <p style="text-align: center;">考 公應宗府君 全墓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">吳大 母黃若孺人</p> <p style="text-align: center;">勝 才 來 才</p> <p style="text-align: center;">× × 孫亞長 亞福曾亥等仝文</p> <p style="text-align: center;">階 保</p> </div>
Architectural Appraisal: Arm-chair shaped grave surfaced with cement. The size of the grave is approximately 2.5m (L) x 2m (W) x 2m (H).	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	

Photographic Records:



General Setting of the Grave



Front View

Site Code: GR06	Site Name: Fu Grave
Full Address: Beside a track near Lin Ma Hang Road	Figure No.: Figure 11.8
Orientation: South	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Constructed in 1927 and renovated in 1964	
Surrounding Environment: It is situated beside a track near Lin Ma Hang Road.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>According to the inscriptions on the headstone, this grave with the surname of Fu was constructed in 1927 and renovated in 1964. The deceased are a couple from the 6th generation of the clan.</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;">民國十六年××文 公××林公之×子××××人× 公</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; font-size: 1.2em;">漢族六世顯振發傅太母二位之墓</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl;">男×××</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This grave is armchair-shaped with semi-circular layout</p>	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	
Notes on any Modifications: Fenced off with metal gate	

Site Code: GR06

Site Name: Fu Grave


Photographic Records:



General Setting of the Grave



Front View

Site Code: GR07	Site Name: Yiu Grave
Full Address: Near Chuk Yuen Village	Figure No.: Figure 11.7
Orientation: Northeast	Category: Grave
Age of Structure: Construction year unknown; Renovate in 1972	
Surrounding Environment: This grave is situated near Lin Ma Hang Road and beside a track. It is surrounded by vegetation and agricultural lands.	
Historical Appraisal: According to the inscriptions on the headstone, this grave with the surname of Yu was renovated in 1972. The name of the deceased is Yiu Kam Wang (姚錦宏).	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions:	
	<p>本山坐丑向吉分金 一九七二年秋旦 土名子望台地師</p> <p>民顯考姚太公諱錦宏之墓</p> <p>祀男 皇有丙子 孫</p>
Architectural Appraisal: This is an armchair-shaped grave constructed with stone and marble.	
Existing Condition: Poor	
Past and Present Uses: Grave	

Photographic Records:




Front View



Back View

Cultural/Historical Landscape Feature


Site Code: LF01	Site Name: Cannon, Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: North of Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: South	Category: Cultural/Historical Landscape Features (Cannon)
Age of Structure: Probably existed since early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The cannon is placed on top of a concrete structure in front of the village facing out.	
Historical Appraisal: A stone house used to store the cannon; however, it has been demolished by local villagers, leaving the cannon in its current location.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: Nil	
Existing Condition: Fair	
Past and Present Uses: Cannon	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
Cannon Placed on Top of a Building Structure in front of the Village	


Site Code: LF01

Site Name: Cannon, Tsung Yuen Ha



Close Up View of the Cannon

Site Code: LF02	Site Name: Well, Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: North of Tsung Yuen Ha	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: N/A	Category: Cultural/Historical Landscape Features (Well)
Age of Structure: Probably existed since early 20 th century	
Surrounding Environment: The well is located in front of the cannon at north of Tsung Yuen Ha.	
Historical Appraisal: Signs of water abstraction were identified, probably for agricultural uses.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: Nil	
Architectural Appraisal: Nil	
Existing Condition: Good	
Past and Present Uses: Well	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil	
Photographic Records:	
	
General View of the Well	

Site Code: LF03	Site Name: Shrine, Tsung Yuen Ha
Full Address: Inside Tsung Yuen Ha located southwest of the village	Figure No.: Figure 11.5
Orientation: North	Category: Cultural/Historical Landscape Features (Shrine)
Age of Structure: Probably established around the time the village was built (i.e. not later than 1688)	
Surrounding Environment: An earth shrine is located southwest of the village facing the stream in front of it (facing west). It is located near Nos. 61 and 62 Tsung Yuen Ha.	
Historical Appraisal: Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Ho clan group. It was listed in the 1688 edition of the Xi'an Gazetteer suggesting that this village has over 300 years. This earth shrine was probably built around the time the village was built (i.e. not later than 1688).	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
Inscriptions: 	
Architectural Appraisal: This earth shrine is armchair-shaped and finished with cement. It is worshipped by the villagers of Tsung Yuen Ha village.	
Existing Condition: Fair	

Site Code: LF03

Site Name: Shrine, Tsung Yuen Ha

Past and Present Uses: Shrine

Notes on any Modifications: Finished with cement

Photographic Records:



Close Up of Headstone



General Front View of the Shrine

Site Code: LF04	Site Name: Shrine, Kan Tau Wai
Full Address: North of Kan Tau Wai village	Figure No.: Figure 11.10
Orientation: Southwest	Category: Cultural/Historical Landscape Features (Shrine)
Age of Structure: Built in 1906 or 1966 (丙午年)	
Surrounding Environment: This earth shrine is located at the north of Kan Tau Wai village	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The village was listed in the 1819 and 1899 Records and has some 200 years of history. It is a mixed clans village with residents surnamed Law, Wong, Leung and Chan. Some of their ancestors were of Hakka origin having emigrated from the Sho Law Pun (鎖羅盤) area in Guangdong province. In the 1819 Record, Kan Tau Wai in Chinese was written as “澗頭圍” meaning a walled village by the source of a stream. However, it is not known why the name was changed to “簡頭圍” in Chinese in later records.</p> <p>According to the inscription, the shrine was either constructed in 1906 or 1966. The Hung Shing God and Earth God are being served.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Nil	
<p>Inscriptions:</p>	

Site Code: LF04

Site Name: Shrine, Kan Tau Wai

Architectural Appraisal:

This earth shrine is square in layout with arm-chair shape and was constructed of grey bricks.

Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Shrine

Notes on any Modifications: Nil

Photographic Records:



General Setting of the Shrine



Front View



Front and Side View



Back and Side Views