



APPENDIX 10.1

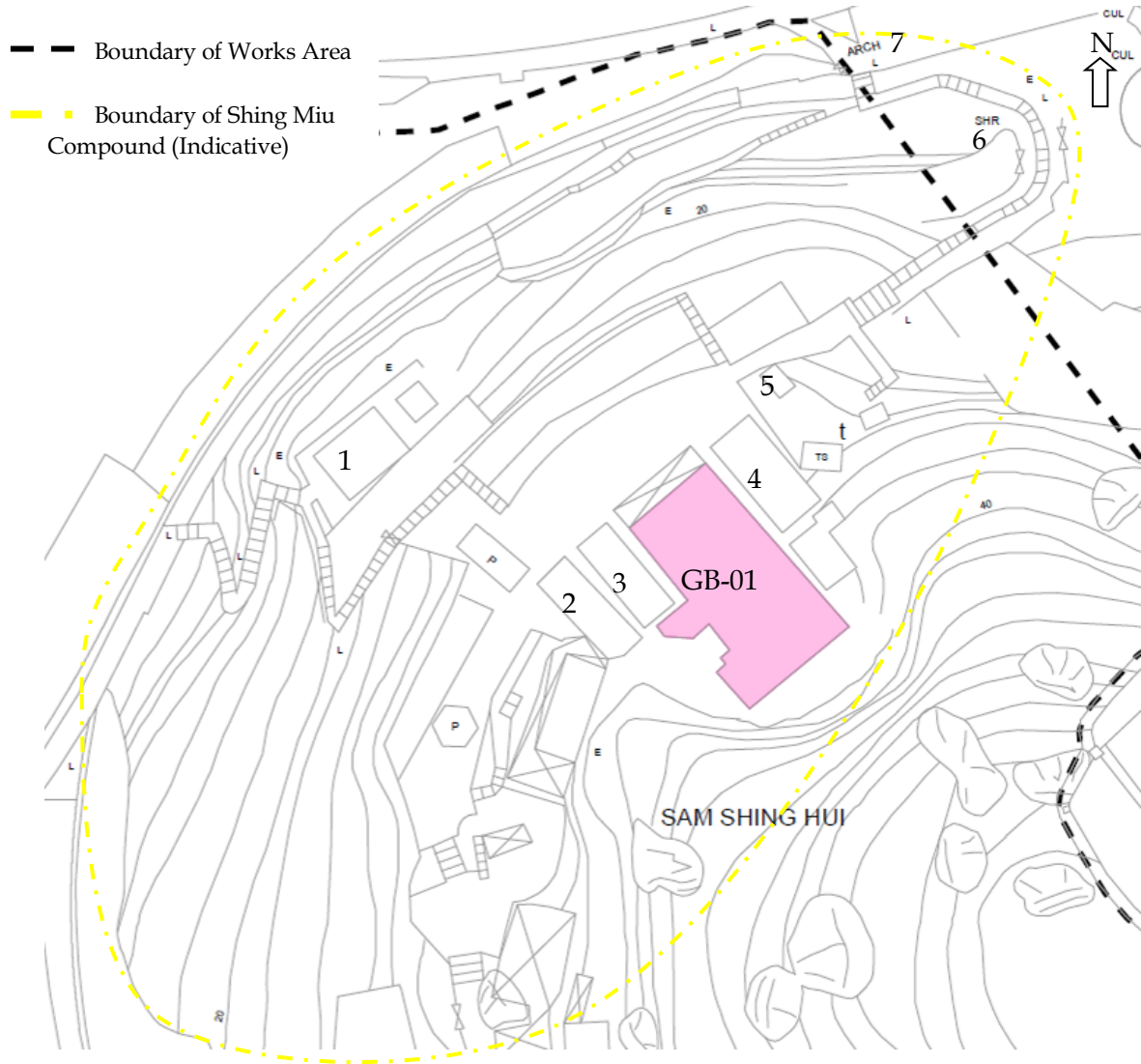
DETAILED RECORDS OF GRADED HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Site Code: GB-01	Site Name: Shing Miu
Full Address: Sam Shing Hui, Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Southeast	Grading: Grade 2
Age of Structure: Built in 1921	
Surrounding Environment: Located on Kylin Hill overseeing Castle Peak Bay in the southwest (now reclaimed land with settlement like Sam Shing Estate. The compound of Shing Miu includes Shing Miu itself and other building structures including Castle Peak Sam Shing Hui Village Office (built in 1960), Hau Shi Tong (孝思堂) (built in 1921), Tai Sui Din (太歲殿) (built before 1960s), Office of Shing Miu (built before 1960s), Fook Tak Tsz (福德祠) (built before 1960s), an Earth God Shrine (built in 1921) and an Arch (built before 1960s).	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Shing Miu (聖廟) in Kylin Hill (麒麟崗) of Castle Peak Bay (青山灣) in Tuen Mun was erected by a religious association, Po Chai Hui (普濟會), in 1921 for the worship of the deities of the three most important religions in China, namely, Confucianism (儒家), Buddhism (佛教) and Taoism (道教). The Association was founded by an abbot Li Fat-man (李法文法師). The statues of the three religions including Confucius (孔子), Sakyamuni Buddha (釋迦牟尼 佛) and Yuen Mun Gao Tai Sheung To Cho (玄門關教太上道祖) are in the main altar for worship. Other than the deities, some others including Kwun Yam (觀音), God of Wealth (財帛星君), Wu Fat (護法) and some 100 statues of Buddha are worshipped in the temple. An Earth God (土地) shrine at the middle level of the hill and a Hau Shi Tong (孝思堂) to the left of the temple were also built in 1921. The latter houses the soul tablets of the deceased for worship.</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Po Chai Hui	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The temple is a sizable building of Qing (清) vernacular design having a three-hall plan of three bays. It is mainly constructed of granite blocks with red bricks. It has its walls and columns to support its pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. A platform is on either side of the recessed entrance supported by two granite columns and a bracket system. Altars are at the three halls housing different deities. The granite blocks on the facades are with coarse and fine finishes. The name of the temple is engraved on the lintel above the doorframe flanked with a pair of couplets. Above the lintel are calligraphy and paintings of landscape. Under the eave is a fascia board of auspicious flowers and plants. The main ridge is decorated with geometric mouldings topped with ceramic aoyus (鰲魚), a pearl and unicorns. An office block to its right and a building of Tai Sui Din (太歲殿) to its left were constructed in recent years.</p>	
Existing Condition: Good condition	
Past and Present Uses: Religious	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil.	

Site Code: GB-01

Site Name: Shing Miu

Photographic Records:



Layout of the Shing Miu Compound

- 1 Castle Peak Sam Shing Hui Village Office
- 2 Hau Shi Tong
- 3 Tai Sui Din
- 4 Office of Shing Miu
- 5 Fook Tak Tsz
- 6 Earth God Shrine
- 7 Arch



Southeast elevation of Shing Miu



Southeast elevation of Castle Peak Sam Shing Hui Village Office



Front view of Hau Shi Tong



Southeast elevation of Tai Sui Din
(Yellow dotted-line in the photo shows Tai Sui Din)



Front View of the Office of Shing Miu



Front view of Fook Tak Tsz



Front view of the Earth God Shrine



Front view of the Arch

Site Code: GB-02	Site Name: No. 3 San Shek Wan North Road
Full Address: No. 3 San Shek Wan North Road, Tuen Mun, New Territories	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Southwest	Grading: Grade 3
Age of Structure: Built in the late 1930s	
Surrounding Environment: Centred in the compound of Tuen Mun Children and Juvenile Home.	
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The building previously known as Old Rest Home of the Brothers of the Christian Schools was constructed in the late 1930s by the Brothers of Christian Schools (基督學校修士會), also known as the De La Salle Brothers (喇沙會), which is a religious congregation of men (男修會) founded in Reims, France, in 1684. Owing to the scenic beauty and secluded location of the site, the Old Rest Home was used as a retreat and training ground of the brothers. The only way to connect it with other parts of Hong Kong was by sea. The brothers made their way there by boat or sampan, which could land on the beach close to the building. The building was sold to the government in the 1950s and was converted into a reformatory school, known as Castle Peak Boys' Home (青山男童院), to provide custodial care for juvenile male offenders removed from the Stanley Reformatory Institution. This boys' home, which was an early reformatory school in the New Territories, was managed by the Salvation Army (救世軍) on behalf of Social Welfare Department (社會福利署). The Salvation Army built pigsties which not only provided food, but also allowed the boys to experience rural life. The boys' home was visited by Justices of the Peace. Besides, each Wednesday was set aside for parents' visits. After the closure of the boys' home in 1999, the building had been converted into a training complex for the Independent Commission Against Corruption (廉政公署訓練營), which was a residential training camp with accommodation for 46 trainees and various indoor training facilities. In 2004, the Social Welfare Department took over the site once again and used it as a residential training complex, now known as Tuen Mun Children and Juvenile Home (屯門兒童及青少年院).</p>	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Brothers of Christian Schools	
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>This three-storey high building is built in the International Modern style which was in vogue in the 1930s. The horizontal lineal façade derives from the naval architecture of the great Cunard and P & O ocean liners of the period and is a very important element of the design. Characteristic architectural features are the long streamlined balconies, the semi-circular entrance porch and steps, rounded corners, and the tall vertical staircase enclosure. All these features are very distinctive and important components of the design. Any alterations to them will destroy the architectural and historical integrity of the building. Internally, the building is plain and simple without superfluous ornamentation or decoration in the minimalist style of the 1930s. The balustrading and newel posts to the two staircases are in period style and should be preserved.</p> <p>It is rare to find a building of International Modern style in a rural setting like this. It should be regarded as having built heritage value. From the 1950s to 1970s, several additional buildings were built around the old one. The authenticity of the building has been compromised to some extent but its main character-defining architectural elements still remain. Alterations to the building are reversible.</p>	
Existing Condition: Good and being used as a residential training complex.	
Past and Present Uses: Past: Residential and religious; Present: Institutional	
Notes on any Modifications: Nil.	

Site Code: GB-02

Site Name: No. 3 San Shek Wan North Road

Photographic Records:



South elevation of No. 3 San Shek Wan North Road

Note: Recent photos could not be provided due to the inaccessibility of Tuen Mun Children and Juvenile Home.