

Appendix 12.1

Built Heritage Catalogue

Ref: CKR-01	Title: Yau Ma Tei Police Station	Category: Government
Address: No. 627 Canton Road		Figure Ref: A12.1.1
Orientation: Northeast		Grading: Grade 2 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The Police Station was built in 1922 to replace an earlier nearby station house and is one of the oldest remaining police stations in Kowloon. It has stood as a local landmark for 90 years and has played a role in the development of law and order in Hong Kong. There are also a number of other Graded Historic Buildings in the area and as such the group value of the station as part of these is significant.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p><i>Old Block</i></p> <p>The building was constructed in Edwardian Free-Style (Neo-Classical), which was a common style for civic buildings of the time. The Main Block is a three-storey building with two elongated wings forming a V-shaped plan, featuring rusticated stuccoed walls, voussioired arches and strong horizontal linear features in the continuous projecting canopies, cornices and rear verandahs. The main entrance is a semi-circular portico set in the indented corner at the junction of Public Square Street and Canton Road. This indented corner is an interesting feature often used for <i>fung-shui</i> reasons and is even seen in modern high-rise blocks today (AMO Website).</p> <p><i>New Block</i></p> <p>The new block was constructed in 1951 in the Modern Style of architecture. The new block mainly accommodated recreational facilities on the first floor, barracks on the first and second floors, and quarters for single inspectorate on the top floor. The new block adopted an L-shaped plan, which comprises a north wing, a south wing and a central core, which is the stairwell. The roof is a flat roof terrace accessible through the staircase at the south wing. A water tank is located at the position where the central core is located (CUHK 2009)".</p> <p>"Modern Style Starting from the early 1950s, the great demand in buildings from the society such as schools, residential buildings, and office buildings required the construction of building to be fast and efficient. In order to cope with this, the design of building could only meet the minimum requirement and standard and therefore tended to be simple and functional. A great adoption of sun-shading devices is observed during this period. Common devices were deep vertical fins, horizontal overhangs and rectangular window architraves" (CUHK 2009).</p>		
<p>Interior:</p> <p><i>Old Block</i></p> <p>Originally the uses of the interior were, offices, charge room, etc on the ground floor and accommodation on the 1st and 2nd Floors. During the 1950's some additional alterations were also made to the old block to provide more accommodation for offices and married quarters. Some further minor alterations were carried out in the 1960's and 1970's. More significant changes included conversion of the first floor to office space took place in the 1980's. All accommodation areas were converted in the past 10 years (CUHK 2009).</p> <p><i>New Wing</i></p> <p>"The new block was planned with partitions dividing the two wings into different rooms, almost without corridor except the third floor when it was built reflecting the aim to fully utilize the space of the interior. Except for the kitchen and laundry on the ground floor, which was built as a 1-storey building at the south end, the entire building was extruded uniformly from the ground floor to the third floor. Most of the rooms are big rooms with a row of windows, as well as the lobby at the central core to ensure natural lighting and ventilation. A long balcony is found on both the first and second floor at the west façade of the south wing, while there are balconies on the west and the east façades of the west wing and the north façade of the north wing on the third floor. Lavatories</p>		

are designed to be located at the middle on each floor, with pipe ducts hidden within the building” (CUHK 2009)

Existing Condition: Good

Past Uses: Police Station facilities

Current Use: Police Station facilities

Degree of Modification: Moderate (the building has been continually modernised over the years of its usage). The verandahs were enclosed in the 1980's to provide additional office space.

Photographic Record:



Entrance of the Yau Ma Tei Police Station



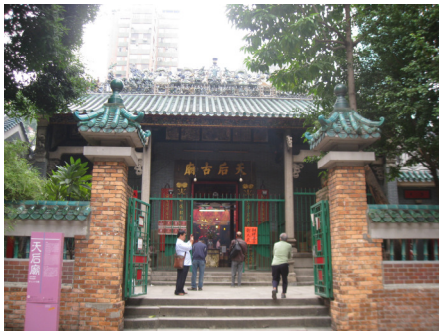

View of the New Wing of the Yau Ma Tei Police Station







Example of an original fireplace in the Yau Ma Tei Police Station



View of the Garage under the Gascoigne Road Flyover

Ref: CKR-02	Title: Tin Hau Temple	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Temple Street, Yau Ma Tei		Figure Ref:
Orientation: Southwest		Grading: Grade 1 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>It is believed that the temple was constructed in 1864 after being moved from a nearby location. The temple had undergone several expansions and today consists of the main Tin Hau Temple (dating from 1878) a Shing Wong Temple (城隍廟) also dating from 1878, a Fook Tak Temple (福德祠) from 1894, a Shea Tan (社壇) also 1878 and a Hsu Yuen (書院) from 1897. The temple has long played an important role in the lives of the local people of Yau Ma Tei and there was a free school teaching the boat and land people in the complex until 1955. The temple has been under the management of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals since 1914.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions:		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The temples are set in a row of five connected halls, separated by four lanes and surrounded by low walls. There is a large public square in front. The temples are in Qing vernacular style now having their roofs covered with green ceramic tiles. The roofs are mainly in flush gable style. The Tin Hau Temple, the oldest amongst others, has the most ornate features including the granite columns and wooden bracket system at its entrance facade and a set of Shiwan (石灣) ceramic decorations of a firing pearl, a pair of <i>aoyus</i> (鰲魚) and dragons, opera figurines and other geometric and floral pattern on its main ridge. The many restorations of the temple have retained its original character and its authenticity has not been greatly affected.</p>		
Interior: The interior consists of connected halls with altars, shrines and other religious items.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: temple, (school which ceased in 1955)		Current Use: Temple
Degree of Modification: The temple was renovated and expanded in 1873, 1875, 1878, 1890, 1894 and 1897 leading to the present format. Other repairs have been carried out by Tung Wah from 1914 with major works done in 1916 and in 1971 after a typhoon damaging much of its structures in 1914 and a big fire in 1969 respectively.		
Photographic Record:		
 <p>Central Hall and Entrance Gate of the Tin Hau Temple</p>		 <p>Rear elevation of the Tin Hau Temple</p>

Ref: CKR-03	Title: Restaurant and Flats	Category: Residential and Commercial
Address: No. 63 Temple Street		Figure Ref: A12.1.3
Orientation: Southeast		Grading: Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
Historical Appraisal: The building dates back to 1950 (when the Mido café opened) or earlier. As the café has had very few alterations a number of scenes have been filmed here for the movies and TV programmes. The Mido Café has been in operation for over 60 years and represents a well established and well known local business in Yau Ma Tei.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Four storey concrete structure with 1 st to third floors occupying smaller area than the one below. The ground floor has been completely modernised as a cafe. The upper three floors each have a balcony (first floor has been enclosed and the upper two floors have open balconies. Parapet around the roof (flat roof). The balconies have round corners on the Temple street side.		
Interior: The Ground and First floors are occupied by the “Mido Café (美都餐室)a local style “Cha Chan Teng” restaurant. It was established in 1950. The café has retained a number of original features, such as wood booths and floor and wall tiles of that era		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Restaurant and residential		Current Use:
Degree of Modification: Low		
Photographic Record:		
 <p>Southern elevation of No. 63 Temple Street</p>		 <p>View of the “Mido Café” Entrance on Temple Street</p>



Ref: CKR-04	Title: Old South Kowloon District Court	Category: Government
Address: No. 38 Gascoigne Road		Figure Ref: A12.1.4
Orientation: Southwest		Grading: Grade 1 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Old South Kowloon District Court (舊南九龍裁判署), was originally known as the Kowloon Magistracy. It was constructed in 1936 to handle minor criminal cases such as illegal hawker operations at magistrate's level. During the period of Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) the building was used as the Kempeitai headquarters in Kowloon. After the War, the building reverted to its original function as a magistrates' court.</p> <p>The building was renamed South Kowloon District Court in 1957. The opening of the North Kowloon Magistracy in Sham Shui Po in 1960 helped to divert some cases away from the South Kowloon District Court, which remained in use as a district court until 1986 when it became the Judiciary Central File Repository. Since 1997 it has been used as the Lands Tribunal. It is the only Lands Tribunal (土地審裁處) in Hong Kong, which is responsible for all cases in its jurisdiction, including land disputes in the New Territories.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The building is Classical Revival in style. Characteristic features include, balustrade staircase, rusticated stonework and Ionic Order colonnade. The absence of arches and predominance of flat-head windows given the building a Graeco-Roman appearance. It is a large and prominent building and has long been a local landmark.</p>		
Interior: Not Accessible		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Court		Current Use: Lands Tribunal
Degree of Modification: Low		
<p>Photographic Record:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Southwest elevation of the Old South Kowloon District Court</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Southeast elevation of the Old South Kowloon District Court</p> </div> </div>		





Northeast elevation of the Old Kowloon District Court



Northwest elevation of the Old Kowloon South District Court

Ref: CKR-05	Title: Yau Ma Tei Theatre	Category: Entertainment
Address: Waterloo Road Yau Ma Tei		Figure Ref: A12.1.5
Orientation: Northwest		Grading: Grade 2 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The building dates to around 1930 (possibly as early as 1925) and is believed to be the only remaining Pre-War cinema building in Kowloon. It originally catered to the local lower class community of workers in the fruit market and waterfront industries. It originally showed silent films and then switched to sound films after 1935. It was extremely popular during the 1950's to 1970's but decreasing patronage in later years forced the closure of the cinema in 1998. It was an important feature of the local community and has high social value for the long length of time that it was used as a local cinema (AMO Website).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The Theatre is a pitched roof single-storey building consisting of a long auditorium with a two-storey entrance hall or foyer and projection room at the front facing Waterloo Road. It is a mixture of Neo-Classical and Art Deco styles which was common at the time of its construction and follows the trends found in the <i>Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes</i> held in Paris in 1925 (ACO 2008).</p> <p>Interesting architectural features are the gables and the front pediment which is decorated by <i>art deco</i> adornments. The front façade facing Waterloo Road features an interesting Neo-Classical round-arched Palladian style Diocletian blind or blank window with stepped voussoirs. Concealed classical style columns have been discovered on either side of the main entrance. It is a rare example of its kind in Hong Kong and has high built heritage value (AMO Website).</p>		
Interior: Not Accessible		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Cinema		Current Use: Xiqi Activities Centre
Degree of Modification: The building has been renovated as part of a government project along with the Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Department as a Xiqi Activities Centre.		
Photographic Record:		
 <p>Northern elevation (entrance) of the Yau Ma Tei Theatre</p>		 <p>Southern facing elevation (rear) of the Yau Ma Tei Theatre</p>



Ref: CKR-06	Title: Yau Ma Tei Whole Sale Fruit Market	Category: Government
Address: Shek Lung Street, Yau Ma Tei Kowloon		Figure Ref: A12.1.6
Orientation: Northwest		Grading: Grade 2 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market (油麻地果欄) was built in 1913. The name of this market was originally Government Vegetables Market (政府蔬菜市場) which sold fruit and vegetables. Fish traders joined in the 1930s. With the opening of Cheung Sha Wan Vegetables Wholesaling Market (長沙灣蔬菜批發市場) and Cheung Sha Wan Fishery Wholesaling Market (長沙灣魚類批發市場) in 1965, the vegetable and fish stalls moved out. Since then the market has operated as a specialist fruit wholesaling market. The market has long been a central location in the development of commercial activities in Yau Ma Tei (AMO Website).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market consists of a rectangular site of one and two storey market stalls and shophouses. Originally the upper floors were living accommodation but now most upper floors are used for storage and rest rooms. They are largely built of brick or stone with covered pedestrian walkways or arcades formed by projecting balconies of upper floors.</p> <p>The most distinctive feature of the Market is the unusual use of Dutch Colonial gables and pediments, and the carvings of traders' brand names on pediments or tablets of the gables. Along Reclamation Street, the pair of gable walls of the '福和菓菜欄' have pediments carved with a symbol of the sun in the middle. The '秀和欄' at the corner of Waterloo Road and Reclamation Street has a stylish gable wall and a pediment. The gable wall facing Waterloo Road is an angular wave pattern with minor geometric line carvings; while the arching pediment facing Reclamation Street is decorated with short columns on two sides and ball crests. Along Waterloo Road, the gable walls of '和豐欄' and '三喜欄' are also quite interesting (AMO Website).</p>		
Interior: Not Accessible		
Existing Condition: Good to fair		
Past Uses: Wholesale Market		Current Use: Wholesale Market
Degree of Modification: Modification: Low		
Photographic Record:		
 <p>Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market (side facing Waterloo Road)</p>		 <p>Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market (at northern end of Reclamation Street)</p>



Example of an interior of warehouse unit on Waterloo Road



Example of a brick support structure in a unit on Waterloo Road



Ref: CKR-07	Title: Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Department	Category: Government
Address: No. 344 Shanghai Street		Figure Ref: A12.1.7
Orientation: West		Grading: Grade 1 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
Historical Appraisal: The building has also been referred to as the “red brick house” (紅磚屋). The Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Department (舊水務署抽水站) was built in 1895 and is the oldest pumping station in the territory. The pumping station abstracted water from three wells and with the supply of fresh water, commercial activities were able to take place and normal daily living was ensured. This allowed for the expansion of the population in Kowloon, as in 1891, the population was approximately 23,000, which increased by 33% to 34,782 by 1897. This pumping station lost its importance in the 20th century. The Kowloon Reservoir was built in 1906 and other reservoirs were subsequently built. In the 1910s-1920s, the structure was converted into a post office and was abandoned in 1967 (AMO Website).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: This two-storey red brick building is built in colonial Neo-Classical style with Arts and Crafts influence. The roof is pitched and finished with Chinese tiles. A single chimney stack projects above the ridge. Windows are wooden casements set in window openings with granite cills and lintels. Rough brick relieving arches can be seen above the lintels. Doors are wooden, cross braced and battened. The Shanghai Street elevation has an arched verandah now enclosed with windows. The ornamental ironwork balustrading has been retained (ACO 2008).		
Interior: Internally there is an arcade of columns and arches on the ground floor. The walls are plastered and painted. The floor is screeded. The first floor still has original wooden doors and windows, cornices, skirtings and floor boarding AMO Website). The Overseers’ Quarters was originally located on the upper floor (ACO 2008).		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Pumping station, post office and homeless shelter		Current Use: Xiqi Activities Centre
Degree of Modification: The building has been renovated as part of a government project along with the Yau Ma Tei Theatre as a Xiqi Activities Centre		
Photographic Record: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Western elevation of the Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Dept.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Southern elevation of the Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Dept.</p> </div> </div>		

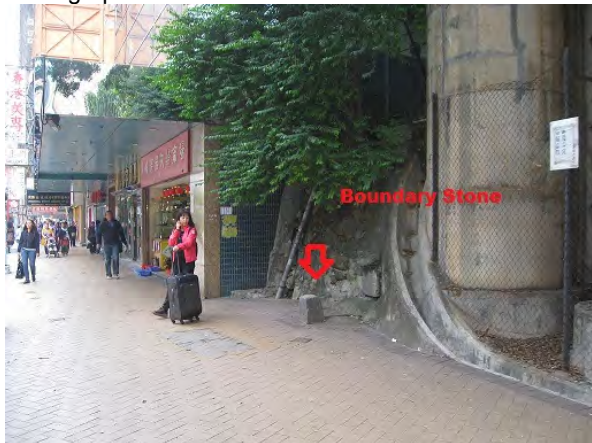





Eastern elvation of the Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Dept.







Northern elevation of the Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Dept.



Ref: CKR-08	Title: K.I.L. Boundary Stone 6090	Category: Government
Address: Gascoigne Road Kowloon (Near entrance to Methodist Church)		Figure Ref: A12.1.8
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
Historical Appraisal: <p>The sale and purchase of land in Hong Kong began immediately after the British took possession of Hong Kong in 1841. The principle of land disposal by a public notice was listed in Gazette No.1 dated 1 May 1841 and the first sale of land took place on the 14th of June in the same year (Lands registry Website). The lot system was set up for the demarcation of salable pieces of land. There were two types of lots, commercial lots with access to the sea referred to as Marine Lots and lots 200 metres or more inland, referred to as Inland lots. The Land Registration Ordinance was passed on 28 February 1844 and is one of the oldest ordinances still in force in Hong Kong.</p> <p>In the early days of the colony, the survey, sale and registration of land was the responsibility of the Surveyor General. This eventually was taken over by the Director of Public Works and later by the Crown Land and Survey office which lasted until the formation of the Lands Department in 1982(PolyU 2003) After the lots were surveyed, the boundaries were marked on engraved stone (K.I.L. stands for Kowloon Inland Lot). A number of these stones can still be found throughout Hong Kong and represent the history of land ownership in Hong Kong since 1841.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions:	K.I.L. 6090	
Architectural Appraisal: Part of retaining wall on the slope near the entrance to the Kowloon Methodist Church.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Marker for boundary of land lot		Current Use: Marker for boundary of land lot
Degree of Modification: Unmodified		
Photographic Record: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>General view of boundary stone 6090 location</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Close up view of boundary stone 6090</p> </div> </div>		


Ref: CKR-09	Title: K.I.L. Boundary Stone 7068	Category: Government
Address: Near No. 430 Nathan Road		Figure Ref: A12.1.9
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
Historical Appraisal: <p>The sale and purchase of land in Hong Kong began immediately after the British took possession of Hong Kong in 1841. The principle of land disposal by a public notice was listed in Gazette No.1 dated 1 May 1841 and the first sale of land took place on the 14th of June in the same year (Lands registry Website). The lot system was set up for the demarcation of salable pieces of land. There were two types of lots, commercial lots with access to the sea referred to as Marine Lots and lots 200 metres or more inland, referred to as Inland lots. The Land Registration Ordinance was passed on 28 February 1844 and is one of the oldest ordinances still in force in Hong Kong.</p> <p>In the early days of the colony, the survey, sale and registration of land was the responsibility of the Surveyor General. This eventually was taken over by the Director of Public Works and later by the Crown Land and Survey office which lasted until the formation of the Lands Department in 1982 (PolyU 2003) After the lots were surveyed, the boundaries were marked on engraved stone (K.I.L. stands for Kowloon Inland Lot). A number of these stones can still be found throughout Hong Kong and represent the history of land ownership in Hong Kong since 1841.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: K.I.L. 7068		
Architectural Appraisal: <p>Small cut granite block rectangular in shape with flat top slightly wider at the base). Identification engraved on the west facing side.</p>		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: The stone has been damaged and the top left hand side has been knocked off leaving only part of the letter K still visible.		
Past Uses: Marker for boundary of land lot		Current Use: Marker for boundary of land lot
Degree of Modification: The stone is unmodified.		
Photographic Record: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>General view of boundary stone 7068</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Close up view of the engraving of boundary stone 7068</p> </div> </div>		

Ref: CKR-10	Title: Kowloon Methodist Church	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No. 40 Gascoigne Road		Figure Ref: A12.1.10
Orientation: Southwest		Grading: Proposed Grade 3 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban environment with high rise office and residential buildings.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Kowloon Methodist Church (循道衛理聯合教會九龍堂) was built in 1950-1951. It is the largest church building of the Methodist Church in Hong Kong serving a congregation of over 3,000 (as at June 2004). The Methodist Church is a local denomination committed to integrating pastoral care, school education and social services. The Chinese Methodist School (循道學校) was established in 1951, adjoined to the Church. The inauguration ceremony of the School was held by Sir Alexander Grantham (葛量洪), Governor of Hong Kong (1947-1957) on 18 December 1951. The history of the Methodist Church can be dated back to the 19th century when George Piercy, a lay preacher of the British Methodist Church (英國循道會), came to Hong Kong to realize his vision to spread the Gospel to the Chinese. In 1882, eleven Methodists petitioned in the Conference of the Guangzhou Circuit (廣州教區), urging for assistance to set up a church in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Church was eventually established in Wan Chai in 1936, signifying a milestone in the development of the Church (AMO Website).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The church and school which are interconnected are built in the Modern style (The New Wing of the Yau Ma Tei Police Station is also built in this style). The three storey school wing has a simple unadorned white façade, a flat roof and horizontal bands of repetitive windows emphasizing horizontal linearity. In plan, the school has an almost regular long rectangular shape, while the church adopts a rather irregular shaped plan. The design of the church is very complex. The structure appears to be reinforced concrete. The roof over the chapel is slightly convex supported on the underside by curved ribs or beams. Windows are divided into grids and extend the full height of the chapel. Round and octagonal shaped windows are also featured. A four-storey cubic annex with projecting balconies is built on to the chapel, and a tall square tower with a pagoda style roof and cross is featured at the top of the access steps (AMO Website).</p>		
Interior: Decorations inside the chapel are restrained, but in the Chinese style showing local influence in the design (AMO Website).		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Church		Current Use: Church
Degree of Modification: It has not been modified		
Photographic Record:		
 <p>West facing elevation of Kowloon Methodist Church</p>		 <p>Entrance gate of the Kowloon Methodist Church</p>


Ref: CKR-11	Title: Tang King Po School	Category: Educational
Address: 16 Tin Kwong Road, Ho Man Tin, Kowloon		Figure Ref: A12.1.11
Orientation: Southeast		Grading: Grade 3 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment: Urban, high rises blocks of flats, shops		
Historical Appraisal: Tang King Po School (鄧鏡波學校) was officially opened in July 1953. It was named after Mr Tang King-po (鄧鏡波, 1879-1956), a renowned Hong Kong industrialist and philanthropist who donated HKD\$1,000,000 for its establishment. The School was officially opened by Governor Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham (葛量洪爵士) on 23 July 1953. Further additions were built in 1956, 1964 and 1965. At first it was a Technical and Vocational Training School, but it is now a Secondary School for Boys run by the Catholic Salesian Society (慈幼會). It is now a Catholic school subsidized by the Government and run by the Rev. Fathers of the Salesian Society (慈幼會). (AMO Website)		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: The School is a large building with several wings constructed in different years as indicated above. The building is three stories high with inter-connected rectangular blocks all having flat roofs. The architectural style is International Modern with Art Deco features. The elevations display strong horizontality in the long open verandahs which serve the various classrooms. The façades are painted and ornamentation is minimal. The entrance gateway, the main entrance to the school, and the main entrance lobby are all designed in Art Deco style featuring wavy pattern ironwork, stylised columns, ziggurat shapes and set-backs. Even the Chapel features Art Deco decorations internally. The School, with its slightly differently designed wings represents a record of the development of the International Modern style in the post-war years. The use of the Art Deco style is quite unusual for this period and for a Catholic school. The building has built heritage value and as far as can be seen retains much of its authentic appearance (AMO Website).		
Interior: Not Accessible		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Educational		Current Use: Educational
Degree of Modification: Modification: Low, modern safety standards have been met for the school building.		
Photographic Record: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Entrance Gate of Tang King Po School</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>General view of the entrance to Tang King Po School</p> </div> </div>		

Ref: CKR-12	Title: The Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot	Category: Government
Address: No. 63 Ma Tau Kok Road		Figure Ref: A12.1.12
Orientation: Entrance to the compound faces Northeast		Grading: Grade 2 Historic Building
Surrounding Environment:		
Historical Appraisal: The former Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站) is the only surviving pre-war cattle slaughterhouse in the territory. It was constructed in 1908 and originally included a general slaughterhouse, a room for workers, a fodder store, offices and quarters as well as three sheds with capacity of 120 cattle, 200 sheep and 400 pigs. The Depot served as a slaughterhouse (abattoir) and quarantine base for almost a century until mid-1999 when a modern centralized abattoir was set up in Sheung Shui (AMO Website).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: The complex originally contained a number of blocks, including five red brick units built in the Arts and Crafts style. Architectural feature include Chinese tiled roofs, corbelled gables, Dutch gables and 3-ring rough brick segmental arches over window openings. The main block is the Main Office facing Ma Tau Kok Road, a long one-and-two storey building composed of offices, stores, kitchen and toilets. The old Slaughterhouse has an interesting ridge vented pitched roof with Dutch gable ends. Mention should also be made of two adjoining brick-and-concrete sheds with usual barrel vaulted roofs (AMO Website).		
Interior: Restored for use as an art village		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Quarantine facility for livestock and slaughterhouse		Current Use: Art Village
Degree of Modification: Renovation and conversion works took place in 2001 and an artist village known as the "Cattle Depot Arts Village" (牛棚藝術村) was set up to house local artists relocated from the Oil Street Arts Village (油街藝術村) in North Point. The renovation works maintained the historical architectural features of the compound (AMO Website).		
Photographic Record: Photographs within the compound were not allowed  <p>Entrance building of the Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (from 2008)</p>		 <p>Entrance building of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (November 2011)</p>

Ref: CKR-13	Title: Kowloon City Ferry Pier	Category: Government
Address: San Ma Tau Street, To Kwa Wan		Figure Ref: A12.1.13
Orientation: Entrance faces Northwest		Grading: Currently Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: The surrounding area is filled with industrial and commercial buildings, such as warehouses and auto repair shops.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The pier is situated in Ma Tau Kok and began operation in 1956. It was the first permanent ferry pier to be constructed in Hong Kong Post WWII. The original services ran to Wan Chai, North Point and Tai Koo Shing (later Sai Wan Ho). A vehicular ferry service ceased operation in 1998. It currently operates one service between Ma Tau Kok and North Point. A Bill was presented and passed at the Legco meeting of June 8th 1955 (Official Report of Proceedings) that new ferry piers would be constructed in Tsim Sha Tsui, Ma Tau Kok and Wan Chai. This was based on a report for improving cross harbor ferry services commissioned by the Hong Kong Government. The recommendations for a service between Ma Tau Kok and Stewart Road in Wan Chai were approved and both ferry piers were constructed.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Concrete structure built on wooden piles. Rectangular plan with both angular and rounded features. It is built in the Modern style of architecture that was common at this time.</p>		
Interior: Plain and functional, large open areas for passenger movement.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: ferry Pier		Current Use: Ferry Pier
Degree of Modification: Modification: Low		
Photographic Record:		
 <p>Southeast Elevation of the Kowloon City Ferry pier</p>	 <p>Northwest Elevation of the Kowloon City Ferry Pier</p>	

Ref: CKR-14	Title: K1 Tunnel Network	Category: Government
Address: Located to the east of Gascoigne Road between Methodist College and Cliff Road		Figure Ref: A12.1.14
Orientation: Runs in a general north south direction		Grading: Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: urban		
Historical Appraisal: A series of tunnel networks were constructed in Hong Kong Urban areas in 1940 and 1941. This tunnel network consists of Air Raid Precaution tunnels that were built to protect the population of Hong Kong from aerial bombing during World War II and also for firearms storage. The tunnels represent an important period in Hong Kong's recent past, the invasion and occupation by Japanese forces during WWII.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: The tunnels were constructed of masonry side walls of uncoursed granite rubble with mortared joints and various types of lintels. The tunnels measured approximately 2 metres in width and 1.9 metres in height. Drainage holes were provided in the tunnels at the time of their construction.		
Interior: Not Accessible		
Existing Condition: In the mid 1950's water seepage became a problem after the instillation of a distillation plant (which was installed in 1955 and in use until 1958. It was noted in the survey undertaken in the 1970's that the tunnels were in relatively good condition, but ground heaving and cracks in the side walls were noted and that buildings above the tunnels had reported problems of subsidence (Mott, Hay, Anderson 1979).		
Past Uses: After the war the Civil Defense Authority took over responsibility for the tunnel network and that it was used as a first aid training post and for storing medical supplies. From 1958 to 1965 the tunnels were used only for the storage of emergency medical supplies. The tunnels were cleared and closed off on April 2 nd 1965 (Mott, Hay, Anderson 1979).		Current Use: Abandoned
Degree of Modification: Modification: None		
Photographic Record: 		

Ref: CKR-15	Title: K1A Tunnel Network	Category: Government
Address: It is located to the east of Nathan Road, just north of Cliff Road and running in a north/south direction in the direction of Waterloo Road.		Figure Ref: A12.1.15
Orientation: Runs in a general north south direction		Grading: Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: Urban		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>A series of tunnel networks were constructed in Hong Kong Urban areas in 1940 and 1941. This tunnel network consists of Air Raid Precaution tunnels that were built to protect the population of Hong Kong from aerial bombing during World War II and also for firearms storage. The tunnels represent an important period in Hong Kong's recent past, the invasion and occupation by Japanese forces during WWII.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The walls consist of uncoursed granite rubble with concrete lintels and chunam type fill over the crown. It was also noted that the tunnels originally also had timber supports, but it was believed that the wood was looted and no longer present in the 1970's during the survey (Mott, Hay, Anderson 1978).</p>		
Interior: Not Accessible		
<p>Existing Condition: It is believed that the southernmost section of the tunnel system was demolished for construction works sometime between the 1950's and 1970's, although the details of this work could not be established (Mott, Hay Anderson 1978). As well, the same report noted that the tunnels showed signs of deteriorating condition through floor buckling and cracks in the side walls.</p>		
Past Uses: Air raid tunnels		Current Use: Abandoned
Degree of Modification: Modification: None		
Photographic Record: None available		


Ref: CKR-16	Title: Ma Tau Kok Public Pier	Category: Government
Address: San Ma Tau Street, To Kwa Wan		Figure Ref: 12.4
Orientation: Entrance faces Northwest		Grading: Currently Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: The surrounding area is filled with industrial and commercial buildings, such as warehouses and auto repair shops. The pier juts out from the seawall, just to the rear of the pier a large residential development has been constructed.		
Historical Appraisal: The Pier was constructed in 1974.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Concrete structure built on wooden piles. Rectangular plan with concrete platform and flat roof supported by concrete columns. Utilitarian design for functionality.		
Interior: Plain and functional, large open areas for passenger and vehicular movement.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Vehicular Ferry Pier		Current Use: Not in operation
Degree of Modification: Low		
Photographic Record:  <p>View of the front (water facing) side of the Ma Tau Kok Public Pier.</p>		



Side view of the Ma Tau Kok Public Pier (looking north)




View of the Ma Tau Kok Public Pier looking Southwest

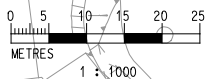
Ref: CKR-17	Title: Kowloon City Vehicular Ferry Pier	Category: Government
Address: San Ma Tau Street, To Kwa Wan		Figure Ref: 12.4
Orientation: Entrance faces Northwest		Grading: Currently Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: The surrounding area is filled with industrial and commercial buildings, such as warehouses and auto repair shops.		
Historical Appraisal: The pier began operation in 1965, although it was approved by Legco in 1959. The service ran between Kowloon and North Point. The service was cancelled in 1998.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Concrete structure with no decorative features. High entrance way for double-decker ferry. Walkway extending out into the water. Utilitarian style architecture.		
Interior: Not accessible		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Vehicular Ferry Pier		Current Use: Not in operation
Degree of Modification: Low		
Photographic Record: <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">View of the vehicular ferry pier looking southwest</p>		



View of the vehicular ferry pier looking southwest (close-up)

Ref: CKR-18	Title: Kowloon Permanent Pier No. 70	Category: Utility
Address: San Ma Tau Street, To Kwa Wan		Figure Ref: 12.4
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Currently Ungraded
Surrounding Environment: The surrounding area is filled with industrial and commercial buildings, such as warehouses and auto repair shops. The pier contains the pigging station where submarine gas pipelines come ashore.		
Historical Appraisal: Pre-1965 The pier is associated with the Hong Kong and China Gas Company, which was founded in 1862 and began supplying gas (for street lights and selected buildings in 1864). The Ma Tau Kok Plant which is still functioning opened in 1956.*		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Concrete rectangular slab with wooden bumper guards on seaward side. The pier contains naphtha gas pipelines.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past Uses: Utilities		Current Use: Utilities
Degree of Modification: Low		
Photographic Record: <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		
View of Kowloon Permanent Pier No. 70		

*Information from the Towngas Website www.towngas.com



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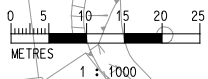
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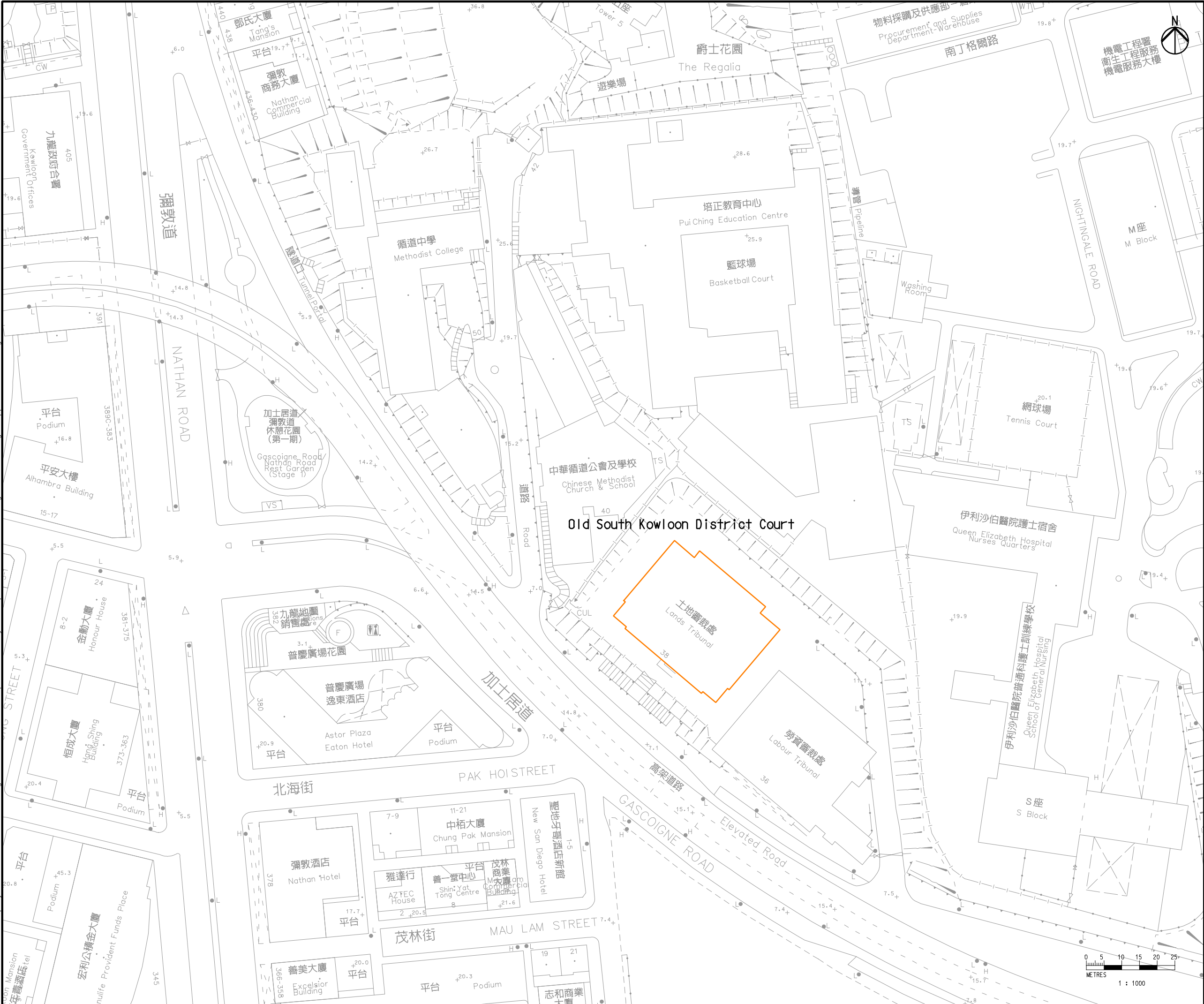
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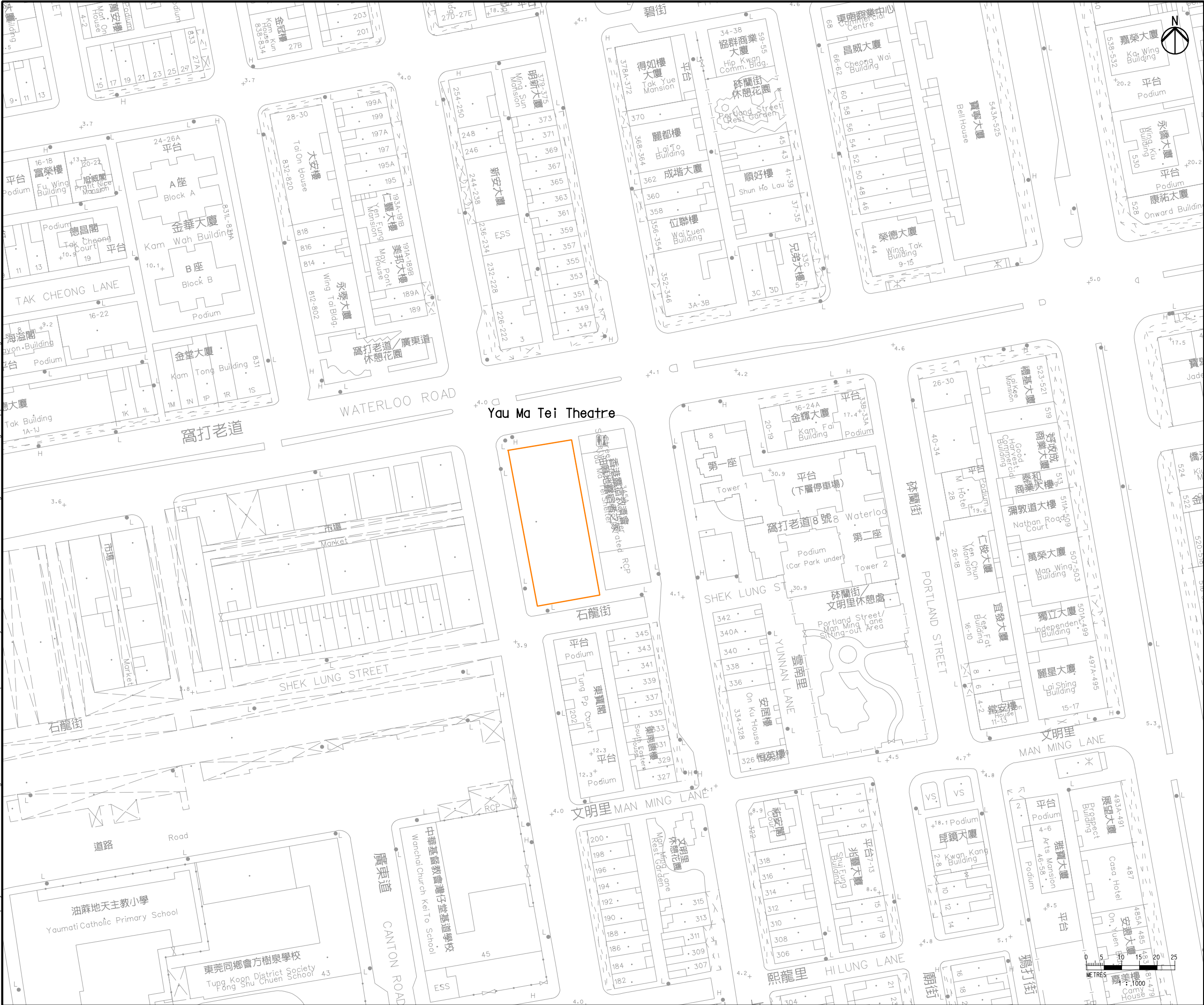
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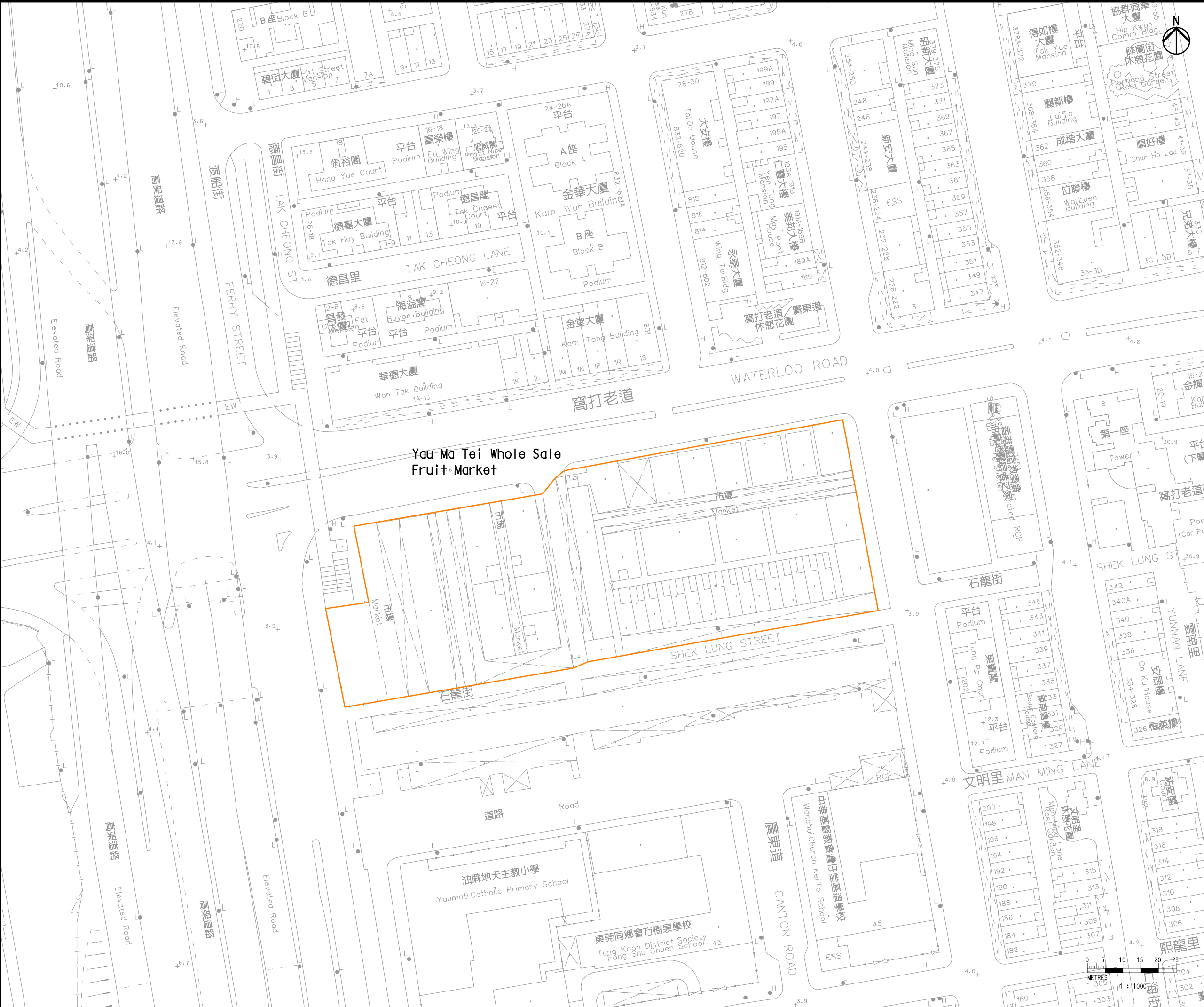
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Former Pumping Station of
Water Supplies Department

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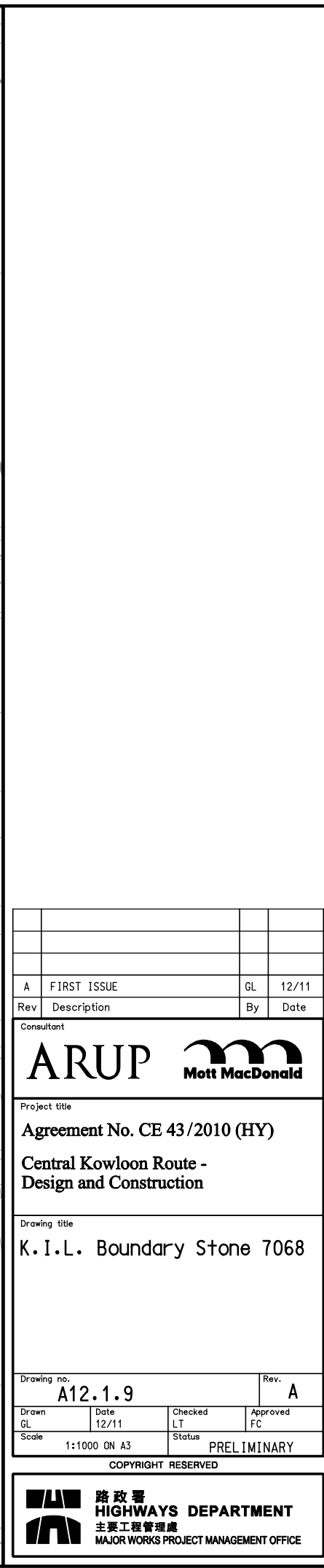
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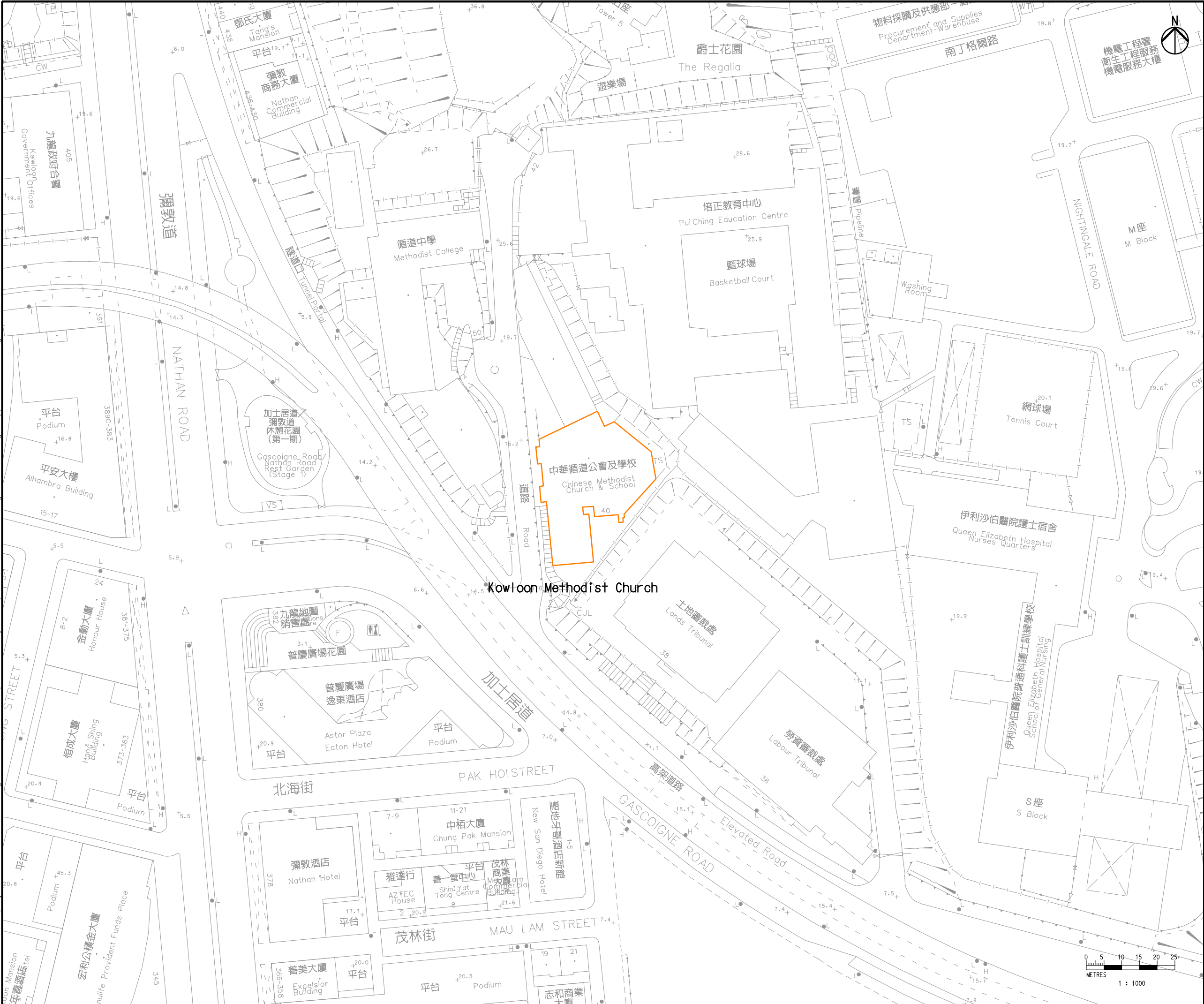
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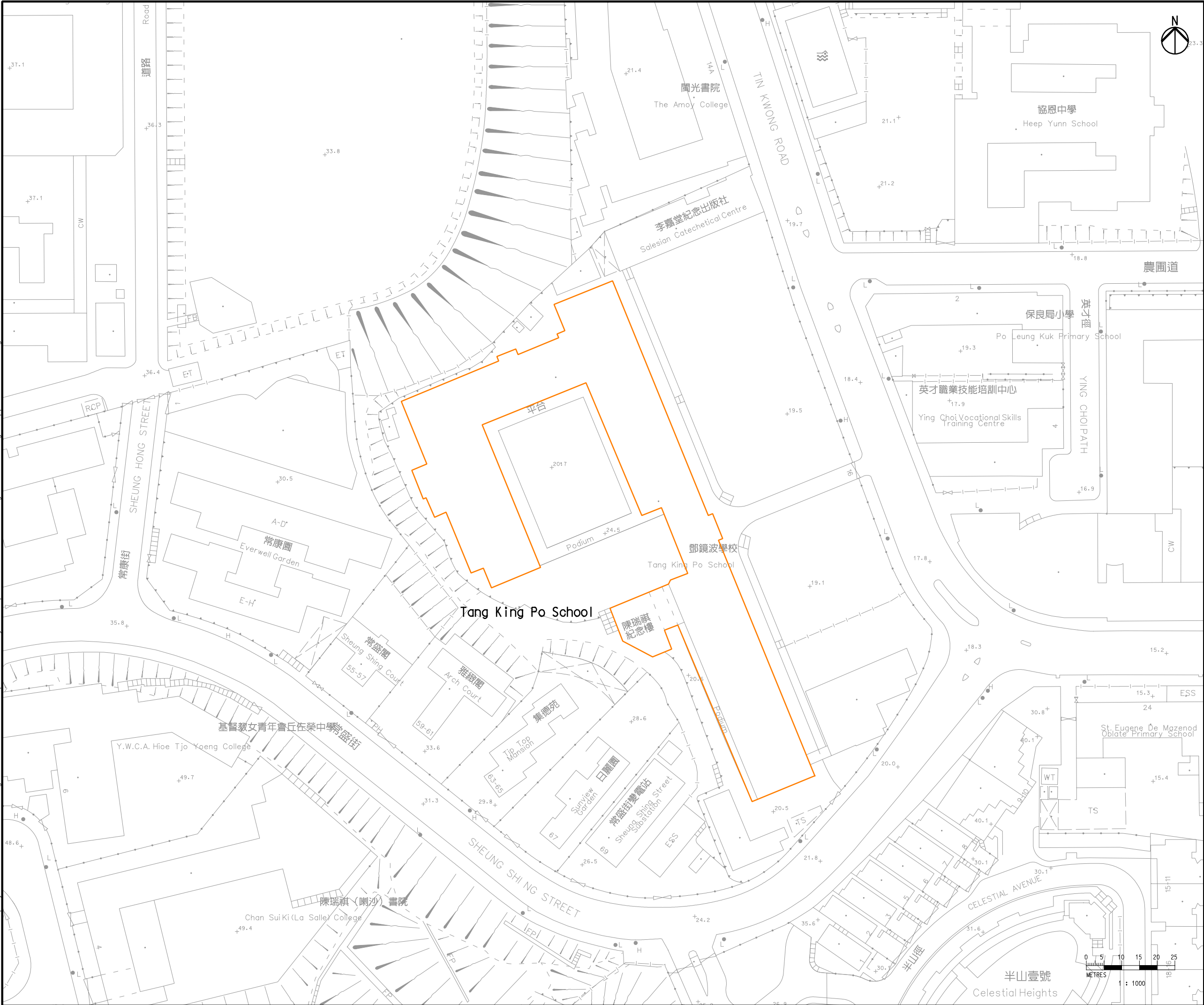
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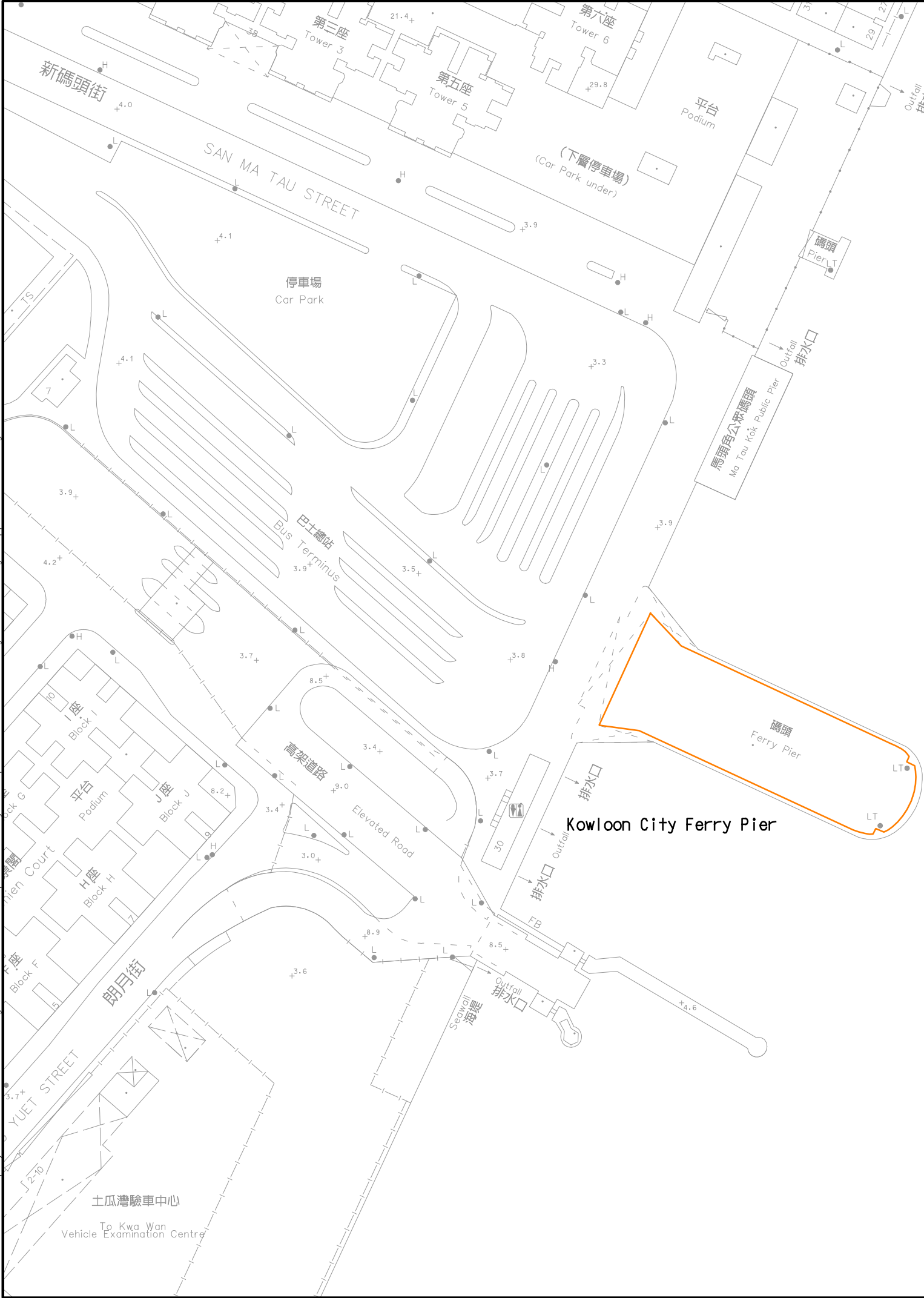


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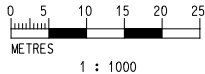



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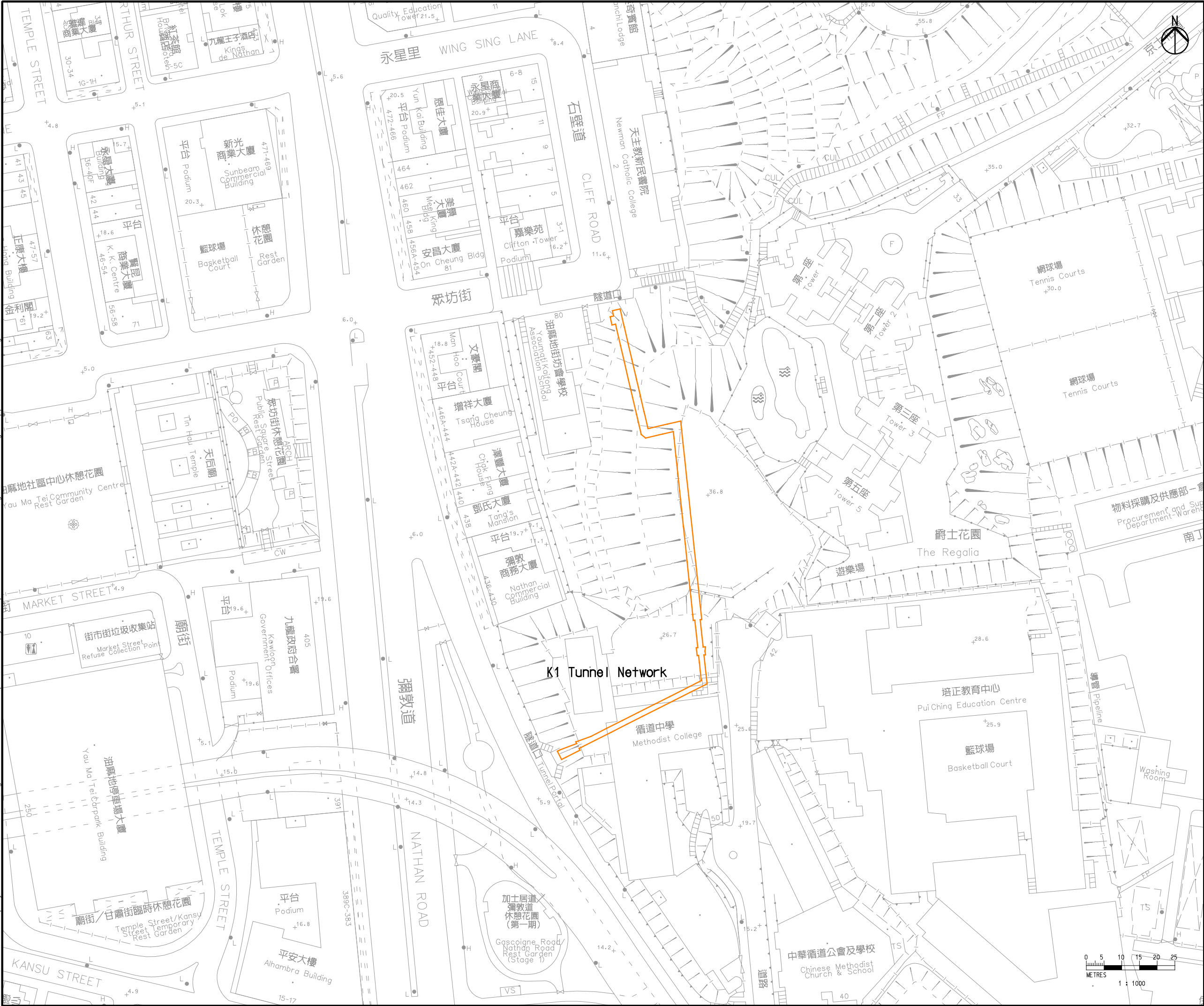
九龍灣
KOWLOON BAY



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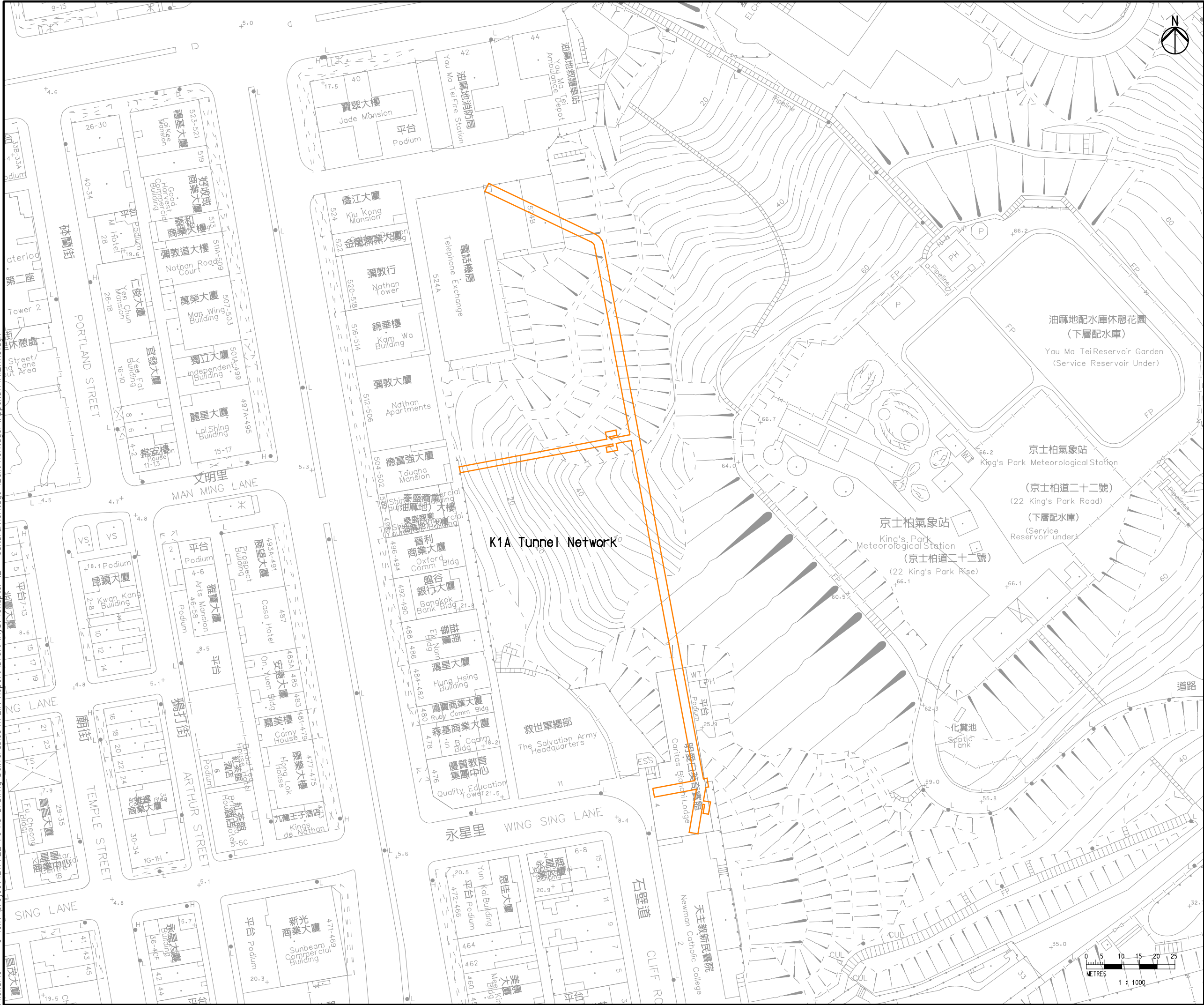
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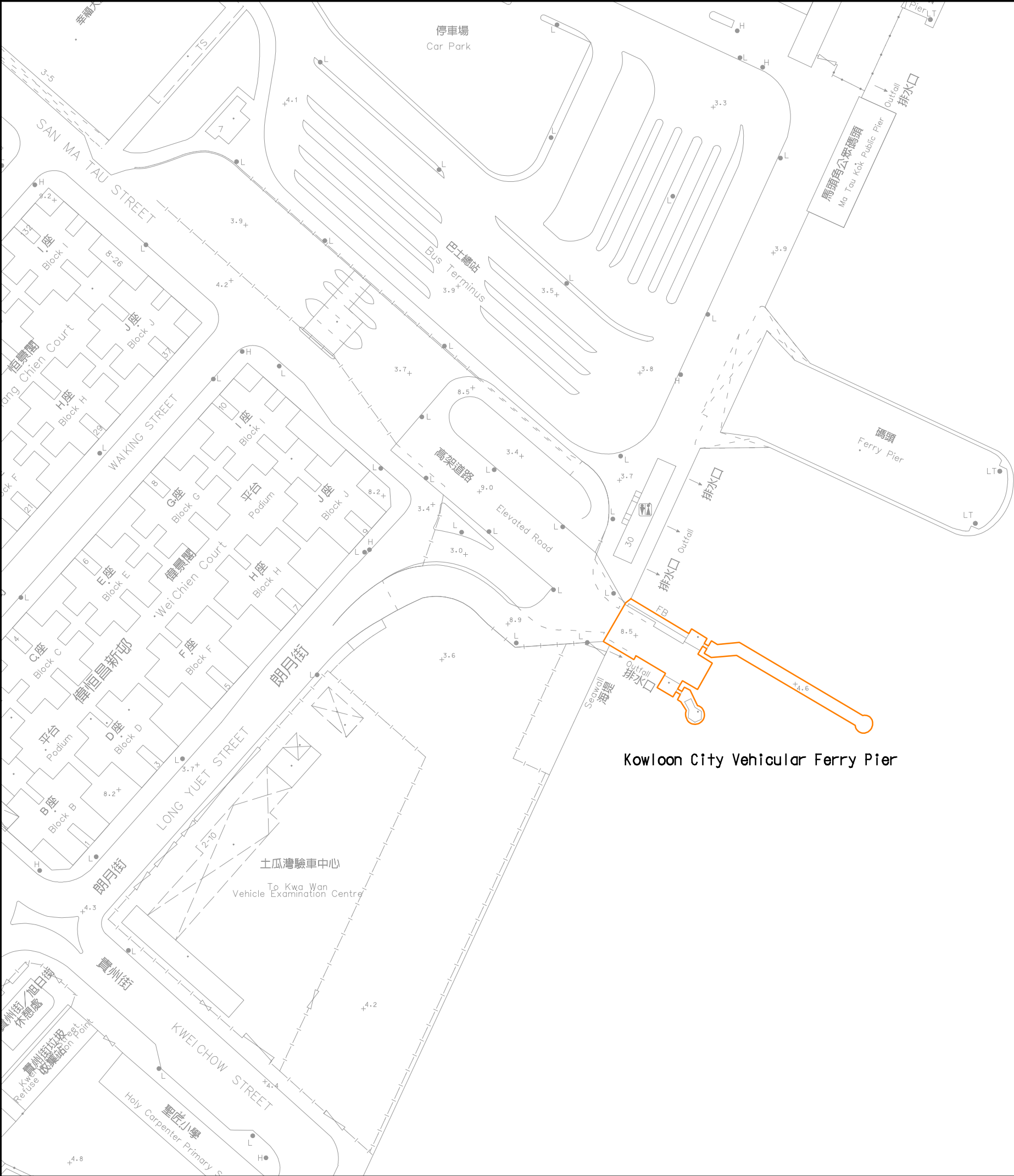
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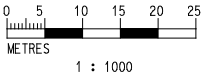
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Kowloon City Vehicular Ferry Pier

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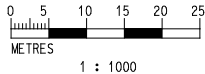


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九龍灣
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