

Appendix 12.1.1

Declared Monuments and Graded Historic Buildings

Ref. No.	Built Heritage	Status	Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No.
DM19	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall	Declared Monument	1
DM32	Tai Fu Tai	Declared Monument	2
HB75	Man Ancestral Hall (San Tin)	Grade 1 Historic Building	3
HB318	Man San Ye Ancestral Hall	Grade 2 Historic Building	4
HB406	Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall	Grade 2 Historic Building	5
HB496	Lok Ma Chau Police Station	Grade 2 Historic Building	6
HB557	Mi Tak Study Hall, Main Block	Grade 2 Historic Building	7
HB558	Mi Tak Study Hall, Ancillary Building	Grade 2 Historic Building	
HB948	No. 22 San Lung Tsuen	Grade 3 Historic Building	8
HB959	No. 21 San Lung Tsuen	Grade 3 Historic Building	9
HB973	Tung Shan Temple	Grade 3 Historic Building	10
HBN186	Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine, Yan Shau Wai	Grade 3 Historic Building	11

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	1
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Declared Monument (DM19)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	17 th Century		
整體結構 General Structure	Brick structure in a three-hall-two-courtyard plan of three bays		
其他描述 Other Description			

Historical Background

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall is one of the five historical ancestral halls of the *Man* clan in San Tin. It was constructed in the 17th century to commemorate their eighth-generation ancestor *Man Lun Fung* (文麟峯). *Man Lun Fung* was the son of *Man Sai Ko* (文世歌) (the seventh-generation ancestor of the *Man* clan in Guangdong region who first settled in San Tin). The Ancestral Hall was also used as a study hall and the headquarter of the village watchmen¹.

The Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 1983.

Architectural Elements

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall is a grey-brick structure of traditional *Qing* vernacular design. The front façade has a granite base. The entrance porch has two granite platforms on each side with granite columns on top of the platforms supporting the roof. The timber entrance door is granite framed. A red plaque carved with the characters of "*Lun Fung Man Ancestral Hall*" ("麟峯文公祠") is hung above the entrance, while a pair of red vertical couplets are flanking the doorway. The Chinese tiled roof has a boat-shaped main ridge with curled-up ends. The roof support structure is highly decorative, such as beams carved with animals and scenery motifs, dragon-shaped *daqian* (筭牽) and *tuofeng* (駝峰) with folklore motifs.

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall has a three-hall-two-courtyard layout of three *jians* (進, referring to bays). The first hall is the entrance hall with two double-storey side rooms. The inner walls are painted in grey with imitation brick lines. A red timber board dated the 11th year of *Jiaqing* reign of the Qing dynasty ("嘉慶丙寅", 1806) is hung above the screen door in the entrance hall with the Chinese characters of *To Shu Tong* ("吐書堂", literally means "*Hall of Speaking with Scholarship*") inscribed.

The first enclosed courtyard has two side porches. The right porch is equipped with a brick stove and a chimney.

The second hall houses the ancestral tablets of the *Man* clan. The tablets are placed in an altar with decorative timber surround carved with folklore and flower motif. Above the arched doorway to the right side chamber, there is an honorific red timber board addressing to the achievement of *Man Ting Sik* (文廷式) in the Imperial Civic Service Examination in the 16th year of *Guangxu* reign (1890). The second central courtyard is enclosed by two side chambers and the back wall of the second hall. The

¹ Antiquities and Monuments Office. *100 Traditional Chinese Buildings in Hong Kong*. Hong Kong: Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

side chambers have parapet walls with plastered relief of auspicious motif, as well as windows fitted with ceramic ventilation tiles looking into the second courtyard.

The third hall has two side chambers, each with a cockloft. The area is currently vacant.

The location of Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall is presented in **Figure 12.13**.

Access

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall is managed by the Antiquities and Monuments Office. It is open to the public.

Current Condition

The building is in fair condition and was undergoing repair and maintenance during visit.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 1. Front elevation (northwest façade).



Figure 2. Side elevation (southwest façade).

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 3. Side elevation (northeast façade).



芷
灣
宋

湘
題

吐
書
堂

嘉
慶
丙
寅
仲
冬
吉
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Figure 4. First hall, main entrance. A red timber board dated 1806 is hung above the screen door in the entrance hall with the characters of “吐書堂” inscribed. The calligraphist *Song Xiang* (宋湘) (1756-1826) was a famous Hakkan poet.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 5. First Courtyard and Side Porches.



Figure 6. Left porch, first courtyard. A brick stove and chimney are installed.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 7. Ancestral tablets of the *Man* clan in the second hall.



欽
 光緒十六年庚寅 恩科一甲二名
 榜眼及第
 點
 皇文廷式恭承

Figure 8. An honorific red timber board addressing to the achievement of *Man Yin Sik* in the Imperial Civic Service Examination in the 16th year of *Guangxu* reign of Qing dynasty (1890).

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 9. Second courtyard and side chambers.

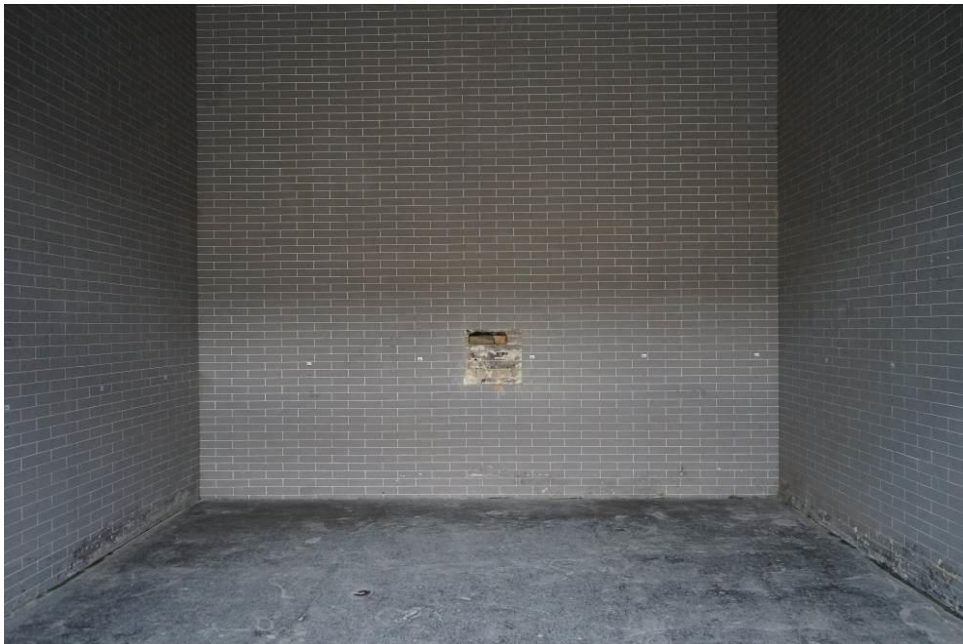


Figure 10. Middle bay of the third hall. The breakage on the wall was possibly a building material sampling location for the current repair works.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 11. Beams carved with animals and scenery motifs, with modern lighting fixtures installed.

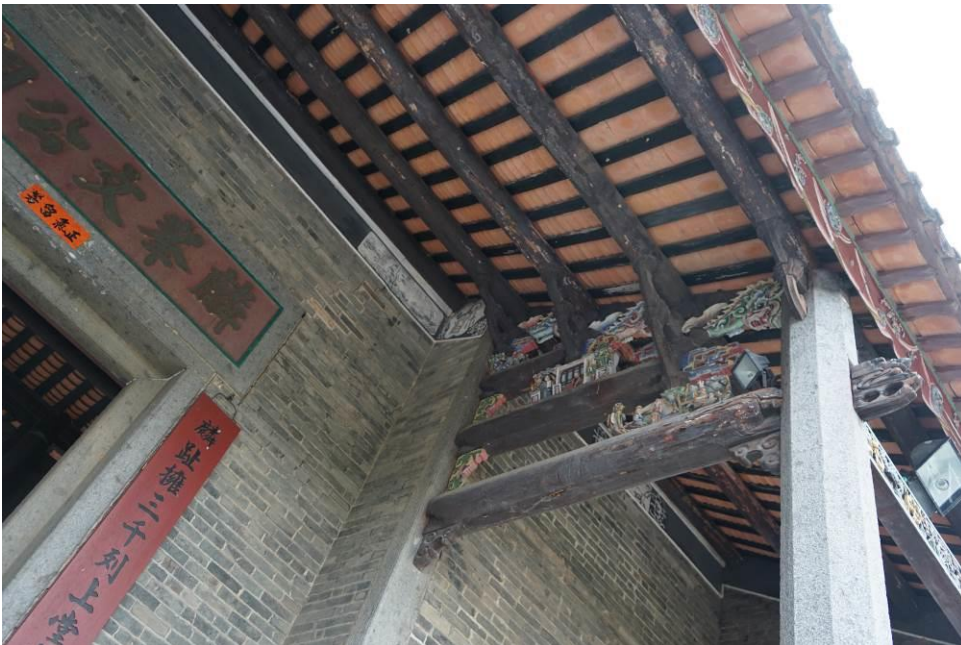


Figure 12. Dragon-shaped *daqian* (筒牽) and *tuofeng* (駝峰) with folklore motifs.

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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Tai Fu Tai	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	2
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	The main building (the mansion) in the Tai Fu Tai Compound is accorded with a declared monument status (DM32). No grade accorded for the remaining structures in the compound.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1865		
整體結構 General Structure	A building complex comprises of an enclosing wall, entrance gate, front yard, a mansion, a pond and other ancillary buildings. A The two-hall main structure has two-hall with and a central courtyard and with two two-hall annexes at both sides.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Tai Fu Tai was constructed by *Man Chung Luen* (文頌鑾) in 1865 (同治四年) as his residence, five years after the *Convention of Peking* (北京條約) signed in 1860. *Man Chung Luen* was the 21st generation ancestor of the *Man* clan. The name “*Tai Fu*” (literally means senior official) was originated from the Chief of *Fengzheng* (“奉政大夫”), which was an honorary title for an upper rank five (正五品) civil servant without office in the Qing court².

According to a portrait of *Man Chung Luen* in Tai Fu Tai, he was a notable member in the *Man* clan. He was very successful in business and had seven sons. He had contributed to the clan by making donations, constructing roads and bridges and mediating disputes etc.. As written in the honorific boards dedicated to the parents and grandparents of *Man Chung Luen*, *Man Chung Luen* was a *Tong Zhi* (“同知”, an upper rank five civil servant with an office in the Qing court) already in the 1st year of *Guangxu* reign (1875).

The construction of his residence, Tai Fu Tai, was probably completed in the same year as *Man Chung Luen* obtained the title of “*Tai Fu*”. However, it is unclear how *Man Chung Luen* obtained the “*Tai Fu*” title.

Tai Fu Tai is a building complex comprises of an enclosing wall, entrance gate, front yard, a main building (the mansion), a pond and other ancillary buildings. Situated at the core of the complex, the mansion had undergone a major renovation and was declared a monument in 1987. In a rescue excavation conducted in 2001, it was discovered that the original extent of Tai Fu Tai was beyond the existing enclosing walls. A large quantity of artefacts and coins dated late 19th century to early 20th century was also unearthed, reflecting the wealth and lifestyle of the family³.

For the ease of discussion, the mansion in Tai Fu Tai with a declared monument status would be referred as DM32, while the whole Tai Fu Tai Compound (such as enclosing wall, entrance gate and

² The title of Chief of *Fengzheng* (“奉政大夫”) was one of the civil servant titles bestowed by the Qing emperors under a granting system (封贈). The titles granted under this system were honorary. According to the *Draft History of Qing* (清史稿), in the *Shunzhi* reign of the Qing dynasty (1643-1661), these honorary titles would be bestowed as a reward by the reigning emperors (“覃恩”) or upon passing the performance review (“三年考滿”). The later condition was removed in the early *Kangxi* reign. Since the *Daoguang* reign (1820-1850), it was also allowed to obtain these titles by making donations to the Qing court (“捐封”).

³ 香港特別行政區政府 (2001)。新田大夫第考古發掘發現多項重要遺蹟。摘自：
<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/200106/29/0629132.htm>。

other ancillary buildings) with no grade accorded would be referred as WPT01.

Architectural Elements

The mansion in Tai Fu Tai is a large traditional Chinese residence. The front façade is built of grey bricks with granite block base. The main entrance is recessed. The entrance timber door is granite framed. A red plaque is hung above the entrance with Chinese characters of *Tai Fu Tai* (“大夫第”, literally means “*Residence of Senior Official*”) inscribed in gold. Its Chinese tiled roof has a flat ridge with curled-up ends. The building is highly decorative, such as *Shiwan* pottery figurines with folklore motif in niches on the wall frieze of the front façade and on the roof ridges, plastered sculptures with auspicious motifs, fascia boards with animal and flora motifs under the eaves, and mural of dragons and landscape on top of the entrance door and internal walls. The inscriptions “同治四年” (literally means “4th year of *Tongzhi* reign”) and “文如璧造”⁴ (literally means “made by *Man Yu-bik*”) are found on the *Shiwan* pottery niches on the roof ridge of the first hall, indicating the construction year of the building and the producer of the *Shiwan* pottery.

The layout of the mansion comprises of a two-hall-one-courtyard main structure with a two-hall annex at both sides of the main structure. The main structure is three *jians* (bays) in width and the annexes are one *jian* in width. The annex to the East is structurally adjoining to the main structure while the annex to the West is separated by a semi-covered corridor. The first hall of the main structure consists of an entrance hall and two double-storey side rooms. Above the doorways to the side rooms, there are semi-circular glass fanlights decorated with plastered sculptures of baroque flowers and leaves. The central courtyard also has two side rooms, each has timber door panels carved with auspicious symbols. The Western side room has two storeys while the Eastern side room only has one storey.

The second hall of the main structure consist of a main hall and two bedrooms. There are staircases between the central courtyard and the second hall leading to the first floors of the bedrooms. Above the decorative wooden surround of the central *jian*, there are three honorific timber boards. The middle one, written in Chinese characters, indicates that *Man Cheuk Fun* (文灼勳), awarded the degree of *chin-shih* (進士) in the Imperial Civic Service Examination, was appointed as an official in 1886. The two remaining boards addressed to the parents and grandparents of *Man Chung Luen* by the *Guangxu* Emperor in 1875. They are written in both Chinese and Manchu characters, which is believed to be the only known example in Hong Kong. Paintings of *Man Chung Luen* and his family are hung in the main hall. The rear wall was built of rammed earth, yet its internal surface is plastered.

The East annex consists of a side room at front and a parlour with an enclosed courtyard at the back. The parlour has a decorative timber surround. The enclosed courtyard is painted in pale yellow. It shares a window opening with the side room, which is fitted with ventilation tiles. Surrounding the window opening is a couplet and a horizontal scroll written on plastered mouldings of bamboo and flower patterns.

The West annex consists of a side chamber at front, an open courtyard, a kitchen and a lavatory at the back. The side chamber has timber screen doors of similar design to the doors of the central courtyard side rooms. The kitchen is equipped with brick stoves and chimney.

The location of Tai Fu Tai is presented in **Figure 12.14**.

Access

Tai Fu Tai Compound is managed by the Antiquities and Monuments Office. It is open to the public.

Current Condition

The compound is in good condition with regular maintenance.

⁴ *Man Yu-bik* (文如璧) is one of the major producers of *Shiwan* pottery originated in Guangdong. His products can also be found overseas such as in Malaysia.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 13. Front Elevation (Northeast Façade).



Figure 14. Side Elevation (Northwest Façade).

(Note: Southeast and Southwest facades are not accessible.)

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 15. Main Entrance of the Mansion.



Figure 16. Shiwan Pottery Figurines in Niches.

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Figure 17. First Hall.



Figure 18. Semi-circular Glass Fanlight and Plastered Sculpture of Baroque Flowers and Leaves.

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Figure 19. Eastern Side Room, Central Courtyard.



Figure 20. Western Side Room, Central Courtyard.

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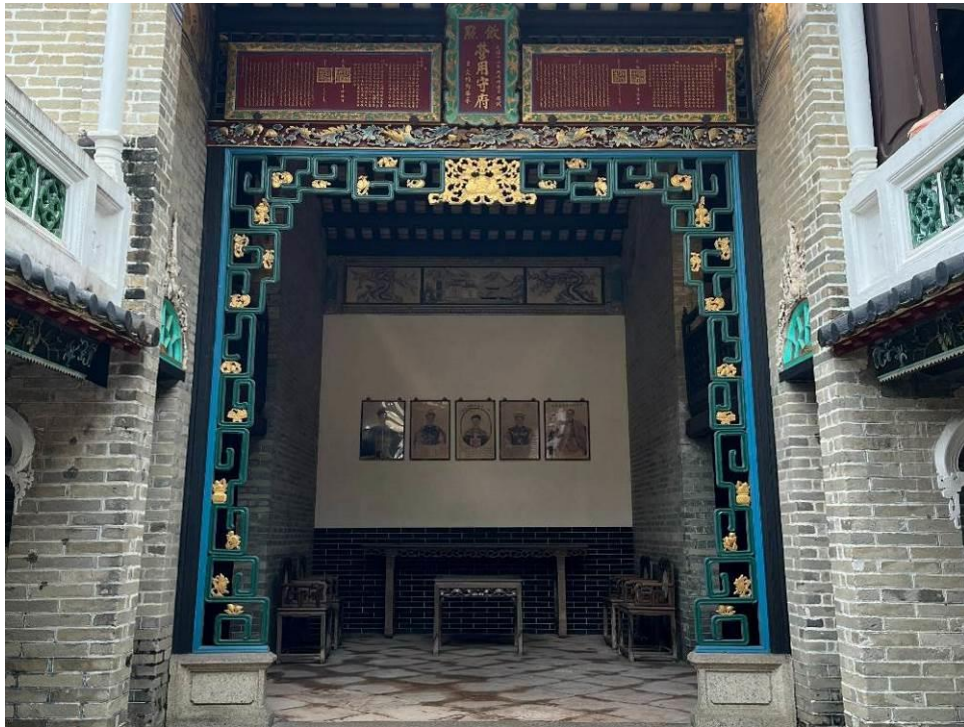


Figure 21. Second Hall.

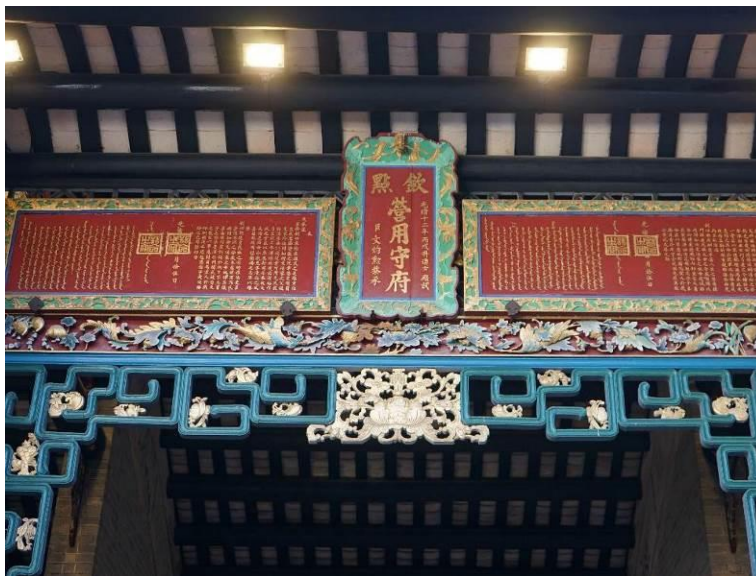


Figure 22. Honorable timber boards (left). Inscriptions on the middle board (right).

欽
 營用守府
 點

光緒十二年丙戌科進士 殿試
 臣文灼動恭承

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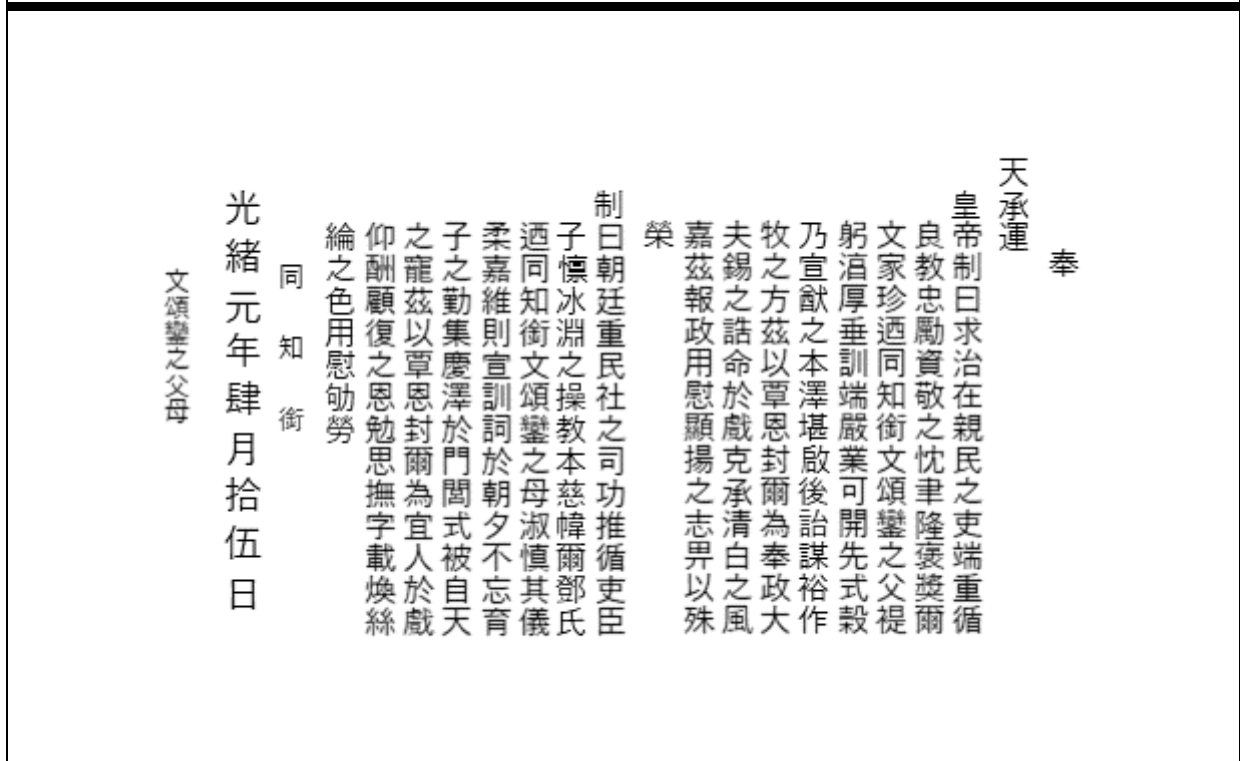


Figure 23. Chinese inscriptions on the honorific board dedicated to the parents of *Man Chung Luen*.

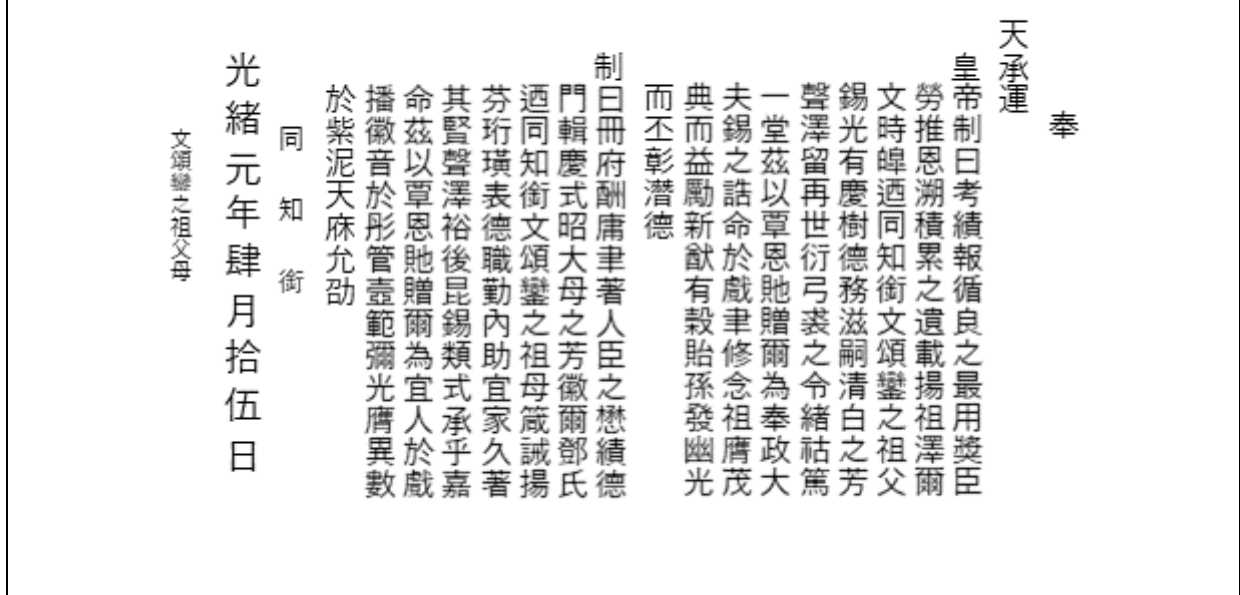


Figure 24. Chinese inscriptions on the honorific board dedicated to the grandparents of *Man Chung Luen*.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 25. Decorative Timber Surround of Parlour, East Annex.



Figure 26. Enclosed Courtyard, East Annex. The Chinese characters “玩月” (literally meaning “Moon Watching”) is seen on the mortared horizontal plaque above.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 27. Side chamber, West Annex.



Figure 28. Kitchen, West Annex.

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Figure 29. Other structures within the Tai Fu Tai Compound (WPT01), such as a pond, ancillary buildings and an enclosing wall.



Figure 30. Entrance Gate and the connecting enclosing wall of Tai Fu Tai Compound (WPT01).

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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Man Ancestral Hall (San Tin)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	3
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 1 Historic Building (HB75)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	15 th Century		
整體結構 General Structure	Brick structure in a two-hall-three-bay plan with an annex block		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Man Ancestral Hall is the oldest ancestral hall among five historical ancestral halls of the *Man* clan in San Tin. The original ancestral hall was first built in 1444 and it was later rehabilitated and built in the early eighteenth century after the repeal of the Coastal Evacuation Order in 1669⁵.

The Ancestral Hall was used as a study hall providing education on Chinese classics in the 1930s. It was later transformed into a primary school named Tun Yu School (惇裕學校) providing education on other modern subjects such as geography and mathematics since 1941. To provide more space for the school in the Ancestral Hall, the kitchen in the first hall was relocated to the annex block which was originally used as a kitchenware storage. After the relocation of Yun Yu School to the existing campus in 1953, the Man Ancestral Hall continues its function as an ancestral worshipping place for the *Man* clan, as well as other festivals and rituals such as the Spring and Autumn Sacrificial Rites (春秋二祭) and *dim dang* (點燈)⁶.

The Ancestral Hall was accorded with a grade 1 status in 2010.

Architectural Elements

Man Ancestral Hall is a traditional Chinese building of *Qing* vernacular design. The front façade is built by grey bricks and granite blocks. The entrance porch has two granite raised platforms on each side, each has granite columns on top supporting the roof. The timber entrance door is granite framed. A stone tablet carved with the Chinese characters of *Man Ancestral Hall* (“文氏宗祠”) is placed above the entrance, while a pair of red vertical couplet are flanking the doorway. The front façade has a window on its left and right *jians* (bays). The flat ridge on the Chinese tiled roof is decorated with plastered mouldings of animals and geometric patterned elements, as well as a pair of glazed ceramic *aoyus* (鰲魚). The fascia boards on the front façade have wood carvings of auspicious motifs.

Man Ancestral Hall has a two-hall-one-courtyard layout of three *jians*. The central courtyard has two side chambers. The second hall houses ancestral tablets of the *Man* clan. The Ancestral Hall is connected to a pitched-roof annex block by an alley. The annex block is constructed of bricks.

The location of Man Ancestral Hall (San Tin) is presented in **Figure 12.13**.

Access

The Man Ancestral Hall is managed by the locals. The building is fenced off and access into the

⁵ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal - Man Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/75_Appraisal_En.pdf.

⁶ Ibid.

building is restricted.

Current Condition

The building is in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 31. Front elevation (northwest façade) and the Annex Block to its left.



Figure 32. Back elevation (southeast façade).

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 33. Main Entrance and the Ancestral tablets of the *Man* clan in the second hall.



Figure 34. Main ridge details.

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文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Man San Ye Ancestral Hall	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	4
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 2 Historic Building (HB318)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	18 th Century		
整體結構 General Structure	Brick structure in a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Man San Ye Ancestral Hall is a branch ancestral hall of the *Man* clan. It was built in the mid-18th century to commemorate their 11th generation ancestor *Man San Ye* (文莘野). The Ancestral Hall was also served as a study hall and a centre for discussion on the branch families affairs⁷. The building was accorded with grade 2 status in 2010.

Architectural Elements

Man San Ye Ancestral Hall is a traditional Chinese building of *Qing* vernacular design. It is about the same size as the Man Ancestral Hall adjacent to it, but it is slightly shorter.

The front façade is constructed of grey bricks and has a granite base. The entrance porch has two granite raised platforms on each side, each has granite columns on top supporting the roof. The timber entrance door is granite framed. A tablet carved with the Chinese characters of *Man San Ye Ancestral Hall* (“莘野文公祠”) is placed above the entrance, while a pair of red vertical couplet are flanking the doorway. The front façade has two windows on its left and right bays respectively. The ridge on the Chinese tiled roof is decorated with plastered mouldings of animals and geometric patterned elements, as well as a pair of glazed ceramic *aoyus* (鰲魚). The fascia boards on the front façade have wood carvings of auspicious motifs. Wall frieze with plastered mouldings and sculptures of dragons, flowers and curling grass motifs is running along the side walls and the back wall.

Man San Ye Ancestral Hall has a two-hall-one-courtyard layout of three *jians* (bays). The central courtyard has a side aisle on each side. Plastered mouldings are observed on the parapet wall of the aisle. The second hall houses ancestral tablets of the branch family.

The location of Man San Ye Ancestral Hall is presented in **Figure 12.13**.

Access

The Ancestral Hall is managed by the locals. It is fenced off and access into the building is restricted.

Current Condition

The building is in good condition.

⁷ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal – Man San Ye Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/318_Appraisal_En.pdf.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 35. Front elevation (northwest façade).



Figure 36. Side elevation (southwest façade).

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 37. Back elevation (southeast façade).



Figure 38. Plastered mouldings on the parapet wall of the aisle.

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文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	5
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 2 Historic Building (HB406)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	18 th Century		
整體結構 General Structure	Brick structure in a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall is a branch ancestral hall of the *Man* clan. It was built in the 1750s to commemorate their 13th generation ancestor *Man Choi Woon* (文才煥) by his descendants. The Ancestral Hall was also served as a study hall and a centre for discussion on the branch families affairs⁸. The building was accorded with grade 2 status in 2010.

Architectural Elements

Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall is a traditional *Qing* vernacular building. It is in similar size as the Man Ancestral Hall (**Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No. 3** refers).

The front façade is constructed of grey bricks and has a granite base. The middle bay is recessed. The timber entrance door is granite framed. A timber tablet carved with the Chinese characters of *Ming Yuen Tong* (“明遠堂”) is placed above the entrance. The front façade has a window on its left and right *jians* (bays) respectively. The Chinese tiled roof has a flat ridge decorated with plastered mouldings of animals and geometric patterned elements, as well as a pair of glazed ceramic *aoyus* (鰲魚). The front façade is also decorated by murals on top of the wall of the middle *jian*.

Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall has a two-hall-one-courtyard layout of three *jians*. The central courtyard has a side aisle on each side. The second hall houses ancestral tablets of the branch family.

The location of Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall is presented in **Figure 12.13**.

Access

The Ancestral Hall is managed by the locals. It is fenced off and access into the building is restricted.

Current Condition

The building is in good condition.

⁸ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal - Man San Ye Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/318_Appraisal_En.pdf.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 39. Front elevation (northwest façade).



Figure 40. Side elevation (northeast façade).

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 41. Back elevation (southeast façade).



Figure 42. Murals on the top of the middle bay wall.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Lok Ma Chau Police Station	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	6
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 2 Historic Building (HB496)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1915		
整體結構 General Structure	A L-shape two-storey main building with an annex block		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Lok Ma Chau Police Station was built in 1915 to replace the San Tin Police Office, which was constructed in 1899⁹. It is one of the three divisional stations of the Frontier Division. A lookout is located next to the Police Station overlooking the Shenzhen River, it was once a popular tourist attraction in the 1960s for visitors to look at the border area¹⁰. Lok Ma Chau Police Station was accorded with a grade 2 status in 2009.

Architectural Elements

Lok Ma Chau Police Station comprised of a main building and an annex block. The original main building of the police station was a two-storey brick structure with a L-shape plan. There were open verandahs on the front elevation, but they have been enclosed. The original roof was speculated to be a hipped pitched roof, but most parts have been altered into a flat roof or added another storey on top. Although the police station has been heavily altered, some original features are retained such as the Chinese pitched roofs and chimney stacks, embodying a Modern Eclectic style. The exterior is painted in light blue.

The ground floor of the original main building housed a charge room, prison cells and quarters for Indian and Chinese constables, while the first floor housed quarters for European officers. An annex, connected to the first floor of the main building via balconies, housed other quarters, kitchen, bathrooms and toilets¹¹.

The location of Lok Ma Chau Police Station is presented in **Figure 12.22**.

Access

The Police Station is occupied and managed by the Hong Kong Police Force. Access into the Police Station is restricted.

Current Condition

The building is in good condition.

⁹ 香港警務署 (2020)。警署·築蹟·人情事。香港：香港警察學院。

¹⁰ 阮志 (2016)。香港跨境村莊及文化遺產。香港：三聯。

¹¹ 香港警務署 (2020)。警署·築蹟·人情事。香港：香港警察學院。

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 43. Front elevation, the original verandahs had been enclosed. The roof has been altered into flat roof and added with an additional storey.



Figure 44. Side elevation. Original features such as Chinese pitched roofs and chimney stacks are retained.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	10/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 45. Back elevation and the annex block with inscriptions of “落馬洲警署 Lok Ma Chau Police Station” to the right.



Figure 46. View of the Lok Ma Chau Lookout next to the Police Station.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	10/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Mi Tak Study Hall – Main Block and Ancillary Building	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	7
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 2 Historic Building (HB557 and HB558)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Lok Ma Chau, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Around 1870		
整體結構 General Structure	Qing vernacular house in a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays with an ancillary building of rectangular plan connected by a semi-covered corridor		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Mi Tak Study Hall was constructed by the descendants of *Cheung Mi Tak* (張美德), the 19th generation ancestor of the *Cheung* clan in Lok Ma Chau village. It is believed the building was built around 1870. The building was used as a study hall providing education on Chinese classics. With the establishment of Mi Tak School (美德學校) after Second World War, modern education was provided in the premise for children before they continued their education in Ting Sze School (廷士學校) in Chau Tau Tsuen. Mi Tak School was closed in 1950s and the building was then used for Pui Yau Kindergarten (培幼幼稚園) in 1960 until late 1970s when the Kindergarten relocated to Kwu Tung¹². Mi Tak Study Hall continues to be used as an ancestral hall and a gathering place for discussing village matters for the *Cheung* clan.

The Main Block and Ancillary Building of the Mi Tak Study Hall were combined as one item and accorded with grade 2 status in 2010.

Architectural Elements

Mi Tak Study Hall is a *Qing* vernacular building constructed of grey bricks with its walls supporting its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The front entrance is recessed and slightly slanted to the right. The front elevation is granite based. The entrance door is granite framed. Two windows are located on the front elevation. A wall frieze is running across its front elevation and the side walls with murals and plastered mouldings of floral, plant and other auspicious motifs. Its main ridge on the pitched roof is decorated by plastered mouldings of dragons, treasures and other patterns.

The Study Hall has a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays. The main hall houses the ancestral tablets of the *Cheung* clan.

An ancillary building in a rectangular plan is erected to the left of the Study Hall, connected by a semi-covered corridor. It is also constructed of grey bricks with its walls supporting its pitched roof. As the ancillary building was used as a kitchen, stove and chimney are installed. The window openings are fitted with glazed ventilation tiles.

The location of Mi Tak Study Hall is presented in **Figure 12.21**.

¹² Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal – Mi Tak Study Hall-Main Block, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/557_Appraisal_En.pdf.

Access

The Study Hall and the Ancillary Building currently closed for renovation during visit (as of December 2021).

Current Condition

The building is undergoing renovation as of December 2021.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 47. Front elevation of Mi Tak Study Hall showing the Main Block and the Ancillary Building (behind the altar).



Figure 48. Front elevation of Main Block.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	10/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 49. Side Elevation of Main Block.



Figure 50. Side elevation of Ancillary Building.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	10/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	No. 22, San Lung Tsuen	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	8
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 3 Historic Building (HB948)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	No. 22, San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1880s		
整體結構 General Structure	Qing vernacular house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

No. 22 San Lung Tsuen was constructed by *Man Kam Tong* (文金堂), a rich merchant in the *Man* clan who had two wives and eight sons. He constructed numerous houses for his family in the 1880s, No. 21 was succeeded by one of his sons named *Hop Sau* (合壽)¹³. The building was accorded with grade 3 status in 2010.

Architectural Elements

No. 22 was structurally adjoining to No. 21 as part of a row house. It is northwest orientated. The building is a Qing vernacular house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan, with the enclosed courtyard at the front of the house. It is constructed of grey bricks with its wall supporting its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The building is decorated by a projected eave with plastered mouldings of auspicious motifs above the granite lintel of the entrance door. Its main ridge, shared with No. 21, has curled-up ends.

The location of No. 22 San Lung Tsuen is presented in **Figure 12.17**.

Access

It is a private property. The external of the building was accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The building is in good condition.

¹³ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal - No. 22 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/948_Appraisal_En.pdf.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 51. Front elevation (northwest façade).



Figure 52. Back elevation (southeast façade).

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	No. 21, San Lung Tsuen	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	9
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 3 Historic Building (HB959)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	No. 21, San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1880s		
整體結構 General Structure	Qing vernacular house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

No. 21 San Lung Tsuen was constructed by *Man Kam Tong* (文金堂), a rich merchant in the *Man* clan who had two wives and eight sons. He constructed numerous houses for his family in the 1880s, No. 21 was succeeded by one of his sons named *Muk Fat* (木發)¹⁴. The building was accorded with grade 3 status in 2010.

Architectural Elements

No. 21 was structurally adjoining to No. 22 as part of a row house. It is northwest orientated. The building is a Qing vernacular house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan, with the enclosed courtyard at the front of the house. It is constructed of grey bricks with its walls supporting its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. It has a granite corner stone on its front façade. The building is decorated by a projected eave with plastered mouldings of auspicious motifs, as well as a wall frieze running from the front elevation to the back elevation along its side wall with plastered mouldings of *ruilong* (夔龍), landscape, treasures and other patterns. Its main ridge, shared with No. 22, has curled-up ends.

The location of No. 21 San Lung Tsuen is presented in **Figure 12.17**.

Access

It is a private property. The external of the building was accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The building is in good condition.

¹⁴ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal - No. 21 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/959_Appraisal_En.pdf.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 53. Front elevation (northwest façade).



Figure 54. Front elevation (northwest façade), pitched roof details.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 55. Side elevation (southwest façade).



Figure 56. Back elevation (southeast façade).

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Tung Shan Temple	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	10
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 3 Historic Building (HB973)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Renovated in 1893, 1970 and 2014.		
整體結構 General Structure	Qing vernacular house in a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Tung Shan Temple is a village alliance temple of the *Man* clan in San Tin. The Temple houses multiple deities including *Tin Hau* (天后), *Yeung Hau* (楊侯) and *Lung Mo* (龍母). According to an interview with a village elder, the naming of the Temple originated from a legend that a stone tablet with characters of “東山” (literally means Eastern Hill) inscribed was excavated during the construction of the Temple.

The construction year of Tung Shan Temple is unknown. According to the tablets and plaques in the Temple, it was renovated in the 19th year of *Guangxu* reign (1893) and 1970. The building was accorded with grade 3 status in 2010. The Temple collapsed in 2013 due to a typhoon passing Hong Kong, it was rebuilt in 2014 with funding from the villagers¹⁵.

Architectural Elements

The renovated temple is a *Qing* vernacular building constructed of concrete. The middle bay of the front façade is recessed. The entrance door is granite framed and flanked by a pair of timber couplet and a plaque on top. The front façade is decorated by wall frieze on the side bays and fascia board with plastered mouldings of flower and bird motifs on the middle bay, as well as two decorative *chenggong* (撐枱) and *gejia* (隔架) of *ruishou* (瑞獸) motifs above the entrance door. The ridge on the pitched roof is formed by series of plastered sculptures of folk stories motifs. Two sculptures of *fenghuang* (鳳凰) and flowers patterns are embedded in the centre of the side bays' front façade.

The Temple has a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays. The first hall houses two shrines and several couplets and plaques commemorating the renovation of the Temple in 1970 and 2014. The central courtyard has side porches on each side, housing more commemorative couplets and tablets. The second hall has three shrines. Each shrine has a decorative timber surround with crafting of animal and flora motifs. They have a timber plaque hung above and a timber table in front to place the offerings. The middle shrine houses *Tin Hau*, the right shrine houses *Yeung Hau* and the left shrine houses *Lung Mo*. Two sculptures of *Heng* and *Ha* (哼哈二將) are placed in between the three shrines.

The location of Tung Shan Temple is presented in **Figure 12.31**.

Access

The building is managed by the locals. It is accessible to the public.

Current Condition

The building is in good condition.

¹⁵ 蔣璐 (2015年2月5日)。新田東山古廟重修開光。香港商報。檢自：https://www.hkcd.com/content/2015-02/05/content_908240.html。

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 57. Front elevation.



Figure 58. Side elevation.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 59. First Hall.



Figure 60. Stone tablet commemorating renovation in 19th year of Guangxu reign (1893), First Hall.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 61. Courtyard with Two Side Porches.



Figure 62. One of the stone tablet commemorating renovation in 1970, Side Porch.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 63. Shrines of Yeung Hau and Tin Hau, Second Hall.



Figure 64. Shrines of Tin Hau and Lung Mo, Second Hall.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 65. Ceiling, Second Hall. The Chinese characters “神昭海表” was granted by the Yongzheng emperor of Qing dynasty to the deity Tin Hau according to the historical document *Manifestation of the Heavenly Concubine* (天妃顯聖錄).



Figure 66. Wall finished in orange ceramic tiles, Second Hall.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

文物建築名稱 Name of Built Heritage	Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine, Yan Shau Wai	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	11
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Grade 3 Historic Building (HBN186)		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Yan Shau Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	First built in the 15 th century		
整體結構 General Structure	Brick structures comprising of a one-bay entrance gate, three enclosing walls and a one-bay shrine		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> Yan Shau Wai (仁壽圍) is the earliest settlement among nine villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan in San Tin with a history of over 500 years. It was believed that the entrance gate, enclosing walls and the shrine were first built in the 15th century to protect the village from pirate and bandit attacks. They were probably be restored in the 18th century when the clan returned after the repeal of the Coastal Evacuation Order in 1669¹⁶. The entrance gate, enclosing walls and shrine were listed as a grade 3 Historic Building in 2021.</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> The two-storey pitched-roof entrance gate is located at the southwest corner of walled village in Yan Shau Wai. The front façade and the internal archway are surrounded with mosaic tiles. The walls are plastered in light yellow. The front rectangular doorway is flanked by a red couplet with a horizontal scroll above. A stone horizontal plaque with the Chinese characters of <i>Yan Shau Ping Hong</i> (“仁壽平康”, literally means “benevolence, longevity, peace and plenitude”) inscribed in gold is placed above the horizontal scroll. There is a small rectangular gun hole in the centre on top of the wall. The entrance gate has a simple ridge with no decorations. According to historical photo, the entrance gate was constructed of red sandstone and grey bricks¹⁷.</p> <p>The surviving enclosing walls are located at the northeast, southeast and southwest sides of walled village in Yan Shau Wai. They are constructed of grey bricks with a rubble base. The top of the southwest enclosing wall is covered by concrete.</p> <p>The single-storey shrine of one-bay plan is located at the southeast corner of the walled village. The entrance door is framed by mosaic tiles. It is flanked by a couplet with a horizontal plaque above the doorway. The building’s Chinese tiled roof has a simple ridge with no decoration. The walls are painted in grey while the internal walls are drawn with imitation brick lines. On top of the furnace, a statue of Earth God is placed in a red wooden altar carved with flower patterns.</p> <p>The location of Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine of Yan Shau Wai is presented in Figure 12.11.</p> <p><u>Access</u> The external of the enclosing walls were accessible during visits. Access into the entrance gate and the shrine was restricted, permission was granted by the locals during visit.</p>			

¹⁶ Antiquities Advisory Boards. *Historic Building Appraisal – Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine, Yan Shau Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.* Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/historicbuilding/en/N186_Appraisal_En.pdf.

¹⁷ Ibid.

Current Condition

The entrance gate, the southwest enclosing wall and the shrine are in good condition. The northeast and southeast enclosing walls are suffered in serious deterioration and vegetation. Parts of the northeast enclosing wall have deformed.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 67. Entrance Gate (Southwest façade).



Figure 68. Internal Archway of the Entrance Gate.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 69. Northeast Enclosing Wall.



Figure 70. Southeast Enclosing Wall.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 71. Southwest Enclosing Wall.



Figure 72. The Northeast Enclosing Wall, layered in a “三順一丁” manner, has deformed and covered in heavy vegetation.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 73. Front Elevation of the Shrine (Northwest façade).



Figure 74. Alter inside the Shrine.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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Appendix 12.1.2

Buildings with Noteworthy Significance in Cultural Heritage within Village

Village Code	Village Name	Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No.
V1	Yan Shau Wai (仁壽圍)	12
V2	Tung Chan Wai (東鎮圍)	13
V3	Fan Tin Tsuen (蕃田村)	14
V4	Wing Ping Tsuen (永平村)	15
V5	On Lung Tsuen (安龍村)	16
V6	Tsing Lung Tsuen (青龍村)	17
V7	San Lung Tsuen (新龍村)	18
V8	Chau Tau Tsuen (洲頭村)	19
V9	Shek Wu Wai (石湖圍)	20
V10	Lok Ma Chau (落馬洲)	21
V11	Pun Uk Tsuen (潘屋村)	22
V12	Mai Po Tsuen (米埔村)	23
V13	Mai Po Lung Tsuen (米埔隴村)	24
V14	Siu Hum Tsuen (小磡村)	25
V15	Yau Tam Mei Tsuen (攸潭美村)	26

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Yan Shau Wai (V1)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	12
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	One grade 3 historic building/ structure. No grade accorded for the remaining buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Yan Shau Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	15 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	A walled village and two areas which are not surrounded by walls.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Yan Shau Wai is the earliest settlement among the nine villages established by the *Man* clan¹. It was founded by *Man Kwei Choi* (文貴才), the 9th generation ancestor, with a history of over 500 years². The village comprises of a walled village and other two areas outside the walls. It is believed that the walled village is the oldest settlement of the *Man* clan since the 15th century, as the clan expanded in their size and defensive power, new village houses were no longer required to be enclosed within a *Wa*³. Thus, the two areas outside the walls which were the later expansion of the village.

In 2021, the Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine of Yan Shau Wai (N186) was accorded with grade 3 status (**Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No. 11** refers).

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

Yan Shau Wai is located at the north of the *Man*'s settlement in San Tin area, with Tung Chan Wai to its east and On Lung Tsuen to its south. It is facing northwest overlooking the fishponds. Within Yan Shau Wai, the walled village is located in the east and the other two non-walled areas are located in the northwest and southwest. An open space is located in the centre, surrounded by these three areas. A *fung shui* pond is located to the west of Yan Shau Wai. An Earth God shrine is located at the northwest corner of the open space. It is speculated that this Earth God shrine has been rebuilt in a modern manner on the same location as the previous one on the 1962 topographic map.

The walled village has six rows of houses, with each row having 16 to 18 units. While entrance of other walled villages in Hong Kong was opened on the wall along the central axis, the entrance of Yan Shau Wai has is located at the southwestern corner. Its shrine (also known as *Hall of Gods* (神廳)) located at the southeast corner instead of on both ends of a central axis. It was believed that such positioning allowed an unobstructed view of the paddy fields and the Shenzhen River in order to protect the village from bandit/ pirate attacks⁴.

The other two areas, having the same orientation as the walled village, have about four to five rows of houses. Each row has around ten units.

¹ 饒孜才 (2012)。香港的地名與地方歷史(下)--新界。香港：天地圖書。

² Antiquities and Monuments Section, U.S.D. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal - Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine, Yan Shau Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.* Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N186_Appraisal_En.pdf.



Plate 1. Layout of Yan Shau Wai.

Architectural Style

Majority of the village houses in Yan Shau Wai have been rebuilt in a modern manner with very little traditional/ old village houses left. Traditional Chinese vernacular houses are observed. They are generally pitched-roof brick buildings with a one-hall-one-courtyard in plan. Only few of them have decorations (Figure 1 to Figure 5). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

Influenced by the mass migration of the *Mans* to the overseas countries in the late 1950s, many village houses were redeveloped in the 1960s to 1970s with a foreign architectural style by the emigrants. They are generally two-storey brick houses with a high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with columns at both corners and a parapet wall on the roof. The front façade is commonly finished with Shanghai plaster and decorated by mosaic tiles (Figure 6 to Figure 12). The large number of window openings of these houses is also against traditional *fung shui* beliefs⁵. Apart from demonstrating the architectural style and building materials and techniques commonly used in the 1960s Hong Kong, the use of corner columns at the balcony of these modern village houses is unique to the San Tin area. In 1970, these foreign-style residential houses constituted to approximately 18 per cent of the whole residential houses in Yan Shau Wai⁶. Thus, their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective as evidence to the mass migration of the *Man* clan.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.11**.

Access

Access into the walled village is restricted to residents only, permission shall be sought before entering. The externals of the buildings in the two other areas are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped in a modern manner.

⁵ Watson, James L. (1975). *Emigration and the Chinese Linkage: the Mans in Hong Kong and London*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

⁶ Ibid.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 1. No. 14, Yan Shau Wai (YSW01), a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched-roof building. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the plastered mouldings of flora and treasure motifs on the wall frieze on the front and side elevations, as well as on the door canopy.



Figure 2. No. 15, Yan Shau Wai (YSW02), a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched-roof building. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the plastered mouldings under eaves and the Chinese calligraphy mural on door canopy.

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Figure 3. No. 16, Yan Shau Wai (YSW03), a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched-roof building. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the murals under eaves and on door canopy.



Figure 4. No. 23, Yan Shau Wai (YSW05), a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched-roof building. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. Although the building has minimal decoration, granite has been extensively used, such as the granite lintel above the entrance door, and the lower courses of the front wall. The building has experienced heavy alteration including replacement of a smaller metal front door and potentially reconstruction of the right side of front façade.

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Figure 5. No. 84B, Yan Shau Wai (YSW10), a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched-roof building. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. The entrance has a decorative door canopy and a window grill of geometric pattern above the metal door.



Figure 6. Nos. 17-18, Yan Shau Wai (YSW04), a two-storey village house comprising of two residential units. The building has a flat roof and a balcony at the first floor. The front elevation of is finished in ceramic tiles while the side elevations are finished in Shanghai plaster.

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Figure 7. No. 34, Yan Shau Wai (YSW06), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns. The parapet wall on the roof has "1971" inscribed indicating the construction year. The façade is finished in mosaic tiles.



Figure 8. No.51, Yan Shau Wai (YSW07), a three-storey village house with a flat roof. It has a balcony at the first and second floor. The front elevation is finished in ceramic tiles while the side elevations are plastered. The parapet wall on the roof indicates the building was probably constructed in the 1970s.

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Figure 9. No. 64, Yan Shau Wai (YSW08), a three-storey village house with a flat roof. It has a balcony at the first floor. The front elevation of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster, the side elevations are plastered.



Figure 10. No. 64, Yan Shau Wai (YSW08). The entrance door has a red terrazzo surround and a green metal gate with modern geometric patterns and inscription of "SANTIN".

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Figure 11. No. 71, Yan Shau Wai (YSW09), a two-storey village brick house with a pitched roof. The building has a balcony. The entrance is decorated with a mosaic tiled surround while the front façade is painted in white.



Figure 12. No. 92, Yan Shau Wai (YSW11), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two red round columns at both corners and a parapet wall on the roof. The front façade is painted in pink. The openings at the first floor have been installed with modern aluminium windows and door.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Yan Shau Wai (V1)		
HBN186	Entrance Gate, Enclosing Walls and Shrine, Yan Shau Wai	Grade 3 Historic Building
YSW01	No. 14	No Grade Accorded
YSW02	No. 15	No Grade Accorded
YSW03	No. 16	No Grade Accorded
YSW04	Nos. 17-18	No Grade Accorded
YSW05	No. 23	No Grade Accorded
YSW06	No. 34	No Grade Accorded
YSW07	No. 51	No Grade Accorded
YSW08	No. 64	No Grade Accorded
YSW09	No. 71	No Grade Accorded
YSW10	No. 84B	No Grade Accorded
YSW11	No. 92	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Tung Chan Wai (V2)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	13
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Tung Chan Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	15 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Eight rows of houses arranged generally in a regular manner.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Tung Chan Wai is one the nine villages established by the *Man* clan. It was founded by *Man Kwei Choi* (文貴才), the 9th generation ancestor, with a history of around 500 years (in 15th century)⁷.

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

Tung Chan Wai is located at the northeast end of the *Man*'s settlement in San Tin area, with Yan Shau Wai to its southwest. It is north-west oriented, facing the fishponds located at the north-west of the village. The village has about eight rows of houses arranged generally in a regular manner. Each row has around 16 housing units. An Earth God shrine is located at the southwest corner of the village (Figure 13).

⁷ Antiquities and Monuments Section, U.S.D. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*.

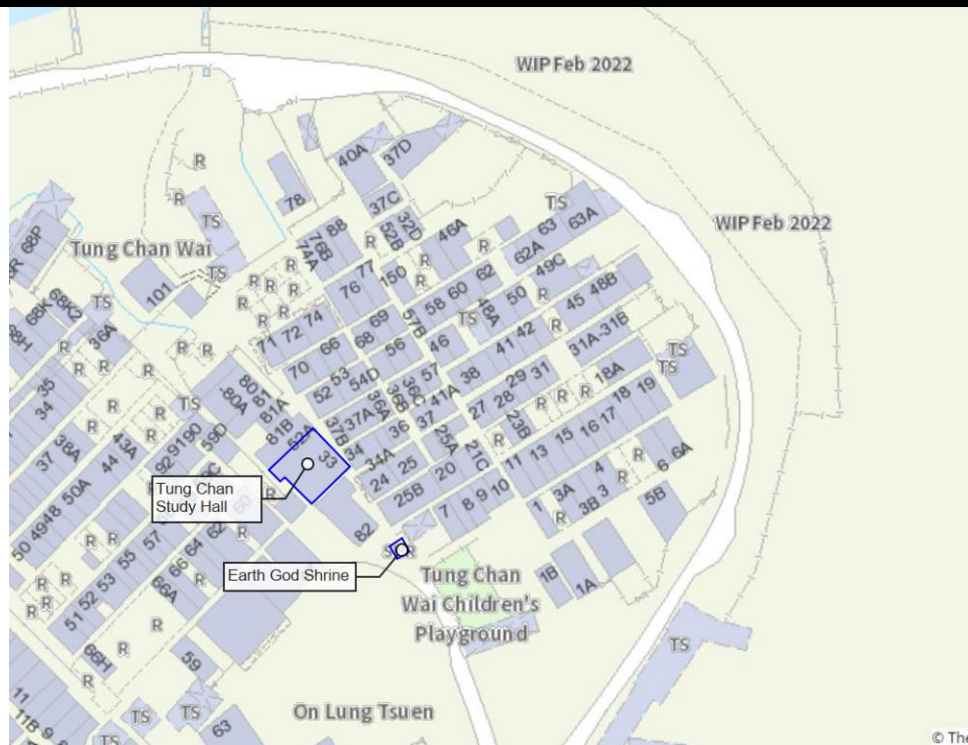


Plate 2. Layout of Tung Chan Wai.

Architectural Style

Most of the village houses in Tung Chan Wai has been redeveloped into modern concrete village houses with very few traditional/ old village houses left. Traditional Chinese vernacular houses are observed. They are generally pitched-roof brick buildings in a one-hall plan. Only few of them have decorations (Figure 14 to Figure 18). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

Influenced by the mass migration of the *Mans* to the overseas countries in the late 1950s, many village houses were redeveloped in the 1960s to 1970s with a foreign architectural style by the emigrants. They are generally two-storey brick houses with a high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with columns at both corners and a parapet wall on the roof. The front façade is commonly finished with Shanghai plaster and decorated by mosaic tiles (Figure 19 and Figure 20). The large number of window openings of these houses is also against traditional *fung shui* beliefs⁸. Apart from demonstrating the architectural style and building materials and techniques commonly used in the 1960s Hong Kong, the use of corner columns at the balcony of these modern village houses is unique to the San Tin area. In 1970, these foreign-style residential houses constituted to approximately 11 per cent of the whole residential houses in Tung Chan Wai⁹. Thus, their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective as evidence to the mass migration of the *Man* clan.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.12**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

⁸ Watson, James L. (1975). *Emigration and the Chinese Linkage: the Mans in Hong Kong and London*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

⁹ Ibid.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



鎮國土主爺命福德正神神位
 乾隆五十五年歲次庚戌
 冬十月廿吉日重修建立

Figure 13. Earth God Shrine of Tung Chan Wai (TCW01). It is a traditional shrine constructed of grey bricks with red sandstones as the corner blocks. The front elevation of the foundation is laid in herringbone pattern. The inscription on the stone tablet indicates the Shrine was erected in the 55th year of Qianlong reign, Qing dynasty (1790). Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of cultural perspective.



Figure 14. No. 7, Tung Chan Wai (TCW02), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick house. The building has a pitched roof and is decorated by the plastered relief of flora motif under eaves. The front elevation is not accessible.

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Figure 15. No. 12, Tung Chan Wai (TCW04), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. The building has a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. It is decorated by the plastered relief of flora motif under eaves and on door canopy.



Figure 16. No. 43A, Tung Chan Wai (TCW06), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. It is decorated by the plastered relief of flora motif under eaves on its side elevation.

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Figure 17. No. 43A, Tung Chan Wai (TCW06). The building is in a one-hall rectangular plan with its walls supporting the pitched roof.



Figure 18. No. 50, Tung Chan Wai (TCW07), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. The building is in a one-hall rectangular plan with its walls supporting the pitched roof. It is decorated by the plastered relief of geometric pattern under eaves on its side elevation.

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Figure 19. No. 8, Tung Chan Wai (TWC03), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two thin corner columns. The parapet wall on the roof has "1962" inscribed indicating the construction year. The building is painted in pale yellow and pink.



Figure 20. No. 15, Tung Chan Wai (TCW05), a three-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has an enclosed balcony on its first floor with a parapet wall on top. It is speculated the second floor of the building is a late addition.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Tung Chan Wai (V2)		
TCW01	Earth God Shrine	No Grade Accorded
TCW02	No. 7	No Grade Accorded
TCW03	No. 8	No Grade Accorded
TCW04	No. 12	No Grade Accorded
TCW05	No. 15	No Grade Accorded
TCW06	No. 43A	No Grade Accorded
TCW07	No. 50	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Fan Tin Tsuen (V3)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	14
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	One declared monument, one grade 1 historic building and two grade 2 historic buildings. No grade accorded for the remaining buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	15 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Five to seven rows of houses arranged in a relatively loose manner.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> Fan Tin Tsuen (蕃田村) is the largest village among all the nine villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan in San Tin. It was founded by the descendants of <i>Man Lun Fung</i> (文麟峯), the 8th generation ancestor, with a history of over 500 years (15th century)¹⁰.</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> <i>Setting and Layout</i> Located in the core of the San Tin area, Fan Tin Tsuen is surrounded by other Traditional Villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan. The village is north-west oriented, facing the fishponds located at the north-west of the village. The village have about five to seven rows of houses arranged in a relatively loose manner. Five ancestral halls, namely Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (declared monument, Recording Sheet No. 1 refers), Man Ancestral Hall (grade 1, Recording Sheet No. 3 refers), Man San Ye Ancestral Hall (grade 2, Recording Sheet No. 4 refers), Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall (grade 2, Recording Sheet No. 5 refers) and Ming Tak Tong Ancestral Hall (HB1355, Figure 21 and Figure 22), are located in the core of the village. The village also have a large open space between Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall and Man Ancestral Hall. Two Earth God shrines are located at the southeast and northeast ends of the village (Figure 23 and Figure 24).</p>			

¹⁰ Antiquities and Monuments Section, U.S.D. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*.



Plate 3. Layout of Fan Tin Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Although most of the houses in Fan Tin Tsuen have been redeveloped, traditional Chinese vernacular brick houses are observed in the village and some are still in use. They are generally pitched-roof brick buildings with a one-hall-one-courtyard in plan. They are commonly decorated by plastered relief under eaves and murals on door canopy (Figure 26 to Figure 54). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

Influenced by the mass migration of the *Mans* to the overseas countries in the late 1950s, many village houses were redeveloped in the 1960s to 1970s with a foreign architectural style by the emigrants. They are generally two-storey brick houses with a high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with columns at both corners and a parapet wall on the roof. The front façade is commonly finished with Shanghai plaster and decorated by mosaic tiles (Figure 55 to Figure 76). The large number of window openings of these houses is also against traditional *fung shui* beliefs¹¹. Apart from demonstrating the architectural style and building materials and techniques commonly used in the 1960s Hong Kong, the use of corner columns at the balcony of these modern village houses is unique to the San Tin area. In 1970, these foreign-style residential houses constituted to approximately 22 per cent of the whole residential houses in Fan Tin Tsuen¹². Thus, their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective as evidence to the mass migration of the *Man* clan.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.13**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit. Ming Tak Tong and No. 185B (a branch family ancestral hall, Figure 25 refers) are managed by the locals. Access into the ancestral halls is restricted.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition. New village houses are built at the south and east of the village.

¹¹ Watson, James L. (1975). *Emigration and the Chinese Linkage: the Mans in Hong Kong and London*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

¹² Ibid.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 21. Ming Tak Tong (HB1355), front elevation. Ming Tak Tong Ancestral Hall is a branch ancestral hall of the *Man* clan. It was first built in 1811 to commemorate the 7th generation ancestor *Man Wing Sau* (文永秀) and was reconstructed in 1973¹³. It is a concrete structure of Qing vernacular design having a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays. The middle bay of the front façade is recessed. The ridge of its pitched roof has curled-up ends. The front elevation is finished in Shanghai plaster while other facades are plastered in pale yellow.



Figure 22. Ming Tak Tong (HB1355), side elevation. The building has a two-hall-one-courtyard plan. The central courtyard has a side aisle on each side. The second hall houses ancestral tablets of the branch family.

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¹³ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal – Ming Tak Tong Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/1355_Appraisal_En.pdf.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



乾
隆
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立

蕃
田
村
護
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Figure 23. Earth God Shrine (Northeast) (FTT01). The shrine has a decorative ridge with curled ends on top of the back elevation. Inscription indicates it was established in the 1793 (乾隆癸丑). Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of cultural perspective.



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位

Figure 24. Earth God Shrine (Southeast) (FTT02). The shrine has a pair of “wok yee” in geometric shape and a decorative ridge with curled-up ends on top of the back elevation. Inscription indicates it was established in the 47th year of Qianlong (1782). Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of cultural perspective.

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Figure 25. No. 185B, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT03). It is a branch family ancestral hall building. It is two-storey high with a balcony on the first floor. The entrance door has a tiled-surround and a tablet with characters of “*Ding Gou Jo*” (“定高祖”) above the door. The exterior is finished in Shanghai plaster.



Figure 26. No. 12, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT04). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular brick house with a one-hall-one-courtyard plan and pitched roof.

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Figure 27. No. 12, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT04). Decorations including mural on door canopy and plastered relief under eaves can be found.



Figure 28. No. 14, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT05), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. Murals and plastered relief can be found but are fading due to lack of maintenance.

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Figure 29. DD102 Lot 3186 RP (FTT06). Single-storey brick structure with a parapet wall. According to the characters on the parapet wall, the building was once a grocery named “San On Ho” (“新安號”).



Figure 30. No. 17, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT07), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. Plastered relief can be found under eaves. Front elevation is not accessible.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 31. No. 25, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT09). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched roof brick house. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. Plastered relief under eaves and on door canopy can be found.



Figure 32. No. 26, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT10), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. Plastered relief can be found on door canopy.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 33. No. 27, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT11), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. Plastered relief can be found under eaves and on door canopy.



Figure 34. No. 69, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT15). A traditional Chinese vernacular brick house with a granite base. The building is one-half-one-courtyard in plan. It has plastered relief under eaves on the front façade (blocked by modern addition of door canopy).

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 35. No. 77, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT16). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched roof brick house. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. Main roof ridge has curled-up end. The building is decorated by plastered relief under eaves.



Figure 36. No. 81, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT17). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched roof brick house. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by plastered relief under eaves and on door canopy.

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Figure 37. No. 82 and 82A, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT18 and FTT19). No. 82 and 82A are traditional Chinese vernacular brick houses with a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by plastered relief under eaves and on door canopy. Part of the front façade of No. 82A is finished with mosaic tiles.



Figure 38. No. 82A, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT19). Plastered relief of Chinese characters of “Kwong Chin Yu Hau” (“光前裕後”, literally mean “glory to the ancestors, benefit to the future generations”) are observed under eave of the front façade.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 39. No. 85G, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT20), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. The building is constructed of grey bricks with its walls supporting the pitched roof. The lower courses of the brick walls are constructed of granite blocks. The window openings on the side wall are metal framed with projected window label mouldings above.



Figure 40. No. 88, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT21), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. Plastered relief can be found under eaves and on door canopy.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 41. No. 105, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT22). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey building. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. Plastered relief is observed under eaves and on door canopy on the front façade.



Figure 42. STL435 in Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT48), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey building. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. Its front façade is granite-based. Plastered relief is observed under eaves and on door canopy.

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Figure 43. No. 138, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT26), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard layout. Plastered relief can be found under eaves and on door canopy. A plaster with Chinese characters of “泰山石敢當” (literally means Mount Tai *Shigandang*) is painted on the right side of the front façade.



Figure 44. No. 178B, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT30), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard layout. Plastered relief can be found under eaves and on door canopy.

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Figure 45. Nos. 197-197A, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT33). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house with two residential units. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The exterior has been painted in white colour. Plastered relief can be found along the wall frieze on the front, back and side elevation. The units have a semi-enclosed front yard.



Figure 46. Nos. 220-221, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT36 and FTT37). They are two residential units in a traditional Chinese vernacular house. Each has a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. Plastered relief can be found under eaves and on door canopy.

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Figure 47. Nos. 220-221 Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT36 and FTT37), side elevation. It is a pitched-roof building. Its main ridge has curled-up ends.



Figure 48. No. 222, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT38), side elevation. It is a two-storey brick building with a granite base. The building was probably undergone alteration that the original front courtyard had been redeveloped into a two-storey flat-roof structure, while the back hall with pitched roof has been retained. A tablet with Chinese characters of “泰山石敢當” (literally means Mount Tai *Shigandang*) is placed on the side elevation of the building. Plastered relief is observed under eaves.

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Figure 49. No. 222, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT38), front elevation. The building has a balcony which extends across the front and the side of the building.



Figure 50. Nos. 222A and 222B (FTT39 and FTT40), Fan Tin Tsuen, front elevation. They are traditional Chinese vernacular houses with a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is constructed of bricks with a granite base. Plastered relief can be found under eaves and on door canopy.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 51. No. 223, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT41). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular brick house with a granite base. It has probably undergone alteration that the new storey with a flat roof has been added to the original courtyard of the house. Plastered relief is observed under eaves and on the door canopy of the front façade of the ground floor.



Figure 52. Nos. 222, 222A, 222B and 223 (FTT38, FTT39, FTT40 and FTT41), Fan Tin Tsuen, back elevation.

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Figure 53. No. 91, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT46), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house with a one-hall-one-courtyard layout. Plastered relief can be found under eaves and on door canopy.

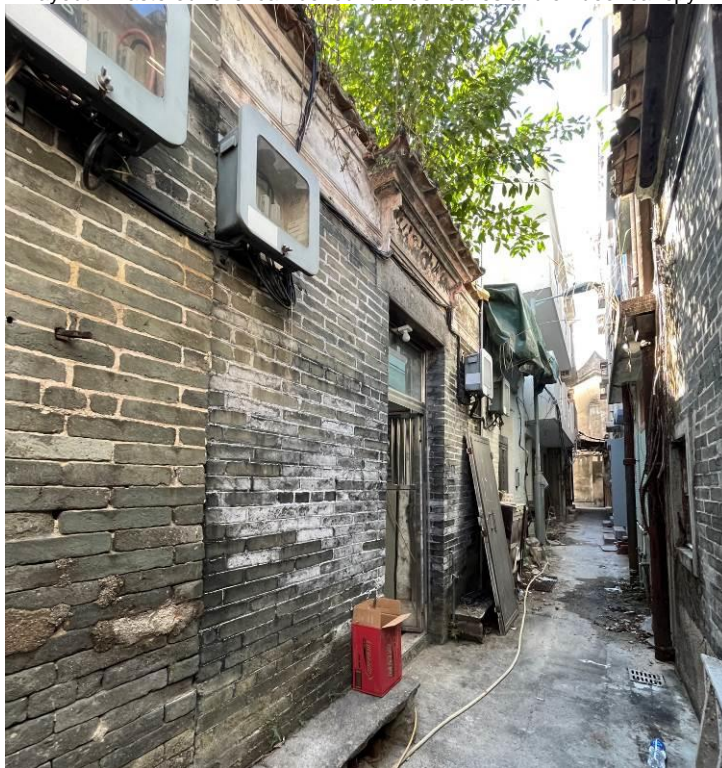


Figure 54. No. 92, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT47), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey house with a one-hall-one-courtyard layout. Murals can be found under eaves and on door canopy.

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Figure 55. No. 20, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT08). It is a two-storey village house constructed in 1971. The building has a balcony with two columns on both sides of the corners. The parapet wall on the roof has characters of “1971” indicating the construction year. The front façade is finished with mosaic tiles, while the other façades are finished with Shanghai plaster.



Figure 56. No. 31D, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT12). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling first floor and a balcony with two square corner columns. The façades are finished with Shanghai plaster.

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Figure 57. No. 32D, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT13). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling first floor and a balcony on first floor. The entrance door has a decorative tiled surround. The front elevation is finished with Shanghai plaster. The metal door gate and the barrier of the balcony are of modern geometric patterns.



Figure 58. No. 37, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT14), a two-storey house with a flat roof. The ground floor is finished with Shanghai plaster and mosaic tiles around the entrance, the first floor is finished with red bricks. The parapet wall on the roof is decorated with plastered relief with flora motif.

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Figure 59. No. 106, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT23), a two-storey brick house with a flat roof. The building has a two-storey front portico, the corner columns at ground level are in square shape. There are also two round columns and ornamental parapet of geometric pattern and flower symbols at balcony level. The parapet wall on the roof has “1957” inscribed indicating the construction year.



Figure 60. No. 106, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT23). The entrance gate reflects a mix of Chinese and Western influence (i.e. Chinese Qing coin shape and curved lines). The window grille above the entrance door is believed to be purposely made for the household that characters of “M” and “S” can be observed.

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Figure 61. No. 106, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT23), side and back elevation. All the windows have label mouldings and rendered surrounds.



Figure 62. No. 118, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT24), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two thin round corner columns and a parapet formed with ventilation tiles. The exterior is finished in Shanghai plaster.

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Figure 63. No. 119, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT25). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a at the first floor. The exterior of the building is finished in Shanghai plaster. The entrance door has a decorative tiled surround.



Figure 64. No. 151, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT27). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two round corner columns. The exterior of the building is painted in white. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in white tiles.

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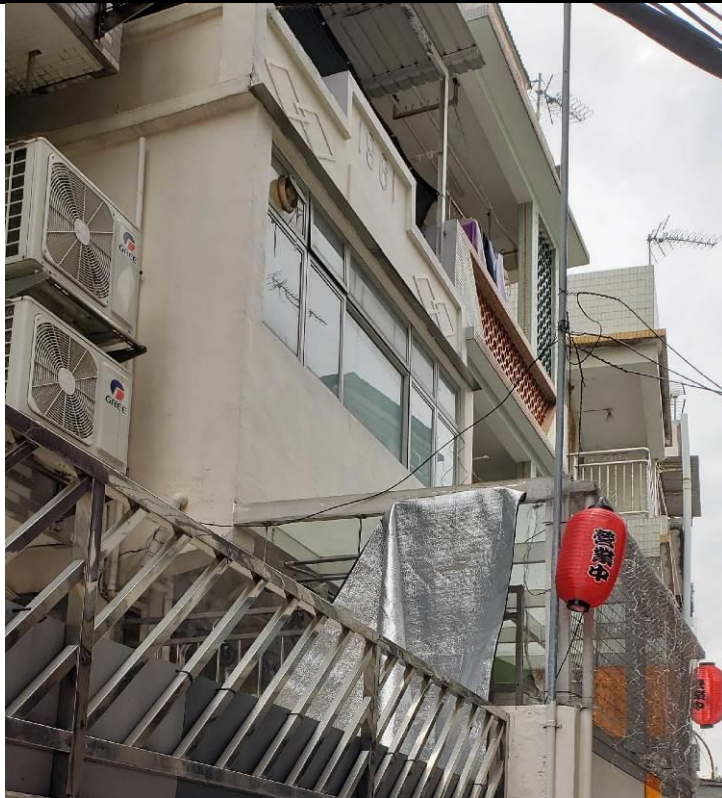


Figure 65. No. 165, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT28). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a projected first floor which was probably a later alteration. The parapet wall on the roof has “1961” inscribed indicating the construction year as well as plastered geometric pattern. The exterior is painted in white.



Figure 66. No. 168A, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT29). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two red thin round columns at both corners. The parapet wall on the roof has “1966” inscribed indicating the construction year.

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Figure 67. No. 180B, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT31). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof and a balcony on the first floor. The building is finished in Shanghai plaster. All the openings have decorative mosaic-tiled surrounds. The metal door gate and the window grilles are of modern geometric patterns.



Figure 68. No. 194B, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT32). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The parapet at the balcony level is formed with ventilation tiles. The parapet wall on the roof is decorated with mosaic tiles and a drawing of scenery painted on tiles.

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Figure 69. No. 206A, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT34). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. It has a balcony on the first floor extending from the front elevation to the side elevation, with two circular columns at front. The exterior is plastered except the front elevation of the ground floor which is finished in Shanghai plaster. The parapet wall on the roof indicated it was built in 1967. Spalling concrete with the metal rebar exposed is observed on the ceiling of the balcony.



Figure 70. No. 216, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT35), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The parapet at the balcony is constructed of bricks which is layered in a way that allows ventilation. The ground floor is finished with Shanghai plaster. The first floor has large window openings with modern window grilles. The parapet wall on the roof is also constructed of bricks.

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Figure 71. No. 224, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT42), a two-storey village house with a flat roof and a balcony on the first floor. The exterior is painted in yellow. The balustrade of the balcony is probably constructed of concrete with geometric patterns.



Figure 72. No. 225, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT43), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. It has a balcony extended across the front and the side of the building. The balcony has two square corner columns which are finished in mosaic tiles. The front elevation of the ground floor is finished with Shanghai plaster, the first floor is painted in white.

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Figure 73. No. 235A, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT44). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two square columns finished in ceramic tiles. The front façade is finished in Shanghai plaster. Extensive use of geometric patterns is observed on the window grilles, entrance gate and the railings of the balcony.



Figure 74. No. 239A1, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT45), a two-storey village house with a high-ceiling ground floor and a flat roof. The building has a balcony extending across the front and the side of the building. The balcony has two archways at both sides, formed between the mosaic-tiled square columns and the external wall.

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Figure 75. No. 239A1, Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT45). The parapet wall on the roof has “1968” inscribed indicating the construction year. The front façade of the building is finished in Shanghai plaster and ceramic tiles, while the remaining façade is fair-faced brick wall.



Figure 76. STL657 in Fan Tin Tsuen (FTT49), a two-storey flat-roof village house. The building has a balcony extending across the front and the side of the building. The parapet wall on the roof has “1962” inscribed and a plaster sculpture of semi-flower form.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Fan Tin Tsuen (V3)		
DM19	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall	Declared Monument
HB75	Man Ancestral Hall (San Tin)	Grade 1 Historic Building
HB318	Man San Ye Ancestral Hall	Grade 2 Historic Building
HB406	Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall	Grade 2 Historic Building
HB1355	Ming Tak Tong Ancestral Hall	No Grading
FTT01	Earth God Shrine (Northeast)	No Grade Accorded
FTT02	Earth God Shrine (Southeast)	No Grade Accorded
FTT03	No. 185B	No Grade Accorded
FTT04	No. 12	No Grade Accorded
FTT05	No. 14	No Grade Accorded
FTT06	Lot 3186 RP	No Grade Accorded
FTT07	No. 17	No Grade Accorded
FTT08	No. 20	No Grade Accorded
FTT09	No. 25	No Grade Accorded
FTT10	No. 26	No Grade Accorded
FTT11	No. 27	No Grade Accorded
FTT12	No. 31D	No Grade Accorded
FTT13	No. 32D	No Grade Accorded
FTT14	No. 37	No Grade Accorded
FTT15	No. 69	No Grade Accorded
FTT16	No. 77	No Grade Accorded
FTT17	No. 81	No Grade Accorded
FTT18	No. 82	No Grade Accorded
FTT19	No. 82A	No Grade Accorded
FTT20	No. 85G	No Grade Accorded
FTT21	No. 88	No Grade Accorded
FTT22	No. 105	No Grade Accorded
FTT23	No. 106	No Grade Accorded
FTT24	No. 118	No Grade Accorded
FTT25	No. 119	No Grade Accorded
FTT26	No. 138	No Grade Accorded
FTT27	No. 151	No Grade Accorded
FTT28	No. 165	No Grade Accorded
FTT29	No. 168A	No Grade Accorded
FTT30	No. 178B	No Grade Accorded
FTT31	No. 180B	No Grade Accorded
FTT32	No. 194B	No Grade Accorded
FTT33	Nos. 197-197A	No Grade Accorded
FTT34	No. 206A	No Grade Accorded
FTT35	No. 216	No Grade Accorded
FTT36	No. 220	No Grade Accorded
FTT37	No. 221	No Grade Accorded
FTT38	No. 222	No Grade Accorded
FTT39	No. 222A	No Grade Accorded

Ref. No.	Name	Status
Fan Tin Tsuen (V3)		
FTT40	No. 222B	No Grade Accorded
FTT41	No. 223	No Grade Accorded
FTT42	No. 224	No Grade Accorded
FTT43	No. 225	No Grade Accorded
FTT44	No. 235A	No Grade Accorded
FTT45	No. 239A1	No Grade Accorded
FTT46	No. 91	No Grade Accorded
FTT47	No. 92	No Grade Accorded
FTT48	STL435	No Grade Accorded
FTT49	STL657	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Wing Ping Tsuen (V4)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	15
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	One declared monument. No grade accorded for the remaining buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	15 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	A regular grid pattern of two columns and seven rows of houses.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p>Historical Background Wing Ping Tsuen is one of the nine villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan in San Tin. It was founded by the descendants of <i>Man Tak Luk</i> (文德祿), the 9th generation ancestor¹⁴, with a history of around 500 years (15th century).</p> <p>The mansion in Tai Fu Tai was declared a monument in 1987 (Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No. 2 on Tai Fu Tai (DM32) and the whole compound (WPT01) refers).</p> <p>Architectural Elements <i>Setting and Layout</i> Wing Ping Tsuen is located next to On Lung Tsuen. It is north to northwest oriented. The village generally has a regular grid pattern of two columns and seven rows of houses. Each row has about 15 to 20 units. New village houses have been built to the east of the indigenous section and are loosely arranged. A temple (“神廳”, literally <i>Hall of Gods</i>) is located at the southern end of the central lane of the village (Figure 77 and Figure 78).</p>			

¹⁴ Antiquities and Monuments Section, U.S.D. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*.

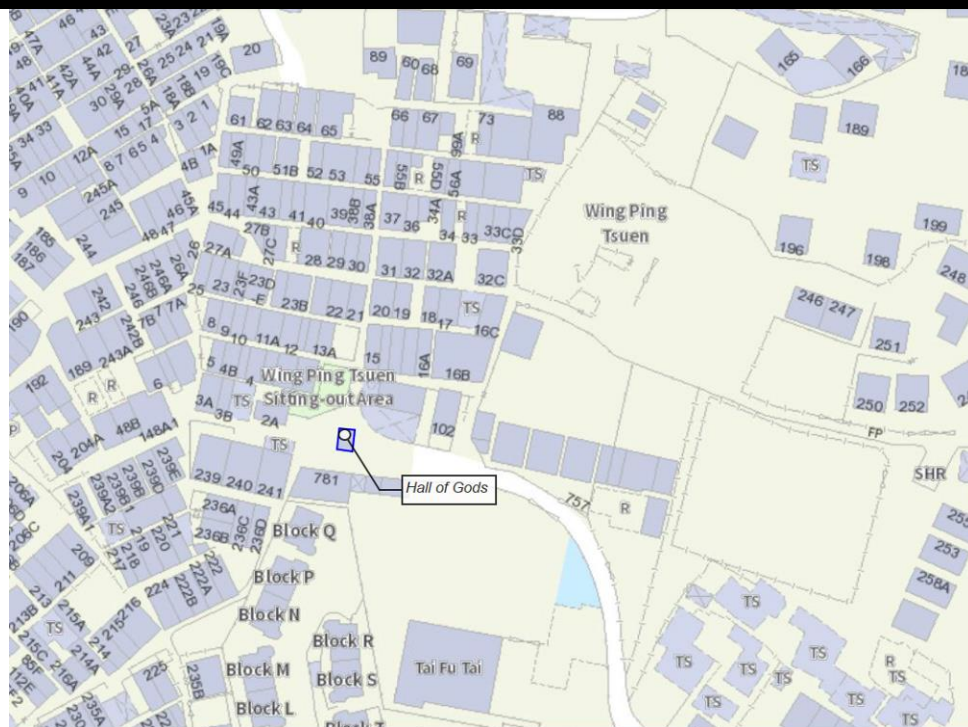


Plate 4. Layout of Wing Ping Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Almost all of the village houses in Wing Ping Tsuen have been rebuilt into modern three-storey concrete village houses. There is only one traditional Chinese vernacular house left (Figure 79 and Figure 80) and few village houses constructed in the 1960s to 1970s by emigrants in the *Man* clan showing unique foreign architectural style (with features such as high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with columns at both corners, a parapet wall on the roof and use of Shanghai plaster and mosaic tiles as finishes) (Figure 81 and Figure 82). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective for witnessing the social changes in the *Man* clan.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.14**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 77. Hall of Gods, Wing Ping Tsuen (WPT02), a Chinese vernacular pitched roof building in a one-bay plan. The front façade has drawn brick lines while the remaining walls are plastered. The entrance door has a mosaic-tiled surround. The parapet wall on the roof has inscription of “1975”. Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of cultural perspective.



Figure 78. Hall of Gods, Wing Ping Tsuen (WPT02). The Temple house the altar for Earth God as well as a shrine for Tin Hau to its left.

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Figure 79. No. 32C, Wing Ping Tsuen (WPT04), a traditional Chinese vernacular house with an open courtyard and enclosing walls.



Figure 80. No. 32C, Wing Ping Tsuen (WPT04). The building is in a one-hall rectangular plan with its walls supporting the pitched roof.

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Figure 81. No. 23B, Wing Ping Tsuen (WPT03), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony on the first floor. Archways are formed between the three columns and the external wall on the balcony. The parapet walls on the balcony and on the roof have geometric pattern elements. The front façade is finished in mosaic tiles.



Figure 82. No. 102, Wing Ping Tsuen (WPT05), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two corner columns decorated with mosaic tiles. The exterior is finished in Shanghai plaster. This parapet wall on the roof is decorated with mosaic tiles and a scenery painted on ceramic tiles.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Wing Ping Tsuen (V4)		
DM32	Tai Fu Tai	Declared Monument
WPT01	Tai Fu Tai Compound	No Grade Accorded
WPT02	Hall of Gods	No Grade Accorded
WPT03	No. 23B	No Grade Accorded
WPT04	No. 32C	No Grade Accorded
WPT05	No. 102	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	On Lung Tsuen (V5)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	16
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	On Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	07/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	15 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	A grid pattern of three columns and six rows of houses.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> On Lung Tsuen is one of the nine villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan in San Tin. It was founded by the descendants of <i>Man Boo Hing</i> (文勃興), the 8th generation ancestor, with a history of 500 years (15th century).¹⁵</p> <p>The village has an ancestral hall (<i>Yuk Ging Tong</i>) and an Earth God shrine. The existing <i>Yuk Ging Tong</i> (沃經堂), the branch family ancestral hall of On Lung Tsuen, is probably a reconstruction of the previous one on the same location.</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> <u>Setting and Layout</u> On Lung Tsuen is surrounded by Yan Shau Wai, Tung Chan Wai, Fan Tin Tsuen and Wing Ping Tsuen. It is north-west oriented. The village has a grid pattern of three columns and six rows of houses with an open space to the northeast of the grid. According to the 1963 aerial photo¹⁶, the existing open space was originally a pond. The ancestral hall of the village <i>Yuk Ging Tong</i> is located at the northwest corner of the open area, while the Earth God shrine is located at the southwest corner of the open area (Figure 83 and Figure 84).</p>			

¹⁵ Antiquities and Monuments Section, U.S.D. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*.

¹⁶ Lands Department. (1963). *1:7800, 3900ft., 1963-9969 [aerial photo]*. Lands Department.

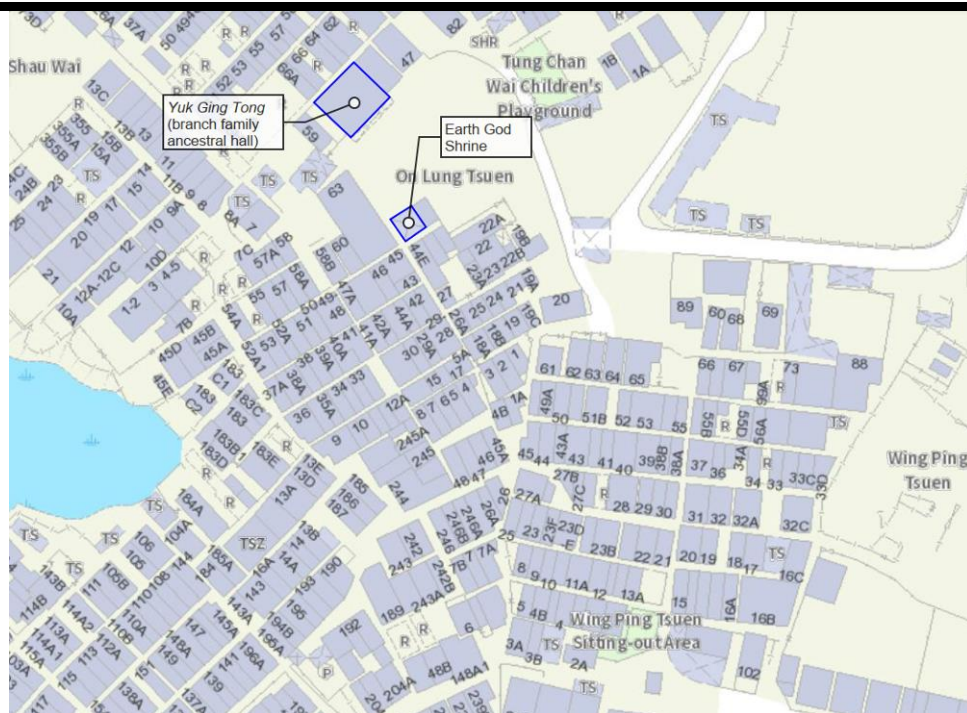


Plate 5. Layout of On Lung Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Almost all of the village houses in On Lung Tsuen have been rebuilt into a modern manner. There are few village houses constructed in the 1960s to 1970s by the emigrants in the *Man* clan showing foreign architectural style. They are generally two-storey houses with a high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with columns at both corners and a parapet wall on the roof. The front façade is commonly finished with Shanghai plaster and decorated by mosaic tiles (Figure 85 to Figure 88). The large number of window openings of these houses is also against traditional *fung shui* beliefs¹⁷. In 1970, these foreign-style residential houses constituted to approximately 36.5 per cent of the whole residential houses in On Lung Tsuen¹⁸. Thus, their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective as evidence to the mass migration of the *Man* clan.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.15**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit. Yuk Ging Tong is managed by the locals and access into the building is restricted.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

¹⁷ Watson, James L. (1975). *Emigration and the Chinese Linkage: the Mans in Hong Kong and London*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

¹⁸ Ibid.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 83. Exterior of the Shrine dedicated to the Earth God of a longan orchard.



一九八六年十月廿九日興建
 安鎮社稷感謝恩德扶弟子
 神安土千秋
 龍眼圍護鄉社稷太土之神
 人神
 共人
 樂共
 樂龍神萬右
 龍伴土主厚蒙浩蕩保黎民
 安羅村王孫謹啟全叩

Figure 84. Earth God Shrine (OLT01). According to a village elder, it was relocated to the existing location due to the construction of the San Tin Highway in the 1980s. The inscription on the couplets indicates the shrine was probably relocated to the existing location in 1986. Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in cultural perspective.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 85. No. 22A, On Lung Tsuen (OLT02), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns finished in mosaic tiles. The balcony extends across the front elevation and the side elevation. The parapet wall on the roof, decorated by mosaic tiles, has a “1972” pattern indicating the construction year. The front façade is finished in mosaic tiles while the remaining façades are finished in Shanghai plaster.



Figure 86. No. 52A1, On Lung Tsuen (OLT03), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two round corner columns on its front façade and a staircase connected to the roof. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster while the remaining façades are generally fair-faced brick walls.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 87. No. 55, On Lung Tsuen (OLT04), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster and the upper floor is finished in ceramic tiles. The remaining facades is painted in yellow. There is a mosaic-tiled parapet wall on the roof.



Figure 88. No. 57, On Lung Tsuen (OLT05), a two-storey village house. The building has a balcony with two red round columns at both corners. The front façade is finished in Shanghai plaster and the openings are framed by mosaic tiles.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	07/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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Ref. No.	Name	Status
On Lung Tsuen (V5)		
OLT01	Earth God Shrine	No Grade Accorded
OLT02	No. 22A	No Grade Accorded
OLT03	No. 52A1	No Grade Accorded
OLT04	No. 55	No Grade Accorded
OLT05	No. 57	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Tsing Lung Tsuen (V6)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	17
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Tsing Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	15 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Linear planning composed of three to four rows of houses.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> Tsing Lung Tsuen is one the nine villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan. It was founded by the descendants of <i>Man Sai Ko</i> (文世歌), the 7th generation ancestor, with a history of around 500 years (15th century)¹⁹.</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> <i>Setting and Layout</i> Tsing Lung Tsuen is located at the southwest end of the <i>Man</i>'s cluster in San Tin area, with San Lung Tsuen to its northeast. It is west oriented, facing the fishponds located at the north-west of the village. The village is in linear planning composed of three to four rows of houses. Each row composes of few rows of five to six housing units. Most of the houses are redeveloped. New village houses are freely arranged to the east and to the south of the village. Two Earth God shrines are located at the southwest corner and southeast corner of the village, the former one was erected in 1800 (Figure 89) while the later one was erected in 1981. The village has one study hall, namely Yee Tong Study Hall (Figure 95 and Figure 96).</p>			

¹⁹ Antiquities and Monuments Section, U.S.D. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*.

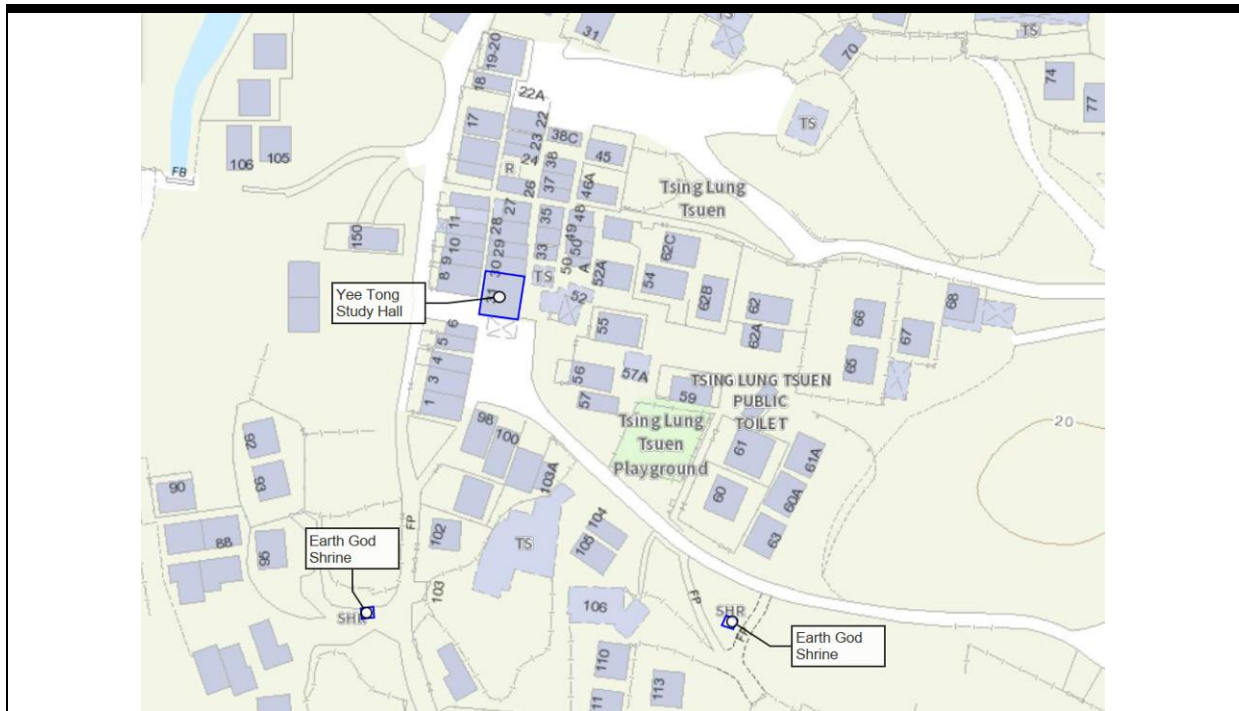


Plate 6. Layout of Tsing Lung Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Almost all of the village houses in Tsing Lung Tsuen have been redeveloped into modern concrete village houses with very few traditional/ old village houses left. Only one traditional Chinese vernacular house is observed (Figure 90). Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

Influenced by the mass migration of the Mans to the overseas countries in the late 1950s, it is also noted that some village houses were redeveloped in the 1960s to 1970s with unique architectural style. They are generally two-storey brick houses with a high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with columns at both corners and a parapet wall on the roof. The front façade is commonly finished with Shanghai plaster and decorated by mosaic tiles (Figure 91 to Figure 94). Apart from demonstrating the architectural style and building materials and techniques commonly used in the 1960s Hong Kong, the use of corner columns at the balcony of these modern village houses is unique to the San Tin area. Thus, their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective as evidence to the mass migration of the *Mans* and the subsequent social change in the clan.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.16**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



青龍村土主啓佑福神之神位
 嘉慶伍年仲冬上沅重修

Figure 89. Earth God Shrine of Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT01), located at the southwest corner of the village. The inscription on the stone tablet indicates the Shrine was first erected in the 5th year of Jiaqing reign, Qing dynasty (1800). The shrine was probably rebuilt into the existing modern appearance.



Figure 90. No. 23, Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT04), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. The building has a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. It is decorated by the plastered relief of flora motif on the door canopy.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 91. No. 5, Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT02), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns. The building is painted in white.



Figure 92. No. 13, Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT03), a two-storey village house with a pitched roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony on the first floor. Its parapet wall on the roof has "1964" moulded indicating the construction year. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 93. No. 35, Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT05), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony at the first floor. The parapet wall on the roof has inscription of “1966”. The front elevation is finished in Shanghai plaster.



Figure 94. No. 57, Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT06), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony at the first floor with barrier of geometric patterns. The parapet wall on the roof is finished in mosaic tiles and has inscription of “1972”. The front elevation is finished in ceramic tiles.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 95. Yee Tong Study Hall, Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT07), a two-storey village building with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor, the first floor is probably a later addition. Its parapet wall has decorative patterns and inscriptions of “1972 怡堂書室” (1972 Yee Tong Study Hall). The exterior is painted in white. Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in architectural and social perspective for demonstrating the importance of education in the *Man* clan.



Figure 96. Yee Tong Study Hall, Tsing Lung Tsuen (TLT07). The building is currently used as a community centre by the locals.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Tsing Lung Tsuen (V6)		
TLT01	Earth God Shrine	No Grade Accorded
TLT02	No. 5	No Grade Accorded
TLT03	No. 13	No Grade Accorded
TLT04	No. 23	No Grade Accorded
TLT05	No. 35	No Grade Accorded
TLT06	No. 57	No Grade Accorded
TLT07	Yee Tong Study Hall	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Lung Tsuen (V7)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	18
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Two grade 3 historic buildings. No grade accorded for the remaining buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	18 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Linear planned composing around six rows of houses.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> San Lung Tsuen is one the nine villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan. It was founded by <i>Man Tak Tai</i> (文德泰), the 16th generation ancestor, with a history of over 300 years²⁰. No. 21 and No. 22 of San Lung Tsuen (HB959 and HB948) have been accorded with grade 3 status in 2010 (Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No. 8 and 9 refer).</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> <u>Setting and Layout</u> San Lung Tsuen is located at the southwest of the Man's settlement in San Tin area, with Fan Tin Tsuen to its northeast and Tsing Lung Tsuen to its south. It is northwest oriented, facing the fishponds located at the north-west of the village. The village is in linear planned composing around four to six rows of houses. Each row composes of several rows of seven housing units. Tak Tai Study Hall is located at the first row of the village, yet it has been redeveloped into modern residential houses. New village houses are built to the southeast of the village arranged in a loose manner.</p>			

²⁰ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal - No. 22 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long*. Retrieved from https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/948_Appraisal_En.pdf.



Plate 7. Layout of San Lung Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Most of the village houses in San Lung Tsuen have been redeveloped into modern three-storey village houses. Only few traditional Chinese vernacular houses with decorations have retained (Figure 97 to Figure 100). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.17**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 97. No. 2, San Lung Tsuen (SLT01). It is traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the plastered relief of auspicious motif on the door canopy as well as plastered relief of flora and *ruilong* (夔龍) patterns on wall frieze.



Figure 98. No. 3, San Lung Tsuen (SLT02), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. It is decorated by the plastered relief of flora motif on the door canopy. The building is undergoing renovation.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 99. No. 20, San Lung Tsuen (SLT03), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. The building has a one-half-one-courtyard plan. It is decorated by the plastered relief of auspicious motif on the door canopy. A wall frieze is running on the front and side façade of the building with plastered mouldings of *ruilong* (夔龍) and other patterns. Its flat main ridge on the pitched roof has curled-up ends. The side façade of the building is painted in white. The building is similar architectural style as No. 21 and No. 22 nearby (grade 3 historic buildings).



Figure 100. No. 37, San Lung Tsuen (SLT04), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. The building is constructed of grey bricks with its wall supporting its pitched roof. The building probably had two residential units before but one of the entrance door was filled with only the granite lintel left. Its main ridge has curled-up ends.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
San Lung Tsuen (V7)		
HB948	No. 22 San Lung Tsuen	Grade 3 Historic Building
HB959	No. 21 San Lung Tsuen	Grade 3 Historic Building
SLT01	No. 2	No Grade Accorded
SLT02	No. 3	No Grade Accorded
SLT03	No. 20	No Grade Accorded
SLT04	No. 37	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Chau Tau Tsuen (V8)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	19
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Chau Tau Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	18 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Compose of around nine rows of houses and an open space in the centre.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Chau Tau Tsuen is one the nine villages established by the *Man* clan. According to the plaque on the entrance archway of the village, the founding ancestor of the village is the 9th generation ancestor *Man Ting Sze* (文廷士) and the village has a history of around 300 years (18th century)²¹.

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

Chau Tau Tsuen is located at the north of the San Tin Highway between Lok Ma Chau and Kwu Tung. It is south-west oriented. The village composes of around nine rows of houses. The upper three rows are separated from the remaining rows by a large open space at the centre of the village. The upper three rows have around six to eight housing units per row. For the lower six rows, each row composes of several rows of around eight housing units. New village houses are scattered at the southeast side of the village.

The village has three Earth God shrines, one located at the northwest end of the village and two located at the southeast end of the village. Ting Sze Study Hall (廷士家塾), a temple (“神廳”, literally *Hall of Gods*), Ting Sze School (廷士學校) and Ting Sze Hall (廷士禮堂) are located at the northeast corner of the open space in the village centre. The village also has two other study halls, namely Kwok Ping Study Hall (國平書室) and Zik Sin Study Hall (積善書室), located at the southwest and north direction of the village. Apart from Ting Sze School, other village structures mentioned are either redeveloped or newly built.

A boundary stone is found to the northwest of the village beside a footpath to Tit Hang Shan (鐵坑山) (Figure 110).

²¹ *Man Ting Sze* is the grandson of the 7th generation ancestor *Man Sai Gor* (1390 – 1457). It is unlikely that *Man Ting Sze* had founded Chau Tau Tsuen himself in the Qing dynasty (1636–1912). Thus, it is speculated the village was established by his descendants.

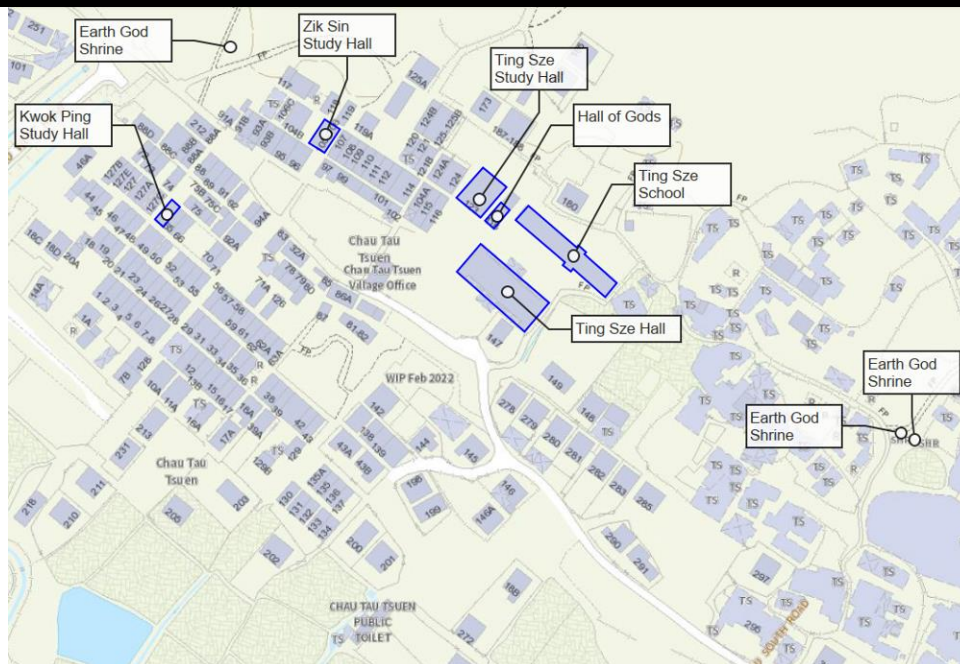


Plate 8. Layout of Chau Tau Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Most of the village houses in Chau Tau Tsuen has been redeveloped into modern three-storey concrete village houses. Limited traditional Chinese vernacular houses are observed. They are generally pitched-roof brick buildings in a one-hall plan. Only few of them have decorations (Figure 101 to Figure 105). One modern village house with geometric patterns as decoration is also observed (Figure 106). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

For religious and functional structures, apart from the Kwok Ping Study Hall (Figure 107) and Ting Sze School (Figure 108 and Figure 109), all the other temples/ shrines and schools are newly built or a reconstruction of the original buildings. The significance in cultural heritage of Kwok Ping Study Hall and Ting Sze School is noteworthy in terms of architectural and social perspective for reflecting the importance of education in the *Man* clan, as well as a testimony of the government's initiative in providing rural education in the 1950s.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.18** and **Figure 12.19**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 101. No. 3, Chau Tau Tsuen (CTT01), a single-storey brick house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building has a pitched roof. The parapet wall has plastered relief of flower and bird motifs and plastered mouldings of a scroll and “1966” pattern.



Figure 102. No. 18, Chau Tau Tsuen (CTT03), a single-storey brick house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building has a pitched roof. The building is decorated with plastered relief on the door canopy, but it is deteriorating.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 103. No. 55, Chau Tau Tsuen (CTT04), a single-storey brick house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building has a pitched roof and its main ridge has curled-up ends. The building has a decorative door canopy.



Figure 104. No. 56, Chau Tau Tsuen (CTT05), two-storey village house with a shed roof. The building was probably undergone reconstruction that the original front courtyard was retained while the back hall has been rebuilt. Plastered reliefs can be found on the door canopy on the front elevation.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



No. 94

Figure 105. No. 94, Chau Tau Tsuen (CTT06), a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick house. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. The building has a pitched roof and its main ridge has curled-up ends. The building is decorated with the plastered mouldings of auspicious motifs on the door canopy and wall frieze on the front façade.



Figure 106. No. 4, Chau Tau Tsuen (CTT02), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony at the first floor and a parapet wall on the roof. The barrier of the balcony and the parapet wall are decorated with geometric patterns, the parapet wall has inscription of "1966" indicating its construction year.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	10/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record

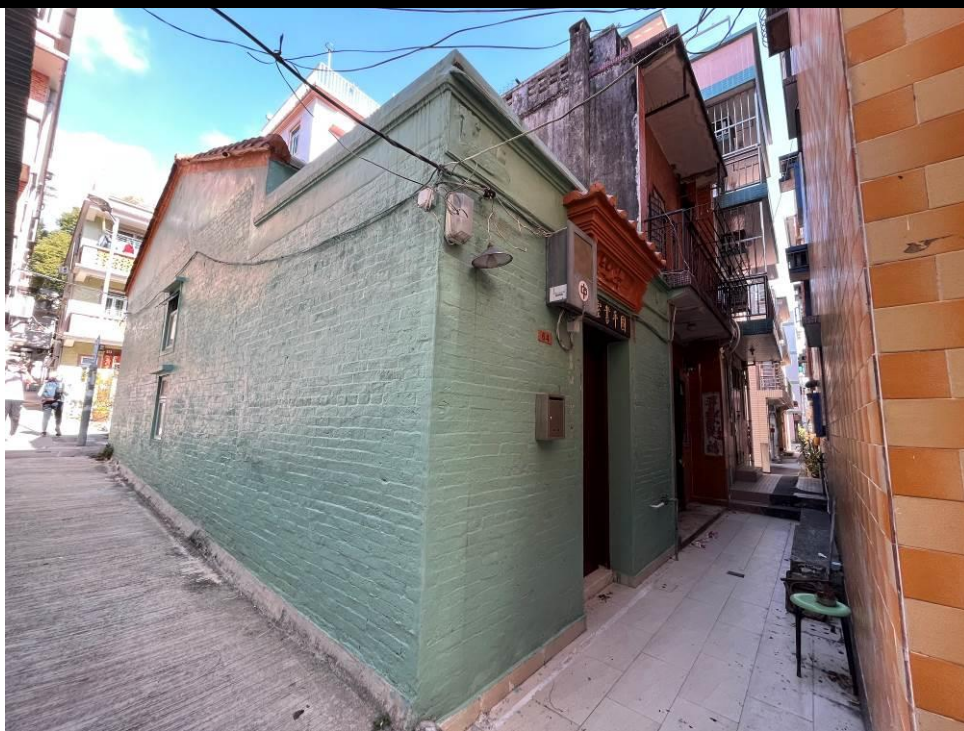


Figure 107. Kwok Ping Study Hall (國平書室), No. 64, Tung Chan Wai (CTT07). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building has the pitched roof with a flat ridge. It is decorated by the plastered mouldings of auspicious and geometric motifs on its door canopy and wall frieze on the front façade. The exterior of the building is painted in light green. According to the name plaque above the entrance door, the building is renovated in “戊戌年” (probably 2018).



Figure 108. Ting Sze School (CTT08). It was registered on 25th March, 1946²². It is a typical single-storey village school structure with a pitched roof. The front elevation has a parapet wall. It is in Utilitarian style. The school has two classrooms with an extension to its southeast end. The external wall is painted in light yellow.

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²² Public Records Office. *Schools Registration Cards Roll 3*. HKRS2348-2-3.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 109. Ting Sze School (CTT08). According to the plastered mouldings on the parapet wall, the existing school building was erected in 1961.



一九四九年五月十日
 委員親至分界洲頭
 潘

Figure 110. Boundary Stone of Chau Tau Tsuen and Pun Uk Tsuen (CTT09). It is rectangular in shape and is constructed of concrete. The inscription on the stone indicates it was erected in 1949.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Chau Tau Tsuen (V8)		
CTT01	No. 3	No Grade Accorded
CTT02	No. 4	No Grade Accorded
CTT03	No. 18	No Grade Accorded
CTT04	No. 55	No Grade Accorded
CTT05	No. 56	No Grade Accorded
CTT06	No. 94	No Grade Accorded
CTT07	Kwok Ping Study Hall	No Grade Accorded
CTT08	Ting Sze School	No Grade Accorded
CTT09	Boundary Stone of Chau Tau Tsuen	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Shek Wu Wai (V9)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	20
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for the one building in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Shek Wu Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	18 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Six rows of houses with a central street runs from east to west.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> Shek Wu Wai is one of the nine villages established by the <i>Man</i> clan. It was founded by the clansmen who branched out from Chau Tau Tsuen, with a history of around 300 years (18th century)²³. Entrance gate and enclosing walls were built to protect the village from bandits. The previous Entrance Gate, which was built in 1965, was accorded with a status of no grading in 2010. The existing Entrance Gate is a reconstruction in a modern nature.</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> <i>Setting and Layout</i> Shek Wu Wai is located to the south of the San Tin Highway and away from the main <i>Man's</i> clan settlement area. It is east oriented. Although the enclosing walls no longer exist, the village retains in a regular layout. It has around six rows of houses. A central street runs from east to west with the entrance gate and a temple (“神廳”, literally <i>Hall of Gods</i>) at two ends. Two Earth God shrines are located to the north of the village (opposite to the Shek Wu Wai Sitting-out Area). A well is located in front of the entrance gate. New village houses are built to the northeast, east and south of the village.</p>			

²³ Antiquities Advisory Board. *Historic Building Appraisal – Entrance Gate, Shek Wu Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long*.
https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/1214_Appraisal_En.pdf.

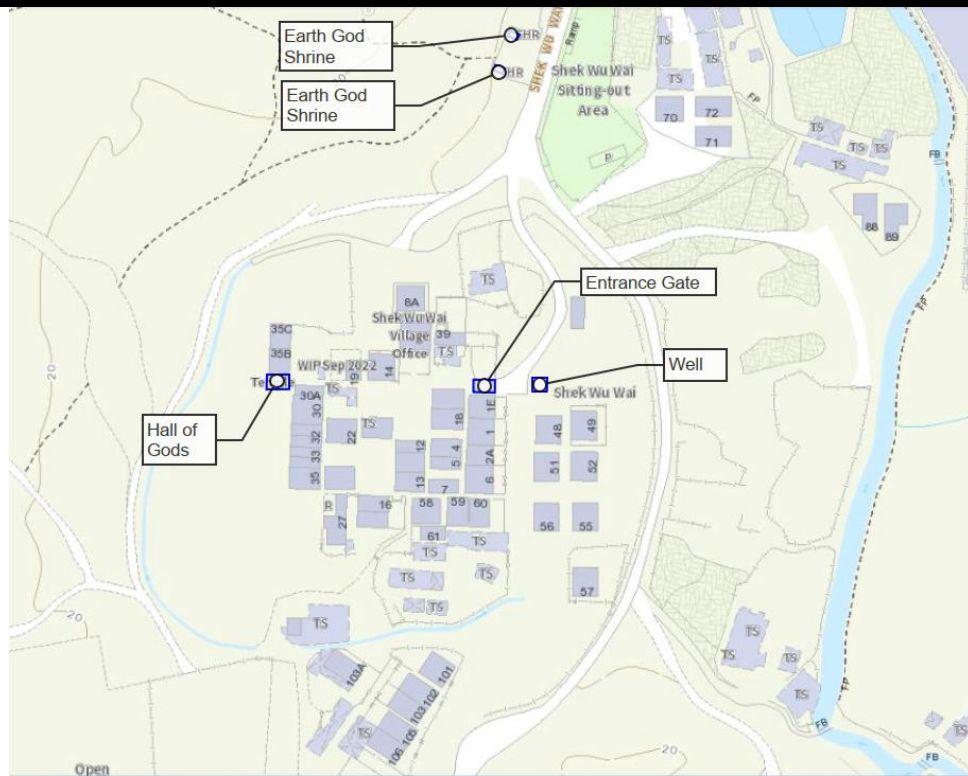


Plate 9. Layout of Shek Wu Wai.

Architectural Style

The entrance gate and the temple have been reconstructed in a modern manner. Almost all of the village houses in Shek Wu Wai have been redeveloped into modern three-storey village houses. Only one traditional Chinese vernacular house with decorations has retained (Figure 111 and Figure 112). Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

The indicative location of identified cultural heritage resource is shown in **Figure 12.20**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 111. Structure Between No. 5 and No. 7, Shek Wu Wai (SWW01). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular single-storey brick building in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan.



Figure 112. Structure Between No. 5 and No. 7, Shek Wu Wai (SWW01). It is decorated by the plastered mouldings and murals of flora motif on the door canopy.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Shek Wu Wai (V9)		
SWW01	Structure Between No. 5 and No. 7	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Lok Ma Chau (V10)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	21
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	Two grade 2 historic buildings. No grade accorded for the remaining buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	Early Qing dynasty (17 th century)		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	A grid pattern of two columns and about seven rows of houses.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> Lok Ma Chau Village was established by the <i>Cheung</i> clan originated from <i>Zhang Jia Wei, Ge Tang</i> of Shenzhen (深圳隔塘張家圍) in early Qing dynasty (17th century)²⁴. Their traditional subsistence was fish farming in the Shenzhen River. Villagers used to host <i>dim dang</i>, <i>Chung Yeung</i> Festival and wedding in the Mi Tak Study Hall (HB557 and HB558)²⁵ (Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No. 7 refers), now most of the gathering events have moved to the village office.</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> <u>Setting and Layout</u> The existing village is south-southeast oriented and has a grid pattern of two columns and about seven rows of houses, arranged generally in a regular manner. A central street runs from east-southeast to north-northwest of the village. An Earth God shrine is located at the southern end of the village (Figure 113).</p>			

²⁴ 阮志 (2016)。香港跨境村莊及文化遺產。香港：三聯。

²⁵ 阮志 (2014)。入境問禁：香港邊境禁區史。香港：三聯書店(香港)有限公司。



Plate 10. Layout of Lok Ma Chau Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Most of the village houses had been redeveloped into new three-storey concrete houses. Only few traditional Chinese vernacular houses with decorations are observed. They are generally pitched-roof brick buildings in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan (Figure 114 to Figure 116). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

The village also has some modern village houses redeveloped in the 1960s to 1970s embodying similar architectural style to those observed in the villages established by the *Man* clan, such as high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with two corner columns, a parapet wall on the roof and the use of Shanghai plaster and/ or mosaic tiles as finishes (Figure 117 to Figure 127). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective for demonstrating a unique architectural style of village house in San Tin area.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.21**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



□ 九年庚寅歲二月吉旦勒馬洲村敬立
 土主福德正直尊神位
 □ 戌立典巽乾之原

Figure 113. Earth God Shrine (LMC01), Lok Ma Chau Tsuen. Inscription on the stone tablet indicates it was established in “庚寅年” with the regnal year covered by the decorations. It is estimated the shrine was erected in 39th year of the Republic of China (1950). The significance in cultural heritage of this shrine is noteworthy in terms of cultural perspective.



Figure 114. Nos. 21-22, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC05 and LMC06). They are traditional Chinese vernacular brick buildings in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. No. 21 is decorated by the plastered mouldings of flowers and a coin symbol on door canopy and the murals of flora motifs on the top of the wall under eaves. No. 22 is decorated by plastered mouldings of flora and auspicious motifs on both the door canopy and top of the wall under eaves.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 115. No. 23, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC07). The building had probably undergone alteration works, the traditional pitched-roof brick hall is retained at the back while the original front courtyard has been reconstructed into a two-storey brick building with a flat roof. Some of the openings have arched brick lintels.



Figure 116. No. 50, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC13). It is a traditional Chinese vernacular brick building in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is relatively decorative – it has plastered mouldings of flora motifs on the door canopy and on the top of the wall on the front façade, as well as murals of flora motifs on the wall friezes from the front elevation extending to the side elevations.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 117. Nos. 17-18, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC02). It is a two-storey village brick house with two residential units. The building has a shared balcony with three round columns – two at each corner and one in the middle. The balcony has a cat ladder connected to the roof. The parapet wall on the roof has a scenery painted on ceramic tiles. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster.



Figure 118. No. 19, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC03). It is a two-storey village house with a balcony at its first floor. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster. The entrance door has a decorative mosaic-tiled surround.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 119. No. 20, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC04). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The main entrance on the ground floor is recessed. The balcony on the first floor has three square columns with two at each corner and one in the middle. The parapet wall on the roof has plastered relief of flora motifs. The exterior is painted in pale yellow except the front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster with red diamond patterns.



Figure 120. No. 34, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC08). It is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The barrier of the balcony at the first floor is formed by the traditional Chinese coin patterns. The parapet wall on the roof and the front façade of the ground floor are finished in mosaic tiles. The remaining facades are painted in pale yellow.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 121. No. 35, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC09). It is a two-storey village house. The barrier of the balcony is formed with geometric patterns. The parapet wall on the flat roof is finished in ceramic tiles with landscape painted on tiles. The front elevation is finished in mosaic tiles while the remaining elevations are finished in Shanghai plaster. The window and door openings have mosaic-tiled surrounds.



Figure 122. No. 38, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC10), a two-storey village house. The building has a balcony with two round corner columns and a parapet wall on the flat roof. The front façade of the ground floor and the parapet wall are finished in mosaic tiles, while the first floor is finished in Shanghai plaster.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 123. Nos. 41-42, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC11), a two-storey village house with two residential units. The building has a balcony with round columns at each corner and in the middle. The parapet wall on the roof has plastered relief of flower and bird motifs. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster, the door openings are decorated with mosaic-tiled surround.



Figure 124. No. 49, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC12), a two-storey village house. The building has a balcony with round corner columns painted in red and a parapet wall on the flat roof. The exterior of the building is finished in Shanghai plaster

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 125. No. 51, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC14). The two-storey building is a traditional Chinese vernacular architecture with a pitched roof and a verandah in front supported by two columns below. The building is constructed of grey bricks. The base of the front façade is finished with granite plates. The parapet wall on the verandah has plastered relief of auspicious motifs. All the window openings on the side elevations have label mouldings and rendered surrounds. The brick surface on the front façade is painted in blue violet colour.



Figure 126. No. 51, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC14). All the window openings on the side elevations have label mouldings and rendered surrounds.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 127. No. 52, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC15), a two-storey building village house with a flat roof. The entrance is recessed and has a decorative parapet wall above. The exterior is painted in white.



Figure 128. Village Office, Lok Ma Chau Tsuen (LMC16). The village office is a large two-storey village building. Its barrier of the balcony is formed by traditional Chinese coin pattern and has inscriptions of “燈花公所” (literally means “Candlelight Village Office”). The parapet wall on the roof is decorated by mosaic tiles and has a scenery painted on ceramic tiles in the middle, the mosaic tiles indicated the building was constructed in 1979. The front elevation is finished in ceramic tiles, while the remaining facades are finished in Shanghai plaster. Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural and social perspective.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Lok Ma Chau (V10)		
HB557	Mi Tak Study Hall, Main Block	Grade 2 Historic Building
HB558	Mi Tak Study Hall, Ancillary Building	Grade 2 Historic Building
LMC01	Earth God Shrine	No Grade Accorded
LMC02	Nos. 17-18	No Grade Accorded
LMC03	No. 19	No Grade Accorded
LMC04	No. 20	No Grade Accorded
LMC05	No. 21	No Grade Accorded
LMC06	No. 22	No Grade Accorded
LMC07	No. 23	No Grade Accorded
LMC08	No. 34	No Grade Accorded
LMC09	No. 35	No Grade Accorded
LMC10	No. 38	No Grade Accorded
LMC11	Nos. 41-42	No Grade Accorded
LMC12	No. 49	No Grade Accorded
LMC13	No. 50	No Grade Accorded
LMC14	No. 51	No Grade Accorded
LMC15	No. 52	No Grade Accorded
LMC16	Village Office	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Pun Uk Tsuen (V11)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	22
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Pun Uk Tsuen		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	As far as in the 14 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Approximately three rows of houses.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Before the arrival of the Man clan in the San Tin area, it was believed that there were already settlements by the *Pun* clan, *Lam* clan, *Mak* clan in the San Tin area²⁶. These clans relocated around the same time as the arrival and rapid expansion of the *Man* clan²⁷ (as far as in the 14th century). The *Pun* clan moved to the northern area of San Tin and relied on cultivation as their traditional subsistence.

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

The existing village is southwest facing and has around three rows of houses. Each row has approximately 11 to 14 house units. Two modern Fuk Tak shrines are located to the west of the village. New village houses are constructed around the village.

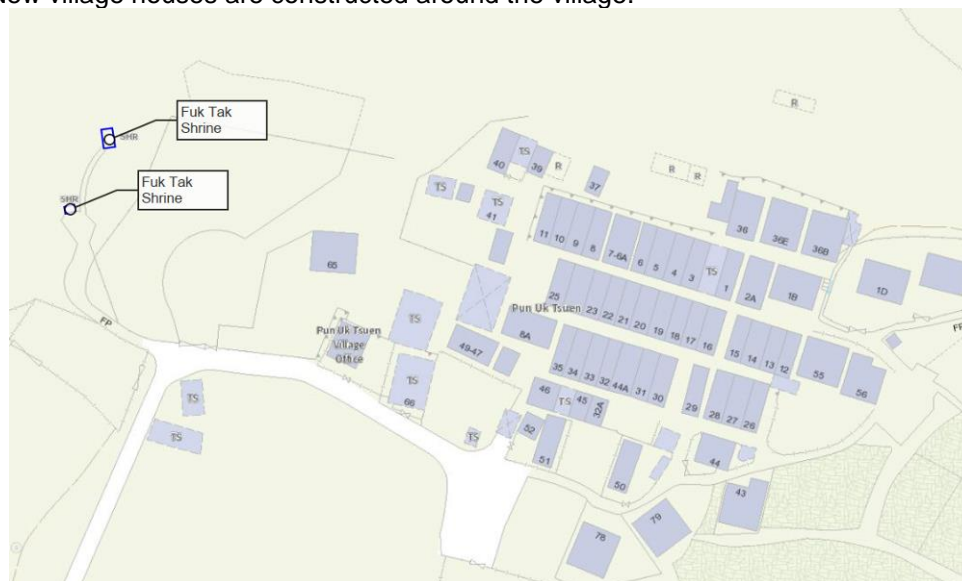


Plate 11. Layout of Pun Uk Tsuen.

²⁶ 陳六霞、洪小麗（1985）。田野工作報告 - 新田區總報告。

²⁷ Ibid.

Architectural Style

Most houses have been redeveloped into new three-storey concrete village houses. Some traditional Chinese vernacular houses with decorations are observed (Figure 129 to Figure 133). They are generally pitched-roof brick buildings in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

The village also has few modern village houses redeveloped in the 1960s to 1970s embodying similar architectural style to those observed in the villages established by the *Man* clan, such as high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with two corner columns, a parapet wall on the roof and the use of Shanghai plaster and/ or mosaic tiles as finishes (Figure 134 to Figure 136). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective for demonstrating a unique village house style in San Tin area.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.23**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 129. No. 1, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT01), a traditional Chinese vernacular brick house. It is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the plastered mouldings of auspicious motifs on the door canopy.



Figure 130. Nos. 10-11, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT03 and PUT04), a traditional Chinese vernacular brick house with two residential units under the same roof. The building has a pitched roof, the flat main ridge has curled-up ends. No. 11 is in a one-half plan, the original front courtyard is altered with a shed roof. No. 10 is in a one-half-one-courtyard plan. It is decorated by the plastered mouldings of auspicious motifs on door canopy.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 131. Nos. 12-15, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT05, PUT06, PUT07 and PUT08). They are a row of Chinese vernacular brick houses. Each in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan.



Figure 132. Nos. 12-15, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT05, PUT06, PUT07 and PUT08). They are decorated by the murals on the decorative door canopy of each entrance door. A flat-roof annex had been added in front of the No. 12. No. 12 is painted in white while No. 13 is painted in orange. The exterior of No. 14 and No. 15 are fair-faced brick walls.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 133. No. 26, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT09), a traditional Chinese vernacular brick house in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the murals on the decorative door canopy but the colours are fading.



Figure 134. No. 6A-7, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT02). It is a two-storey village house with a high-ceiling ground floor. It has a balcony extending across the front elevation and side elevations of the building. The building condition is fair with spalling concrete observed at the bottom of the balcony and the projected roof slab.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 135. No. 29, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT10). The building is a two-storey village house. It has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns. The balcony is connected to the flat roof by a ladder. Pattern of "1969" is observed on the roof parapet wall.



Figure 136. No. 50, Pun Uk Tsuen (PUT11). The building is a two-storey village house with a flat roof. It has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns decorated with mosaic tiles. Pattern of "1969" is observed on the roof parapet wall. The front façade of the building is finished in Shanghai plaster.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 137. Pump House (PUT12). The pump house is located at the eastern end of the village. According to the villagers, it was possibly built in the 1960s. It was disused when tap water pipes were laid and connected to each house in the 1980s at Pun Uk Tsuen.



Figure 138. Pump House (PUT12). It is constructed of reinforced concrete. A cat ladder made of metal is attached to the side of the structure. It is currently used as a storage space by the villagers.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Pun Uk Tsuen (V11)		
PUT01	No. 1	No Grade Accorded
PUT02	Nos. 6A-7	No Grade Accorded
PUT03	No. 10	No Grade Accorded
PUT04	No. 11	No Grade Accorded
PUT05	No. 12	No Grade Accorded
PUT06	No. 13	No Grade Accorded
PUT07	No. 14	No Grade Accorded
PUT08	No. 15	No Grade Accorded
PUT09	No. 26	No Grade Accorded
PUT10	No. 29	No Grade Accorded
PUT11	No. 50	No Grade Accorded
PUT12	Pump House	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Mai Po Tsuen (V12)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	23
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Mai Po Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	09/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	18 th Century		
類別 Classification	Traditional Village		
整體結構 General layout	Four to five rows of houses.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

It is believed that the name of 'Mai Po (米埔)' originated from a legend that there was once a rock in the area in which an amount of rice for one person would flow out from its crack²⁸. Mai Po Tsuen is divided into Mai Po Lo Wai (米埔老圍) and Mai Po San Tsuen (米埔新村). Mai Po Lo Wai is mainly occupied by the *Mans*, *Fungs* and *Chans* while Mai Po San Tsuen is mainly occupied by the *Wong* clan²⁹. According to the gene-alogy of *Mans*, the descendants of the 10th generation ancestor *Man Tze Wah* (文子華) moved to Mai Po³⁰, while the *Wongs* and *Fungs* were probably settled in Mai Po from *Huizhou* (惠州) and *Bao'an* county after 18th century³¹. It is estimated Mai Po Tsuen could have been established 200 to 400 years ago.

Although Mai Po Tsuen is divided into Mai Po Lo Wai and Mai Po San Tsuen locally, the legal address of all the buildings in both Mai Po Lo Wai and Mai Po San Tsuen would be "Mai Po San Tsuen".

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

Mai Po Tsuen is located next to Castle Peak Road – Mai Po Section. It is west-oriented, facing the fishponds to their west. The village is divided into Mai Po Lo Wai and Mai Po San Tsuen with Mai Po Lo Wai to the north and Mai Po San Tsuen to the south. The existing Mai Po Lo Wai has around four to five rows of houses, each row has approximately 17 house units. A central street runs from the west to the east of the village, connecting an entrance gate and a Fuk Tak temple ("福德堂", literally means *Hall of Earth God*). According to the village elders, the Fuk Tak temple also served as the ancestral hall of the villages living in Mai Po Lo Wai. The entrance gate and the Fuk Tak temple have been reconstructed.

The existing Mai Po San Tsuen has roughly five rows of houses arranged relatively loosely. The *Wong's* ancestral hall, *Hin Hing Tong* (衍慶堂), is located at the centre of the village with a large open area at its front. It is named after the 10th generation ancestor of the *Wong* clan *Wong Hin Hing* (黃衍慶). The ancestral hall is reconstructed in modern manner.

²⁸ 馮志明 (1996)。元朗文物古蹟概覽。香港：元朗區議會。

²⁹ Antiquities and Monuments Section, U.S.D. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ 饒玖才 (2012)。香港的地名與地方歷史(下)-新界。香港：天地圖書。

An Earth God shrine is located between Mai Po Lo Wai and Mai Po San Tsuen. New village houses are constructed and arranged freely at the south to the west of the village.

Yeung Hau Temple (San Tin) (MPT01) is located to the northeast of the village across the Castle Peak Road, it was under reconstructed as of December 2021 (Figure 139 and Figure 140).

Former Koon Ying School is located between Mai Po Lo Wai and Mai Po San Tsuen. It is a complex of three structures (Figure 159 to Figure 162). The site is currently vacant.

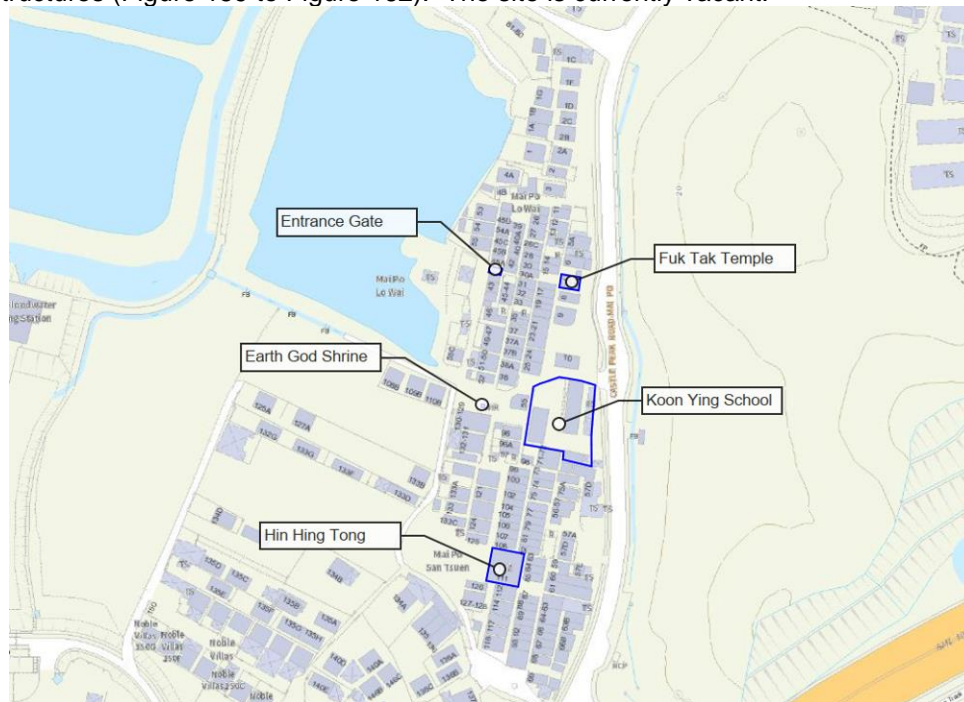


Plate 12. Layout of Mai Po Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Almost all of the village houses in Mai Po Tsuen have been rebuilt into modern concrete village houses. Some traditional Chinese vernacular houses are observed. They are generally pitched-roof brick buildings in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. Only two of them have decorations (Figure 141 and Figure 142). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective.

Influenced by the mass migration of the *Mans* and other clans to the overseas countries in the late 1950s, it is also noted that some village houses were redeveloped in the 1960s to 1970s with unique architectural style. They are generally two-storey brick houses with a high-ceiling ground floor, a balcony with columns at both corners and a parapet wall on the roof. The front façade is commonly finished with Shanghai plaster and decorated by mosaic tiles (Figure 143 to Figure 158). Their significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of architectural perspective for demonstrating a unique village house style in San Tin area.

The indicative locations of identified cultural heritage resources and other identified items are shown in **Figure 12.24** and **Figure 12.25**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit.

Current Condition

The village is in good condition as most of the houses have been redeveloped in a modern manner.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 139. Yeung Hau Temple (San Tin) (MPT01) next to Castle Peak Road. It was probably erected over 200 years ago for *fung shui* reasons and had renovated or reconstructed in 1858, 1902, 1954 and 1969.³² It was originally a traditional Chinese brick building in a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of one bay. The building was undergoing reconstruction during visit. The front hall still existed during visit, it has a pitched roof with a flat main ridge. A screen door is located in the middle of the first hall.



Figure 140. Yeung Hau Temple (San Tin) (MPT01) next to Castle Peak Road. The courtyard and the second hall had been fully demolished. Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of historical and cultural perspective.

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³² 馮志明著、冼玉儀(編)(1996)。元朗文物古蹟概覽。香港：元朗區議會。

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 141. No. 74, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT10), a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched-roof building. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the plastered mouldings and murals of auspicious motifs under eaves and on door canopy.



Figure 142. No. 82, Mai Po Tsuen (MPT11), a traditional Chinese vernacular pitched-roof building. It is in a one-hall-one-courtyard plan. The building is decorated by the murals on door canopy. The exterior is painted in white.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 143. No. 2, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT02), a two-storey village house. The building has a balcony with two square corner columns decorated with mosaic tiles. There is a staircase on the balcony connected to the flat roof. The parapet wall on the roof has “1968” inscribed indicating the construction year. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster and the first floor is painted in pale yellow.



Figure 144. No. 3, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT03), a two-storey village house. The building has a balcony with two square corner columns decorated with mosaic tiles. There is a staircase on the balcony connected to the flat roof. The parapet wall on the roof has plastered mouldings of flower and coin symbols. The exterior is painted in pale yellow.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 145. No. 4, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT04), a three-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two square corner columns decorated with mosaic tiles at the second and the third storey. The parapet wall on the roof has a “1979” pattern formed by mosaic tiles. The front façade is finished in ceramic tiles and the other facades are finished in Shanghai plaster.



Figure 146. No. 8, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT05), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two round corner columns. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster and the openings are surrounded with mosaic tiles.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 147. No. 12, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT06), a two-storey village house in a L-shape plan. The building has a balcony with two round corner columns. The parapet wall on the roof has plastered mouldings of “1967” and Chinese characters of “賢廬”. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster and the other facades are painted in pale yellow.



Figure 148. No. 17, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT07), a three-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony with two square corner columns at the second and third storey. The front façade of the building is finished in mosaic tiles.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 149. Nos. 47-49, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT08), a two-storey village house with three residential units. The building has a balcony with square columns defining each unit. The parapet wall at the top has plastered mouldings of flora motifs and "1967" pattern.



Figure 150. No. 55, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT09), a two-storey village house with pentagon plan. It has a balcony on the first floor which was possibly enclosed in a later alternation/ addition work. The building is vacant but listed as a government land. It was probably used as the Mai Po Tsuen Recreation Centre with the Former Kwun Ying School at its back before.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	09/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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Figure 151. No. 96, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT12), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a balcony extending across all the elevations of the building, two square columns are placed on the front façade. The parapet wall at the top has “1970” pattern formed by mosaic tiles. The front façade and the remaining facades of the first floor are finished in mosaic tiles.



Figure 152. No. 96A, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT13), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns. The parapet wall on the roof has scenery painted on the ceramic tiles. According to the village elders, this is a culture of people originated from Fujian (鶴佬). The front façade is finished in ceramic tiles.

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Figure 153. Nos. 101-108, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT14), a row of two-storey village houses. These buildings have high-ceiling ground floor and a connected balcony with square columns defining each unit. The front façades are finished in ceramic tiles. It is speculated this row of houses were constructed at once.



Figure 154. No. 117, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT15), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with two square corner columns. The parapet wall on the roof has a “1974” pattern created with mosaic tiles. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in terrazzo while the first floor is finished in ceramic tiles.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	09/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 155. Nos. 122-123, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT16), a two-storey village house with two residential units. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a shared balcony with thin round corner columns. The front façade of the ground floor is finished in Shanghai plaster.



Figure 156. No. 125, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT17), a two-storey village house with a flat roof. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with a square corner column at its front façade. The balcony extends from its front elevation across to the side elevation. The parapet wall on the roof has “1971” pattern created by mosaic tiles. The front façade is finished in ceramic tiles while the remaining facades are finished in Shanghai plaster. Alteration might have been carried out and enclosed half of the balcony space on the front elevation.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 157. No. 127-128, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT18), a two-storey village house with two residential units. The building has a high-ceiling ground floor and a balcony with square columns defining each unit. The parapet wall on the roof has a “1974” pattern created by mosaic tiles, it also has scenery painted on ceramic tiles which could be the culture of people originated from Fujian (鶴佬) according to the village elders. The front façades are finished in ceramic tiles.



Figure 158. Nos. 131-132, Mai Po San Tsuen (MPT19), a two-storey village house with two residential units. The building has a balcony on its first floor. The parapet wall on the roof of each unit is semi-circular in shape and has plastered mouldings of “1966” pattern and a star within a red circle on top.

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Figure 159. Former Koon Ying Public School (MPT20). The school is a complex comprises of three single-storey buildings. The main building has a verandah on its front elevation. It is Utilitarian in style. Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in architectural and social perspective for witnessing the government initiative in providing education in rural areas in the 1950s.



Figure 160. Former Koon Ying Public School (MPT20). The main building has a stepped parapet wall on the roof. It has plastered mouldings of Chinese characters of *Koon Ying Public School* (“公立 冠英學校”) and *1955 Spring* (“乙未仲春”), indicating the establishment year of the school.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 161. Former Koon Ying Public School (MPT20). Similar to the main building, the other building is a single-storey building with a pitched roof. It is also Utilitarian in style with no decoration. The remaining building is not accessible.



Figure 162. Former Koon Ying Public School (MPT20). The entrance gate of the school is flanked by a pair of terrazzo couplet.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Mai Po Tsuen (V12)		
MPT01	Yeung Hau Temple (San Tin)	No Grade Accorded
MPT02	No. 2	No Grade Accorded
MPT03	No. 3	No Grade Accorded
MPT04	No. 4	No Grade Accorded
MPT05	No. 8	No Grade Accorded
MPT06	No. 12	No Grade Accorded
MPT07	No. 17	No Grade Accorded
MPT08	Nos. 47-49	No Grade Accorded
MPT09	No. 55	No Grade Accorded
MPT10	No. 74	No Grade Accorded
MPT11	No. 82	No Grade Accorded
MPT12	No. 96	No Grade Accorded
MPT13	No. 96A	No Grade Accorded
MPT14	Nos. 101-108	No Grade Accorded
MPT15	No. 117	No Grade Accorded
MPT16	Nos. 122-123	No Grade Accorded
MPT17	No. 125	No Grade Accorded
MPT18	Nos. 127-128	No Grade Accorded
MPT19	Nos. 131-132	No Grade Accorded
MPT20	Former Koon Ying School	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Mai Po Lung Tsuen (V13)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	24
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Mai Po Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	09/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	1960s		
類別 Classification	Local village		
整體結構 General layout	Arranged in freestyle.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Houses in the existing Mai Po Lung Tsuen area were rapidly built in the 1960s according to the 1963 aerial photos. They were probably immigrants from China who fled to Hong Kong in face of the political instability in China in the post-war period. According to the couplet of the Heroes Temple, the villagers of the Mai Po Lung Tsuen were probably originated from *Huizhou Hai Lu Feng* (惠州海陸豐) (current City of *Shanwei City* 汕尾市).

Although the village did not have an Ancestral Hall, temples were constructed to worship Tin Hau and other deities. Tin Hau Temple was constructed in the 1960s³³, followed by Fuk Tak Temple (first appeared in 1972 aerial photo³⁴) and Heroes Temple. According to the villagers, the Heroes Temple was relocated to the existing location due to the construction of San Tin Highway about 30 years ago (in the late 1980s).

Birthdays of Tin Hau and the 36 deities worshipped in the Heroes Temple are celebrated. The first celebration of Tin Hau's Birthday was held in 1962³⁵. The birthdays of the 36 deities would also be celebrated³⁶, but the scale and content are not recorded³⁷.

A vegetable marketing co-operative society, namely Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, is located within the village and in close proximity to Shek Wu Wai Road and Castle Peak Road. It was established on 26th July 1965 and had 39 members as of 2020³⁸. It was established for the collection and transportation of vegetables to the government wholesale market in Kowloon.

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

The village is situated in a river valley bounded by small hills to its east, south and west. The houses are scattered across the village area without a united orientation. There is no solid documentation on

³³ Lands Department. (1968). 1:1 200 75-NW-C (Ed 1968-09). Lands Department.

³⁴ Lands Department. (1972). 1:6000, 3000ft., 02652 [aerial photo]. Lands Department.

³⁵ According to the inscription on the flower board captured by Google Street View in 2011, it was the 49th celebration of Tin Hau's Birthday. Thus, the first celebration was speculated to be in 1962.

³⁶ 米埔隴村祝誕 上演惠州劇團 (1962年9月10日)。華僑日報，第三張第一頁。

³⁷ The latest celebration was in 2022. According to an online video, lion dance was performed in front of the Temple as part of the rituals. 香港瑞麟龍獅記錄坊 (2022)。米埔隴三十六先師寶誕 瑞麟排獅 [影片]。摘自：<https://youtu.be/U9IUldJFbJg>。

³⁸ Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

Replies to written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure (2019-20). Retrieved from https://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc_chl/publications/publications_others/files/AFCD_c1_1920.pdf.

the boundary of Mai Po Lung Tsuen.

The village was separated into north and south portion due to the construction of San Tin Highway in the late 1980s.

Architectural Style

Most of the areas are used as temporary storage. Residential units in the village are all squatters.

The locations of the identified cultural heritage resource are shown in **Figure 12.26** and **Figure 12.27**.

Access

The externals of the buildings in the village are generally accessible without hindrance during visit. Tin Tak Heroes Temple is accessible to the public. The buildings of Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society are restricted to users only.

Current Condition

The village is in fair condition.



相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 163. Entrance to the Tin Tak Heroes Temple (天德英雄古廟) (MPL01). An entrance gate is located to the east of the site. A couplet is embedded on the columns of the entrance gate.



Figure 164. Enclosing wall of Tin Tak Heroes Temple. The site is bounded by an enclosing wall, formed by a concrete wall and a series of vase-shaped balustrades on top.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 165. Layout of Tin Tak Heroes Temple. The site comprises of three individual temples worshipping multiple deities, including a Fuk Tak Temple (Earth God) to the east, a Tin Hau Temple in the middle and a Heroes Temple to the west. They share a large open space in front.



Figure 166. Fuk Tak Temple. The Temple is a one-bay structure with a pitched roof. It is the smallest temple in the compound. Its rounded gable wall is probably of "wood" nature in *wuxing* (五行木屬). The front elevation of the building is recessed and finished in Shanghai plaster and ceramic tiles. The entrance is flanked by a couplet on its sides and a horizontal plaque above.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 167. Front façade (left) and side façade (right) of the Tin Hau Temple. The building is a one-hall concrete structure with a front porch. It has a pair of polygonal gable wall which is probably of “fire” nature in *wuxing* (五行火屬). The building is richly decorated with paintings, sculptures and patterns of folklores and auspicious motifs. The front porch of the Temple was added in 2003.³⁹ It is believed the existing temple is a reconstruction.



Figure 168. Roof structure of the front porch, Tin Hau Temple. It is observed that the ridge purlin (脊標) and a ridge tiebeam (脊枋) at the front porch of the current Tin Hau Temple (highlighted in blue) are possibly reusing the ridge purlin from an older temple. Decoration with strong Taoism symbols such as the Eight Trigrams (八卦), the Yin-Yang fish (陰陽魚), lotus patterns etc. have been painted elaborately on the ridge purlin, while the ridge tiebeam has four idealized Chinese characters (“元亨利貞”) painted on it with one 16-petal chrysanthemum painted in between each character.

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³⁹ Lands Department. (2003). *1:1 000 2-SE-12B (Ed 2003-10)*. Retrieved from <https://www.hkmapservice.gov.hk/OneStopSystem/map-search>.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



廟古雄英

古廟安屹惠海陸

英雄義薄蓋雲天

Figure 169. Heroes Temple. The building is a one-hall concrete structure with a pitched roof. The building has a front porch with four round corner columns. The exterior is finished in Shanghai plaster. Rhombus-shaped patterns are observed on the front elevation. The entrance is flanked by a couplet and a horizontal plaque with Chinese characters of “英雄古廟” above. The inscription on the couplet (“惠海陸”) indicates the origin of the villagers.



皇封敕令

仙姑 華光 大帝 黃老仙師 玉封三仙位 六壬仙師 太歲老爺 三姑娘娘

協天大帝 元天上帝 財帛星君 之神位

達摩祖師 趙太祖師 魯班祖師 之神位

Figure 170. Altars inside the Heroes Temple. The Temple has three altars inside worshipping a wide variety of deities in Taoism, Buddhism and folk legends such as *Bodhidharma* (達摩祖師), *Lo Pan* (魯班祖師), *Guan Yu* (協天大帝) and *Tai Sui* (太歲老爺). It is unusual to worship multiple deities in one temple. Its significance in cultural heritage is noteworthy in terms of cultural perspective.

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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 171. Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd (MPL02). Built on an elevated platform, this building is a single-story building with a pitched roof. Its front porch is sheltered covered by corrugated sheets. The building is Utilitarian in style. A signboard with Chinese characters of *Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society* (“米埔隴蔬菜產銷有限責任合作社”) (literally *Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society*) is placed on the roof. Simple staircase is attached to the front of the platform providing access.



Figure 172. Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd. (MPL02), another structure opposite the road. It is a single storey building with a flat roof. The building is Utilitarian in style. The building also has a signboard with Chinese characters of “米埔隴蔬菜產銷有限責任合作社” (literally *Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society*) is placed on the roof. Simple staircase is attached to the front of the platform providing access. As one of the vegetable marketing cooperative societies, the Mai Po Lung Vegetable Station is a testimony of the agricultural cooperative movement in the New Territories in the latter half of the 20th century.

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Building ID	Name	Status
Mai Po Lung Tsuen (V13)		
MPL01	Tin Tak Heroes Temple	No Grade Accorded
MPL02	Mai Po Lung Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Siu Hum Tsuen (V14)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	25
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for the one building in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Siu Hum Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	1960s		
類別 Classification	Local village		
整體結構 General layout	Arranged in freestyle.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Siu Hum Tsuen is located to the north of San Tin Barracks. The lack of ancestral hall and temples implied that this village was unlikely to be set up during the historical period. It is also noted that the layout of the village does not conform into other known villages of historical periods in this area, which has a grid pattern formed by rows of houses. Based on aerial photo study, Siu Hum Tsuen was settled in around the 1960s (**Figure 12.7** refers), coinciding with periods of immigrants from China who fled to Hong Kong in face of the political instability in China during the post-war period.

The village is located to the north of San Tin Barracks. Houses in the existing Siu Hum Tsuen area were rapidly built in the 1960s according to the 1963 aerial photos. One of the buildings has the Chinese characters of *Siu Hum Tsuen Yu Lan Festival* (“小磡村盂蘭勝會”) (literally *Siu Hum Tsuen Hungry Ghost Festival Committee*) written on top of the wall.

There is a signage of Siu Hum School (小磡學校) besides Ka Lung Road, yet the school cannot be located.

A vegetable marketing co-operative society, namely Sun Tin Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, is located in the village next to Ka Lung Road. It was established on 30th December 1953. It had 317 members as of 2020, which is the second largest vegetable marketing co-operative society⁴⁰.

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

The houses are scattered and arranged in freestyle without a united orientation. An entrance gate with the Chinese characters of “小磡新村” (literally *Siu Hum San Tsuen* (小磡新村)) is located at the northern end of the village. There is no solid documentation on the boundary of Siu Hum Tsuen.

⁴⁰ Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

Replies to written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure (2019-20). Retrieved from https://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc_chi/publications/publications_others/files/AFCD_c1_1920.pdf.

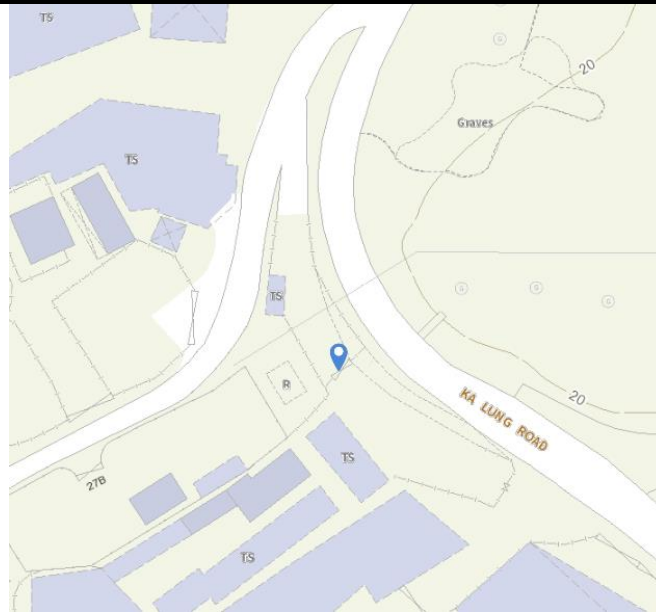


Plate 13. Location of the Entrance Gate (blue point).

Architectural Style

Most of the areas are used as temporary storage and open storage. Residential units in the village are all squatters.

The location of the identified cultural heritage resource is shown in **Figure 12.28**.

Access

Most of the area in Siu Hum Tsuen is fenced, access into the village area is restricted.

Current Condition

The village is in fair condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 173. Sun Tin Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd. (SHT01). Built on an elevated platform, this building is a single-story building with a pitched roof of corrugated sheets. The front porch is extended with a simple structural frame formed by thin columns, providing more sheltered space in front of the building. The building is Utilitarian in style. A signboard with Chinese characters of “新田蔬菜產銷有限責任合作社 Sun Tin Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd.” is hung on the front wall.



Figure 174. Sun Tin Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd. It was established in 1953 by farmers for the collection and transportation of vegetables to the wholesale vegetable market in Kowloon for sale. As one of the vegetable marketing cooperative societies which is still in operation today, the venue is a testimony of the agricultural cooperative movement in the New Territories in the latter half of the 20th century.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Siu Hum Tsuen (V14)		
SHT01	Sun Tin Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	Yau Tam Mei Tsuen (V15)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	26
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for the two buildings in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Ngau Tam Mei, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	20/01/2022	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Establishment	Late 19 th century		
類別 Classification	Local village		
整體結構 General layout	Arranged in freestyle.		

其他描述 Other Description

Historical Background

Most of the lands in Ngau Tam Mei were originally owned by the indigenous people in San Tin where they performed agricultural activities. The settlers in Ngau Tam Mei had to rent or purchase lands from the San Tin landowners.

Most of the dwellings in Ngau Tam Mei are squatters. The settlers came to Ngau Tam Mei in the early 20th century. Settlers are Hakka people from mainland China.

According to the appraisal of Wai Cheung Ancestral Hall, the building was dated to 1887 (丁亥) suggesting that there were people settling in the west of the Ngau Tam Mei area in the late 19th century.

Ngau Tam Mei is a multi-clan village with the *Chus*, *Yeungs*, *Cheungs* and *Laus* being the majority.

According to a survey in 1987⁴¹, a village representative claims that people in San Tin named this place “鰲” (Ao) instead of “牛” (Ngau) originally because of a whale (鰲魚) located at the entrance of the village. People probably named this place “牛潭美” (Ngau Tam Mei) afterwards.

The place is renamed as “攸潭美” (Yau Tam Mei) since the villagers find the word “牛” (literally mean “cow”) distasteful⁴². According to a website source⁴³, the renaming happened when the Yau Tam Mei School was built in 1931.

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

Yau Tam Mei Tsuen is situated in a river valley. It is separated by a river. The houses are scattered and arranged in freestyle without a united orientation. There is no solid documentation on the boundary of Yau Tam Mei Tsuen.

Architectural Style

Most of the areas are used as fishponds, agricultural fields, temporary storage and open carparks. Residential units in the village are mostly squatters.

⁴¹ U.S.D. Antiquities and Monuments Section. (1987). *Survey on historical rural architecture in San Tin Area*. Hong Kong: Antiquities and Monuments Office.

⁴² 香港歷史博物館 (1985)。《田野工作報告: 新田區總報告》。香港: 香港歷史博物館檔案。

⁴³ eElderly. (2017). 街知巷聞: 攸潭美小學 荒廢 11 年何時見光? eElderly. <https://www.e123.hk/zh-hant/news/386822>

The location of the identified cultural heritage resource is shown in **Figure 12.29**.

Access

Most of the area in Yau Tam Mei Tsuen is fenced, access into the village area is restricted.

Current Condition

The village is in fair condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 175. Yau Tam Mei Public School. The school was established in 1931 as a private school by *Chu Shau Ki* (朱壽棋), namely Tak San School (德新學校). The school was re-established as Yau Tam Mei School (攸潭美學校) in 1939⁴⁴. In 1946, the school has been government-subsidized since. The name of the school was changed to Yau Tam Mei Public School (攸潭美公立學校) to indicate its subsidiary by the government.



Figure 176. Inscription on the parapet of main school building. The current school building was built in 1961 to the northwest of the old school building. The extension to the south of the school building was probably built not long after between late 1960s and early 1970s. The school is significant in providing education to the younglings living in Ngau Tam Mei while their parents were busy working. It has a high social interest to the local communities of Ngau Tam Mei.

記錄者 Recorded by	Jack Nip	日期 Date	20/01/2022	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/01/2022
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⁴⁴ 羅慧燕、黃炳文、余惠冰、李展華和謝慶生(2008)：《香港鄉村學校研究計劃報告》，香港，香港歷史博物館。

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 177. Subsidiary station of San Yau Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd. The San Yau Vegetable Marketing Co. Soc. Ltd. (新墟蔬菜產銷有限責任合作社) was established on 18th November, 1953⁴⁵. This subsidiary station was first appeared in 1963⁴⁶ as a single-storey building with a sheltered front porch. The existing structure was probably rebuilt in the mid 1970s⁴⁷. Constructed of reinforced concrete, it is a single-storey building with a flat roof and a covered front porch.



Figure 178. Side elevation of the subsidiary station. The building is Utilitarian in style with no decoration. The significance in cultural heritage of the station is embodied in historical perspective. Together with other Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Societies in Hong Kong, these venues are a testimony of the government's effort in improving the agricultural industry, as well as the agricultural cooperative movement within farmers in the New Territories in the latter half of the 20th century. The erection of a subsidiary station reflects the thriving vegetable farming in Ngau Tam Mei area.

記錄者 Recorded by	Jack Nip	日期 Date	20/01/2022	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/01/2022
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⁴⁵ Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. Replies to written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure (2019-20). Retrieved from https://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc_chi/publications/publications_others/files/AFCD_c1_1920.pdf.

⁴⁶ Lands Department. (1963). T2-SE-18C [digital orthophoto]. Lands Department.

⁴⁷ Lands Department. (1974). 1:4800, 2400ft., 09417 [aerial photo]. Retrieved from <https://www.hkmapservice.gov.hk/OneStopSystem/map-search>.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
Yau Tam Mei Tsuen (V15)		
YTM01	Yau Tam Mei Public School	No Grade Accorded
YTM02	Subsidiary Station of San Yau Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd.	No Grade Accorded

Appendix 12.1.3

Buildings with Noteworthy Significance in Cultural Heritage Outside Village

Ref. No.	Name	Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No.
BH01	Tam Mei Barracks	27
BH02	San Tin Barracks	
BH03	Gurkha Cemetery	28
BH04	San Tin Post Office	29
BH05	Tun Yu School	30
BH06	Mans' Boundary Stone	31
BH07	Grave of Man Lun Fung ("麒麟吐玉書")	32
BH08	Grave of Man Chung Luen	
BH09	Grave of Mrs Man Ng	
BH10	Grave of Man Chu Shui	
BH11	Grave of Mrs Man Leung	
BH12	Grave of Chong Yin Kei	33

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

名稱 Name	Tam Mei Barracks San Tin Barracks	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	27
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1950s to 1960s		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Military Barracks		
整體結構 General Structure	Not available due to restricted access.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u></p> <p>Tam Mei Barracks (BH01) and San Tin Barracks (BH02) have many names in literature. The barracks at Tam Mei was known as “Tam Mi Camp”, “Tam Mei Camp” and “Tam Mei Barracks”. The barracks at San Tin was known as “Norwegian Farm Camp”, “Cassino Lines” and “San Tin Barracks”.</p> <p>Chinese Civil War between <i>Kuomintang</i> (KMT) and Chinese Communist Party (CCP) broke out after the end of the World War II. Since 1947, KMT suffered several major defeats, which increases threatens from CCP to the security of Hong Kong. Chiefs of Staff Committee (COS) of the Britain believed that Hong Kong was “defensible and should be reinforced” so a sizeable force was deployed in the mid-year of 1949¹. A new land defensive line was drawn from Deep Water Bay to Tolo Harbour across the heights at Lam Tsuen and Snowdon (now Ngau Tam Shan)².</p> <p>The Tam Mi Camp and the Norwegian Camp were declared to be a closed area under the <i>Military Installations Closed Areas (Amendment and Consolidation) Order</i> on 17th November 1950³. The barracks at Tam Mei and San Tin were first appeared in the 1952 topographic map⁴ with the names of “Tam Mi Camp” and “Norwegian Farm Camp”. According to the correspondence between the Hong Kong Land Forces and Colonial Secretariat, Norwegian Farm Camp in San Tin was temporary construction “erected at the time of the 1950/51 crisis”⁵.</p> <p>After the end of the Korean War, the British reduced the size of the garrison in Hong Kong⁶. In 1961, Tam Mi Camp and Norwegian Farm Camp were proposed to be rebuilt into a permanent barrack in 1961⁷. Norwegian Farm Camp was renamed as “Cassino” in the same year⁸.</p> <p>According to the 1994 <i>Exchange of Notes between the Chinese Government and the British</i></p>			

¹ Chi Man, Kwong, & Yiu Lun, Tsoi. (2014). *Eastern Fortress: A Military History of Hong Kong, 1840–1970*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

² Attlee, Clement R. (1949). *CP(49)100. Cabinet. Defence of Hong Kong. Note by the Prime Minister*. Great Britain: The National Archives, Kew; Chi Man, Kwong, & Yiu Lun, Tsoi. (2014). *Eastern Fortress: A Military History of Hong Kong, 1840–1970*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

³ Historical Laws of Hong Kong Online. (2021, June 4). *Military Installations Closed Areas (Amendment and Consolidation) Order*. Retrieved from <https://oelawhk.lib.hku.hk/archive/files/5d0f73f2262d62780dc4e11f90a736d5.pdf>.

⁴ Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Geographical Section. (1952). *San Tin: Hong Kong and the New Territories*. Retrieved from <http://digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A66895>.

⁵ Public Records Office. (1961). *Renaming of Army Camps*. HKRS156-1-1217.

⁶ Chi Man, Kwong, & Yiu Lun, Tsoi. (2014). *Eastern Fortress: A Military History of Hong Kong, 1840–1970*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

⁷ Public Records Office. (1961). *Camps Required in Long Term*. HKRS934-7-72.

⁸ Public Records Office. (1961). *Renaming of Army Camps*. HKRS156-1-1217.

Government on the Arrangements for the Future Use of the Military Sites in Hong Kong, from 1st July 1997, Cassino Lines and Tam Mi Camp would be handed over to the People's Republic of China for defence purposes by the military forces stated in Hong Kong, while the Gurkha Cemetery and the Old Gurkha Cemetery of Cassino Lines would be handed over to the Hong Kong Government for disposal⁹. Cassino Lines was later renamed as San Tin Barracks in 2000¹⁰. Both barracks are still in use as military camps today.

BH01 and BH02 have significance in cultural heritage in historical perspective. They reflect the defence role of Hong Kong during the cold war period.

Locations of BH01 and BH02 are shown in **Figure 12.10**.

Architectural Elements

Due to restricted access to the Tam Mei Barracks and San Tin Barracks, further assessment on their architectural appraisal and condition is not available.

Access

Access into the Tam Mei Barracks and San Tin Barracks is restricted. Pedestrians and vehicles are allowed to pass through San Tin Barracks on a defined route.

Current Condition

Both Barracks are occupied and in use by the Chinese People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison.

⁹ Hong Kong Government. (1994). *The Future of the Defence Estate*. Hong Kong: Sino-British Joint Liaison Group.

¹⁰ 駐港解放軍八軍營改名(2000年05月26日)。和訊財經。檢自：<http://news.sina.com.cn/china/2000-05-26/92796.html>。

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 1. Northern entrance to San Tin Barracks.



Figure 2. Southern entrance to San Tin Barracks.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	16/08/2022
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Ref. No.	Name	Status
BH01	Tam Mei Barracks	No Grade Accorded
BH02	San Tin Barracks	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

名稱 Name	Gurkha Cemetery	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	28
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1956		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Burial Grounds		
整體結構 General Structure	The Cemetery is located on an exposed slope descends towards the North. The memorials are arranged regularly on the turf.		
其他描述 Other Description			
Historical Background			
<p>The Gurkha Cemetery is located to the south of Siu Hum Tsuen and Shek Wu Wai San Tsuen. It is part of the former Cassino Lines (current San Tin Barracks) in San Tin. Site formation and construction works were observed in the 1954¹¹ and 1956 aerial photos¹² (Plate 1). In 1963 aerial photo¹³, few graves had been erected (Plate 2).</p> <p>The Brigade of Gurkhas in Hong Kong had stationed in Hong Kong between 1948 and 1997. Their main duties included border patrol against illegal immigrants from China, guarding Vietnamese boatpeople camps and secured prominent buildings etc¹⁴. This cemetery was dedicated to the Gurkha soldiers.</p> <p>According to the 1994 <i>Exchange of Notes between the Chinese Government and the British Government on the Arrangements for the Future Use of the Military Sites in Hong Kong</i>, from 1st July 1997, the Gurkha Cemetery and the Old Gurkha Cemetery of Cassino Lines would be handed over to the Hong Kong Government for disposal¹⁵. The Cemetery is currently managed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The descendants of the buried soldiers would visit the Cemetery on <i>Purkha Divas</i> for tomb weeping.</p> <p>The significance in cultural heritage of the Gurkha Cemetery is noteworthy in terms of historical and cultural perspective. It witnessed the presence of Nepalese community and their contribution to the defence of Hong Kong as a tribute to the Brigade of Gurkhas who served Hong Kong for decades.</p>			
Architectural Elements			
Setting and Layout			
<p>The Cemetery is located on an exposed slope descends towards the North. The main entrance is located at the eastern end of the Cemetery. A simple pavilion is located next to the main footpath. The simplicity and symmetry of the Cemetery reflects the solemnity and honor given to the Gurkha soldiers who protected Hong Kong. The location of Gurkha Cemetery is presented in Figure 12.30.</p>			

¹¹ Lands Department. (1954). 1:25029, 29200ft, V81A_550-0078 [aerial photo]. Lands Department.

¹² Lands Department. (1956). 1:10020, 16700ft, F22_561-0056 [aerial photo]. Lands Department.

¹³ Lands Department. (1963). 1:7800, 3900ft, 1963-0133 [aerial photo]. Lands Department.

¹⁴ Chinese University of Hong Kong. (2015). Multiculturalism in Action Workshop: The Nepalis in Hong Kong Social Marginalization, Discrimination, and Empowerment. Retrieved from https://www.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/~ant/knowledge-transfer/multiculturalism-in-action/documentation/Nepali%20Culture%20Workshop/Nepal_Information_Kit.pdf

¹⁵ Hong Kong Government. (1994). *The Future of the Defence Estate*. Hong Kong: Sino-British Joint Liaison Group.

Architectural Style

The memorials are arranged regularly on the turf. Most of the memorials are marked with square stone blocks, while the oldest ones have granite headstones erected (Figure 4).

Access

Access to the Gurkha Cemetery is restricted. The site will be opened on *Purkha Divas* (same date as the *Ching Ming Festival*) or by prior arrangement with Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Current Condition

The Cemetery is in good condition with regular maintenance by Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

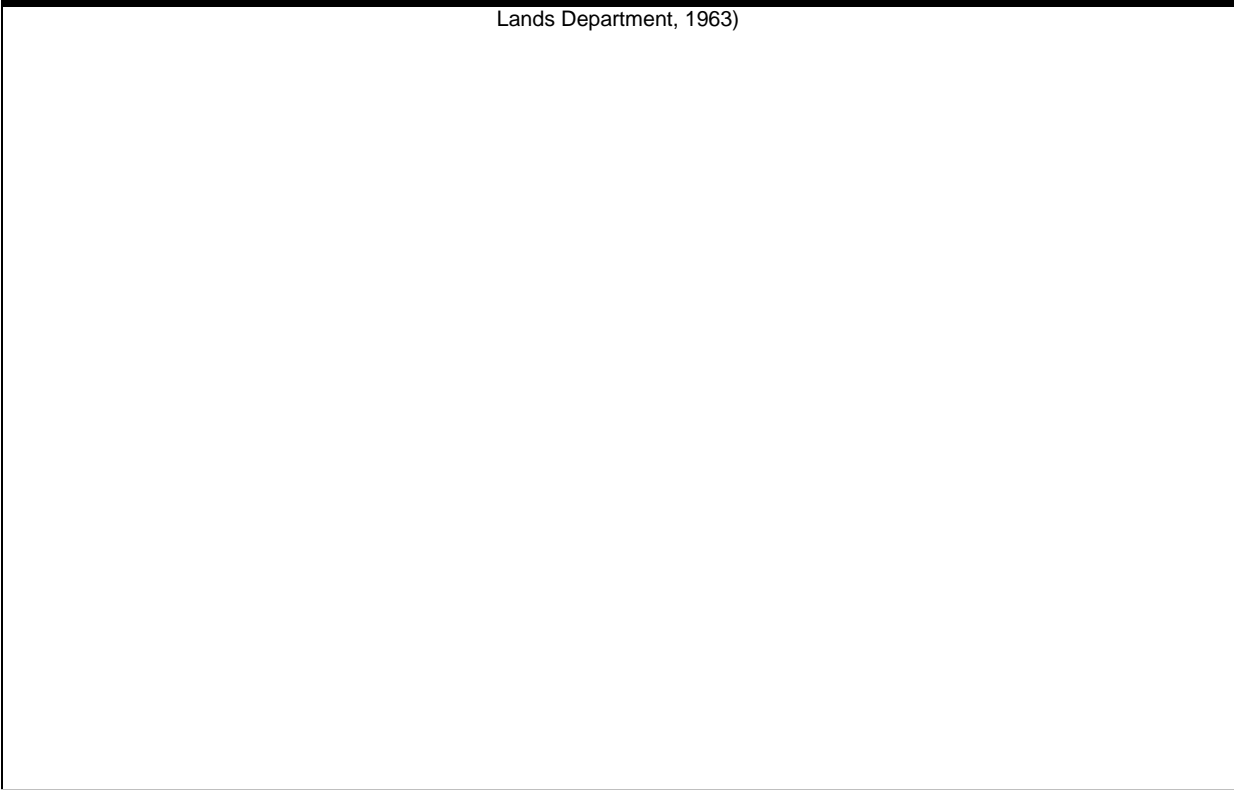


Plate 1. Construction of Gurkha Cemetery in 1956. (Source: Lands Department, 1956)



Plate 2. Gurkha Cemetery in 1963. Few graves have erected on the northeast section (highlighted in white dash line). (Source:

Lands Department, 1963)



相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 3. Main entrance to the Gurkha Cemetery. It is an iron gate with granite columns. The wrought-iron sign above the gate has inscription of "GURKHA CEMETERY".



Figure 4. Gurkha Cemetery. A simple pavilion is located next to the main footpath. Two different types of memorials are observed in this image – the granite headstones to the left side of the road (highlighted in white dash line) and square stone blocks to the right side of the road (highlighted in blue dash line).

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	10/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	16/08/2022
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Ref. No.	Name	Status
BH03	Gurkha Cemetery	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

名稱 Name	San Tin Post Office	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	29
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1964		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Functional Structures		
整體結構 General Structure	A single-storey building in Utilitarian style.		
其他描述 Other Description			
Historical Background			
<p>San Tin Post Office was constructed in 1964 as response to the increasing demands for postal services in San Tin, particularly due to the mass immigration to overseas countries in the area. Before the construction of San Tin Post Office, it was inconvenient for residents to visit the Post Office in Yuen Long. To improve the mailing services, a new post office was constructed in 1960s next to the Castle Peak Road. The opening ceremony was held by the then Acting Postmaster-General Cecil George Folwell (符偉略) on 25th June, 1964. The Post Office had 100 post office boxes, a stamp vending machine and a telephone both when it was first opened¹⁶.</p> <p>The posting box embedded on the exterior of the Post Office has regal emblem of “ERII” and a crown pattern, as well as the manufacturer “W.T. ALLEN & Co Ltd, London” at the bottom (Figure 8). The inscription indicates the posting box was manufactured between the Enthronement of Elizabeth II in 1952 and the handover of Hong Kong in 1997.</p>			
Architectural Elements			
<i>Setting and Layout</i>			
<p>San Tin Post Office is rectangular in plan comprising of a post office, a storage, a garage, and a dormitory when it was first opened in 1964¹⁷. The location of San Tin Post Office is presented in Figure 12.31.</p>			
<i>Architectural Style</i>			
<p>The Post Office is a single-storey building constructed in concrete with a large flat roof. It is Utilitarian in style. The use of reinforced concrete structural frame allows its main entrance on the southeast elevation and the southwest elevation to set back and form a L-shaped verandah in front, providing shelter for the guests. The barrier-free facilities in front of the main entrance are later additions to the building.</p> <p>The significance in cultural heritage of the building is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective for reflecting the mass immigration of the <i>Man</i> clan in the 1950s, as well as serving as a notable example of Utilitarianism which focuses on satisfying building functions.</p>			
Access			
San Tin Post Office is open to public.			

¹⁶ 方便鄉民郵遞 新田郵局今開幕 署理郵政司符偉略主持（1964年6月25日）。華僑日報，第三張第二頁。

¹⁷ Ibid.

Current Condition

The Post Office is in good condition

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 5. Main entrance to San Tin Post Office.



Figure 6. Southwest elevation.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	16/08/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 7. Southwest elevation.



Figure 8. Posting Box with the "ER" regal emblem.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	16/08/2022
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Ref. No.	Name	Status
BH04	San Tin Post Office	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

名稱 Name	Tun Yu School	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	30
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Tun Yu School, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	08/12/2021	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1953		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Functional Buildings / Structures		
整體結構 General Structure	A large complex comprising of multiple buildings, a basketball court and a football field.		
其他描述 Other Description			
Historical Background			
<p>Tun Yu School (惇裕學校) was established by the <i>Man</i> clan in San Tin. In the 1930s, education on Chinese classics was already provided in the Man Ancestral Hall. It was later transformed into a primary school named Tun Yu School (惇裕學校) providing education on other modern subjects such as geography and mathematics since 1941¹⁸. The school was registered on 25th March, 1946¹⁹. Due to the increase in student number, the space in the Ancestral Hall was no longer sufficient. A request for a new school was made by villages to the senior officials in the Education Department during their visits to San Tin. The construction of the school was funded by the <i>Man</i> clan and the government and completed in 1953²⁰.</p> <p>Tun Yu School witnesses the change of education system in Hong Kong. It inherits the education function of the Man Ancestral Hall and provide modern education to the pupils of the Man clan and the neighborhood since 1950s. It continues to serve as a public school.</p>			
Architectural Elements			
Setting and Layout			
<p>Tun Yu School is a large complex comprising of multiple buildings housing nine classrooms, a hall, school office and principal's office. It is also equipped with a basketball court and a football field²¹. The main compound is formed by three buildings, two annexes and a main entrance gateway, together enclosing a garden in the centre. All structures are connected.</p> <p>There are few more isolated structures located at the northwest and northeast of the main compound. A football field is located to the southwest of the compound, while a basketball court is located to its northeast.</p> <p>The location of Tun Yu School is presented in Figure 12.31.</p>			
Architectural Style			
<p>The school is International Modern in style. Three buildings are rectangular in plan with a red metal</p>			

¹⁸ Antiquities Advisory Board. Historic Building Appraisal – Man Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long. https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/75_Appraisal_En.pdf.

¹⁹ Public Records Office. *Schools Registration Cards Roll 1*. HKRS2348-2-1.

²⁰ 惇裕學校。創校歷史。 <http://www.tys.edu.hk/it-school/php/webcms/public/index.php3?refid=2057&mode=published&nocache=1645771948&lang=zh>。

²¹ 新田惇裕校新校舍 今日請戴斯德署長奠基 新址堂皇美觀夏初即可啟用 (1953年1月22日)。華僑日報，第二張第一頁。

pitched roof (Figure 10). The two annex blocks are single-storey buildings with a flat roof painted in dark. They are founded on rubble granite base (Figure 13). The walls are rendered in white colour.

The entrance gateway of the compound (Figure 12) is simple cube-shaped structure divided into three bays – the middle bay is fitted with rhombic ventilation tiles, while the two side bays lead into the enclosed courtyard, each with an arched metal gate with vertical bars.

Between the south annex block and the school hall, a L-shaped granite structure is erected as a lightning rod (Figure 11). The granite blocks are arranged in random ashlar pattern.

The significance in cultural heritage of Tun Yu School is noteworthy in terms of architectural and social perspective. The architecture addresses its functions as a school, providing large interior space via the use of reinforced concrete for its structure. The heavy use of natural stone with different types of masonry presents an organic look of the school. Simple geometric patterns such as horizontal strips, rhombic ventilation tiles and arched entrance gateways with vertical bars add some decorations to the school. Unlike other 1950s village school in Utilitarian style with no decorations, it is a rare piece of a school buildings in International Modern style. The school also inherits the educational function of the Man Ancestral Hall and serves as a witness to the transformation of village education in the 20th century in Hong Kong.

Access

Access into Tun Yu School is restricted to users only.

Current Condition

The school is in good condition with regular maintenance.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 9. Entrance gate next to Castle Peak Road. It is constructed of two granite square columns with inscriptions of “惇裕學校 Tun Yu School” above.



Figure 10. Southeast elevation of the main compound. The pitched-roof building is believed to be the hall of the school. It is connected to the south annex block to its left with the lighting rod (L-shaped granite wall) at the corner.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 11. Lightning Rod on a L-shaped granite wall. For the wall backing the south annex, the upper part is constructed of concrete with horizontal strips projecting out from the surfaces, while the lower part remains to be granite blocks. The other wall is constructed of granite blocks. Plates with the Chinese characters of the school (“惇裕學校”) are hung on this wall.



Figure 12. Southwest elevation of the main compound, comprises of two annex blocks and entrance gateway in between. Two flagpoles are erected on an elevated platform in front of the entrance gateway.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record

Northwest elevation of the main compound and the structures behind are not accessible.



Figure 13. Northeast elevation of the main compound. The single-storey building is rectangular in plan with a red metal pitched roof and a granite base.



Figure 14. Basketball Court.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	08/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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Ref. No.	Name	Status
BH05	Tun Yu School	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

名稱 Name	Mans' Boundary Stone	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	31
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	27/06/2022	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Unknown		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Historical Structure		
整體結構 General Structure	One rectangular granite block.		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u> The date of erection of the Boundary Stone is unknown. Based on the inscriptions on the Stone, it was set up by the <i>Man</i> clan in San Tin to establish their ownership of the hill.</p> <p>The boundary stone has group value with the Grave of <i>Man Lun Fung</i> ("麒麟吐玉書") (BH07) and the Grave of Mrs Man Ng (BH09), demarking the influence of the <i>Man</i> clan in San Tin area as far as Chau Tau Tsuen to the north, Ki Lun Shan to the west and Ngau Tam Shan to the south.</p> <p><u>Architectural Elements</u> It is located in Ngau Tam Shan next to a footpath. It is east oriented. It is made of a rectangular granite block with the Chinese inscription of <i>Mans' Hill Boundary</i> ("文府山界") on its eastern surface.</p> <p>The location of the cultural heritage resource is presented in Figure 12.32.</p> <p><u>Access</u> The Stone is generally accessible.</p> <p><u>Current Condition</u> The Stone is in good condition.</p>			

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 15. Mans' Boundary Stone (BH06).



Figure 16. Inscription on the Stone.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	27/06/2022	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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Ref. No.	Name	Status
BH06	Mans' Boundary Stone	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表 Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

名稱 Name	Graves of Man Clan	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	32
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded for all the structures in concern.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	San Tin, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	10/12/2021, 27/06/2022, 14/09/2022, 23/09/2022	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	Generally rebuilt in the 20 th century		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Burial Grounds		
整體結構 General Structure	Traditional Chinese grave design with an open space in front.		
其他描述 Other Description			

Historical Background

The *Man* clan settled in San Tin during the *Yongle* reign (1403-1424) of Ming dynasty²². Since then, they have flourished and resided in nine villages around the San Tin area. The graves of their ancestor are generally buried around the hillslopes in San Tin. People believed burying their ancestors at a good *fung shui* spot could bring good fortune to their descendants. Graves of important persons in *Man* clan or the well-known *fung shui* graves of the *Man* clan are identified, including:

- **Grave of Man Lun Fung (“麒麟吐玉書”) (BH07)**

Man Lun Fung (文麟峯) is the 8th generation ancestor of the *Man* clan (son of *Man Sai Gor* 文世歌, the 7th generation ancestor who first settled in San Tin). The grave buried *Man Lun Fung* (“太祖考鄉飲大賓麟峯府君文公之墓位”) and his wives Ms. *Chan* (“太祖妣淑德孺人陳氏之墓”) and Ms. *Chiu* (“太祖妣淑德孺人趙氏之墓”). The construction year of the grave is unknown. According to the stone tablet of the grave and a ceremonial stone plaque next to the grave, the grave was renovated in 1950 and 1997.

It is known as one of the famous *fung shui* spots in Hong Kong, namely *Ki Lun To Yuk Shu* (“麒麟吐玉書”, literally meaning “*Kylin* (an auspicious creature) expectorating jade books”).

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (DM19) was built to commemorate *Man Lun Fung*. Details of the *Man Lun Fung* Ancestral Hall shall refer to **Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No. 1**.

- **Grave of Man Chung Luen (BH08)**

Man Chung Luen (文頌鑾) is the 21st generation ancestor of the *Man* clan and was granted with the title of “*Tai Fu*” (senior official). The grave buried *Man Chung Luen* and his wives, his father (*Man Si Hou*, 文時嶽), mother (Mrs. *Man Tang*) and grandparents (*Man Yu Om*, 文瑜菴, and Mrs. *Man Tang*). According to the inscription on the tablet, *Man Chung Luen*, his father and grandfather held the title of *Chief of Fengzheng* (“奉政大夫”), an upper rank five (正五品) civil servant without office in

²² 嚴瑞源 (2005)。新界宗族文化之旅。香港：萬里。

the Qing court. His principal wife, mother and grandmother held the title of “五品宜人” (literally meaning “wife of rank five officials”). The grave (BH08) was reconstructed in 1980.

His residence, Tai Fu Tai Mansion, had been declared as a monument (**Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet No. 2** refers).

- **Grave of Mrs Man Ng (BH09)**

This grave belongs to a great-grandmother in the *Man* clan Mrs Man Ng (“文太母吳氏孺人”). According to the inscriptions on the tablet, the grave was erected in the 2nd year of *Xuantong* reign of the Qing dynasty (1911). It is known as one of the famous *fung shui* spots of *Man* clan, namely *Lak Ma Wui Tau* (“勒馬回頭”, literally meaning “reining horse and turning back”).

- **Grave of Man Chu Shui (BH10)**

This grave belongs to *Man Chu Shui* (文珠水), the 21st generation ancestor of the *Man* clan. According to the inscriptions on the tablet, *Man Chu Shui* and his third wife Ms Liu were buried at the *fung shui* spot of *Hung Gai San Yik* (“雄雞伸翼”, literally meaning “rooster spreading wings”) in *Hung Fai Leng* (紅花嶺). The grave was reconstructed in 1965.

- **Grave of Mrs Man Leung (BH11)**

Mrs Man Leung (文母梁氏夫人) was the 20th generation ancestor of the *Man* clan. According to the inscriptions on the tablet, this grave buried Mrs Man Leung and her two daughters-in-law – Mrs Man Cheung and Mrs Man Chan, the first and second wife of *Man Chu Shui* (文珠水) (who was buried at BH10). It is known as one of the famous *fung shui* spots of *Man* clan, namely *Kam Kwai To Chu* (“金龜吐珠”, literally meaning “golden turtle expectorating pearl”). The grave (BH11) was reconstructed in 1964.

The significance in cultural heritage of the graves of *Man* clan is noteworthy in terms of cultural perspective as evidence of the *Man* clan settlement in Hong Kong. The *Man* clan continues to visit the Grave for tomb weeping. They also have group value together with the Mans’ Boundary Stone (BH06), demarking the influence of the *Man* clan in San Tin area as far as Chau Tau Tsuen to the north, Ki Lun Shan (麒麟山) to the west and Ngau Tam Shan (牛潭山) to the south.

Architectural Elements

Setting and Layout

The graves generally have a large open space covered in cement in front. They might have one or two small shrines at the left and/ or right rare of the grave.

For the Grave of *Man Lun Fung* (“麒麟吐玉書”) in particular, there are two circular columns with a conical top at both sides of the grave, as well as a row of piles installed besides the road. It is speculated these are part of the *fung shui* setting of the grave.

The locations of BH07, BH08, BH09, BH10 and BH11 are presented in **Figure 12.32, Figure 12.33, Figure 12.34 and Figure 12.35.**

Architectural Style

The graves adopt a traditional Chinese grave design. They are either constructed of grey bricks or concrete. Grave of *Man Lun Fung* (“麒麟吐玉書”) is the largest one in size. Different to other graves with one tomb, the Grave of *Man Lun Fung* (“麒麟吐玉書”) has three tombs, the middle one belongs to *Man Lun Fung*, the left and right ones belong to his wives.

Access

The graves are generally accessible during visit without blockage.

Current Condition

The graves are in good condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 17. Grave of *Man Lun Fung* and his wives (BH07).



Figure 18. A row of circular concrete piles next to the road (BH07).

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	10/12/2021	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 21. Grave of Mrs Man Ng (BH09).



Figure 22. Inscription on the tablet.

妣廼 詣琮公之繼配也生二子合葬於土名風門
 凹坐坤向艮兼申寅分金之原子孫昌盛以□不
 朽云尔坑形鳴勒馬回頭

地師宗叔恩九□□

□□妣文太母吳氏孺人之墓

宣統二年孟夏吉旦重修

初□英祖
 育才 章存 邦 禧
 端正 金發 孝存 宗 祐 兆旭 吉洪
 孫來 德 存 存 存 存 存 存
 心 存 存 存 存 存 存 存 存
 金 連 裕 堯 慶 家 衍 雅 昌 春 春
 基 緒 澤 鎮 全 重 堯 元 福 重 芳

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	27/06/2022	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 23. Grave of Man Chu Shui and his second wife (BH10).



Figure 24. Inscription on the tablet.

公諱珠水迺學禮之長子也原配張氏生四子副室陳氏生一子有
 二副室廖氏生五子經已張陳二氏於母梁氏婆媳同穴葬於
 對面之穴名金龜吐珠坐艮向坤又有地一穴土名紅花嶺亦
 是於新舊穴對面坐坤向艮兼丑未十度兮金穴形雄雞伸翼
 日後留作做大墓之用此拾大房立碑永誌奕世敬祀

清廿一世祖 考珠水文公 全墓
 妣孺人廖氏

奉祀男文醮 禧 棋 福 祿 文 仲 添 立 文 成 加 立 孫 文 錫 美 煒 良
 森 多 堂 玉 賜 君 全 立 石

公元一九六五年歲次乙巳秋

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	14/09/2022	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	28/09/2022
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相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 25. Grave of Mrs Man Leung and her two daughters-in-law (BH11).



母梁氏夫人為學禮公元配生二子現村長房長
 庶兩媳伴葬於土名紅花嶺地良向坤兮金地
 形金龜吐珠立石永誌奕世敬祀
 長媳文張氏

清二十世顯妣文母梁氏夫人婆媳之墓

庶媳文陳氏

奉祀西大房珠興
 珠水子孫令立

公元一九六四年歲次甲辰孟春吉日

Figure 26. Inscription on the tablet.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
BH07	Grave of Man Lun Fung (“麒麟吐玉書”)	No Grade Accorded
BH08	Grave of Man Chung Luen	No Grade Accorded
BH09	Grave of Mrs Man Ng	No Grade Accorded
BH10	Grave of Man Chu Tsui	No Grade Accorded
BH11	Grave of Mrs Man Leung	No Grade Accorded

文化遺產資源及其他已識別的項目記錄表

Cultural Heritage Resources and Other Identified Items Recording Sheet

名稱 Name	Grave of Chong Yin Kei	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	33
古蹟評級 Heritage Status	No grade accorded.		
地區 District	Yuen Long	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	San Tin
地址 Address	Near Chau Tau, Yuen Long		
考察日期 Inspection Date	27/06/2022	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1886		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Burial Grounds		
整體結構 General Structure	Traditional Chinese grave design with an open space in front.		
其他描述 Other Description			
Historical Background			
<p>This unusual grave belongs to <i>Chong Yin-kei</i> (莊彥其). According to the inscriptions on the stone tablet of the grave²³, <i>Chong Yin-kei</i> (莊彥其) was the eldest son of <i>King Ying</i> (瓊英). He lived in <i>Wong Kong Heung</i> (“黃崗鄉”). He was accorded (“敕授”) with the title of <i>Ru Linlang</i> (儒林郎), a lower rank six (從六品) civil servant without office in the Qing court, for his personal achievement. He was also granted (“誥贈”) the title of <i>Zhao Wu Du Wei</i> (昭武都尉), an upper rank four (正四品) military officer, for the achievement of his close family members after he passed away. The grave was erected in the 12th year of <i>Guangxu</i> reign (1886). It is known as one of the famous <i>fung shui</i> spots, namely <i>Hot Ma Yam Chuen</i> (“渴馬飲泉”, literally means thirsty house drinking from spring).</p>			
Architectural Elements			
<p>It is a traditional Chinese grave built at the lower foothill of <i>Tit Hang Shan</i> (鐵坑山). It is southwest oriented. The grave is approximately 11m in width, 15m in length and over 2m in height. It is constructed of concrete in a stepped form. The walls are finished in grey stone plates in either common bond or herringbone pattern. The floor is paved with granite, while the open space in front is cement screeded. The location of the cultural heritage resource is presented in Figure 12.36.</p>			
Access			
<p>The access roads to the grave are blocked by the private lands nearby.</p>			
Current Condition			
<p>The grave is in good condition.</p>			

²³ 駱法丹 (2011)。【十大名穴】昭武都尉 - 渴馬飲泉。摘自：

<https://www.loksifu.hk/%E3%80%90%E5%8D%81%E5%A4%A7%E5%90%8D%E7%A9%B4%E3%80%91%E6%98%AD%E6%AD%A6%E9%83%BD%E5%B0%89-%E6%B8%B4%E9%A6%AC%E9%A3%B2%E6%B3%89/>。

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Figure 27. Aerial view of the Grave in 1963²⁴.



Figure 28. Existing aerial view of the Grave and its surrounding. Drone photo taken on 7th Jan 2022.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	27/06/2022	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	30/12/2022
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²⁴ Lands Department. (1963). 1:7800, 3900 ft., 1963-9971 [aerial photo]. Lands Department.

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Ref. No.	Name	Status
BH12	Grave of Chong Yin Kei	No Grade Accorded