

**Appendix 12.2 Built Heritage Inventory: Graded and other build heritage items.**

|   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: GB-01</b>   | Name: Watervale House, Former Gordon Hard Camp, Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay Section, Area 48, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: residential |
| Address: Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay Section, Area 48, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.9      |
| Orientation: North facing   |  | Grading: Grade 2      |
| Surrounding Environment: situated on a lower cut-slope behind New Cafeteria Beach   |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: Watervale House was built as a residence around 1933. Since then, it has been successively owned by several private owners until 1959 when the British War Department purchased the house and used it as a British officers' mess in Gordon Camp (later renamed Gordon Hard Camp). After 1997, the Camp site was used as the Customs and Excise Training School, the Immigration Service Training School, and the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marin Park Management Centre (AAB 2022g).  |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: One of the private owners of the house is Feng Rui (1899-1936), who purchased the house in September 1935. Feng Rui became Director of the Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry in 1931. He advocated the application of scientific methods to improve and expand the cultivation and processing of sugar cane. Under his direction, China's first up-to-date sugar mills were set up in Guangdong, and he is widely regarded as the forerunner of Lingnan's sugar industry and the father of China's modern sugar industry for his contributions (AAB 2022g).   |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: The single-storey L-shaped plan building with a terrace in front is built on a platform cut into a hillside reached by flights of access steps from the camp road in front. On the front and side elevations, there are fake pilasters with mouldings rise up the full height of the building. The walls are finished with painted rough cast rendering while the front elevation consists of panelled doors flanked by windows which have hoods and plain surrounds and are abundantly provided and regularly spaced. The wide cornices project all around the building with stylish motifs underneath. The flat roof is punctuated by a square chimney stack at one end. (AAB 2022g) |  |                       |
| Interior: No Access   |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Fair  |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Originally a private residence, later turned into office and training school (AAB 2022g); currently vacant.  |  |                       |
| Modifications: In the early post-war years, a double-storey extension was built in the rear of the building to provide for a bathroom and latrines. In the 1980s, a new mess was built adjacent to the building so as to provide space for Bedrooms, Boiler Room, Larder Prep, Lockers, Pump Room, Stores, etc. (AAB 2022g)   |  |                       |
| Photographic Records  |  |                       |



Front and side view of GB-01, showing entrance and west facing elevations, looking southeast.



Rear view of GB-01, showing south facing elevation, looking northwest.



Looking northeast at southwest corner.

|  |   |                    |
|--|---|--------------------|
| <b>Ref: GB-02</b>  | Name: Former Perowne Barracks, Kesarbahadur Hall, No. 2 Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Military |
| Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |   | Figure Ref: 12.9   |
| Orientation: West facing   |   | Grading: Grade 3   |
| Surrounding Environment: Located in the south-eastern corner of the Former Perowne Barracks.   |   |                    |
| <p>Historical Appraisal: The Perowne Barracks (originally called Tai Lam Military Camp) were constructed after 1931 and were used by Gurkhas (a significant component of the British Army in Hong Kong from the 1950s onward). The Barracks were closed in 1994 ahead of the Handover of Hong Kong to China. During the 1990s, the Barracks were used by Lingnan College as temporary student dormitory and the Custom and Excise Department as a training ground respectively. Currently the offices of charity Crossroads Foundation are housed in some of the Barracks.</p> <p>Kesarbahadur Hall is the oldest building in the Barracks. It was built before 1956 and was used by soldiers for recreational purposes (AAB 2022f).</p> |   |                    |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Kesarbahadur Hall was named after Havildar Gurung Kesar Bahadur, a sergeant of Gurkha Rifles who lost his life in a battle in 1945(AAB 2022f).   |   |                    |
| <p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The Hall consists of two sections. The west section is a two-storey building with flat roof. This part is the main entrance of the Hall, and it has a recessed door, an entrance foyer, and a box office. The façade is decorated with stone cladding. Whereas the east section is a tall single storey building with a metal half-tube shape dome. The arch-shaped rear elevation has two doors and two sets of attached staircases. (AAB 2022f)</p>   |   |                    |
| Interior: No Access  |   |                    |
| Existing Condition: Fair   |   |                    |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be a recreational and training hall for the soldiers; now vacant.   |   |                    |
| Modifications: Not observed.   |   |                    |
| Photographic Records   |   |                    |






General view of GB-02, showing west and north facing elevations, looking southeast.



Panorama view of GB-02, showing south facing elevation, looking north.



Rear view of GB-02, showing west facing elevation, looking northwest.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Close-up on inscriptions (on façade)  | Inscriptions (from reader's perspective) |
|   | KESARBAHADUR HALL                        |
| Close-up on inscriptions (on north elevation)   | Inscriptions (from reader's perspective) |
|  | 37                                       |
| Close-up on inscriptions (on south elevation)   | Inscriptions (from reader's perspective) |
|  | 37                                       |

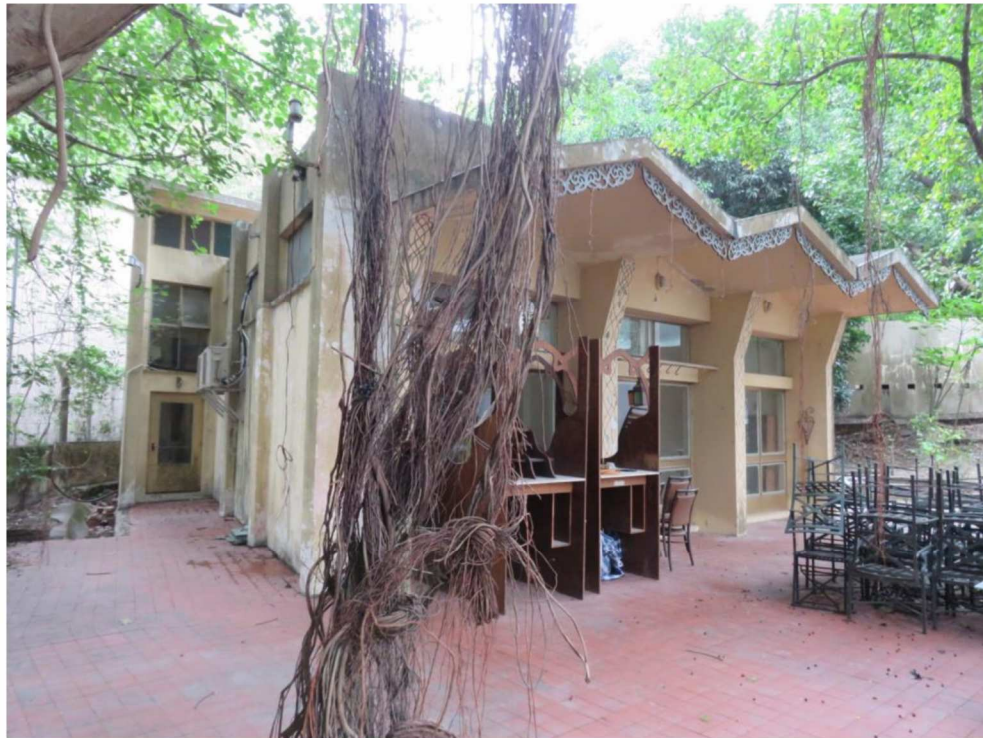
|  |   |                               |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>Ref: GB-03</b>  | Name: Former Perowne Barracks, Gurkha Temple, No. 2 Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Military, religious |
| Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road - Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories   | Figure Ref: 12.9  |                               |
| Orientation: South facing  | Grading: Grade 3  |                               |
| Surrounding Environment: Situated in the northern edge of the Former Perowne Barracks.   |   |                               |
| Historical Appraisal: For general background of Former Perowne Barracks, please see counterpart section in GB-02.<br>The Gurkha Temple which forms part of the Barracks, was built between 1961 to 1963 (AAB 2022h).   |   |                               |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: A temple built for Gurkha soldiers to perform Hindu religious practices. It reflects the ethnic composition of Hong Kong's past military force (AAB 2022h).  |   |                               |
| Architectural Appraisal: The Temple is a single-storey building made of reinforced concrete. The building adopted a post- modern architectural style of the 1950s. It has a triple-pitched cantilevered entrance canopy above three doorways. The doors are made of glass and steel. Its floor plan appears as the cross-section of a mushroom, with the front entrance at the "stem" part facing south and the altar at the "cap" part at the northern end. The forecourt area is surrounded by a low wall (AAB 2022h). |   |                               |
| Interior: No Access  |   |                               |
| Existing Condition: Fair   |   |                               |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be a place for the Gurkha regiment to perform Hindu religious service; currently, it appears vacant although it is possible a charity organisation occupies the premise   |   |                               |
| Modifications: New windows, added aircon unit  |   |                               |
| Photographic Records   |   |                               |



General view of GB-03, showing south and east facing elevations and the foreyard, looking northwest.



Façade view of GB-03, showing south facing elevation, looking north.



Side and front view of GB-03, showing west and south facing elevations, looking northeast.



Rear view of GB-03, showing the north end of the building, looking southwest.

|  |  |                       |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: GB-04</b>  | Name: Jun Ying Study Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Educational |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |  | Grading: Grade 3      |
| Surrounding Environment: Located at the back of the village, stands before hill land.  |  |                       |
| <p>Historical Appraisal: So Kwun Wat Tsuen is a multi-clan Hakka village with a history of over 300 years. Three major clans, namely Chan, Lee and Ching, settle here.</p> <p>The Chan were the first settlers who arrived some 300 years ago. The ancestors of the Chans came from Jiangxi and later moved to Wuhua of Guangdong before settling here (Sima 1990:235). The Chan's village founder was the second-generation ancestor – Sheung Wai Kung. After his father, Wai Poon Kung went missing, his widowed mother surnamed Tang moved to So Kwun Wat (Sima 1990:235; Mok 2020:14). She was later buried in Siu Lam (Mok 2020:14). The Chan family first lived by fishing near the coast but converted to farming more inland due to piracy hazards (Mok 2020:15).</p> <p>The Lee family are the majority in the village. Their founding ancestors – Ting-yuen and Ting-hon– from Danshui of Huizhou Guangdong arrived in the village during the Jiaqing Reign of Qing (AAB 2022b; Mok 2020:17). They first settled in the area now occupied by the Former Perowne Barracks, lived upon farming. Due to piracy hazards, they also sought better shelters in the inland. The founding brothers brought their grandmother's remains and buried them in areas south of today's PLK Women's Welfare Club Western District Fung Lee Pui Yiu Primary School outside the Study Area. Over generations of development, the Lee developed into a prominent clan in the village.</p> <p>The Ching originated from Wuhua of Guangdong (Mok 2020:20). The village founder Hoi Shing Kung and his family left Xinan village of Baoan in the tenth year of the Chongzhen Reign (1637) in Ming dynasty and settled in So Kwun Wan some 300 years ago. They were fishermen and farmers (ibid.).</p> <p>This Study Hall was one of the two study halls erected by the Lee around the 1910s. The study halls provided – first traditional, later modern – education for village children into the 1960s. Villagers also used the place as a wedding venue (AMO 2022b)</p> |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None   |  |                       |
| <p>Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey Qing vernacular building. The building has a width of three bays and consists of two halls and one courtyard. The major building material include green bricks, timber and clay tiles. The external walls are bare green bricks while some internal walls have plastered finish. Roofs are covered by clay tiles; collapse is seen at places. Fascia boards of the front hall are decorated with floral pattern. Wall friezes at the hall are with plastered mouldings. The front ridge is with mouldings of geometric pattern. The façade features a recessed entrance with granite doorframe, above which is a nameboard of the study hall. Metal frame glass windows are on side and rear walls. (AAB 2022b)</p>  |  |                       |
| Interior: No Access due to overgrown   |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Poor, severely overgrown   |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be a study hall, now neglected  |  |                       |
| Modifications: Wires added.  |  |                       |
| Photographic Records   |  |                       |



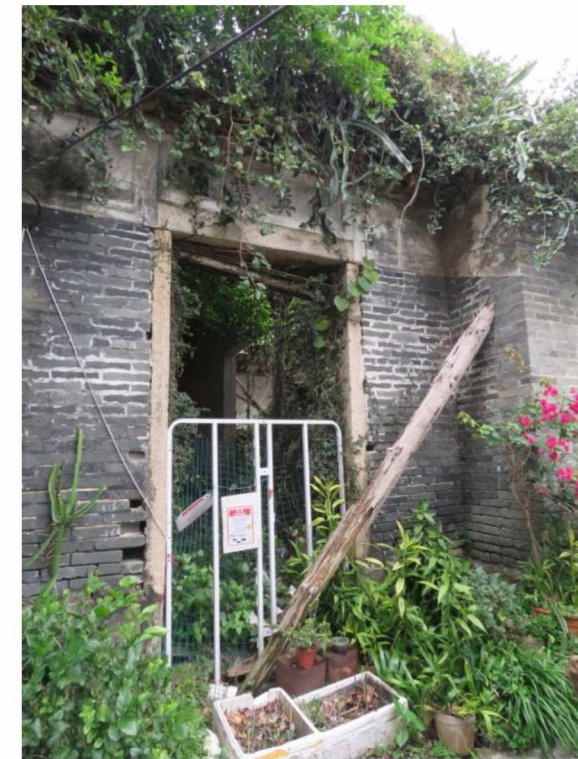
General view of GB-04, showing southwest and northwest facing elevations, looking northeast.



Side and rear view of GB-04, showing rear part of southeast facing and northeast facing elevations, looking southwest.



Rear view of GB-04, showing northeast facing elevation and deformed roof, looking southwest.



Recessed entrance, note overgrown problem.



Façade and southeast corner of GB-05, looking north.

Close-up on inscriptions:

Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):

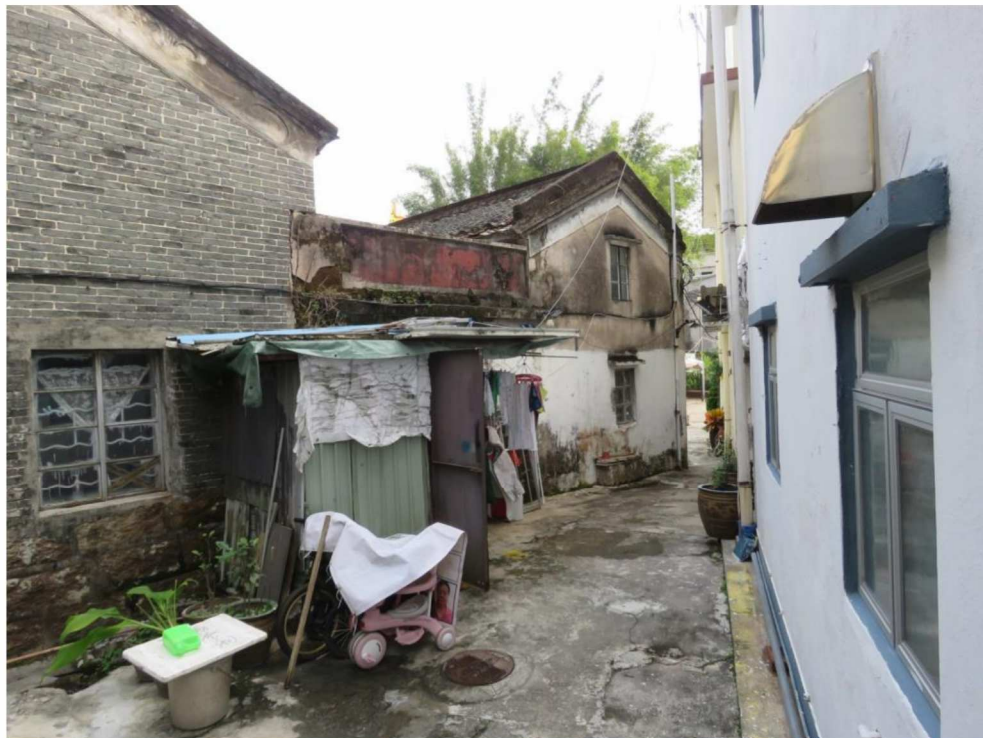


室 書 英 俊

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Ref: GB-05</b>   | Name: Hum Ying Study Hall, No. 90 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Educational                     |
| Address: No. 90 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |   | Figure Ref: 12.10                         |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |   | Grading: Grade 3                          |
| Surrounding Environment: located at rear side of the village, built next to residential houses, and backed by hill land.  |   |   |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04.<br>This Study Hall was one of the two study halls erected by the Lee clan in the village. Construction time is around 1916. The study halls provided – first traditional, later modern – education for village children into the 1960s. The hall was used for other purposes such as a timber mill in 1967, a grocery in 1996 (AAB 2022e) and around 1999, as a restaurant (DSD 2000:chap9-13).  |   |   |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.   |   |   |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey Qing vernacular building. The building has a width of three bays and consists of two halls and one courtyard. Cocklofts are above the side chambers of the main hall. The major building material include granite blocks green bricks, timber and clay tiles. The façade, side walls of front hall and internal walls are plastered and painted. The external side walls of the main hall show neatly-laid green bricks. Wall paintings and calligraphy is decarded in the main hall. Carved motifs show on wooden beam and bracket. The façade has a recessed entrance bearing a granite doorframe and name board. (AAB 2022b). |   |   |
| Interior: No Access   |   |   |
| Existing Condition: Good  |   |   |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be a study hall, residential and wedding venue   |   |   |
| Modifications: Wires, lighting, meters and air conditioners added.  |   |   |
| Photographic Records  |   |   |
| Close-up on inscriptions:   |   | Inscriptions (from readers' perspective): |
|   |   | 室 書 英 俊                                   |



Façade view of GB-05, showing southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.



Side view of GB-05, showing southwest facing elevation, looking southeast.



Rear part of southwest facing elevation, looking southeast.



Side and rear view of GB-05, showing southeast and northeast facing elevations, looking southwest.



|  |  |                     |
|--|--|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: GB-06</b>  | Name: Chan Ancestral Hall (Kwai Fuk Tong), So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: community |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, Tuen Mun, New Territories   | Figure Ref: 12.10  |                     |
| Orientation: West-southwest facing   | Grading: No grading  |                     |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at hillslope of a hillock; located among residential houses.  |  |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04.<br>The ancestral was built in Jiaqing reign. It was used as a study hall for the education of village children. The ancestral hall also held Lantern Lightening Ritual for newborn boys. The ancestral hall was graded as No Grading as it experienced a rebuild in 2004 (AAB 2022a). |  |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: The late prominent Hong Kong politician and rural leader Chan Yat-san, MBE, JP (1919-2007) was a Chan descendant of SKW village. He calligraphed for the new ancestral hall's nameboard and couplet on entrance arch.  |  |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal:<br>It is a modern rebuild of an old ancestral hall. An entrance arch is set in front of an open foreyard. The new hall imitates a two-hall-one-courtyard style vernacular building.   |  |                     |
| Interior: Altar on end wall.   |  |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good   |  |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual   |  |                     |
| Modifications: Rebuilt in 2004.  |  |                     |

Photographic Records



Entrance arch in front of GB-06, looking east-northeast.



Front and side view, showing southwest and northwest facing elevations, looking east.

Front and side view, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking northeast.



Altar on end wall, looking east-northeast.

Close-up on inscriptions:



Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):

零四年冬月吉日立  
陳日新題  
桂馥堂



規茂香江脈承五華  
存宇內  
馥堂酬祖氏冠百粵  
永蕃昌



陳氏宗祠

世澤傳芳

鳳卜傳芳

穎川獻瑞



一堂濟美啟宏圖

之神位

昭考  
陳氏堂上始高曾祖 二世祖尚惠妣氏  
穆妣 謝

五世其昌符鳳卜

|  |  |                     |
|--|--|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: GB-07</b>  | Name: On Ding Study Hall, Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: community |
| Address: Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10   |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |  | Grading: No grading |
| Surrounding Environment: Set around centre of the first village row, beside the village's main access path.  |  |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: Tai Lam Chung Tsuen is a Hakka village settled by a single clan surnamed Wu. The Wu originated from Baimanghua of Xinan (today's Baoan) County in Guangdong. During the Mid-Qing period, the Wu clan left their birthplace due to inter-clan quarrels (Siu 2008:44). They finally settled in Tai Lam Chung in late years of the Qianlong Reign in Qing after first lived in Ma On Kong (HKCD 2017). When the first settlers left Baimanghua, they brought along the remains of their mother and reburied her in Tai Lam Chung. The villagers were farmers and fishermen (Siu 2008:45). |  |                     |
| On Ding Study Hall in the village had a dual-purpose: it not only houses the soul tablet of the mother of the first settlers but also provided education for the villager children before the establishment of Wong Uk Tsuen Public School (AMO 2022c).  |  |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to ancestral worship.  |  |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal: This one-storey single-hall building with an open-courtyard is a modern imitation to the old building which adopted vernacular Qing style. No authenticity was kept. A screen wall is added in front.   |  |                     |
| Interior: Contains an open courtyard in front portion, alter set on end wall.  |  |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good/rebuilt   |  |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be both a study hall and ancestral hall; now only ancestral hall.   |  |                     |
| Modifications: The study hall has a recorded renovation date of 1927 (AMO 2022c), and the building was rebuilt in 2006.  |  |                     |
| Photographic Records   |  |                     |



Front view of GB-07, showing modern style screen wall added in front, looking northeast.



Façade view of GB-07, showing Modern rebuilt, looking north.



Rear and side view of GB-07, looking southwest.

Side view of GB-07, looking west.



Internal view of GB-07, showing altar on end wall, looking northeast.

| Close-up on inscription: |  | Inscription (from the readers' perspective): |                      |
|--------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
|                          |  | 建<br>二〇〇六年春季重                                | 安定家塾<br>丁<br>民國十六年歲次 |
| (see above)              |  |  |                      |
|                          | 昌其世奕   | 理學名門   | 虞賓世第                 |
|                          | 壽<br><br><small>左紹 千秋不替<br/>胡氏堂上始高曾祖考妣神位<br/>右穆 奕世其昌</small> | 奕代衣冠承理學<br>理學家聲千秋不替<br>虞賓世業萬古維新<br>千秋俎豆紹虞賓   | 奕代衣冠承理學<br>理學家聲千秋不替  |

|  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: GB-08</b>  | Name: Nam On Buddhist Monastery main building, Sin Fat Hang Yuen, Fuk Tak Temple and Shing Wong Temple of am On Buddhist Monastery in Tei Ha Tsuen, Lam Tei New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: At the base of the slopes to the west of Lam Tei quarry   |   | Figure Ref: 12.16     |
| Orientation: roughly north   |   | Grading: No grading   |
| Surrounding Environment: Built on terraced hill slope  |   |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: The monastery allegedly had a Qing Daoguang origin and was once a matshed in the mid-1940s. In the 1960s, the monastery was expanded. Fuk Tak Temple and Shing Wong Temple were added in 1964. In the 1970s, all four buildings had been renovated. Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong which serves Monkey King as the main deity. Besides, Sin Fat Hang Yuen, Fuk Tak Temple and Shing Wong Temple respectively houses Buddha, Earth God, and Shing Wong. |   |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None   |   |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: Building carry ornate roofs with ridges and embellishments but buildings have been completely renovated.  |   |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good.  |   |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious   |   |                       |
| Modifications: renovated.  |   |                       |
| Photographic Records   |   |                       |



View of Nam On Buddhist Monastery main building; looking southwest



Fuk Tak Temple; looking southeast

|   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-01</b>   | Name: Village House in Tsing Lung Tau New Village, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: about 50m northeast of 137 Lung Yue Road   |  | Figure Ref: 12.12     |
| Orientation: Southeast facing   |  | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Built on terraced hill slope among cultivated field.   |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: Tsing Lung Tau New Village was formed in the post-war period. The house is under construction on a 1949 aerial photo (NCAP 1949). It is the first building within the new village.  |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None  |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a row of single-storey house made of stones, bricks, and concrete. The roof is uniformly covered by corrugated sheets. The building consists of three rooms/units and some appendant structures to the northeast and the rear. The south-most unit is made of stone courses and with a metal gate on the façade. Mortar pointing is lined between courses with repairs by concrete in places. The rest two rooms, likely built of brick and concrete, are covered in creamy white finish. Both rooms have their entrances and windows set on façade. On the north end is a brick structure enclosed by walls with openings now sealed by tin sheets. At the back is a slopping temporary shed supported by concrete posts. |  |                       |
| Interior: No Access.  |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good.   |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Residential  |  |                       |
| Modifications: Main entrance potentially widened. Gates and windows replaced. Tin sheets added to seal wall openings in the north annex structure.  |  |                       |

Photographic Records



General view of HB-01, showing southeast facing elevation, looking northwest.



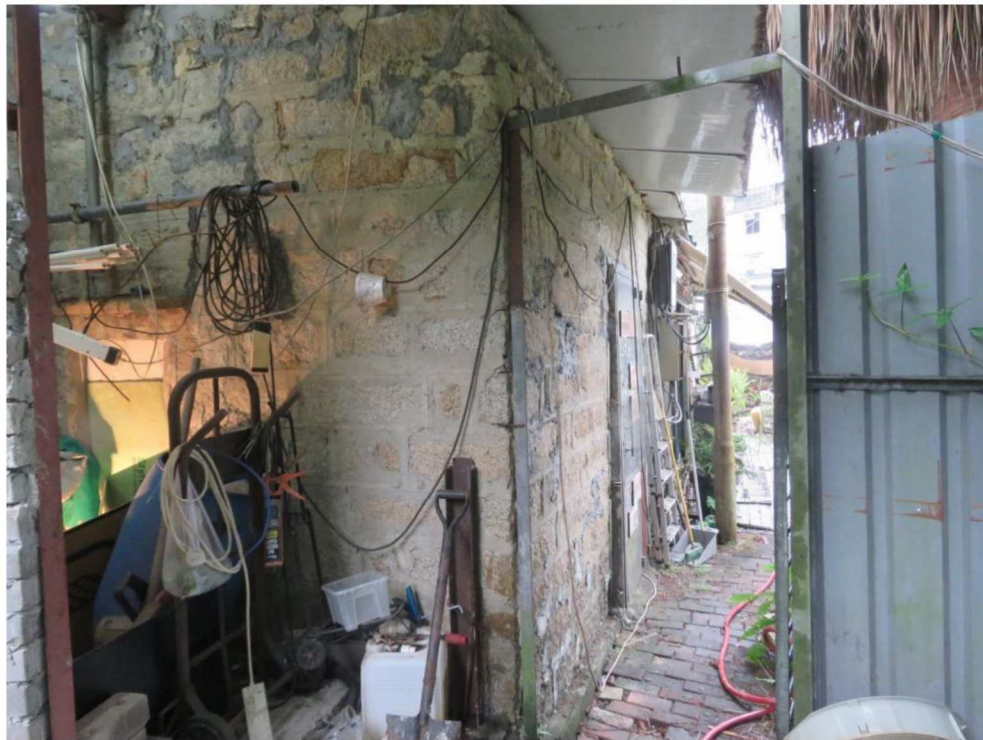
Close-in view of northern façade, looking north-northwest.



Close-in view of southern façade, looking southwest.



Close-in view of southern façade, showing masonry structure at the end, looking southwest.



Details on masonry structure at south end of HB-01, looking north.



Side view of HB-01, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Ref: HB-02</b>  | Name: Wu Fat Wong Kung Tsz, Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Category: Religious, community |
| Address: Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.12                        |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |  | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at central of the second row of the village.  |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-07.<br>Wu Fat Wong Kung Tsz houses the soul tablets of the Wu's fifth-generation ancestor Wu Fat Wong and two wives surnamed Wong and Tsoi. Wu Fat Wong, born in 1394 of the Ming Dynasty, was the founder of On School Maoshan Taoism in Wuhua of Guangdong and widely offered services like exorcising evil and curing diseases (HKCD 2017; Siu 2008:45). As Wu Fat Wong Kung was a famous clan ancestor of the Wu, a personal ancestral hall / temple has been dedicated to him and his spouses. The Wu Fat Wong Kung was originally worshipped together with the mother of the first settlers inside the old On Ding Study Hall at the current site. But in 1927 due to Fung Shui problem, On Ding Study Hall was rebuilt in front row and Wu Fat Wong Kung Tsz was rebuilt separately in the current site (HKCD 2017). Each year during Wu Fat Wong's birthday in the 24th day of the eighth lunar month, the whole village holds celebration which many disciples from outside the village will also participate (HKCD 2017). |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to ancestral worship and clan VIP (see above section for details).   |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey two-hall-one-courtyard type building in modern style. Green glaze ceramic tiles cover the pitched roofs. Most of the walls are covered in ceramic tiles. The external side wall is with creamy-yellow mortar finish, on which the black-painted gable friezes stand out.  |  |  |
| Interior: An altar is set on the end wall.   |  |  |
| Existing Condition:  |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses:   |  |  |
| Modifications: The building experienced renovation in mid-1990s and 2003(HKCD 2017).   |  |  |
| Photographic Records   |  |  |



Façade view of HB-02, showing southwest facing elevation, looking north.



Front and side view of HB-02, showing southwest and northwest facing elevations, looking east.





Rear and side view of HB-02, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.



Internal view of HB-02, showing altar on end wall, looking northeast.

| Close-up on inscription: |  | Inscription (from readers' perspective):        |                  |
|--------------------------|--|---|------------------|
|                          |  | 祠公旺法胡   |                  |
|                          |  | 理學家聲  | 蘇湖世澤             |
|                          |  | 大顯神威  |                  |
|                          |  | 旺施叨祖德深仁厚澤扶持孫裔熾而昌<br>茅山師祖胡法旺公尊神位<br>黃老孺人<br>蔡老孺人 | 法術顯茅山捍患振災保障黎民安且吉 |

|   |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-03</b>   | Name: Wu Ancestral Hall, Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: community |
| Address: Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |   | Figure Ref: 12.11   |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |   | Grading: Non graded |
| Surrounding Environment: Set in the rear row of the village.  |   |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-07.<br>The ancestral hall is a modern structure. It houses the soul tablet of collectively all generations of Wu clan ancestors.   |   |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to clan ancestral worship.  |   |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a modern single-storey building featuring a traditional two-hall-one-courtyard style. It is made of concrete and ceramic tiles. Yellow-glazed ceramic tiles cover the roofs. The façade is highlighted in red while the rest of external walls are finished with Shanghai plaster, with gable friezes in black. A white-painted screen wall is added in foreyard in front of the entrance. |   |                     |
| Interior: An altar is set on the end wall.  |   |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good.   |   |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Ancestral Hall   |   |                     |
| Modifications: Not applicable   |   |                     |
| Photographic Records  |   |                     |



Façade and side view of HB-03, showing northwest and southwest facing elevations, looking east.



Screen wall in front of façade, looking east.



Side and rear view of HB-03, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking west.



Internal view of HB-03, showing altar on end wall, looking northeast.

Close-up on inscriptions:



Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):

祠家氏胡  
理學名門  
虞賓世第

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Ref:</b> HB-04   | Name: Village Shrine, Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.11                        |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |  | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: Set into large rocks by hillside; located at the northwest end of the village.   |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-07.<br>The shrine is modern structure desilicated to Hakka Earth God – Pak Kung. |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to Hakka Earth God (Pak Kung) belief.   |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A red-painted simple armchair shaped concrete structure on raised base; with a pair of couplets inscribed on the front.  |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good  |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual   |  |  |
| Modifications: Not observed.  |  |  |
| Photographic Records  |  |  |



General view of HB-04, looking northeast.

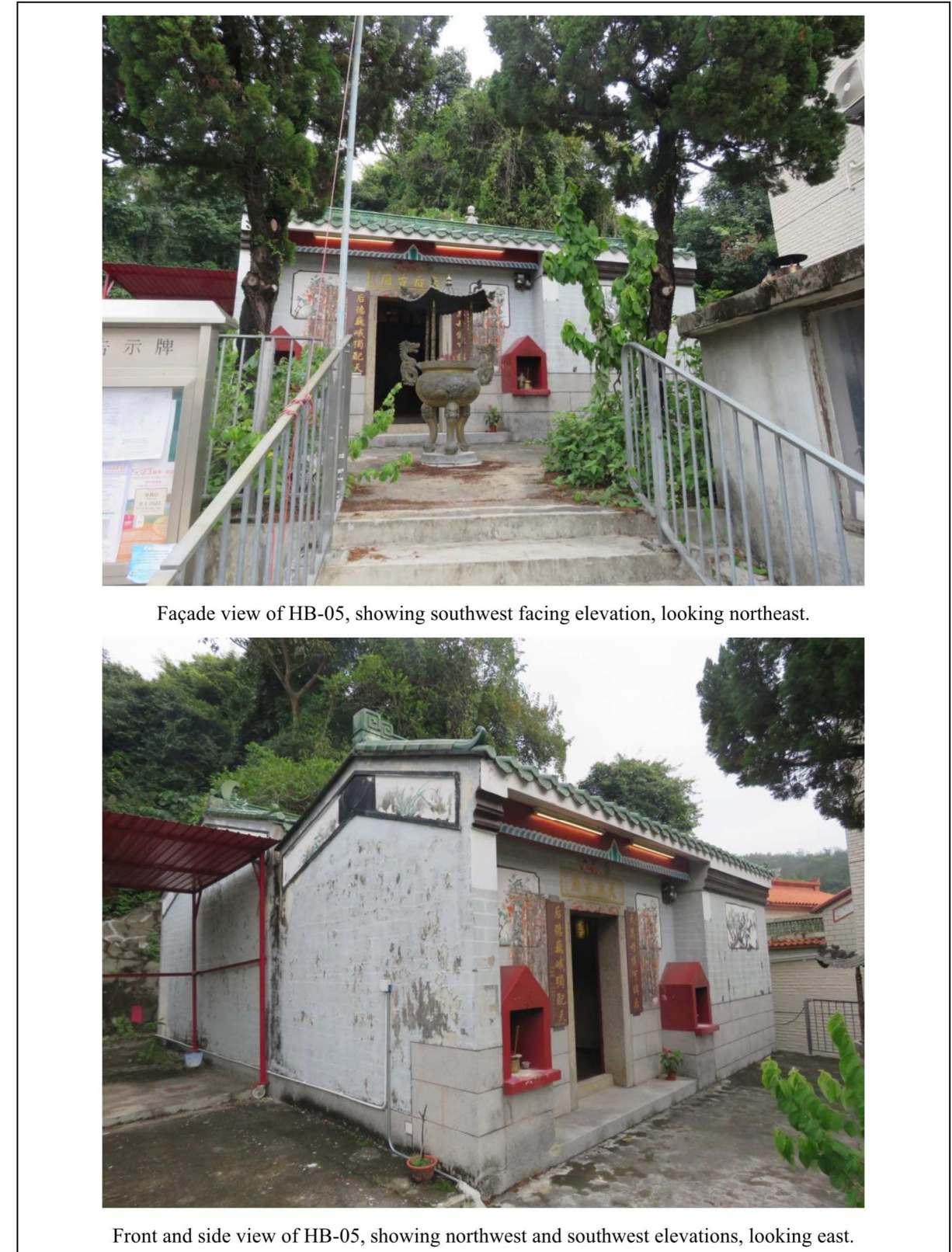
Close-up on inscriptions:



Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):

佑庇  
公恩似海深  
伯德如山重

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Ref: HB-05</b>   | Name: Tin Hau Temple, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, New Territories | Category: Religious, community, and Ritual |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, New Territories  |   | Figure Ref: 12.10                          |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |   | Grading: Non graded                        |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at hill foot of a hillock; located among residential houses.   |   |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history background, please see GB-04.<br>This Tin Hau Temple was believed first erected in the early Qing. Donors for its construction include villagers of So Kwun Wat, Tsing Lung Tau and other Tuen Mun villages (Lou 1992: 107). During the Coastal Evacuation Ban, the villagers were forced to move inland. After they left, the Tin Hau Temple was occupied by the Qing soldiers as a base camp office for fighting the ships of Ming localists led by Koxinga. For this reason, the village was said not burnt down like the others in Hong Kong had suffered. The villagers believed Tin Hau had protected their village and rebuilt her temple (Lou 1992: 108). |   |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to belief in Tin Hau.   |   |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey two-hall vernacular building with a width of two bays. Green glazed ceramic tiles cover the roofs. Then recessed entrance bears stone name board and later added couplet. Painting panels in flower and bird theme are seen on façade wall. The façade and side walls have coating: the upper part features brick wall while the lower part is Shanghai plaster. Side walls have their gable friezes decorated with paints. The rear wall shows friezes in black and wall in white.  |   |  |
| Interior: No Access   |   |  |
| Existing Condition: Good.   |   |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual  |   |  |
| Modifications: The inscription on the nameboard shows a renovation date likely in 1991.   |   |  |
| Photographic Records  |   |  |



Façade view of HB-05, showing southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.

Front and side view of HB-05, showing northwest and southwest elevations, looking east.



Rear and side view of HB-05, showing northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.

Close-up on inscriptions:



Inscriptions (form readers' perspective):

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <p>管 掃 廟 古 后 天 辛未年重修</p>                     |                  |
| <p>后德巍峨獨配天</p>                               | <p>天恩母儀可稱后</p>   |
| <p>李志倫<br/>李榮登<br/>李榮安<br/>三裕物產<br/>有限公司</p> | <p>歲次甲午年春吉日立</p> |

|  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-06</b>  | Name: Village Houses, Nos. 7 – 9, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: Nos. 7 – 9, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, New Territories   |   | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |   | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Built in first row of the village sector; location in front of a small hillock.   |   |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history background, please see GB-04.<br>The houses were previously recorded in 2000 EIA as dated to the 1960s (DSD 2000: chap9-11). A review of old aerial photos shows that No.9 was already in existence by 1954 (NCAP 1954a), if not earlier. Nos. 7 and 8 were completed between 1963 to 1973 (HKMS 1963 and 1973).   |   |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.  |   |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: The item includes three terraced houses Nos. 7 to 9. All three houses are two-storey and have parapeted roof before pitched roofs. Roofs are covered in grey clay tiles.<br>No.9 is a largely unpainted masonry house. Surface finish in cream colour was applied façade and part of the rear wall. Its pediment on the roof parapet appears in triangular form. An elongated hexagon shape motif is set on facade above the entrance. Metal frame glass windows are set on three exposed elevations. Exposed house corners wrapped in concrete. Gable wall with friezes painted in white.<br>The rest two buildings are with rectangular pediments set on the roof parapets. Both buildings are with mortar finish on wall surface. Their entrance façades are slightly recessed than the upper-level wall and are canopied by concrete hoods across the width of the façades. Gates are both made of iron with latticed openings and painted in red. Stone thresholds are used. Metal frame glass windows on front and rear elevations. |   |                       |
| Interior: No Access.   |   |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good   |   |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Residential   |   |                       |
| Modifications: No. 9 has entrance façade replaced. No.7 has some windows replaces.   |   |                       |
| Photographic Records   |   |                       |
|  |   |                       |
| Facade view of HB-06 and HB-07 (detached building at the end), showing southwest facing elevations, looking southeast.   |   |                       |




Façade and side view of HB-06, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking northeast.



Rear view of HB-06, showing northeast elevation, looking northwest.



Rear view of No.8, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.

|   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-07</b>   | Name: Village House, No. 10, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: No. 10, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |  | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Set in the front village row before hillock.   |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history background, please see GB-04.<br>The house was previously recorded in 2000 EIA as dated to the 1960s (DSD 2000: chap9-11). Cross checking of old aerial photos suggests it might be built between 1963 to 1973 (HKMS 1963 and 1973).  |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.   |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal:<br>It is a detached two-storey house with roof-top parapets before pitched roof. A semi-circular pediment is set on top of parapet at central front. The entrance façade is slightly recessed. Iron gate is set in the center between two side windows. Metal frame glass windows on all elevations. External walls are covered in creamy-coloured finish. Gable friezes are painted in white. Mortar finish on pediment has been weathered. |  |                       |
| Interior: No access   |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good  |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Residential  |  |                       |
| Modifications: Wires and air-conditions added.  |  |                       |
| Photographic Records  |  |                       |
|    |  |                       |
| General view of HB-07, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking north.  |  |                       |



Façade view of HB-07, showing southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.



Side and rear view of HB-07, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Ref: HB-08</b>  | Name: Village Shrine, So Kwun Wat San Tsuen, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: in front of No.56 So Kwun Wat San Tsuen, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10                        |
| Orientation: West facing   |  | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at the southwest end of So Kwun Wat San Tsuen   |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04.<br>The shrine is a modern structure.  |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to Hakka Earth God (Pak Kung) belief   |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is simple armchair shape concrete structure set on ground level. A concrete incense and joss paper burner sets aside it. |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good   |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual  |  |  |
| Modifications: None.   |  |  |
| Photographic Records   |  |  |



General view of HB-08, looking east.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Ref: HB-09</b>  | Name: Ching Ancestral Hall, So Kwun Wat San Tsuen, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: So Kwun Wat San Tsuen, New Territories  | Figure Ref: 12.10  |  |
| Orientation: West-northwest facing   | Grading: Non graded  |  |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at the middle of the first village row.   |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The ancestral hall is a 1994 replacement to the old one in the village.   |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to ancestral worship.  |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A modern ancestral hall in two-hall-one-courtyard style. During a 1999 built heritage survey, its plan occupied three-bay (DSD 2000: chap9 figure 9.4), but it has since been reduced to two-bay structure. |  |  |
| Interior: Altar set on end wall.   |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good   |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual  |  |  |
| Modifications: Plan width reduced from three-bay to two-bay.   |  |  |
| Photographic Records   |  |  |



Internal view showing altar on end wall.



Façade view of HB-09, showing west-northwest facing elevation, looking east-southeast.



Rear view of HB-09, showing east-southeast facing elevation, looking southwest.


Close-up on inscriptions:




Inscriptions (from reader's perspective):

祠家氏程



|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Ref: HB-10</b>   | Name: Village Shrine, So Kwun Wat San Tsuen, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: So Kwun Wat San Tsuen, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.10                        |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |  | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at northeast end of So Kwun Wat San Tsuen.   |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. It is modern shrine dedicated to Hakka Earth God (Pak Kung). |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to Hakka Earth God (Pak Kung) belief.                               |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A simple concrete armchair shaped shrine. With oil lamp notch and joss paper burner.                     |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good  |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual.  |  |  |
| Modifications: None.  |  |  |
| Photographic Records  |  |  |
|    |  |  |
| General view of HB-10, looking northeast.   |  |  |

|  |  |                       |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-11</b>  | Name: A Row of Village Houses, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: Nos. 134 and 135 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2 and the rest in the row, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |  | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Set in the third row of the village sector.   |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The village house row is said to be of c. 100 years old (DSD 2000: chap9-13).   |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.  |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a row of single-storey masonry structures with pitched roof. There are five units in the row. Some units still have clay tile roof while the others had changed to corrugated sheets. The roof is supported by timber purlins and stone walls. The walls are now largely exposed but some mortar remains can still be observed. Doors are made of timber. |  |                       |
| Interior: No Access.   |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Poor   |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be residential, now vacant  |  |                       |
| Modifications: Roof largely replaced. Concrete paved to exposed wall top.  |  |                       |
| Photographic Records   |  |                       |
|   |  |                       |
| Front and side view of HB-11 showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking northwest.   |  |                       |



Side and rear view of HB-11, showing southeast and northeast facing elevations, looking southwest.



Rear view of HB-11, showing northeast facing elevation, looking east.



Side and front view of HB-11, showing northwest and southwest facing elevations, looking east.

|  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-12</b>  | Name: Village Houses, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: Nos. 82 and 84 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories  |   | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |   | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Set in generally the fifth row of village houses.   |   |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The house looks old and unaltered. A review of old aerial photos suggests it was constructed between 1924 to 1954 (NCAP 1924 and 1954a).  |   |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.  |   |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: The building is a two-storey residence where two house units are under a same roof. The roof is pitched and covered by clay tiles. The façade is made of green bricks and features two reassessed entrances paired with windows at two levels. The front gates have a brick frame and a stone threshold. Windows can be seen on all exposed elevations; Unaltered ones are with vertical steel bars fixed between stone made window eave and windowsill. The side and rear walls have large granite blocks (with pointing) as the lower foundation while the upper part covered in mortar finish. |   |                       |
| Interior: No access.   |   |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good   |   |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Residential   |   |                       |
| Modifications: Windows and front gates replaced. Temporary shed added to No.82   |   |                       |
| Photographic Records   |   |                       |






Side and rear view of HB-12, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking west.




Façade and side view of No.82, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking north.



Façade view of No.84, showing southwest facing elevation, looking northwest.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Ref: HB-13</b>   | Name: Village Shrine, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories                     | Category: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories  |   | Figure Ref: 12.10                         |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |   | Grading: Non graded                       |
| Surrounding Environment: Set on low hill terrace behind the village.  |   |   |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The shrine is a modern altar dedicated to Hakka Earth God (Pak Kung).                      |   |   |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to Hakka Earth God (Pak Kung) belief.   |   |   |
| Architectural Appraisal: A simple concrete structure in armchair shape. Built on raised concrete base. Inscribed stone with the deity's name set in the center. |   |   |
| Existing Condition: Good  |   |   |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual  |   |   |
| Modifications: None.  |   |   |
| Photographic Records  |   |   |
|   |  |   |
| Close-up on inscriptions:   | Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):   |   |
|    | <p style="text-align: center;">顯<br/>光<br/>伯<br/>公<br/>之<br/>位</p>                  |   |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Ref: HB-14</b>  | Name: Chan Ancestral Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.10                        |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |  | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: located at rear part of the village, facing a lane.   |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The ancestral hall is a modern renovation or rebuilt completed in 1996 (DSD 2000: chap9-12).  |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to ancestral worship.  |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A modern imitation to traditional two-hall-one-courtyard ancestral hall. Made of concrete, bricks, ceramic tiles, marble floor tiles and Shanghai plaster. Façade with ceramic painting in landscape theme. |  |  |
| Interior: altar on end wall.   |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good.  |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual  |  |  |
| Modifications: None.   |  |  |
| Photographic Records   |  |  |
|    |  |  |
| Façade of HB-14, showing southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.  |  |  |



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



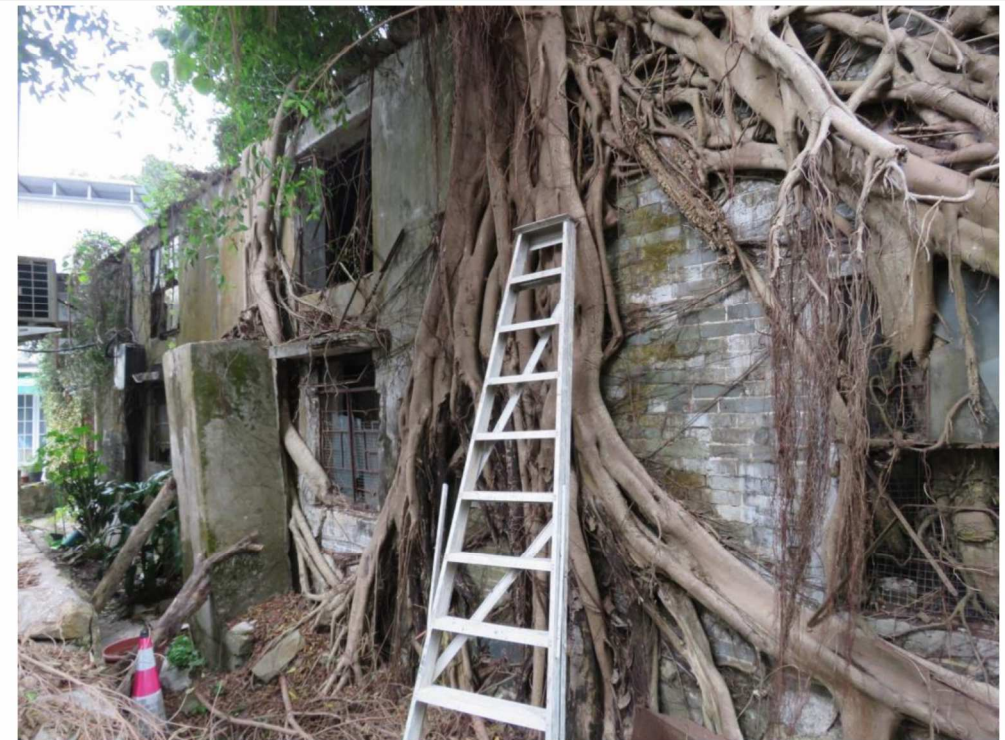
Internal view showing altar on end wall.

| Close-up on inscriptions:   | Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):  |
|---|--|
|    | <p style="text-align: center;">陳氏宗祠</p> <p style="text-align: center;">鳳卜傳芳      穎川獻瑞</p>      |
|   | <p style="text-align: center;">樂謙桂堂芳</p> <p style="text-align: center;">謙儀禮遜讓和      桂景藩衍昌流</p> |
|  | <p style="text-align: center;">陳氏堂上      左昭<br/>右穆      始高祖 考<br/>妣      之神位</p>               |

|   |   |                                  |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-15</b>   | Name: Old Study Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories | Category: Educational, community |
| Address: No. 101 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories  |   | Figure Ref: 12.10                |
| Orientation: Southwest facing   |   | Grading: Non graded              |
| Surrounding Environment: Located at the rear of the village, backed by hill land, and sided by a water channel (now covered).   |   |                                  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The building is an abandoned old study hall with attached stables (DSD 2000: chap9-12). Cross-refencing with old aerial photos shows it was already in existence in 1924 (NCAP 1924).  |   |                                  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.   |   |                                  |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a building complex with abandoned stables at the back (DSD 2000: chap9-12). It consisted of multiple halls and courtyards. The building is constructed mainly of green bricks on stone-laid foundation walls. Other building materials such as green-glazed window lattice and metal frame glass windows and concrete suggest the building experienced phases of modification. |   |                                  |
| Interior: Original internal features include stone floors, and stone pillars, wall brackets, a finely carved timber panel and frieze paintings on the first storey. (DSD 2000: chap9-12)  |   |                                  |
| Existing Condition: Poor  |   |                                  |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be a study hall, now abandoned.  |   |                                  |
| Modifications: Phases of building materials seen on walls.  |   |                                  |
| Photographic Records  |   |                                  |



General view of HB-15, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking west.



Façade view of HB-15, showing southwest facing elevation, looking northwest.



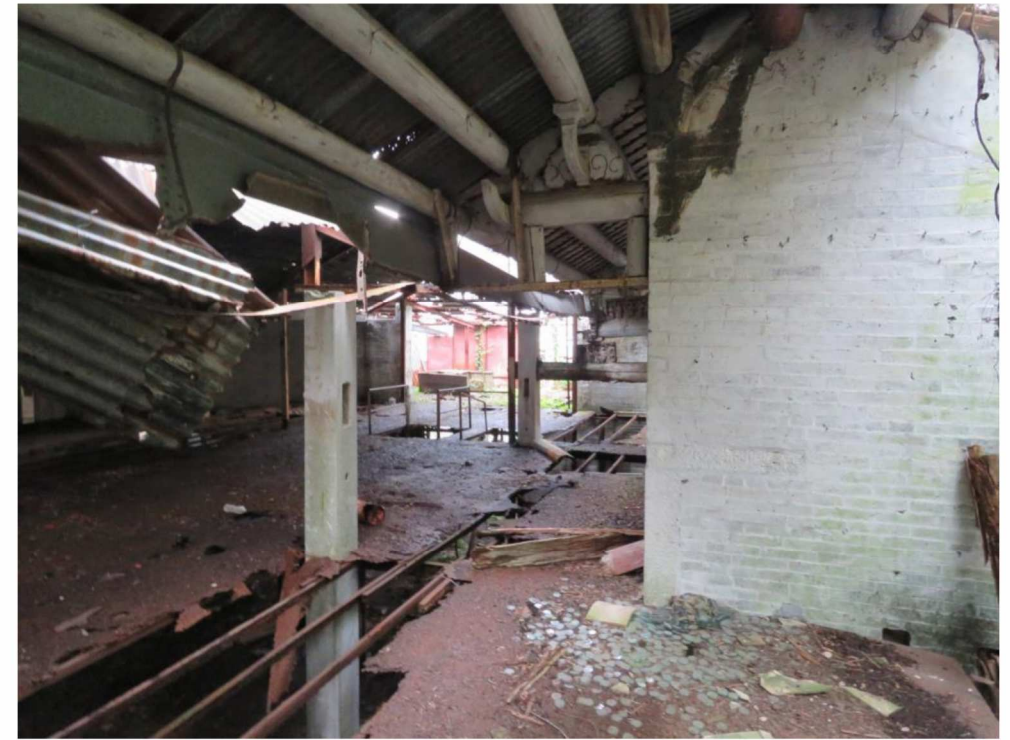
Looking west at northeast corner.



Looking west at an entrance around recessed northeast corner.



Looking southeast at northwest corner.



Internal view of HB-15 around northeast corner, looking southwest.

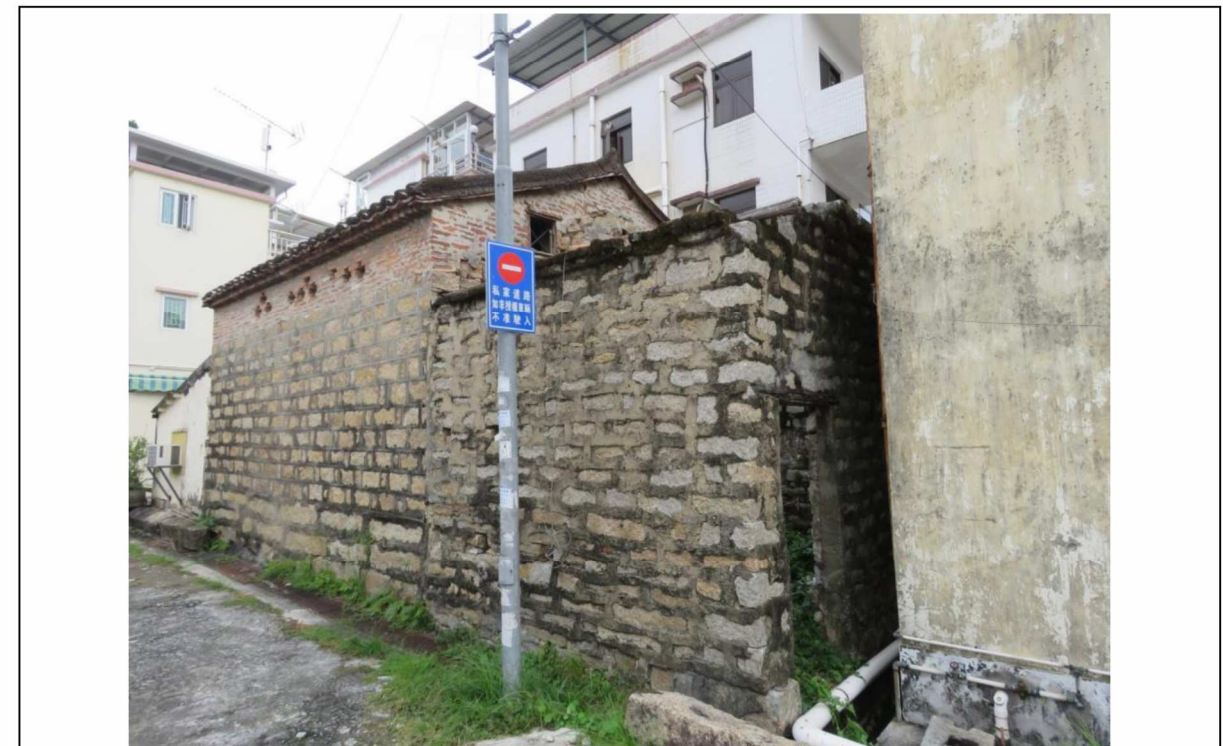


Carved and painted figurines on timber framework.

|  |  |                       |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-16</b>  | Name: Village House, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: Nos. 36 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |  | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Set by footpath next to a water channel; located on western edge of So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2.   |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The unalter part of the house looks old; cross referencing to old aerial photos shows an old house at the site in 1924 (NCAP 1924).   |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.  |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey masonry house with an extension in the southwest side. The roofs were pitched and supported by timber beams and stone-laid walls. The main building is with elevated wall height made of red bricks under the clay tiles. The extension, now roofless, is with an entrance which opens to another entrance for the main building. |  |                       |
| Interior: No access.   |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Fair to Poor   |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be residential, now vacant.   |  |                       |
| Modifications: Roof on main building elevated.   |  |                       |
| Photographic Records   |  |                       |



General view of HB-16, showing northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.



Front and side view of HB-16, showing entrance on ruined extension, southwest and northwest facing elevations, looking northeast.



Sealed entrance on southeast elevation, looking northeast.



|   |  |                     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-17</b>   | Name: Entrance Gate, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories | Category: communal  |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10   |
| Orientation: East facing  |  | Grading: Non graded |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at house row in east side of So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, opens to an off-centred cross lane.   |  |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The entrance gate is titled as “Li Ancestral Hall” in the nameboard, suggesting an ancestral hall is or was located within this part of the village. The gate bears a renovation date of 1977 in the inscription.  |  |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.   |  |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a concrete gate in one hall design. It has a pitched roof covered by clay tiles and a facade with two circular openings beside the nameboard. The façade surface is covered in Shanghai plaster. A pair of wooden couplet boards hang beside doorway. A small shrine notch is set on wall beside the doorway on the outside. Internal walls and rear external walls are painted in creamy white. |  |                     |
| Interior: The hall has a small cockloft level made by timber planks and beams.  |  |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good  |  |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Entrance Gate/ Communal/Defence  |  |                     |
| Modifications: None.  |  |                     |
| Photographic Records  |  |                     |



Façade view of HB-17, showing east facing elevation, looking west.



Rear view of HB-17, showing west facing elevation, looking east.

|                           |   |      |
|---------------------------|---|------|
| Close-up on inscriptions: | Inscriptions (from readers' perspective): |      |
|                           | <p>丁巳年孟秋月<br/>吉日重修<br/>李家氏祠</p>           |      |
|                           | 柱史源流                                      | 龍門聲價 |

|  |  |                       |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-18</b>  | Name: Village House, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: No. 63 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: South facing  |  | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Set in the rear part of the village, facing an open area.   |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The building looks old; a review of old aerial photos suggests it was constructed between 1924 and 1954 (NCAP 1924 and 1954a).  |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.  |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a two-storey building mainly made of stones. The house has a front balcony half sheltered under a pediment. Red bricks are used to make latticed balustrade. The entrance façade is slightly recessed; on which a wood frame widow is seen beside slide gate. The main portion of the building is covered by pitched roof with clay tiles. Windows are set on all expose elevations, most seen with steel bars, some still retain wood frames shutters on the outside. Walls are made of granite courses lined with pointing. |  |                       |
| Interior: No Access.   |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Fair, some vegetation overgrown  |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be residential, now vacant.   |  |                       |
| Modifications: Temporary shelter added in front.   |  |                       |
| Photographic Records   |  |                       |



Front and side view of HB-18, showing south and west elevations, looking northeast.



Close-in view of upper facade, looking north.

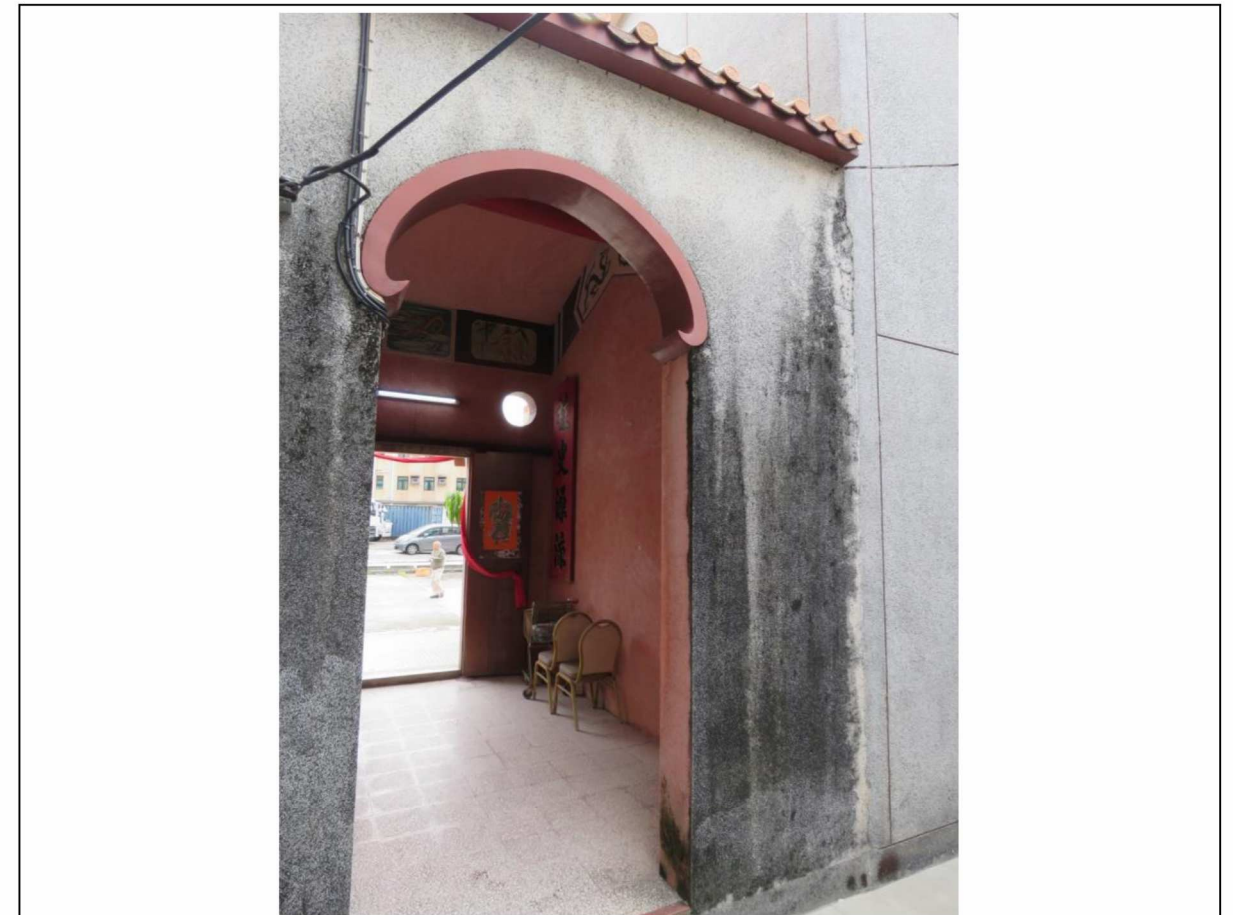


Rear and side view of HB-18, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.

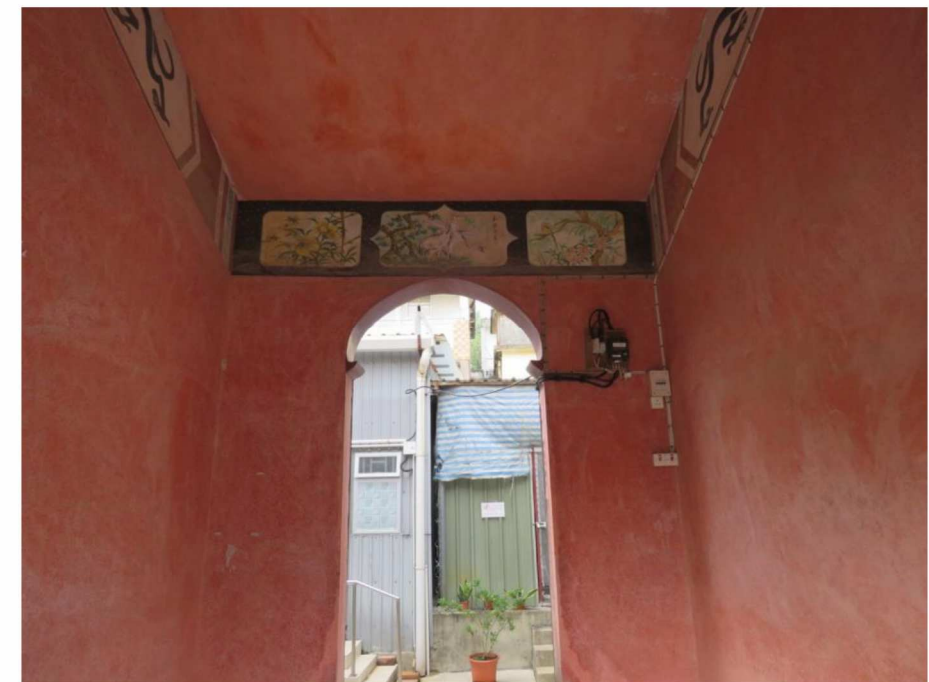
|   |  |                     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-19</b>   | Name: Entrance Gate, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories | Category: Communal  |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10   |
| Orientation: Southeast facing   |  | Grading: Non graded |
| Surrounding Environment: Set among the first village row, off the centre, within a four-row house group.  |  |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. It is a modern entrance gate rebuilt / renovated in 1988.  |  |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None  |  |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal: A modern imitation to traditional village entrance gate. Yellow-glazed ceramic tiles cover the pitched roof, which is supported by concrete and brick walls. Façade has cladding imitating red bricks; rear wall is covered in Shanghai plaster while the internal wall painted in pink. Paintings and poets are used to decorate friezes. |  |                     |
| Interior: No cockloft level.  |  |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good.   |  |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Entrance Gate/ Communal/Defence  |  |                     |
| Modifications: None.  |  |                     |
| Photographic Records  |  |                     |



Façade view of HB-19, showing southeast facing elevation, looking northwest.



Rear view of HB-19, showing northwest facing elevation, looking southwest.



Internal decoration along wall frieze

|   |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-20</b>   | Name: Lee Ancestral Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories | Category: communal  |
| Address: next to No. 35 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories   |   | Figure Ref: 12.10   |
| Orientation: Southeast facing   |   | Grading: Non graded |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at the middle of the third row within a four-row house group.  |   |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The ancestral hall houses the first-generation ancestor (and wife) of Lee clan in the village.   |   |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to ancestral worship.   |   |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal: A modern ancestral hall structure. Pitched roof covered by yellow-glazed ceramic tiles. Walls with Shanghai plaster. Façade in red paint and top part with ceramic window lattice. |   |                     |
| Interior: Altar on end wall   |   |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good  |   |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual   |   |                     |
| Modifications: None.  |   |                     |

Photographic Records



Façade view of HB-20, showing southeast facing elevation, looking northeast.



Altar on end wall.

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Close-up on inscriptions: | Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):                   |
|                           | <p style="text-align: center;">昭 考<br/>李氏堂上始高曾祖<br/>穆 妣</p> |

|   |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-21</b>   | Lee Ancestral Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories | Category: community |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories  |   | Figure Ref: 12.10   |
| Orientation: Southeast facing   |   | Grading: Non graded |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at the middle of the rear row within a four-row house group.   |   |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The ancestral hall houses the first-generation ancestor (and wife) of Lee clan in the village. |   |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:   |   |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal: A modern one-hall-one courtyard style ancestral hall. Façade paved in Shanghai plaster.  |   |                     |
| Interior: Altar on end wall.  |   |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good  |   |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual   |   |                     |
| Modifications: None   |   |                     |

Photographic Records



Façade view of HB-21, showing southeast facing elevation, looking northeast.



Altar on end wall

| Close-up on inscriptions: | Inscriptions (from readers' perspective):   |
|---------------------------|---|
|                           | <p style="text-align: center;">             李氏堂上始高曾祖<br/>             妣 神位<br/>             左昭 考<br/>             右穆           </p> |

|   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-22</b>   | Name: Village House, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: west of No. 47-50 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: West-southwest facing  |  | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at the western side of the rear row within a four-row house group.   |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The house was estimated to be built pre-1900 based of local source (DSD 2000: chap9-12).   |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None  |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a two-storey (or one-storey with cockloft level but converted to two storey) courtyard style house. The building material is likely green bricks, but the external surface has been covered in modern finish. The entrance, due to narrow lane space in front, has been directed to facing the west. Windows are on all exposed walls. The ones on the rear wall show older styles than those on the façade. Walls are painted in two colours. Clay tiles covers the pitched roof. |  |                       |
| Interior: No Access.  |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good  |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Residential  |  |                       |
| Modifications: Widows and gate on façade replaced. Open courtyard sealed.   |  |                       |

Photographic Records




Entrance façade of HB-22, showing west-southwest facing elevation, looking east.

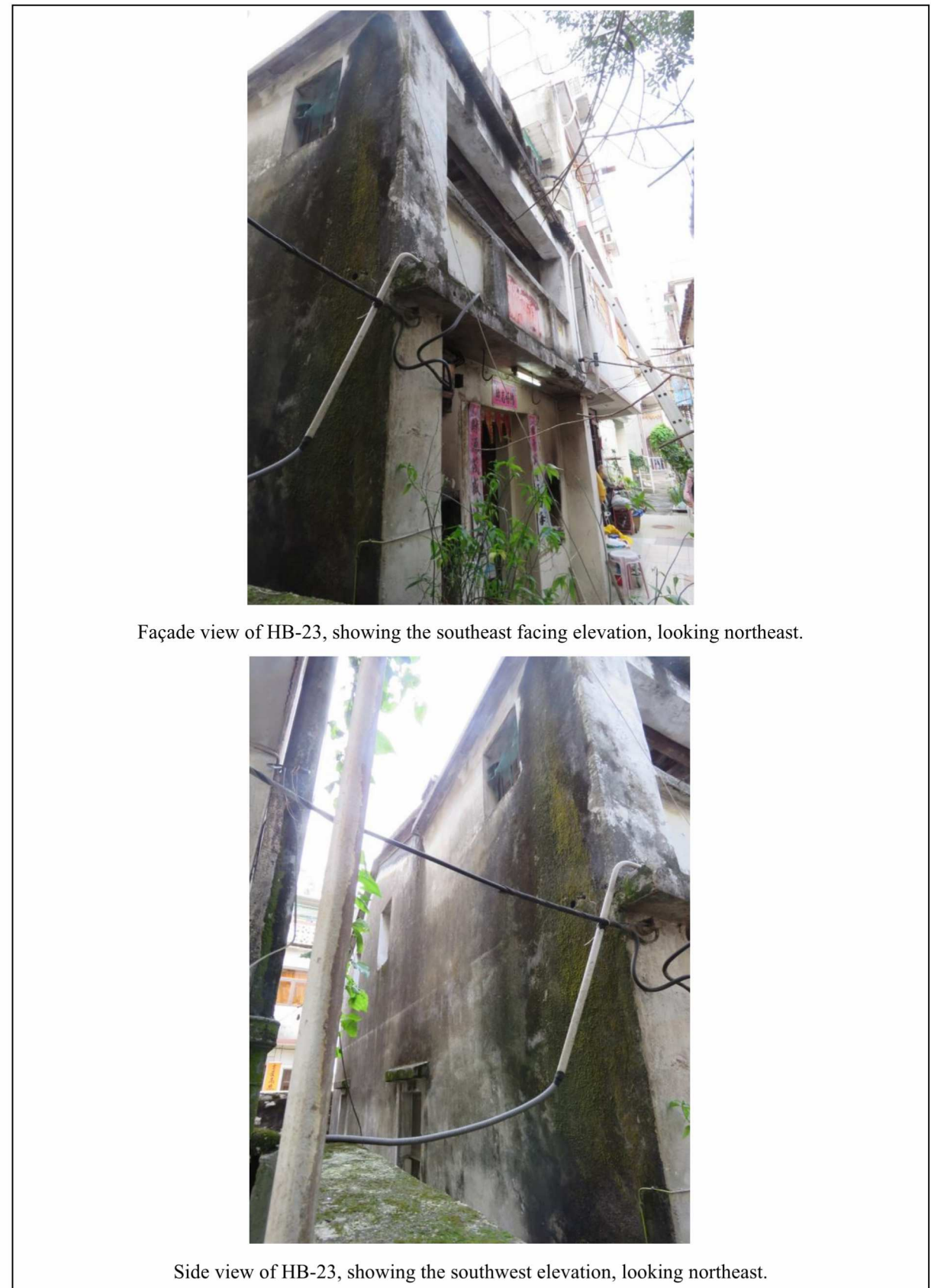


Side view of HB-22, showing southeast and northeast facing elevations, looking northwest.



Rear view of HB-22, showing northwest facing elevation, looking south.

|   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-23</b>   | Name: Village House, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: No. 43 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southeast  |  | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at western part of the third row within a four-row house group.  |  |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The house experienced rebuilt, but the rear wall of green brick seems to be of an older (pre-1900) building (DSD chap-9:13). A review of old aerial photos suggests the rebuilt might have been completed before 1950 (NCAP 1949b), subject to low resolution of the photo print. A higher resolution 1963 print definitely shows the building (HKMS 1963).  |  |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None  |  |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a two-storey building with a pitched tile roof at the back and a parapeted balcony above the entrance. On top of the balcony roof there is a pediment. Timber support is noticed under the balcony roof. The entrance façade is slightly recessed; two windows are opened beside doorway. Windows with steel bars can also be seen on side and rear walls. The exposed gable has painted friezes in weathered condition. The rear wall shows bare green brickwork. On rear part of the tile roof is a vertically set chimney made of green bricks. |  |                       |
| Interior: No access   |  |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good  |  |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Residential  |  |                       |
| Modifications: Wires and pipelines added.   |  |                       |
| Photographic Records  |  |                       |
|  <p>Rear view of HB-23, showing northwest facing elevation, looking east-southeast. Note rear wall in green bricks.</p>  |  |                       |



|   |   |                       |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-24</b>   | Name: Building attached to Hum Ying Study Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Residential |
| Address: No. 90 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |   | Figure Ref: 12.10     |
| Orientation: Southeast facing   |   | Grading: Non graded   |
| Surrounding Environment: Attached to southeast side of Hum Ying Study Hall  |   |                       |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The building can be seen on a 1949 aerial photo (NCAP 1949b).  |   |                       |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None  |   |                       |
| Architectural Appraisal: A single-storey structure. Roofs seem to have different levels but are covered by temporary sheds. Entrance façade has a window with steel bars and a doorway. External wall with white paint. |   |                       |
| Interior: No Access.  |   |                       |
| Existing Condition: Good.   |   |                       |
| Past and Present Uses: Previous use unknown, now residential  |   |                       |
| Modifications: Wires and meters added.  |   |                       |
| Photographic Records  |   |                       |



Façade view of HB-24, showing southeast facing elevation, looking northwest; Note location of HB-25 in the background.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Ref: HB-25</b>  | Name: Village Shrine, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: east of No. 90 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, New Territories  |   | Figure Ref: 12.10                        |
| Orientation: West facing   |   | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at hill foot of a west facing slope.  |   |  |
| Historical Appraisal: For general village history, please see GB-04. The shrine is a modern one dedicated to She Jik God – a higher ranking Earth God (Chow 2021:223). |   |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to the belief of She Jik God.  |   |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A simple concrete structure in armchair shape. With a built-in planter in front of a rock which represents the deity.                         |   |  |
| Existing Condition: Good   |   |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual  |   |  |
| Modifications: None.   |   |  |
| Photographic Records   |   |  |



General view of HB-25, looking east.

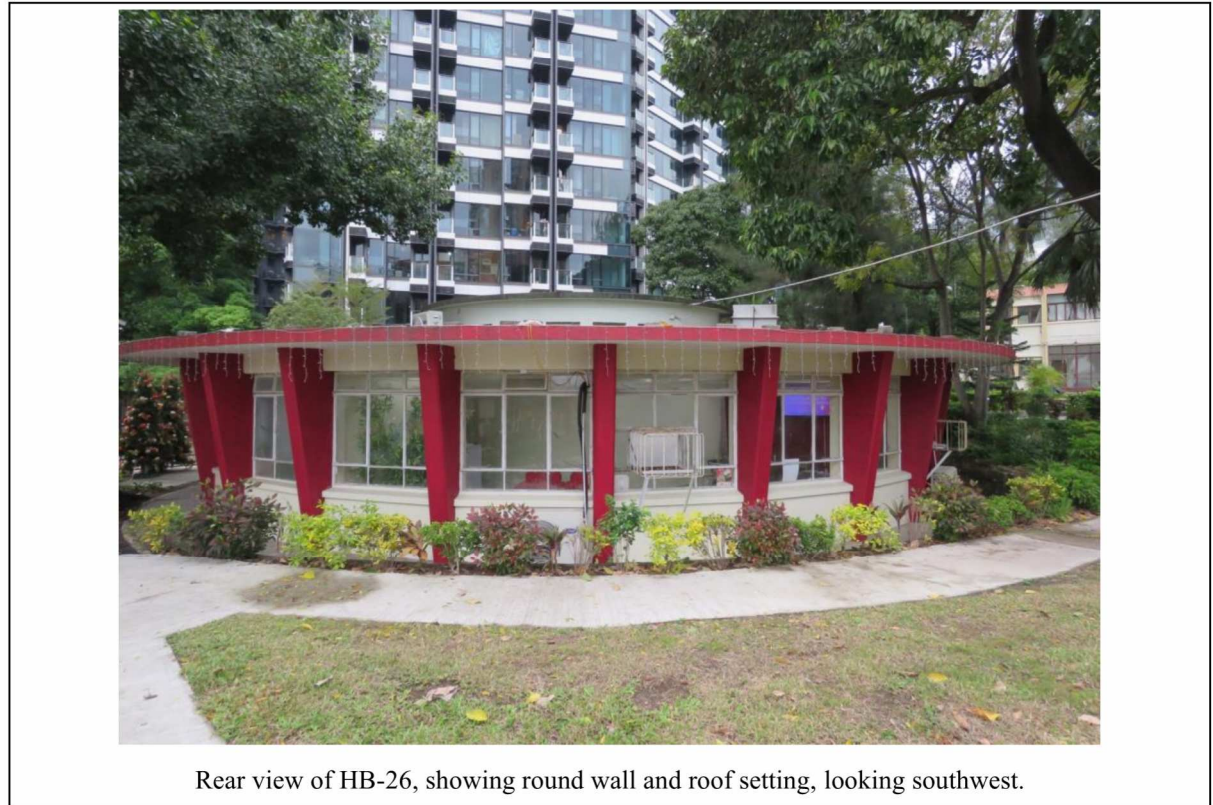


|  |   |                     |
|--|---|---------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-26</b>  | Name: Guard House, Former Perowne Barracks, Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Military  |
| Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories   |   | Figure Ref: 12.9    |
| Orientation: West facing   |   | Grading: Non graded |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at south side of the Former Perowne Barracks, by Castle Peak Road.  |   |                     |
| Historical Appraisal: Please see GB-02 for historical background. The guard house, which forms part of the Barracks, was built between 1954 and 1963 (NCAP 1954b; HKMS 1963).  |   |                     |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.  |   |                     |
| Architectural Appraisal: It is a round structure with flat overhanging roof, overhang supported by buttresses. Half walls with large windows wrap around building, entrance on west. Centre of roof raised. Functional, modernist style. |   |                     |
| Interior: No Access.   |   |                     |
| Existing Condition: Good.  |   |                     |
| Past and Present Uses: Originally military guard house; now the reception office of the charity  |   |                     |
| Modifications: No major changes  |   |                     |

Photographic Records



Front view of HB-26, showing entrance and round wall, looking northeast.



Rear view of HB-26, showing round wall and roof setting, looking southwest.

|  |   |                                 |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-27</b>  | Name: School building of Former Perowne Barracks, Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories | Category: Military, educational |
| Address: No. 2 Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay, Tuen Mun, New Territories   | Figure Ref: 12.9  |                                 |
| Orientation: North facing  | Grading: Non graded   |                                 |
| Surrounding Environment: Built at the southern side of the Barracks near Castle Peak Road.   |   |                                 |
| Historical Appraisal: For general history of Former Perowne Barracks, please see GB-02.<br>The school building, which forms part of the Barracks, was built between 1954 and 1963 (NCAP 1954b; HKMS 1963). |   |                                 |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: School for children of the military personnel.   |   |                                 |
| Architectural Appraisal:<br>1960s functional and plain architecture; flat roof and building has been added to on south and northeast.  |   |                                 |
| Interior: No Access.   |   |                                 |
| Existing Condition: Good   |   |                                 |
| Past and Present Uses: used to be a school, currently used as a shop run by the Crossroads Foundation  |   |                                 |
| Modifications: Room additions to original building   |   |                                 |
| Photographic Records   |   |                                 |



Front and side view of HB-27, showing entrance at northwest elevation and the building's northwest corners, looking southeast.



Side view, showing southwest facing elevation, looking east.



Side view, showing northeast facing elevation, looking southeast.



Rear view, showing southeast elevation, looking north.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Ref:</b> HB-28  | Name: Tin Hau Temple, So Kwun Wat, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: So Kwun Wat, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.9                         |
| Orientation: Southwest facing  |  | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: set into residential building group next to Castle Peak Road – Castle Peak Bay section.   |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: It was rebuilt in 1991 with funds raised by So Kwun Wat residents. It has no apparent original historical features.  |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to Tin Hau belief.   |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: The temple is a one-hall-one room structure. Its pitched roofs are covered with green glazed tiles. The main roof ridge is decorated with moulded ceramic dragons and a peal. The lintel is decorated with paintings. Name board is inscribed with the date of reconstruction, which is 1991. |  |  |
| Interior: No Access.   |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good.  |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual  |  |  |
| Modifications: Rebuilt in 1991   |  |  |

Photographic Records



Façade view of HB-28, showing southeast facing elevation, looking northwest.



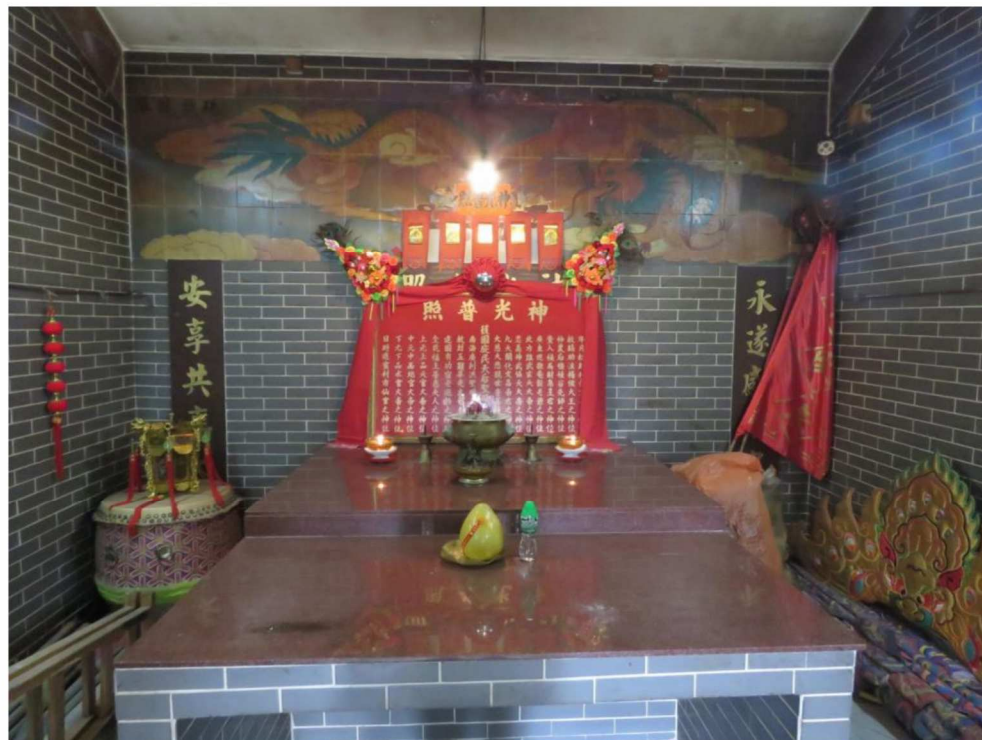
Rear and side view of HB-28, showing southeast and northeast facing elevations, looking southwest.

|                           |  |  |   |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| Close-up on inscriptions: | Inscriptions (from reader's perspective):                            |  |   |
|                           | <small>重建 掃管勿大衆立</small><br><b>天后古廟</b><br><small>一九九一年辛未年吉單</small> |  |   |
|                           | <small>壬辰年春吉立</small><br><b>恩光普照萬家春</b><br><small>周子琪 敬奉</small>     |  | <small>壬辰年春吉立</small><br><b>德澤長流千裏潤</b> |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Ref:</b> HB-29   | Name: Village Shrine, Lam Tei, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: next to No.33 Lam Tei, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.13                        |
| Orientation: South facing   |  | Grading: Non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at approximate centre of the rear row of the village.  |  |  |
| <p>Historical Appraisal: Lam Tei Tsuen a traditional village established before 1898 (HYK 1988). According to local historians it is a multi-surnamed wall-less Punti village populated by the To and the Kwan clans (Siu et al. 1995: recording 14). The To villagers worship their ancestors with other To clan villages nearby (ibid). The area near the village was once a marketplace for the To clan and villagers from other walled villages nearby (Lau 2003:82).</p> <p>The village shrine is set at the rear end of the main central axis facing the entrance gate. Tin Hau and other deities are worshipped inside the shrine (Siu et el. 1995: recording 14). The current building is a modern structure.</p> |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to Tin Hau and multi-deity belief.  |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A one hall modern structure with pitched roof; built of concrete and ceramic tiles.  |  |  |
| Interior: Altar on end wall.  |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good.   |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual   |  |  |
| Modifications: Not observed.  |  |  |
| Photographic Records  |  |  |
|   |  |  |
| Façade view of HB-29, showing south facing elevation, looking north.  |  |  |



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



Internal view showing altar on end wall.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Ref:</b> HB-30  | Name: To Ancestral Hall, Tuen Mun San Tsuen, New Territories | Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual |
| Address: Tuen Mun San Tsuen, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.13                        |
| Orientation: West facing   |  | Grading: non graded                      |
| Surrounding Environment: Set at the rear centre behind the village, detached from old house rows.  |  |  |
| Historical Appraisal: Tuen Mun San Tsuen alias Lam Tei San Tsuen and Tai Yuen Wai is also a To clan Punti village established before 1898 (HYK 1988; Lau 2003:82).<br>The ancestral hall at the end of the central axis functions like a village shrine. The main deity housed in the shrine is Yeung Hau (Chow 2021:197). |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to Yeung Hau belief.   |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A modern one-hall structure with pitched roof; built of concrete and ceramic tiles.   |  |  |
| Interior: Altar on end wall  |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Good   |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual  |  |  |
| Modifications: Not observed.   |  |  |
| Photographic Records   |  |  |

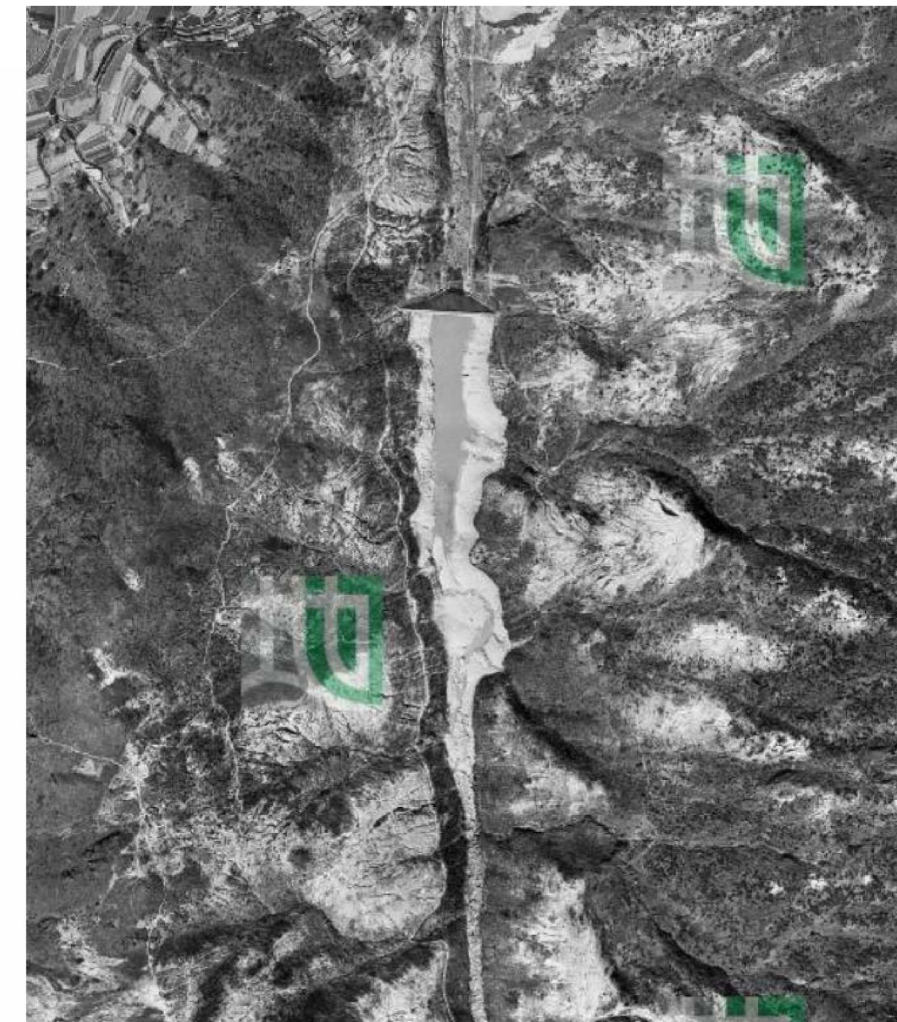


General view of HB-30, showing southwest and northwest facing elevations, looking east.

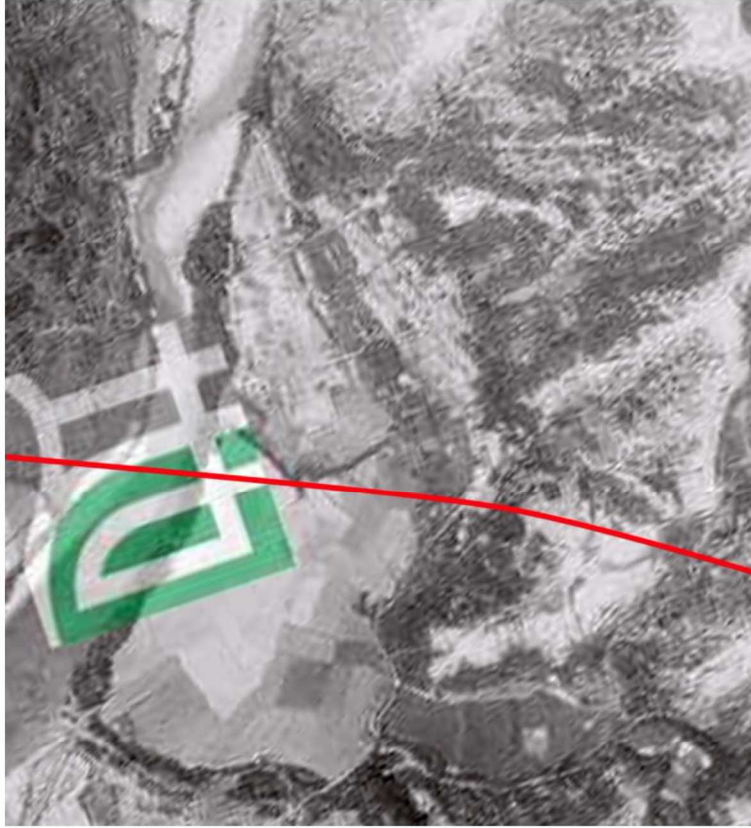


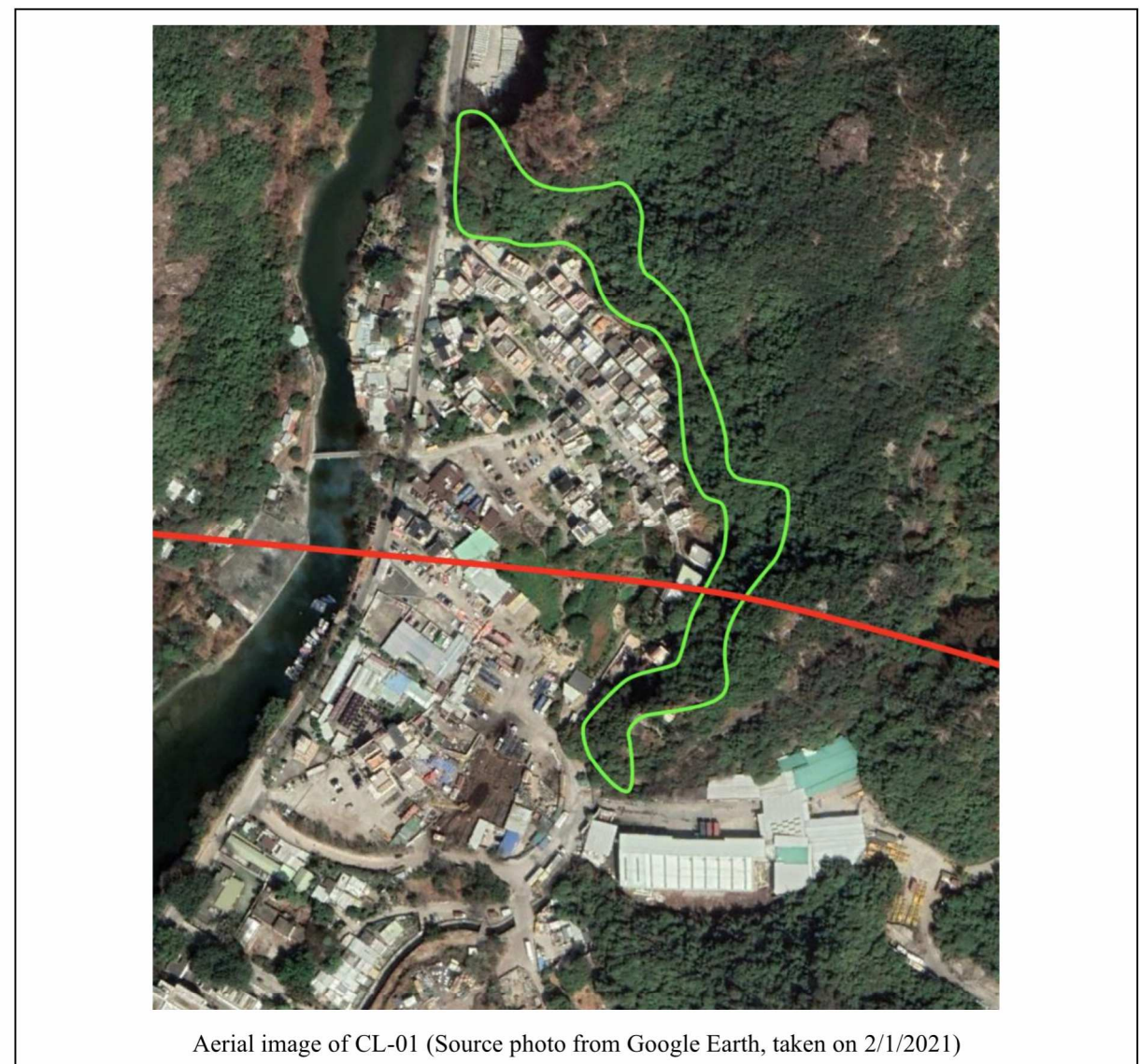
Internal view showing altar on end wall. Note the wooden plaque dedicated to three deities including Yeung Hau in the centre.

|   |                                    |                      |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Ref: HB-31</b>   | Name: Lam Tei Irrigation Reservoir | Category: government |
| Address: Lam Tei, New Territories   |                                    | Figure Ref: 12.16    |
| Orientation: N/A  |                                    | Grading: non graded  |
| Surrounding Environment: slopes to the west of Lam Tei Quarry   |                                    |                      |
| Historical Appraisal: The Reservoir has been in use since 28 March 1958 and was designed to provide water to dozens of villages between Yuen Long and Tuen Mun (HKCI 2021:279). |                                    |                      |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: none  |                                    |                      |
| Architectural Appraisal: the reservoir dam is constructed with concrete and includes footbridges and railing for maintenance.   |                                    |                      |
| Existing Condition: Good  |                                    |                      |
| Past and Present Uses: Government   |                                    |                      |
| Modifications: Not observed.  |                                    |                      |
| Photographic Records  |                                    |                      |



General view of HB-31 in 1963 (aerial Ref: 1963-7813)

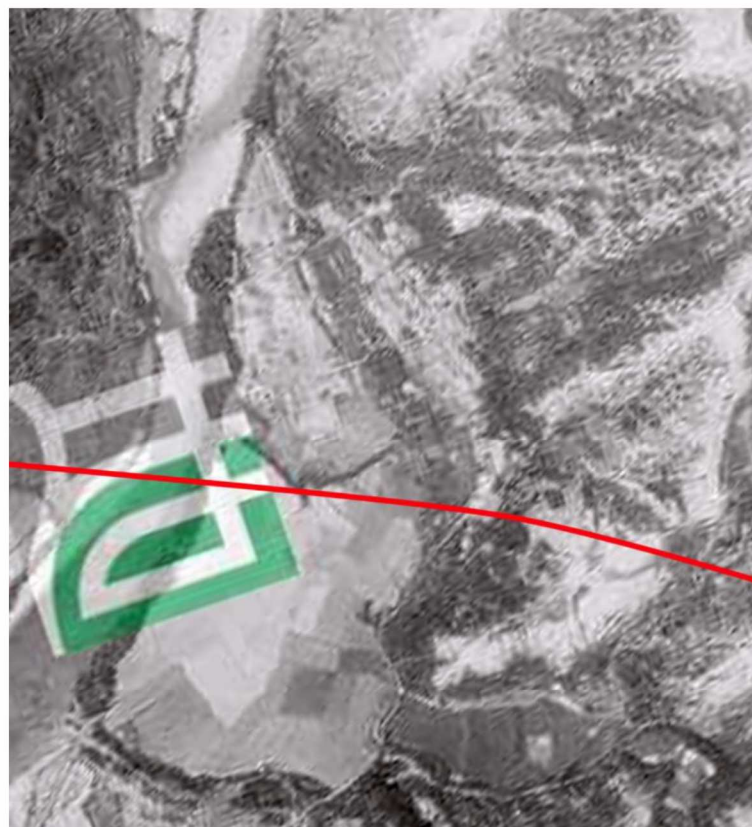
|  |  |                              |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Ref: CL-01</b>  | Name: Fung Shui Woodland at Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, New Territories | Category: Cultural Landscape |
| Address: Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, New Territories  |  | Figure Ref: 12.8             |
| Surrounding Environment: Located on lower slope at the back of the village.  |  | Grading: Non graded          |
| Historical Appraisal:  |  |                              |
|   |  |                              |
| 1949 aerial photo showing Fungshui Woodland behind Tai Lam Chung Tsuen (Source photo: Lands Department 1949c).   |  |                              |
| Many traditional villages in Hong Kong used to have Fung Shui woodland behind the village. Tai Lam Chung's Fungshui Woodland is not officially registered but it can be seen on the postwar 1949 aerial photo. |  |                              |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to cultural management of natural landscape and belief in Fung Shui.   |  |                              |
| Landscape Appraisal: A curvy but narrow band of woodland behind the village.   |  |                              |
| Existing Condition: Good   |  |                              |
| Past and Present Uses: Cultural Landscape  |  |                              |
| Modifications: Not observed.   |  |                              |
| Photographic Records   |  |                              |



Aerial image of CL-01 (Source photo from Google Earth, taken on 2/1/2021)

|   |  |                              |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Ref: CL-01</b>   | Name: Fung Shui Woodland at Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, New Territories | Category: Cultural Landscape |
| Address: Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, New Territories                               |  | Figure Ref: 12.11            |
| Surrounding Environment: Located on lower slope at the back of the village. |  | Grading: Non graded          |

Historical Appraisal:



1949 aerial photo showing Fungshui Woodland behind Tai Lam Chung Tsuen (Source photo: Lands Department 1949c).

Many traditional villages in Hong Kong used to have Fung Shui woodland behind the village. Tai Lam Chung's Fungshui Woodland is not officially registered but it can be seen on the postwar 1949 aerial photo.

Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to cultural management of natural landscape and belief in Fung Shui.

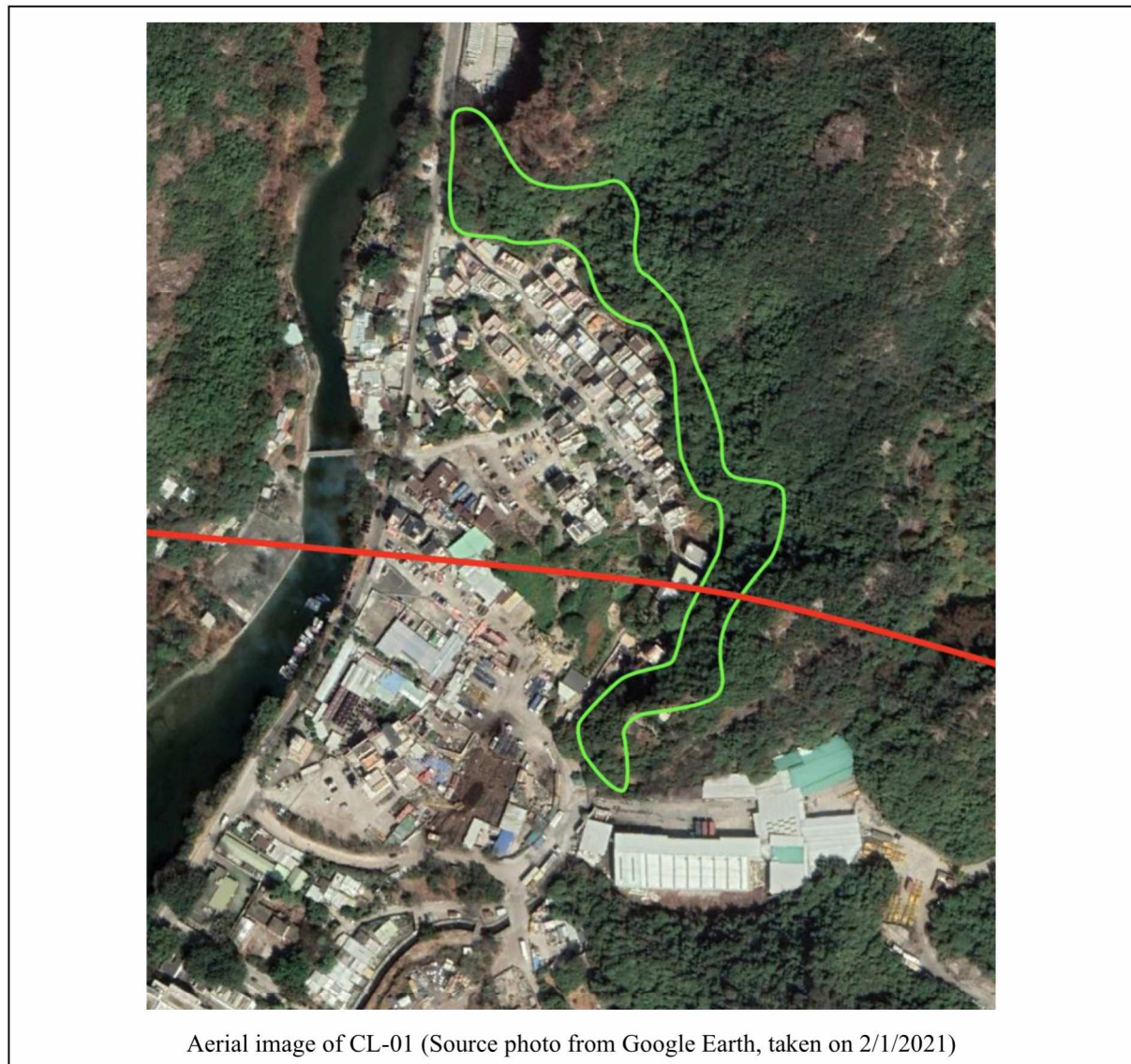
Landscape Appraisal: A curvy but narrow band of woodland behind the village.

Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Cultural Landscape


Modifications: Not observed.

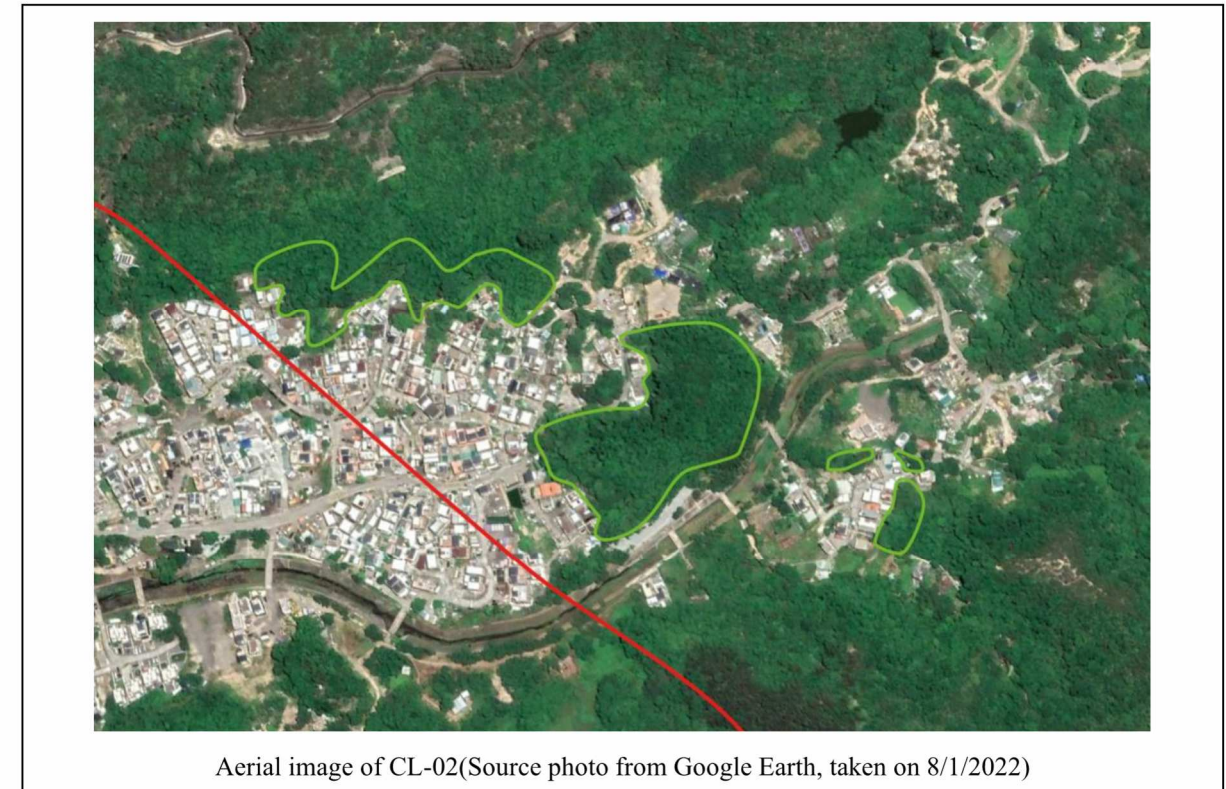
Photographic Records

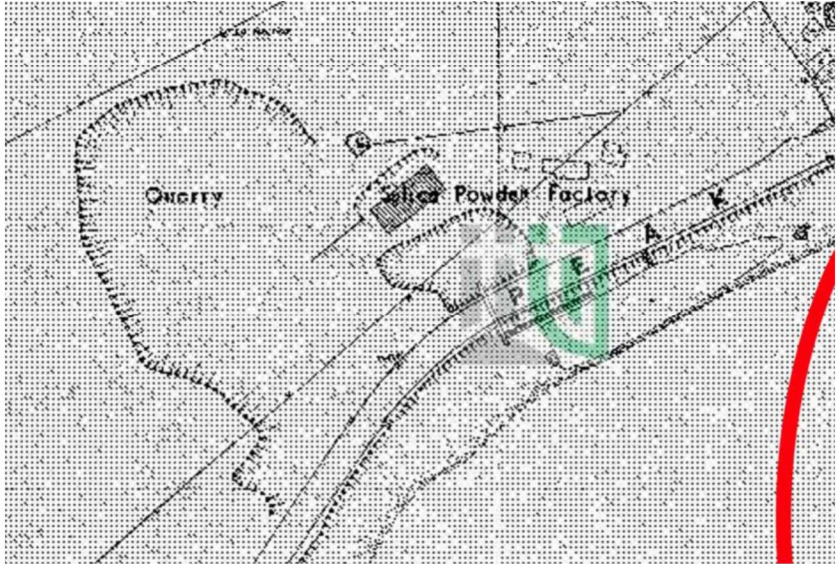


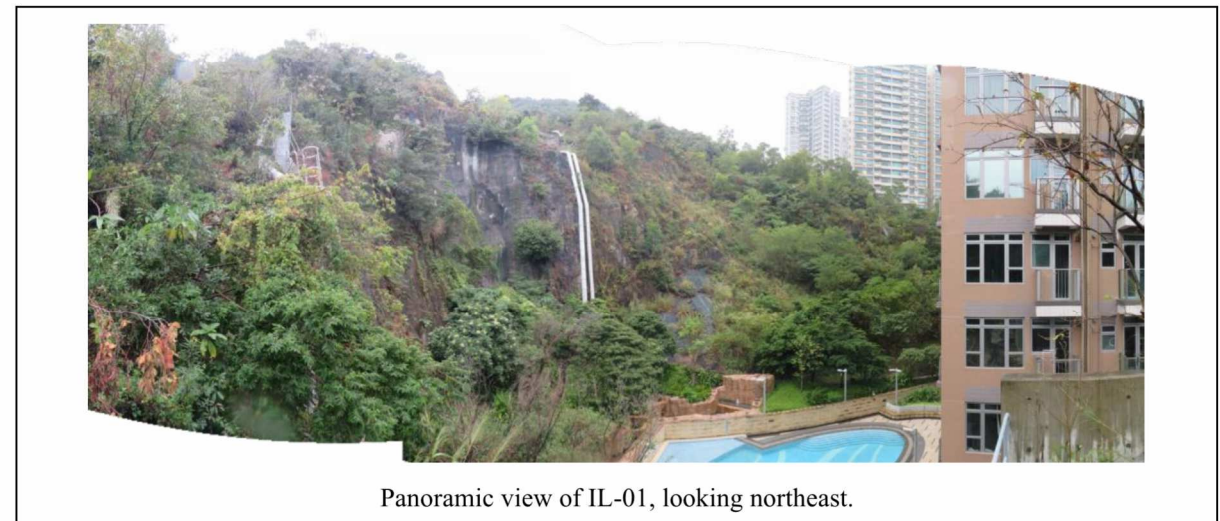
Aerial image of CL-01 (Source photo from Google Earth, taken on 2/1/2021)



|   |  |                              |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Ref: CL-02</b>   | Name: Fung Shui Woodland at So Kwun Wat, New Territories | Category: Cultural Landscape |
| Address: So Kwun Wat Tsuen, New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.10            |
| Surrounding Environment: Located on low slope at the back of the village.   |  | Grading: Non graded          |
| Historical Appraisal:   |  |                              |
|  <p>1949 aerial photo showing Fungshui Woodland behind So Kwun Wat settlements. (Source: Lands Department 1949a).</p>  |  |                              |
| <p>Many traditional villages in Hong Kong used to have Fung Shui woodland behind the village. So Kwun Wat's Fung Shui Woodland (FSW) is registered in 2002 territory-wide FSW survey conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. An area of 3785 square meters containing 48 tree species were recorded (AFCD 2006).</p> |  |                              |
| <p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Related to cultural management of natural landscape and belief in Fung Shui.</p>   |  |                              |
| <p>Landscape Appraisal: Irregular linear and patches behind spread-out village settlements.</p>   |  |                              |
| <p>Existing Condition: Largely Good.</p>  |  |                              |
| <p>Past and Present Uses: Cultural Landscape</p>  |  |                              |
| <p>Modifications: Largely preserved, some parts have been damaged by housing development.</p>   |  |                              |
| <p>Photographic Records</p>   |  |                              |



|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Ref: IL-01</b>   | Name: Former Stone Quarry Site,<br>Castle Peak Road - Tsing Lung Tau,<br>New Territories | Category: Industrial landscape/ mining |
| Address: behind L'Aquatique (108 Castle Peak Road -<br>Tsing Lung Tau), New Territories   |  | Figure Ref: 12.14                      |
| Orientation: Southeast facing   |  | Grading: Non graded                    |
| Surrounding Environment: Located near Tsing Lung Tau beach, cutting into hill body.   |  |  |
| <p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>It is unclear when the quarry was first exploited; due to low resolution, a review of old aerial photos vaguely shows a bare area on the hill slope in 1954 and 1949 (Lands Department 1954; NCAP 1949). The quarry was thus likely in operation before 1950.</p> <p>A 1958 topographical map records a quarry here (Ordnance Survey 1958c). A building labelled as “Silica Powder Factory” was situated closely on its east side and associated with the quarry. Silica is an essential component in many industries, including making glass, enamel wares and Shanghai plaster (Chu &amp; Chan 2015:182; KSDN 1952). There was a huge local demand for the material (KSDN 1952). Silica can be found in sand or quartz, and quartz veins are often included in the granite body (Chu &amp; Chan 2015:182). A review of the geological map indicates the presence of quartz veins leading into the quarry.</p> |  |  |
|    |  |  |
| 1958 topographic map (Source: Ordnance Survey 1958c).   |  |  |
| Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None  |  |  |
| Architectural Appraisal: A crescent shape mining landscape cuts into the hill body. The quarried faces have been sealed by concrete.  |  |  |
| Existing Condition: Paved, overgrown  |  |  |
| Past and Present Uses: Used to be a stone quarry, now background of a private estate.   |  |  |
| Modifications: Surface paved with concrete, pipelines and ladder added.   |  |  |
| Photographic Records  |  |  |



Panoramic view of IL-01, looking northeast.