

Appendix 11-2

Building Heritage Catalogue

Appendix 11-2: Built Heritage Catalogue

Ref: GB-01	Title: Shing Miu Temple	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary (Private)
Address: Sam Shing Hui, Ching Shan Wan, Tuen Mun, New Territories		Figure Ref: in Appendix 11-1: 11.5
Orientation: Northwest		Grading: Grade 2
Surrounding Environment: The temple is set on a leveled land at the midway Kylin Hill (麒麟崗) of Castle Peak Bay (青山灣).		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Shing Miu was erected in 1921 by Po Chai Hui (普濟會)—a religious association founded by Abbot Li Fat-man (李法文法師). Deities of three most famous Chinese religions, i.e., Confucianism (儒家), Buddhism (佛教) and Taoism (道教) have been worshipped in this temple. Principal deities served here include Confucius (孔子), Sakyamuni Buddha (釋迦牟尼佛) and Yuen Mun Gao Tai Sheung To Cho (玄門關教太上道祖). Other deities also worshipped in the temple include Kwun Yam (觀音), God of Wealth (財帛星君), Wu Fat (護法) and some 100 statues of Buddha (AAB 2017).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The temple associates with Sam Shing Hui (三聖墟, literally Three Saints Market)—a market town established at Ki Lun Hill in the 1920s to 30s, which copied the name of the temple. Religious festivals including the Buddha Festival (佛誕) and the Jade Emperor Festival (玉帝誕) are celebrated at the temple (AAB 2017).</p>		
<p>Inscriptions on façade:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>普 濟 會 立</p> <p>儒 釋 道 一 家</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>廟 聖</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>民 國 十 年</p> <p>智 仁 勇 三 德</p> </div> </div>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The building adopted a Qing vernacular style with a three-hall-three-bay design. It also has a pitched roof covered by tiles with yellow glaze. The main roof ridge is decorated with ceramic mouldings and <i>Bogu</i> pattern. It has a recessed entrance, and the façade is decorated with painting and calligraphy. The temple title and couplet are engraved on the doorframe. Building material included granite blocks and red bricks (AAB 2017).</p>		

Interior: Each hall has three major altars.

Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Private religious, unaltered.

Modifications: An office block and a Tai Sui Din (太歲殿) were connected to its side bays in recent years (AAB 2017). Central bay of the central hall is under renovation by the time of visit.

Photographic Record



General view of Shing Miu



Shing Miu in wider landscape setting (on mid-hill)



Inscriptions on façade



Additional buildings to both sides of Shing Miu.
Left: office block; Right: Tai Sui Din

Ref: GB-02	Title: Kesarbahadur Hall, Former Perowne Barracks	Category: Military recreational use
Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories		Figure Ref: in Appendix 11-1: 11.6
Orientation: West facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: The former Perowne Barracks is set at the southern foothill of Kau Keng Shan near Golden Beach. A stream is situated in the immediate east of the Barracks. The Kesarbahadur Hall is located in the south-eastern corner of the Barracks.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The Perowne Barracks (originally called Tai Lam Military Camp) developed after 1931 and was used by Gurkhas who became a significant component of the British Army in Hong Kong from the 1950s onward. The Barracks were closed in 1994 ahead of the Handover of Hong Kong to China. During the 1990s, the barracks were used by Lingnan College as temporary student dormitory and the Custom and Excise Department as a training ground. Currently the offices of Crossroads Foundation are housed in the barracks.</p> <p>Kesarbahadur Hall is the oldest building in the Barracks and was built before 1956 and was used by soldiers for recreational purposes (AAB 2017).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Kesarbahadur Hall was named after Havildar Gurung Kesar Bahadur, a sergeant of Gurkha Rifles who lost his life in a battle in 1945 (AAB 2017).		
<p>Inscriptions on façade:</p> <p>SSVC KESARBAHADUR HALL</p>		
<p>Inscriptions on the northern wall:</p> <p>37</p>		
<p>Inscriptions on the southern wall:</p> <p>37</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The Hall consists of two sections. The west section is a two-storey building with flat roof. This part is the main entrance of the Hall, and it has a recessed door, an entrance foyer, and a box office. The façade is decorated with stone cladding. Whereas, the east section is a tall single storey building with a metal half-tube shape dome. The arch-shaped rear elevation has two doors and two sets of attached staircases (AAB 2017).</p>		
Interior: Not accessible.		
Existing Condition: Poor		
<p>Past and Present Uses:</p> <p>Used to be a recreational and training hall for the soldiers; now it is vacant.</p>		
Modifications: None observed.		
Photographic Record		



General view of Kesarbahadur Hall



Façade of Kesarbahadur Hall



The northern wall of Kesarbahadur Hall



The southern wall of Kesarbahadur Hall



Rear elevation of Kesarbahadur Halls

Ref: GB-03	Title: Gurkha Temple, Former Perowne Barracks	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.6
Orientation: facing south.		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: The former Perowne Barracks is set on the southern foothill of Kau Keng Shan near Golden Beach. A stream is located to the immediate east of the Barracks. Gurkha Temple is situated in the northern edge of the Barracks.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The Perowne Barracks (originally called Tai Lam Military Camp) developed after 1931 and was used by Gurkhas who became a significant component of the British Army in Hong Kong from the 1950s onward. The Barracks were closed in 1994 ahead of the Handover of Hong Kong to China. During the 1990s, the barracks were used by Lingnan College as temporary student dormitory and the Custom and Excise Department as a training ground. Currently the offices of Crossroads Foundation are housed in the barracks.</p> <p>Gurkha Temple which forms part of the Barracks was built between 1961 to 1963 (AAB 2017).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: A temple built for Gurkhas to perform Hindu religious practices shows the ethnic composition of Hong Kong's past military force(AAB 2017).		
Inscriptions: None observed.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The Temple is a single-storey building made of reinforced concrete. The building adopted a post-modern architectural style of the 1950s. It has a triple-pitched cantilevered entrance canopy above three doorways. The doors are made of glass and steel. Its floor plan appears as the cross-section of a mushroom, with the front entrance at the "stem" part facing south and the altar at the "cap" part at the northern end. The forecourt area is surrounded by a low wall (AAB 2017).</p>		
Interior: Not accessible.		
Existing Condition: Fair		
<p>Past and Present Uses:</p> <p>Used to be a place for the Gurkha regiment to perform Hindu religious service; currently, it appears vacant although it is possible a charity organisation occupies the premise (AAB 2017).</p>		
Modifications: None observed.		
Photographic Record		



Gurkha Temple



Forecourt and low wall in front of Gurkha Temple

Ref: GB-04	Title: Watervale House, Former Gordon Hard Camp	Category: Private
Address: Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay Section, Area 48, Tuen Mun, New Territories		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.7
Orientation: South facing		Grading: Grade 2
<p>Surrounding Environment: The residence is situated on a lower cut-slope behind New Cafeteria Beach at the western side of a broad low valley down the sides of hills with a stream which meanders in a north-easterly direction past the house. It is separated from the beach by Castle Peak Road.</p>		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Watervale House was built as a residence around 1933. Since then, it has been successively owned by several private owners until 1959 when the British War Department purchased the house and used it as a British officers' mess in Gordon Camp (later renamed Gordon Hard Camp). After 1997, the Camp site was used as the Customs and Excise Training School, the Immigration Service Training School, and the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marin Park Management Centre (AAB 2017).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: One of the private owners of the house is Feng Rui (1899-1936), who purchased the house in September 1935. Feng Rui became Director of the Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry in 1931. He advocated the application of scientific methods to improve and expand the cultivation and processing of sugar cane. Under his direction, China's first up-to-date sugar mills were set up in Guangdong, and he is widely regarded as the forerunner of Lingnan's sugar industry and the father of China's modern sugar industry for his contributions (AAB 2017).</p>		
<p>Inscriptions: None observed.</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: The single-storey L-shaped plan building with a terrace in front is built on a platform cut into a hillside reached by flights of access steps from the camp road in front. On the front and side elevations, there are fake pilasters with mouldings rise up the full height of the building. The walls are finished with painted rough cast rendering while the front elevation consists of panelled doors flanked by windows which have hoods and plain surrounds, and are abundantly provided and regularly spaced. The wide cornices project all around the building with stylish motifs underneath. The flat roof is punctuated by a square chimney stack at one end. (AAB 2017)</p>		
<p>Interior: Not accessible.</p>		
<p>Existing Condition: Fair</p>		
<p>Past and Present Uses: Originally a private residence, later turned into office and training school(AAB 2017); currently vacant.</p>		
<p>Modifications: In the early post-war years, a double-storey extension was built in the rear of the building to provide for a bathroom and latrines. In the 1980s, a new mess was built adjacent to the building so as to provide space for Bedrooms, Boiler Room, Larder Prep, Lockers, Pump Room, Stores, etc. (AAB 2017)</p>		
<p>Photographic Record</p>		



General view of Watervale House including the extension on the left



Detailed view of Watervale House with fake columns and large windows

Ref: GB-05	Title: Castle Peak Ceramic Kiln	Category: Industrial
Address: Hin Fat Lane, Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun, New Territories		Figure Ref.in Appendix 11-1: 11.4
Orientation: south facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: The kiln is set on a gentle slope on the western hill foot of Kau Keng Shan. The ceramic kiln is now surrounded by thick vegetation.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: It is locally known as “Castle Peak Pottery Kiln” [青山陶窯] or “Dragon Kiln” [龍窯]. The kiln was itself constructed of bricks by an overseas Chinese named Szeto Nu Tao (司徒怒濤) around 1940. The kiln was intended to produce potteries for export to overseas market, but due to lack of quality resulted in the production of village potteries and cooking utensils for domestic uses only. In 1951, Leung Sum (梁森) bought the kiln and produced a variety of household ceramic items (缸瓦) such as cooking utensils, flower pots, small saucers for lighting oil (點油燈碟), traditional Chinese money boxes (古老錢罌) which were sold to Kowloon, Hong Kong Island and elsewhere in the territory. The items were sold in the style or firm name of “Tao Sing” (陶星), later “Kung Hop Pottery Kiln” (工合陶窯) and “Hong Kong Ceramic Arts Studio” (香港陶瓷藝術室). The kiln stopped operation in 1982 and the area has since then been used for residential and storage purpose. (AAB 2017)</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>During the late 1970s the kiln was used only occasionally used by local artists to have their own pottery works be fired there for the special kiln effects on the glazes which were not readily accomplished in modern electric kilns.</p>		
Inscriptions: N/A		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The wood-fired brick kiln design is known as “dragon kiln” with a fire chamber long in shape usually lying along an upward slope. The kiln is constructed of bricks, is vaulted, and has a length of about 20 meters. Two entrances at the south side lead into the fire chamber. The method is simple but relies on the experience of the workers. At the end of the fire chamber there is a chimney of about 7 metres high for emission of smoke during the process. At the outside along the fire chamber there are brick pillars for supporting an old roof covering the kiln in the past, which had been damaged and dismantled. There is also a slope at each side of the kiln as the path for workers to go up and down the kiln during the firing process. (AAB 2017)</p>		
Interior: Not accessible		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: originally for industrial pottery making, now abandoned.		
Modifications: N/A		
Photographic Record		

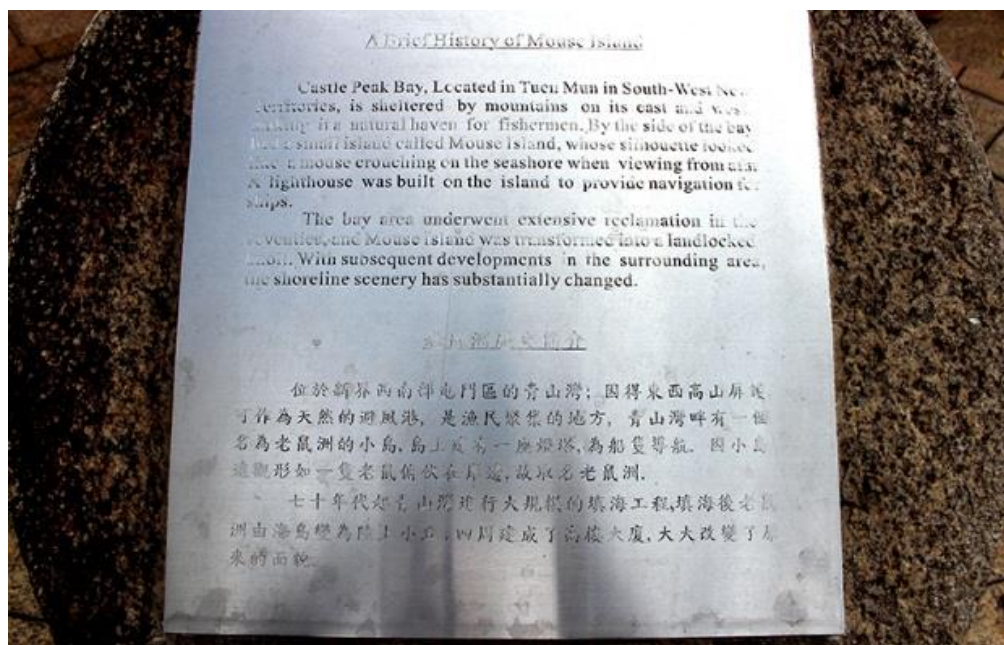


Castle Peak Pottery Kiln surrounded by thick vegetation

Ref: HB-01	Title: Mouse Island	Category: Landscape/Recreational
Address: Mouse Island Children's playground		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.8
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The island is situated within the Mouse Island Children's playground.		
Historical Appraisal: used to be a small island at Castle Peak Bay. A lighthouse was said to be erected on the island in the past (refers to the inscription plaque set in the playground, see below). After the clearance of the original Sam Shing Hui in 1975, most of the residence was temporarily relocated to the nearby 'Mouse Island resite area', which was then connected to the mainland with a constructed bund (NTDD 1976:10). The island is now completely landlocked as a result of the extensive reclamation schemes of Castle Peak Bay.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions on a steel plaque:		
<p><u>A Brief History of Mouse Island</u></p> <p>Castle Peak Bay, Located in Tuen Mun in South-West New Territory, is sheltered by mountains on its east and west, making it a natural haven for fishermen. By the side of the bay lied a small island called Mouse Island, whose silhouette looked like a mouse crouching on the seashore when viewing from afar. A lighthouse was built on the Island to provide navigation for ships. The bay area underwent extensive reclamation in the seventies, and Mouse Island was transformed into a landlocked knoll. With subsequent developments in the surrounding area, the shoreline scenery has substantially changed.</p> <p><u>老鼠洲歷史簡介</u></p> <p>位於新界西南部屯門區的青山灣；因得東西高山屏護，可作為天然的避風港，是漁民聚集的地方，青山灣畔有一個名為老鼠洲的小島，島上建有一座燈塔，為船隻導航，因小島遠觀形如一隻老鼠俯臥在岸邊，故取名老鼠洲。</p> <p>七十年代起，青山灣進行大規模的填海工程，填海後老鼠洲由海島變成了陸上小丘，四周建成了高樓大廈，大大改變了原來的面貌。</p>		
Architectural Appraisal: N/A		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Used to be an island, now landlocked		
Modifications: N/A		
Photographic Record:		



General view of Mouse Island after reclamation



Inscriptions on a steel plaque in Mouse Island Children's playground

Ref: HB-02	Title: Tin Hau Temple	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary			
Address: So Kwun Wat		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.6			
Orientation: South		Grading: Not graded			
Surrounding Environment: The temple is set into residential building group next to Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay section.					
Historical Appraisal: It was rebuilt in 1991 with funds raised by So Kwun Wat residents. It has no apparent original historical features.					
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None					
Inscriptions on façade:					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> 建重 掃管笏大衆立 周子琪 呂軍 敬奉 </td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> 廟古后天 恩光普照 萬家春 </td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> 一九九一 辛未年 吉旦 壬辰年 春吉立 </td> </tr> </table>			建重 掃管笏大衆立 周子琪 呂軍 敬奉	廟古后天 恩光普照 萬家春	一九九一 辛未年 吉旦 壬辰年 春吉立
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Architectural Appraisal: The temple is a one-hall-one room structure. Its pitched roofs are covered with green glazed tiles. The main roof ridge is decorated with moulded ceramic dragons and a peal. The lintels decorated with paintings. Name board is inscribed with the date of reconstruction, which is 1991.					
Interior: N/A					
Existing Condition: Good					
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Ritual and Funerary.					
Modifications: Rebuilt in 1991					

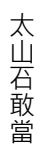
Photographic Record:



Front façade of Tin Hau Temple



Inscriptions on facade

Ref: HB-03	Title: Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong Tablet	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Cafeteria Old Beach		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.9
Orientation: Facing South		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The stone tablet is set into a cave in a coastal hillock at Cafeteria Old Beach overlooking Castle Peak Bay.		
Historical Appraisal: Stone tablet of unknown date.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Shek Kam Dong (石敢當) or Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong (泰山石敢當) tablets are seen widely distributed throughout East Asia and Southeast Asia. The phrase 'Shek Kam Dong' (石敢當) first appeared in Han dynasty as a fictitious name, but the first Shek Kam Dong tablet unearthed in Song dynasty in Fujian can be dated to Tang dynasty (Ye 2017). The first physical evidence of Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong tablet found so far dated to Yuan dynasty (Ye 2017). These tablets are believed to be able to ward off the evil spirits and are often vertically placed at the corner of houses, facing a road, or facing rivers (Lin & Wu 2010). In Chaoshan region of Guangdong Province, the word phrase of Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong (泰山石敢當) on the tablets is frequently seen deliberately spelled wrongly for the sake of their engravers' own safety (Lin & Wu 2010).		
Inscriptions on stone tablet: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>		
Architectural Appraisal: Unlike other typical engraved Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong granite tablets found in the New Territories, this tablet appears to be a re-use of a modern stone slab with vertical handwritten inscriptions using ink. It is placed inside a cave, and a steel fence gate is added to the entrance of the cave.		
Interior: The floor of the cave is covered in modern building debris. The tablet leans to natural cave wall facing the entrance.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Ritual and Funerary		
Modifications: Not observed.		
Photographic Record:		





General view of the cave with Tai Shan Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong Tablet



Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong Tablet inside the cave



Close-up view of Tai Shan Shek Kam Dong Tablet

Ref: HB-04	Title: Boulder Lodge	Category: Residential
Address: No. 3 Tsing Bik Street, Tuen Mun, N.T.		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.10
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The house is set on a low hillock at Kadoorie Beach; the compound is currently fully surrounded by trees. An associated pier originally built adjacent to the compound by the Kadoorie family in the 1940s was reconstructed by the Government in 2003 (HKSAR 2000).		
Historical Appraisal: Boulder lodge belongs to one of the pre-war mansion constructed by the Kadoorie family in Hong Kong		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The residence is related to the locally renowned Mizrahi Jewish family, the Kadoorie Family. The Kadoories were initially from Baghdad, then moved to Hong Kong in 1880 (HKHP 2014a). The wealthy family invested locally in hotels and industries. The family was also famous for their dedication to philanthropy. The Kadoorie brothers, Lawrence and Horace, established the Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association (KAAA) in 1951, which helped hundreds of thousands of immigrants to the New Territories to become self-sufficient farmers (HKHP 2014b).		
Inscriptions: None observed due to no access.		
Architectural Appraisal: No access. The surrounding of the compound is currently fully covered in trees and fenced off.		
Interior: N/A (no access)		
Existing Condition: N/A (no access)		
Past and Present Uses: residential.		
Modifications: Iron chain fence has been added to the house boundary.		
Photographic Record:		
 <p>General view of Boulder Lodge</p>		 <p>Gate leading to seafront garden of Boulder Lodge</p>



View of seafront garden at Boulder Lodge

Ref: HB-05	Title: Cannons (five)	Category: Cannon
Address: at seafront of 3 Tsing Bik Street, Tuen Mun, N.T.		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.10
Orientation: West to southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The seafront of Boulder Lodge		
Historical Appraisal: The cannons are not in their original location but are believed to be moved into the current location before 1950 (possibly as decorative part of the construction of Boulder Lodge).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The cannons are a testimony of military presence throughout the ages protecting the trade and strategic locations of Tuen Mun but are purely decorative at this location.		
Inscriptions: None observed.		
Architectural Appraisal: The cannons are set on a granite base on concrete platforms and/or on rocky shore. Its barrels are sealed (decorative only).		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: unknown		
Modifications: The barrels are sealed.		

Photographic Record:



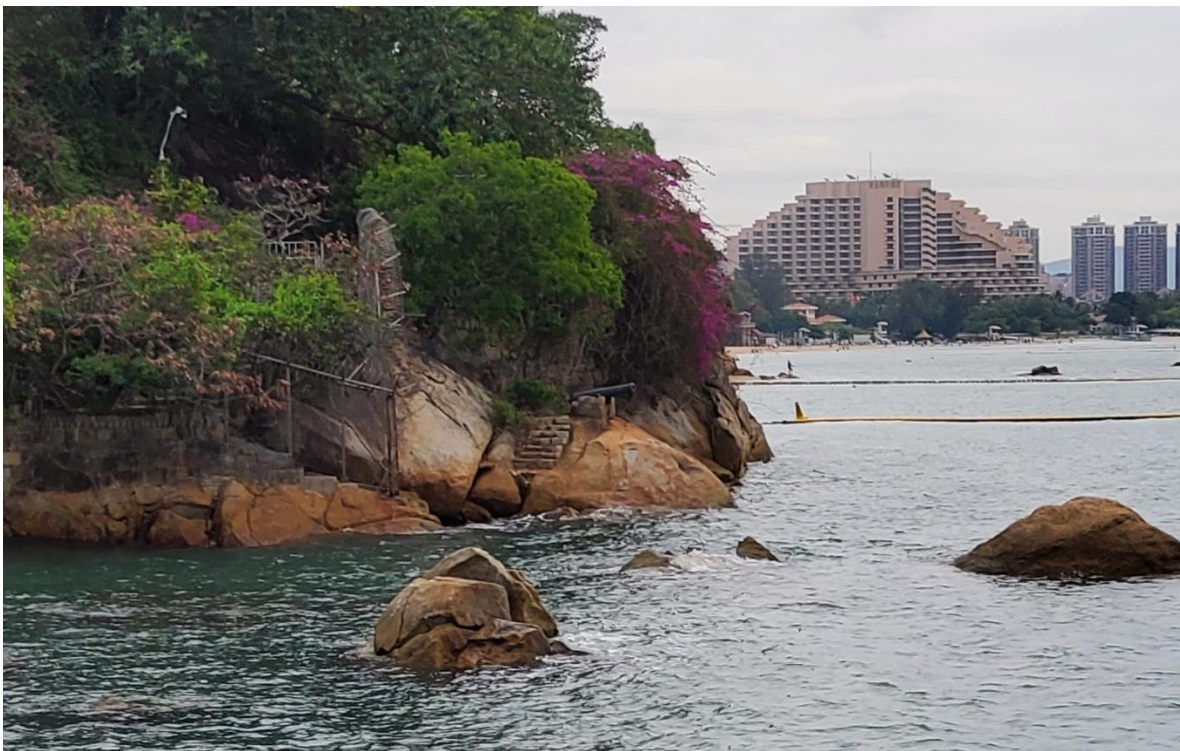
General view of cannons a (foreground) and b (behind); looking generally west



View of cannon b; looking west



Sealed barrel of the cannon



View of cannon c on rocky foreshore in front of Boulder Lodge; looking southeast.



View of cannon d; looking north west



View of cannon e obscured by trees; looking north. Photo of Cannon e (taken from [青山散步 屯門古炮. 屯門沒有城牆, 但在屯門又可以看到古炮, 平常屯門的朋友, 如果走到青山灣旁的嘉道理碼... | by Dennis Dung | Medium](#))

Ref: HB-06	Title: Cannon	Category: Cannon
Address: at seafront to west of Boulder Lodge, Tuen Mun, N.T.		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.10
Orientation: West facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The cannon is set at the shore to the west of Boulder Lodge		
Historical Appraisal: The cannon is not in its original location but is believed to be moved into the current location before 1950.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The cannons are a testimony of military presence throughout the ages protecting the trade and strategic locations of Tuen Mun, but in this case the location is decorative.		
Inscriptions: None observed.		
Architectural Appraisal: The cannon is set on a granite base on the rock shore.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Unknown		
Modifications: The barrel is sealed.		

Photographic Record:



General view of cannon on rocky foreshore; looking northwest

Ref: HB-07	Title: Tsing Shan Sam Chau Ma Miu Tin Hau Temple	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Sam Shing Hui, Castle Peak Road		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.11
Orientation: West		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The temple is located at the hill foot of Ki Lun Kong hillock, on the east side of Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay section.		
Historical Appraisal: Modern structure dedicated to the deity of Tin Hau		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions on façade: <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>青山三洲媽廟</p> <p>青山三洲媽廟委員會有限公司</p> <p>恩神謝酬</p> <p style="text-align: right;">青 山 三 洲 媽 廟</p> </div>		
Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey structure built of concrete, metal frames and sheets. The roof is flat and covered with metal sheets. The name board is set above the roof.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Ritual and Funerary		
Modifications: N/A		
Photographic Record:		



Front view of Tsing Shan Sam Chau Ma Miu



Inscriptions on façade

Ref: HB-08	Title: Ki Lun Rock	Category: Community/ Commemorative
Address: Sam Shing Hui Ki Lun Kong Park		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.11
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The rock is located at the original shoreline, now lies at east side of Castle Peak Bay within the Sam Shing Hui Ki Lun Kong Park.		
Historical Appraisal: The rock marks the original shoreline of Castle Peak Bay. It has been regarded as a fung shui rock by the local fishermen and escaped destruction during the road widening works in 1976 (The Sun 2006).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Inscriptions on Ki Lun Rock Memorial Plaque:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS ROCK MARKS THE ORIGINAL SHORELINE BEFORE RECLAMATION BEGAN AT SAM SHING HUI, TUEN MUN. IT HAS BEEN LEFT AS A REMINDER OF THE FISHING VILLAGE OF THE PAST AND AS A SYMBOL OF THE BUILDING OF THE NEW TOWN. 1981 屯門三聖墟村未填海前，其 岸線原以此石為界，謹泐貞 珉以追憶舊日漁村，並象徵 新市建設。一九八一年立</p>		
Architectural Appraisal: The natural boulder is currently surrounded by an iron fence; a memorial plaque is set closely to the rock.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: A natural boulder located at the original seashore; it marks the original shoreline before reclamation.		
Modifications: N/A		
Photographic Record:		



General view of Ki Lun Rock



Inscriptions on Ki Lun Rock Memorial Plaque

Ref: HB-09	Title: Tsing Shan Sam Shing Hui Rural Committee Building	Category: Community
Address: Sam Shing Hui		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.5
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The building is set on a terrace midway Kei Lun Kong hillock, located below Shing Miu temple.		
Historical Appraisal: The building was constructed in 1960.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions on facade: <p style="text-align: center;">1960 灣山青 所公墟聖三</p>		
Architectural Appraisal: A single-storey concrete building with a flat roof and a gable wall at the façade. There are two steel framed windows and a roller shutter gate on the front elevation. Name of the building is written on the gable wall above the entrance. Low walls at the southern and north-western sides of the structure. An Earth Shrine is set to the left side of the building.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Communal Hall		
Modifications: None observed.		
Photographic Record: <div style="text-align: center;">  <p data-bbox="368 1791 1256 1822">General view of Tsing Shan Wan Sam Shing Hui Rural Committee Building</p> </div>		



Inscriptions on facade


Ref: HB-10	Title: Fuk Tak Tsz Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Sam Shing Hui		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.5
Orientation: facing north-east		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: the shrine is located on Kei Lun Kong hillock, below Shing Miu Temple.		
Historical Appraisal: Modern structure constructed in 2010		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: It is related to the worship of earth god.		
Inscriptions on façade: <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> 祠德福 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright; margin-right: 20px;"> 弟子陳詠堯敬奉 </div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright; margin-right: 20px;"> 德澤蔭同人 </div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright; margin-right: 20px;"> 福神扶勝地 </div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright;"> 庚寅年春吉 </div> </div>		
Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey one-hall building made of granite blocks, stone slabs, and concrete. It has a pitched roof covered in yellow glazed tiles.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Religious worshipping		
Modifications: None observed.		
Photographic Record:		

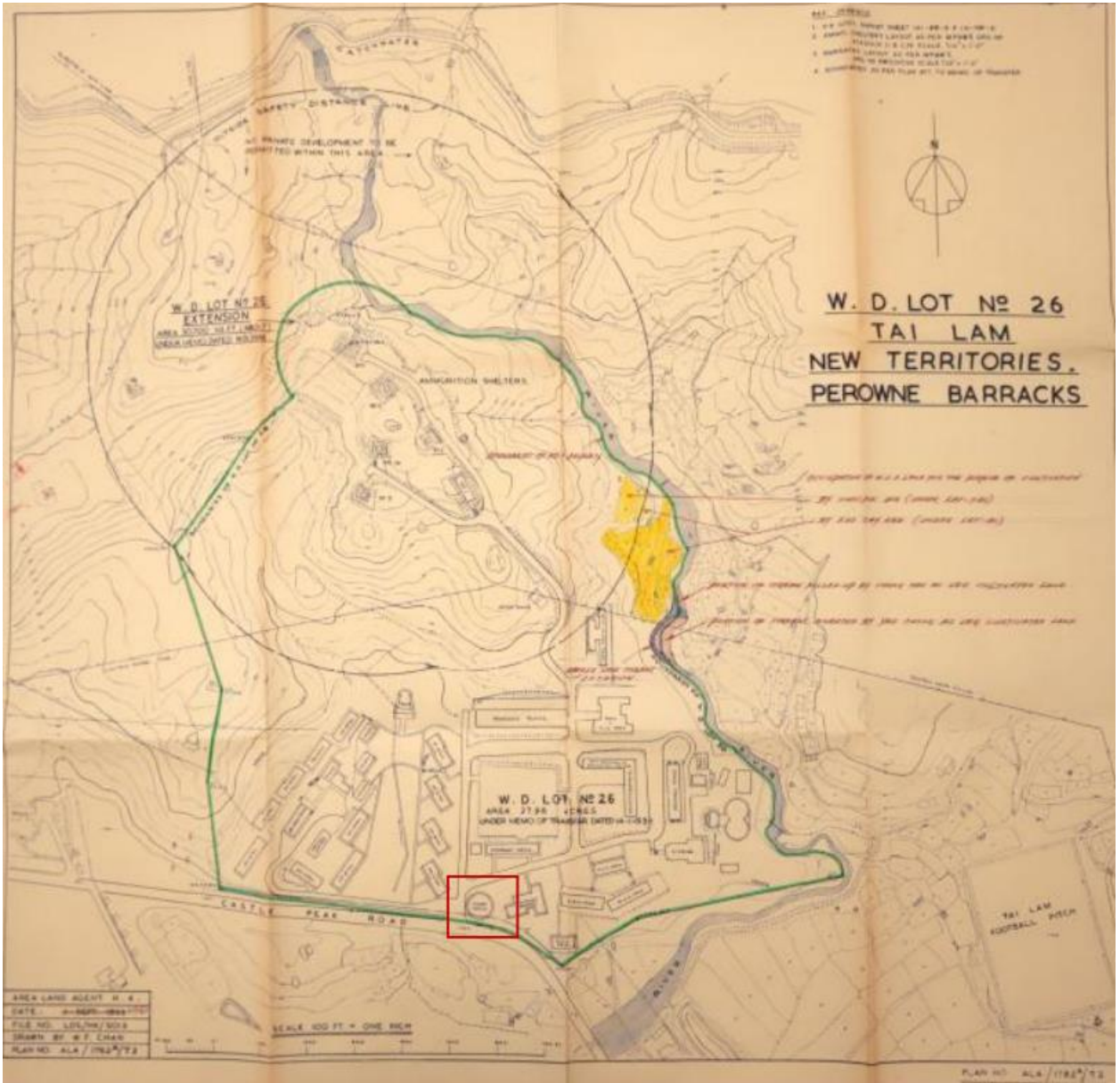


General view of Fuk Tak Tsz



Inscriptions on facade

Ref: HB-11	Title: Guard House, Former Perowne Barracks	Category: Military
Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.6
Orientation: west facing		Grading: Not graded
<p>Surrounding Environment: The former Perowne Barracks is set at the southern foothill of Kau Keng Shan near Golden Beach. A stream is situated in the immediate east of the Barracks. The Guard House is in the southern side of the Barracks at Castle Peak Road.</p>		
<p>Historical Appraisal: The Perowne Barracks (originally called Tai Lam Military Camp) developed after 1931 and was used by Gurkhas who became a significant component of the British Army in Hong Kong from the 1950s onward. The Barracks were named for Major General Lancelot Perowne (1902–82), the first Colonel of the Gurkha Engineers (unit of the Royal Engineers) and later Major General of the Brigade of Gurkhas. The Barracks were closed in 1994 ahead of the Handover of Hong Kong to China. During the 1990s, the barracks were used by Lingnan College as temporary student dormitory and the Custom and Excise Department as a training ground. Currently the offices of Crossroads Foundation are housed in the barracks. The guard house, which forms part of the Barracks, was built before 1963</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Built in the 1960s as part of the former British military barracks, called Perowne Barracks or Tai Tam Military Camp.</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Built in the early 1960s; round structure with flat overhanging roof, overhang supported by buttresses. Half walls with large windows wrap around building; entrance on west. Centre of roof raised Functional, modernist style</p>		
Interior: N/A (No access)		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Originally military guard house, occupied by charity		
Modifications: No major changes		
<p>Photographic Record:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">General view of guardhouse; looking north east</p>		



1968 Map showing location of entrance building just off Castle Peak Road

Ref: HB-12	Title: School building of Former Perowne Barracks	Category: Military
Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories		Figure Ref. in Appendix 11-1: 11.6
Orientation: north facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The former Perowne Barracks is set at the southern foothill of Kau Keng Shan near Golden Beach. A stream is situated in the immediate east of the Barracks. The school building is in the southern side of the Barracks near Castle Peak Road.		
Historical Appraisal: The Perowne Barracks (originally called Tai Lam Military Camp) developed after 1931 and was used by Gurkhas who became a significant component of the British Army in Hong Kong from the 1950s onward. The Barracks were closed in 1994 ahead of the Handover of Hong Kong to China. During the 1990s, the barracks were used by Lingnan College as temporary student dormitory and the Custom and Excise Department as a training ground. Currently the offices of Crossroads Foundation are housed in the barracks. The school building, which forms part of the Barracks, was built before 1963.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: School for children of the military personnel		
Inscriptions: None observed		
Architectural Appraisal: 1960s functional and plain architecture; flat roof and building has been added to on south and northeast.		
Interior: N/A (No access)		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: school, currently used as a shop run by the Crossroads Foundation		
Modifications: Room additions to original building		
Photographic Record:		



General view of building from Castle Peak Road looking generally north; note protruding addition to the south.



Detail of 1968 map showing location of school alongside Guard House (HB-11)