



Site Code: BH-01	Site Name: Shrine, So Kwun Po Tsuen
Full Address: So Kwun Po Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: West	Category: Shrine
Age of Structure: Probably built before 1960.	
Surrounding Environment: It is located in So Kwun Po Tsuen, next to the cycle track and San Wan Road.	
Historical Appraisal: So Kwun Po Tsuen was one of the old villages settled by Pang Clan of Fanling Wai. As the population of the Pang clan of Fanling Wai increased, Fanling Wai was expanded into 3 wais, namely, Pak Wai (北圍, north wai), Ching Wai (正圍, central wai), and Nam Wai (南圍, south wai), they later moved westward to settle in other places, including So Kwun Po Tsuen and Fan Ling Lau.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang Clan of Fanling	
Inscriptions:	
	
Headstone Inscription: “護村福德土主社稷之神”	
Architectural Appraisal: The shrine was built on two platforms. The lower platform comprises a concrete pavement and a burner. The upper platform is an arm-chair shaped shrine constructed with green bricks. A headstone is found at the middle of the shrine.	
Existing Condition: Good.	
Past and Present Uses: Shrine	
Photographic Records:	
	
Front view of the shrine and burner	



Side view of the shrine and burner

Site Code: BH-02	Site Name: Village House No. 11, Kai Leng
Full Address: No.11, Kai Leng, Wai Hon Road, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Residential house
Age of Structure: Probably built before 1960.	
Surrounding Environment: It is located at the northwest part of Kai Leng, to the east of Cheung Ancestral Hall.	
Historical Appraisal: The village house is located in Kai Leng (鷄嶺), an old Hakka village with a history of more than 300 years. Kai Leng originally named as 佳嶺 and resided by the Law Clan in Late Qing Dynasty. Nowadays, Kai Leng is resided by Cheung Clan. They were affected by the construction of Shing Mun Reservoir and then moved to Kai Leng in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Cheung Clan	
Inscriptions: Nil.	
Architectural Appraisal: The village house is a tilt pitched roof built structure, which was constructed of green bricks walls to support its pitched roofs of rafters and purlins. There is a fenced courtyard in front of the house.	
Existing Condition: Fair condition	
Past and Present Uses: Residential.	
Photographic Records:	
	
Side view of Village House No. 11, Kai Leng from west to east.	

Site Code: BH-03	Site Name: Cheung Ancestral Hall (Kai Leng)
Full Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Kai Leng, Wai Hon Road, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: Figure 10.1
Orientation: Northwest	Category: Religious
Age of Structure: Probably built before 1960	
Surrounding Environment: It is located at the northwest part of Kai Leng, to the south of Kai Leng Playground.	
Historical Appraisal: Cheung Ancestral Hall is located in Kai Leng (鷄嶺), an old Hakka village with a history of more than 300 years. Kai Leng originally named as 佳嶺 and resided by the Law Clan in Late Qing Dynasty. Nowadays, Kai Leng is resided by Cheung Clan. They were affected by the construction of Shing Mun Reservoir and then moved to Kai Leng in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: Cheung Clan.	
Inscriptions:	
	
Inscription on wooden boards.	
Architectural Appraisal: The Cheung Ancestral Hall is a pitched roof built structure with a two-hall-one-courtyard plan. The open courtyard is between the entrance and main halls. The building was constructed of green bricks with its walls to support its pitched roofs of rafters and purlins.	
Existing Condition: Good.	
Past and Present Uses: Religious.	

Photographic Records:



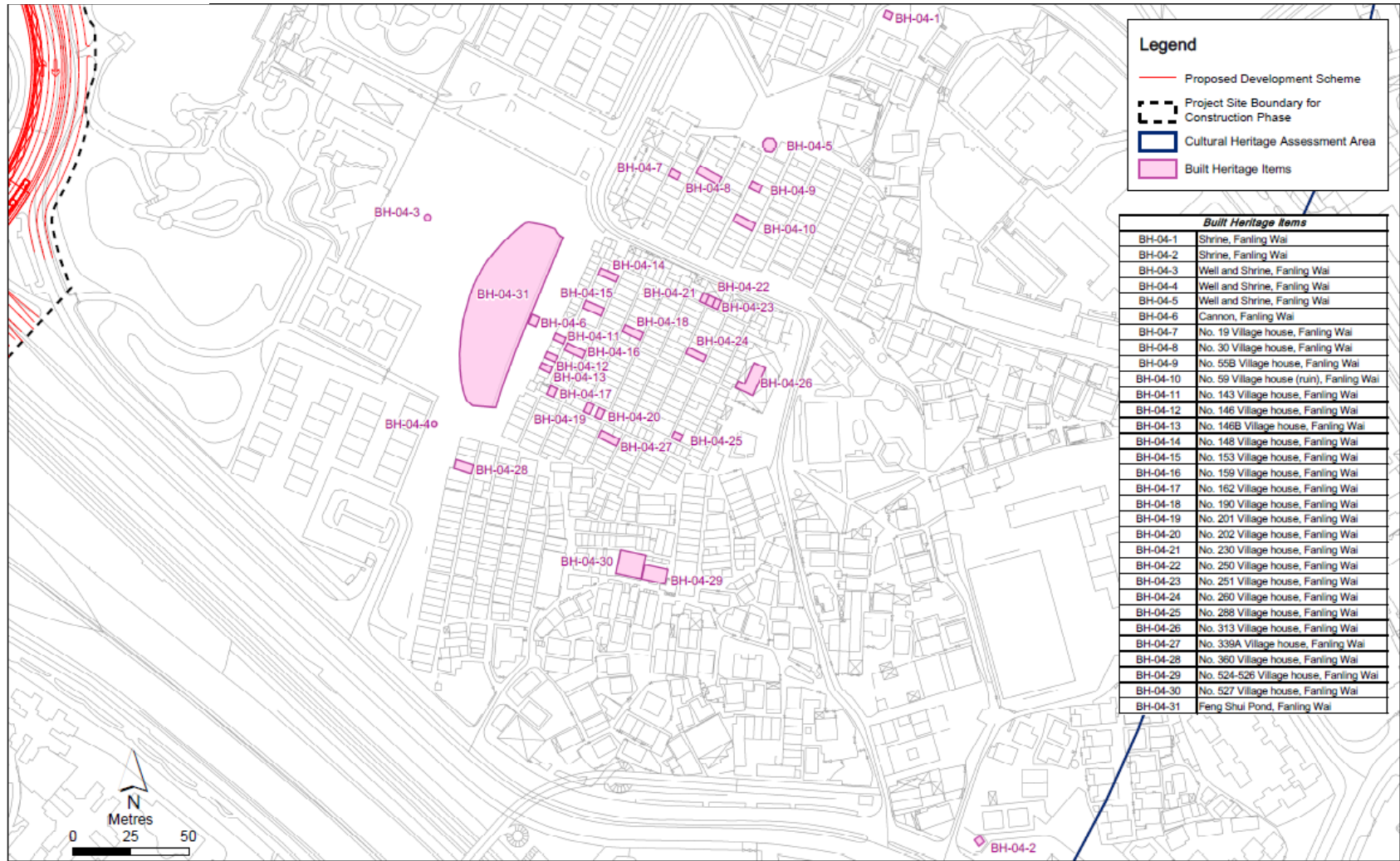
Front view of Cheung Ancestral Hall (Kai Leng)



Side view from West to East showing the building of two-hall-one-courtyard plan.

Site Code: BH-04	Site Name: Fanling Wai Site
Full Address: Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.	Plan No.: See Site map below
Orientation: See Photographic Records	Category: Village and its associated facilities
Age of Structures: Probably built before 1960s	
Surrounding Environment: Located at south to Ling Hill, east to North District Park, in the area between Jockey Club Road and San Wan Road.	
Historical Appraisal: Refer to GB-05, 06 and 07.	
Associated historical/cultural events or individuals: The Pang Clan in Fanling.	
Inscriptions: See Photographic Records	
Architectural Appraisal: The Fanling Wai Site comprises twenty-four village houses, two shrines, three wells and their shrines, a set of cannons and a Feng Shui Pond in front of Fanling Wai.	
Existing Condition: Fair to good, except BH-04-10 which is a ruin, only its exterior brick walls remain.	
Past and Present Uses: Residential, well, cannons and religious.	

Site Map of BH-04



Photographic Records:



BH-04-1: Shrine and its headstone with inscription, Front view from northwest to southeast



BH-04-2: Shrine and its headstone with inscription stating the shrine was constructed in 1886 (光緒丙戌年) and renovated in 1988, Front view from south to north



BH-04-3: Well and Shrine, View from west to east





BH-04-4: Well and Shrine, View from northeast to southwest



BH-04-5: Well and Shrine, View from northwest to southeast



BH-04-6: Cannons, View from southeast to northwest. The cannons could be first dated back to 1669 during the reign of Kangxi(康熙) in Qing Dynasty, they were bought to protect the village and villagers against sea bandits. In 1941, New Territories of Hong Kong was invaded by Japanese army, fearing the cannons might endanger the village, villagers buried the cannons under the foundations of the gun tower. In 1986, these cannons were discovered during the removal of the gun tower, and the monument in photo above was built in the same year.



BH-04-7: No.19 Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-8: No.30 Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-9: No.55B Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-10: No. 59 Village house (ruin), Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-11: No. 143 Village house, Orientation: Southeast, Rear view from northwest to southeast



BH-04-12 and BH-04-13: No. 146 and 146B Village house, Orientation: Southeast, Rear view from northwest to southeast



(Left) BH-04-14: No. 148 Village house, Orientation: Northwest  
(Right) BH-04-15: No. 153 Village house, Orientation: Northwest



(Left) BH-04-16: No. 159 Village house, Orientation: Northwest  
(Right) BH-04-17: No. 162 Village house, Orientation: Northeast



BH-04-18: No. 190 Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-20: No. 202 Village house, Orientation: Northeast



BH-04-21: No. 230 Village house, Orientation: Northeast



BH-04-22: No. 250 Village house, Orientation: Northeast, Rear view



BH-04-23: No. 251 Village house, Orientation: Northeast, Rear view



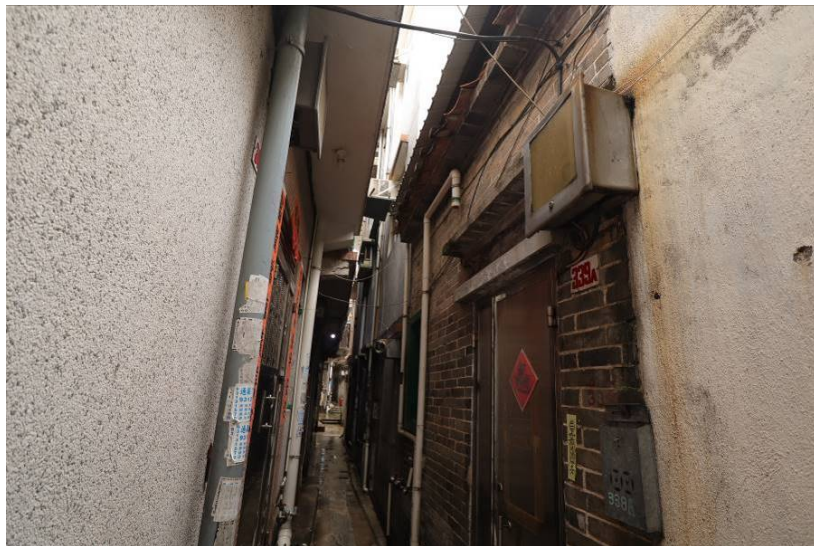
BH-04-24: No. 260 Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-25: No. 288 Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-26: No. 313 Village house 保合堂, Orientation: Southeast



BH-04-27: No. 339A Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-28: No. 360 Village house, Orientation: Northwest



BH-04-29: No. 524-526 Village house, Orientation: Southwest



BH-04-30: No. 527 Village house, Orientation: Southwest, Rear View





BH-04-31: Feng Shui Pond, View from northwest to southeast.