

Field Survey for Built Heritage

Historic Building: Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (落馬洲村) (Refer to Figure 10.4)



Photo 1 village houses No. 21-23



Photo 2 Frontview of village house No.23



Photo 3 Canopies of village houses No. 21-22

HB-1-01 Village houses No. 21 to 23
They were built in the 19th century. They are one-hall-one room type, with traditional pitched tile roof over the main living areas of the houses. They are built of green bricks. Houses No 21 and 22 have enclosed courtyards but metal sheet has been added as flat roof to cover the courtyard. Apart from that, these two houses retain much of its historic characters as an old village house with their one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) construction method and door canopies decorated with painting. Instead of enclosed courtyard, village house No. 23 has a two-storey watchtower-like extension to its main living area. It appeared to be renovated with its original door and some window opening blocked. The houses are kept in good condition and are still used as private dwellings.

Historic Building: Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (落馬洲村) (Refer to Figure 10.4)



Photo 4 Frontview of the ruined village house

HB-1-02 Ruined village house

It was built in the 19th century. It is a one-hall-one-room type building made of green bricks mixed with some red bricks. The pitched tile roof was damaged and the building is vacant.



Photo 5 Sideview of the ruined village house

HB-1-03 Ruined village house

It was built in the 19th century. It is a one-hall-one-room type building built with green brick walls and mud plastered with cement. Plant is overgrown on its pitched tile roof. It is still used as storeroom for storing private materials.



Photo 6 Sideview of village house No. 16

HB-1-04 Village house No. 16

It was built in the 19th century. It is a one-hall-one-room type building built with green brick walls plastered with cement. An exhaust vent is leading from inside of the house through the pitched tile roof. The house is kept in good condition and is still used as private dwelling.

Historic Building: Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (落馬洲村) (Refer to Figure 10.4)



Photo 7 Sideview of village house No. 48

HB-1-05 Village house No. 48

It was built in the 19th century. It is a one-hall-one-room type building with pitched tile roof on rock foundation. It is built of green brick and plastered with cement. It has no exterior decoration. The house is kept in good condition and is still used as private dwelling.



Photo 8 Frontview of village house No. 51

HB-1-06 Village house No. 51

It is a two-storey “Ke Lau”, which was renovated from the original green brick building at the back. The original building was built in the late 19th century, and the Ke Lau was added later. At the base of wall of the front “Ke Lau” addition are large cutting stones. The balcony is extended from the second floor and supported by pillars. There is a one-hall-one-room type building with pitch tile roof adjoining the two-storey building from the side view. It was obscured by the later addition in the front part. The house is kept in good condition and is still used as private dwelling.



Photo 9 Sideview of village house No. 51

Historic Building: Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (落馬洲村) (Refer to Figure 10.4)



Photo 10 Sideview of the storage structure

HB-1-07 Storage structure next to house No. 35.

It was built in the 19th century. It is a storage structure built with green brick and mud. Its roof is made of tile. The pitched tile roof was damaged and the building is vacant.



Photo 11 Sideview of village house No. 30C-31

HB-1-08 Village Houses No. 30C and 31

They were built in the 19th century. They are a one-hall-one room type village houses built with green brick. The roof is made of tile. There is no entrance canopy. The houses are kept in good condition and are still used as private dwellings.



Photo 12 Frontview of unnumbered village

HB-1-09 Village house No. 24E (left), unnumbered (right)

They were built in the 19th century. They are a one-hall-one room type village houses built with green brick. The roof is made of tile. There is no entrance canopy. The front of house No. 24E and the side wall of the unnumbered house are plastered. They are vacant.

Historic Building: Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (落馬洲村) (Refer to Figure 10.4)



Photo 13 Sideview of village house No. 32

HB-1-10 Village house No. 32

It is built in the 19th century. It is a one-hall-one room type village house built with red brick. Its pitched roof is made of tile. The front wall is plastered but signs of water damage (i.e. mould) appear. It is still used as private dwelling.



Photo 14 Frontview of village house No. 39-40

HB-1-11 Village houses No. 39 - 40

They were built in the 19th century. They are one-hall-one room type village houses built with green brick. Village house No. 39 (left) retain much of its original appearance with its pitched roof with concave tiling and plastered cylindrical seal at eaves. House No.40 appeared to be two one-hall-one room houses combined. Its left side is renovated with corrugated metal roofing and plastered while its right side retains the traditional appearance. They are still used as private dwellings.



Photo 15 Frontview of the village houses No. 26-28

HB-1-12 Village houses No.26-28

They were built in the 19th century. They are one-hall-one room type village houses built with mud brick. Its pitched roof is made of concave tiling with plastered cylindrical seals. The front wall of house No.26 is plastered with cement while the front walls of house No. 27 and 28 are painted in yellow. They are still used as private dwellings.

Historic Building: Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (落馬洲村) (Refer to Figure 10.4)



Photo 16 Frontview of Mi Tak Study Hall and its ancillary building



Photo 17 Façade of Mi Tak Study Hall



Photo 18 Interior walls and side chambers of Mi Tak Study Hall

GB-3 Mi Tak Study Hall

Mi Tak Study Hall, also known as Hin Cheung Tong (衍昌堂), was built in the 1870s and has been used as a village school after the Japanese Occupation, and closed in the 1950s. It is now used as an ancestral hall where worships of the ancestors and Dim Dang Ceremony are still carried out yearly in the Hall. Together with the smaller Ancillary Building (right), they are Grade 2 historic buildings according to the assessment of the 1,444 historic buildings in Hong Kong, which was released on 23 November 2011.

The Main Building is a traditional two-hall three room type building with a courtyard in the middle. There is a ceremonial screen door in the front hall. The base of the exterior wall made of mud brick is dressed with granite ashlar. The front wall is decorated with painting of calligraphy and flowers while the fascia boards are decorated with relief carvings. The side wall is also decorated with plastered sculptures and relief patterns but partly wear out.

The interior walls are also decorated with paintings of flowers. The chamber doors are all arch shaped.

Historic Building: Pun Uk Tsuen (潘屋村) (Refer to Figure 10.5)



Photo 19 Frontview of the Feng Shui Shrine

HB-2-01 Feng Shui Shrine

It is a Horseshoe shaped Feng Shui shrine with Concrete slabs and stone rubble construction. There are Bricks set in concrete acting as incense holder. The shrine is partly destroyed and planked.

Villagers still worshipped the stone as Pak Kung and incense sticks are placed twice a day in the incense holder.



Photo 20 Sideview of village houses No. 12-15

HB-2-02 Village house No. 12-15

The adjoining village houses, which were built in the 19th century, are one-hall-one room type, with traditional ridged roof over the main living areas of the houses. They are built of green bricks and mud bricks. Traditional architectural elements still remained in these village houses, such as the walls built by the one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) method and the retained door canopies, which are all maintained in moderate condition. However, the original appearance of village house No. 15 is modified and added with newer construction of metal steel gates and concrete structures. Friezes along front wall are also faded away. They are still used as private dwellings.



Photo 21 Frontview of village houses No. 12-15

Historic Building: Pun Uk Tsuen (潘屋村) (Refer to Figure 10.5)



Photo 22 Pun's vacated Ancestral Hall

HB-2-03 Pun's vacated Ancestral Hall

It is built in the 19th century. It is a red bricks structure with its walls supporting the timber pitched tile roof. It is a one-hall-one enclosed courtyard type building. The wall is built by the one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) method. The entrance is opened at the side wall of the enclosed courtyard and barred with a rusted iron gate. It is still in good condition, and is currently vacant.



Photo 23 Village house No. 10 and 11




HB-2-04 Village house No. 10 and 11



They were built in the 19th century. They are traditional style terraced village houses (end terrace), one-hall-one room type building. They are built of green bricks with mud. The walls supporting the timber pitched roof are built on one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) method. The roof is composite of concave and convex tiling with plastered cylindrical seals at eaves. Both village houses share the same ridge which is curled up at both ends. The original appearance of the enclosed courtyard of village house No. 11 is well preserved with its traditional entrance canopy and frieze in floral motifs. However, the walls of the enclosed courtyard of village house No. 10 are plastered with cement and covered with metal roof. They are still used as private dwellings.



HB-2-05 Building Structure No.39

It was built in the 19th century. It is a building structure constructed with mud brick. The building has been reconstructed with modern materials. Two metal sheet doors at the front with a metal-constructed leaking window in-between. The hall is

Historic Building: Pun Uk Tsuen (潘屋村) (Refer to Figure 10.5)	
<p>Photo 24 Frontview of building structure No. 39</p>	<p>covered with metal roof. There are stone slabs at threshold. It is still used as private storeroom.</p>
 <p>Photo 25 Frontview of the ruined structure</p>	<p>HB-2-06 Ruined building (unnumbered) They were built in the 19th century. They are ruined and abandoned rectangular structure, built of red brick and mud brick. The main area of the building is covered with metal roof. It is attached to metal shed at eastern end. The buildings are vacant.</p>
 <p>Photo 26 Frontview of the abandoned structure</p>	<p>HB-2-07 Abandoned structure (unnumbered) It is an abandoned mud brick structure. The pitched roof is covered by metal roof. The wooden door is partly destroyed. The age of this structure is indeterminate.</p>
	<p>HB-2-08 Village house No. 4 and 5 They were built in the 19th century. They are traditional style terraced village houses which are one-hall-one room type buildings. The front portions of the houses have been covered in flat roofs. The main pitched roofs have plain concrete ridges. Interior access was not possible. Decorative canopies over main entrance way and friezes are in moderate condition. They are still used as private dwellings.</p>

Historic Building: Pun Uk Tsuen (潘屋村) (Refer to Figure 10.5)	
Photo 27 Façade of village houses No. 4 and 5	
	<p>HB-2-09 Village house No. 1 and 2 They were built in th 19th century. They are traditional style terraced village houses (one an end terrace), which are one-hall-one room type buildings with enclosed courtyard. The walls are built of green bricks by one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) method. The courtyard has been covered by a flat roof. The rest of the interiors are relatively unaltered. The main roof on the end terrace is traditional and contains a decorative ridge. The canopies above the doors contain geometric and floral patterns and are in moderate condition. They are still used as private dwellings.</p>
Photo 28 Frontview of village houses No. 1 and 2	
	<p>HB-2-10 Village house No. 26 It was built in the early 20th century. It is a traditional style terraced village house (end terrace), which is one-hall-one room type structure. It is altered and incorporated into the neighboring buildings. There is a modern metal door with traditional entrance canopy over main entrance way. The rear portion of roof is the traditional pitched roof. It is still used as a storeroom.</p>
Photo 29 Façade of village house No. 26	
Photo not available	<p>HB-2-11 According to the Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line EIA report (EIA-071/2001), there was no ancestral hall or temple and three shrines were recorded. To the west of the village there were the ruins of a nunnery, abandoned approximately 30 years ago. However, the site was not accessible for photo-taking. Reportedly, the roof had</p>

Historic Building: Pun Uk Tsuen (潘屋村) (Refer to Figure 10.5)

collapsed and the ruins were covered in
vegetation

Historic Building: Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) (Refer to Figure 10.6)



Photo 30 Frontview of Ting Si Study Hall

HB-3-01 Ting Si Study Hall

It is a modern replacement of a study/ancestral hall built in the mid 20th century. It is a single storey concrete building with flat roof. It was built in the 19th century. It had been repaired in 1925 and 1987. Ancestral tablets are placed on the altar in the hall. Worships of the ancestors in spring and in autumn, and Dim Dang Ceremony are carried out yearly in the Hall. It had been used as school for the children in the village before 1960. It is still used as an ancestral hall housing the ancestral tablets of the Mans of Chau Tau Tsuen.



Photo 31 Sideview of village house No. 116

HB-3-02 Village house No. 116

The original building was built in the 19th century. It is a green brick residential building. It has been heavily altered from its original appearance in the mid 20th century. A concrete cement extension was built from the front of the building. The roof to the rear of the structure is pitched but has been painted in white. *It is still used as private dwelling.*



Photo 32 Façade of Jik Sin Study Hall

HB-3-03 Jik Sin Study Hall (積善書室)

Jik Sin Study Hall is a traditional style construction built with modern materials. It is a two storey new building with flat roof. The plaque is hanged over the entrance way and inscribed with four traditional Chinese characters – 積善書室. There is a pair of couplets inscribed on the two side of the entrance way. It was built in the 19th century, and was repaired and partially reconstructed and renovated in 2004. It is still used as private dwelling and housed the ancestral tablet of a Man family.

Historic Building: Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) (Refer to Figure 10.6)



Photo 33 Fung Shui Wall

HB-3-04 Fung Shui Wall

It is placed in front of Jik Sin Study Hall. It is made of green bricks with stone slabs in front. There is a narrow shelf running lengthways across the wall about half way up. There is a stone slab directly in front of the wall and a stone container to the right of it.



Photo 34 Sideview of village house No. 96

HB-3-05 Village house No. 96




It is a traditional style terraced village house (end terrace) one-hall-one-enclosed courtyard type building built in the 19th century. It is built of green bricks but is undergoing some exterior renovation. The walls are plastered with white paint. The entrance door is replaced with modern metal door, with a decorated entrance canopy over the entrance way remained in moderate condition. The pitched roof of the hall is concave tiling plastered with cylindrical seal. Its ridge ends are decorated with dragon curl. It is still used for private dwelling.



Photo 35 Village houses No. 93, 93A, 93B and 94

HB-3-06 Village houses No. 93, 93A, 93B and 94

They are four adjoining village houses built in the 19th century. Apart from house No. 94, the appearance of the other three buildings has been quite heavily altered from their original style. Some of the walls built in green brick using one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) method can still be seen, while some of them have been plastered with white paints. Apart from house No. 94, the other roofs have been replaced with metal sheet. Village house

Historic Building: Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) (Refer to Figure 10.6)	
	<p>No.94 remains a decorated entrance canopy over the front door in moderate condition. They are still used for dwelling purposes.</p>
 <p>Photo 36 Village house No. 118</p>	<p>HB-3-07 Village house No.118</p> <p>It was a traditional one-hall type building built of green brick. It was built in the 19th century. Mud brick extension covered with metal roof was built on the left part of the building; two cement rectangular columns were added in front of the house, with metal roofing as cover. It is still used for dwelling purposes.</p>
 <p>Photo 37 Frontview of Storage structure No. 87</p>	<p>HB-3-08 Storage structure No. 87</p> <p>It is a green brick, free-standing building. It has been reconstructed with cement on the upper part of the walls and corrugated metal sheet for the roof. It is currently used for storage. The age of this structure is indeterminate.</p>
 <p>Photo 38 Village house No. 84</p>	<p>HB-3-09 Village house No. 84</p> <p>It is a traditional one-hall type building. The cement-reinforced wall supporting pitched tile roof. The age of this structure is indeterminate. It is currently abandon.</p>

Historic Building: Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) (Refer to Figure 10.6)



Photo 39 Village houses No. 77-80

HB-3-10 Village houses No. 77-80

They are adjoining houses built on stone foundations. The red brick walls are coated with cement coating. Overhanging roof supported by four pilasters with wooden beams in general. Corrugated metal sheet is used, however, for one of them. It is currently abandon.



Photo 40 Frontview of village house No. 69

HB-3-11 Village houses No. 69

It was built in the 19th century. It is a traditional style terraced structure, which is also a one-hall-one room type building with enclosed courtyard. The village house is built in green brick and built by one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) method. The entrance door is replaced with metal door. It has traditional pitched roofs with decorative ridges over main portion of buildings and flat roof was added to cover the courtyard. Decorative canopies and friezes present and maintained in moderate condition. It is still used for dwelling purposes.



Photo 41 Sideview of village house No. 64

HB-3-12 Village house No. 64

It was built in the 19th century. It is a traditional style terraced village house (end terrace), one-hall-one room type structure. The plastered wall supporting the pitched roof with decorative ridge. The entrance canopy and frieze are in poor conditions. There is large cut stone lintel over doorway. It is still used for dwelling purposes.

Historic Building: Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) (Refer to Figure 10.6)



Photo 42 Sideview of the village house next to village house No. 64

HB-3-13 Village house next to house No. 64
The building was built in the 19th century. It is a traditional style terraced village house, one-hall-one enclosed courtyard type house. It is built in green brick. The plastered wall supported the pitched roof. The entrance canopy and frieze are in poor conditions. It is still used for dwelling purposes.



Photo 43 Frontview of the village houses

HB-3-14 Village houses
Four adjoining traditional one-hall type buildings formed a row of houses. They were built in the 19th century. They are built of red brick, green brick and mud; some of them are plastered with cement. They have pitched tile roofs, with undecorated ridges. They are still used for dwelling purposes.



Photo 44 Façade of village house No. 18

HB-3-15 Village house No. 18
It was built in the 19th century. It is a traditional style terraced village house (end terrace). The front façade has mortar with painted green brick pattern over real green bricks. Stone lintel and threshold and wooden door. There is a moderately preserved decorative entrance canopy over the door. It is still used for dwelling purposes.

Historic Building: Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) (Refer to Figure 10.6)



Photo 45 Sideview of building No. 18D

HB-3-16 Building No. 18D

It was built in the 19th century. It is a one-hall type red brick structure next to village house No. 18. The wall supporting the pitched roof was plastered with cement. The roof is made of metal sheet. It is still used for dwelling purposes.



Photo 46 Sideview of unnumbered village house

HB-3-17 Village house

The house was built in the 19th century. It is built near the boundary of the village. It is a green brick and red brick structure, with the wall plastered in cement. The pitched roof is made of metal sheet and plain concrete ridge. It is still used for dwelling purposes.



Photo 47 Frontview of village house No. 3

HB-3-18 Village house No. 3

The house was built in the 19th century. It is a traditional style terraced building. The open courtyard is sheltered by metal frame and sheet in front of the village house. The original part was built of green brick and built by one header nine stretchers bond (一丁九順) method. It is still used for dwelling purposes.

Historic Building: Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村) (Refer to Figure 10.6)



Photo 48 Ting Si School front view

HB-3-19 Ting Si School (廷士學校)

Ting Si School lies by the side of Ting Si Study Hall. It was built in 1961. The School was closed down due to under-enrolment in 1991. The School Hall is still operated for the recreational activities to the villagers

Graded Building: Lok Ma Chau Police Station (落馬洲警署) (Refer to Figure 10.7)



Photo 49 Lok Ma Chau Police Station



Photo 50 Sideview of LMC Police Station



Photo 51 Sideview of LMC Police Station

GB-1 Lok Ma Chau Police Station

Lok Ma Chau Police Station lies on a knoll behind Lok Ma Chau Tsuen. It faces Huanggang (皇崗) of Shenzhen. It was built in 1915.

Lok Ma Chau Police Station was constructed from the former San Tin Police Station that was built in 1899. The station is still in use, and it guards the border area from Lok Ma Chau to Kwu Tung (古洞).

Lok Ma Chau Police Station is Grade 2 historic buildings according to the assessment of the 1,444 historic buildings in Hong Kong, which was released on 23 November 2011.

Graded Building: MacIntosh Fort (Ma Tso Lung) (麥景陶碉堡(馬草壟)) (Refer to Figure 10.8)



Photo 52 MacIntosh Fort (Ma Tso Lung)

GB-2 MacIntosh Fort (Ma Tso Lung)

MacIntosh Fort (Ma Tso Lung) is situated at the hill north of Ma Tso Lung Shun Yee San Tsuen. It is built of reinforced concrete.

MacIntosh Fort (Ma Tso Lung) is Grade 2 historic buildings according to the assessment of the 1,444 historic buildings in Hong Kong, which was released on 23 November 2011.

MacIntosh Fort at Ma Tso Lung is one of the seven observation posts built along the Hong Kong – Shenzhen border between 1949 and 1953 to strengthen border defence against illegal immigrants in 1949. The forts were guarded day and night then. However, with the assistance of advance tele-communication and electronic device, six out of seven of them are remotely controlled nowadays.

Graded Building: Tung Shan Temple (東山古廟) (Refer to Figure 10.9)



Photo 53 Tung Shan Temple

GB-4 Tung Shan Temple

Tung Shan Temple is located in Wing Ping Tsuen (永平村) of San Tin (新田) was built before 1894 (the 20th year of the Guangxu (光緒) reign in the Qing (清) dynasty) according to a stone tablet record about its first renovation date. The temple serves the village alliance of the entire Mans (文) clans in San Tin area. The Mans are the descendents of Man Tin-shui (文天瑞), a blood brother of Man Tin-cheung (文天祥) who was a renowned patriot fighting with the Mongols to protect the Song Emperors in the late Southern Song (南宋) dynasty (1127-1279).

The main deity of the temple is Tin Hau (天后) and two others are Yeung Hau (楊侯) and Lung Mo (龍母, Dragon Mother) on either side of the main hall. The left cockloft of front hall accommodates a Fui Sing Kok (魁星閣) for candidates to seek blessings to have successful results in the Civil Service Examination. The Fui Sing Kok has a round opening on the front wall. The right chamber of the front hall houses the Kwun Yam (觀音) and the Buddha and an Earth God (土地) deity is housed in the left chamber of the front hall.

Tung Shan Temple is a Qing vernacular building of a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays, which has a symmetrical design. The courtyard of the temple is between the entrance and the main hall. The Tin Hau altar locates in the central axis in the middle of the main hall facing the entrance. The building is mainly constructed by green bricks. The walls and granite columns of the buildings support the pitched roofs, which is of timber rafters,

Graded Building: Tung Shan Temple (東山古廟) (Refer to Figure 10.9)

purlins and clay tiles. The gables of the courtyard are with Ma Tau (馬頭, horse head) design. The main ridge has a dragon head moulding and others are with plastered geometric mouldings. Wall friezes on the front façade are with flowers moulding, landscape and plants. Wall paintings above the name board at the entrance are with flowers and plants and landscape motifs.

Tung Shan Temple is Grade 3 historic buildings according to the assessment of the 1,444 historic buildings in Hong Kong, which was released on 23 November 2011.