


Appendix 9.2 Not-Graded and Nil-Grade Built Heritage Catalogue

Ref: HB-01	Identification: Village God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ko Po Tsuen		Figure Ref: 9.3
Orientation: North-west facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Located next to a parking space near the access road in the north-eastern end of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Ko Po Tsuen is located in the western end of Kam Tin between Ho Hak Shan and Kam Tin River. It was listed as one of the existing villages in the 1688 San On Gazetteer (Ng 1993:Map7). According to local informant, the village is associated with the Tang clan of Kam Tin.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: The Village God Shrine consists of a main shrine, a side shrine and a small joss paper burner; the main shrine is dedicated to the village god; it is an arm-chair shaped concrete structure with a plaque set at the middle rear; the arms are stepped and wavy; there is a circular opening for burning paper offerings at the front of the concrete platform; the side shrine is dedicated to Kwun Yam and the statue is placed on a tiled platform with a shelter.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: A modern structure.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-01, looking southeast.</p>		




Front and side view of HB-01, looking east.



Back and side view of HB-01, looking west.

Close up of the Inscription	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>靈 威</p> <p>社稷大王神位</p>
Other details:	
 <p>Kwun Yam statue, HB-01, looking south-east</p>	


Ref: HB-02	Identification: Banyan Tree and Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Sham Chung Tsuen		Figure Ref: 9.4
Orientation: East facing (shrine)		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Situated in the northern end of the village by the access road.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Sham Chung Tsuen is an indigenous village in of Shap Pat Heung (Heung Yee Kuk 1988). The villagers have a major surname Chan who was originated from Nantou of Xinan and arrived in around Late Yuan period (Scott Wilson 2001; CEDD 2017). Other surnames include Yip, Kwan and Lam (CEDD 2017).</p> <p>According to local informant, the banyan tree and the associated shrine (recently rebuilt) has a history of over 100 years.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: The shrine is a small modern structure with a tiled and flat pitched roof; next to it is a concrete joss paper burner; the east facing shrine is set in front of the eastern side of the banyan tree.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-02, looking west.</p>		



Back and side view of HB-02, looking northeast.



General view of HB-02, looking west.

Close up of the Inscription	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>榕 深得地靈人傑</p> <p>日 大吉</p> <p>樹 本坊榕樹公神位</p> <p>月 大吉</p> <p>宮</p> <p>涌納白玉生金</p>

Ref: HB-03	Identification: Pak Kung Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Sham Chung Tsuen		Figure Ref: 9.4
Orientation: North facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the western end of the village next to modern house no.180.		
Historical Appraisal: Sham Chung Tsuen is an indigenous village in of Shap Pat Heung (Heung Yee Kuk 1988). The villagers have a major surname Chan who was originated from Nantou of Xinan and arrived in around Late Yuan period (Scott Wilson 2001; CEDD 2017). Other surnames include Yip, Kwan and Lam (CEDD 2017).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: An arm-chair shaped shrine of concrete; a rock with no inscription is placed at middle rear; in front of it is a rectangular concrete incense holder; a circular opening is constructed at the front of the platform for burning joss paper offerings.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: A modern structure.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-03, looking south.



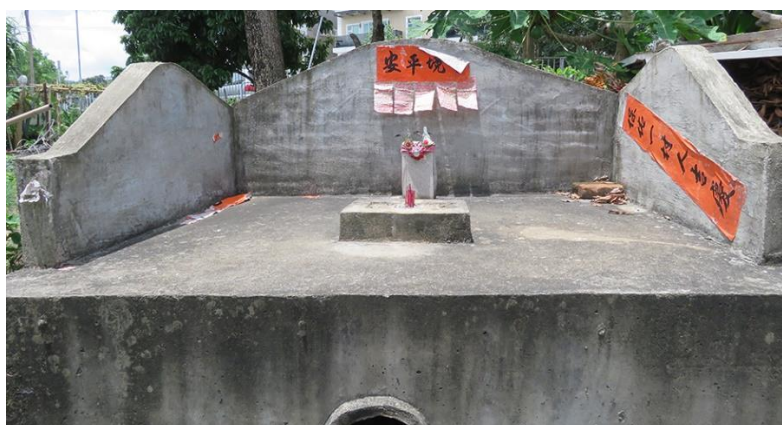
Side view of HB-03, looking southeast.



Side view of HB-03, looking southwest.

Close up of the Inscription

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



安平境合

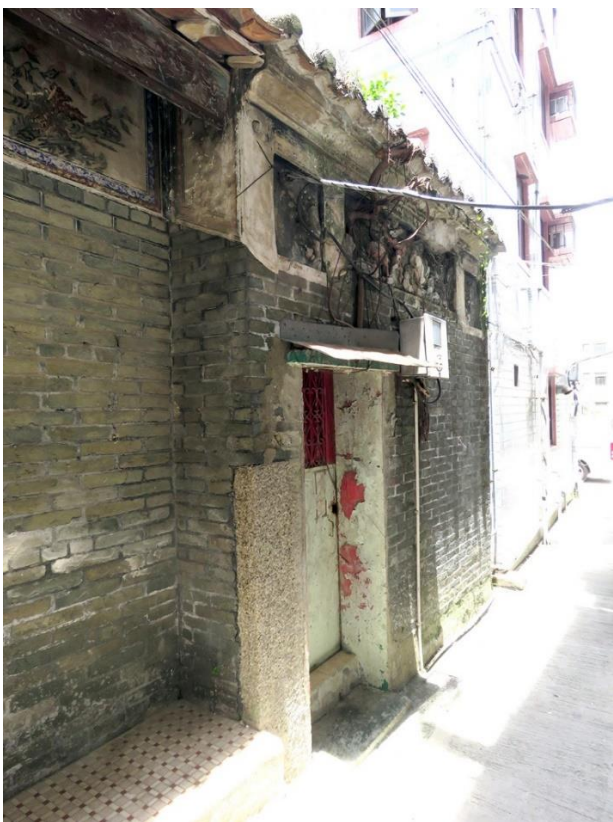
保佑一村人吉慶

Ref: HB-04	Name: Village house with side chamber	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 70-71 Sham Chung Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.4
Orientation: North-east facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: set in the north-east facing peripheral row of houses, facing the second row of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Sham Chung Tsuen is an indigenous village in of Shap Pat Heung (Heung Yee Kuk 1988). The villagers have a major surname Chan who was originated from Nantou of Xinan and arrived in around Late Yuan period (Scott Wilson 2001; CEDD 2017). Other surnames include Yip, Kwan and Lam (CEDD 2017).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: currently separately into two units with separate entrances but judging from the architectural style and hints of modifications, it is likely that both originally constructed as one green brick mansion with a main entrance in the middle in recessed style and two side chambers; the concreted-over south-eastern wall adjoining the modern building show that the opposite side of the recessed wall and chamber were removed;</p> <p>For the south-eastern unit (no. 70), which possibly the original main hall of the mansion, has a granite lintel above the metal door and a concrete frame; surrounding the granite lintel are frieze paintings of landscape, flora and calligraphy; the tiled eave is partially replaced by a metal sheet; below it is a decorated wooden eave board with carved floral motifs; the surviving recessed wall has a vertical granite corner stone; a tiled platform is added in front of the entrance;</p> <p>A fair degree of modifications is noticed in the north-western unit (no. 71), which is possibly one of the side chambers of the mansion; an additional entrance was added on the façade wall next to the recess wall; windows and air-con unit were also installed on the side wall; below the eave there are moulded flora decorations, which are partially ruined by overgrown vegetation.</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition:		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: additional entrance, windows		

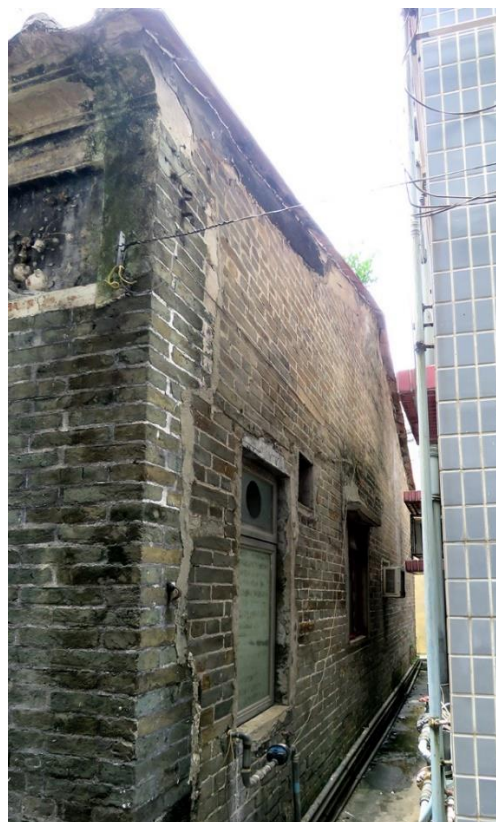
Photographic Records



Front view of HB-04, showing northeast elevation and façade of No.70, looking west.



Façade of No.71, looking west.



Side view of HB-04, showing northwest elevation, looking south-southwest.



Other details:



Carved wooden eave, calligraphy and paintings above lintel, No. 70



Moulded plaster above lintel, No. 71

Ref: HB-05	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 27 Sham Chung Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.4
Orientation: North-west facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the second row of the village between two rebuilt houses.		
Historical Appraisal: Sham Chung Tsuen is an indigenous village in of Shap Pat Heung (Heung Yee Kuk 1988). The villagers have a major surname Chan who was originated from Nantou of Xinan and arrived in around Late Yuan period (Scott Wilson 2001; CEDD 2017). Other surnames include Yip, Kwan and Lam (CEDD 2017).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Single storey building of green bricks with a tiled and flat pitched roof; a 2-course granite stone foundation on façade; metal gate with granite door frame, granite threshold and lintel; the granite door frame is decorated with carved flora motifs at the bottom on either side of the frame.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Three additional windows at rear; metal canopy added on façade.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Façade view of HB-05, looking northeast</p>		 <p>Back view of HB-05, showing southeast elevation, looking northwest.</p>



Front view of HB-05, showing northwest elevation, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-06	Identification: Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: No. 29-31 Sham Chung Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.4
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Three terraced houses with end unit set along centre axis on second row of village. Part of the main village.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Sham Chung Tsuen is an indigenous village in of Shap Pat Heung (Heung Yee Kuk 1988). The villagers have a major surname Chan who was originated from Nantou of Xinan and arrived in around Late Yuan period (Scott Wilson 2001; CEDD 2017). Other surnames include Yip, Kwan and Lam (CEDD 2017). A screen of trees located in between the stream west of the village and the village front is said to act like a Fung Shui screen to counterbalance the negative effect (Scott Wilson 2001).</p> <p>According to local informant, a local communal association called Tung Hing Tong Fa Pau Association (同慶堂花炮會) is involved in the organisation of the birthday celebration of Tin Hau, which is held annually on the twenty-third day of the third lunar month.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Set of three courtyard houses of which two are uninhabited.</p> <p>Left house has two modern windows. Green brick front wall on top of two course of stone foundations. Canopy above the door with triptych geometric and animal decoration in centre and floral alongside. Stone lintel and step. Metal sliding door covers original wooden door.</p> <p>Centre house has green brick sitting on rubble stone foundation. Canopy above the door with floral and geometric moulded decoration. Door frame is partially in stone. New metal door. At the rear it is visible that the house forms unit with house to the right and both have plain moulding under the eave. Two windows at rear one smallish with concrete frame and one new window.</p> <p>Right house has a canopy above the door with triptych painted floral motive. House has wooden doorframe, stone lintel and step. Door frame is partially made with stone. There is a painted freeze under the side eave. The rear has a closed off modern window.</p> <p>Centre and right house have vegetation on roof.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Poor to fair.		
Past and Present Uses: residential. Residential to no longer in use.		
Modifications: modern additions such as door, electricity.		

Photographic Records



Front and side view of HB-06, showing northwest elevation, looking east.



Façade view of No.29, looking northeast.



Façade view of No.30, looking northeast.



Façade view of No.31, looking northeast.



Back view of HB-06, showing southeast elevation, looking southwest.

Other details:



Painted door canopy, No. 29



Painted door canopy with Eight Diagram, No. 31

Ref: HB-07	Identification: Rural Committee Building, Sham Chung Tsuen	Category: Communal / Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Sham Chung Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.4
Orientation: North-west facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set at the end of the main central axis next to house No.55.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Sham Chung Tsuen is an indigenous village in of Shap Pat Heung (Heung Yee Kuk 1988). The villagers have a major surname Chan who was originated from Nantou of Xinan and arrived in around Late Yuan period (Scott Wilson 2001; CEDD 2017). Other surnames include Yip, Kwan and Lam (CEDD 2017).</p> <p>According to local informant, the original rural committee was situated in house No.10 and relocated to the current location about 60 years ago.</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Each year, all villages of Shap Pat Heung celebrate the birthday of Tin Hau on the 23rd day of the third lunar month. The Tin Hau Festival, including a large-scale parade, is organised by the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee of Yuen Long is listed in the First Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory of Hong Kong (LCSD 2020, HYK 2012). According to local informant, Tung Hing Tong Fa Pau Association (同慶堂花炮會) of Sham Chung is involved in the organisation of the birthday celebration of Tin Hau. The building is also used as a Gods hall of the village.</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: it comprised a modern two-storey concrete structure, a temporary structure and an open kitchen; for the main building, the upper floor has a balcony and two windows on either side of the balcony door; the ground floor consists of two rear rooms and a main hall. A Gods altar/shrine is placed at the centre rear wall of the main hall between the entrance of the rear rooms. The main hall is also used as a storage for Tung Hing Tong Fa Pau Association; on the façade of the ground floor, there are ceramic grilles on either side of the entrance.</p> <p>The open kitchen, which is located behind the main building, consists of two standing cooking units made of red bricks; each unit has two stoves and an attached chimney; a row of washing basins is located in the eastern corner behind the temporary structure; The kitchen has a tin sheet roofing.</p>		
Interior: partial access (see above)		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Community Hall.		
Modifications: This is a modern structure.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-07, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Interior of HB-07, looking southeast.



Side view of HB-07, showing northeast elevation, looking west.



Back view of HB-07, showing southeast elevation, looking northwest.



Kitchen set-up and ceremonial appliances stored behind the main building

Close up of the Inscription



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

新界鄉議局
陳日新題
八十鄉深涌村公所

Close up of the Inscription






Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

昇平

聽宇巍峨人傑地靈千古跡

神恩浩蕩民安物阜萬家春

Close up of the Inscription (shrine)	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>年月招財和合童子之神位 護村土主福德正神之神位 當庚太歲至德尊神之神位 南昌五福車公元帥之神位 神農后稷種穀先師之神位 九天開化文昌帝君之神位 北方鎮武玄天上帝之神位 大慈大悲觀世音菩薩蓮座位 加封庇民天后元君之神位 加封義勇關聖天尊之神位 敕賜助法楊侯大王之神位 金花福王普恩夫人之神位 建圍宿老列為祖先之神位 合村老幼各命元辰之神位 日時進寶利市仙官之神位</p>
Close up of the Inscription (inscription board in the main hall)	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>歲次乙卯年 佑我黎民 黃英蓮 羅亮記</p>

Ref: HB-08	Identification: Village God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Sham Chung Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.4
Orientation: North facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set at the rear of the old village and adjacent to new development.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Sham Chung Tsuen is an indigenous village in of Shap Pat Heung (Heung Yee Kuk 1988). The villagers have a major surname Chan who was originated from Nantou of Xinan and arrived in around Late Yuan period (Scott Wilson 2001; CEDD 2017). Other surnames include Yip, Kwan and Lam (CEDD 2017). A screen of trees located in between the stream west of the village and the village front is said to act like a Fung Shui screen to counterbalance the negative effect (Scott Wilson 2001).</p> <p>According to local informant, a local communal association called Tung Hing Tong Fa Pau Association (同慶堂花炮會) is involved in the organisation of the birthday celebration of Tin Hau, which is held annually on the twenty-third day of the third lunar month.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Concrete armchair shaped shrine on high concrete platform. Front of platform has circular hole for burning incense. On the platform there is a small stone at the centre back of the platform and rectangular incense burner. Back wall is curved on the top. Shrine is oriented to the north and is set near new residential housing complex.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Modern.		
Past and Present Uses: Village god shrine.		
Modifications: Modern.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>General of HB-08, looking south.</p>		

 <p>Side view of HB-08, looking southeast.</p>	 <p>Side view of HB-08, looking southwest.</p>
<p>Close up of the Inscription</p>	<p>Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):</p>
	<p>照普光神</p> <p>往來一路保平安</p> <p>出入四方神庇佑</p>

Ref: HB-09	Identification: Gateway of Tin Liu Tsuen	Category: Communal
Address: Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: North-west facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the north-western corner next to a village shrine in front of the village; the gateway is facing Kiu Hing Road.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012). Based on the inscriptions of the gateway, this structure is constructed in 2009.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: it is a symmetrical traditional Chinese vernacular structure with a horizontal panel up in the middle and four columns with connecting brackets; flanking the top and columns are tiled ridges with curled up ends; the front panel is inscribed with the name of the village, the construction date and couplets; the rear is inscribed with couplets; a pair of stone lions are set on either side in front of the gateway.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Excellent.		
Past and Present Uses: Communal gateway.		
Modifications: It is a modern structure.		

Photographic Records




Front view of HB-09, looking southeast.



Back view of HB-09, looking northwest.

Close up of the Inscription (front)	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>村寮田稻</p> <p>寮舍簡樸莊前院後伴芙蓉</p> <p>地靈</p> <p>田園景色和風拂柳迎香</p> <p>十八鄉田寮村牌樓落成誌慶</p> <p>人傑</p> <p>公元二〇〇九年歲次己丑初夏立黃傑鵬撰村代表 胡兆雄 胡景光</p>
Close up of the Inscription (rear)	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>安民泰國</p> <p>寮遇春風納千祥百瑞光華</p> <p>樂業</p> <p>田心廣闊容五湖四海朋友</p> <p>居安</p>

Ref: HB-10	Identification: Earth God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: North facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the north-western corner of the village next to house No.1.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: An arm-chair shaped structure of green bricks and concrete; two small rocks are set at the middle rear, next to it are two small statues of the Earth God couple; the arms are decorated with red trims; there are steps on either side of the altar platform; a small joss paper burner is built against its western side wall next to the steps.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: Well maintained with the appearance of old but include concrete. Likely modern rebuilt.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-10, looking south.</p>		





Side and back view of HB-10, looking northeast.



Close-up of rocks and statues



Side view of HB-10, looking southwest.


Ref: HB-11	Identification: Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 84-85 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: North-west facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Located in the eastern part of the village outside the original walled village layout.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Consists of two units of Qing vernacular one-hall type house with enclosed courtyard; they share a joint flat ridged roof, which indicates that they were constructed as one unit; the south-western unit (No.84) is attached to a modern building; the side wall of No.85 has an added drain pipe and two sealed windows and remaining lintels;</p> <p>The exterior of both units are covered in lime green paint but are likely built of green bricks; front yard has an enclosure wall with a metal gate; both units have tiled canopies with decorated mouldings: the north-eastern unit (No.85) is decorated with flor mouldings, while the other (No.84) is decorated with bat and gourd mouldings; there are two ventilation windows on the façade of house no.85; at the rear there are three windows and an air-con unit.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Number of alterations and additions including, metal gates, drainpipe, air-con unit and additional windows.		
Photographic Records		
		
Façade of No. 84, looking southeast.		Façade of No. 85, looking southeast.



Front and side view of HB-11, showing northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.



Back view of HB-11, showing southeast elevation, looking north.

Ref: HB-12	Identification: Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 96-97 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: South facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the eastern part of the village outside the original village layout; its orientation—facing the opposite direction of the village towards another row of village houses (No.98, 98A, 99) and together forming a small complex—indicates that both rows of houses were possibly belonging to the same branch of family. Next to the complex there are a few benches made of re-used granite slabs.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Comprises two units of single-storey houses of green bricks sharing one tiled and flat pitched roof; both units have metal doors; there is one window on façade, two on the western side, one on the eastern side and one at rear;		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Number of additions including air-con units, drainpipes, electric meter installed.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front and side view of HB-13, showing south and west elevations, looking northeast.</p>		



Back and side view of HB-13, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.





Side view of HB-13, showing east elevation, looking northwest.



Façade of No. 96, looking northeast.



Façade of No. 97, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-13	Identification: Well and Shrine	Category: Communal / Water supply / Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: South facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the south-eastern corner of the original part of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: A square well with a shrine and a circular enclosure made of concrete; the well is currently covered; the shrine is built on a slightly raised concrete platform against the south facing enclosure wall, it consists of a pointed rock and an incense holder; the enclosure wall, which is likely added later, was built into the corner of a ruin and a lamppost is situated within the enclosure next to the water meter.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Well and shrine.		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials.		
Photographic Records		
		
Back view of shrine, looking northwest.		Back view of shrine, looking southwest.



General view of HB-13, looking west.



Well and shrine, looking west.

Ref: HB-14	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 63 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: North facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: House unit on third terraced row within the walled village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Courtyard house with green brick front wall and rendered walls. Canopy above the door has inscription flanked by floral decoration. Roll and pan roof with plain ridge. Metal sliding door replaces original door. Inner courtyard has reinforced concrete roof and stone and concrete floor of kitchen. Rear of the interior of house has a shrine and cockloft. Plain brick under eave at rear and two windows, one under eave and one with lintel. Wall in the side of the house is rendered and no decorations or windows.		
Interior: Door was open but no one to ask permission to enter.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential. House currently used possibly for ancestor worship but not lived in currently.		
Modifications: Minimal, metal sliding door and electricity.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-14, showing north elevation, looking east.



Side view of HB-14, showing east elevation, looking southwest.



Back view of HB-14, showing south elevation, looking northeast.



Internal view of HB-14, looking south.

Ref: HB-15	Identification: Earth God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: North facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Shrine at the rear of the village near Main shrine (GB-05). Same orientation as the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Concrete pink armchair shrine located to the right of GB-05. Rectangular incense burner inside the shrine and separate pink rectangular concrete incense burner to the right.		
Existing Condition: Modern.		
Past and Present Uses: Earth god shrine.		
Modifications: Modern.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>General view of HB-15, looking south.</p>		



Side view of HB-15, looking southeast.





Back view of HB-15, looking north.

Close up of the Inscription



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

佑庇
婆婆一婆心
公公真公道

Ref: HB-16	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 20 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.5
Orientation: North facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Within setting of former walled village. End of front row last remaining of row of residential courtyard style village houses.		
Historical Appraisal: Tin Liu Tsuen is a Punti walled village established by the Wus, Wongs, Yips and Sits in the early 19 th centuries. It is a member of the Shap Pat Heung alliance. Apart from the wall enclosure, the village also has an entrance hall and a Gods Hall located at the end of the same axis (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Courtyard house with parapet on top of front wall. Chimney in front part, inside reinforced concrete roof visible. Roll and pan roof with plain ridge. Some vegetation growing on the roof. Green brick front wall while the others have been rendered. Rear wall and side appear to have been constructed with freeze blocks. Stone step and door pivots and wooden door. Inside kitchen structures visible and shrine in rear room up on wooden wall. One window in the left side wall. Rear shows plain molding under eave and two windows, one with lintel.		
Interior: Door to house was open but no one to ask permission to enter.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, while it seems to be a place for ancestor worship or no specified use.		
Modifications: Minimal changes, some addition for water and electricity but limited.		
Photographic Records		
		
Facade view of HB-16, showing north elevation, looking southwest.		Internal view of HB-16, looking south.



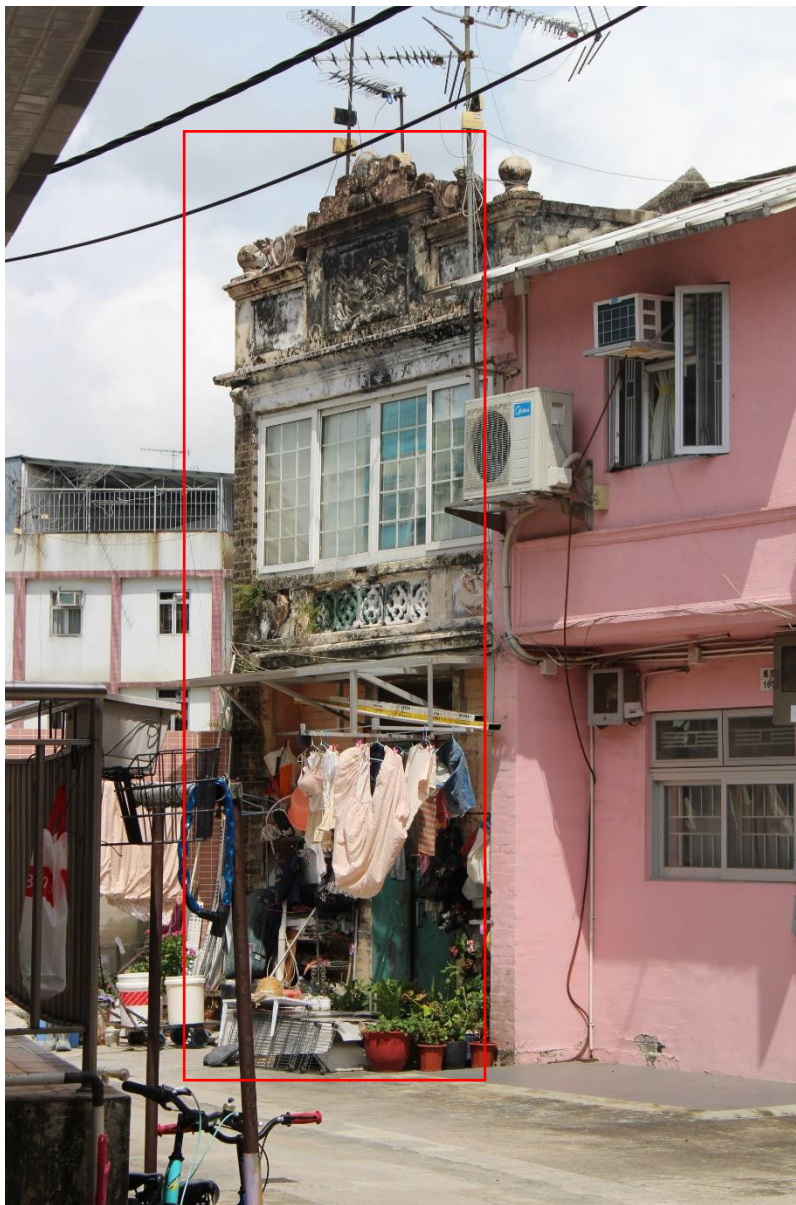
Front and side view of HB-16, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Back and side view of HB-16, showing south and east elevations, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-17	Identification: Residential Houses	Category: Residential
Address: No. 160, Ma Tin Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.6
Orientation: North-north west facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Small cluster of older buildings set around a small open space and surrounded by newer residential buildings. HB-17 is an end unit of 3 similar two storey terraced houses.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lung Tin Tsuen is a relatively young village in Shap Pat Heung. It was initially an extension of Ma Tin Tsuen and eventually developed into a separate village due to the increase of population. The village was established in the 1920s by the Wong clan from Taishan. One of the founders, Wong Kung Shing, who spent half of his life in Canada operating a laundry shop with his two brothers, established a communal trust with other Taishan Wongs for land investment. In the mid-1920s, the Wongs purchased land from the Tang clan of Ping Shan around Lung Tin Tsuen area and established the village of Lung Tin Tsuen (AAB 2012).</p> <p>A review of the 1924 and 1949 aerial photos shows that the three houses were constructed sometime in between (Lands Department 1924 & 1949).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None,		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Area of HB-21-22 has restricted access and sign of no admittance.</p> <p>Two storey residential house with decorative parapet situated to the left of HB-22. The walls are painted green brick and green brick. The decorated parapet has three panels with moulded landscape scenery in middle. Second storey consist of large windows. The façade here is recessed and green ceramic windows flanked by two moulded decoration panels separate ground floor from upper storey. The entrance has a modern aluminium awning.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Metal awning, new windows second storey and rear, aircon units with brackets,		

Photographic Records



Frontal view of HB-17, looking south east.



Rear view of HB-17, looking north.



Side view of HB-17, looking north-northwest.



Detail of green ceramic windows, looking south.



Detail of decorated parapet, looking south.

Ref: HB-18	Name: Residential houses	Category: Residential
Address: Nos 161-162, Ma Tin Tsuen, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.6
Orientation: North-north west facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Small cluster of older buildings set around a small open space and surrounded by newer residential buildings. HB-18 includes two detached units of 3 similar two storey terraced houses.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lung Tin Tsuen is a relatively young village in Shap Pat Heung. It was initially an extension of Ma Tin Tsuen and eventually developed into a separate village due to the increase of population. The village was established in the 1920s by the Wong clan from Taishan. One of the founders, Wong Kung Shing, who spent half of his life in Canada operating a laundry shop with his two brothers, established a communal trust with other Taishan Wongs for land investment. In the mid-1920s, the Wongs purchased land from the Tang clan of Ping Shan around Lung Tin Tsuen area and established the village of Lung Tin Tsuen (AAB 2012).</p> <p>A review of the 1924 and 1949 aerial photos shows that the three houses were constructed sometime in between (Lands Department 1924 & 1949).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Area of HB-21-22 has restricted access and sign of no admittance.</p> <p>Two storey residential house with green brick and green brick painted walls. Recessed façade and roll and pan roof. Upper storey façade consists of mainly windows and plain parapet above. New door with aircon unit above door. Rear green brick wall, new window, aircon unit and metal structure attached to ground floor area.</p> <p>House to the left is similar but has a new roof and walls are painted in pink. The front door is situated to the right of the façade and has a large new window to the left. The second storey has a single window, split aircon and aircon unit visible. The rear shows painted brick walls, several aircon units, modern window and modified roof covered by aluminium roof.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Several modification and additions to both units, including new windows, new doors etc, but house to left has had severe modifications to façade by changing entrance opening.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-18, looking south east.



Rear view of HB-18, looking south west.

Ref: HB-19	Identification: Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: No.21 Tai Kiu, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.7
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: Nil-Grade
Surrounding Environment: Originally a walled village HB-26 is located in the centre of the village, on second row of five rows of houses. While it was part of a row of courtyard houses, it is the last one on this row remaining.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Kiu Tsuen is located adjacent to the Yuen Long Nullah in the northern end of Shap Pat Heung. It is believed that the village name, Tai Kiu, which literally means Big Bridge, was named after a stone bridge located to the west of the village. The village was established some 400 years ago by four clans surnamed Tang, Chan, Tse and Leung. The Tangs came from Ping Shan, while the Chans came from Baoan, Guangdong (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Painted green brick courtyard house with parapet. Parapet carries the date 1939 in centre panel and is flanked by moulded landscape scenery. Recessed façade. Courtyard section has a chimney. Original wooden door with metal sliding door in front. Stone step and lintel. Plain ridge pan and roll roof. Plain black painted freeze under eave of left side wall (likely attached to another unit previously) and freeze with moulding under eave of right-side wall. There are three windows visible on the right of the house. The rear shows plain moulding under eave and two windows, one just below eave and one with lintel.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair although vegetation is growing on roof.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential. House is no longer in use.		
Modifications: Some modern trapping such as aircon brackets and liberal use of concrete		

Photographic Records




Front and side view of HB-23, showing northeast and northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Front and side view of HB-23, showing northeast and southeast elevations, looking southwest.



Side and back view of HB-23, showing northwest and southwest elevations, looking northeast.

Close up of the Inscription on facade	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>1939</p>

Other detail



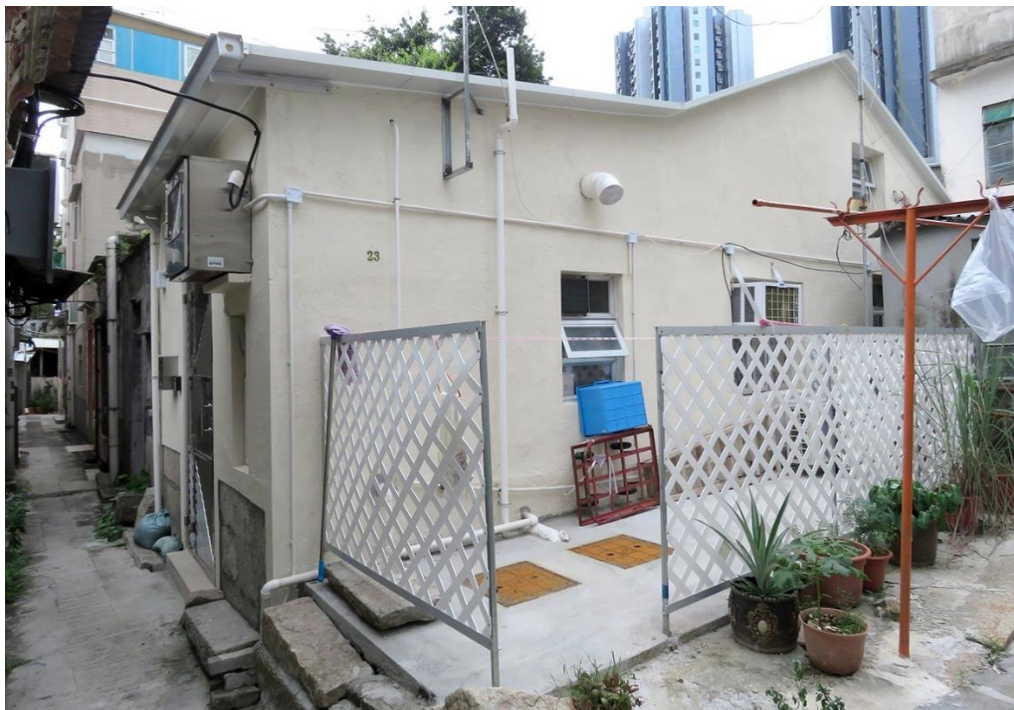
Moulded landscape pattern on parapet



Moulded landscape pattern on parapet

Ref: HB-20	Identification: Village houses	Category: Residential
Address: No.23-25 Tai Kiu, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.7
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Originally within a walled village, and still remaining part of a row of residential housing. Situated on second row.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Kiu Tsuen is located adjacent to the Yuen Long Nullah in the northern end of Shap Pat Heung. It is believed that the village name, Tai Kiu, which literally means Big Bridge, was named after a stone bridge located to the west of the village. The village was established some 400 years ago by four clans surnamed Tang, Chan, Tse and Leung. The Tangs came from Ping Shan, while the Chans came from Baoan, Guangdong (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Unit of three residential houses which share façade of three stone courses topped by rendered walls. The houses in the rear show more individuality. The house on the left (#25) has a canopy above the door. The canopy has molded decoration and a small pan and roll roof. The house in the centre (#24) has a front door made out of a combination of wood and metal; a window is set to the side. Under the front eave is a painted freeze and some geometric moulding. The house on the right (#23) presents at the front as modern. At the rear, house #23 shows three stone courses at base of wall but remainder including roof is modern. House #24 has corrugated roof, also includes three stone courses at base of wall, one window and plain moulding under eave. House #25, equally includes three stone courses at base of wall, one window and plain moulding under eave topped by rendered walls.		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Mix of modern and old. Fair condition.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential houses		
Modifications: Range between complete rebuilt and some modifications.		

Photographic Records



Front and side view of HB-24 (house #23), showing southwest and southeast elevations, looking northwest.



Back view of HB-24 (3 units), showing northeast elevations, looking southeast.



Façade of No.23, showing southwest elevation, looking northwest.



Façade of No.24, showing southwest elevation, looking northwest.



Façade of No.25, showing southwest elevation, looking northwest.

Other detail



Moulded and painted plaster on door canopy, No.25

Ref: HB-21	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.26 Tai Kiu, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.7
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Originally a walled village HB-25 is located on second row of terraced houses.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Kiu Tsuen is located adjacent to the Yuen Long Nullah in the northern end of Shap Pat Heung. It is believed that the village name, Tai Kiu, which literally means Big Bridge, was named after a stone bridge located to the west of the village. The village was established some 400 years ago by four clans surnamed Tang, Chan, Tse and Leung. The Tangs came from Ping Shan, while the Chans came from Baoan, Guangdong (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Unit of two residential houses which present as modern with the exception of three stone courses at base of rear wall. Although modern, the stone courses of the walls form a connection to HB-24 and row of houses within (walled) village.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Modern.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Modern rebuilt.		

Photographic Records




Front view of HB-21, showing southwest elevation, looking northwest.



Façade of HB-21, showing southwest elevation, looking northwest.



Back view of HB-21, showing northeast elevation, looking southeast.



Ref: HB-22	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.35 Tai Kiu, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.7
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Originally a walled village HB-26 is located somewhat in the centre of the village, on third row. While it was part of a row of courtyard houses, it is the last one on this row remaining.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Kiu Tsuen is located adjacent to the Yuen Long Nullah in the northern end of Shap Pat Heung. It is believed that the village name, Tai Kiu, which literally means Big Bridge, was named after a stone bridge located to the west of the village. The village was established some 400 years ago by four clans surnamed Tang, Chan, Tse and Leung. The Tangs came from Ping Shan, while the Chans came from Baoan, Guangdong (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Green brick courtyard house. End of row of courtyard house, rest has been demolished. Decorated canopy above the door with moulded decoration. In addition, moulded decorated freeze panels are situated below the front eave. The roll and pan roof is over capped by corrugated roof. The door has a wood frame and stone lintel. The foundation of the front wall consists of rubble stones. There is one new window in façade. At the rear there is brick under eave, a single window and concrete patching of rendered walls.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition:		
Past and Present Uses: Residential. The house is not in use.		
Modifications: Some utilities, corrugated roof added, new windows.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Moulded and painted decoration above door</p>		






Front and side view of HB-22, showing northeast and southeast elevations, looking southwest.



Side and back view of HB-22, showing northwest and southwest elevations, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-23	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.77 Tai Kiu, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.7
Orientation: North-east facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Terraced house set in the last row of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Kiu Tsuen is located adjacent to the Yuen Long Nullah in the northern end of Shap Pat Heung. It is believed that the village name, Tai Kiu, which literally means Big Bridge, was named after a stone bridge located to the west of the village. The village was established some 400 years ago by four clans surnamed Tang, Chan, Tse and Leung. The Tangs came from Ping Shan, while the Chans came from Baoan, Guangdong (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: A terraced house of green brick with flat ridged and tiled roof; a fair degree of modifications is noticed on the façade: concrete threshold, wooden lintel, metal door, an added window, a metal frame supporting the air-con unit and other fittings were also added on the façade; no access to the rear elevation of the original structure due to the addition of a temporary structure		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: A temporary structure is added at rear.		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-23, showing northeast elevation, looking southeast.		Back view of HB-23 blockaded by a temporary structure built at its rear.


Ref: HB-24	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.85 Tai Kiu, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.7
Orientation: North-east facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Terraced house set in the last row at the rear of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Kiu Tsuen is located adjacent to the Yuen Long Nullah in the northern end of Shap Pat Heung. It is believed that the village name, Tai Kiu, which literally means Big Bridge, was named after a stone bridge located to the west of the village. The village was established some 400 years ago by four clans surnamed Tang, Chan, Tse and Leung. The Tangs came from Ping Shan, while the Chans came from Baoan, Guangdong (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: A single storey terraced house with a fair degree of modifications: the façade is currently covered in white paint but is likely of green bricks; there is a metal door, a wooden lintel, concrete threshold, an added window, concrete skirting of façade wall, and a metal canopy; rear view is not available due to additional temporary structure at rear.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Temporary structure added at rear.		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-24, showing northeast elevation, looking west.		Back view of HB-24 blockaded by a temporary structure built at its rear, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-25	Identification: Village God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Tai Kiu, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.7
Orientation: North-east facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Shrine set in the north-western corner of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Kiu Tsuen is located adjacent to the Yuen Long Nullah in the northern end of Shap Pat Heung. It is believed that the village name, Tai Kiu, which literally means Big Bridge, was named after a stone bridge located to the west of the village. The village was established some 400 years ago by four clans surnamed Tang, Chan, Tse and Leung. The Tangs came from Ping Shan, while the Chans came from Baoan, Guangdong (AAB 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: An arm-chair shaped shrine of modern tiles and concrete; a marble plaque with no inscriptions is set in an inscribed frame at the centre rear; in front of it are two small rectangular-shaped cut granite stones sitting on a slightly raised concrete platform painted in red; the arms are stepped; an incense holder is constructed at the front edge of the platform; next to the shrine is a small concrete joss paper burner.		
Existing Condition: Excellent.		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: Modern structure.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-25, showing the north-east facing elevation, looking south-west.</p>		



Rear and side view of HB-25, looking north-west.

Close up of the plaque:	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>神心庇佑</p>

Ref: HB-26	Identification: Village God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Tung Tau Wai Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.8
Orientation: South-east facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Shrine set in the north-eastern corner in front of the village.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Tung Tau Wai is a Punti wai but without a wall enclosure (Yip 1995:77-78). The village should have a history of over 300 years as it is believed that Tung Tau Wai, together with other five villages of Wang Chau, established I Shing Temple around 1712 (AMO website 2020).</p> <p>The villagers of Tung Tau Wai are mainly comprised of four surnames: the Tsois, the Tsangs, the Wongs, and the Huis. Except for the Huis, the other three clans have their own ancestral halls in the village, i.e., Tsoi Fuk Sin Tong (蔡福善堂), Tsang Tat Ying Tong (曾達賢堂) and Wong Ching Yuen Tong (黃貞元堂), which are all modified or rebuilt in the past decades (Chow 2012?).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: an arm-chair shaped shrine of concrete painted in grey and decorated with red trimmings; metal railings and concrete steps are added on the south-western side of the shrine; a pointed and elongated rock is placed at the central rear, in front of it is an inscribed incense holder; re-used granite slabs are laid on the surface of the front part of the concrete platform, below it is a circular opening for burning joss paper offerings.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials.		
Photographic Records		
Close up of the Inscription		Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
		<p>扶持萬物盡平安</p> <p>大 廣 恩 神</p> <p>綠 壽 福</p> <p>護佑一圍皆喜慶</p>



General view of HB-26, looking northwest.



Front and side view of HB-26, looking southwest.



Back and side view of HB-26, looking east.

Ref: HB-27	Identification: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 16 Tung Tau Wai Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.8
Orientation: South-east facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Courtyard style village house end unit of the first row of houses next to the main central axis.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Tung Tau Wai is a Punti wai but without a wall enclosure (Yip 1995:77-78). The village should have a history of over 300 years as it is believed that Tung Tau Wai, together with other five villages of Wang Chau, established I Shing Temple around 1712 (AMO website 2020).</p> <p>The villagers of Tung Tau Wai are mainly comprised of four surnames: the Tsois, the Tsangs, the Wongs, and the Huis. Except for the Huis, the other three clans have their own ancestral halls in the village, i.e., Tsoi Fuk Sin Tong (蔡福善堂), Tsang Tat Ying Tong (曾達賢堂) and Wong Ching Yuen Tong (黃貞元堂), which are all modified or rebuilt in the past decades (Chow 2012?).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: this is a single storey Qing vernacular courtyard styled house of green brick; it has a flat ridged roof with pan and rolled tiles; deteriorated canopy above entrance are partially covered in cement; remaining decorative elements of the canopy include traces of carved and painted flora motifs below the eave and bat mouldings;</p> <p>Severely deteriorating cement rendering on side and rear wall leaving a large chunk of the render missing on the side wall.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Poor.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Added window, metal gate, concrete lintel and concrete rendering.		

Photographic Records



Front and side view of HB-27, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking west.



Side and back view of HB-27, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking southeast.

Other details



Moulded and painted frieze board above lintel.



Painted mouldings on gable wall.

Ref: HB-28	Identification: Village God Shrines	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Lam Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.9
Orientation: Big shrine southeast facing; Small shrine east facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Shrines are set at the front southern end of the village, in semi open space facing away from the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Lam Uk Tsuen is also one of the six indigenous villages in Wang Chau. The village involved in the construction of I Shing Temple in 1718 (AMO Website 2020) and thus should at least have a history over 300 years. The villagers share the major surname Lam. They have an ancestral hall called Lam Zik Hing Tang (林籍慶堂), which had been modified or rebuilt in the past decades (Chow 2012?).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Concrete armchair style shrines. The larger shrine has a circular opening in front platform which is incense burner. A free-standing stone incense burner sits atop the altar platform. Few steps on the left of the larger shrine lead onto the platform. Some red paint decoration and paper plastered inscriptions on both sides. A small armchair shrine is located to the right of the main shrine. It has paper inscription.		
Existing Condition: Modern rebuilt.		
Past and Present Uses: No change, shrines remain in use.		
Modifications: Modern rebuilt		
Photographic Records		
 <p>General view of HB-28, looking northwest.</p>		



Front view of big shrine, looking northwest.



Front and side view of big shrine, looking north.



Front and side view of small shrine, looking west.



Back view of HB-28, looking southeast.

Close up of the Inscription



Close up of the Inscription



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

扶持萬物盡平安
 □ □ □ □
 壽祿福
 護佑一圍□□□

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

樂共人神

Ref: HB-29	Identification: Village God Shrines near Banyan tree	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Yeung Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.9
Orientation: South facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Village God Shrines set in the south-eastern corner in front of Yeung Uk Tsuen, between a mature Banyan tree and the village access road.		
Historical Appraisal: Yeung Uk Tsuen is a single surnamed village established some 300 years ago by the Yeung clan from Nanxiong, Guangdong. There are two Yeung Uk Tsuens located in Shap Pat Heung and both villages were established around the same time by two cousins of the same Yeung clan from Nanxiong. Yeung Hok Chau was known as the founding ancestor of the Yeung Uk Tsuen in Wang Chau and the villagers formerly mainly engaged in fishing and salt making with very limited farming (Leung 2002:26-27).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: It comprises a main shrine, two small shrines on either side, and a joss paper burner, all constructed of concrete; the main shrine is arm-chair shaped with wok-ye style arms decorated with <i>aoyu</i> fish mouldings on either side; the rear wall has a ridge with curled-up ends decorated with flora and geometric mouldings; against the centre rear wall placed a small round rock on top of a sub-triangular sectioned polished stone; in front of it is an inscribed granite incense holder; a set of concrete steps are built against the western side of the concrete platform; there is a circular opening at the front of the platform for burning joss paper offerings; the shrine is painted in grey with added linings.</p> <p>There are two small identical shrines on either side of the main shrine: both are simple arm-chaired style painted in red with a square platform and rocks set in the middle rear; the style of rocks is different though: the eastern shrine has two sub-rectangular rocks stacked vertically, while the western shrine only has one sub-rectangular rock with a rounded tip.</p> <p>A small concrete joss paper burner is built next to the western shrine against the enclosure of a mature Banyan tree.</p>		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Village God Shrines.		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials.		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-29, looking north.



Front view of HB-29, looking north.



Side and back view of HB-29, looking southeast.



Front view of east side shrine, looking north.



Side and back view of east side shrine, looking southwest.



Front view of west side shrine, looking north.



Side and back of west side shrine, looking southwest.

Close up of the Inscription on main shrine



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

德修士林御家邦
吉慶

壽祿福

振興農業憑社稷
圓滿

Close up of the Inscription on west side shrine



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

大吉

德修士□□□□

□興農□□□□

Ref: HB-30	Identification: Village God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Shan Pui Chung Hau Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.10
Orientation: North-west facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Village God Shrine set in the northern tip of the village facing the nullah, next to it is a Buddhist stone tablet.		
Historical Appraisal: this is not a traditional village. According to local informant, the village only has a history of over 50 years. Due to the threat from regular flooding, the original fishermen settlement located by the river side of Shan Pui Chung Hau was relocated to the current location, which was originally marshy flood land adjacent to the Shan Pui River.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: This is an arm-chair shaped concrete structure painted in red; a row of three elongated rocks are arranged horizontally against the centre rear wall in front of an arched niche; on either side there are abandoned statues or tablets of various deities; in front of it situated a rectangular incense holder and a slightly raised platform for offerings; this shrine is possibly constructed at the same time as the other village shrine located in the opposite end of the village as they are identical in style, except for the additional joss paper burner.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Village God Shrine. The offerings indicate ongoing use.		
Modifications: Modern structure.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-30, looking southeast.</p>		



Side view of HB-30, looking northeast.




Back view of HB-30, looking northwest.

Close up of the Inscription on the abandoned tablets



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

<input type="checkbox"/>	門	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	口	<input type="checkbox"/>	方
<input type="checkbox"/>	土	<input type="checkbox"/>	地
<input type="checkbox"/>	地	<input type="checkbox"/>	主
<input type="checkbox"/>	財	<input type="checkbox"/>	財
	神	<input type="checkbox"/>	神
		<input type="checkbox"/>	龍
		<input type="checkbox"/>	神

Ref: HB-31	Identification: Buddhist stone tablet	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Shan Pui Chung Hau Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.10
Orientation: North-east facing.		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Buddhist stone tablet set in the northern tip of the village next to a village shrine and facing towards the far end of the nullah.		
Historical Appraisal: This is not a traditional village. According to local informant, the village only has a history of over 50 years. Due to the threat from regular flooding, the original fishermen settlement located by the river side of Shan Pui Chung Hau was relocated to the current location, which was originally marshy flood land adjacent to the Shan Pui River.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: This type of stone tablet with Buddhist inscriptions of 'lam mo au lito fat' (Namo Amitabha) are set up at locations where serious incidents or traffic accidents frequently occur or built for fung shui reason, to ward off evil spirits (AMO web site). The offerings indicate ongoing relevance.		
Architectural Appraisal: simple rectangular shaped granite slab with inscriptions of 喃無阿彌陀(Namo Amitabha) painted in red; in front of it is a rectangular concrete incense holder; behind the tablet is a small concrete joss-paper burner.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Buddhist stone tablet. The offerings indicate ongoing use.		
Modifications: Modern structure.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-31, looking southwest.</p>		



Side view of HB-31, looking northwest.




Back view of HB-31, looking northeast.

Close up of the Inscription on main shrine



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

喃
無
阿
彌
陀

Ref: HB-32	Identification: Village God Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Shan Pui Chung Hau Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.11
Orientation: South-west facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Village God Shrine set in the south-western end of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: this is not a traditional village. According to local informant, the village only has a history of over 50 years. Due to the threat from regular flooding, the original fishermen settlement located by the river side of Shan Pui Chung Hau was relocated to the current location, which was originally marshy flood land adjacent to the Shan Pui River.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: This is an arm-chair shaped concrete structure painted in red; two small elongated rocks are set against either end of an arched niche at the centre rear wall; next to it is a Kwun Yam statue; a rectangular incense holder and a slightly raised platform for offerings are built in front of the niche; this shrine is possibly constructed at the same time as the other village shrine located in the opposite end of the village as they are identical in style, except for the additional joss paper burner.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Village God Shrine.		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-32, looking northeast.</p>		




Close up of rocks and statue



Side view of HB-32, looking southeast.



Back view of HB-32, looking north.

Ref: HB-33	Identification: Buddhist Stone Tablet	Category: Religious, Ritual, and Funerary
Address: Shan Pui Chung Hau Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, New Territories		Figure Ref: 9.11
Orientation: West facing		Grading: Not-Graded
Surrounding Environment: Buddhist Stone Tablet set in the south-western corner of the village facing the nullah.		
Historical Appraisal: This is not a traditional village. According to local informant, the village only has a history of over 50 years. Due to the threat from regular flooding, the original fishermen settlement located by the river side of Shan Pui Chung Hau was relocated to the current location, which was originally marshy flood land adjacent to the Shan Pui River.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: This type of stone tablet with Buddhist inscriptions of 'lam mo au lito fat' (Namo Amitabha) are set up at locations where serious incidents or traffic accidents frequently occur or built for fung shui reason, to ward off evil spirits (AMO web site).		
Architectural Appraisal: Simple rectangular shaped granite slab with inscriptions of 喃嘸阿彌陀(Namo Amitabha) painted in red; in front of it is a rectangular concrete incense holder; a small concrete joss-paper burner is located next to the tablet.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Buddhist Stone Tablet.		
Modifications: Modern structure.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-33, looking east.</p>		



Side view of HB-33, looking northeast.



Back view of HB-33, looking west.

Close up of the Inscription on main shrine



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

喃
無
阿
彌
陀
佛