

Appendix A- Built heritage catalogue

Ref: GB-01	Title: Fanling Lodge	Category: Retreat / Residential / Political
Address: Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.		Figure Ref: 7
Orientation: north west facing		Grading: Grade 1
<p>Surrounding Environment: It is set in the middle of the Fanling Golf Course; located at a 3.5-kilometre distance from the border with mainland China (AAB 2019a).</p>		
<p>Historical Appraisal: The Fanling Lodge was a weekend / holiday retreat for Colonial Governors (now for Chief Executives). The choice of location in Fanling symbolized the government's recognition to the contribution of the New Territories (AAB 2019a). Its design was achieved in 1933 by Stanley Crathern Feltham of the then Public Works Department. In 1934, the construction was completed at a cost of HKD140,000 (AAB 2019a).</p> <p>Before World War II, Fanling Lodge, as built among enjoyable open environs, had been deemed a more favorable retreat option by the colonial governors than the Mountain Lodge, which was often humid and generally inconvenient (AAB 2019a).</p> <p>During the WWII period, the Fanling Lodge was occupied by the Japanese. In 1946, surveys to investigation the conditions of both loges were carried out. The results led to the demolition of the Mountain Lodge while the Fanling Lodge was retained (AAB 2019a).</p> <p>Upon 1997, the Fanling Lodge was, among other colonial facilities and land, handed over to the Hong Kong Government.</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fanling Lodge is associated with several Colonial Governors and Chief Executives. The idea of constructing this site was raised during the term of Governor Sir William Peel (1930-35). Governor Sir Mark Young (1941, 1946-47) turned over the place to the Rural Teachers' Training College for their use from 1946 to 1948. During Governor Sir Alexander Grantham's term from 1947 to 1957, the Fanling Lodge was handed to the British military. Governor Sir Robert Black retrieved the lodge in 1960, and the place remained a holiday retreat for the successive Governors and Chief Executives and a venue to host visiting dignitaries (AAB 2019a).</p> <p>Fanling Lodge is also said to have been a venue where the secret discussions (outside of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group) regarding the transition of Hong Kong in 1997 were held (AAB 2019a).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: The main building is a white-painted two-storey bungalow. The architectural style represents a mixture of Arts and Crafts style, Spanish Mission Revival and "Hollywood Moderne" as well as some classical elements such as Corinthian columns and Serlian arches. It has a pitched roof covered by pan and roll tiles. A chimney stands on the roof. Verandas are built in the front and the back of the main building (AAB 2019a). Windows on the first-floor level are in rectangular shape while most of the ones on the ground floor with an arch top, which matches the form of the arched porches. A balcony is built on top of the front porch.</p> <p>The garden, both front and back, is in Arts and Crafts style, with woodland and lawns. The retaining walls at the back garden are built with grey bricks and stones. Other facilities on site includes swimming pool, a wood-and-stone pergola, a tennis court, a guard house and some outbuildings, including a Chinese-style pavilion (AAB 2019a).</p>		
<p>Interior: N/A, but according to record, the interior adopts a minimalist style of the 1930s. Panelled doors and brass fittings are set to all the rooms; the floors are covered by varnished boards; polished terrazzo is applied to the staircases. The ground floor comprised of a front hall, living room, dining,</p>		

study, kitchen and staff quarters. Four bedrooms, a dressing room and bathrooms are located on the first floor (AAB 2019a).

Existing Condition: Good.

Past and Present Uses: Retreat / Residential / Political

Modifications: The main building is well maintained, and modifications have been carried out sympathetically (AAB 2019a).

Photographic Records (Note: Access was denied, photo taken from AMO GIS website)



Frontal view of GB-01; looking southeast



Rear view of GB-01; looking northwest

Ref: GB-02	Title: Clubhouse	Category: Recreational / Resting / Catering
Address: The Hong Kong Golf Club FGC, Fan Kam Road, Fanling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: Southeast facing		Grading: Grade 2
Surrounding Environment: It is set at the juncture of the last holes (the 18 th Hole) of the three courses, namely the Old, the New and the Eden.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: The Hong Kong Golf Club (HKGC) was founded in 1889; its first course was set up at Happy Valley, however, the locale was also used for other activities such as hockey, football, polo and drills (AAB 2019b). The inconvenience caused by the shared use of ground raised calls for an exclusive golf playing course (AAB 2019b).</p> <p>The New Territories leased to the Britain in 1898 under the Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territories allowed a new location to be chosen. But before the lease, the open space, beautiful landscape and beaches in the New Territory had already attracted the European communities to enjoy recreational activities. Adding to that, the push-through of Kowloon-Canton Railway in 1910, so as the construction of new roads and the growing use of motor vehicles provided traffic access to the New Territory (AAB 2019b; Hayes 2004:72). The HKGC then chose Fanling to build a golf course. They acquired a large section of land from local villagers of Kam Tsin to first formed the Old Course (AAB 2019b). An additional 55.62 acers were leased to the Club in 1912.</p> <p>The construction of the Clubhouse – Dormie House – was set into motion in 1911 but only completed in 1914 (Waters 1960:14). The Clubhouse was used by male members, who usually visit during the weekends with friends and spouses. After playing golf, they would rest, play card games or even join a party held by the Club, then stay overnight before heading back to town (Lau 2019: 20).</p> <p>During the war period (1941-45) the Fanling Golf Course was taken by the Japanese Army. The Course suffered serious damage as trees were cut down and grass land turned into vegetable fields. After the war, the Men’s and Ladies’ Clubhouses was shortly occupied by the British Army but were later returned to the Club (Lau 2019:26). In the 1950s, the Clubhouse was fully restored, and a new doorway was constructed to link the changing room to the car park. Two more extensions were added in 1970s and 1990s respectively to create room for a new caddie shelter, shop, club storage, bedrooms, dining, bar and changing rooms for both genders (AAB 2019b).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The designer of the Clubhouse was E. J. Ram of Messrs. Dennison, Ram & Gibbs. It was an architectural firm which also designed the Grade 1 historic building Ohel Leah Synagogue (AAB 2019b).		
Architectural Appraisal: The building is a white-painted two-storey structure which has a T-shape plan. It has a pitched roof with chimneys on both ends of the roof ridge. On level of the first floor, windows are spaced at regular interval and a balcony is built above the porch. The façade on the ground level is supported by six columns in classic style. The cornice is decorated with horizontal strip of dentil ornament. The building stands on top of a podium led up by steps. A lawn of putting green is located in front of the building (AAB 2019b).		
Interior: N/A, but according to written records, bedrooms, changing rooms and bath facilities, lobby and a bar are built inside (Lau 2019:20-21; AAB 2019b).		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Recreational / Resting / Catering		

Modifications: Re-design of the interior took place in 1958. Right hand side extension added in 1970 and left hand side extension added in 1992. The original windows have been replaced by metal frame ones. Corrugated sheets have been used to replace the original ceramic roof tiles (AAB 2019b).

Photographic Records



General view of GB-02, looking northwest.



Front view of GB-02, looking northwest.



Side view of GB-02, showing part of northeast elevation, looking west-north-west.



Side view of GB-02, showing part of southwest elevation (roof profile), looking northeast.



Back view of GB-02, showing part of northwest elevation, looking southwest.

Ref: GB-03	Title: Half-way House	Category: Recreational
Address: inside Old Course of the Hong Kong Golf Club FGC		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: It is set at almost the half-way along the playing route inside the Old Course; located at roadside in between the 9 th , 13 th and the 14 th holes.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The Hong Kong Golf Club (HKGC) was founded in 1889; its first course was set up at Happy Valley, however, the locale was also used for other activities such as hockey, football, polo and drills (AAB 2019b). The inconvenience caused by the shared use of ground raised calls for an exclusive golf playing course (AAB 2019b).</p> <p>The New Territories leased to the Britain in 1898 under the Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territories allowed a new location to be chosen. But before the lease, the open space, beautiful landscape and beaches in the New Territory had already attracted the European communities to enjoy recreational activities. Adding to that, the push-through of Kowloon-Canton Railway in 1910, so as the construction of new roads and the growing use of motor vehicles provided traffic access to the New Territory (AAB 2019b; Hayes 2004:72). The HKGC then chose Fanling to build a golf course. They acquired a large section of land from local villagers of Kam Tsin to first formed the Old Course (AAB 2019b). An additional 55.62 acers were leased to the Club in 1912.</p> <p>The Half-way House, also called Pavilion, was erected in 1916. The location once had a matshed before the erection of the half-way house, and it was originally designed for the players to take a rest and have lunch, after playing the first nine holes, then continued to play the back nine (Robinson 1989:13).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>The building was first constructed through the donation of Sir Henry May and T. S. Forrest (Waters 1960:15). A board fixed over the entrance mentions their names. Sir Henry May was the Governor of Hong Kong from 1912 to 1918. He offered great assistance in dealing with local villagers in the matter of land acquisition in the beginning years of the Fanling Golf Course (Waters 1960:13-14). In 1950, the Club Captain Frank Hunter made a donation for constructing the garden at the Half-way House (AAB 2019c).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a Qing vernacular building in the form of a Chinese columned pavilion. The building was built on top of a platform led-up by steps. It has a pitched and hipped roof covered by green glazed tile. The decorated roof ridge is with ceramic figurines presenting two dragons competing a pearl on top of a painted ridge-board. Free-standing <i>Aoyu</i> fish figurines are decorated on each end of the curling rafters. Under the dripper tiles are painted eave-boards; a memorial board is attached to eave above the entrance. The roof is supposed by square columns spaced at regular intervals. The columns, ornamental brackets, balustrades and walls are all painted vermilion, which contrast the roof in green. The pavilion has a rectangular plan. It opens on three sides; the northeast side is enclosed by walls to form a kitchen (AAB 2019c).</p>		
Interior: The inside of the building includes a kitchen, built-in tables and benches.		
Existing Condition: Good.		

Past and Present Uses: Recreational.

Modifications: It was reburnished in the 1950s (Waters: 1960:28; Lau 2019:87); garden was added in the same year.

Photographic Records



General view of GB-03, looking east-north-east.



Front view of GB-03, looking northeast.



Side view of GB-03, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Back view of GB-03, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Side view of GB-03, showing southeast elevation, looking west.

Close up of the memorial board



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

Rest Awhile

ERECTED IN 1916 BY

SIR F.H.MAY, K C.M.G., LL., & T.S.FORREST.ESQ.

IN A GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE HOSPITALITY OF THESE HUTS

Other details of GB-03:



Decorated roof ridge



Ceramic figuring *Aoyu* on rafter.



Built-in tables and benches on the inside.



Masonry detail of front step railing.

Ref: GB-04	Title: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.5 Ng Uk Tsuen		Figure Ref: 10
Orientation: North east facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: The house is situated in the front row of the village facing Pak Wo Road; it has an enclosed front yard;		
Historical Appraisal: the ancestral hall was originally built in the early 20 th century by Tsang Chak-wai (AAB 2020). Last village house in village.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscriptions: None		
Architectural Appraisal: traditional Qing village house Two-storey Qing vernacular green brick structure with pitched Hakka style roofs; projecting eaves on the roof with carved wooden eaves board and painted frieze panel; plain roof ridge; granite framed windows and door; intact sliding timber bar fence at entrance		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: some electric provisions but overall nonvisible.		
Front view of GB-04		



Rear view of GB-04



Close up of wall frieze decorations and paintings, GB-04



Ref: HB-01	Title: Tai Wong Shrine	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The shrine is situated in an open space by the access road north of Ping Kong Tsuen.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p> <p>Construction year of the shrine is unknown.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:		
<p>The shrine is related to the worship of Tai Wong. Tai Wong is another name of the Earth God used by the New Territory villagers (Chan 2012:65). It is believed that Tai Wong would protect the local community (Chan 2012:65). The shrine is served with offerings by the Ping Kong villagers each year during certain festivals, including the Qing Ming, the Hungry Ghost, the Mid-Autumn (Tam 2012:89).</p>		
Architectural Appraisal: It is an armchair shaped altar constructed of bricks and paved with mortar and concrete. The surface paving is mainly in creamy-white colour while some decorative elements are highlighted in red. Two stone tablets with inscriptions are embedded into red painted frames set at the rear.		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Ritual and Funerary		
Modifications: Concrete render cover		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-01, looking south-south-west.



Front view of HB-01, looking southwest.

Close up of the plaques, HB-01



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

社
稷
大
王
神
位

滿
園
吉
慶

Ref: HB-02	Title: Village wall remain	Category: Defensive
Address: Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation (surviving portion): Northwest-southeast orientated (Northeast facing)		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The surviving enclosure wall remains are <i>in situ</i> in front of the first row of village houses nos.6-10.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The remaining section of enclosing wall is located at the northeast facing front of the village, with its southeast end connecting the entrance gate house. The perimeter wall is said to once connected to four watchtowers at the corners, which are now collapsed and removed (Tam 2012:100 note 1). The top line of the wall is slightly pitched. Rectangular gun-holes are spaced in regular interval just below the top line of the wall.</p> <p>The wall is seemly constructed of a mixture of green and orange bricks laid on top of stone foundations. The construction method is generally arranged in a three stretcher courses and one header course (三順一丁) bonding.</p>		
Interior: N/A		
Existing Condition: Moderate		
Past and Present Uses: Village wall.		
Modifications: Different levels of stone foundations and cracked seams are noticed, which could suggest repairmen; concrete reinforcement of the lower portion of the wall is noticed in the village-facing side.		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-02, looking south.



Front view of HB-02, showing signs of possible repairs, looking southwest

Ref: HB-03	Title: Entrance gate house	Category: Defensive / Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Kong Tsuen (between house nos. 5 & 6), Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The entrance gate is built at the centre of the village front, with one side attached to the surviving portion of the village wall and the other to a modern village house.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>There is an Earth God niche inside the gate house. The shrine is served with offerings by the Ping Kong villagers each year during certain festivals, including the Qing Ming, the Hungry Ghost, and the Mid-Autumn (Tam 2012:89).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a single-storey hall with a pitched-roof and with a stepped stone platform at front. The roof is supported by wooden beams and covered by tiles. The walls are constructed of mix-coloured bricks on top of stone-laid wall foundation while the floor is paved with well-polished cut stone slabs. In order to align with the village's central axis, the doorway and granite lintel were constructed not in the middle but slightly towards the left of the gate house. Two wooden shutters are attached to the door from the inside. Square notches shown on both sides of the stone door frame suggest the use of <i>tonglung</i> in the past. Two round openings are situated below the eave on façade.</p>		
<p>Interior: interior walls are constructed of green bricks and red bricks and painted over; a niche dedicated to the Earth God is located on the right hand side of the rear wall; below the niche is a bench constructed of re-use granite stone slab; The gate house has an arched back doorway leading to the central lane; to the left side of the gate house is a side entrance connecting to the northwester side of the first lane;</p>		
Existing Condition: Moderate		
Past and Present Uses: Entrance gate of the village.		

Modifications:

Meters and lines have been added to the gate house. A slope made of concrete was added to the stone platform in front; The façade is painted in creamy-white colour over bricks.

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-03, looking southwest.



Back view of HB-03, looking northeast.



Side view of HB-03, looking southeast.



Detail of HB-03: Earth God niche on internal wall, looking south-south-west.

Close up of front gate, HB-03



Close up of the Earth God niche, HB-03



Ref: HB-04	Title: Ruined house	Category: Residential
Address: No.9, Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The house ruin is set in the first row of village houses in Ping Kong Tsuen.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: The house was possibly a single-storey structure having a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. Its roof has already collapsed. The wall was primarily built of green bricks. The two-courses wall foundation and the door frame were laid by neatly faced red sandstones, although the door frame on façade was later surfaced with concrete paving. Note that red sandstone is considered an imported and expansive building material in Hong Kong in the past.</p>		
Interior: very overgrown with collapsed wooden supporting beams		
Existing Condition: Ruinous and overgrown.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential; ruin.		
<p>Modifications: A possible rectangular window on the front wall has been sealed with a stack of green bricks. Concrete paving was added to red sandstone door frame on façade. The original door was replaced with a metal gate.</p>		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-04, looking northwest.



Internal view of HB-04 showing the red sandstone doorframe, looking southwest.



Detail of HB-04: red sandstone wall foundation on front wall, looking south-south-west.

Ref: HB-05	Title: Village House and Ruin	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 16-17, Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The houses are set in the second row of village houses in Ping Kong Tsuen.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Belong to a row of terraced houses; both houses are single-storey structures made of green bricks and possibly have a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The door frame, the roof and partial wall of the ruined house are gone. House no. 17 has a granite lintel and threshold. Above the lintel is a tiled canopy decorated with floral plaster moulding.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: moderate (house no.17) ; ruinous (no. 16).		
Past and Present Uses: Residential in the past; currently House no. 17 is possibly vacant.		
Modifications: Water pipe and electricity wires were added. Repairment to the wall is observed.		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-05: the ruined house no.16, looking northwest.



General view of HB-05: house no.17, looking northwest.



Detail of HB-05: decorated plaster moulding under door canopy of house no.17.

Ref: HB-06	Title: Village House and Ruin	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 25-26, Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The houses are set in the third row of village houses in Ping Kong Tsuen.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The adjoining houses are both single-storey structures of green bricks and pitched roof, and possibly have a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The ruined house has a slightly recessed entrance; its door frame and the roof are gone. A band of painted plaster is decorated along the top of the façade wall. House no. 26 has concrete door frame metal door. Above the lintel is an elongated door canopy constructed of moulded plaster and covered by red tiles.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: House no. 26 in fair condition, with slight overgrown problem; the other house ruinous and severely overgrown.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential in the past; currently House no.26 is possibly vacant and the other house abandoned.		
Modifications: Replacement of door frame and front door for House no.26 was observed.		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-06: ruined house, looking northwest.



General view of HB-06: ruined house, looking southeast.



General view of HB-06: house no. 26 at front, looking southeast.

Ref: HB-07	Title: Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 32, Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The houses are set in the fourth row of village houses in Ping Kong Tsuen.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The house is a two-storey building with a flat roof top balcony. The exterior lower wall (ground floor) are constructed of green bricks, while the upper wall (second floor) are of concrete; the door-frame and lintel is made of granite; the bottom parts of the granite door frame are carved with flora decorations; wall corner granite stone slab is also observed. Side windows with metal frames are added on side wall.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
<p>Modifications:</p> <p>The second storey and the roof top balcony are possibly an added modification to the original single storey building. Concrete filling is observed in gaps along the stone door frame and the corner stone, which suggests repairs or a later add-on. The fact that the widows are made of modern materials suggests they are a later modification.</p>		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-07, looking northwest.



Front view of HB-07, looking northwest.



Detail of HB-07, showing flora decorations around doorway, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-08	Title: Houses no. 27 and 28	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 27-28, Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The houses are set in the fourth row of village houses in Ping Kong Tsuen.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The adjoining end-units are both single-storey Qing vernacular structures made of green bricks with a one-hall-one-courtyard plan, and a pitched tile roof. Walls are painted in white.</p> <p>House no.28 has a granite door-frame and threshold; there are moulded plaster decorations below the tiled canopy and along the top of the façade wall;</p> <p>The end-unit House no. 27 has a concrete door-frame and a granite corner stone; frieze painting of Chinese characters 福祿壽 (meaning Fortune, Prosperity and Longevity) below the tiled canopy</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Moderate.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Both houses have meters and wires added to the façade. House no. 28 has widows installed on the façade wall.		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-08: house no.28 at front, looking southeast.



General view of HB-08: house no.27, looking southeast.



Detail of HB-08: corner granite stone of house no. 27, looking northwest.



Detail of HB-08: plaster moulding decoration of house no 28.

Close up of the canopy decoration of House no.27, HB-08

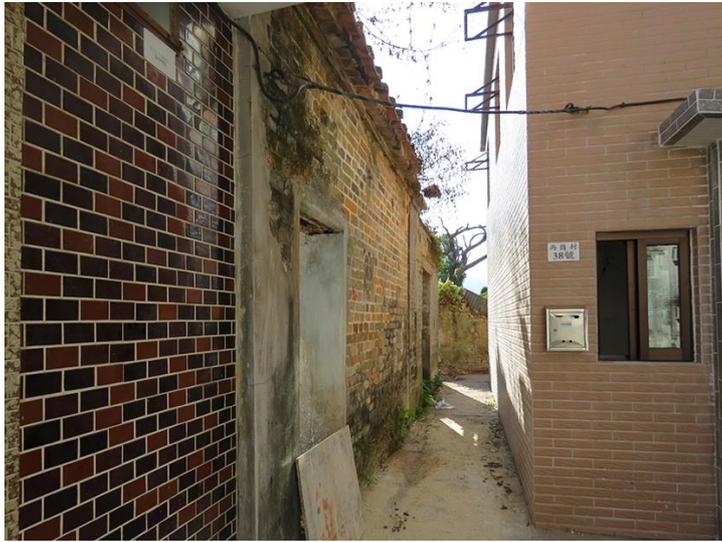


Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

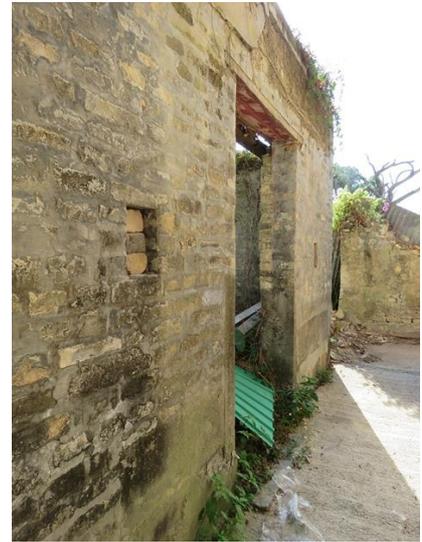
壽 祿 福

Ref: HB-09	Title: Ruins	Category: Ruins
Address: Nos. 62A & 63, Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: smaller houses constructed as part of the enclosing wall, near the southeast corner of the walled village.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012 21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The two adjoining house ruins are single-storey structures of green and red bricks.</p> <p>House no. 62A has a pitched tile roof and a concrete door frame; façade wall is partially covered in concrete; to the left side of the entrance, there is an elaborate square window lattice;</p> <p>The roof of house no. 63 is already collapsed. There are two small rectangular openings on the façade wall on both side of the door. The partially concrete paved wall foundation of the façade wall is constructed of red sandstones and large cut stone blocks.</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Poor and ruinous.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential or storage in the past; currently vacant or abandoned.		
Modifications: concrete doorframe and partially paved façade wall		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-09: house no. 62A at front, looking southwest.



General view of HB-09: house no. 63, looking southwest.



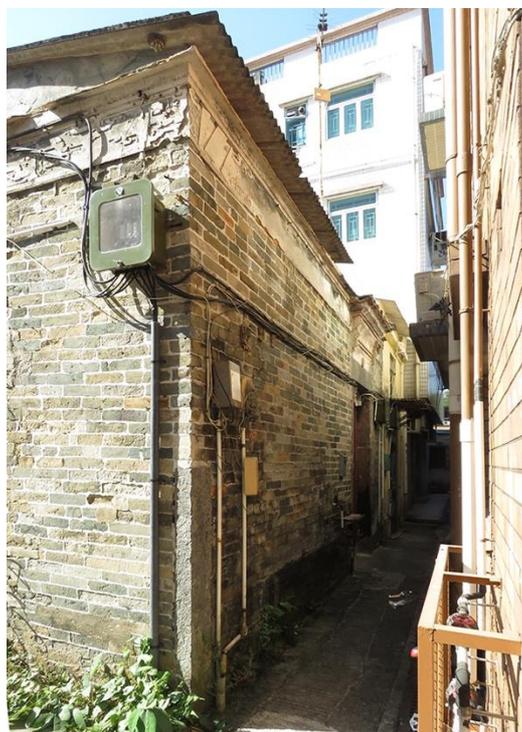
Detail of HB-09: window lattice of house no. 62A.



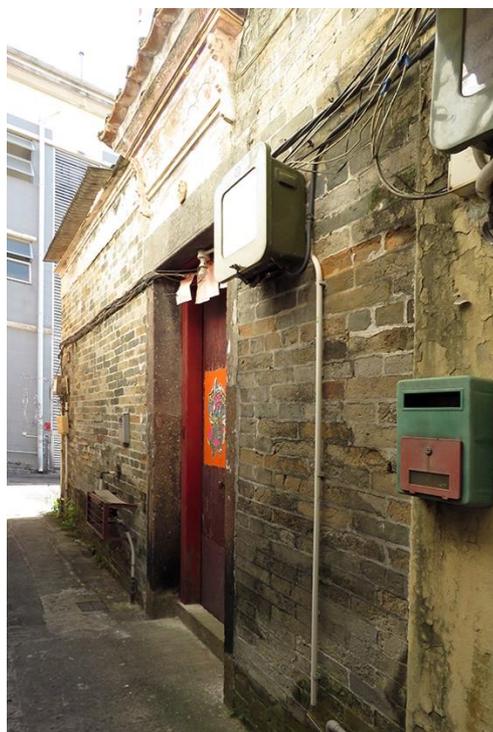
Detail of HB-09: window of house no. 63, blocked by bricks.

Ref: HB-10	Title: Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: Nos.47-48, Ping Kong Tsuen, Sheung Shui		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The houses are set into the sixth row of village houses in Ping Kong Tsuen.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>A single storey structure of green bricks with a pitched tile roof; front part of the roof is partially covered by a congregated sheet; it has a granite door frame, lintel, threshold and corner wall stone; there are decorated plaster mouldings of flora, scrolls and geometric patterns on the gable walls and below the tiled canopy. A fung shui Eight-trigrams mirror is hanged above the granite lintel.</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Moderate		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Meters, wires and pipelines has been added to the wall exterior; additional side door; congregated roof		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-10, looking northwest.



Façade view of HB-10, looking southeast.



Detail of HB-10: decorative mouldings and canopy frieze painting.

Ref: HB-11	Title: Tin Hau Temple	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Kong Tsuen		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: The temple is set at the end of the central axis facing the village entrance gate (7 th row).		
<p>Historical Appraisal: The villagers of Ping Kong share a major surname Hau, which is among the Five Great Clans in the New Territories. The Hau clan moved from Panyu of Guangzhou to San On County during the Song period (Tam 2012:21). Its two major branches first settled in Ho Sheung Heung and Kuk Fung Leng in Late Yuen to Early Ming, then further branched out to locations including Kam Tsin, Ping Kong, Yin Kong and Hung Leng (Tam 2012:21; AAB 2019). The founder of Ping Kong — Sang Fan Kung (省凡公A.D.1574-1659) — is believed to arrive in Ping Kung at around Late Ming to Early Qing (Tam 2012:82).</p> <p>Shortly after its establishment, Ping Kong, among other villages, was affected by the Coastal Evacuation enacted by the Qing Court in the first year of Kangxi Reign (A.D.1662). When the ban was lifted in 1669, only a small number of villagers returned to Ping Kong (Tam 2012:24).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>Every year, on the 15th and 16th of the 1st month of the lunar calendar, a one-night-one-day Tai Ping Hung Chiu ceremony will be held at the temple. The purpose of the ceremony is to pray for good weather and the safety of the inhabitants and livestock, as well as to provide entertainment to the deities and the villagers in the beginning of the year. A Taoist priest will be hired to hold the ceremony (Tam 2012:88-9; Hong Kong Memory 2012).</p> <p>The Tin Hau Temple is a common property of Ping Kong. A rotatory system of managing the Tin Hau Temple and other ancestral worshipping activities is applied. Every married man of Ping Kong is eligible for applying for the role of the temple manager. Each year, three temple managers will be required to share the duties. The organisation of the Tai Ping Hung Chiu Festival, including the setting of the date to receive the deities into the village will be managed together by all three managers of the year (Tam 2012:88-90).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The temple is a single storey concrete building with a pitched tile roof. The ridge is decorated with two ceramic fish figurines and a green pearl. The temple has a recessed entrance with a half metal gate. A metal frame supporting the roof and light fittings is added; there are frieze paintings below the eave and on corner gable walls.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Ritual and Funerary		
Modifications: constructed of modern materials		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-11, looking southwest.

Close up of the façade, HB-11



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

長庚後照如今
福祿亦光明

天后宮

紫氣口來正是
英雄方得志

水德配天

坤儀載地