

**Contract No. DP 24/2019 Provision of services of Built Heritage
Survey for Drainage Improvement Works in Ta Kwu Ling**
For Drainage Services Department

Built Heritage Survey Report

Archaeological Assessments Limited

November 2021. v.4

DOCUMENT CONTROL			Contract No. DP 24/2019 Provision of services of Built Heritage Survey for Drainage Improvement Works in Ta Kwu Ling	No:	2020/01/01
AMENDMENT RECORD				Prepared by:	AAL
Built Heritage Survey			Client: B&V/DSD	Initial:	KC
				Date:	18 November 2021
Pages	Date	Issue No	Description	Initials	
All	13 March 2020	1	Issue to relevant B&V for comments	JVDB	
All	23 March 2020	2	Revision following B&V and ERM comments	JVDB	
All	8 June 2020	3	Revision following ERM comments	KY	
ALL	18 November 2021	4	Revision following ERM comments	KC	

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I. Introduction

The Built Heritage Survey is undertaken as part of the Agreement No. CE89/2017 (DS) Drainage Improvement Works in Ta Kwu Ling – Investigation, Design and Construction. The drainage improvement works focus on alleviating flooding problems in Ta Kwu Ling/Ping Che area by improving part of the Ping Yuen River.

The works include improvement works to tributary sections of Ping Yuen River, drainage improvement works in Ping Yeung Village, construction of road drainage system at Ping Che Road and reprovisioning of vehicular crossings and footbridges, if found necessary.

Archaeological Assessments Limited was commissioned by Drainage Services Department on 14 January 2020 to undertake a Built Heritage Survey within the Ta Kwu Ling area as marked on Figure 1. The works, which shall produce a standalone Built Heritage Survey Report, shall be completed within 3 months from the commencement date.

II. Objective of Built Heritage Survey

The objective of the Built Heritage Survey is to identify all built heritage resources within the works boundary and 300m from the works boundary (from heron ‘Study Area’) for the purpose of assessment and possible mitigation.

The definition of built heritage sites is identified in Guidelines for Cultural heritage Impact Assessment (Jan. 2012) as follows:

- a) All declared monuments;
- b) All proposed monuments
- c) All buildings/structures/sites graded or proposed to be graded by the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB);
- d) Government historic sites identified by AMO;
- e) Buildings/ structures/ sites of high architectural/historical significance and interest which are not included in items (a) to (d) above; and
- f) Cultural landscapes including places associated with historic event, activity or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values, such as sacred religious sites, battlefields, a setting for buildings or structures of architectural importance, historic field patterns, clan graves¹, old tracks, fung shui woodlands and ponds, and etc.

III. Built Heritage Survey Methodology

The methodology to undertake a Built Heritage Survey is based on AMO issued *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment* (January 2012).

The built heritage survey includes three main parts:

¹ Please note that AMO no longer considers clan graves to be in their purview. Graves are included if they fulfil any of the other criteria such as grading, associated with person of note, part of cultural landscape, etc.

1. BACKGROUND REVIEW

The background review gleans general information for the historical development of the area relevant for the study and additional information for the identified historic building, structures and sites. It reviews existing information from published and unpublished documents, cartographic, pictorial and photographic resources, and local informants relevant to the study and Study Area.

2. FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was undertaken within the works boundary between 17 and 28 February 2020 and 300m from the works boundary. It focussed on the following items:

- a. Field scan of all the historic buildings/structures/sites within the Study Area (here defined as 300m from the works boundary);
- b. Photographic recording of each historic building/structure/site including the exterior (the elevations of all faces of the building premises, the roof, close up for the special architectural details) and the interior (special architectural details), if possible, as well as the surroundings, the associated cultural landscape features and the associated intangible cultural heritage (if any) of each historic building/structure/site;
- c. Interview² with local elders and other informants on local historical, architectural, anthropological and other cultural information related to the historic buildings/structures/sites;
- d. Historical and architectural appraisal of the historic buildings/structures/sites, their associated cultural landscape and intangible cultural elements.

3. REPORTING

The information gleaned from background research and field survey is presented in the Draft Built Heritage Survey Report and submitted to AMO and relevant government departments for comment and review before submission of the Final Built Heritage Survey Report. In accordance with the tender requirements five hard copies and two digital copies will be submitted for both the draft and final reports.

The report includes a master layout plan showing all identified built heritage sites within the Study Area. In addition, information in catalogue style is prepared for each individual built heritage sites, which includes the following:

- ✓ Location and boundary of each historic item mapped 1:1 000 scale;
- ✓ Photographic record of each historic item
- ✓ Detailed recording of each historic item including construction year, previous and present uses, architectural characteristics, as well as legends, historic persons and events, cultural landscape features and cultural activities associated with the structure;

² Field survey was conducted between 17 and 28 February 2020. Due to Covid-19 contagion, no interviews were conducted with local elders or other informants in the field.

- ✓ Cross-referenced checklist including reference number of each historic item, their photo and figure reference as well as page number of the detailed recording form of each identified historic item for easy cross checking of individual records.

Please note that the description of the building, features, elements are presented from the view of the built heritage item, while captions of the photographs ('looking') and inscriptions are presented from the perspective of the reader.

IV. Background information

The desk-based review indicates that there are no Declared or proposed Monuments, and Government identified sites within the Study Area.

i. Historical background of villages

Kan Tau Wai (Figures 1-2)

According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan Clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). The Kan Clan however, left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong Clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.

Fung Wong Wu (Figures 1, 3)

Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer which suggests it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik (ERM 2007). The Puntis Yik were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng. Their ancestors came from Sha Tau Kok area (AAB 2019).

Tong Fong (Figures 1, 4)

According to local informants, Tong Fong was established by the Hakka Man Clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Man Clan included both Puntis Man from Ping Che and Hakka Man from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2019).

Lei Uk (Figures 1, 5-6)

Lei Uk was founded by the Lee Clan from Sheung Wo Hang and Ha Wo Hang in Sha Tau Kok some 150 years ago. Their ancestors originally came from Shaanxi and later settled in Heping, Shenzhen before they moved to Sha Tau Kok around 350 years ago (ERM 2007).

Tai Po Tin (Figures 1,7)

Tai Po Tin has a history of over 100 years. It was inhabited by families surnamed Wong, Choi, Pang and Au, who are mostly related to other clans settled in the area, except for the Wongs who came from Huizhou (Sima 1990:155).

Ping Yeung (Figures 1, 8-11)

Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan Clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago arriving from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan Clan originated from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2019).

Ping Che (including Shui Wai, Kat Tin, Yuen Ha, Tong Hang Lam) (Figures 1, 12-14)

According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang Clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punti Man Clan.

Nga Yiu Ha (Figure 1)

Nga Yiu Ha was a branch village established by the Hakka Chan Clan from Ping Yeung. The village used to produce roof tiles and bricks using the kiln located at the rear of the village (ERM 2007).

ii. Graded historic buildings

A number of graded historic buildings (9) are located within the Study Area but outside of the works boundary.

Nos. 138 and 139 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (Grade 2)

- These two residential units consist of a block of village houses built by Chan Shing-pong around 1913 after he returned from working in Australia. The house was constructed by Hakka builders who were employed by Chan to construct the houses for his two sons. It is a Qing vernacular building with an open forecourt for grain drying. It is constructed of green brick with cut stone door frames, window frames and corners. No. 138 is a two-bay layout and No. 139 a three-bay layout. Decorative features such as friezes, fascia boards and plaster mouldings (AMO GIS online 2020).

Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso), Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (Grade 3)

- Ping Yeung is a single clan village of the Chan family, who settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The date of construction of the hall in Sit Wan Tso is not known exactly but probably dates to the 18th century. Chan

Ancestral Hall is a Qing vernacular building with two halls and one courtyard layout. It is constructed of green brick walls with a tile roof. There are wall paintings and the name of the hall is moulded on the wall above the entrance (AMO GIS online 2020).

Sit Kin Ancestral Hall, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (Grade 3)

- Ping Yeung is a single clan village of the Chan family, who settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. This is the smallest ancestral hall in the village and may date back as far as the 18th century. It is a single hall Qing vernacular building with green brick walls and a tile roof. The building has a granite door frame and painted wall friezes. It was renovated in 1939. The building has many modern materials added over the years as repair and renovation (AMO GIS online 2020).

Tin Hau Temple (Ping Che), No. 72 Ping Che, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (Grade 3)

- The temple contains a bell with an inscription donated at the time of construction of the temple in 1756. It is a Qing vernacular building with a two-hall layout. The building has had additions and modifications to the original building such as partial covering of the open courtyard and replacement of traditional material with modern materials such as ceramic wall tiles (AMO GIS online 2020).

Village Houses, Nos. 35- 37, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (Grade 3)

- The houses make up part of the first row of the village and are one hall one courtyard terrace style vernacular buildings. There is an area for drying grain in front of the houses, which is also used for family gatherings. The village has three clans, the Yik, the Yeung and the Ng (AMO GIS online 2020).

Yeung Ancestral Hall (Ta Kwu Ling), Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (Grade 3)

- The ancestral hall belongs to the Hakka Yeung clan who came to Fung Wong Wu from Huizhou in the 19th century. The hall is believed to have been built after 1821. The building is a detached structure and consists of two halls with a central courtyard. The building has decorative features, such as painted frieze panels, ornate ridge over entrance and eaves board. It was renovated in the 1950's and 1970's (AMO GIS online 2020).

Ng Ancestral Hall, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (Grade 3)

- The Ng family moved to Fung Wong Wu during the Qing Dynasty, probably during the 19th century. It is a detached Qing vernacular building with a two hall one courtyard plan and constructed of green bricks. The front ridge at the entrance has a geometric design (AMO GIS online 2020).

Wing Kit Study Hall, Nos. 12-13 Tong Fong (Grade 3)

- The study hall was built in 1889 by Man Sing-fat to commemorate his grandfather Man Wing-kit. Children from Tong Fong and surrounding villages studied here up until the 1930's when it closed due to a lack of teachers. After WWII, it reopened and continued in use as a school until 1961 when a larger facility was opened. It is a Qing vernacular building with a two hall and one courtyard plan with side chambers on the front hall that were originally the residence and kitchen for the teacher. The walls are of green brick and the roof is clay tiles. Decorative features include geometric roof ridges, painted wall friezes and fascia boards (AMO GIS online 2020).

Village Houses, Nos. 24 – 27, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T. (New Item N92)

- The row consists of four terrace residential units. They are green brick Qing vernacular village houses with a tile roof and plain ridge. There are decorative frieze panels across the façade and on the side of the end units. The buildings have traditional style wooden panel doors.

The built heritage survey also recorded an additional 65 village houses, shrines, temples, ancestral halls and general heritage items within the Study Area. Their description is provided in the Built Heritage Catalogue in Section VI. below.

iii. Cultural Landscapes and Other Heritage features

Ancient trails

No ancient trails are recorded within the Study Area (ERM 2014). The 1914 topographical map shows some large trails but they correspond with modern day roads and are not expected to have any remaining physical evidence. A plaque with Ta Kwu Ling Lei Uk Tsuen Bridge and Road Construction donation names (打鼓嶺李屋村建橋築路捐助芳名) (See Plate 1) opposite Tong Fong village at entrance of path to Lei Uk dates to 1926. The plaque is not included in the catalogue in response to AMO's insistence it is no longer in their purview per AAB meeting March 2017 (AAB 2017) where stone tablets were -amongst other items- deliberated to not fall under the usual category of "buildings/ structures" for grading assessment.



Plate 1 Plaque commemorating road works in 1926.

Graves

There are a number of graves within the Study Area. The survey however, focussed on graves which included a notable person or a grave which had architectural features which may be considered authentic. Two graves were recorded as such and are described in the Built Heritage Catalogue Section VI below.

Fung Shui Woodland and other Fung Shui features:

A number of Fung Shui woodland are present within the Study Area mainly near historical villages. No other Fung Shui features were recorded. Within Hong Kong, one hundred and sixteen Fung Shui woodland were identified by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department survey conducted in 2002. A typical fung shui woodland is fronted by agricultural fields or village and backed onto hills. The fung shui woodland in Kan Tau Wai, Lei Uk and Fong Wong Wu were identified from a previous investigation (ERM 2007) within the Study Area:

The other historical villages in the Study Area namely, Ping Yeung, Tai Po Tin, Ping Che, and Tong Fong in theory have the potential for a fung shui woodland. Review of aerial photograph indicates that some Fung Shui Woodlands may be present. Although the information could not be verified by interviews with locals, the location of the woodlands and presence of some other fung shui elements (such as -currently filled in- ponds) are highly suggestive.

iv. Intangible heritage

The Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region agreed from December 2004 onwards to the application of Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Hong Kong following the ratification of the Convention in China. An intangible cultural heritage database was developed identifying resources from the following domains:

- a. oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- b. performing arts;
- c. social practices, rituals and festive events;
- d. knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and

e. traditional craftsmanship.

Although not built heritage, the only formally recognized intangible cultural heritage resource within the Study Area is the *Tin Hau Festival in Ping Yuen, Ta Kwu Ling*. The Ta Kwu Ling Ping Yuen Opera Committee of the Northern District holds the Tin Hau Festival on the 22nd day of the third lunar month every year. Popular songs and Cantonese opera excerpts are performed during this time and major activities, such as worshipping by the committee members, celebrations and flower-canon lottery, are held.

Festivals, celebrations at other temples, ancestral halls are recorded within the catalogue as appropriate.

V. Built Heritage Survey Results

This section summarizes the results of the built heritage survey. The information gathered from the built heritage survey will be used to identify impacts and prepare mitigation recommendations (where necessary) for all of the resources identified in the survey.

The coding method for the recording of built heritage resources used is as follows:

- Graded Historic Building or New Items (GB);
- Additional surveyed Built Heritage buildings, structures and features and Confirmed Nil Grade (HB);
- Clan Grave (identified under Section II (f), see above) (G); and
- Fung Shui Features (FS).

The location of each recorded heritage resources is presented in Section VIII-Figures.

Table V.1 Table summarized the recorded heritage resources and cross references: built heritage catalogue code, identification, grading, figure and page number.

#	Name	Identification	Grading	Figure #	Page #
Graded Historic Buildings and New Item					
Tong Fong					
GB-01	Wing Kit Study Hall	Study hall	Grade 3	4	18-21
Fong Wong Wu					

#	Name	Identification	Grading	Figure #	Page #
GB-02	Ng Ancestral Hall	Ancestral hall	Grade 3	3	22-25
GB-03	Village Houses, Nos. 35-37 Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.	Residential	Grade 3	3	26-29
GB-04	Yeung Ancestral Hall (Ta Kwu Ling)	Ancestral hall	Grade 3	3	30-34
GB-05	Village Houses, Nos. 24 – 27 Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.	Residential	New Item to be Graded	3	35-37
Ping Yeung					
GB-06	Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso)	Ancestral hall	Grade 3	9	38-41
GB-07	Sit Kin Ancestral Hall	Ancestral hall	Grade 3	9	42-46
GB-08	Nos. 138 and 139 Ping Yeung	Residential	Grade 2	10	47-52
Ping Che					
GB-09	Tin Hau Temple (Ping Che)	Tin Hau Temple	Grade 3	14	53-59
Other Built Heritage Items					
Kan Tau Wai					
HB-01	Village Houses Nos. 1 & 2, Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	60-62
HB-02	Village House No. 4A, Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	63-64
HB-03	Village Houses Nos. 6A, 6, 7 Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	65-68
HB-04	Village Houses Nos. 10A and 10, Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	69-70
HB-05	Well and associated Shrine of Kan Tau Wai	Well and associated shrine	Not graded	2	71-72

#	Name	Identification	Grading	Figure #	Page #
HB-06	Village Houses Nos. 15-17, Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	73-75
HB-07	Village Houses Nos. 23B & 23C, Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	76-77
HB-08	Fuk Tak Temple, No.30, Kan Tau Wai	Fuk Tak Temple	Not graded	2	78-79
HB-09	Village Houses Nos. 27A, 30A, 30B Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	80-81
HB-10	Village House No. 60, Ping Che Lo Wai	Village house	Not graded	14	82-83
HB-11	Hung Shing and Earth Shrine, Kan Tau Wai	Village and Hung Shing shrine	Not graded	2	84-86
HB-12	Banyan tree and Associated Shrine, Kan Tau Wai	Banyan tree and associated shrine	Not graded	2	87-89
HB-66	Village House No. 8, Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	90-91
HB-67	Village House No.23, Kan Tau Wai	Village houses	Not graded	2	92-93
Fung Wong Wu					
HB-13	Village God Shrine, Fung Wong Wu	Village god shrine, memorial plaques	Not graded	3	94--97
HB-17	Village Houses Nos. 30-31, Fung Wong Wu	Village houses	Not graded	3	108-111
HB-18	Village House No.29, Fung Wong Wu	Village house	Not graded	3	112-114
HB-20	Village Houses Nos. 22-23, Fung Wong Wu	Village houses	Not graded	3	115-118
HB-21	Village Houses Nos.17-18, Fung Wong Wu	Village houses	Not graded	3	119-122
HB-22	Village Houses Nos. 21, 21A, Fung Wong Wu	Village houses	Not graded	3	123-125
HB-23	Gate of House, No.15B, Fung Wong Wu	Re-used village house elements	Not graded	3	126-127
HB-24	Village well, Fung Wong Wu	Village well	Not graded	3	128-129
HB-25	Fuk Tak and Village God Shrine, Fung Wong Wu	Fuk Tak and Village God shrine	Not graded	3	130-131

#	Name	Identification	Grading	Figure #	Page #
Tong Fong					
HB-26	Village House No.18, Tong Fong	Village house	Not graded	4	132-133
HB-27	Village Houses Nos. 20-24, Tong Fong	Village houses	Not graded	4	134-137
HB-28	Fuk Sin Tai, Nos. 8-9 Tong Fong	Fuk Sin Tai (Village House)	Confirmed Nil grade	4	138-140
HB-29	Village Houses Nos. 3-5, Tong Fong	Village houses	Not graded	4	141-143
HB-30	Village God Shrine Tong Fong	Village god shrine	Not graded	4	144-145
HB-68	Village Houses Nos. 15-17, Tong Fong	Village houses	Not graded	4	146-147
Lei Uk					
HB-31	Village House No. 36A, Lei Uk	Village house	Not graded	5	148-149
HB-32	Village House No. 34A, Lei Uk	Village house	Not graded	5	150-151
HB-33	Lei Ancestral Hall, No.7A, Lei Uk	Li Ancestral Hall	Not graded	5	152-155
HB-34	Yin Fei Tong, No. 6A, Lei Uk	(Yin Fei Tong) House	Not graded	5	156-158
HB-35	Village House No. 1A, Lei Uk	Village House	Not Graded	5	159-160
HB-36	Village House No. 25A, Lei Uk	Village house	Not graded	5	161-162
HB-37	Village House Nos. 41A-C, Lei Uk	Village houses	Not graded	5	163-165
HB-38	Well and associated Shrine, Lei Uk	Well and associated shrine	Not graded	5	166-167
HB-39	Village Houses Nos. 12A-12B, Lei Uk	Village houses	Not graded	5	168-172
HB-40	Fuk Tak/Village Shrine, Lei Uk	Fuk Tak/village shrine	Not graded	5	173-175
HB-69	Village House No. 3, Lei Uk	Village house	Not graded	5	176-177

#	Name	Identification	Grading	Figure #	Page #
HB-70	Village House No. 26A, Lei Uk	Village house	Not graded	5	178-179
Tai Po Tin					
HB-41	Pak Kung Shrine, Tai Po Tin	Pak Kung shrine	Not graded	7	180-181
HB-42	Well and Shrine, Tai Po Tin	Abandoned well and shrine, relocated inscription plaque	Not graded	7	182-183
Ping Yeung					
HB-14	Village House No.5, Ping Yeung	Village house	Not graded	8	98-100
HB-15	Village Houses Nos. 1-3, Ping Yeung	Village houses	Not graded	8	101-103
HB-16	Village House No. 9, Ping Yeung	Village house	Not graded	8	104-106
HB-43	Village Houses Nos. 51, 52, 53-53B and 54-56 Ping Yeung	Village houses	Not graded	8	184-189
HB-44	Village House No. 57, Ping Yeung	Village house	Not graded	8	190-191
HB-45	Direction Stone, Ping Yeung	Direction Stone	Not graded	8	192-193
HB-46	Village Houses Nos. 63-65, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling	Village houses	Not graded	8	194-197
HB-47	Village House No. 46, Ping Yeung	Village house	Not graded	8	198-201
HB-48	Village House behind house No. 9, Ping Yeung	Village house	Not graded	9	202-203
HB-49	Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 98 Ping Yeung	Chan Ancestral Hall	Confirmed Nil grade	9	204-208
HB-50	Village Houses Nos. 94-96, Ping Yeung	Village House	Not graded	9	209-211
HB-51	Tin Hau Shrine, Ping Yeung	Tin Hau shrine	Not graded	9	212-213
HB-52	Village Houses Nos. 133, 134 and 3 adjacent ruins, Ping Yeung	Village houses	Not graded	9	214-218

#	Name	Identification	Grading	Figure #	Page #
HB-53	Pak Kung Shrine and Fuk Fu Plaque, Ping Yeung	Pak Kung shrine and Fuk Fu plaque	Not graded	11	219-221
HB-55	Tai Wong Yeh shrine, Ping Yeung	Tai Wong Yeh shrine	Not graded	11	224-225
HB-56	Kwan Tai Shrine, Ping Yeung	Kwan Tai shrine	Not graded	11	226-228
HB-58	Chan Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	Not graded	11	231-232
Ping Che					
HB-19	Village House No. 4, Ping Che Yuen Ha	Village house	Not graded	13	112-114
HB-54	Village Shrine, Ping Che Yuen Ha	Village god shrine	Not graded	13	216-217
HB-57	Village Shrine, Ping Che Kat Tin	Village shrine	Not graded	12	223-224
HB-59	Pak Kung Shrine, Ping Che Kat Tin	Pak Kung shrine	Not graded	12	234-235
HB-60	Village House No. 40, Ping Che Kat Tin	Village house	Not graded	12	236-237
HB-61	Pak Kung shrine, Ping Che Kat Tin	Pak Kung shrine	Not graded	12	238-239
HB-62	Earth God Shrine, Ping Che Yuen Ha	Earth god shrine	Not graded	13	240-241
HB-63	Village House No. 52, Ping Che Lo Wai	Village house	Not graded	14	242-244
HB-64	Tai Wong and Pak Kung Shrine, Ping Che Lo Wai	Tai Wong and Pak Kung shrine	Not graded	14	245-247
HB-65	Village House No. 57, Ping Che Lo Wai	Village house	Not graded	14	248-249
HB-71	Ping Yeung Public School	Community school	Not graded	16	250
HB-72	Sing Ping School	Community	Not graded	15	251-252
Graves					
G-01	Leung Clan Grave	Leung Clan Grave	Not graded	15	253-255
G-02	Man Clan Grave	Man Clan Grave	Not graded	15	256-260

#	Name	Identification	Grading	Figure #	Page #
Fung Shui Woodlands					
FS-01	Kan Tau Wai Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	2	261
FS-02	Fung Wong Wu Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	3	262
FS-03	Lei Uk Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	6	263
FS-04	Tong Fong Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	4	264
FS-05	Tai Po Tin Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	7	265
FS-06	Ping Yeung Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	8	266
FS-07	Ping Che Kat Tin Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	12	267
FS-08	Ping Che Lo Wai Fung Fung Shui Woodland	Fung Shui Woodland	Not graded	14	268

VI. Built Heritage Catalogue

Ref: GB-01	Name: Wing Kit Study Hall	Category: Educational and Residential
Address: Nos. 12-13 Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: Set into a village residential environment; located at the approximate middle of the second house row.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Tong Fong village was established by the Hakka Man Clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punti Man from Ping Che and Hakka Man from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2019e).</p> <p>The study hall inside the village was built in 1889 by Man Sing-fat. Children from Tong Fong and surrounding villages studied here up until the 1930's when it was closed due to a lack of teachers. After WWII, it was reopened and continued in use as a school until 1961 when a larger facility was opened (AAB 2019e).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The building was constructed by a Tong Fong villager Man Sing-fat to commemorate his grandfather Man Wing-kit. Man Wing-kit was the 20th generation ancestor branched out from Ping Che (AAB 2019e).</p> <p>Teachers were recruited from elsewhere and provided with residence inside the hall. Teachers used to be from China until 1926 when the Government Tai Po Vernacular Normal School was established in Tai Po Market, and local teachers were hired to teach in the study hall (AAB 2019e).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular building with a two-hall-one-courtyard plan</p> <p>It is a Qing vernacular building with a two-hall-one-courtyard plan with side chambers on the front hall that were originally the residence and kitchen for the teacher. The walls are of green brick and the roof is clay tiles. The forecourt is enclosed by short walls with a gate opening at the centre-front. The façade of the building has windows opened at two sides and a recessed entrance at the middle. Granite door frame and wooden shutters are set below the name board. A tiled door canopy in the form of a pitched roof covers the recessed entrance. Decorative features include geometric roof ridges, painted wall friezes and fascia boards (AAB 2019e).</p> <p>A small building attached to the side is used as the toilet (AAB 2019e).</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Used to be educational and residential, now residential.		
Modifications: Modern metal front side door, drainage pipes, electricity and water provision.		

Photographic Records



Front view of GB-01, looking northeast.



Façade view, looking northeast.



Side view of GB-01, showing façade and southeast elevation, looking northeast.



Side and back view of GB-01, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.

Close up of the inscription above door

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



室書傑永

Close up of the side entrance



Other details



Decoration of door canopy



Plaster moulding on façade wall

Ref: GB-02	Name: Ng Ancestral Hall	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No. 34A, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: Set into front row of village houses but detached from houses beside.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu is a multi-surname village with members of the Hakka Ng and Yung clans and also with the Punti Yick clan. The village name Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The Punti Yick originated from Shanxi were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng, whose ancestors came from Sha Tau Kok area (AAB 2019g). The Ng family moved to Fung Wong Wu during the Qing Dynasty, probably during the 19th century.</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Ancestral worship is held by the Ngs regularly on every 1st and 15th on the lunar month as well as on the 1st day of lunar new year and at Chung Yeung and Mid-Autumn festivals. Other rituals held here include wedding and Dim Dang (AAB 2019g).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular building with a two-hall-one-courtyard plan</p> <p>It is a detached Qing vernacular building with a two-hall-one-courtyard plan. An area for drying grain is located in front of the ancestral hall. The building has a pitched tile roof and its walls are constructed of green bricks. The roof ridge above the entrance has a geometric design (AAB 2019g). Stone lintel and threshold are set on the entrance.</p>		
<p>Interior: A built-in altar is located at the back wall which is plastered in white. The remainder internal walls are bare brick walls. On top of the altar is the soul tablet which is flanked by couplet on wall.</p>		
Existing Condition: Poor to Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall		
Modifications: Repaired in 1995.		



Façade view of GB-02, looking southeast.



Side view of GB-02, showing façade and northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Internal view, looking southeast



Back View, showing the southeast elevation, looking northwest.

Close up of the façade



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

吳氏宗祠
 延陵世澤
 鴻禧
 渤海家聲

Close up of the interior back wall



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

福
 寶鼎呈祥香彩
 龍神
 財神
 地主
 銀臺報喜燭生花



Geometric decoration on front ridge.

Ref: GB-03	Name: Village Houses, Nos. 35-37 Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 35-37 Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: Northwest facing.		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: Set into a village residential environment; make up part of the front row of the village.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu is a multi-surname village with members of the Hakka Ng and Yung clans and also with the Punti Yick clan. The village name Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The Punti Yick originated from Shanxi were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng, whose ancestors came from Sha Tau Kok area (AAB 2019f).</p> <p>The construction date of the houses is unclear.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: One-hall-one-courtyard terrace style vernacular buildings.</p> <p>There is an area for drying grain in front of the houses, which is also used for family gatherings. The houses are made of green bricks and has pitched tile roof.</p> <p>No.35 consists of three bays with each bay an individual entrance. The west bay which is used as the ancestral hall for the Ngs. It has a door frame completely made of granite while the rest two bay only have granite lintels. Wooden shutters are mounted for all three bays but the middle and the north bays have metal gates added in front. The two bays also have widows opened on the façade besides the entrance.</p> <p>No. 36 (on left) and 37 (on right) are two bays of one building. Each bay has an individual entrance with granite door frame and wooden shutters. The façade has brick lines painted while the rest of the external walls are all plastered.</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Metal gates have been added, electricity and water provision.		

Photographic Records



General view of GB-03, looking southwest.



Façade view of GB-03, looking southeast.



Façade view of No.35, looking southeast.



Back and side view, showing southeast and southwest elevations, looking northeast.

Close up of the façade of No.35 (East bay)



Close up of the façade of No.35 (Middle bay)



Close up of the façade of No.35 (West bay)



Ref: GB-04	Name: Yeung Ancestral Hall (Ta Kwu Ling)	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No. 28A, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: set in the front row of the village with an open foreyard previously used for grain drying		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu is a multi-surname village with members of the Hakka Ng and Yung clans and also with the Puntí Yick clan. The village name Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The Puntí Yicks originated from Shanxi were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeungs and Ngs, whose ancestors came from Sha Tau Kok area. The ancestral hall belongs to the Hakka Yeung clan who came to Fung Wong Wu from Huizhou in the 19 th century. The hall is believed to be built between 1924 and 1945 (AAB 2019h).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Ancestral worship is held by the Yeungs regularly on every 1 st and 15 th of the lunar month. Pa Lung Suen ceremony is held on the 19 th day of the lunar new year. During the ceremony, the Yeungs would carry a large paper dragon boat to visit the Earth shrines, Well shrine, village houses and the ancestral hall one by one. Other rituals held here include wedding, funeral and Dim Dang (AAB 2019h).		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular, two halls with a central courtyard, building The building is a detached structure and consists of two halls with a central courtyard. It has a pitched roof and the walls are made of green bricks. The external walls are plastered in white. The building has a recessed entrance into which a granite door frame is set. Name board is moulded above the lintel. The building has decorative features, such as painted frieze panels, ornate ridge over entrance and eaves board (AAB 2019h). This structure has a slightly different orientation (northwest orientated) than the other buildings in Fung Wong Wu (north-north-west).		
Interior: A built-in altar is located on the back wall of the main hall. On altar is the soul table and a Kwun Yam statue. The Chinese character 福 hangs on wall behind the soul tablet.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall.		
Modifications: It was renovated in the 1950s and 1970s (AAB 2019h).		



Façade view of GB-04, looking southeast.



Side view of GB-04, showing façade and northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Side and back view of GB-04, showing southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.



Internal view of GB-04, looking southeast.

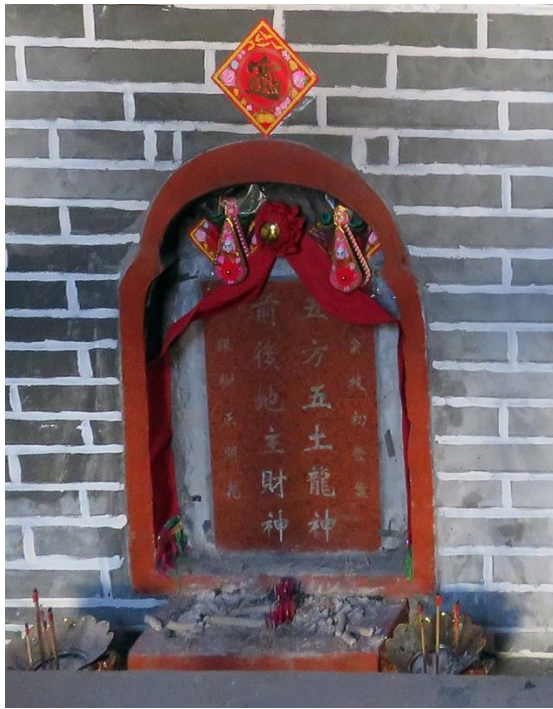
Close up of the interior back wall (above the altar table)



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

<p>禮祖禮神祈福祿</p> <p>芳留</p> <p>福</p> <p>楊氏堂上始高曾祖 神位</p> <p>妣</p> <p>考</p>	<p>神恩大廣</p> <p>西方綠竹千年翠</p> <p>觀音娘娘</p> <p>南海紅蓮九品香</p>
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Close up of the interior back wall (below the altar table)



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

金枝初發葉
 五方五土龍神
 前後土地財神
 銀樹正開花

Close up of façade, GB-04



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

楊氏宗祠
 鴻禧
 宏農世澤
 清白家聲



Geometric decoration above canopy, GB-04.

Ref: GB-05	Name: Village Houses, Nos. 24-27 Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 24-27, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: New Item to be Graded by AAB (N92)
Surrounding Environment: Set on the third row of the village; the former open space in front of the buildings was possibly used for drying grains in the past		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu is a multi-surname village with members of the Hakka Ng and Yung clans and also with the Punti Yick clan. The village name Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The Punti Yicks originated from Shanxi were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeungs and Ngs, whose ancestors came from Sha Tau Kok area. The ancestral hall belongs to the Hakka Yeung clan who came to Fung Wong Wu from Huizhou in the 19 th century. The hall is believed to be built between 1924 and 1945 (AAB 2019h).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular style terraced houses This is a row of five Qing vernacular style terraced houses. It is constructed of green bricks with a plain-ridged and clay tiled roof; decorated frieze panels made of plastered mouldings with the themes of scrolls and flowers are seen across the façade; note that the entrance of the western end unit was sealed and replaced with an additional window. All houses have granite thresholds, lintels and wooden door. For house No.24, original granite door frame with sliding metal fences are retained.		
Interior: Only access of eastern end unit: green brick walls, kitchen in the front; granite threshold and wooden door frame; wooden-floored cockloft at rear room		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Western end unit entrance was sealed; windows were added on façades, rear and side walls; metal gates were installed.		

Photographic Records



Example of plaster moulding on façade wall



General view of GB-05, looking southwest.



Front and side view of GB-05, showing façade and southwest elevation, looking southeast.



Back view, showing southeast elevation, looking northeast.



Façade of No.27, looking southeast.



Internal view of No.27, looking southeast.

Ref: GB-06	Name: Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso)	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle of the village houses; its length covers two house rows; located in the middle of the three ancestral halls in the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The exact date of construction of the hall for Sit Wan Tso is not known exactly but likely dates to the 18 th century (AAB 2019c).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: It was built to commemorate one of the three ancestors of the Chan clan, namely, Sit Wan. On the eve and the second day of the lunar new year, the Chans would serve offerings in the ancestral hall. Other rituals such as wedding, funeral and Dim Dang were also held here (AAB 2019c).		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular building with two halls and one courtyard layout The ancestral hall is the second large among the three in the village. It is a Qing vernacular building with two halls and one courtyard layout. It is constructed of green brick walls with a pitched tile roof. There are painted wall friezes and the name of the hall is moulded on the wall above the entrance. The upper part of the façade wall is painted in white and the lower surfaced with red ceramic tiles (AAB 2019c).		
Interior: Built-in altars for soul tablet and Kwun Yam are located on the back wall. A large Chinese character 壽 flanked by a couplet is set on wall above the middle altar. The upper part of the façade wall is painted in white and the lower covered with red ceramic tiles (AAB 2019c).		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall		
Modifications: It was renovated in 2001. Many modern materials have been added (AAB 2019c).		

Photographic Records



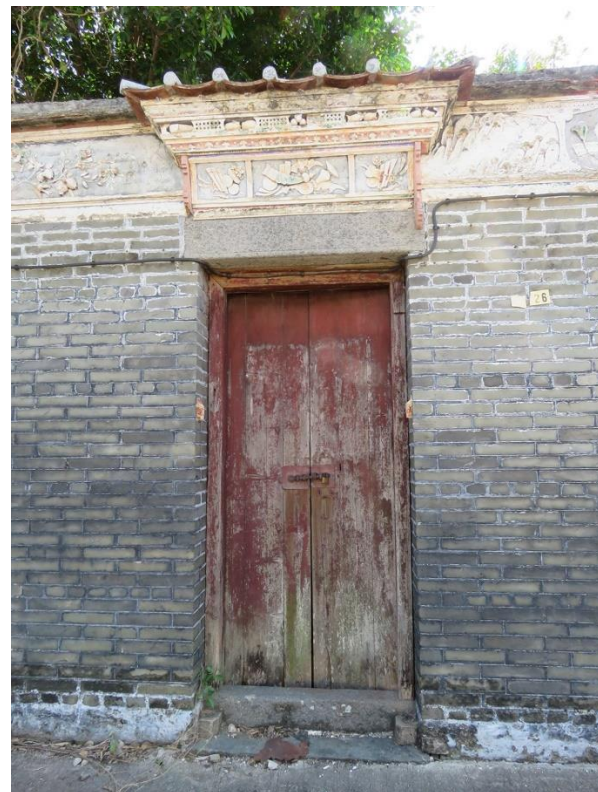
Façade view of GB-06, looking southeast.



Side wall of GB-06, looking southwest.



Back view of GB-06, showing southeast elevation, looking northeast.



Façade of No.26, looking southeast.



Façade of No.24, looking southwest.

Close up of the façade,

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



祠宗氏陳

穎
水
家
聲

胡
公
世
澤

Internal view of GB-06, looking southeast.

Inscriptions of the front altar table (from the perspective of the reader):



金玉滿堂

Inscriptions of the altar (from the perspective of the reader):

奕世其昌

壽

永接旺公長樂規模千載慶

開基雲祖寶安緒業萬年興

考
堂上始高曾祖
神位
妣

神光普照

南海蓮花九品香

西方綠竹千年翠

Ref: GB-07	Name: Sit Kin Ancestral Hall	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: West facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle of the village houses; orientation slightly differs from the other houses.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. The village was established by three brothers of the Chan clan and later developed into the three main branches of the village. Each branch of the clan has its own ancestral hall. Sit Kin Ancestral Hall is the smallest among them and may date back to as far as the 18 th century (AAB 2019b). It was removed in 1939 and 2000.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: It was built to commemorate one of the three ancestors of the Chan clan, namely, Sit Kin. On the eve and the second day of the lunar new year, the Chans would serve offerings in the ancestral hall. Other rituals held here include wedding, funeral and Dim Dang (AAB 2019b).		
Architectural Appraisal: Single hall Qing vernacular building. It is a single hall Qing vernacular building with green brick walls and a pitched tile roof. The building has a granite door frame and painted wall friezes. Apart from the façade, other exterior walls are mainly painted in red with the wall friezes and skirting in black (AAB 2019b).		
Interior: The internal walls are surfaced with ceramic tiles. A built-in altar is located at the back wall. Above sets the soul tablet, and a large Chinese character 壽 flanked by a couplet.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall		
Modifications: It was renovated in 1939 and 2000. The building has many modern materials added over the years as repair and renovation (AAB 2019b).		

Photographic Records



Façade view of GB-07, looking southeast.



Side view of GB-07, showing north elevation, looking southeast.



Side view GB-07, showing south elevation, looking northwest.



Back view GB-07, showing east elevation, looking north.

Internal view of GB-07



Inscriptions of the front altar table (from the perspective of the reader):

堂滿玉金

Close up of the interior back wall (above the altar table), GB-07



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

昌其 世奕

脈流長樂總承穎水□來源

壽

陳氏堂上始高曾□□

基振坪洋還溯乾公傳奕葉

Close up of the interior back wall (below the altar table), GB-07



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

地藏天下寶
五方五土龍神
前後地主財神
主納堂問財

Close up of the couplet on façade, GB-07



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

祠 祖 乾 陟
穎水家聲
胡公世澤

Close up of the poets on façade, GB-07



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

貴富雄英

小坐□閒席用枝□衣書
 □風舞處幾□展舒初
 紅訝批先□朱原點不疏
 □民國二十八年季去偶言

海國□□□中□魚□□
 □以□□出秋向靜邊生
 □氣三常□澎痕禹派□
 己卯歲仿生人年

Ref: GB-08	Name: Nos. 138-139 Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: Nos.138-139, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 10
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Grade 2
Surrounding Environment: Set among former agricultural fields between the main village and a hillock.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan Clan. It was established by the 9 th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan Clan originated from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung. Chan Shing-pond, who constructed this building around 1913, was the 6 th generation descendant of Chan Tung-kwok (AAB 2019a&b).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The building was constructed by Chan Shing-pong, who once owned a banana plantation in Australia. Upon his retirement in the early 20 th century, he returned home to Ping Yeung, where he purchased a piece of land and hired Hakka builders to construct the house for his two sons: Wan-sheung and Wan-wai. Chan also operated an oil refinery in the village, near house No.131. The oil refinery ceased operation in the 1940s (AAB 2019a).		
Architectural Appraisal: Single-storey Qing vernacular building It is a single-storey Qing vernacular building with an open forecourt for grain drying. It has a pitched roof covered in grey tiles. The building is constructed of green bricks with cut stone door frames, window frames and wall corners. There are two recessed door entrances with wooden <i>Tanglungs</i> installed on the door frame. No. 138 has a two-bay layout and No. 139 a three-bay layout. Decorative features include friezes, fascia boards and plaster mouldings (AAB 2019a).		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Metal gates were installed at doorways; additional windows were added to the rear, front and side walls; top right window and associated decorative features on the south-east facing elevations was sealed and removed.		

Photographic Records



Front view of GB-08, looking northeast.



Side view of GB-08, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Side view of GB-08, showing southeast elevation, looking northwest.



Back and side view of GB-08, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking southeast.

Close up of façade (No. 138)

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



壽 祿 福

Close up of the side window with decorative eave (No. 138)

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



月 弄 前 窓

Close up of façade (No. 139)



Other details



Wooden eave and paintings of No.138



Wooden eave and paintings of No.139



Relief carving and decorative geometric plaster mouldings on roof ridge of No.138



Relief plaster mouldings of No.139.

Ref: GB-09	Name: Tin Hau Temple (Ping Che)	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary; Communal
Address: No. 72 Ping Che, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 14
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Grade 3
Surrounding Environment: located to the northeast of Ping Che village; set slightly away from the village houses with a different orientation		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang Clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punti Man Clan. The Tin Hau Temple at Lo Wai, Ping Che was constructed in the 20th year of Qianlong reign, Qing Dynasty (AMO GIS online 2020).</p> <p>An inscribed cast metal bell, which was donated to the temple at the time of construction of the temple in 1756, is hang near the entrance. Two buildings attached to its sides were built later. Its left side joins to the Communal Hall – Kung So, which was once used as the office of the Ta Kwu Ling Rural Committee until 1968. Its right side connects to the Hall of Justice – Yee Tsz, which enshrines soul tablets of those died fighting Wong Pui Ling villagers of Shenzhen in Late Qing (AAB 2019d).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>The temple is related to the belief of Tin Hau – a widely adopted one in Hong Kong. Tin Hau beliefs was originated from Putian of Fujian and was introduced to Hong Kong through marine trade route in as early as Song dynasty. The Goddess has long been deemed as the protector of the sea, the fishermen and merchants. Tin Hau festivals are recognized in Hong Kong as part of the local intangible heritage. They are listed on the First Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory of Hong Kong (FICHI) of Hong Kong, which was compiled by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in 2014. Note that the Tin Hau Temple at Ping Che is not mentioned specifically in the inventory.</p> <p>At Ping Che, Tin Hau’s birthday is celebrated on the 23rd day of the third lunar month. Fa Pow, lion dances and traditional opera performances are held to express gratitude for the Goddess’ blessing.</p> <p>Apart from Tin Hau worshipping, Da Chiu – also known as Jiao – were held at Ping Che in front of the Tin Hau Temple every 10 years during the 18th century to 1930s (AAB 2019d). It is a large-scale religious festival of the community held to pacify departed souls, reward deities, purify the community, and mark its renewal (LSCD 2020). Da Chius are also recognized in Hong Kong as part of the local intangible heritage and listed in the FICHI. However, the Da Chius held at Ping Che is not mentioned in the list.</p> <p>Paying tributes to the martyrs worshiped inside Yi Tsz was once a regular activity before World War II (AAB 2019d).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a Qing vernacular building of green bricks. It has a pitched roof covered by green glazed ceramic tiles. Ceramic pearls and <i>Aoyu</i> figurines on the roof are later add-ons. The façade has three recessed entrances. Titles of the three units are moulded above the entrances. Decorative features include mouldings and paintings on the wall friezes. The temple and the Yee Tsz maintain a two-hall-one-courtyard and 3 bays layout while the Kung So’s layout has been modified.</p>		
<p>Interior: (No photos allowed) The main hall in the middle of the temple is dedicated to Tin Hau; to the right of the main hall there is Kwai Tei to the far right (Yee Tsz) and Fuk Tak in between; while</p>		

to the left of the main hall locates the chamber dedicated to the Goddess of Kam Fa. The two chambers located to the far left are currently used for storage (Kung So).

Existing Condition: Good.

Past and Present Uses: Tin Hau Temple

Modifications: There are additions and modifications made to the original building such as partial covering of the open courtyard and replacement of traditional material with modern materials such as ceramic wall tiles (AAB 2019d). Metal gates were also added to the entrance of the main hall and the doorway of Kung So.

Photographic Records



Façade view of GB-09, looking southeast.



Side view of GB-09, showing façade and southwest elevation, looking east.



Side view of GB-09, showing façade and northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Façade of Yee Tsz, looking southeast.



Façade of Tin Hau Temple, looking southeast.



Façade of Kung So, looking southeast.



Rear view of GB-09, looking northwest

Close up of the façade (Yee Tsz)



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

祠 義

祠磐勝地威武著蹟馨萬年

義重如山美魂在龕昭百代

Close up of the façade (Tin Hau Temple)



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

清晨入古寺
 初日照南林
 曲徑通幽處
 禪房花木深
 松下問童子
 言師採藥去
 只在此山中
 雲深不知處

天后古廟

母儀稱后俎豆重光

水德配天慈航善濟

Close up of the façade (Kung So)




Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

公所
公爾忘私紛無不詳
所為盡善福攸有歸

Other details



Woodland eave, poem, painting and plaster moulding of Tin Hau Temple.

Ref: HB-01	Name: Village Houses Nos. 1 & 2, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address : Nos. 1 & 2, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: South-west facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the front row of the village with open foreyard possibly used for drying grains in the past		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Two adjoining Qing vernacular style residential terraced houses with pitched and tiled roof. Partial surviving red plaster decorations can be seen on the roof for the south-eastern house. It is constructed of green bricks and the external walls are plastered and painted; both have painted-over granite lintels.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Metal gates were installed at doorways; windows were added on façade, rear and side elevations		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Front view of HB-01, showing façade, looking northeast.</p>		



General view of HB-01, showing front and northwest elevations, looking east.



Back and side view of HB-01, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.

Close up of façade (No.1)



Close up of façade (No. 2)



Other details: Roof of No. 2

Ref: HB-02	Name: Village House No. 4A, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address: No. 4A, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: South-west facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the front row of the village with open foreyard possibly used for drying grains in the past; both sides are attached to rebuilt houses		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard style terrace house. Small green brick structure with pitched and tiles roof; rear wall and partial front walls are plastered; the door frame and threshold are made of concrete		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Additional window at rear, row of houses cut on both sides		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-02, looking northeast.



Front view of HB-02, looking northeast.



Back view of HB-02, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-03	Name: Village Houses Nos. 6A, 6, 7 Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 6A, 6, 7 Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Front row of village and view towards fields; within village environment which is rapidly modernizing.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: A Qing vernacular green brick row of courtyard-style village houses, some with decorated canopy. Row of four courtyard houses with front yard (HB-03 and HB-66). Of the row, two are ruins, one is renovated, and one has been rebuilt in modern style (HB-66). The three houses which are relatively original are described below. The houses were constructed out of green brick (centre and left) or combination of green brick and pise walls (right). The houses on left and right have door canopies with inscription and geometric moulding decoration. The central house façade is recessed. The centre and left doors have stone step and lintels. The houses have plain roll and pan roofs and a plain ridge. The rear indicates that the three houses were constructed as a unit. Three windows in the back were noted.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Combination of ruins (right and centre), renovated (left).		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: The two units without modernization are ruins while modified unit includes water and electricity provisions.		
Photographic Records		



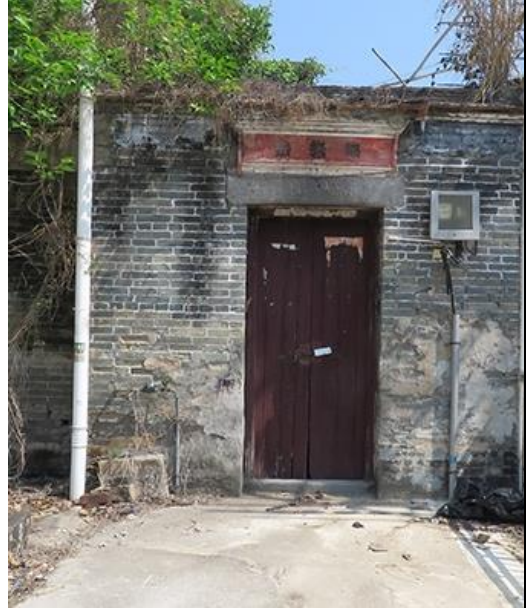
Front view of HB-03, looking northeast.



Façade of No. 6A, looking northwest.



Façade of No. 6, looking northeast.



Façade of No. 7, looking northeast

Close up of the façade (No. 6A)

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



福
祿
壽

Close up of the façade (No. 7)


Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



福
祿
壽



Back and side view, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.

Ref: HB-04	Name: Village Houses Nos. 10A and 10, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 10A and 10, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Front row of village and view towards fields; within village environment which is rapidly modernizing.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular green brick row of courtyard village style houses. Row of two courtyard houses with front yard. The residential dwellings remain in use. The courtyard sections were modified and enclosed. The façade of the house on the right is recessed. Houses have wooden doors and concrete lintels. A waterspout is visible on each façade. The houses have pan and roll roofs and chimneys in the courtyard sections. At the rear four windows with simple lintel were noted and the wall is pise with a render. A simple moulding is located under the rear eave.		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Modifications include electricity, water provisions		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-04, looking northeast.



Back view of HB-04, showing northeast elevation, looking southeast.

Close up of the façade (No. 10A)



Close up of the façade (No.10)



Ref: HB-05	Name: Well and associated Shrine of Kan Tau Wai	Category: Utilities and religious
Address: Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: Southwest facing (shrine)		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the southern corner of the village		
<p>Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Stone well</p> <p>Well with stone lining and associated stone shrine set on a triangular concrete platform; the well is currently covered with a metal frame; the inscribed shrine, which is dedicated to the Well God, was set facing the well.</p>		
Interior: Stone lining		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Village well		
Modifications: The entire platform is made of concrete		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-05, looking east.




Stone lining of the well, looking northeast.

Close up of the façade

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



水龍王之神位

Ref: HB-06	Name: Village Houses Nos. 15-17, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address : Nos. 15-17, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Interior of village, surrounded by rows of houses, some modern structures around.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular village residential house. Single residential unit with three parts of which the centre façade is recessed. House is constructed with green and mud bricks. It has a window above the central door. The doorsteps and corners of the house are in stone. The house has a pan and roll roof with simple ridge. There is a new concrete house shrine attached to the façade on the left of the door. There are windows on the right (2) side and rear (6) of the house. A newish structure is attached to the right of the house.		
Interior: Interior of left house shows cockloft and possible kitchen area to right of door.		
Existing Condition: Dilapidated		
Past and Present Uses: Residential but currently abandoned/not in use		
Modifications: Modern additions, but overall little modified.		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-06, showing façade and southeast elevation, looking northwest.		



Side view of HB-06, showing northwest elevation, looking east.



Back view of HB-06, showing northeast elevation, looking west.



Façade of No.15, looking southeast.



Façade of No.16, looking northwest.



Façade of No.17, looking northwest.



Internal view of No.17, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-07	Name: Village Houses Nos. 23B & 23C, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address : Nos. 23B – 23C, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: South-west facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle of the village (4 th row) with attached houses on both side		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: two units of single storey-terraced houses with a tiled and slightly pitched roof; front and rear walls are plastered and painted. House No. 23C has wooden door frame.		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Metal gate is installed for house No.23B; windows are added on façade and rear of both units		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-07, looking northeast.		



Back view, showing northeast elevation, looking southeast.

Close up of façade (No. 23B)



Close up of façade (No. 23A)



Ref: HB-08	Name: Fuk Tak Temple, No.30, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No.30, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: South-west facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set at the end of the middle lane at the back of the village facing the entrance		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: associated with the original Kan clan of which this village was originally established.		
Architectural Appraisal: A small single-storey courtyard style concrete structure with a tiled and pitched roof. Walls are plastered and painted. Re-used granite slabs for the threshold at the entrance and as a steppingstone into the main hall.		
Interior: Concrete altar set at the rear of the main hall; concrete floor and interior walls		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Fuk Tak Temple.		
Modifications: Rebuilt modern structure.		
Photographic Records: Façade of HB-08		Internal view of HB-08
		



Front and side view of HB-08, showing façade and southeast elevation, looking north.



Back view of HB-08, showing northeast elevation, looking southeast.

Close up of altar at the back wall




Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

大 廣 恩 神

福

公恩浩蕩萬民安

福德巍峨千古仰

Ref: HB-09	Name: Village Houses Nos. 27A, 30A, 30B Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential, shed
Address: Nos. 27A, 30A, 30B Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Rear of the village, last row with greenery, fields behind the sheds.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Simple village structures, possible storage units or animal pens at rear of village. Three shed-like structures constructed with green and red bricks and which have an overgrown pan and roll pitched roof. The two shed to the right are larger in size. Although the structures appear abandoned, they are locked. There are some white pipes attached which suggest recent use. Similar (ruins of) shed were noted but not recorded to the south of the village.		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Dilapidated.		
Past and Present Uses: Storage and possible animal pens.		
Modifications: Some modern white plastic pipes are seen attached to sheds. Use is not clear.		
Photographic Records		
		
Front and side view, showing façade and northwest elevation, looking east.		



Side view, showing façade and northwest elevation, looking east.



Back view, showing northeast elevation, looking south.



Façade of No. 27, looking northeast.



Façade of No. 30A, looking northeast.



Façade of No. 30B, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-10	Name: Village House No. 60, Ping Che Lo Wai	Category: Residential
Address: No. 60, Ping Che Lo Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 14
Orientation: West facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Front row of the village currently overlooking road and playground but would have been fields.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular green brick courtyard village house. Green brick courtyard house with straight parapet wall up front with painted and moulded decoration freeze top of wall. New concrete door and lintel and window up front. Roll and pan roof with plain ridge over main part. Decorated canopy along front of the left side of the house. Four windows along left side of the building and plain freeze under gable.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential currently unused.		
Modifications: Modern entrance and windows, electricity provisions.		


Photographic Records



General view of HB-10, looking east.



Back and side view of HB-10, showing east and north elevations, looking southwest.

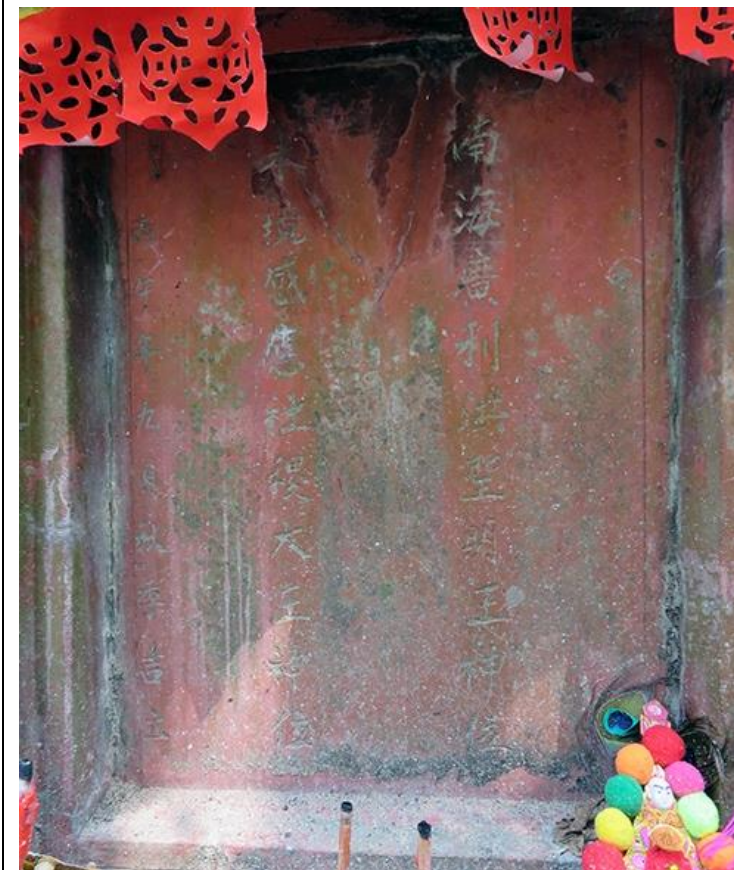
Ref: HB-11	Name: Hung Shing and Earth Shrine, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the north-western corner of the village		
<p>Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.</p> <p>Two renovation dates are provided in the plaques: 丙午年 (1906 +- 60) on the main plaque and 辛巳年 (1941 +- 60) on the side plaque</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: rectangular structure of concrete with one main plaque and a side plaque set at the back of the altar; arms are decorated with red mouldings; linings are painted on walls.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine.		
Modifications: Concrete structure		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-11, looking east.		



Front view of HB-11, looking northeast.

Close up of the main plaque, HB-11

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



本境感應社稷大王神位

海南廣利洪聖明王神位

丙午年九月秋季吉立

Close up of the side plaque, HB-11


Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



海南廣利洪聖明□

本境感應社稷大□

辛巳年四月孟秋□

Ref: HB-12	Name: Banyan tree and Associated Shrine, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: Southwest facing (shrine)		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the eastern corner of the village		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: a concrete shrine sitting on a concrete platform is built against the south-eastern side of a mature banyan tree. The shrine is dedicated to the God of Banyan.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Banyan tree and associated shrine		
Modifications: Concrete structure		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-12, looking east.		




Front view of HB-12, looking northeast.

Close up of the plaque, HB-12

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):




榕樹公之神位

Ref: HB-66	Name: Village House No.8, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address: No.8, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Part of front row of houses		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Modified Qing vernacular residential village house. Freshly renovated single story row house. Modern roof, windows and door		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: used for residential purposes		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Modern door, windows, roof.		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-66, showing newly renovated façade .		




Rear view of HB-66, looking west.

Ref: HB-67	Name: Village House No.23, Kan Tau Wai	Category: Residential
Address: No.23, Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Part of the village interior and row of houses		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Modified Qing vernacular residential village house. Single story row house. Modern roof, windows and door. Rear has brick under eave.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: used for residential purposes		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Modern door, windows, roof.		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-67.		



Rear view of HB-67.

Ref: HB-13	Name: Village God Shrine, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary (shrine); Memorial (memorial plaques)
Address: Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: North facing (shrine); Northeast facing (memorial plaques)		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the north-western corner of the village		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Punt Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The memorial plaque located next to the shrine was erected in 1999 to commemorate the reconstruction of the Village God shrine; the other memorial plaque was erected in 1975 to commemorate the construction of the village access road.		
Architectural Appraisal: Shrine. A square concrete structure with plaque set at the back of the altar; arms are decorated with pink mouldings; (plaques) both are rectangular concrete plaques with inscriptions		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine and memorial plaques		
Modifications: Modern concrete structures		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-13, looking southwest.		



Front view of HB-13, looking south.



Two memorial plaques, looking southwest.

Close up of the shrine, HB-13

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



治國安邦稱社稷
護鄉大王爺神位
扶民裕物封明王

Close up of the 1999 memorial plaque:

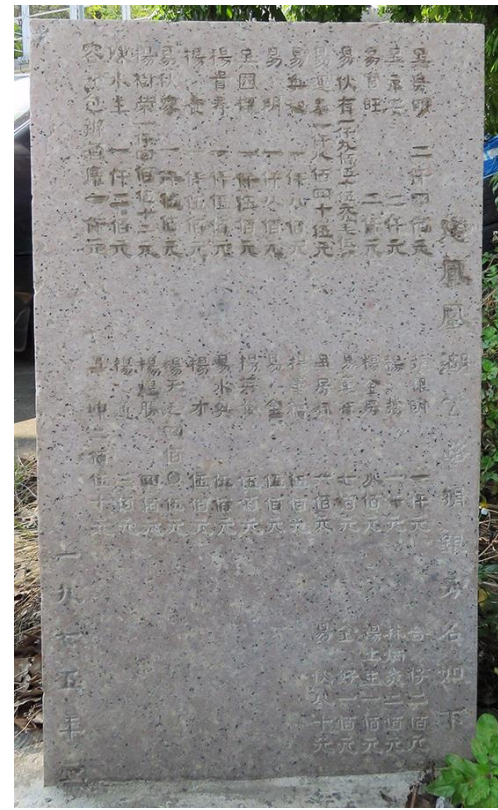


Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

楊英來	楊觀雄	楊樹友	楊樹榕	楊漢祥	楊漢賢	楊漢樂	楊天德	吳國輝	吳國強	吳志光	吳志勝	吳浩然	吳房勝	吳其光	吳房明	吳國平	吳國柱	吳國如	吳國良	易志偉	易志剛	易景明	易景華	易景賢	楊玉妹	易明	楊水生	吳永安	易渭東	易水興	易來有	大王爺神壇重建捐款芳名永志	
一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元
楊英來	楊遠光	楊連興	易溫來	易桂芳	易根明	易國興	易運福	易連興	易福興	易金有	易冠榮	易啟邦	易伙有	楊廷另	楊育明	楊志明	楊B	楊多來	楊志誠	楊樹榮	楊偉基	楊會強	楊金華	楊天送	楊貴來	楊進華	楊有福	楊志圓	楊圍源	楊英發	鳳凰湖村		
五百元	八百元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	一千元	

總捐款額：七萬二千三百元正

Close up of the 1975 memorial plaque:




Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

鳳凰湖公路捐銀芳名如下

吳房明 二仟四佰元
 吳厚安 二仟元
 易官旺 二仟元
 易伙有一仟九佰伍拾伍元八角伍分
 易運來 一仟八佰四十伍元
 易口和一仟八佰元
 易明 一仟八佰元
 吳國樑 一仟伍佰元
 楊貴秀 一仟伍佰元
 楊養 一仟伍佰元
 易秋容 一仟伍佰元
 楊樹榮 一仟四佰伍拾二元
 陳水生 一仟二佰元
 容記包辦酒席一仟元
 一九七五年立

張根明 一仟元
 楊發 一仟元
 楊金房 八佰元
 易蓮有 七佰元
 吳房有 六佰元
 楊華福 伍佰元
 易全 伍佰元
 楊口發 伍佰元
 易水奐 伍佰元
 楊才 伍佰元
 楊于口 四佰元
 楊口勝 四佰元
 楊蓮 三百元
 吳坤 二佰伍拾元

合仔 二佰元
 林炳光 二佰元
 楊土主 一佰元
 全好 一佰元
 易伙 八十元

Ref: HB-14	Name: Village House No.5, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: No.5, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Part of the village interior and row of houses		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9 th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular residential village house. Green brick with render residential house of two parts and front right façade is recessed. Roll and pan roof but in dilapidated condition. Window with metal bars to right of façade in front. Wooden door, frame and lintel and two small green glazed decorated windowpanes above door in recessed section. Round beam under recessed roof part. Rear of the house see simple brick under eave and three windows with metal bars.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Neglected		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, currently possibly use for storage.		
Modifications: Modern door/gate and electricity provisions, but minor changes only.		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-14, showing façade and southeast elevation, looking north.




Façade view of HB-14, looking north.



Side view of HB-14, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Side and back view of HB-14, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking west.

Ref: HB-15	Name: Village Houses Nos. 1-3, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 1-3, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the north-eastern end of Ping Yeung		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9 th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: A row of three terraced houses with tiled and pitched roofs; walls are plastered and painted; south-eastern end unit has a granite doorframe, lintel and threshold; at the doorway there are sliding wooden fences.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Windows and air-con units were added to rear walls		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-15, showing façade and southeast elevation, looking northwest.		




Back view of HB-15, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Side view of HB-15, showing northwest elevation, looking south.



Close up of façade of the south-eastern end unit

Ref: HB-16	Name: Village House No. 9, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: No. 9, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Village environment which has ongoing modern development		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9 th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular residential village house. Abandoned green brick with render residential house of two parts. Right part is recessed and includes original door with concrete render around to look like stone. Left hand side door modern with concrete lintel and concrete window. Plain moulding under front eave and plain painted black freeze. Roll and pan pitched roof has plain moulding under eave at rear and few windows.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Neglected.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, now possibly used for storage or abandoned.		
Modifications: Some concrete used in patching up, electivity provision and newer structure attachments on right.		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-16, showing northwest elevation and façade, looking southeast.		




Façade view of HB-16, looking northeast.



Side view of HB-16, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Back view of HB-16, showing northeast elevation, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-17	Name: Village Houses Nos. 30-31, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 30-31, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: North-northeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set within the village (near front). Limited new construction in surrounding.		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Punt Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular residential village house. Well-maintained residential unit with two-part façade of which the right is recessed and both have doors. The door on the right has a stone lintel. A pan roll roof over caps both and a simple brick under eave was noted at the rear. A side structure with metal roof is attached to the right.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: In use as residence and well maintained.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Electricity and water provisions, modern windows, air-con space provisions, concrete lintel above modern door, new structure with metal roof to left, etc.		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-17, showing southwest elevation and façade, looking southeast.		



Side and back view of HB-17, showing southwest and southeast elevations, looking northeast.



Façade of side building of No.31, looking southwest.



Façade of No.30, looking southeast.



Main façade of No.31, looking southeast.



Close up of the façade (No.30)



Close up of the façade (No.30)

Ref: HB-18	Name: Village House No.29, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Residential
Address: No.29, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: Facing north-northwest		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: House forms part of the village and is set along a row. Limited new construction surrounds the house.		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Punt Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular residential village house. Two-part residential green brick house with recessed façade on the left. Roll and pan roof covered by metal roof and metal covering along the front. New metal door but retains original fung shui element i.e. set at an angle, also and clearly in use. Two small original windows and three aircon units recorded at the rear. Plain brick under rear eave and painted freeze under roof along the left side.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair, although many new elements are noted, the original roof is retained as well as two small windows at rear and angle of door.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: New windows, electricity and water utilities visible, fan exhaust, metal roof and covering		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-18, looking southwest.



Side and back view, showing northeast and southeast elevations, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-19	Name: Village House No. 4, Ping Che Yuen Ha	Category: Residential
Address: No. 4, Ping Che Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu King		Figure Ref: 13
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set along a row of residential houses overlooking fields and orchards and backed by road.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular village house Green brick residence with pitched pan and roll roof and in use. Original structure cut on its left side. There is a large stone lintel above the wooden door and stone step. There is a small yard in front with half door and low surrounding wall made out of bricks and stone. A couple of red sandstone steps lead to the yard. Blue painted moulding under front eave and pretend roof canopy. There are two windows with simple lintel above the window. The rear has white moulding below the eave and a window with concrete lintel. There are house ruins to the right of the house.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Metal grill door, electricity and water provision, some concrete patching up. Row end, remainder demolished.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-19, looking northeast.



Side view of HB-19, showing northwest elevation, looking northeast.




Back view of of HB-19, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Close up of the façade



Additional details: Red sandstone steps leading to front yard.

Ref: HB-20	Name: Village Houses Nos. 22-23, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 22-23, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle of the village		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Punt Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular style terraced houses. Two adjoining houses with tiled and pitched roofs, flat ridge and green brick walls; both units have granite lintels; decorated frieze mouldings on the north-eastern gable wall; on the façade of house No.22 there are two ceramic window grilles, decorative floral motifs and calligraphy below the eaves; gable corner wall is decorated with a red floral motif.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Metal gates were installed; additional windows and air-con units were added on façade, side and rear walls; one window on the south-western elevation was sealed.		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-20, showing northeast elevation and façade, looking southwest.



Back and side view of HB-20, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.



Front and side view, showing façade and northwest elevations, looking southeast.



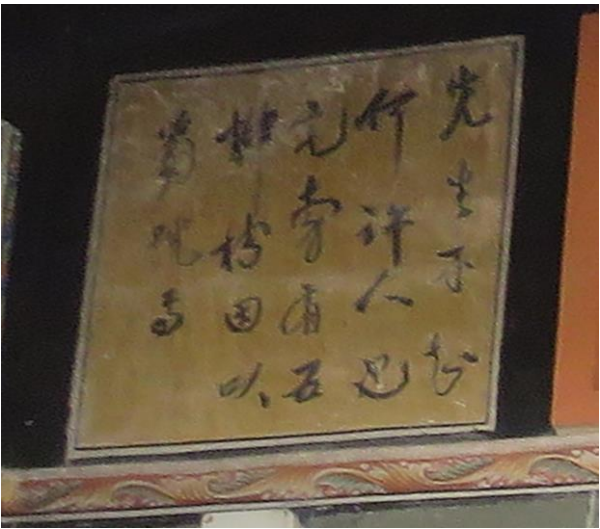
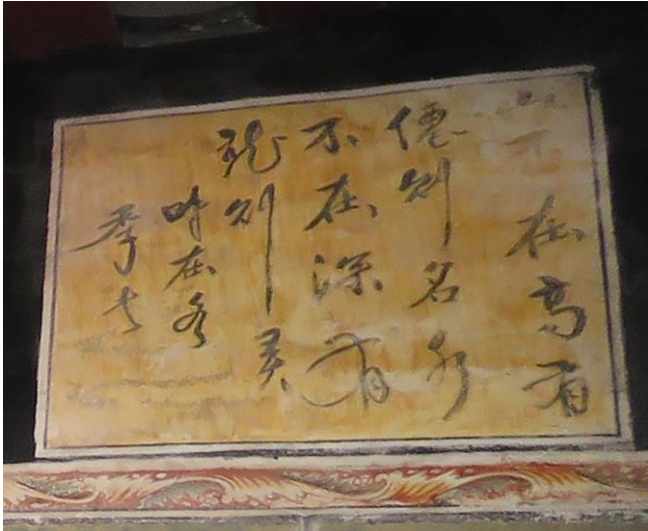
Façade of No.23, looking southwest.



Façade of No.22, looking southwest.



Other details: Paintings and ceramic window screen above lintel of No.22

Close up of calligraphy on façade (No.22)	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>先生不口 竹許人也 口亭看石 排粉因以 口口口</p>
	<p>山不在高有 僂則名水 不在深有 龍則靈 咏在冬 季口</p>

Ref: HB-21	Name: Village Houses Nos.17-18, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Residential
Address: Nos.17-18, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set within village as row of houses at an angle with majority of the village rows. Some modern and recent development ongoing around.		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Puntí Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Simple Qing vernacular village houses. Set of three residential green brick houses with pan and roll roof and plain ridge. The house façades are recessed. The right and centre house has painted over render walls. They are both abandoned. All have wooden doors, lintels and stone doorsteps. The centre house has stone door pivots and a new window added. On the right side there is a window with metal bars and the rear has three windows with metal bars. A simple brick is set below the rear eave.		
Interior: The centre and right house interior have wooden interior walls. The building on the left has a cockloft.		
Existing Condition: Ruinous.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential but abandoned and ruinous now.		
Modifications: Metal structure in front of left house, electric wiring, some modification for window with lintels.		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-21, showing northeast elevation and the front, looking southwest.



Façade view of HB-21, looking southeast.



Side and back view of HB-21, showing northeast and southeast elevations, looking west.




Façade of southwest bay of No.17, looking southeast.



Façade of northeast bay of No.17, looking southeast.



Façade of No.18, looking southeast.

Ref: HB-22	Name: Village Houses Nos. 21, 21A, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 21, 21A, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: Facing north-northwest		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Within village setting at the end of a row with more recent buildings nearby.		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Punti Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2019).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Simple Qing vernacular village houses. Two residential green brick houses with roll and pan pitched roof. They each have a stone lintel and doorstep and a wooden door. The rear and front have a simple brick below the eaves. The rear of the building has small windows.		
Interior: Cockloft visible in left house and kitchen structure on left.		
Existing Condition: Neglected and dilapidated.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential now used for storage.		
Modifications: Metal gate door at right house, and concrete use in patching		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-22, showing northeast elevation and façade, looking southeast.		



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




Internal view of No.21A



Close up of the façade (No.21A)



Close up of the façade (No.21)

Ref: HB-23	Name: Gate of House, No.15B, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Structural elements of residence
Address: No.15B, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set within village surroundings and along a row of houses.		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Puntí Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Elements of village house reused in entrance to modern three-storey building. Modern gate which was constructed using old residence door canopy with stone lintel and green bricks. The door canopy is decorated with moulded figurines and has a scholarly theme.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Elements used to be part of village house, now part of ornamental entrance gate.		
Modifications: Re-used.		
Photographic Records		
		
Details of HB-23: Plaster moulding on the entrance canopy		



Front view of HB-23, looking southeast.

Ref: HB-24	Name: Village well, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Utilities
Address: Fung Wong Wu (eastern end of village), Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set near the village and within Fung Shui Woodland.		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Punt Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009). The village well used to have the English letters “KAAA” – the abbreviation of Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association –marked on concrete. The well is believed to be 2-300 years old and (then and now) concrete elements a later consolidation (Poon 2019).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Village well Hexagon well, constructed with green brick and topped with stones. The well is currently set within a circular concrete platform and brick and concrete edge. The platform has a small concrete shrine on the exterior south side.		
Interior: The interior of the well shows the use of stretchers to form lining of the week and the top four rows are headers.		
Existing Condition: Good, set in concrete platform but has water inside		
Past and Present Uses: Well		
Modifications: Concrete use in maintaining the well		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-24, looking west.



Brick lining of HB-24, looking southwest.



Shrine, looking west.

Ref: HB-25	Name: Fuk Tak and Village God Shrine, Fung Wong Wu	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: Southeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the eastern end of the village		
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Puntis Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Stepped armchair shrine. Square and armchair shaped concrete structure with a main plaque (Fuk Tak) and a side plaque (Village God) set at the back of the altar.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Shrine (Fuk Tak and Village God)		
Modifications: concrete structure		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-25, looking northwest.		

Close up of the main plaque

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):




護境土主福德正神位

Close up of the side plaque

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



護口感應大王之神位


Ref: HB-26	Name: Village House No.18, Tong Fong	Category: Residential
Address: No.18, Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: set in the southern part of the village between the playground and a new village house		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Tong Fong was established by the Hakka Man clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punti Mans from Ping Che and Hakka Mans from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: heavily modified Qing vernacular style village house with pitched roof and concreted over green brick walls; surviving original elements include the decorated canopy frieze painting on façade.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Heavily modified with a tin roof, cemented walls, metal gate, additional windows on rear, front and side; additional tin canopy and concrete front yard enclosure		
Photographic Records		
		
Close up of the decorative feature on façade, HB-26, with unknown characters		



Front view of HB-26, looking northeast.



Back and side view, HB-26, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.

Ref: HB-27	Name: Village Houses Nos. 20-24, Tong Fong	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 20-24, Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the south-eastern end of the village		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Tong Fong was established by the Hakka Man clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punti Mans from Ping Che and Hakka Mans from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: a row of originally five terraced houses with tiled and pitched roof; the row of houses was recently renovated; house Nos.20-21 has a ceramic tiled roof and a second floor; the entrance at No.21 was sealed; original elements include the two canopy frieze paintings; while for house Nos.22-24, both entrances to Nos.22 and 24 were sealed, leaving the recessed entrance of No.23. Original elements include the granite door frame and lintels, the carved decorations, eave board and painted wall friezes on façade and gable wall.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Houses were recently renovated with modern elements including new roof tiles, additional windows, light fittings, new brick walls and doors; front yard enclosure was also added; original entrances to house Nos.21, 22, 24 were sealed leaving only the canopy frieze paintings		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-27, looking north.		



Side and back view, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking no



Façade of No.20, looking northeast.



Façade of No.21, looking northeast.



Façade of No.22, 23 and 24, looking northeast.



Close up of the façade (No.20)




Close up of the façade (No.20)



Close up of the façade (No.23)

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

日 入 中 之
口 口 十 三 年
吉 旦 立

Ref: HB-28	Name: Fuk Sin Tai, Nos. 8-9 Tong Fong	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 8-9, Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Confirmed Nil Grade
Surrounding Environment: Set in village residential environment; located in the third row of the village.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Tong Fong village was established by the Hakka Man Clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punti Man from Ping Che and Hakka Man from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2019).</p> <p>The house was constructed as a residency in 1922 by Man Yung-cheung who is a 21st generation descendant of the Man Clan.</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>The house was built by Man Yung-cheung (1881-1976), a Jamaica born seaman who, together with his son Yuen-foo (1918-2003), later moved to Liantong and finally resided in Tong Fong,</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Three-bay Qing vernacular village house.</p> <p>The building is constructed of green bricks, rammed earth and has corners of stone. The roll and pan pitched roof carries a geometric decorated roof ridge. The house shows three bays on its façade. The façade has a central recessed entrance with a name board moulded above the lintel. External walls are plastered and painted. The sides have painted freeze panels under roof. There are two new doors left and centre. Above the central door are two stone window frames. The façade has some new windows too two on left and one to the right. The left and right top of the façade has moulded decorated freeze panels while the centre has painted freeze and wood below the eave. There is a modern shrine near the front door. The rear has plain moulding under the eave and seven newish looking windows.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Modern metal door, electricity and water provision, aircon units and new windows.		
Photographic Records		
Close up of Inscription above the central façade		Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
		福 善 第



General view of HB-28, showing façade and southeast elevation, looking north.



Back and side view, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking southwest.




Front view of No. 8, looking northeast.



Front view of No. 9, looking north.



Close up of the right entrance façade

Ref: HB-29	Name: Village Houses Nos. 3-5, Tong Fong	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 3-5, Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Front of the village overlooking the fields.		
Historical Appraisal: Tong Fong village was established by the Hakka Man Clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punti Man from Ping Che and Hakka Man from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2019).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Three-bay Qing vernacular village house. Residential house of three parts with the centre façade recessed. The house has modern attachments to the front obscuring the original house. The house has a roll and pan roof and geometric decorated roof ridge. The house is constructed with green brick and stone corners. The central roof has an inscription above. The left and right front parts have a simple moulding below eaves, same as the back. Rear has a number of windows and aircon openings, of which at least three have stone frames.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: In use but neglected.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, used but not as residence, part storage and general use		
Modifications: New windows and doors, aircon spaces, addition of structures to front, electricity and water provisions, concrete patching, etc.		
Photographic Records		
		

Front view of HB-29, not temporary structure attached to façade; looking southeast.



Side view of HB-29, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Back and side view, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.



Façade of No.3, looking northeast.



Façade of No.4 and 5 blocked by temporary structures in front, looking northeast.

Close up of the façade

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):




天 降 吉 祥

Other details:



Geometric decoration on both ends of roof ridge.

Ref: HB-30	Name: Village God Shrine Tong Fong	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the north-western end of the village		
<p>Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Tong Fong was established by the Hakka Man clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punti Mans from Ping Che and Hakka Mans from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2009).</p> <p>A renovation date of 1985 is provided on the inscribed plaque.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Armchair-style shrine.</p> <p>A three-side rectangular concrete structure with a concrete plaque set at the back of the altar; white linings were painted on the concrete wall; pagoda styled decorative mouldings at four corners.</p>		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Village god shrine.		
Modifications: Modern concrete structure		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-30, looking northeast.		


Close up of the façade

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):




本境感應社稷大王爺之神位

一九八五年秋立

Ref: HB-68	Name: Village Houses Nos. 15-17, Tong Fong	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 15-17, Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Rear of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tong Fong village was established by the Hakka Man Clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punt Man from Ping Che and Hakka Man from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2019).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Two-storey village houses with balcony. Both units have large door openings and windows. Entrance sheltered by overhanging balcony. Heavily overgrown and fenced off.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Neglected.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, abandoned		
Modifications: Few		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-68; looking southeast.		



Side view, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.

Ref: HB-31	Name: Village House No. 36A, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: No. 36A, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North facing.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the western section, in back row of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Puntí village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard village house with decorated canopy. Green brick residential courtyard house with roll and pan roof and simple ridge pitched roof. There is a decorated canopy above the door and moulded decorative friezes alongside. The wooden door has a stone door lintel and step. The rear has a small metal barred window and plain moulding below the eave. The house is abandoned and looks like it is used for storage. Some electric cables are visible.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Dilapidated.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, and now storage		
Modifications: Electricity provision, and house used to be part of row, now cut on both sides.		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-31, looking southwest.		



Back view of HB-31, showing south elevation, looking north.



Internal view of HB-31, looking south.

Close up of the façade



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

壽
祿 福

Ref: HB-32	Name: Village House No. 34A, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: No. 34A, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the western section, in back row of the village. Would have overlooked fields.		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard village house with decorated canopy. Small courtyard house with metal roof and main pitched roof is metal too. There is a decorative canopy with inscription above the door. The walls are constructed with green and mud brick and pise walls.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair, with some signs of neglect.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, possibly still residential or storage.		
Modifications: House shows evidence of use including electricity and water provision and exhaust fan. Modern metal gate door and metal roof.		
Photographic Records		
Side view of HB-32, showing east elevation, looking southwest.	Back view of HB-32, showing south elevation, looking northwest.	




Front view of HB-32, looking southwest.

Close up of the façade



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

福 壽 祿

Ref: HB-33	Name: Lei Ancestral Hall, No.7A, Lei Uk	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No.7A, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set at the front of the village within western section of the village. Would have overlooked fields.		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: A single Qing vernacular courtyard style village house. The building has a simple pitched tile roof and a flat ridge; it is a green brick structure with a concrete façade; an inscribed name board is placed above the doorway.		
Interior: A main concrete altar with wooden soul tablet are set at the rear of the hall		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Ancestral hall		
Modifications: Concrete façade wall and tiled doorway; concrete and tiled interior walls, concrete floor		
Photographic Records		
		
Front view of HB-33, looking south.		



Side and front view of HB-33, showing east elevation and façade, looking southwest.



Back and side view, HB-33, showing south and east elevations, looking northwest.



Internal view of HB-33, looking south.

Close up of the façade, HB-33



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

李 氏 宗 祠

Close up of the interior back wall (above the altar table), HB-33

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):




懷祖代傳家聲遠
 祖 德 流 芳
 福
 考 李氏堂上始高曾祖 神位
 妣
 普公後裔世澤長

Close up of the back wall (below the altar table)

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



地藏天下寶
 五方五土龍神
 前後地主財神
 主納世間財

Ref: HB-34	Name: Yin Fei Tong, No. 6A, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: No. 6A, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the eastern section, in front row of the village. Part of a row of houses.		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard village house Modified courtyard green brick courtyard house with roll and pan roof. Decorated fan parapet with inscription above the door. Stone doorstep and wooden door. The house has a small front yard. The rear has simple brick under eave and two windows with metal bars.		
Interior: Cockloft, small altar at back.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, now empty/storage		
Modifications: House was part of row and was cut on both sides. Front courtyard closed off.		
Photographic Records		
		

Front view of HB-34, looking south-south-east.



Back view of HB-34, showing south-south-east elevation, looking north-north-west.



Internal view HB-34, looking south-south-east.



Internal view HB-34, looking north-north-west.

Close up of the façade

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



堂 斐 彦

Ref: HB-35	Name: Village House No. 1A, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: No. 1A, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the front north-eastern corner of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Puntli village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard style building. End-unit of a row of terraced houses; this single Qing vernacular style house of green bricks has a pitched tile roof and a flat ridge; walls are largely plastered, except for the wall corners, of which green bricks and granite slabs are still visible; granite lintel, door-frame and threshold at the entrance; wooden sliding fences at the doorway; there are two small ventilation windows on the façade below the eave; gable wall and wall below the eave on façade are decorated with a thin band of geometric mouldings; there is a red double happiness symbol on façade above the doorway.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Additional windows at rear		


Photographic Records



General view of HB-35, showing northeast elevation and façade, looking southwest.





Back and side view of HB-35, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-36	Name: Village House No. 25A, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: No. 25A, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set within eastern section of the village, part of a row of houses towards the back of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard village house with decorated canopy. Green brick courtyard house with moulded decorated canopy above door. The wooden door has stone step and wooden lintel above the door. The roof has been replaced and is metal. At the rear is plain moulding below the eaves and four windows of which two are original.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, current use possibly storage		
Modifications: Part of row of houses and cut on both sides, modern metal door, roof, electricity provisions.		
Photographic Records		
		
Back view of HB-36, showing south-south-east elevation, looking north-north-east.		



Front view of HB-36, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-37	Name: Village House Nos. 41A-C, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 41A-C, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Part of a single row of houses set away from the main part of the village within fields.		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard village houses with decorated canopy.</p> <p>Row of three green brick courtyard houses of which the façade and front of the one on the right was modified later. The right house has been modified, has an extra storey and metal roof. The door is modern, there is a concrete overhang on façade, extra roof in courtyard section and so forth.</p> <p>The other two are also courtyard houses and have a roll and pan roof. Their doors have a decorative canopy and moulded friezes below the eaves (which were cut on the left). The left house has wooden door with wooden door lintel and half gate. The rear shows plain brick under eaves and two openings as window aircon units.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: House on the right has been modified the most and seems to be lived in. Usual modifications such as electricity, water, aircon provisions can be seen.		
Photographic Records		
		
Close up of the façade (No. 41C)	Close up of the façade (No. 41B)	



General view of HB-37, showing northeast elevation and façade, looking south.



Back view of HB-37, showing southeast elevation, looking southwest.



Close up of the façade (No. 41A)

Other details:



Plaster moulding on No.41B & C

Ref: HB-38	Name: Well and associated Shrine, Lei Uk	Category: Utilities and religious
Address: Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: Northeast facing (shrine)		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the south-western corner of the village near house No.42		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Circular well and associated shrine of unknown date.</p> <p>A circular well with stone lining and a shallow hexagon concrete well head set in a concrete enclosure. An associated concrete shrine without inscriptions is set in the south-western edge of the enclosure.</p>		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Utilities and religious		
Modifications: Metal fences installed around the enclosure		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-38, looking east.



Stone lining of well, looking east.



Shrine, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-39	Name: Village Houses Nos. 12A & 12B, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 12A & 12B, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: set at the front of the village		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Puntí village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard style house ruins with decorated canopies.</p> <p>A row of three terraced courtyard style house ruins of green bricks; the roofs of house No.12A and adjacent ruin have collapsed and the surviving rear walls are covered in plaster over mud bricks, while the side walls are a mixture of green bricks and mud bricks with partial plaster cover. Both units have granite thresholds and attached pivots; unit 12B has a plastered façade wall and green brick rear wall; all three units have canopy frieze paintings or mouldings of flora or characters.</p>		
Interior: (house No.12A and adjacent ruin) partial surviving wooden frame supporting the roof; Unit 12A has concrete floor, while that of the adjacent ruin is laid with grey bricks.		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: Ruins of former residential houses		
Modifications: Additional windows were added to the rear walls, concrete patching, electricity provision.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-39, looking southeast.



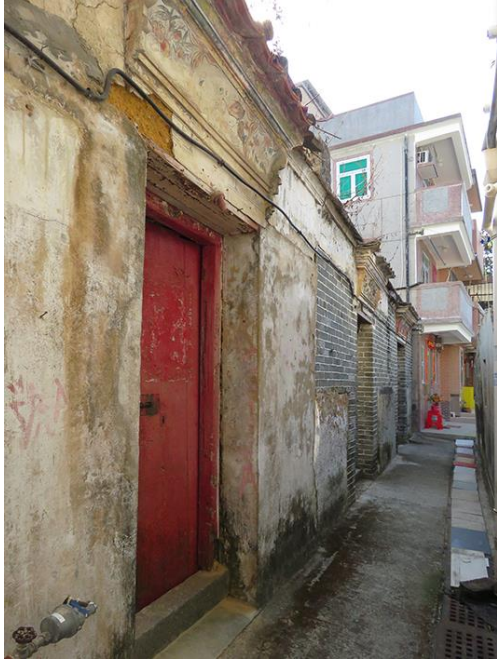
Back view of HB-39, showing south elevation, looking northwest.



Façade of ruin, looking southwest.



Façade of No.12A, looking southwest.



Façade No.12B, looking southwest.



Internal view of ruin, looking southeast.



Close up of the façade eave board painting with unknown characters, HB-39


Other details



Plaster moulding on door canopy of No.12A



Painting on door canopy of No.12B

Ref: HB-40	Name: Fuk Tak/Village Shrine, Lei Uk	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: Southeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the eastern end of the village by a footpath		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Puntis village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Gabled armchair shrine. Three-sided concrete structure painted in red and black with plaques set in the rear altar; arms shaped like wok-ye; the shrine is dedicated to Fuk Tak (right plaque) and Village God (left plaque). The entire shrine is constructed on a concrete platform.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Fuk Tak/village Shrine		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials		
Photographic Records:		
		
General view of HB-40, looking north.		



Front view of HB-40, looking northwest.

Close up of the right plaque, HB-40

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



本境護鄉土地福德正直神位

Close up of the left plaque, HB-40

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):




本境護鄉社稷感應大王神位

Other details:




Ceramic statues of various deities and a block of plain concrete on the altar table, HB-40

Ref: HB-69	Name: Village House No. 3, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: No. 3, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: set at the front of the village		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Puntí village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Modified courtyards style front row house, newly renovated and with balcony on courtyard part added.		
Interior: Not accessible		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Numerous		
		
Newly renovated front row house No.8		



Newly renovated rear of No.8

Ref: HB-70	Name: Village House No. 26A, Lei Uk	Category: Residential
Address: No. 26A, Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: set at the front of the village		
Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard style house ruin with decorated canopy. A row terraced courtyard style house ruins of green bricks; the roofs of house No.26A has collapsed.		
Interior: collapsed roof and not accessible		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: Ruin of former residential house		
Modifications: N/A		
		
Façade of No.26A		



Rear of No.26A with view of collapsed roof

Ref: HB-41	Name: Pak Kung Shrine, Tai Po Tin	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Tai Po Tin, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 7
Orientation: North facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the eastern end of the village in front of house No.111		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Po Tin has a history of over 100 years. It was inhabited by families surnamed Wong, Choi, Pang and Au, who are mostly related to other clans settled in the area, except for the Wongs who came from Huizhou (Sima 1990:155).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Stepped armchair shrine. A modern structure of orange and beige tiles; three-sided with plaque and altar set at rear.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Pak Kung shrine		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-41, looking southeast.		

Front view of HB-41, looking south.

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



伯公佑恩深

社稷扶信衆

Close up of the façade


Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



社稷大王伯公神位

五方五土公母

前後土地神祇

Ref: HB-42	Name: Well and Shrine, Tai Po Tin	Category: Utilities and religious
Address: Tai Po Tin, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 7
Orientation: East facing (shrine and plaque)		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: set in the north-eastern corner of the village between the tennis court and house No.100.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Po Tin has a history of over 100 years. It was inhabited by families surnamed Wong, Choi, Pang and Au, who are mostly related to other clans settled in the area, except for the Wongs who came from Huizhou (Sima 1990:155).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Village well and associated shrine Only the square concrete enclosure and the shrine are visible, the well is possibly buried in the surface debris; the shrine consists of a sub-triangular rock sitting on a small square platform; above the shrine is a relocated stone slab with perforation and unreadable inscriptions. The stone slab was erected on a concrete platform.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: Well and shrine		
Modifications: N/A		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-42, looking northwest.		



Front view of HB-42, looking west.



Relocated stone slab erected on a concrete platform, HB-42, looking northwest. Inscriptions cannot be read (unclear).

Ref: HB-43	Name: Village Houses Nos. 51, 52, 53-53B and 54-56 Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 51, 52, 53-53B, 54-56, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling	Figure Ref: 8	
Orientation: West facing	Grading: Not graded	
Surrounding Environment: Row of villages houses set near front of the village. Village arrangement is not set facing single direction, but all generally facing west.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The construction date of the hall for Tung Kwok is not known but probably dates to the 18 th century (AAB 2019i).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular village houses.</p> <p>Row of seven residential houses of which the one at the left has been completely modified but still forms part of the single roll and pan pitched roof. The description is from right to left.</p> <p>First house has beam under eave of the cessed façade. Wooden door and lintel and stone doorstep. House is constructed with green bricks and pise. Front has two stone framed windows. It is abandoned and inside shows a cockloft.</p> <p>Second house has a wooden door and half gate. The walls are covered in a concrete render.</p> <p>The third house has a recessed green brick façade. The door large wooden has a stone doorframe and a small window to the left. Above the door are two stone frame windows. There is a plain painted freeze below the eaves.</p> <p>The fourth house has rendered pise walls and a modern metal door. The corners of the house have moulding below the eaves and further plain painted freeze.</p> <p>The fifth house has green brick framed door and render on walls. It has two stone frame windows and a wooden door with wooden lintel and frame and stone step. There is a beam below the eave of the roof in the recessed façade. The roof section is collapsed, and house is abandoned.</p> <p>House six has green brick door frame and wooden door with concrete step. The façade here too is recessed and there is a beam below the eave. The walls carry a concrete render. The rear of the row of houses shows brick below the eave., some windows and aircon units. The rear has limited access.</p>		
Interior: Ruins		
Existing Condition: ruinous, dilapidated		
Past and Present Uses: Residential but currently largely abandoned with some storage use		
Modifications: Electricity provisions, concrete render and patching, some metal doors but overall minimal.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-43, looking southeast.



Side view of HB-43, showing north elevation, looking southeast.



Back view of HB-43, showing east elevation, looking south.



Façade view of No.51, 52 and 53, looking east.



Façade view of No.53B, looking east.



Façade view of No.54, looking east.



Façade view of No.55, looking southeast.



Façade view of No.56, looking east.



Internal view of No.51



Internal view of No.54

Ref: HB-44	Name: Village House No. 57, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: No. 57, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the northern part of Ping Yeung facing Ping Yuen Road		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Two-storey single Qing vernacular courtyard style village house of green bricks. It has a pitched tile roof and a flat ridge; there are flora frieze mouldings above doorway; gable walls are decorated with a thin band of geometric mouldings; granite slabs are found in wall corners.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Additional windows on rear and side walls; front yard is altered as a sheltered and enclosed car park		

Photographic Records:



Front view of HB-44, looking northeast.



Side view of HB-44, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Back view of HB-44, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-45	Name: Direction Stone, Ping Yeung	Category: Administrative
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: Southeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the north-western end of Ping Yeung by a roadside near house No.23A.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The direction stone was originally put up for travellers in the past at a road junction for directions. According to the stone post, Shenzhen is located to the right and Henggang to the left. The stone suggests presence of an old trail which is now disappeared. As recorded on the 1914 ordnance survey map, there was an old trail connecting Lin Ma Hang, Tong To Shan, Wo Keng Shan, Ping Yeung, Tong Fong, Kan Tau Wai and beyond the border (Ordnance Survey Office 1914). This direction stone may be related to this trail.</p> <p>According to Kwok (2013), two broken pieces of a direction stone, which included the current HB-45 stone signpost, was discovered at the current location in 1999. The lower part of the direction stone (missing) measured about 10 inches in length and was inscribed with the directions 'East to Sha Tau Kok, West to Shenzhen, South to Tai Po, North to Guanlan' (Kwok 2013:196). These four locations were all former markets.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Direction stone.</p> <p>A thin rectangular stone plaque made of cut granite, which is embedded into a modern concrete base. Inscriptions showing the direction are carved on the southeast facing facet.</p>		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Former direction stone.		
Modifications: part of the direction stone was set onto a modern concrete base, while part is missing.		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-45, looking southwest.

Close up of the direction stone, HB-45

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



左 往 右
深 橫
圳 崗

Ref: HB-46	Name: Village Houses Nos. 63-65, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 63-65, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: Facing southwest		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: At left end of village small row of houses, again set not along neat orientation but all generally facing west.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The construction date of the hall for Tung Kwok is not known but probably dates to the 18 th century (AAB 2019i).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard style village houses. Row of five courtyard house of which only the centre three are relatively authentic and will be described here. The left and right façades are recessed, and door have stone doorframes. All three doors are metal and have metal gates and a front yard. The front and main pitched roofs have been replaced and are metal. House on left has painted nature and inscription freeze below eaves. A metal awning has been added to the front of the houses. Evidence for use such as electricity and exhaust fans were noted. The rear shows a plain moulding below the eaves and modern windows and aircon units.		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Extensively modified.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-46, looking northeast.



Back view of HB-46, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Façade of No. 63, looking northeast.



Façade of No. 64, looking northeast.



Façade of No. 65, looking northeast.

Close up of the façade (No.65)



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

渭城朝雨浥
輕塵客舍青
青柳色新勸
君更盡一杯
酒西出
陽關無故人

山不在高
仙則名水不
在深有龍則
靈斯是陋室
惟吾德馨

Ref: HB-47	Name: Village House No. 46, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: No. 46, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: Southwest facing.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Southern part of the village, small set of rows houses which face southwest. HB-47 is situated at the back.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The construction date of the hall for Tung Kwok is not known but probably dates to the 18 th century (AAB 2019i).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard style village house. Abandoned ruinous courtyard house constructed with green bricks and stone corners. The house used to be part of a larger structure which is demolished and replaced by modern building to the right. Painted but faded freeze and moulded decoration on front parapet wall. Modern door frame but wooden doors and metal half gate. Left front side of the house has a lovely moulded decoration below pan and roll roof lintel and painted freeze. More on the left at the main building and under the roof gable is a painted freeze. Rear has two stone frame windows with metal bars and plain freeze under eave. Alongside the building lies a carved rounded beam which may originally belong to the building.		
Interior: Ruin.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: End of row house cut on left side. Electricity provision but overall few modifications.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-47, looking northeast.



Side and front view, showing northwest elevation and façade, looking east.



Back and side view, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking southwest.



Internal view, looking northeast.

Other details:



A decorated wooden beam near House No. 46.

Ref: HB-48	Name: Village House behind house No. 9, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: Behind house No. 9, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: West-northwest facing.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the centre of the village adjacent to Ancestral Hall. Part of a row of structures.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The construction date of the hall for Tung Kwok is not known but probably dates to the 18 th century (AAB 2019i).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Simple Qing vernacular village house. Single residence with pitched pan and roll roof. Green brick construction attached to GB-06. Walls have concrete render and front yard is paved with modern tiles. Brick under front eave, stone step, wooden frame metal door.		
Interior: Ruin.		
Existing Condition: The house is ruinous.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: None visible.		

Photographic Records



Back and side view of HB-48, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking southwest.



Internal view of HB-48, looking southeast.

Ref: HB-49	Name: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 98 Ping Yeung	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: No. 98 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Confirmed Nil Grade
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle of the village houses; its length covers three house rows and the width covers two houses.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The construction date of the hall for Tung Kwok is not known but probably dates to the 18 th century (AAB 2019i).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: It was built to commemorate one of the three ancestors of the Chan clan, namely, Tung Kwok. On the eve and the second day of the lunar new year, the Chans would serve offerings in the ancestral hall. Other rituals such as wedding, funeral and Dim Dang were also held here (AAB 2019i).		
Architectural Appraisal: Rebuilt Ancestral Hall. Renovated Sz Tong and is a completely new and ornate building. Structure consists of three parts of which centre is Sz Tong with two occupied residential buildings alongside. The Qing vernacular lay-out includes two halls and two courtyards. The second courtyard has door leading to the side. The front centre façade (built into a form resembling a Pailou) has three eaved roof and large inscription above the door. The façade has four fluted columns with doric capitals and pedestals. In front of the Sz Tong is a yard with large incense burner. Inside the first courtyard are ceramic bat decorations on the side walls, the door leading to the first hall has inscriptions on the pillar and above the FS wooden door. There are further inscriptions above the altar and painted freezes either side of the altar. The ridge of the main roof over the altar has decorative features include curling ridge ends and ceramic <i>Auyus</i> on the ridge (AAB 2019i).		
Interior: Built-in altars for soul tablet and Kwun Yam are located on the back wall. A large Chinese character 壽 flanked by a couplet is set on wall above the middle altar (AAB 2019i).		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Ancestral hall.		
Modifications: It has been renovated several times, recorded ones were in 1928 and 2008 (AAB 2019i; CEDD 2010).		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-49, looking southeast.



Back view of HB-49, showing southeast elevation, looking north.



Internal view, looking south east.



Internal view of HB-49, looking southeast, with inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader) on the altar table: 堂滿玉金

Close up of the façade

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



穎水家聲

祠 宗 氏 陳

胡公世澤

Close up of the middle hall

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



壽 祿 福

宗祠啓後萬年基

棟國承先千載業

Close up of the back wall (above table)



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

奕 世 其 昌

世系接胡公俎豆千秋成煥彩

壽

陳氏堂上始高曾祖□□

堂基開棟祖規模萬古慶增輝

Close up of the back wall (below table)



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):


金 玉 滿 堂

地藏天下寶□

五方五土龍□

前後地主財□

主納世間財□

Ref: HB-50	Name: Village Houses Nos. 94-96, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 94-96, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: West-northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the front row of the village next to an ancestral hall		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular courtyard style terraced houses. A row of three abandoned courtyard style terraced houses with pitched tile roof and flat ridge. Except for house No.96, the green brick façade walls are plastered and painted; the rear walls are partially collapsed with partial surviving mud brick and green brick walls covered in plaster;		
Interior: (No. 95) green brick and mud brick interior walls, granite threshold in the main room and supporting wooden beams; (No. 96) overgrown interior with collapsed wooden beams and mud brick interior walls		
Existing Condition: Poor / Ruinous.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential/ Ruins		
Modifications: Tiled eave on No.94 was removed; metal doors installed		
Photographic Records		
		

Front view of HB-50, looking east-southeast.



Façade view of No.94, looking east-southeast.



Façade view of No.95, looking east-southeast.




Façade view of No.96, looking east-southeast.



Internal view of No.95, looking east-southeast.



Internal view of No.96, looking east-southeast.

Ref: HB-51	Name: Tin Hau Shrine, Ping Yeung	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the south-western corner of the village next to the playground.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Inscription (from the perspective of the reader) (on all three framed pictures): 天后元君		
Architectural Appraisal: Small shrine with pitched roof. Small rectangular structure of modern tiles and ridge with curled-up ends; Tin Hau statue and plaques are set on an altar at the rear; a concrete Fung Shui screen is constructed in front of the shrine.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Tin Hau shrine		
Modifications: Constructed with modern materials		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-51, looking southeast.		



Front view of HB-51, looking east-south-east.



Internal view of HB-51, looking east-south-east.



Fung Shui screen and furnace of HB-51, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-52	Name: Village Houses Nos. 133, 134 and 3 adjacent ruins, Ping Yeung	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 133, 134 and 3 adjacent ruins, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 9
Orientation: Southwest facing.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Row of terraced houses set to the south of the main village on road leading away from village.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a single clan Hakka village of the Chan family, who originated from Fujian, moved to Guangdong and finally settled the village around 300 years ago. There were originally three branches of the clan who settled here and there were three ancestral halls one for each branch. The construction date of the hall for Tung Kwok is not known but probably dates to the 18 th century (AAB 2019i).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular village houses. Row of four abandoned houses. The two houses on the left are single room structures with recessed façade. The two houses on the right each have two parts with half of the façade recessed. Description is provided from the left to the right. The first house has a stone step, beam under the front roof eave and two windows beside the door. Second house has concrete render on the walls, beam under the front roof eave and two windows beside the door. Third house façade is part pise (recessed part) and stone wall. The recessed part has a beam below the eave. There is a window with concrete lintel in the stone wall and concrete rebar in door frame. The fourth and final house shows some green brick but its walls are mainly covered with render. There is a window in the recessed part and beam under the eave, while the other part has moulding under the eave and the door with stone step. The rear of the four buildings shows a uniformity of plain moulding below the eave and some windows.		
Interior: Two of the houses still have cockloft with ladder/staircase and brick kitchen features near door; while two houses are ruinous.		
Existing Condition: Dilapidated to ruins		
Past and Present Uses: Residential and now abandoned.		
Modifications: N/A		

Photographic Records



General view of HB-52, looking southeast.



Side view of HB-52, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Back view of HB-52, showing northeast elevation, looking south.



Front and side view of HB-52, showing façade of ruins and southeast elevation, looking northwest.



Façade view of No.133, looking northeast.



Internal view of No.133, looking northeast.



Façade view of No.134, looking northeast.



Internal view of No.134, looking northeast.




Façade of ruin next to No.134, looking northeast.



Internal view of ruin No.134, looking northeast.



Façade of a three-bay ruin in the south end of the house row, looking southeast.

Ref: HB-53	Name: Pak Kung Shrine and Fuk Fu Plaque, Ping Yeung	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 11
Orientation: North facing (shrine); northwest facing (Fuk Fu plaque)		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set by the roadside in the southern part of Ping Yeung.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Fuk Fu (玄壇伏虎) refers to the Taoist deity ‘Marshal Chiu Kung Ming’ (趙公明), who is generally known as ‘the Marshal God of Wealth’. According to Taoist belief, Chao has the power to ward off evil spirits and thus is widely worshipped by businessmen. The deity is often depicted as riding a black tiger and holding a metal rod-like weapon (Chow 2009:65). There are two temples dedicated to Fuk Fu in Hong Kong, one in Pak Lap Village of High Island, and the other in Shek Mun Kap of Tung Chung (Chow 2009:65). According to the inscription of the Fuk Fu plaque, it was erected in 癸巳年 (2013 +- 60 years).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Modern style armchair shrine.</p> <p>A 3-sided open shrine constructed of modern tiles. The plaque of the shrine, which is set on an altar at the rear, has a tiled eave/canopy; to the right hand side of the shrine located a Fuk Fu plaque, which is constructed on a small semi-circular concrete platform against the storage with a different orientation.</p>		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Pak Kung shrine		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-53, looking southeast.		



Front view of HB-53, looking southeast.


Close up of the main plaque




Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

伯德常施福澤
 坪洋村伯公神位
 公心善解紛爭

Close up of couplets on shrine	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>伯德常施福澤 公心善解紛爭</p>

Close up of the Fuk Fu plaque	Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):
	<p>龍吟紫氣登金榜 趙玄壇伏虎罡座 虎伏溫馴任遣差 癸巳年十二月廿六日吉旦立</p>

Ref: HB-54	Name: Village Shrine, Ping Che Yuen Ha	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Che Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 13
Orientation: South facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the western end of the village by a path		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: High armchair shrine. An armchair shaped square structure of green bricks and concrete. The concrete inscribed plaque is set on the altar at rear.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Village god shrine		
Modifications: Modern structure of concrete and green bricks		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-54, looking northeast.




Front view of HB-54, looking north.

Close up of the plaque, HB-54



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

本境社稷感應大王之神位

Ref: HB-55	Name: Tai Wong Yeh shrine, Ping Yeung	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 11
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the foothill of a hillock located to the south-west of Ping Yeung. The hillock is currently used as an allocated burial ground for Ping Yeung and the shrine is located near a stream. Another shrine (HB-56) is situated about 9m east of this structure.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Gabled armchair shrine. A three-sided open square structure of green bricks and concrete and wok-ye style side walls; the modern marble plaque is set on the altar at rear		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Tai Wong Yeh shrine		
Modifications: Modern structure; possibly re-used green bricks of earlier structure		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-55, looking southwest.		




Front view of HB-55, looking southeast.

Close up of the plaque, HB-55

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



大王爺神位

Ref: HB-56	Name: Kwan Tei Shrine, Ping Yeung	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 11
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the foothill of a hillock located to the south-west of Ping Yeung. The hillock is currently used as an allocated burial ground for Ping Yeung and the shrine is located near a stream. Another shrine (HB-55) is situated about 9m west of this structure.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Simple modern building in Qing vernacular style. Modern single-hall structure of tiles with pitched roof and curled-end ridge; the ridge is decorated with Buddhist symbols; half metal gate is installed at the entrance; small green ceramic window screens on both side of the side walls;		
Interior: a Kwan Tai statue is set in the middle of the altar at the rear of the single room; below the altar there is an Earth God shrine; another fixed altar table is set between the main altar and the entrance.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Kwan Tai shrine		
Modifications: Modern structure		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-56, looking east.



Front view of HB-56, looking southeast.



Internal view of HB-56, looking southeast.

Close up of the façade, HB56

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



氣 正 坤 乾

刀
驅
青
龍
過
五
關

單
騎
赤
兔
行
千
里

Close up of the plaque below the altar, HB-56

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



地
藏
天
下
寶

五
方
五
土
龍
神

前
後
地
主
財
神

主
納
世
間
財

Ref: HB-57	Name: Village Shrine, Ping Che Kat Tin	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Che Kat Tin (southern end of village)		Figure Ref: 12
Orientation: South-southeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Village shrine set in front of village.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punti Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Village shrine		
Architectural Appraisal: Rebuilt stepped armchair shrine. Stepped armchair shrine which is clearly renovated but has an old stone inscription. It has an incense burner and holder up front. The back wall of the shrine has a small roll and pan roof over the inscription.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Village shrine.		
Modifications: Rebuilt.		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-57, looking northwest.



Front view of HB-57, looking north-north-west.

Close up of the inscription



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

護鄉感應社稷大王神位

Ref: HB-58	Name: Chan Boundary Stone	Category: Administrative
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 11
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set by an access road leading to the gate of house No.153A in the south-western corner of Ping Yeung.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Stone boundary marker. A partially buried boundary stone of granite. Only the southwest facing facet has inscriptions indicating the 'boundary of Chan's family';		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Boundary marker		
Modifications: N/A		

Photographic Records




General view of HB-58, looking northeast.

Close up of the front facet, HB-58



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

山 陳
界 宅

Ref: HB-59	Name: Pak Kung Shrine, Ping Che Kat Tin	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Che Kat Tin, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 12
Orientation: Southwest facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Located in the lower hillslope at the rear of the village		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: a small square structure of modern tile with a pitched roof; a statue of the Earth God is placed at the rear		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Pak Kung shrine		
Modifications: Modern structure		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-59, looking southeast.		



Front view of HB-59, looking northeast.

Close up of the inscriptions

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



伯 庇 佑 公
德 如 似
如 山 海
重 重 深

Ref: HB-60	Name: Village House No. 40, Ping Che Kat Tin	Category: Residential
Address: No. 40, Ping Che Kat Tin, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 12
Orientation: Southeast facing.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: At eastern end of the village, front row overlooking fields and backed by woodlands.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAI 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Detached Qing vernacular green brick village house. Green brick detached house with pitched roll and pan roof and recessed façade. Plain moulding end on either side under the front eaves. The roof has a simple ridge. There is a modern door and provision for aircon, electricity and other modern utilities. A plain freeze sits under the right gable. Plain moulding below eave at rear.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential.		
Modifications: Electricity provisions, aircon outlets, but overall minimal.		



General view of HB-60, showing façade and northeast elevation, looking northwest.



Back view of HB-60, showing northwest elevation, looking southwest.


Ref: HB-61	Name: Pak Kung shrine, Ping Che Kat Tin	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Che Kat Tin, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 12
Orientation: Southeast facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the western end of the village not far from Ping Che Road.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punti Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Box shrine A small concrete shrine set against a tree; a rock is placed inside the concrete structure.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Pak Kung shrine		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-61, looking north- north-east.



Front view of HB-61, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-62	Name: Earth God Shrine, Ping Che Yuen Ha	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Che Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 13
Orientation: South facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set in the eastern end of the village by a footpath.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Stepped armchair shrine. Armchair shaped concrete structure with red marble plaque set in the middle of the rear wall;		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Excellent		
Past and Present Uses: Earth God shrine		
Modifications: Constructed of modern material		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-62, looking northeast.		



Front view of HB-62, looking north.

Close up of the façade

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



護圍土地之神位

Ref: HB-63	Name: Village House No. 52, Ping Che Lo Wai	Category: Residential
Address: No.52, Ping Che Lo Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 14
Orientation: West-southwest facing.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set within the interior of the village, part of a row of houses.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punt Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: terraced Qing vernacular courtyard house. Green brick courtyard house with decorated with inscription canopy above a modern door. The door has a stone step and wooden door lintel. The house was part of a row of houses and was cut on both sides. The front courtyard part has a modern roof while the main part has a roll and pan pitched roof. The rear has a brick below the eave and window with concrete lintel. The roof ridge could not be seen and has collapsed.		
Interior: Collapsed. Cockloft still visible as well as courtyard with part metal roof covering over brick kitchen feature.		
Existing Condition: Ruin		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, abandoned.		
Modifications: House used to be part of row of houses and now cut on both sides.		

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-63, looking east-south-east.



Back view HB-63, showing east elevation, looking west.




Internal view of HB-63, looking east-south-east.

Close up of the door canopy

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



茂 松 苞 竹

Ref: HB-64	Name: Tai Wong and Pak Kung Shrine, Ping Che Lo Wai	Category: Religious, Ritual and Funerary
Address: Ping Che Lo Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 14
Orientation: North facing		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set by a roadside between Ping Che Lo Wai and Ping Che New Village		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: Stepped armchair double shrine. A double shrine set in an armchair shaped concrete structure with an orange pitched tile roof and a flat ridge; the shrine on the right hand side is dedicated to Tai Wong, while the one on the left is dedicated to Pak Kung; each has its own altar and statues of various deities are placed at each altar.		
Interior: N/A.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Tai Wong and Pak Kung shrine		
Modifications: Constructed of modern materials Renovation dates: 1993 (Tai Wong); 2017 (Pak Kung)		
Photographic Records		
		
General view of HB-64, looking southeast.		



Front view of HB-64, looking south.

Close up of the Pak Kung plaque



Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):

大德巍峨施萬戶
 黎 民
 黎 大王
 之神位
 我 伯公
 保 一九九三年八月一日重修
 王恩浩蕩蔭千秋

Close up of the Earth God plaque

Inscriptions (from the perspective of the reader):



伯德如山重
佑輦
村土地之神位
庇坪
二〇一七年四月吉
公恩似海深

Ref: HB-65	Name: Village House No. 57, Ping Che Lo Wai	Category: Residential
Address: No. 57, Ping Che Lo Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 14
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Not graded.
Surrounding Environment: Part of main village, set at rear end of a row.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Puntí Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Inscription: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Qing vernacular village house. Occupied residential house of which left side was partially demolished. The façade is recessed. Modern metal door with a window above and two circular opening on either side. Pitch pan and roll roof with plain moulding on protruding walls either side of façade. Beam under eave up front. Four windows on the right side of the building and evidence for mud brick with render walls. Brick under eave at rear of the building and two aircon units.		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential, currently unsure maybe residential or for storage.		
Modifications: End house of a row cut on left side. Electricity provision, modern metal door and air-con units.		


Photographic Records



General view of HB-65, showing northwest elevation and façade, looking southeast.



Back and side view of HB-65, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-71	Name: Ping Yeung Public School	Category: Community
Address: Ping Yuen Road		Figure Ref: 12
Orientation: Compound		Grading: Not graded.
Surrounding Environment: Along Ping Yuen Road to the south of Ping Yuen Village		
<p>Historical Appraisal: According to one of the schoolteachers, Ping Yeung Public School was first founded in the 1950s (Yip 2012). A review of past aerial photos, however, suggests that the school site was still agricultural fields at the end of 1956 and under construction in 1961 (Lands Department Aerial Photographs 1956 and 1961). It is possible, the teaching was first conducted in a village house. According to a published account, Chan Kwong Choi – the founder of the school – raised funding among the villagers in 1961, and the new school was then able to be constructed and relocated from the village house to the current site (Lau 2015:151). In the 1960s, many of the villagers moved abroad seeking work opportunities in Europe, including countries like the UK, Netherlands, and Belgium. Their children, mostly born in Europe, got sent back to the village school to learn Chinese language (Lau 2015:185). Increasingly from the 1980s onwards however fewer would send back children to study locally (Lau 2015:186). At the height of the school, there were about 400 students, but the number plummeted to a few tens by the 1990s and the school was closed in 2007 (The Stand News 2016).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Community school		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: The school occupied an area about 160,000 square feet (Lau 2015:241). Apart from school buildings, there were football and basketball courts along with stands, lawns and other leisure facilities such as swings and slide (Lau 2015:243). Among these facilities, a northwest-southeast aligned large school building is seen on the 1961 aerial photo and a rectangular bare ground, site for the basketball court, to the northwest of the school building (Lands Department 1961). By 1969, three more southwest-northeast aligned school buildings appear (Lands Department 1969) suggesting the main cluster of school buildings was constructed before 1969.</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: School, no longer in use		
Modifications: None visible		
<p>Photograph</p> 		
View of Ping Yeung Public School; looking southwest		

Ref: HB-72	Name: Sing Ping School	Category: Community
Address: Along Ping Che Road in Sing Ping Village		Figure Ref: 15
Orientation: compound		Grading: Not graded.
Surrounding Environment: Along Ping Che Road and Sing Ping Village		
<p>Historical Appraisal: Sing Ping School was first established in 1946 with the help of Wan Yiu Sing, an Inspector of Education Department (WKYP 1960). The original school was sited at Tong Fong (WKYP 1955). It was a school which covered about ten nearby villages, including Kan Tau Wai, Tong Fong, Lei Uk Tsuen and Lo Shue Ling (TKSDN 1956; WKYP 1960). The school funding came from both the Education Department and Sing Ping She Fund. By mid 1950s, the school facilities had become old and incapable to cope with increasing numbers of students. Therefore, the local rural committee under instruction of the Education Department formed a school construction committee and took over the management of the school. In 1957, the Committee initiated a plan to expand the school (TKSDN 1956). The Education Department funded half of the fee needed (HKD90,000) and the rest was raised by the school construction committee. The construction of the new school commenced in early 1961 to be completed in March 1961 (WKYP 1961). It is said that the village of Sing Ping was formed by the school's staff residing in the nearby area (Ming Pao 2021).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Community school		
<p>Architectural Appraisal: Six classrooms and school office building were included in the 1961 construction plan (WKYP 1961). The main school buildings were constructed on a level terrace encircled by cut slopes. Web source (no date) suggests there are also a football court, a snack store and accommodation for school workers. A 1969 aerial photo shows there were three long rectangular buildings enclosing three sides of a square (Lands Department 1969b) (one of the long buildings is in ruinous state today) these buildings are believed the main school buildings. A bare ground with shape of an oval is seen located to the northwest of the main buildings, it is possible the sports field (Lands Department 1969b). By 1972, a topographic map only records a temporary structure and a line of three buildings to the northeast and east of the main school buildings (Ordnance Survey 1972).</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: good		
Past and Present Uses: school, no longer in use		
Modifications: None visible		
Photograph		



Entrance to school; looking northeast

Ref. #: G-01	Name: Leung Clan Grave	Location: Near Ta Kwu Ling playground	
Figure Ref: 15	Orientation: Northwest facing	Date of original burial: Qing dynasty	Renovation: 16 th year of Guangxu Reign (1890)
<p>Dimensions:</p> <p>Height: 1.4m Width: 3.2m Depth: 5m</p> <p>Description: A arm-chair shaped grave of concrete in ruinous condition, with a semi-circular enclosure at the front, together forming the figure “8” on the plan; A single concrete plaque with impressed inscription set into plain concrete frame; The inscription records the identity of the grave owners, <i>Fung Shui</i> setting, the offspring and date of grave renovation.</p> <p>Additional Notes: The grave belongs to a Leung Clan’s great grandmother surnamed Lam and her daughter-in-law surnamed Cheung. According to the inscription, Lam is the spouse of Ki-fat Kung. One of the great grandchildren of Lam bears a title of “the ninth rank” granted by the Qing court; it was the lowest ranking of officials in Qing dynasty.</p>			

Photographic Record



General view of G-01, looking northeast.



Front view of G-01, looking east



Close up of plaque

Inscription (from the perspective of the reader):

妣迺其發公之原配也所生三子今卜吉妣與媳張
 合葬於本山土名相盤嶺坐辰山戌向兼巽乾丙辰
 戌吉度分經之原茲立石碑以誌永垂不朽云尔
 附葬媳張氏孺人
 皇清顯祖妣淑德梁太母林氏孺人之墓
 連
 璋 新
 尚 書 貴 理 亞
 才 開 時 王 寿 林
 奉祀男任龍孫楊文曾孫學琮學成玄孫應福應
 洪 漢 輝 纘 彩 賢
 壽 恩 九 品 梓 章
 賜
 光緒十六年歲次庚寅仲春月吉旦重

Ref. #: G-02	Name: Man Clan Grave	Location: by Ping Che Road	
Figure Ref: 15	Orientation: Northwest facing	Date of original burial: Possibly Ming	Renovation: 2006

Dimensions:

Height: 2.6m Width: 9.56m Depth: 12.9

Description: A large arm-chair shaped grave of polished stone and concrete, with a large semi-circular enclosure at the front, together forming the figure “8” on the plan; A single polished stone plaque in grey set in the middle; The plaque is topped with a Chinese character 福 and five bats each holding a coin at the top and flanked with a pair of couplet; Inscriptions and decorative pattern painted in gold; The inscription records the identity of the grave owners, *Fung Shui* setting, and the grave renovation date. Two shrines set to the rear sides of the grave. An urn grave structure and a furnace for burning paper offerings set near the northeast shrine.

Additional Notes: According to the inscription on the grave plaque, the grave houses the founder of Ping Che Lo Wai – Man Wan Kat (萬允吉) and his two wives surnamed Cheung and Ho. Ping Che village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang Clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punti Man Clan. Man Wan Kat is counted the seventh generation ancestor of the Man Clan. Inscription says he moved to Bao An (Hong Kong) in the early Ming period and established the walled village in Ping Che. He and his wives bore three sons and thus the grave was renovated by three branches of the Man Clan together.

Photographic Record



General view G-02, looking southeast.



Front view of G-02, looking southeast.



Front view of shrine southwest of the grave, looking southeast.



Front view of shrine northeast of the grave, looking southeast.

Close up of plaque

Inscription (from the perspective of the reader):

	<p>墓地莊嚴為聖德</p> <p>七世祖允吉公乃明朝初移居寶安坪肇立圍為始祖原配張氏何氏所生三子今公與妣三位合葬地形頭上金釵坐己山亥向兼巽乾吉度分金之原以誌永垂不朽長發其祥</p> <p>妣 母張氏安人</p> <p>明顯七世祖考萬太公允吉府君之全墓</p> <p>妣 母何氏孺人</p> <p>奉祀三大房裔孫等全立</p> <p>二〇〇六民國九十五年歲次丙戌孟秋月吉日重修</p> <p>山陵毓秀展家聲</p>
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Close up of southwest shrine	Inscription (from the perspective of the reader):
	萬山來龍
Close up of northeast shrine	Inscription (from the perspective of the reader):





萬山后土

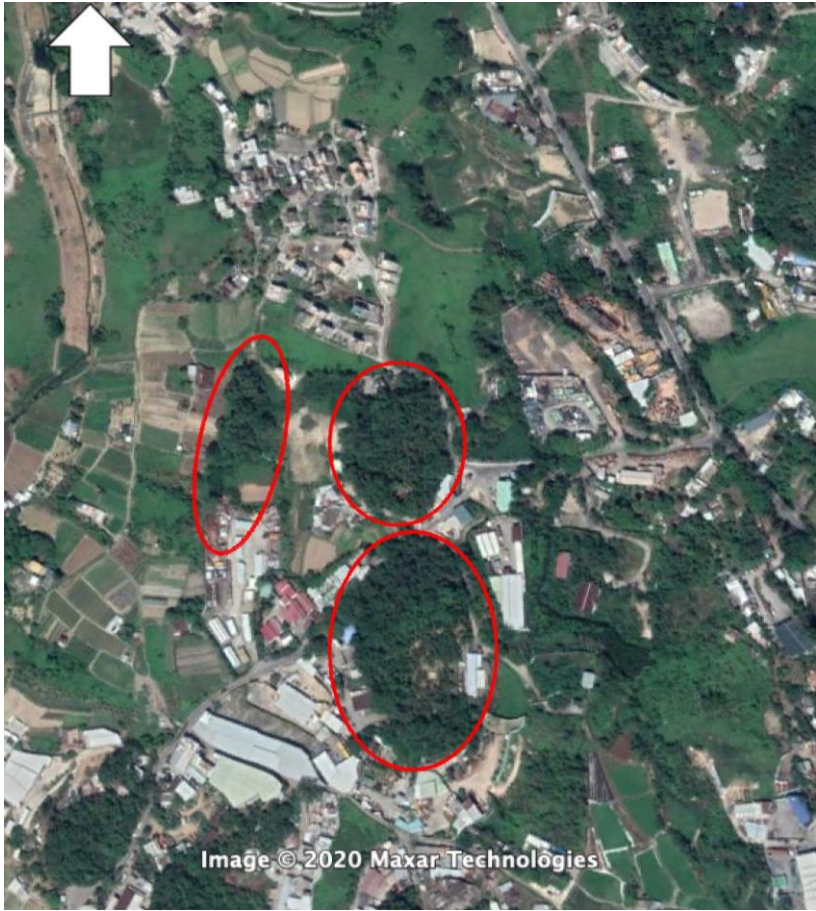
Other details:

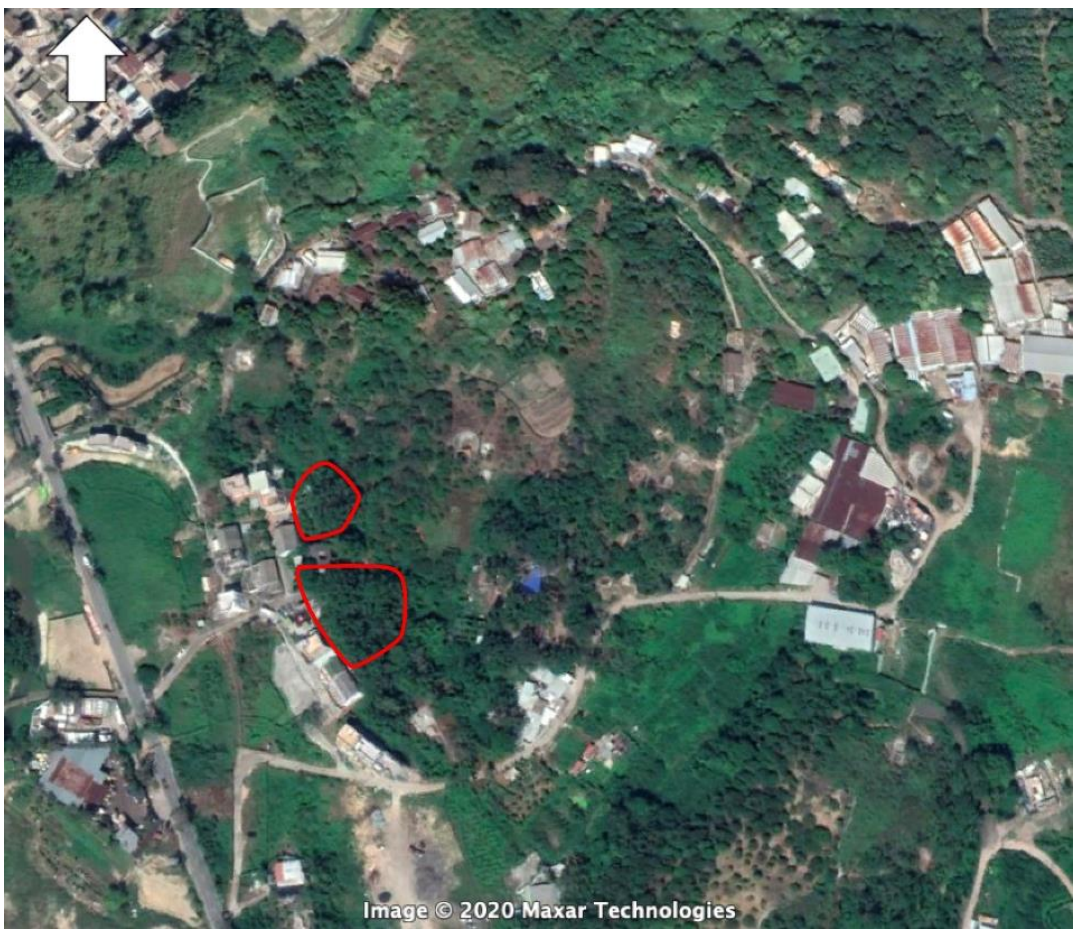



Urn grave structure and furnace near the northwest shrine.


Ref: FS-01	Name: Kan Tau Wai Fung Shui Woodland	Category: Fung Shui features
Address: Kan Tau Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 2
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Not graded
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, the name of this village was derived from the original settlers, the Kan clan, who established the village and the Fuk Tak Temple some 400 years ago (AAL 2005). However, the Kans left the village over a century ago due to hardship of a sustainable livelihood. The Hakka Wong clan then took over the village and followed by the Wong, Law, Chan and Leung families.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fung shui element		
Feature Appraisal: A typical fung shui woodland is located at the rear of the village and is fronted by agricultural fields/village and backed onto hills (Herbarium.gov.hk). The fung shui woodland at Kan Tau Wai village does not have the backing of hills and as such is somewhat atypical. The woodland is currently thin and patchy and little resembles a dense Fung Shui Woodland with old divers trees and vines. The Fung Shui Woodland is recognized in the register of Fung Shui Woodlands in Hong Kong. Ongoing construction, however, has affected the condition and size of the FS woodland.		
Existing Condition: The fung shui woodland is thin and patchy.		
Past and Present Uses: fung shui woodland		
Modifications: modern development encroaching on woodland.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies</p>		
Aerial image of FS-01, showing Fung Shui Woodlands at the rear of the village (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).		


Ref: FS-02	Name: Fung Wong Wu Fung Shui Woodland	Category: Fung Shui Feature
Address: Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 3
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Not graded
Historical Appraisal: Fung Wong Wu was listed in the 1688 Xian Gazetteer, indicating that it has a history of over 300 years. The village was occupied by three major clans surnamed Yeung, Ng and Yik, of which the Punt Yiks were the first to settle in the village, and then followed by the Hakka Yeung and Ng (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fung shui element		
Feature Appraisal: At Fung Wong Wu the woodland consists of two clusters which flanks the village and an additional cluster at the rear. The Fung Shui woodland is still largely present along the flanks but at the rear new construction has shrunk the size of the woodland. ERM 2007 report mentions Fung Wong Wu as Fung Shui Woodland.		
Existing Condition: Poor at the rear of the village to fair along the flanks		
Past and Present Uses: Fung shui woodland		
Modifications: Modern development at rear of village.		
Photographic Records		
		
Aerial image of FS-02, showing Fung Shui Woodlands at the sides and rear of the village (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).		


Ref: FS-03	Name: Lei Uk Fung Shui Woodland	Category: Fung Shui Features
Address: Lei Uk, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 6
Orientation: N/A		Grading: Not graded
<p>Historical Appraisal: Lei Uk is a single surnamed village dominated by the Lee clan (Tanaka 1985). It was mapped on the 1866 San On District Map produced by Simeone Volonteri (Tam 2010:100-101) and was also registered in the list of recognised villages established before 1898 (HYK 1988). In the survey report conducted by Stewart Lockhart in 1898 about the villages in the New Territories, Lei Uk was recorded as a Punti village and had a population of 200 people at the time of the survey (Lau & So 2015:58).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fung Shui element		
<p>Feature Appraisal: The ERM (2007) report according to local informants three hillocks to the south of Lei Uk as Fung Shui Woodlands. They appear largely unchanged from the recording in 2007 report with the exception of construction of some new graves.</p>		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Fung Shui Woodland		
Modifications: Some use as burial grounds		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies</p>		
<p>Aerial image of FS-03, showing three hillocks with vegetation to the south of Lei Uk (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).</p>		

Ref: FS-04	Name: Tong Fong Fung Shui woodland	Category: Fung Shui Features
Address: Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 4
Orientation: N.A.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set into the rear of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Tong Fong was established by the Hakka Man clan from Guangdong some 200 years ago. The village was occupied by families surnamed Man and Wong. The Mans included both Punti Mans from Ping Che and Hakka Mans from Liantong, Guangdong (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fung shui element		
Feature Appraisal: Tong Fong village is set against a small wooded hillock. 1945 aerial map shows the woodland mostly gone with the exception of some patches as marked on the figure below. These days, the woodland has grown again.		
Existing Condition: Poor to moderate		
Past and Present Uses: Fung Shui Woodland		
Modifications: Some previous deforestation, but woodlands are growing back.		
Photographic Records		
		
Aerial image of FS-04, showing the remaining patches of Fung Shui Woodlands at the rear of the village (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).		

Ref: FS-05	Name: Tai Po Tin Fung Shui woodland	Category: Fung Shui Features
Address: Tai Po Tin, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 7
Orientation: N.A.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set into the sides and the rear of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Tai Po Tin has a history of over 100 years. It was inhabited by families surnamed Wong, Choi, Pang and Au, who are mostly related to other clans settled in the area, except for the Wongs who came from Huizhou (Sima 1990:155).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Suspected Fung Shui element		
Feature Appraisal: Village used to have large pond in front and Fung shui woodland at the rear. Only some patches of the woodland remains these days and the pond has been filled in.		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: suspected Fung Shui Woodland		
Modifications: Ongoing development		
Photographic Records		
		
Aerial image of FS-05, showing Fung Shui Woodlands at the rear and the sides of the village (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).		

Ref: FS-06	Name: Ping Yeung Fung Shui woodland	Category: Fung Shui Features
Address: Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 8
Orientation: N.A.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set into the rear of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: Ping Yeung is a Hakka village inhabited by the Chan clan. It was established by the 9th generation ancestor Chan Tung-kwok some 300 years ago from Wuhua, Guangdong. The Chan clan originally came from Fujin and they stayed in several places in Guangdong before settling down in Ping Yeung (AAB 2009).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fung Shui element		
Feature Appraisal: The village used to have a pond in front of the village and was backed by woodlands. These days little woodlands survived, and the pond is gone. Small patches remain at the rear of the old village and are set amongst new(er) development.		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: Fung Shui Woodland		
Modifications: Ongoing development of the village.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies</p>		
Aerial image of FS-06, showing the remaining Fung Shui Woodlands at the rear of the village (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).		

Ref: FS-07	Name: Ping Che Kat Tin Fung Shui woodland	Category: Fung Shui Features
Address: Ping Che Kat Tin, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 12
Orientation: N.A.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set into the rear and one side of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punt Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fung Shui element		
Feature Appraisal: The village is backed onto a small wooded hillock. The location of the woodland suggests it is a Fung Shui woodland. It has been cut by two largish modern developments.		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: Fung Shui Woodland		
Modifications: New development		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies</p>		
Aerial image of FS-07, showing the remaining Fung Shui Woodlands at the rear and one side of the village (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).		

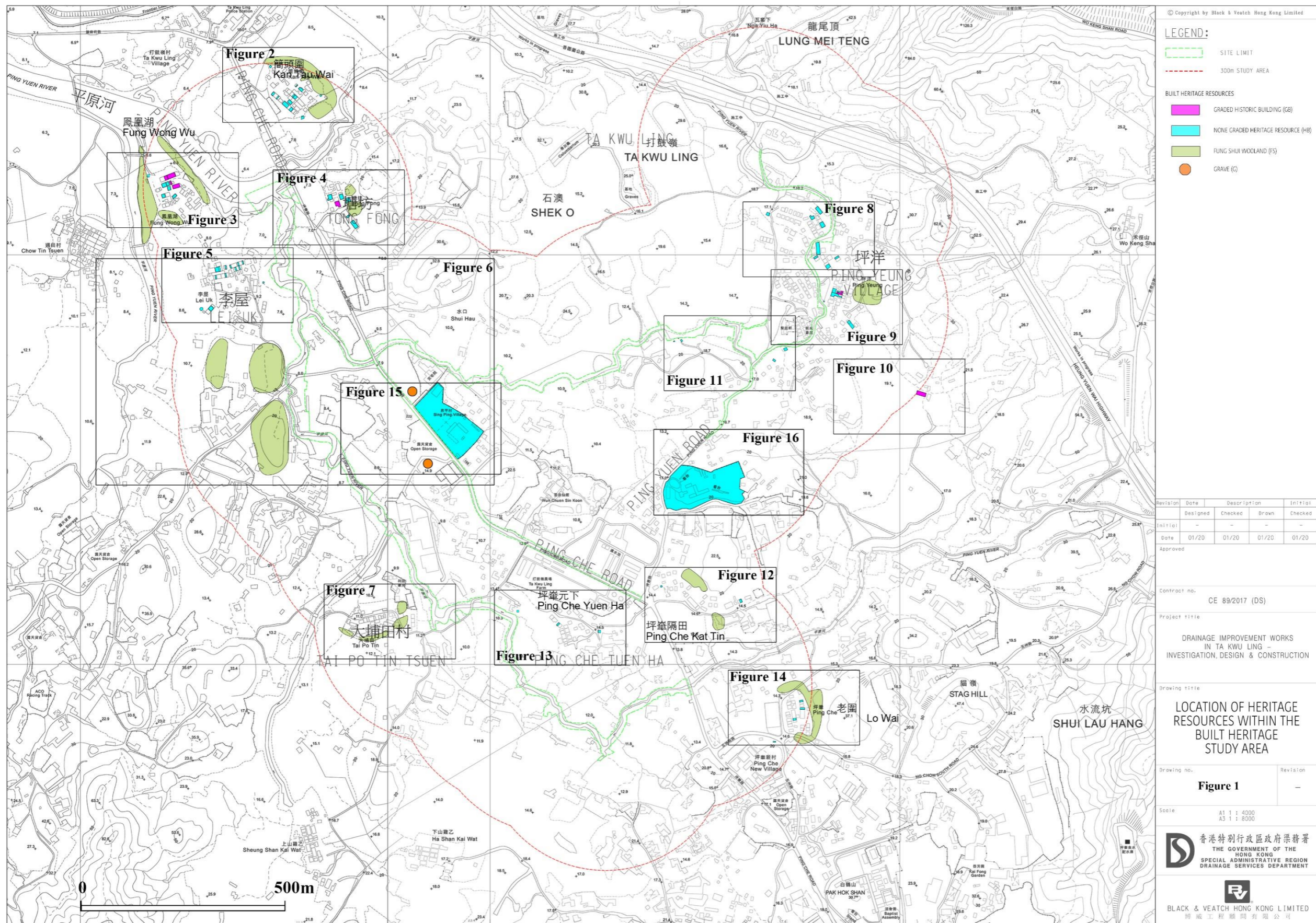
Ref: FS-08	Name: Ping Che Lo Wai Fung Shui woodland	Category: Fung Shui Features
Address: Ping Che Lo Wai, Ta Kwu Ling		Figure Ref: 14
Orientation: N.A.		Grading: Not graded
Surrounding Environment: Set into the rear and the sides of the village.		
Historical Appraisal: According to local informants, Ping Che village was established about a few hundred years ago. The village was dominated by two major clans: the Hakka Tsang clan from Sha Tau Kok and the Punt Man clan. Archaeological evidence dated to Song, Ming and Qing was recorded within the Ping Che Site of Archaeological Interest (HKIA 2000, AAL 2005, AECOM 2012).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Fung Shui element		
Feature Appraisal: The historical village of Ping Che is set against a small wooded hillock and used to have a pond in front of the village. The pond has since been filled. The woodlands still extend on the sides of the village and behind the temple. It is assumed from the location that this is a Fung Shui Woodland.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Fung Shui Woodland		
Modifications: None apparent.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Image © 2020 Maxar Technologies</p>		
Aerial image of FS-08, showing Fung Shui Woodlands at the rear and sides of the village (Source: Google Earth 2020, image taken on 29th Oct 2018).		

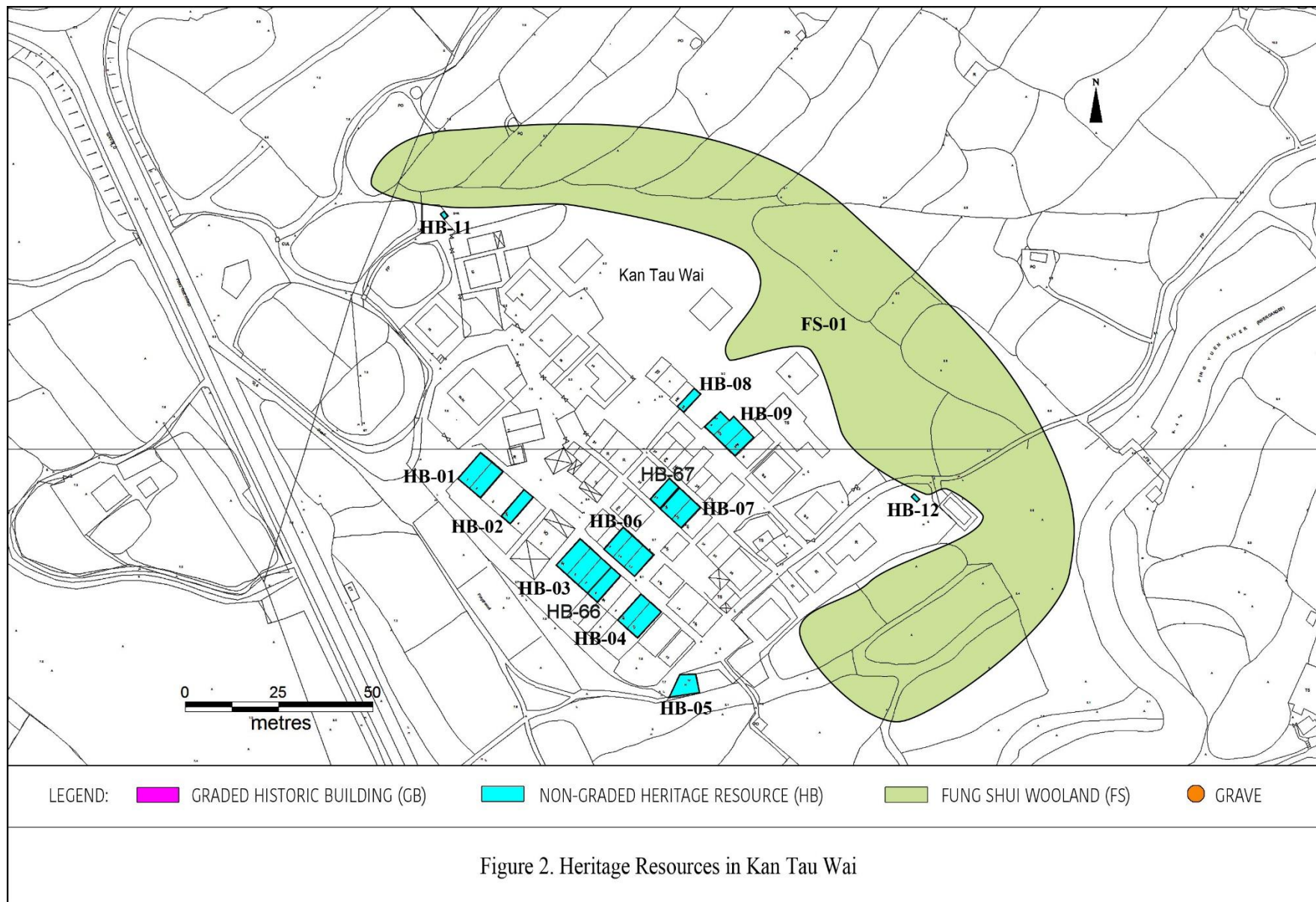
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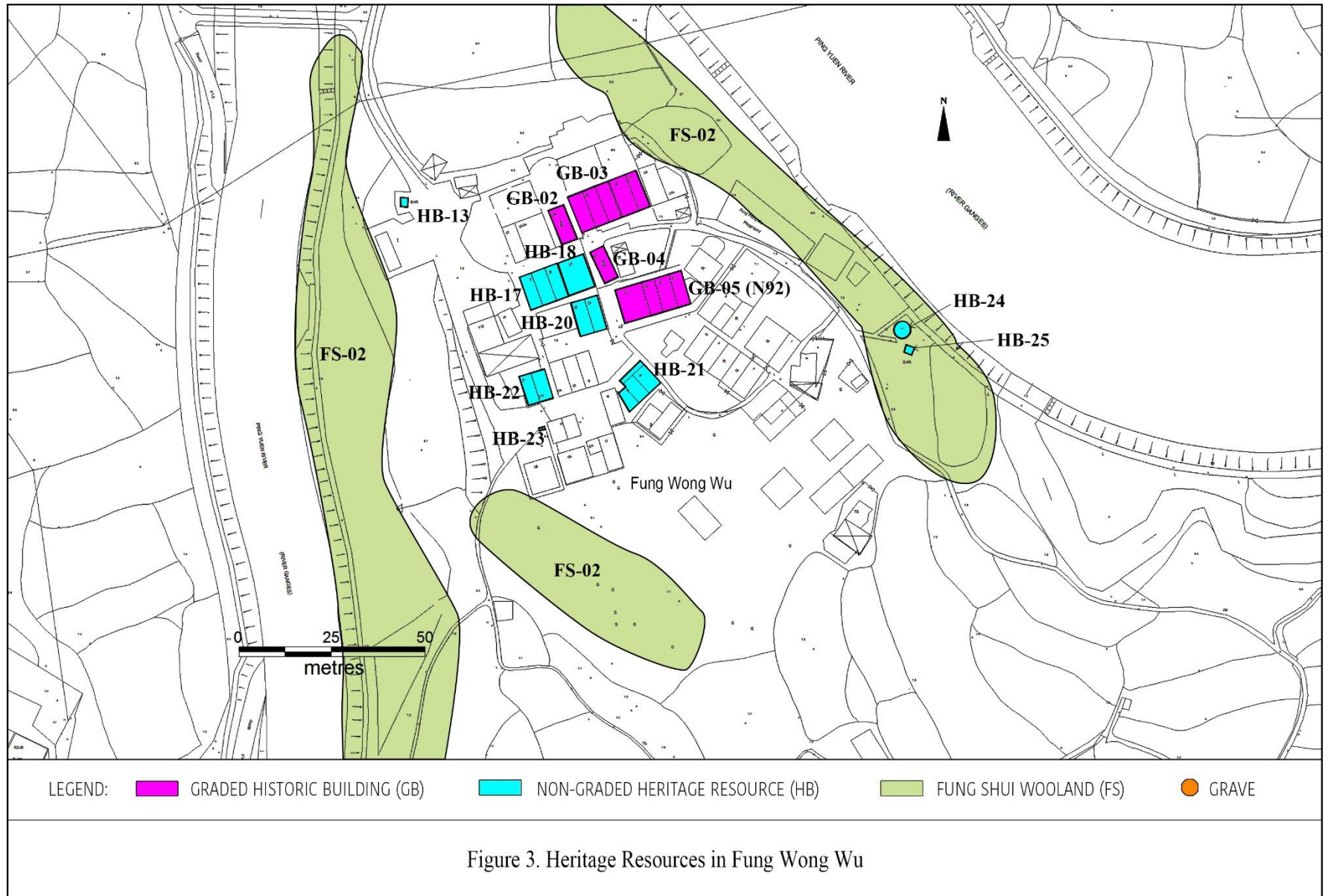
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VII. Figures







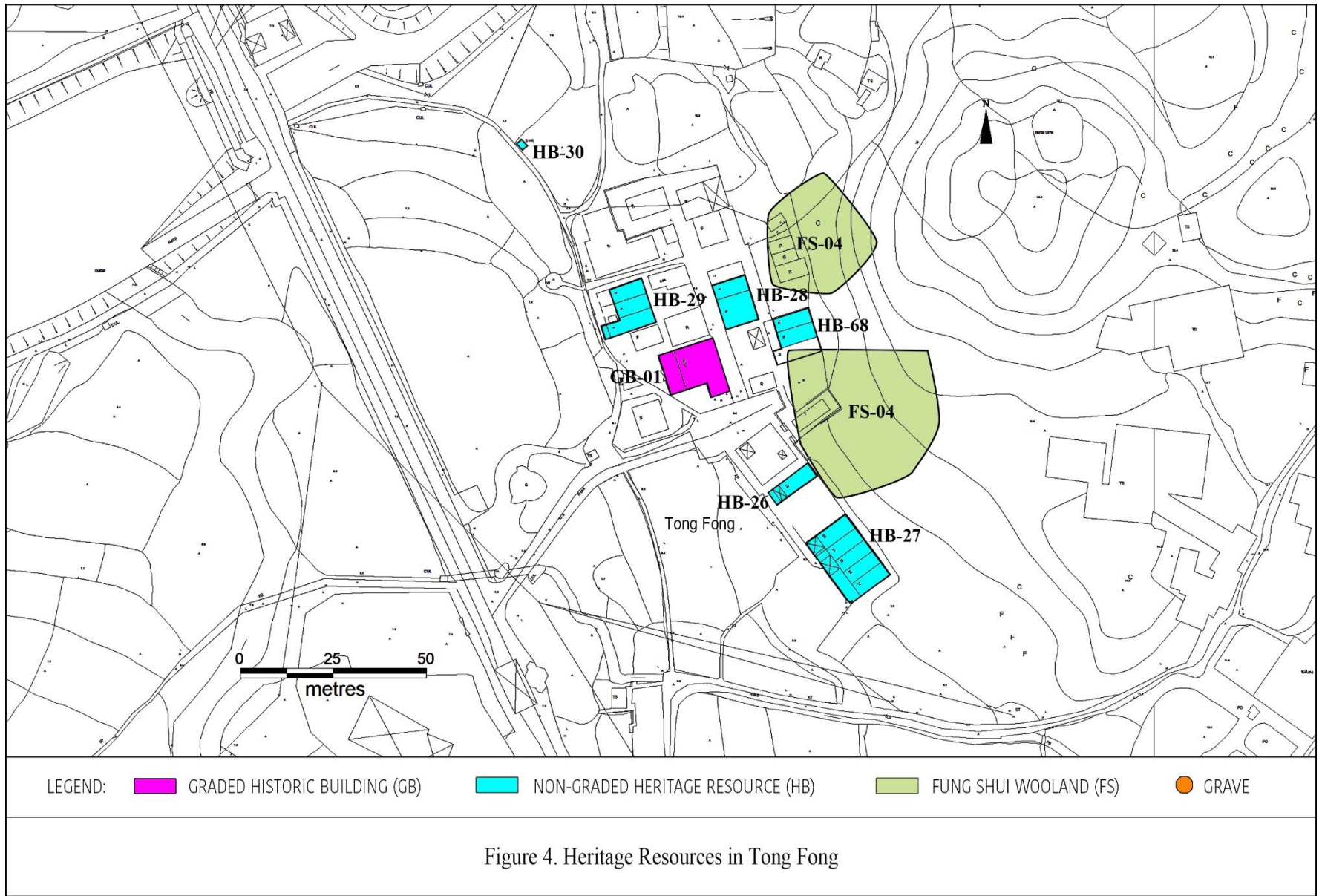
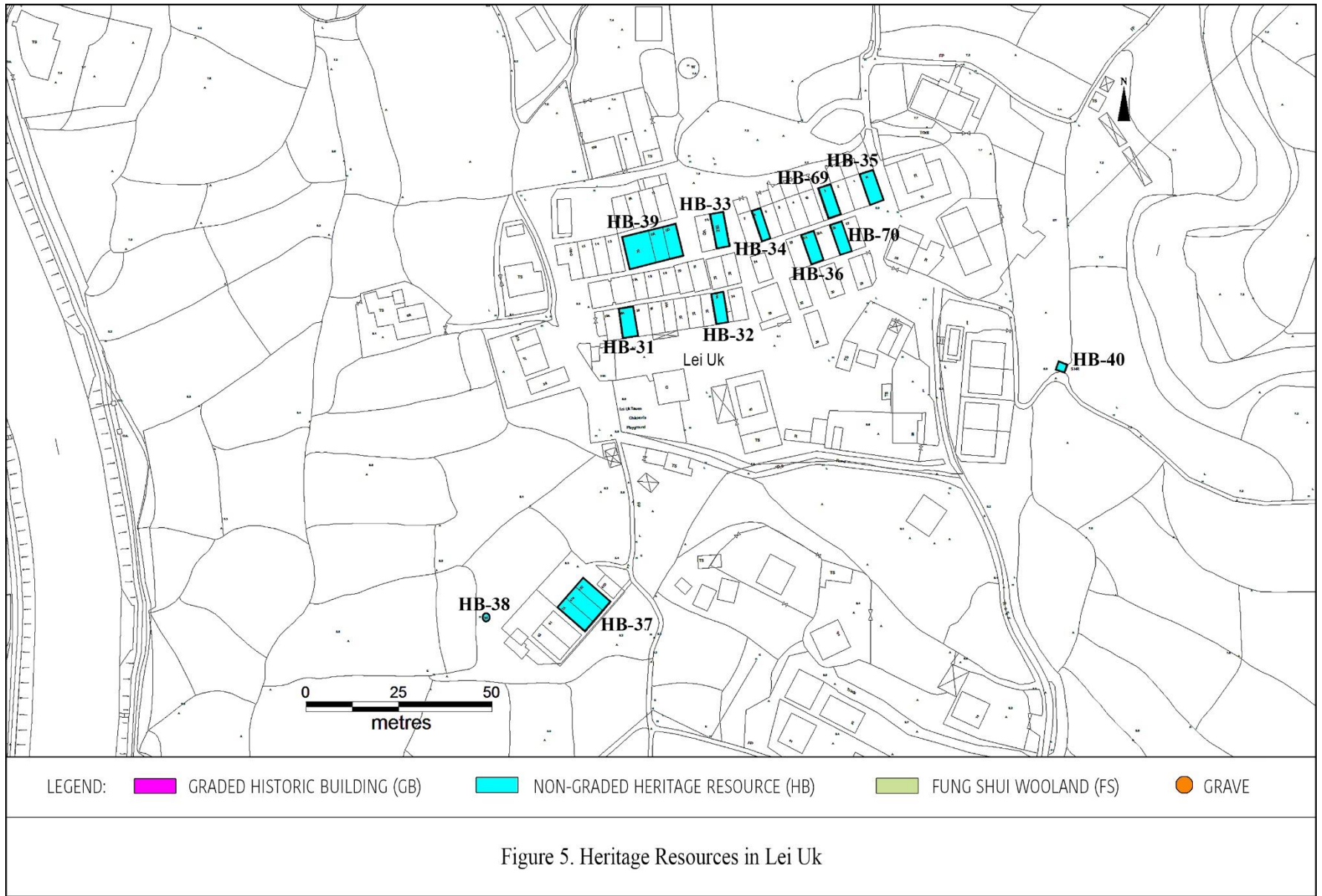
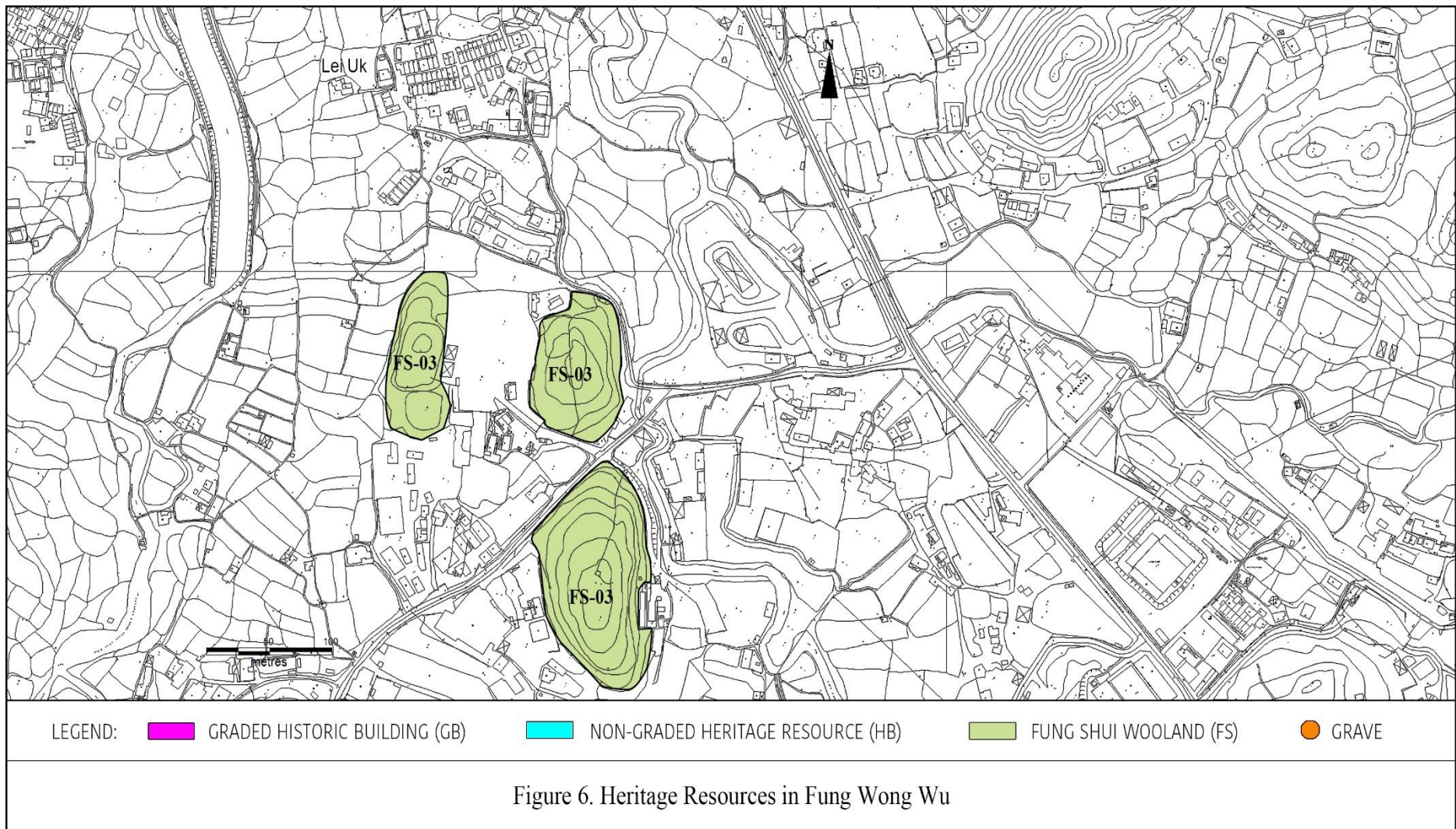
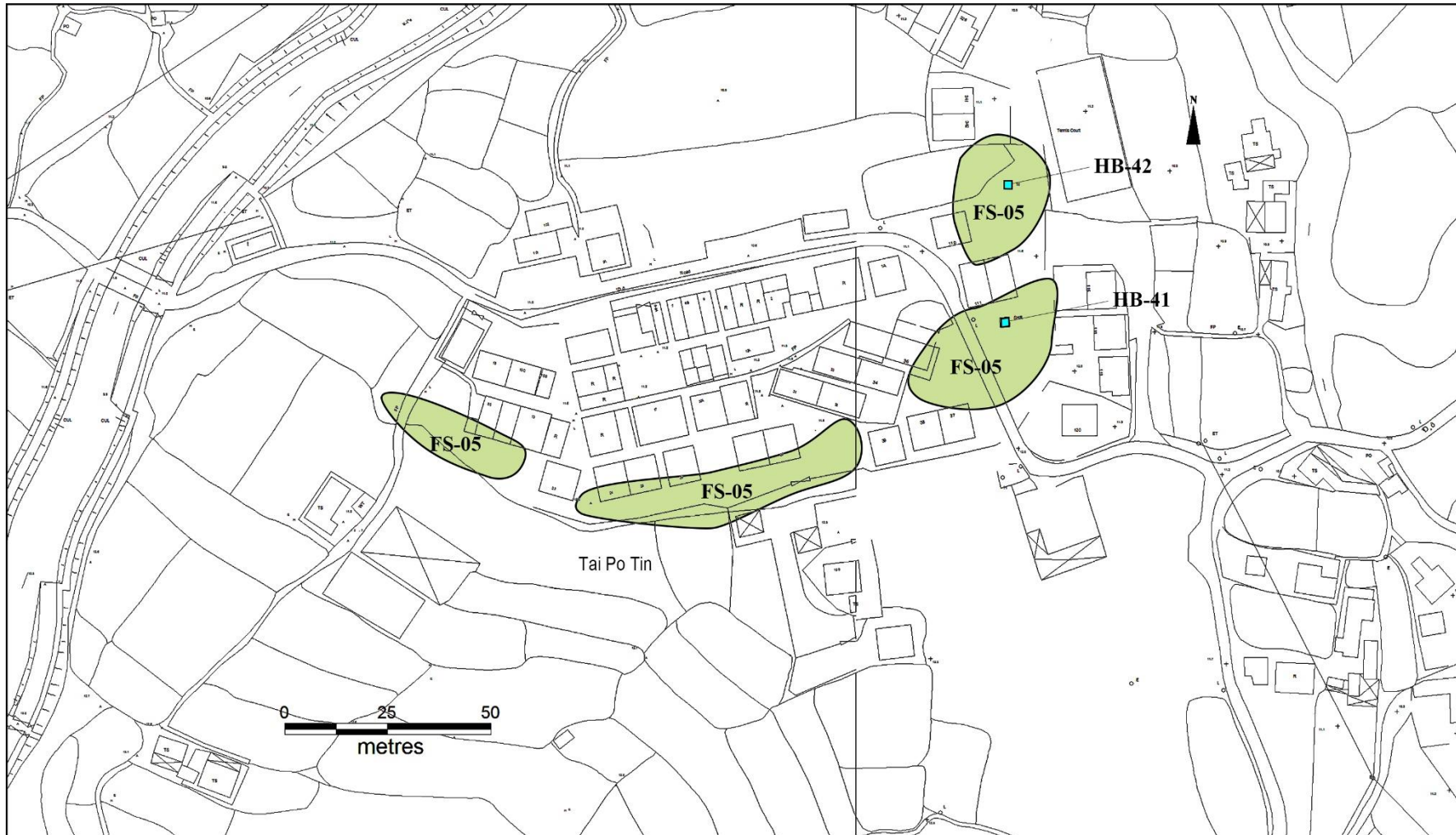


Figure 4. Heritage Resources in Tong Fong







LEGEND: GRADED HISTORIC BUILDING (GB) NON-GRADED HERITAGE RESOURCE (HB) FUNG SHUI WOOLAND (FS) GRAVE

Figure 7. Heritage Resources in Tai Po Tin

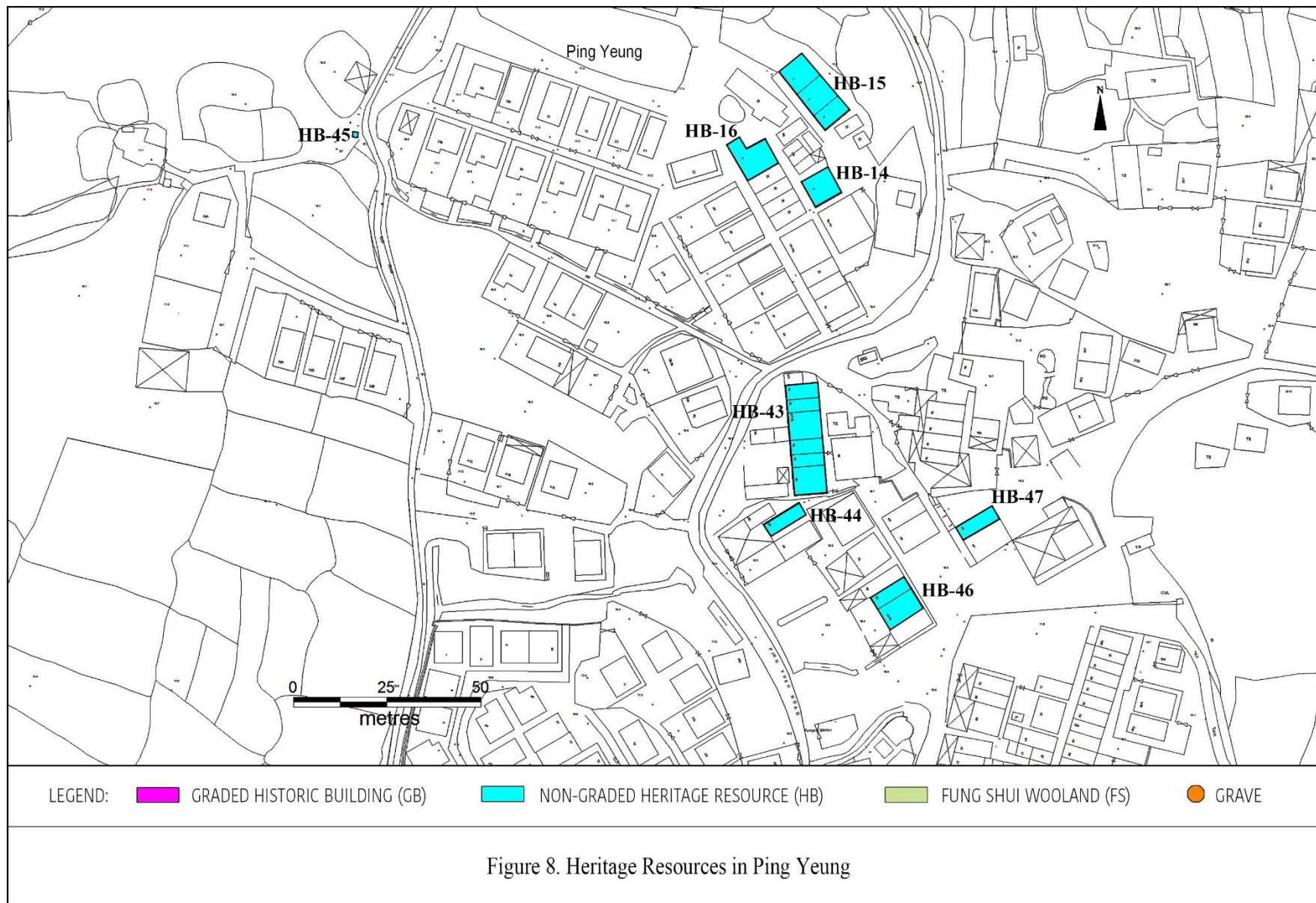


Figure 8. Heritage Resources in Ping Yeung

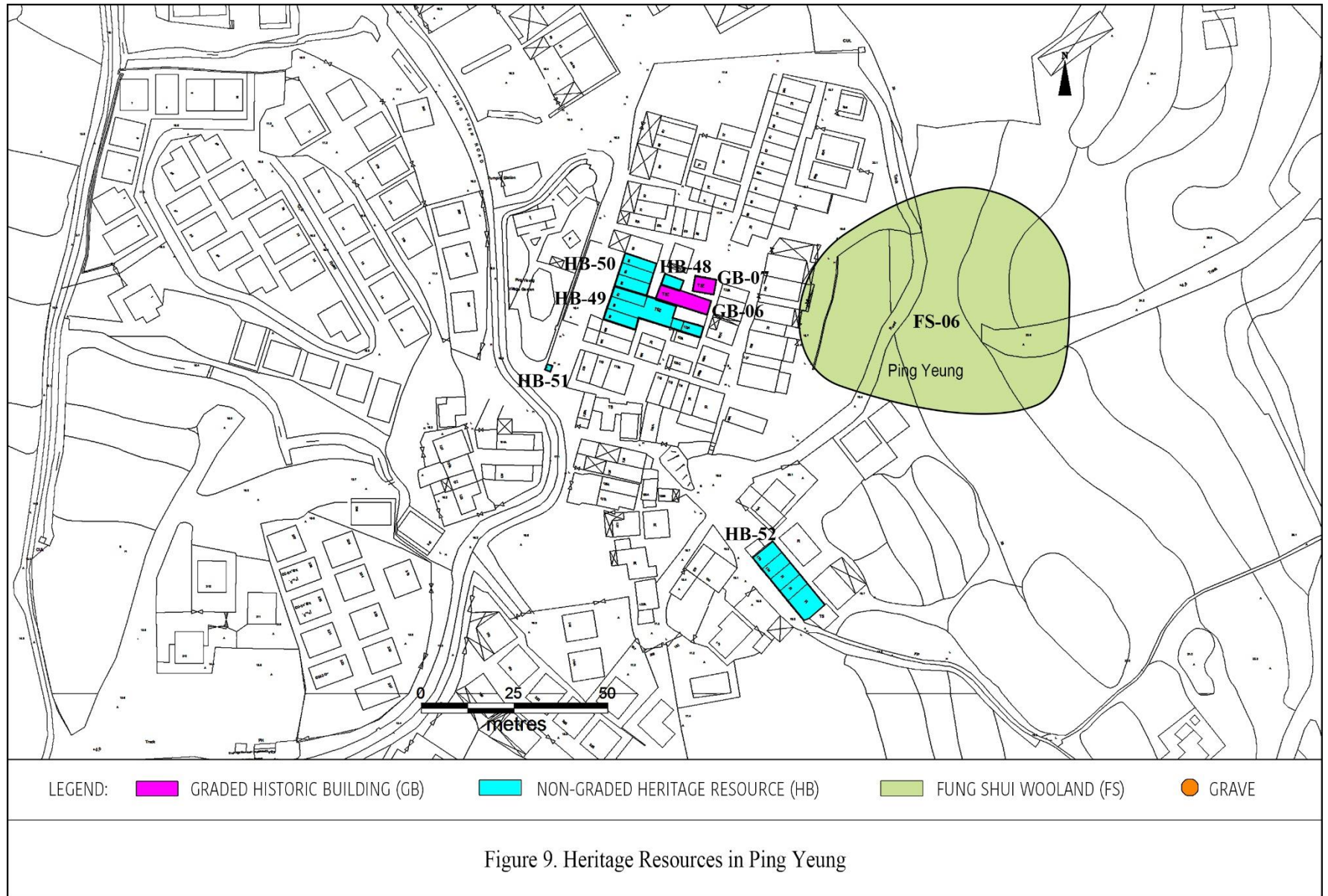
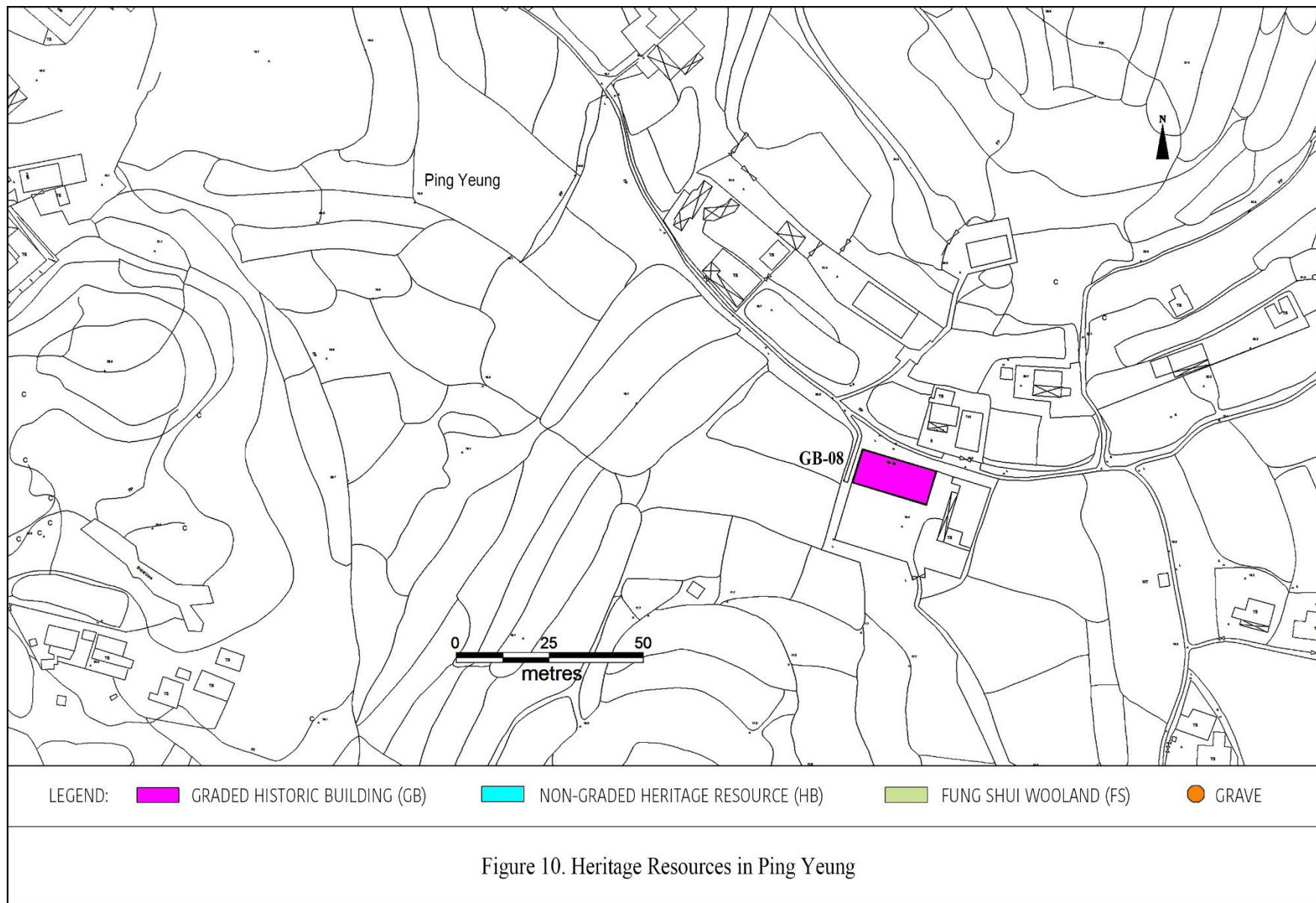


Figure 9. Heritage Resources in Ping Yeung



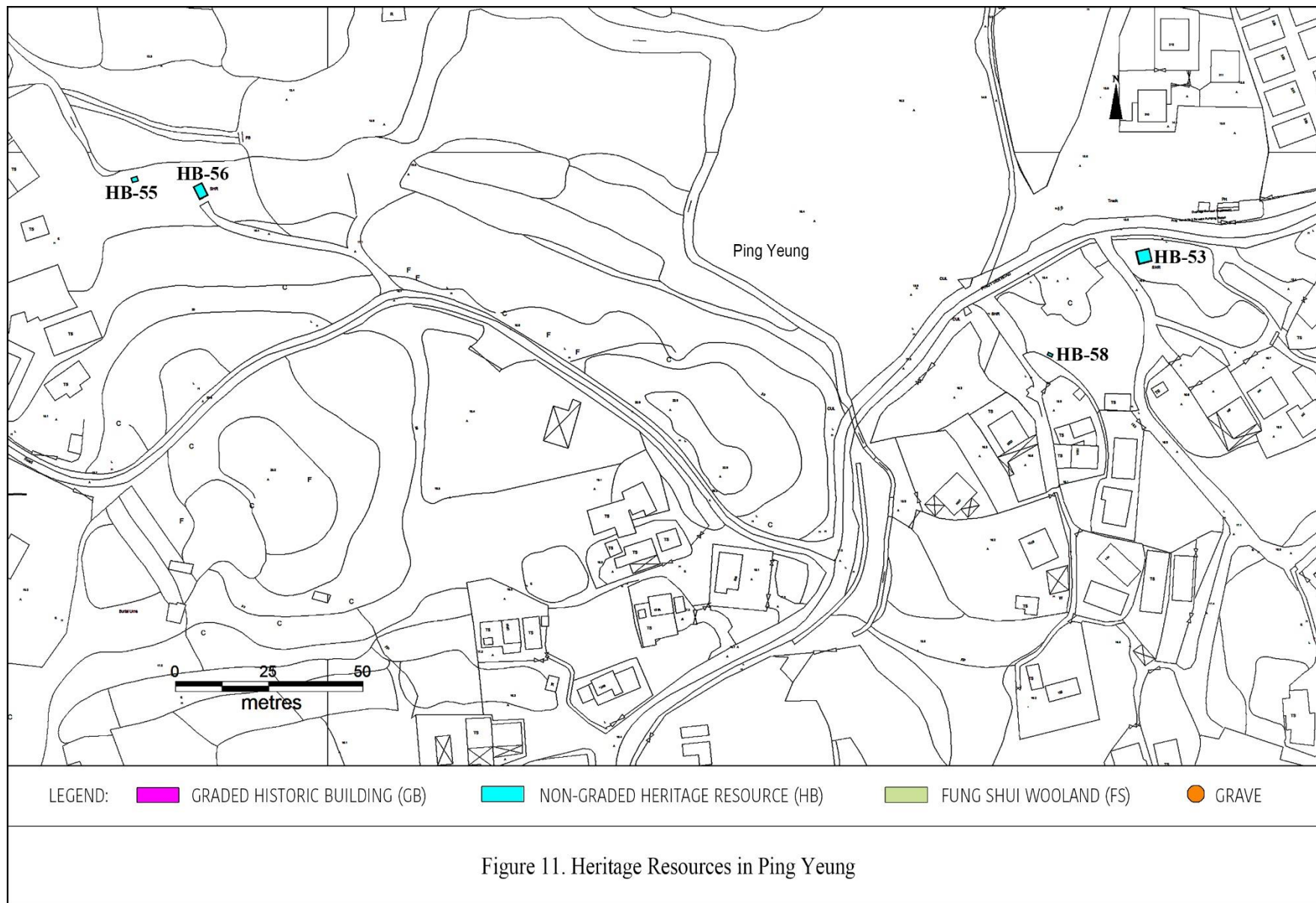
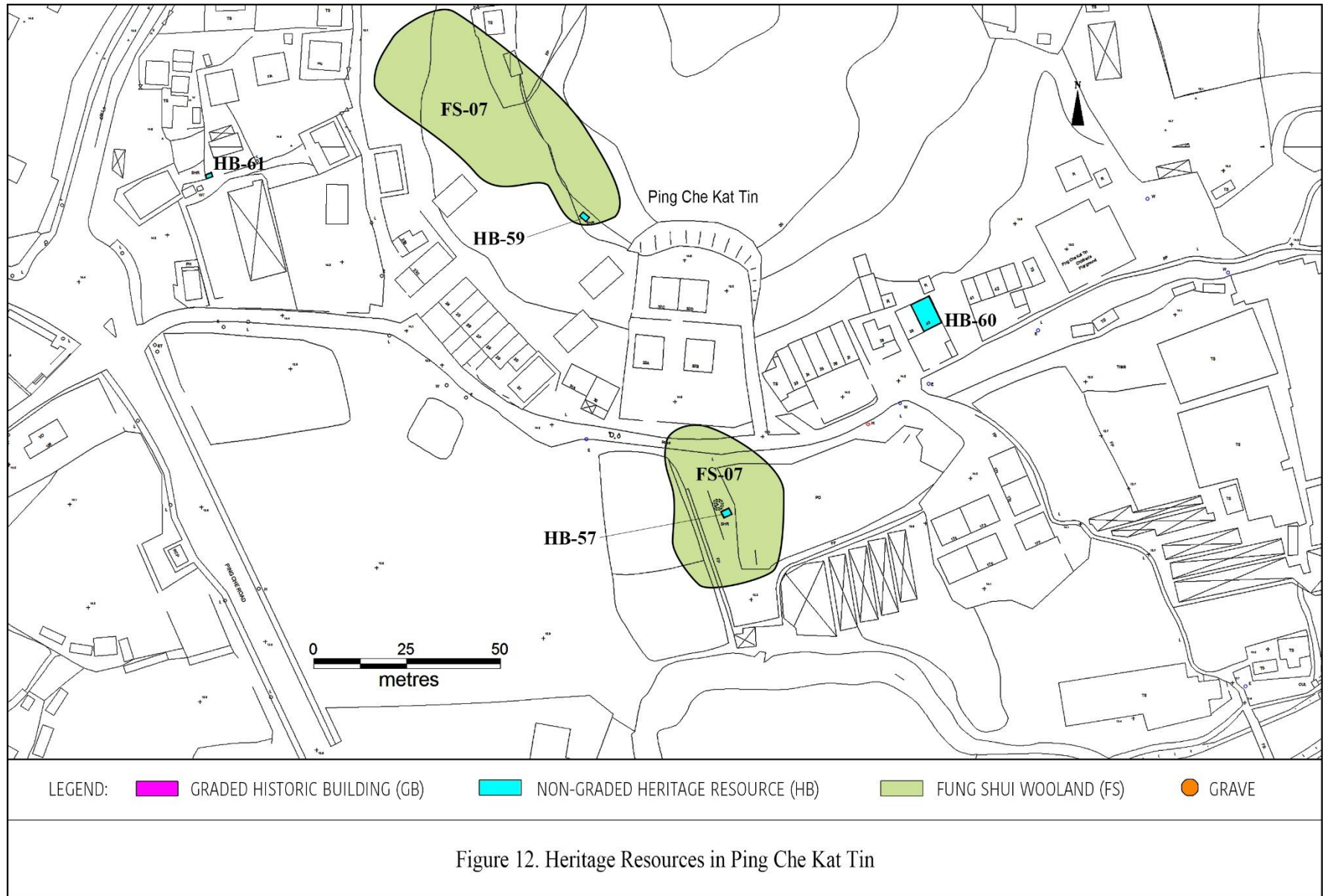


Figure 11. Heritage Resources in Ping Yeung



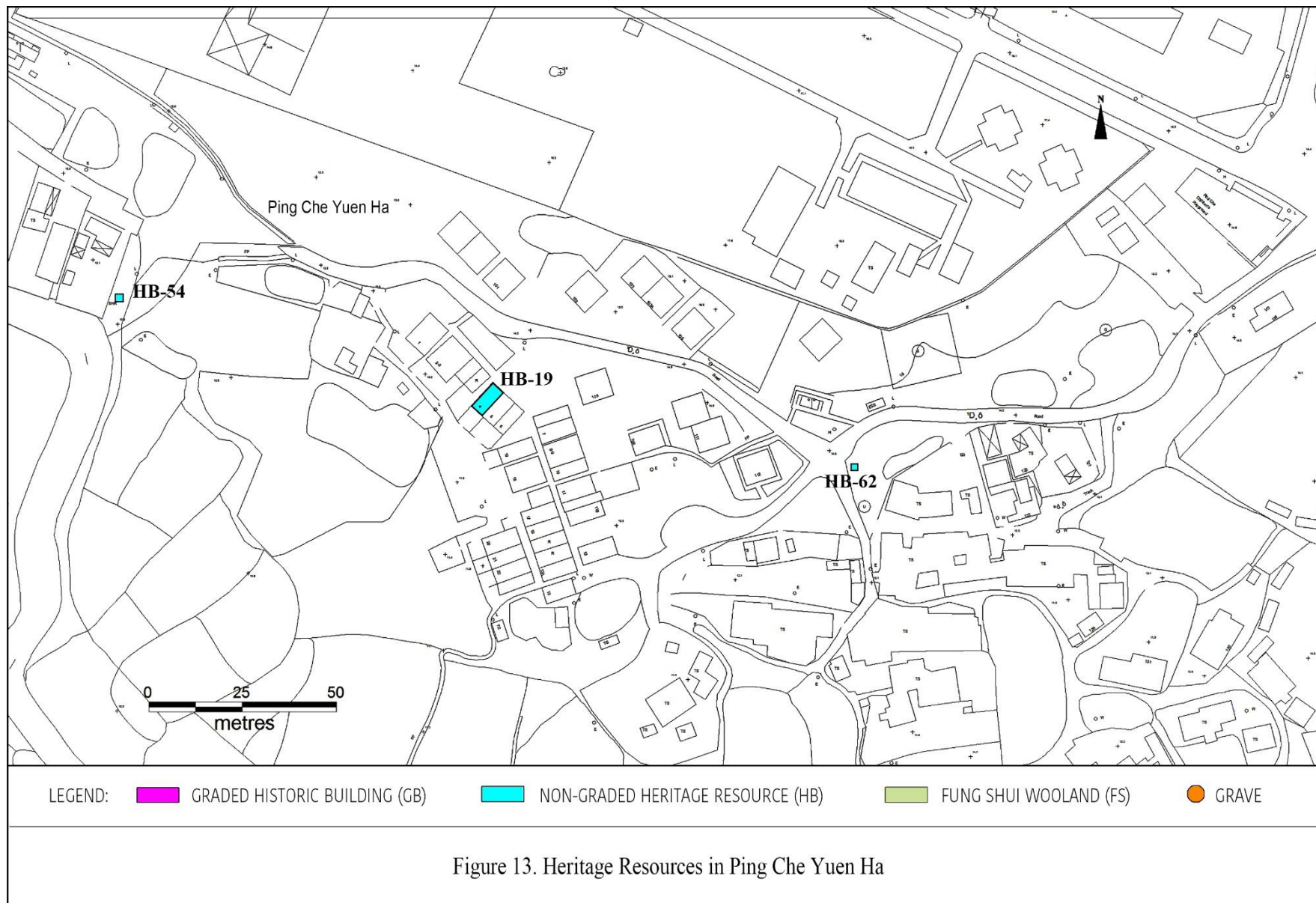
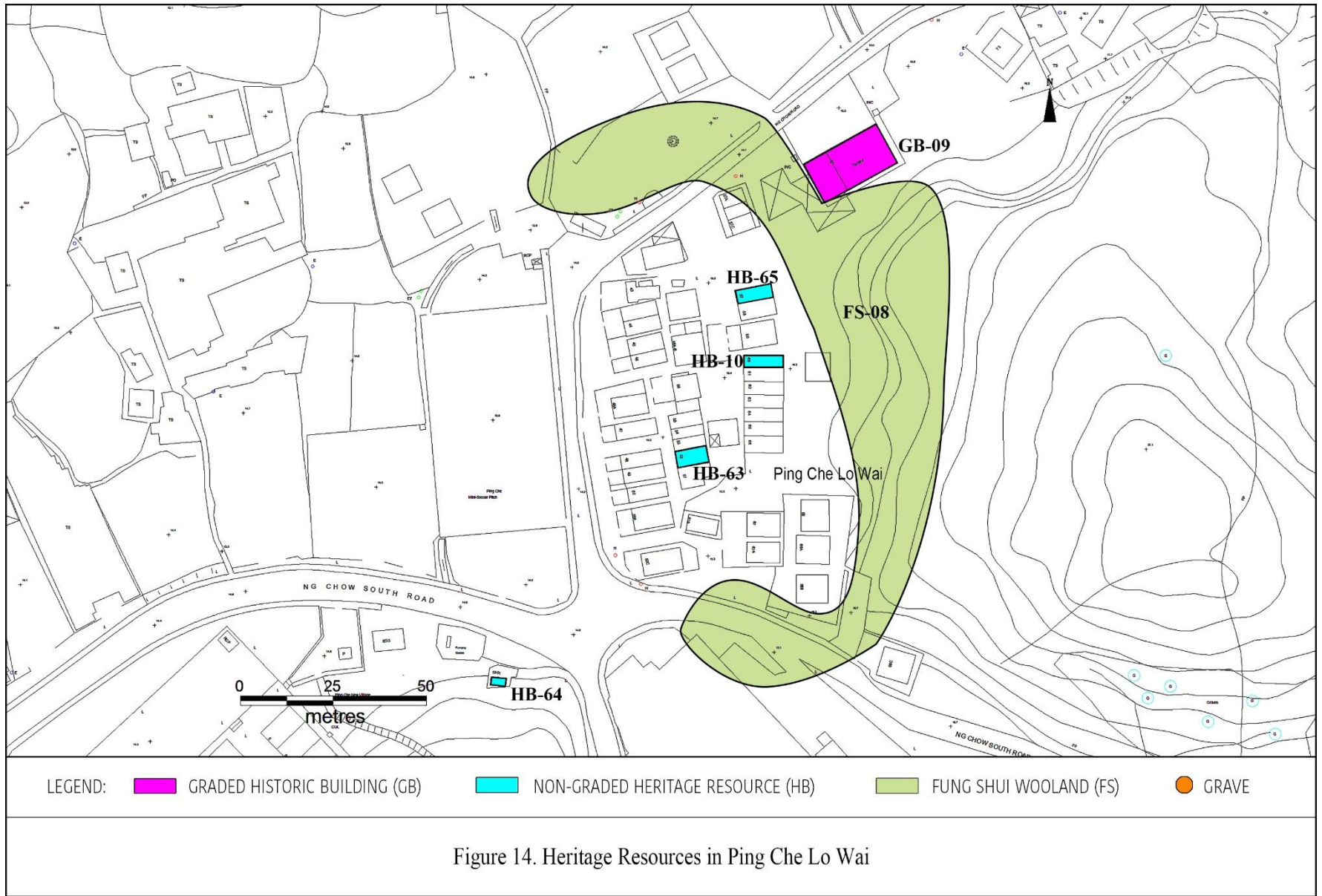


Figure 13. Heritage Resources in Ping Che Yuen Ha



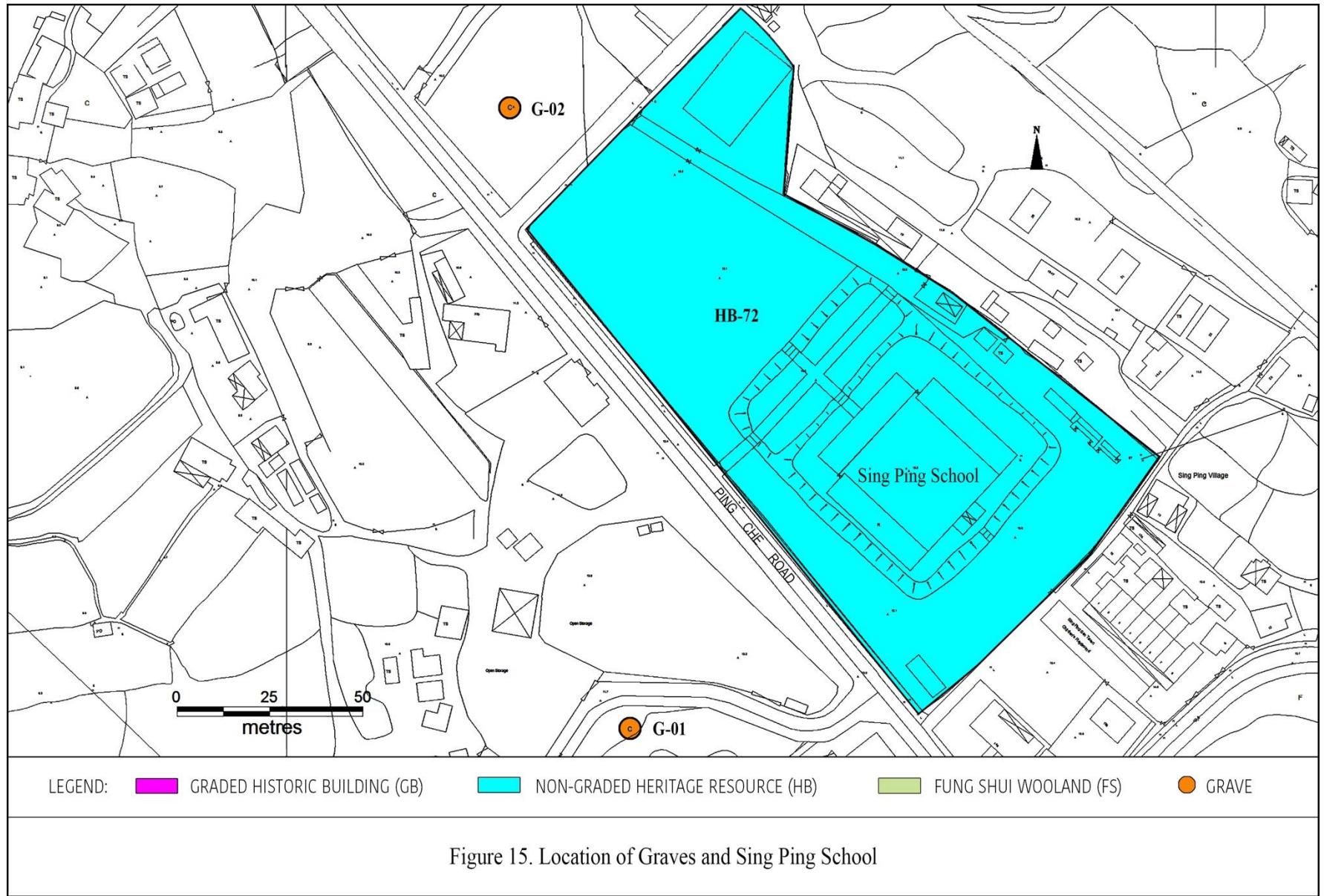


Figure 15. Location of Graves and Sing Ping School

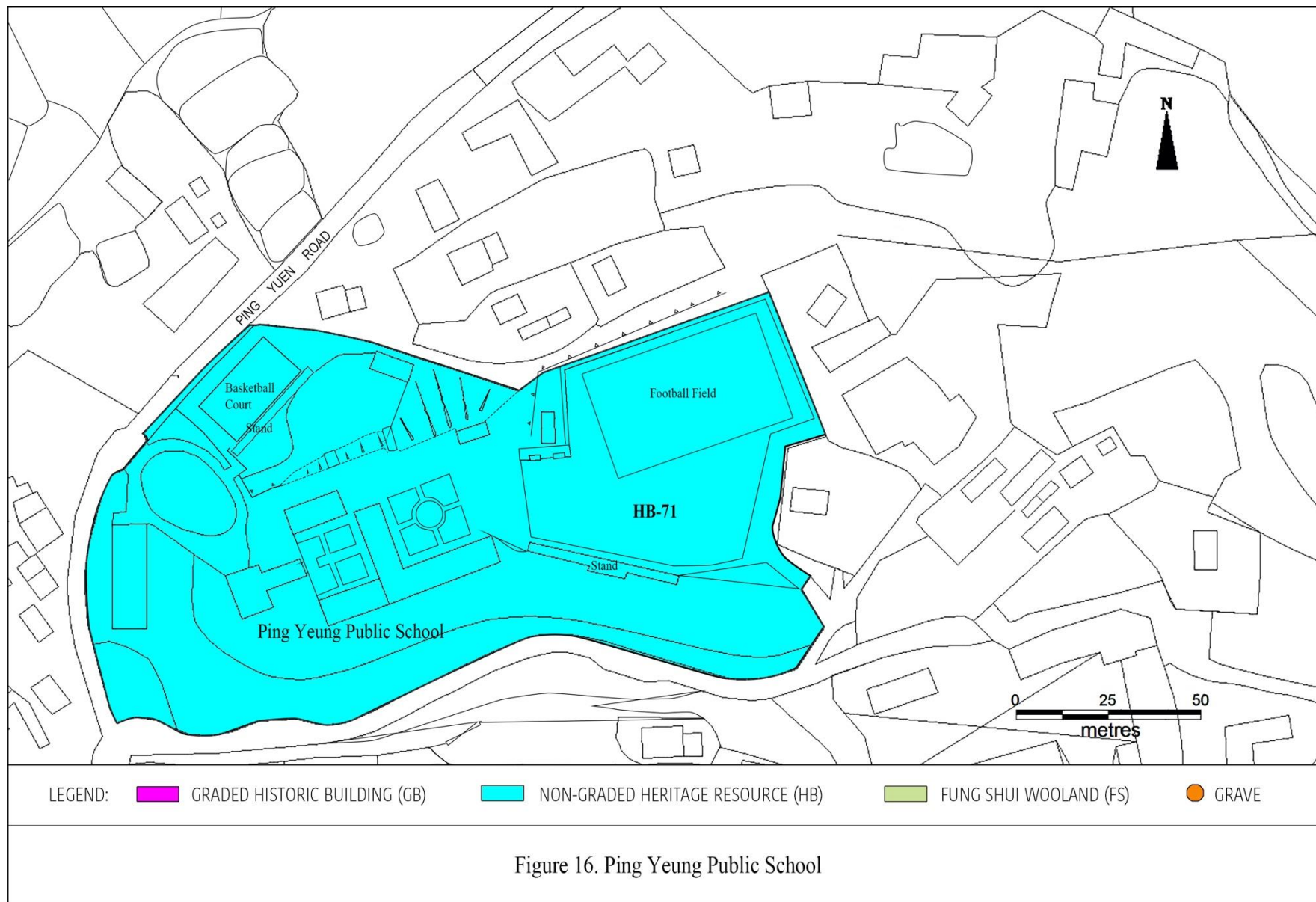


Figure 16. Ping Yeung Public School