

文物建築記錄表 Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Gatehouse of Pok Ngar Villa		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	New item pending for grading assessment		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N.A.
地址 Address	Gatehouse of Pok Ngar Villa near May Shing Court, Tai Wai, Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	26/08/2020	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1973		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Modern architecture with influence of classical Chinese revival style		
整體結構 General Structure	Two-storey gatehouse		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Gatehouse		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Pok Ngar Villa was constructed in 1970s by Lui Lok, a famous former Detective Staff Sergeant I of the Hong Kong Police Force. Pok Ngar Villa was originally built as a residence. After the first owner left Hong Kong, the Villa was turned into a restaurant. Most parts of the Villa were demolished for the construction of Shing Mun Tunnel Road in the 1980s. The gatehouse and part of the gate wall are the remaining parts of the Villa. The gatehouse is incorporated into a garden beneath the Shing Mun Tunnel Road.

Architectural Elements

The square-shaped gate wall is constructed of granite blocks. There is a large arched doorway in the middle flanked by two smaller arched doorway. The gatehouse is a concrete structure. The pitched roof is covered with green glazed ceramic tiles.

Access

The gatehouse is added with benches on the ground floor to provide a resting place for the public. However, the upper floor of the gatehouse is not opened to the public.

Current Condition

The gatehouse is generally in good condition, except some black dirt was observed on the granite walls.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Gatehouse of Pok Ngar Villa (South Façade)



Gatehouse of Pok Ngar Villa (North Façade)

記錄者 Recorded by	Celine Chau	日期 Date	26/08/2020	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/01/2021
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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Li Cottage		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 1		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Tung Lo Wan
地址 Address	Li Cottage, Tung Lo Wan, Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	28/12/2020	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Around 1918		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Eclectic style		
整體結構 General Structure	Enclosed courtyard house		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Residence		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

The Li Cottage was built around 1918 by Li Shui-kam, who was a building contractor and philanthropist from Wuhua, and was a founder of the Tsung Tsin Association Hong Kong. The Li Cottage was built to provide a resting place for the Li family descendants who worship their ancestors at the tomb at the hill ("Li's Grave" as shown in **Figure 11.1**), where the path was assessable only within the premises of Li Cottage in the north. The house was named after his father Li Yuk-shan.

Architectural Elements

The house is situated on a platform supported by stone retaining walls. A U-shaped ramped path leads up to the front of the house from the entrance gate. The door of the main entrance is hung in a recessed doorway framed in granite with the lintel engraved with the name of the building. The entrance is flanked on each side by a wooden arched window. The upper part of the wall is rough cast rendered and the lower part is a battered rubble wall. Chinese and western architectural features are demonstrated in the house. The entrance hall is built with a pitched roof with green glazed ceramic Chinese tiles, ornamental gables and red italics bracketed eaves. The wings on either side of the central entrance hall have flat roofs. The rectangular shaped windows are designed with miniature Tuscan columns, green glazed ceramic bamboo pattern grilles, and ornamental cills.

The internal courtyard elevations have Tuscan columns on doorways. The Chinese tiled roofs are decorated with panels of Chinese scenes under the eaves. A moulded ornamental window grille is of repeated Chinese coin motifs. The walls facing the courtyard are plastered white. A circular stone fountain is located in the centre of the courtyard.

Access

It is still a private residence owned by the Li family. Public access is not allowed.

Current Condition

The house's condition cannot be evaluated as access is not allowed. The stone retaining wall is generally in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Stone Retaining Wall of Li Cottage



Entrance Gate of Li Cottage



Li Cottage (South Facade)

(Source: Antiquities Advisory Board, http://www.aab.gov.hk/historicbuilding/photo/83_Photo.pdf)

記錄者 Recorded by	Celine Chau, Christina Kong	日期 Date	28/12/2020	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/01/2021
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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 First Street, Tai Wai		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 3		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Tai Wai Tsuen
地址 Address	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 First Street, Tai Wai, Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	06/01/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Around 1915		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Chinese Vernacular		
整體結構 General Structure	One-hall-one-courtyard		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Residence		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 First Street were built by Chan Tsan-sheung (陳贊上) in 1915. The three units of buildings can be regarded as one Chinese vernacular house having three bays. The house was situated at the original moat of the Chik Chuen Wai in front of the front wall of the village, which was filled up before the construction of houses.

Architectural Elements

The house and its forecourt are enclosed with a low wall constructed of green bricks and granite blocks. The house is in Qing vernacular style. It has a one-hall-one-courtyard layout with three bays, in which the middle bay is recessed. The entrances of the two projected bays were probably added in later stage. The house is constructed of green bricks and granite blocks. It is a two-storey structure with gable walls. The pitched Chinese tiled roofs are supported on its timber rafters and purlins. The recessed bay is decorated on its front façade under the eave with a fascia board carved with birds and flowers and wall frieze paintings. The top of the gable wall of the right bay is decorated with a black-and-white wall frieze with plastered moulding of flowers.

Access

It is a private residence of villagers. Public access is not allowed.

Current Condition

The house is in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Nos. 1, 2 and 3 First Street



Entrance Gate of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 First Street

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文物建築記錄表 Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Entrance Gate, Chik Chuen Wai		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 2		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Tai Wai Tsuen
地址 Address	Entrance Gate of Chik Chuen Wai, Tai Wai Tsuen, Tai Wai, Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	06/01/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Probably 1574		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Chinese vernacular		
整體結構 General Structure	One-storey entrance gate		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Entrance gate		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Chik Chuen Wai was said to have been built in the 2nd year of Wanli reign of the Ming dynasty (1574). It was a multi-surnamed village with Wai clan as the majority. The village was originally built with an enclosing wall to protect the villagers from enemies. However, the wall has been demolished leaving only the entrance gate. According to the common Guangdong walled village layout, the entrance gate and the temple or shrine usually lie on the two end of the central axis of the wall. The wall could have been in rectangular form with a watchtower at each of its four corners. Also, there should have been a moat in front of the entrance gate for defensive purpose. However, the original landscape of the villages had been largely modified by the urban developments.

Architectural Elements

The entrance gate is opposite to the Hau Wong Temple which is situated at the end wall of the village. The entrance gate was constructed of green bricks. The pitched Chinese tiled roof is supported on timber rafters and purlins. The lintel, frames of the front doorway and bases of the entrance gate are constructed of granite. The name Chik Chuen Wai is written above the lintel, flanked by two square openings. The front doorway is in rectangular form, while the rear doorway is in arched form. The ridge is decorated with plaster mouldings.

The interior walls of the entrance gate are plastered. A niche housing the Earth God is placed inside the gate next to the front doorway.

Traditions

It is observed that numbers of villagers come to the gate to worship the Earth God.

Access

The entrance gate is still in use. People can enter the village by passing through the entrance gate.

Current Condition

The entrance gate is in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Entrance Gate of Chik Chuen Wai (Front Doorway)



Entrance Gate of Chik Chuen Wai (Rear Doorway)



Niche of the Earth God within the Entrance Gate

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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Che Kung Temple		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 2		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N.A.
地址 Address	Che Kung Temple, Che Kung Miu Road, Tai Wai, Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	26/08/2020	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Before 1890		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Chinese vernacular		
整體結構 General Structure	Two-hall		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Temple		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Che Kung is a general from Jiangxi in the Southern Song dynasty, who is renowned for his loyalty to the Emperor. People believe that he has the power to cure diseases. It is said that a plague broke out in Sha Tin in late Qing dynasty. Sha Tin villages begged for the blessings of Che Kung and moved the statue of Che Kung's grandson from the Che Kung Temple in Ho Chung, Sai Kung, to Sha Tin. To commemorate Che Kung who pacified the plague, the Sha Tin villagers built a Che Kung Temple in Sha Tin and established *Sha Tin Kau Yeuk* ("Alliance of Nine Villages") to manage the temple and the affairs among the villages. The temple was renovated in 1890, thus, it could be built before 1890.

Traditions

The temple has been taken over by Chinese Temples Committee since 1936. Numerous worshippers visit Che Kung Temple on the 2nd day of the first lunar month which is the Che Kung Festival. Da Chius (打醮) and Shen Gong opera performances (神功戲) were also held in the temple. To accommodate more visitors in the temple, a new temple was built in front of the old temple forming a much larger temple compound. Other deities are also worshipped in the temple include Hung Shing, Tin Hau and Choi Pak Shing Kun (財帛星君).

Architectural Elements

The temple is a two-hall structure in Qing vernacular style. The green brick walls are plastered with false brick lines. The base of the temple, door frame and lintel are constructed of granite. The pitched Chinese tiled roofs have been renovated. The roofs are now covered with green glazed ceramic tiles decorated with ceramic dragons and a pearl on the ridge. The wall is decorated with mural paintings and mouldings beneath the eaves.

Access

The temple is not opened to the public and worshippers can only visit the new temple. The old temple can be viewed from the glass windows at the back of the main hall of the new temple.

Current Condition

The temple is in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Che Kung Temple (Southwest Façade)



Main Entrance of Che Kung Temple

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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Lower Shing Mun Reservoir, Dam		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 3		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N.A.
地址 Address	Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	27/01/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1961-1965		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Utilitarian civil engineering waterworks structures		
整體結構 General Structure	Earth and rock built dam		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Dam		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

As part of the Stage I of the Plover Cove Water Scheme, Lower Shing Mun Reservoir was built between 1961 and 1965 to meet the increase demand of water supply in that period of time. It was built to back up the Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir built in 1923. Lower Shing Mun Reservoir was built on an old wolfram mine in the slope of Needle Hill. The Reservoir was built for storing the overflow from Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir and is connected to the Kowloon Group of Reservoirs and the Sha Tin Treatment Works. Lower Shing Mun Reservoir is also used to balance water flows and avoid flooding in downstream of Tai Wai.

Architectural Elements

The dam is situated at the east end of the reservoir. It is formed of earth and rock. The upstream face facing the reservoir is finished with rocks and boulders. The downstream face facing the supply basin is gentle slope with concrete berms at regular intervals. The slope surface is planted with grasses. A road is paved along the crest of the dam.

Access

The reservoir is managed by Water Supplies Department. Located at the rural landscape, the reservoir including the dam is a popular hiking spot.

Current Condition

The dam is functioning and in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Dam of Lower Shing Mun Reservoir (Facing West)



Dam of Lower Shing Mun Reservoir (Facing East)

記錄者 Recorded by	Celine Chau, Christina Kong	日期 Date	27/01/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/01/2021
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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Lower Shing Mun Reservoir, Weir		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 2		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N.A.
地址 Address	Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	27/01/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1961-1965		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Utilitarian civil engineering waterworks structures		
整體結構 General Structure	Concrete weir		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Weir		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

As part of the Stage I of the Plover Cove Water Scheme, Lower Shing Mun Reservoir was built between 1961 and 1965 to meet the increase demand of water supply in that period of time. It was built to back up the Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir built in 1923. Lower Shing Mun Reservoir was built on an old wolfram mine in the slope of Needle Hill. The Reservoir was built for storing the overflow from Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir and is connected to the Kowloon Group of Reservoirs and the Sha Tin Treatment Works. Lower Shing Mun Reservoir is also used to balance water flows and avoid flooding in down-stream of Tai Wai.

Architectural Elements

The weir is located at the east end of the reservoir. It is connected to the supply basin to the north. The weir is a concrete structure. The top of the weir is used as the footbridge across the supply basin. Steel railings are constructed at the two sides of the footbridge.

Access

Entrance to the weir is not allowed.

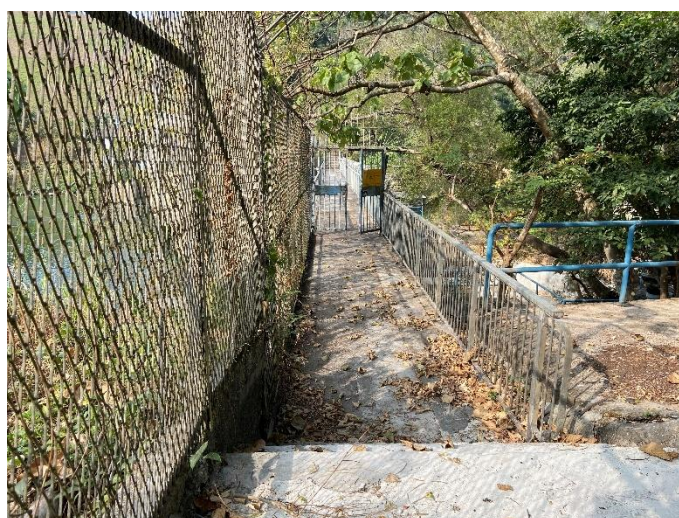
Current Condition

The weir is functioning and in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Weir of Lower Shing Mun Reservoir (Facing Northwest)



Footbridge on top of the Weir

記錄者 Recorded by	Celine Chau, Christina Kong	日期 Date	27/01/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/01/2021
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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Lower Shing Mun Reservoir, Supply Basin		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 3		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N.A.
地址 Address	Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	27/01/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1961-1965		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Utilitarian civil engineering waterworks structures		
整體結構 General Structure	Concrete Supply Basin		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Supply Basin		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

As part of the Stage I of the Plover Cove Water Scheme, Lower Shing Mun Reservoir was built between 1961 and 1965 to meet the increase demand of water supply in that period of time. It was built to back up the Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir built in 1923. Lower Shing Mun Reservoir was built on an old wolfram mine in the slope of Needle Hill. The Reservoir was built for storing the overflow from Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir and is connected to the Kowloon Group of Reservoirs and the Sha Tin Treatment Works. Lower Shing Mun Reservoir is also used to balance water flows and avoid flooding in downstream of Tai Wai.

Architectural Elements

The supply basin is situated between the dam and the weir, and at the foot of the dam. The supply basin, dam and weir are located at the east end of the reservoir. The supply basin is a concrete structure.

Access

Entrance to the supply basin is not allowed.

Current Condition

The supply basin is functioning and in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Supply Basin of Lower Shing Mun Reservoir (Facing West)



Supply Basin viewing from the Dam (Facing Northeast)

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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Tse Ancestral Hall		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Nil-grade		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Tung Lo Wan
地址 Address	No. 73 Tung Lo Wan, Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	28/12/2020	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Before 1910		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Chinese vernacular		
整體結構 General Structure	One-hall		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Ancestral Hall		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Tung Lo Wan is a Hakka village of multiple surnames, with the Yau clan as the majority. The Tse clan moved to Hong Kong 1850s during the Taiping Rebellion and settled in Tung Lo Wan in the early 20th century. The Tse Ancestral Hall was probably built before 1910. The village houses are built in rows. Although most of the vernacular village houses have been demolished, the village layout is largely retained. As one of the most important buildings of the village, the Tse Ancestral Hall is situated at the middle row of the village.

Architectural Elements

The Tse Ancestral Hall is a Qing vernacular building of one-hall-one-bay layout. It shared a common pitched Chinese tiled roof with the other two village houses on its two side before. The tiled roof has been demolished and reconstructed into the current concrete roof. The building is constructed mainly of green bricks and the bases is constructed of granite. Its roof is supported on timber rafters and purlins. Both the external and internal brick walls are plastered in white. The floor of the interior space is cement-screeded. The ancestral altar is placed at the end wall. A Kwun Yam was also placed inside the ancestral hall for worship.

Traditions

Other than a place for ancestral worship, rituals such as Dim Dang (點燈) and wedding ceremonies were held in the ancestral hall but these have already been discontinued.

Access

Public access to the ancestral hall is not allowed.

Current Condition

The roof has been reconstructed. The ancestral hall is in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Tse Ancestral Hall (South Façade)



Tse Ancestral Hall and the Village houses on Two Sides (South Façades)

記錄者 Recorded by	Celine Chau, Christina Kong	日期 Date	28/12/2020	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/01/2021
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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Lau Ancestral Hall		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Nil-grade		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin Village
地址 Address	No. 26 San Tin Village		
考察日期 Inspection Date	06/01/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Rebuilt in 2001		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Chinese vernacular		
整體結構 General Structure	Two-hall-one-courtyard		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Ancestral Hall		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

San Tin Village is a single-clan Hakka village of the Laus. The Lau clan moved from Huizhou, Guangdong, to Au Pui Wan Tsuen (坳背灣村) in Fo Tan during the Qianlong (1736-1795) reign of the Qing dynasty. The Laus practiced cultivation. They gradually moved to Kek Tin, Tin Sam and San Tin when their population increased. San Tin Village was established in the late 1890s. The construction date of the Lau Ancestral Hall could not be traced but the building was rebuilt in 2001.

Architectural Elements

The Lau Ancestral Hall has a Qing vernacular design with a two-hall-one-courtyard layout and one bay. The open courtyard is between the entrance hall and main hall. The front façade is constructed of green bricks and granite blocks as the bases. The door of the main entrance is framed with granite. The name of the hall is engraved on a marble plaque above the lintel. Ceramic paintings of immortal figures are under the eave on the front façade. Except the front façade, the temple was rebuilt with concrete and new building materials. The pitched roofs are covered with yellow glazed ceramic tiles. The altar is situated at the end wall of the main hall.

Access

Public access to the ancestral hall is not allowed.

Current Condition

The Lau Ancestral Hall is in very good condition as it is a rebuilt structure.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Lau Ancestral Hall (Southwest Façade)



Courtyard and Main Hall of Lau Ancestral Hall

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文物建築記錄表

Built Heritage Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of BH	Old House, Wong Uk Village		
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Declared monument		
地區 District	Sha Tin	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Wong Uk Village
地址 Address	Old House, Wong Uk Village, Sha Tin		
考察日期 Inspection Date	26/08/2020	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Around 1911		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Chinese Vernacular		
整體結構 General Structure	Two-hall-one-courtyard		
建築原定類型 Original BH Form	Residence		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Wong Uk Village was founded by the Wong clan from Xingning (興寧) county of Guangdong during the reign of Qianlong (1736-1795) in the Qing dynasty. It was located to the southwest of Yuen Chau Kok near to the coast of Sha Tin Hoi. In the 19th century, Wong Uk Village was flourished as Yuen Chau Kok was located at the main travel route between Guangdong and Kowloon. In the early 20th century, transportation networks between Sha Tin and Kowloon were developed and the transportation advantage of Wong Uk Village was lost. Villagers gradually moved out from Wong Uk Villages to the urban areas. To develop Sha Tin New Town, the coasts of Shing Mun River and Sha Tin Hoi were largely reclaimed. Most of the village houses and cultivation fields were demolished for the urban development.

The Old House at Wong Uk Village was built by Wong Tsing-wo (王清和), the 19th generation descendant of the Wongs, probably around 1911. The Old House was the only remaining structure of Wong Uk Village. It was declared a monument in 1989. It is currently situated in the Wong Uk Garden.

Architectural Elements

The Old House is a traditional Hakka residence of a two-hall-one-courtyard layout with three bays. It is a two-storey brick structure with the base constructed of granite. The pitched Chinese-tiled roofs are supported on timber rafters and purlins. The main entrance is framed by granite and installed with a sliding timber-grille door (趟櫳). The front façade is decorated mural paintings and mouldings beneath the eaves. The flushed gable friezes on side facades are decorated with mouldings of leafy patterns.

Access

The Old House is managed by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and opened for public visit.

Current Condition

The Old House is in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Front (Southwest) Façade of the Old House



Side (Northwest) Façade of the Old House



Decorative Mouldings of the Old House

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