

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>文物建築記錄表</b> <b>Built Heritage and Other Identified Item Recording Sheet</b></p>			
名稱 Name	Fortifications at Devil's Peak	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	01
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 2 Historic Building	編號 Reference No.	HB463
地區 District	Sai Kung District	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N/A
地址 Address	Devil's Peak		
考察日期 Inspection Date	06/02/2024	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1902-1903, 1914-1915		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Military		
整體結構 General Structure	Two batteries at lower level and one redoubt at the summit		
其他描述 Other Description			
<b>Historical Background</b>			
<p>Situated above the narrow Lyemun Pass (鯉魚門海峽), Devil's Peak offers a direct line of sight to the eastern entrances of Victoria Harbour. As Lyemun Pass is an important channel on the South China coastal sea route, the location of Devil's Peak enables monitoring of maritime activities<sup>1</sup>. Soon after the New Territories were leased to Britain in 1898, the Committee on Armaments of Certain Stations at Home and Aboard suggested that two 6-inch and two 9.2-inch breech loaders should be built on Devil's Peak in order to cover the Lyemun Pass<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, having an elevated position on the other side of Lyemun Pass, fortifications at Devil's Peak could protect Lyemun Fort (鯉魚門要塞) and Pakshawan Battery (白沙灣炮台)<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>As a result, Pottinger Battery and Gough Battery were built one after another and came into operation in 1902-1903<sup>4</sup>. Pottinger Battery was named after Sir Henry Pottinger, the first governor of Hong Kong, while Gough Battery was named after Hugh Gough, Hong Kong's first general officer commanding. Each battery is equipped with two breech loaders, while caponiers and bunkers were later established surrounded the batteries<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>The redoubt on the summit was constructed around 1914-1915 and served as a command post<sup>6</sup>. Building redoubts at Devil's Peak could also strengthen the defence in Kowloon and the New Territories, in other words, to delay the enemies from entering Kowloon district from the north<sup>7</sup>. Other military structures such as coastal searchlight, fire command post, engine house could also be found at Devil's Peak.</p> <p>In light of the change in defence scheme in the 1930s, guns in Pottinger Battery and Gough Battery were removed and transferred to Bohara Battery and Stanley Battery, so that defence in southern Hong Kong Island could be strengthened<sup>8</sup>. As a result, there was no fixed armaments in the Pottinger Battery by the late 1930s<sup>9</sup>.</p> <p>During the World War II, after the fall of the Shing Mun Redoubt, some of the British and Canadian</p>			

<sup>1</sup> 鄺智文與蔡耀倫 (2018)。《東方堡壘：香港軍事史 (1840 – 1970)》。香港：中華書局 (香港) 有限公司。

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Fortifications at Devil's Peak. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/463\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/463_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> 鄺智文與蔡耀倫 (2018)。《東方堡壘：香港軍事史 (1840 – 1970)》。香港：中華書局 (香港) 有限公司。

<sup>6</sup> Lai, L. W. C., Ho, D. C. W., & Yung, P. (2007). Survey of the Pottinger Battery. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Hong Kong Branch*, 47, 91–114

<sup>7</sup> 鄺智文與蔡耀倫 (2018)。《東方堡壘：香港軍事史 (1840 – 1970)》。香港：中華書局 (香港) 有限公司。

<sup>8</sup> 陳國豪與黃柔柔 (2019)。《線下導賞：屢見仍鮮的香港古蹟》。香港：明窗出版社。

<sup>9</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Fortifications at Devil's Peak. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/463\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/463_Appraisal_En.pdf).

forces retreated to Devil's Peak on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1941 and withdrawn from Kowloon on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1941. The Japanese forces occupied Devil's Peak and established artillery positions to attack the military facilities on the opposite of Victoria Harbour. On 18<sup>th</sup> December 1941, they crossed the Harbour from Devil's Peak and landed on Hong Kong Island.

After the World War II, the British Army had withdrawn from the military sites on Devil's Peak. The sites were disused since.

#### Architectural Elements

##### **(A) Pottinger Battery**

Pottinger Battery is located at an elevation of about +81mPD. The main compound consists of two 9.2-inch concrete gun emplacements connected by underground magazines and bunkers. The Pottinger Battery also has a host of ancillary military structures, including but not limited to an underground water tank, a range finding position (Plate 1.9 refers) and several bunkers (Plate 1.10 refers) to the north of the gun emplacements. All the military structures are primarily built of concrete.

The northern gun emplacement is circular concrete structure with a radius of approximately 12 meters (Plate 1.5 and Plate 1.6 refer). It is positioned towards the Junk Bay. The surface of the gun emplacement has net pattern drawn, probably to prevent slippery.

The underground magazine between the two gun emplacements of the Pottinger Battery is built of concrete and red bricks (Plate 1.7 refers). It is rectangular in plan with no structural column, forming a large space. While the structure is generally Utilitarian in style, it has a strip of ventilation tiles in Chinese coin pattern (Plate 1.8 refers). Such decorative feature is rarely seen in military structures.

According to the Historic Building Appraisal prepared by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the whole installations of Pottinger Battery should also include two coastal searchlight emplacements, a fire command post, a circular pillbox structure, and a ruined engine house. However, these ancillary structures are not included in the graded boundary of the Fortifications at Devil's Peak (grade 2 historic building).

##### **(B) Gough Battery**

Gough Battery is located at an elevation of approximately +164mPD. It consists of a 6-inch gun emplacement, a 9.2-inch gun emplacement, and ancillary underground magazines, storages and bunkers. The 9.2-inch gun emplacement shall be upgraded from the original 6-inch gun emplacement. There is also a U-shaped defensive wall or field gun emplacement at the north-east corner of the site, as well as a circular pillbox in the north of the site (Plate 1.19 refers). All the military structures are primarily built of concrete and red bricks. Remains of tracks and anchoring installations are still observed on the site (Plate 1.20 refers).

The 9.2-inch gun emplacement is elevated from the ground, with staircases connected the emplacement surface to the ground levels. The surface of the gun emplacement is uneven and wavy (Plate 1.11 refers). Storages and small tunnel are provided beneath the surface for storage and transportation of equipment (Plate 1.12 refers).

The 6-inch gun emplacement is positioned towards Junk Bay and Lyemun Pass. The surface of the gun emplacement has net pattern drawn (Plate 1.13 refers). Vertical shafts are observed connecting the underground storage to the surface of the gun emplacement (Plate 1.14 refers). According to its construction drawings<sup>10</sup>, different grade of concrete had been used (Plate 1.1 refers).

The underground magazine between the two gun emplacements is built of concrete and red bricks (Plate 1.15 and Plate 1.16 refer). Granite blocks are also used as the lintel and base of some openings. Fine brickwork vaultings are observed. Lamp placements are observed on the wall (Plate 1.17 refers). Vertical shafts are observed connecting the underground magazine to the

<sup>10</sup> War Office. Hong Kong Devil's Peak, 2-6" BL Gun Battery, Details of No. 2 Emplacement. WO 78/4140.

aboveground gun emplacement. According to its construction drawings before the 6-inch gun emplacement was renovated into the 9.2-inch gun emplacement<sup>11</sup>, shelves would be moulded on the walls of the underground magazine (Plate 1.2 refers).

A U-shaped defensive wall is located at the north-west corner of the Gough Battery (Plate 1.18 refers). It is constructed of concrete. Its eastern wall, facing the Junk Bay, has a rectangular embrasure. The embrasure has a wider interior opening and a smaller exterior opening.

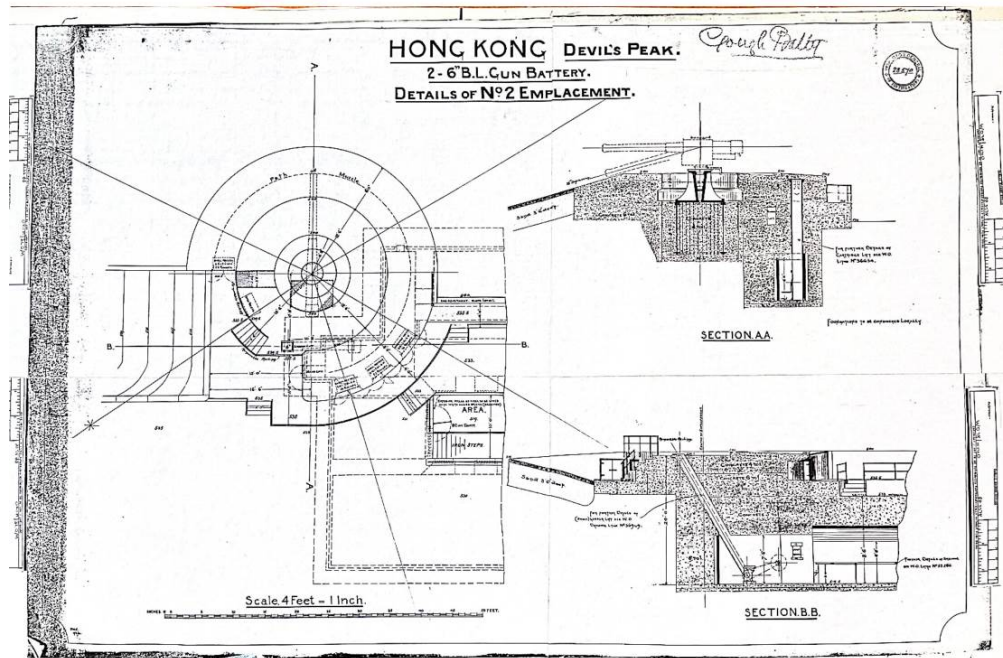


Plate 1.1. Details of the No. 2 6-inch gun emplacement of Gough Battery.

<sup>11</sup> War Office. Hong Kong Devil's Peak, 2-6" BL Gun Battery, Details of No. 1 Emplacement. WO 78/4140.

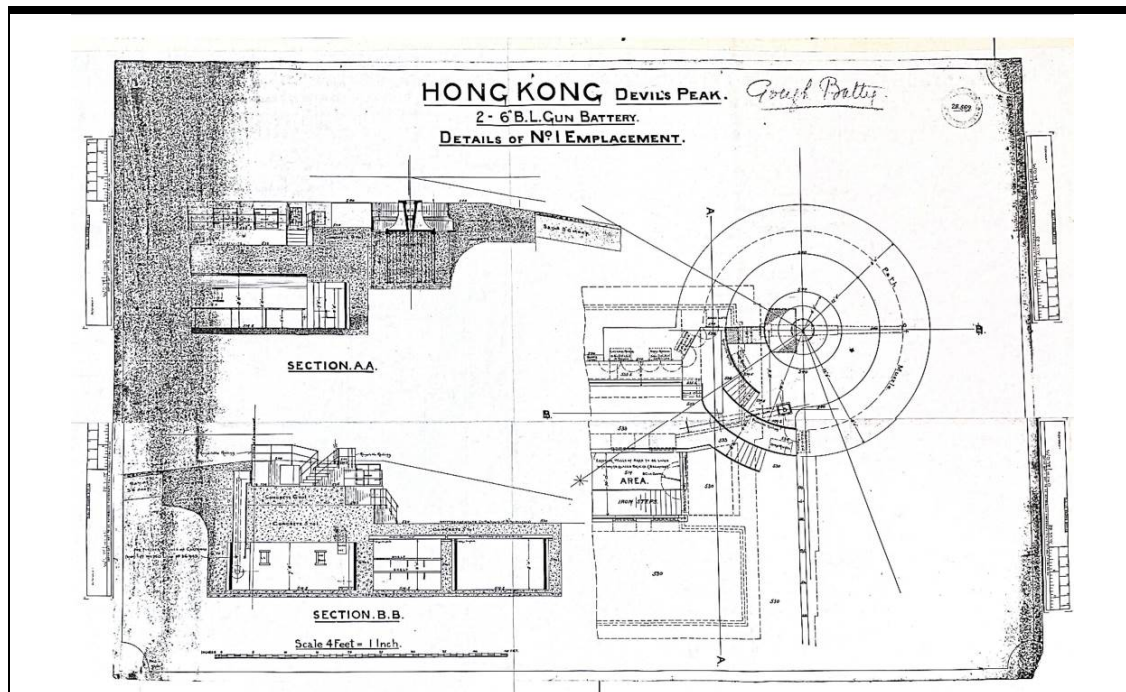


Plate 1.2. Details of the No. 1 6-inch gun emplacement of Gough Battery. It is believed that the No. 1 emplacement was later upgraded to the existing 9.2-inch gun emplacement.

### (C) Redoubt

A redoubt is located at the summit of Devil's Peak at an elevation about +222mPD. It was built to protect the Fire Command East headquarter buildings<sup>12</sup>. It has a rhomboid plan. A loopholed wall demarcates the outline of the Redoubt. According to the as-built drawing of the redoubt (Plate 1.3 and Plate 1.4 refer)<sup>13</sup>, it has two machine gun emplacements at the southwestern and northeastern corners (Plate 1.22 refers), several covered bunkers (Plate 1.23 refers), a kitchen and a latrine.

The redoubt is constructed of concrete and stones. Thin metal reinforcements were used in the cement-based roof slabs of the covered shelters. According to a survey of the Devil's Peak Redoubt done in 2002, the walls are generally 50cm thick exception one section in the west is about 25cm thick<sup>14</sup>. The widths of the passages vary from 1.75m to 2.5m, while the heights vary from 1.25m to 3m<sup>15</sup>. Loopholes in various dimensions are formed on all external walls of the redoubt (Plate 1.21 refers). All of them have a wider interior opening and a smaller exterior opening. Circular and triangular symbols or emblems formed by stone masonry are also observed on the interior walls ((Left) Plate 1.24 and (Right) Plate 1.25 refer), which is relatively rare to be found in military structures.

A satellite caponier is located to the east of the redoubt. It has a pentagonal layout and sits on boulder. Its remaining foundation and walls suggest the caponier is probably built of stone and concrete (Plate 1.26 refers). The caponier is connected to the redoubt by a firing trench. The trench is constructed of concrete with a stone masonry base (Plate 1.27 refers). Loopholes are also formed on the southern wall facing Lyemun Pass.

Another satellite bunker is located to the southwest of the redoubt, at an elevation approximately +196mPD. It is probably an observation post or machine gun emplacement<sup>16</sup>. The bunker is

<sup>12</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. Historic Building Appraisal - Fortifications at Devil's Peak, Sai Kung, N.T. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/463\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/463_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> War Office. Devil's Peak Redoubt. WO 78/5432.

<sup>14</sup> Lai, W. C.; Ho, C. W and Leung, H. F. (2002). *Survey of the Devil's Peak Redoubt and Gough Battery*. Journal of the Hong Kong Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 42, pp. 101-137.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Lai, W. C.; Ho, C. W and Leung, H. F. (2002). *Survey of the Devil's Peak Redoubt and Gough Battery*. Journal of the Hong Kong Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 42, pp. 101-137.



constructed of concrete (Plate 1.28 refers). It has a roughly Y-shaped plan. The structure has been covered in heavy vegetation. The bunker was probably connected to the redoubt by a trench and a ditch<sup>17</sup>. However, the trench has probably been rebuilt as a hiking trail. The ditch is constructed of stone and remains visible on site (Plate 1.29 refers).

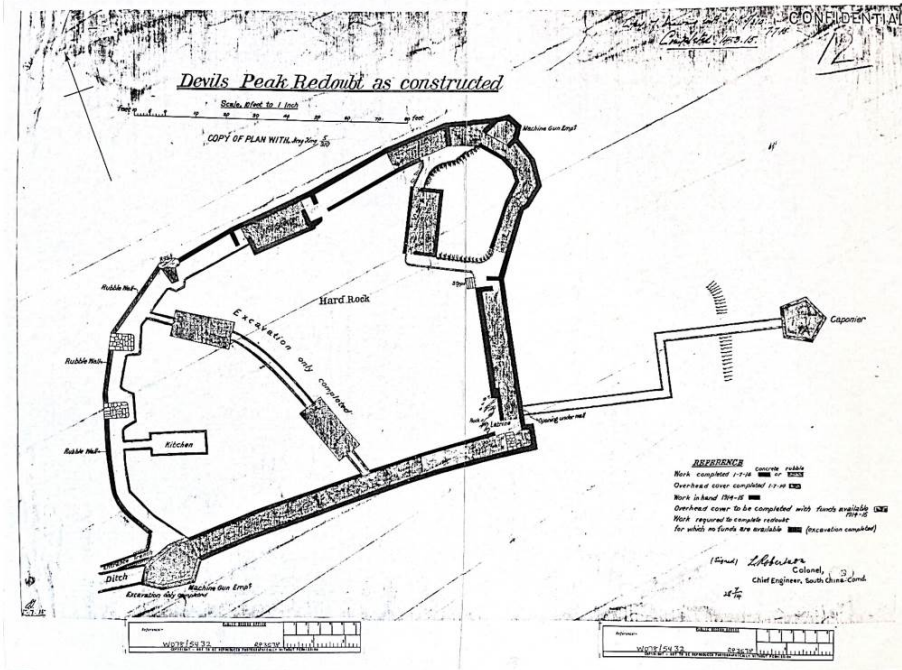


Plate 1.3. As-built drawing of Devil's Peak Redoubt.

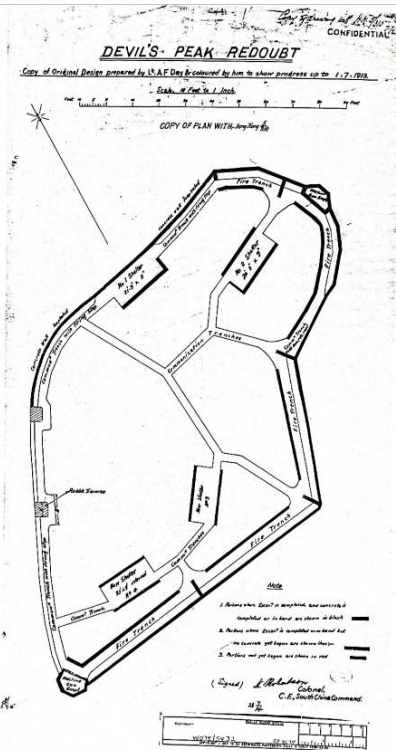


Plate 1.4. Layout plan of Devil's Peak Redoubt.

<sup>17</sup> War Office. Devil's Peak Redoubt. WO 78/5432.

### Significance in Cultural Heritage

The significance in cultural heritage of Fortifications at Devil's Peak is noteworthy in terms of historical, architectural and group value. Devil's Peak has been considered to have significant military importance since the beginning of the British governance. The fortifications at Devil's Peak thus serve as an indispensable part of Hong Kong's coastal defence, in particular, protecting the Victoria Harbour. During World War II, the Mainland Brigade was withdrawn to Hong Kong Island via Devil's Peak. The area had also later been used by the Japanese to attack the other side of the Harbour. The fortifications at Devil's Peak play a critical role in the coastal defence of Hong Kong.

Architecture-wise, the fortifications at Devil's Peak are excellent examples of British military facilities. They also exhibits some fine features that are rarely seen in military installations, such as the fine brickwork vaulting of the main underground magazine at Gough Battery, the net pattern and wavy survey of gun emplacements and the symbols formed by stone masonry at the redoubt.

The Fortifications at Devil's Peak also contains group value with the other military installations at Devil's Peak, including but not limited to a concrete bunker (BH01), two coastal searchlight emplacements (BH02 and BH03) and a pillbox (BH04). Despite having different functions, they all serve the same purpose of defending the Lyemun Pass.

### Access

Fortifications at Devil's Peak are accessible by the public.

### Current Condition

The structures have been abandoned for decades, they are generally in poor conditions.



相片記錄 Photographic Record



Plate 1.5. Northern gun emplacement of Pottinger Battery.



Plate 1.6. The sunken position of the northern gun emplacement.





Plate 1.7. The main underground magazine of Pottinger Battery.



Plate 1.8. Ventilation tiles of Chinese coin patterns observed at the underground magazine.





Plate 1.9. Collapsed depression range finder.



Plate 1.10. Collapsed bunkers of the Pottinger Battery.





**Plate 1.11. 9.2-inch gun emplacement of Gough Battery.**



**Plate 1.12. Storage space of the 9.8-inch gun emplacement.**





Plate 1.13. No. 1 6-inch gun emplacement of Gough Battery.



Plate 1.14. Vertical shaft, constructed of red bricks and concrete, connects the underground storage to the surface of the gun emplacement.





Plate 1.15. Underground magazine of the Gough Battery, it is exposed due to collapse of the roof slabs.



Plate 1.16. Interior of the underground magazine of the Gough Battery. Fine brickwork vaulting is observed.





Plate 1.17. Recessed space on the wall for lamp placement. The lintel and base are formed by granite blocks.



Plate 1.18. U-shaped defensive wall of the Gough Battery.





Plate 1.19. Circular pillbox in the north of the Gough Battery.



Plate 1.20. Remains of tracks and anchoring installations of Gough Battery.





Plate 1.21. Firing trench with loopholes around the redoubt.





**Plate 1.22. Machine gun emplacement.**



**Plate 1.23. Concrete bunker within the redoubt.**



**(Left) Plate 1.24. Circular symbol on the stone masonry wall.  
(Right) Plate 1.25. Triangular symbol on the stone masonry wall.**





**Plate 1.26. Remains of the caponier foundation.**





Plate 1.27. Firing trench with loopholes connecting the redoubt and the caponier.



Plate 1.28. Concrete bunker in a roughly Y-shape layout.



Plate 1.29. Stone ditch connecting the redoubt and the concrete bunker.

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	31/01/2024 06/02/2024	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	02/05/2024
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<b>文物建築記錄表</b> <b>Built Heritage and Other Identified Item Recording Sheet</b>			
名稱 Name	Old Quarry Site Structure, Lei Yue Mun	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	02
古蹟評級 AMO accorded grade	Grade 3 Historic Building	編號 Reference No.	HBN86
地區 District	Kwun Tong District	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N/A
地址 Address	Lei Yue Mun		
考察日期 Inspection Date	06/02/2024	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1940s -1960s		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Industrial		
整體結構 General Structure	13 structures in total		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><b>Historical Background</b></p> <p>Many <i>Hakka</i> people settled in Lei Yue Mun and Cha Kwo Ling after the Coastal Evacuation Order was lifted. As salt production and farming in the area were uneconomic, people went into quarrying industry, so the quarrying industry was gradually developed<sup>18</sup>. Quarrying industry in Hong Kong could be dated back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>19</sup>. Quarries in Lei Yue Mun, Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Cho Wan and Cha Kwo Ling were known as “<i>Si Shan</i>” ( “四山” , literally “Four Hills”), a quarry-villages alliance in Kowloon East. <i>Si Shan</i> also had a reputation for high quality granite production<sup>20</sup>. It is believed that quarries in <i>Si Shan</i> had been transporting stone materials to Southern China by water<sup>21</sup>.</p> <p>The takeover of Kowloon and New Territories had led to a high demand for granite for the construction and development of the city<sup>22</sup>. Majority of the quarries in Lei Yue Mun were managed by the <i>Yip</i> (葉), <i>Tsang</i> (曾), <i>Cheung</i> (張) clans<sup>23</sup>. They would recruit workers or townsman from <i>Wuhua</i> (五華), <i>Huiyang</i> (惠陽), <i>Meixian</i> (梅縣), and <i>Dongguan</i> (東莞) to engage in quarrying<sup>24</sup>. The more prominent quarries in Lei Yue Mun included <i>Tung Li Tong</i> (“同利堂”, owned by <i>Ip Wai-shing</i>), <i>Tung Tai Tong</i> (“同泰堂”, owned by <i>Tsang Lam-on</i>), and <i>Tung Fuk Tong</i> (“同福堂”, owned by <i>Ip Fuk</i>)<sup>25</sup>. Stone quarries in Lei Yue Mun in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were mostly located to the west and south-west of Devil's Peak (current <i>Sam Ka Tsuen</i> (三家村) and <i>On Li Sai Tsuen</i> (安里西村))<sup>26</sup>.</p> <p>As many workers left Hong Kong or starved to death during World War II, operation of quarries in <i>Si Shan</i> was heavily interrupted<sup>27</sup>.</p> <p>Although quarries which were abandoned during WWII remained closed after war, crushed stone</p>			

<sup>18</sup> 香港地方志中心 (2023)。《香港志：自然·自然資源與生態》。香港：中華書局(香港)有限公司。

<sup>19</sup> 朱晉德與陳式立 (2016)。《礦世鉅著 – 香港礦業史》。香港：地球知源。

<sup>20</sup> 朱晉德與陳式立 (2016)。《礦世鉅著 – 香港礦業史》。香港：地球知源。

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Old Quarry Sites Structures. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> 何佩然 (2018)。《班門子弟：香港三行工人與工會》。香港：三聯書店(香港)有限公司。

<sup>24</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Old Quarry Sites Structures. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Old Quarry Sites Structures. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> Ordinance Survey Office. (1904). Kowloon and Part of New Territories. Sheet 3. Devil's Peak (Map No. 99(3)).

<sup>27</sup> 何佩然 (2018)。《班門子弟：香港三行工人與工會》。香港：三聯書店(香港)有限公司。

was in demand due to the reconstruction and development of the city. The government thus issued permits to small operators to open privately-run quarries<sup>28</sup>. Quarrying business in Lei Yue Mun resumed under new policy. The coastal land of Devil's Peak facing Lyemun Point became a quarry operated on permits by three firms, namely Tai Hing Quarry Company, Oriental Quarry Company, and Wong Tin Quarry Company<sup>29</sup>. These companies would perform the quarrying by machines and explosives<sup>30</sup>. In the heyday, there were 400 workers in the site<sup>31</sup>. As rock aggregate was in demand for the production of crushed concrete, these quarries ensured the supply of crushed stones.

Some of the existing remains of quarry structures are clearly visible in the 1963 aerial photo<sup>32</sup>, including quays and retention walls in the west and south sides of the quarry site, a stone hut, a blockhouse, a stone hut in the west and a seawall (Plate 2.30 refers). The jetty, a curved stone wall and the concrete base for a stone crushing plant are also clearly visible in the 1967 aerial photo (Plate 2.31 refers)<sup>33</sup>. The existing stone hut to the west of the blockhouse was also probably built after 1963 as it is not present in the 1963 aerial photo.



Plate 2.30. Quarries in Lei Yue Mun in 1963<sup>34</sup>. The extent of the quarries ranged from the end of the eastern end of the southern coast to the existing Ma Pui Village in the west.

<sup>28</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Old Quarry Sites Structures. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Old Quarry Sites Structures. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86_Appraisal_En.pdf).

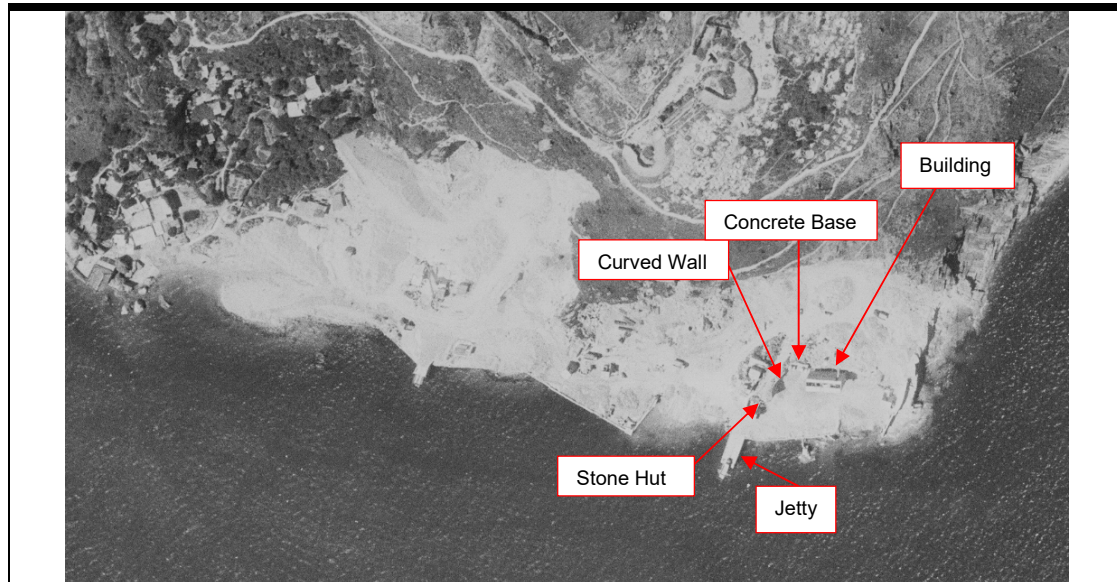
<sup>30</sup> Poon, S. W.; Ma, K. Y.; Man, K. F.; Tsin, T. W. and Deng, Y. (2017). Quarrying in Hong Kong Since Second World War. Hong Kong: The Lord Wilson Heritage Trust. Retrieved from [https://www.lordwilson-heritagetrust.org.hk/filemanager/archive/project\\_doc/10-194/PDF3.pdf](https://www.lordwilson-heritagetrust.org.hk/filemanager/archive/project_doc/10-194/PDF3.pdf).

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. (1963). *T11-SE-9B [digital orthophoto]*. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Digital orthographic.

<sup>33</sup> Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. (1967). *1:12500, 6250 ft., 1967-5589 [aerial photo]*. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Digital orthographic.

<sup>34</sup> Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. (1963). *T11-SE-9B [digital orthophoto]*. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Digital orthographic.



**Plate 2.31. Quarries in Lei Yue Mun in 1967<sup>35</sup>. The extent of the quarry had extended further to the north. New quarry structures were built (see annotation in red).**

In 1967, the government introduced a ban on carrying or storing fireworks to impede the manufacturing of home-made bombs amid the social unrest<sup>36</sup>. To ensure proper monitoring, explosives stored in quarries were transferred to a government storage facility. The quarries in Lei Yue Mun were closed after in the late 1960s after the expiry of permits<sup>37</sup>. It is believed that the existing quarry face and ancillary structures were belong to Wong Yin Quarry Company<sup>38</sup>.

#### Architectural Elements

The remains of the quarry structures at Lei Yue Mun can still be found today. They include a jetty, a stone hut (Checker's Kiosk), quays and retention walls, a blockhouse (overseer's office or watchmen's quarters), stone huts (dangerous goods store), a seawall, a curved stone wall, quarry face and a concrete base for a stone crushing plant (Plate 2.33 refers). Granite blocks cut from the quarry face have also scattered and accumulated at the beach.

<sup>35</sup> Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. (1967). *1:12500, 6250 ft., 1967-5589 [aerial photo]*. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. Digital orthographic.

<sup>36</sup> 作者不詳 (1969年4月21日)。〈生產建築石材蓋樓房 打石工人有樓住〉。《大公報》，第一張第四版。

<sup>37</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2010). Historic Building Appraisal – Old Quarry Sites Structures. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>38</sup> Poon, S. W.; Ma, K. Y.; Man, K. F.; Tsin, T. W. and Deng, Y. (2017). *Quarrying in Hong Kong Since Second World War*. Hong Kong: The Lord Wilson Heritage Trust. Retrieved from [https://www.lordwilson-heritagetrust.org.hk/filemanager/archive/project\\_doc/10-194/PDF3.pdf](https://www.lordwilson-heritagetrust.org.hk/filemanager/archive/project_doc/10-194/PDF3.pdf).



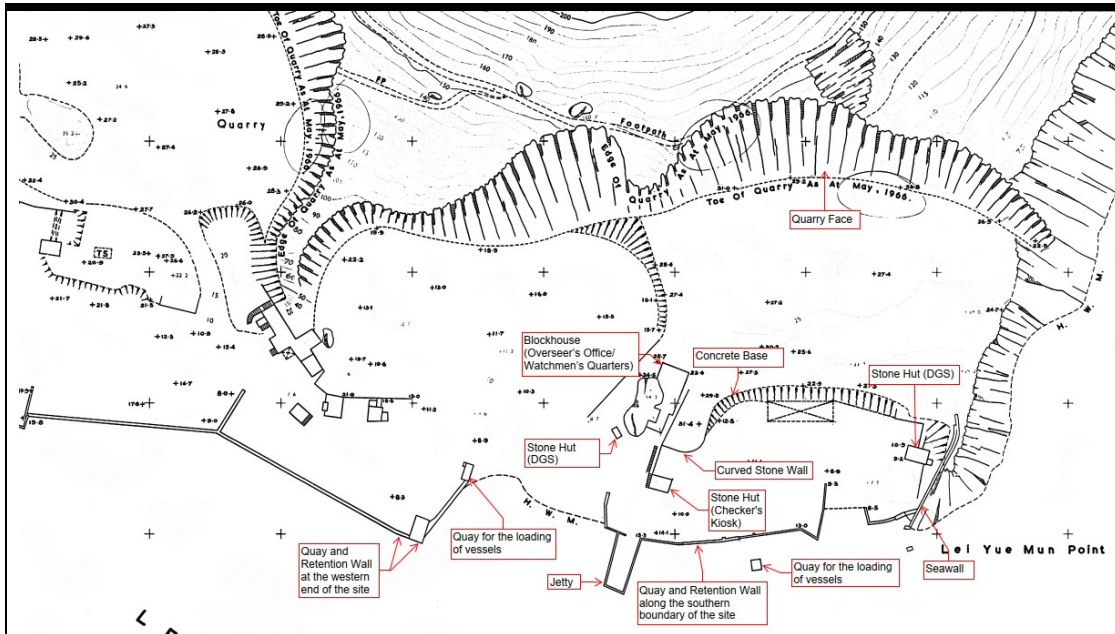


Plate 2.32. Quarries in Lei Yue Mun in 1968 after cease of operation<sup>39</sup>.

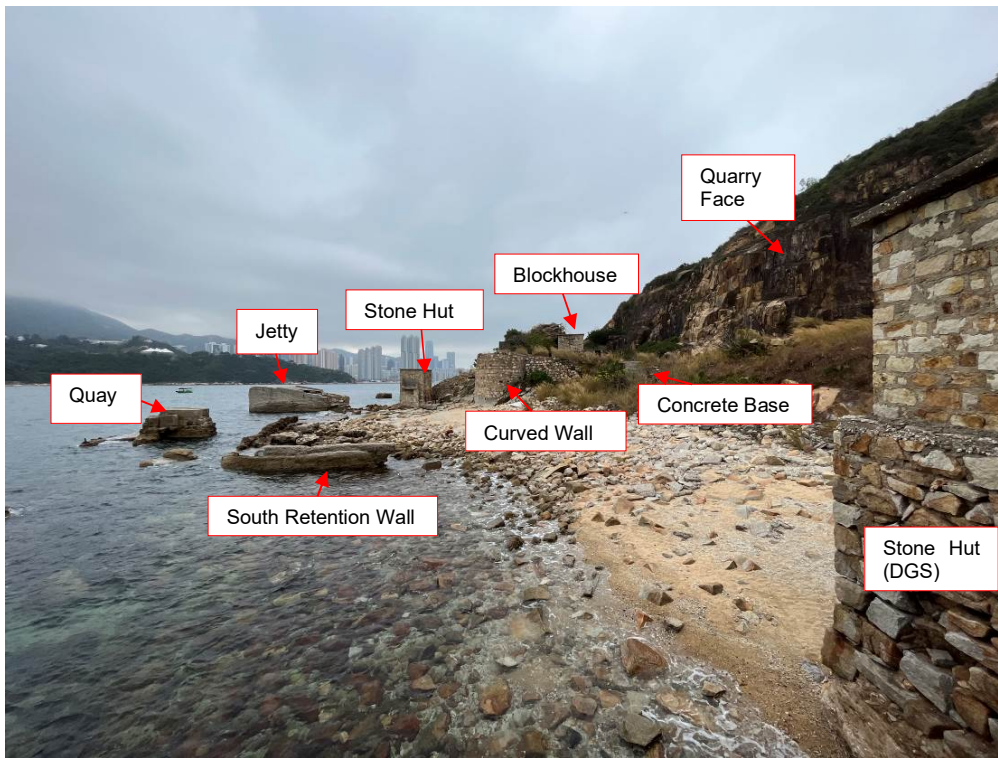


Plate 2.33. Current condition of the quarries in Lei Yue Mun, taking from the seawall looking west.

All the structures are constructed of concrete and stone blocks. They are utilitarian in style.

1. Jetty

The jetty has been seriously damaged probably due to typhoons and strong waves, only the end

<sup>39</sup> Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department. (1968). Topographic Map in 1968 [map]. 1:600. 198-SW-7. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.

of the jetty remains on site (Plate 2.34 refers). The structure is approximately 8m to 9m in width and 7m above sea level<sup>40</sup>. It is constructed of granite blocks and concrete. Its southern end towards the sea is slightly raised upward. Its deck surface has collapsed and reviewed the void between the deck surface and the foundation.

#### 2. Stone Hut (Checker's Kiosk)

A stone hut is located to the north of the jetty (Plate 2.35 refers). It was constructed no later than 1963 as shown in the aerial photo. It is a two-storey building in a square plan and has a flat roof. It is constructed of granite blocks, while its roof slab is constructed of concrete. It used to have a balcony on its first floor supported by a square column, however, the balcony appears to be collapsed. A concrete platform is attached at its back on the northern elevation. The first storey of the building might have been connected to the blockhouse to the north of the building by a granite staircase. The windows and doors of the first floor have been blocked. It is speculated the building served as the checker's kiosk for checking the loading of excavated stones to barges at the jetty.

#### 3. Quays and Retention Walls along the Coast of the Quarry

The quays and retention walls along the coast of the quarry were constructed no later than 1963 as shown in the aerial photo. They were built for the stocking and loading of aggregates to boats. They are generally constructed of granite blocks and concrete (Plate 2.36 and Plate 2.37 refer). In particular, the quay in the west has steel reinforcement, while another quay nearby is constructed primarily of concrete. Most sections of the retention walls and the quay in the west have collapsed.

#### 4. Blockhouse (Overseer's Office/Watchmen's Quarters)

The blockhouse is the largest existing building on site. It was constructed no later than 1963 as shown in the aerial photo. Attached to a large boulder, the building appears to experience multiple additions and annexes (Plate 2.38 refers). The core structure has two storeys, while the addition to its north and the annex to its south have one storey. All the structures are constructed of granite blocks with concrete floor slab and roof slabs. Most of the window and door openings have been sealed. It is speculated the building was used as an overseer's office or watchmen's quarters.

#### 5. Eastern Stone Hut (Dangerous Goods Store)

A stone hut is located in the east of the quarry next to the seawall. It was constructed no later than 1963 as shown in the aerial photo. It is a two-storey building in a square plan and has a flat roof (Plate 2.39 refers). It is constructed of granite blocks, while its roof slab and floor slab are constructed of concrete. The windows and doors of the first floor have been sealed. A square concrete well is attached to the western elevation of the building, bridging the stone hut to the seawall (Plate 2.40 refers). It is speculated the building served as a dangerous goods store.

#### 6. Seawall

A seawall is located in the east of the quarry along the coastline (Plate 2.41 refers). It was constructed no later than 1963 as shown in the aerial photo. It is approximately 40m long and 2m high with supporting posts on its western elevation. Built on the boulders, the wall is constructed of granite blocks and concrete. It is suggested that it was a site for stockpiling of crushed stone.

#### 7. Curved Stone Wall

A curved stone wall is located at the north of the stone hut (checker's kiosk). Its exact year of construction is unknown. In 1963, the location only placed piles of stones and aggregates. However, in 1967, a clear curved profile appeared in the aerial photo. It suggested the wall was probably constructed between 1963 and 1967. It is built of roughly coursed granite stones on a concrete foundation (Plate 2.42 refers).

#### 8. Quarry Face

The quarry face serves as the direct evidence of the quarrying activities in Lei Yue Mun (Plate 2.43 refers). According to a local informant, the acquisition of granite blocks was done by drilling

<sup>40</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. Historic Building Appraisal - Old Quarry Site Structures, Lei Yue Mun, Kwun Tong, Kowloon. Retrieved from [https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/en/N86_Appraisal_En.pdf).



holes into the rocks using hand tools first, then inserting explosives into the holes for blasting.

#### 9. Concrete Base for A Stone Crushing Plant

The concrete base is located next to the curved stone wall. It is situated on the edge of an artificial slope, yet currently hidden by high grass (Plate 2.44 refers). The base is constructed of concrete with metal reinforcement. It is U-shaped, which appear to be two chutes. The structure was probably used as a base for a stone crushing plant which cut the quarried stone blocks into desired sizes.

#### 10. Central Stone Hut (Dangerous Goods Stone)

Another stone hut is located next to the blockhouse. Its year of construction is unknown but no later than 1968. It is a two-storey building in a square plan and has a flat roof (Plate 2.45 refers). It is constructed of granite blocks, while its roof slab and floor slab are constructed of concrete. The upper façade of the first floor is plastered. The windows and doors of the first floor have been sealed. It is speculated the building served as a dangerous goods store.

#### Significance in Cultural Heritage

The significance in cultural heritage of the old quarry site structures at Lei Yue Mun is noteworthy in terms of historical and architectural perspective. The stone quarrying at Lei Yue Mun could be dated back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Despite the disturbance in World War II, the stone quarried at Lei Yue Mun had been used in many developments in Hong Kong, such as the seawall in front of North Point Estate. The quarry site serves as a remnant of an important local industry in Hong Kong. The existing quarry site structures provide insights to the prospecting and operation of a stone quarry. While many of the stone quarries in Hong Kong have been redeveloped and demolished, it is rare that a group of quarry structures remain for the public to appreciate.

#### Access

The structures are accessible by the public.

#### Current Condition

The structures are in dilapidated condition.

相片記錄 Photographic Record



Plate 2.34. Jetty.



Plate 2.35. Stone hut (checker's kiosk).



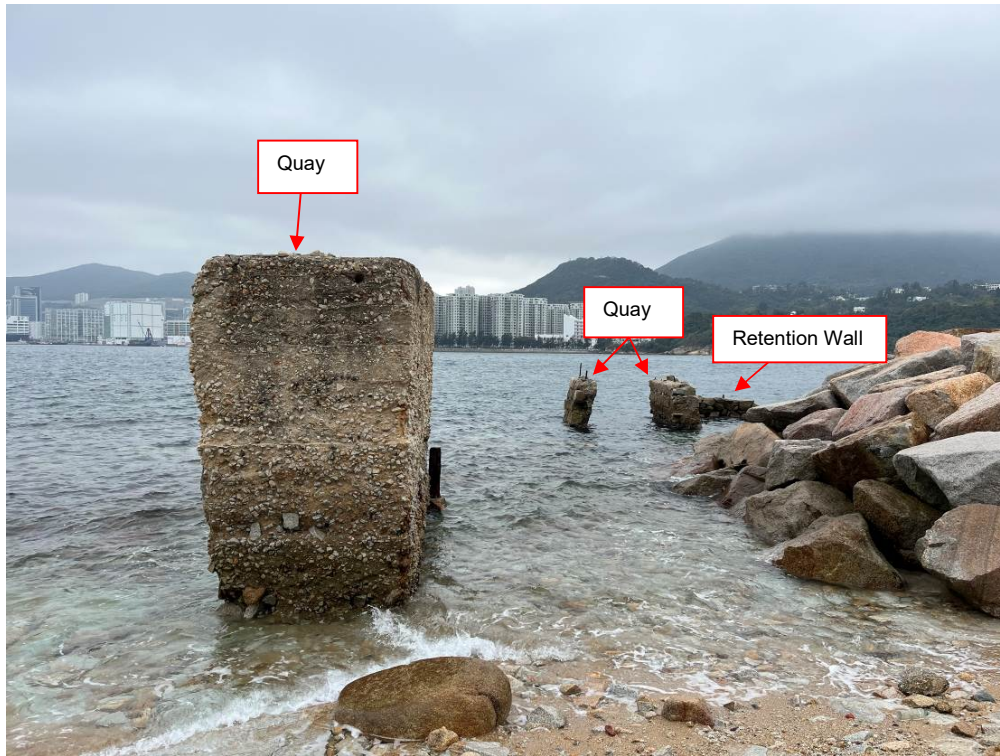


Plate 2.36. Remains of quays and retention walls in the west of the site.



Plate 2.37. Remains of quay and retention walls in the south of the site.





Plate 2.38. Blockhouse (overseer's office / watchmen's quarters).



Plate 2.39. Western elevation of the stone hut in the east of the site, which was probably served as a dangerous goods store.





Plate 2.40. Northern elevation of the stone hut in the east of the site. A concrete well is attached to its side and connected to the seawall.



Plate 2.41. Seawall in the east of the site.





Plate 2.42. Curved stone wall behind the stone hut (checker's kiosk).



Plate 2.43. Quarry Face.



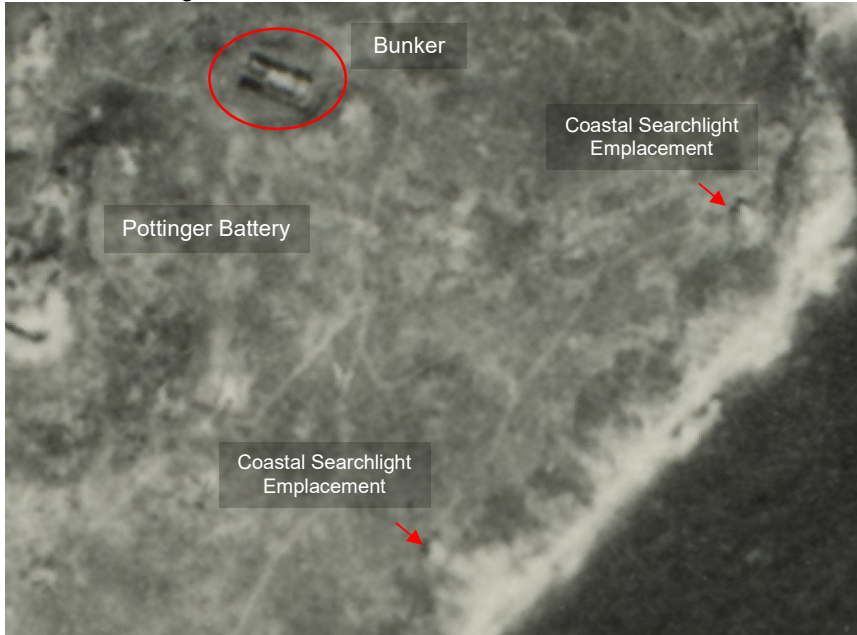


**Plate 2.44. Concrete base for a stone crushing plant, situated on the edge of an artificial slope.**



**Plate 2.45. Stone hut located next to the blockhouse.**

記錄者 Recorded by	Cathy So	日期 Date	06/02/2024	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	02/05/2024
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>文物建築記錄表</b> <b>Built Heritage and Other Identified Item Recording Sheet</b></p>			
名稱 Name	Bunker	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	03
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	No Status	編號 Reference No.	BH01
地區 District	Sai Kung District	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N/A
地址 Address	Devil's Peak		
考察日期 Inspection Date	31/01/2024	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1898 – 1941		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Military		
整體結構 General Structure	Concrete structure with a generally rectangular plan		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><b>Historical Background</b></p> <p>The bunker is situated to the northeast of Pottinger Battery. The specific year of construction for this bunker remains uncertain. It is observed that the bunker has a very similar design with the military structures found in Chung Hom Kok Battery and Cape Collinson Battery, both batteries were built during the 1930s (Plate 4.7. - Plate 4.8.). Therefore, it is reasonable to infer that this bunker predates the World War II.</p> <p>According to previous research, the structure could be a searchlight power plant that provide power for the two coastal searchlights near the coast and anti-aircraft facilities on Devil's Peak<sup>41</sup>.</p>			
			
<p>Plate 4.1. The Engine House can be recognised in a 1954 aerial photo (red circle indicates)<sup>42</sup>.</p>			
<p><b>Architectural Elements</b></p> <p>The bunker is a single storey structure constructed with concrete. It has a rectangular plan and</p>			

<sup>41</sup> Lai, L. W. C., Ho, D. C. W., & Yung, P. (2007). Survey of the Pottinger Battery. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Hong Kong Branch*, 47, 91–114.

<sup>42</sup> Survey and Mapping Office. 1954. *Digital Aerial Photo. 28300(ft). V81A\_545-0067*. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.



consists of three rooms. The bunker is utilitarian in style with no decorations. It has thick walls (over 20cm) which allow the structure to withstand attacks. The bunker is situated in a relatively sheltered environment, with manual cut slope observed to its north, west and south (Plate 4.2).

Three short rectangular cuboids with rounded corners can be found attaching to the north façade (Plate 4.5. - Plate 4.6). They are connected to the rooms via small rectangular openings on the north façade. Rectangular openings at ground level are also observed at the bottom on the sides of these cuboids. The function of these cuboid structures is in doubt, probably to house military equipment or facilities.

Vertical rectangular slits can be observed along the upper edge of north façade. There are at least five sets vertical slits observed, each set includes eight slits. These openings might be of ventilation function.

Bunkers with similar design can be found in Chung Hom Kok Battery and Collinson Battery, suggesting it is a standard design for a specific type of military facilities.

#### Significance in Cultural Heritage

The significance in cultural heritage of the bunker is noteworthy in terms of historical, architectural and group value. The bunker was part of the military installations on Devil's Peak which is associated with the defence of Hong Kong in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Different to the Pottinger Battery nearby which was constructed in 1903, the bunker was probably constructed in the 1930s, reflecting there was a potential upgrade in military technology and defence facilities on Devil's Peak. It also contains group value with other fortifications at Devil's Peak (grade 2 historic buildings) and a bunker of Chung Hom Kok Battery (grade 2 historic building) for similar design.

#### Access

The bunker is accessible by the public. However, there is thick vegetation which often conceal the paths.

#### Current Condition

The building is in dilapidated conditions and surrounded by vegetation. The roofs have long gone.







Plate 4.4. Interior of the bunker is overgrown with vegetation.



(Left) Plate 4.5. Interior of the bunker. The square opening in the picture (red circle indicates) is connected to the rectangular cuboid outside.



(Right) Plate 4.6. Close-ups of the rectangular cuboids. An opening can be observed at the foot of the cuboid.





Plate 4.7. Bunker in Chung Hom Kok Battery (grade 2 historic building). The bunker has the same set of vertical rectangular slits along the upper edge of the front façade. Rectangular cuboids with rounded-corners can also be found.

(Source: <https://i0.wp.com/www.eggstudio.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/dsc08299.jpg?resize=1024%2C630&ssl=1>)



Plate 4.8. Bunker in Cape Collinson Battery also contains very similar design.

(Source: <https://i0.wp.com/www.eggstudio.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/dsc04658.jpg?resize=1024%2C682&ssl=1>)

記錄者 Recorded by	Karen Ng	日期 Date	31/01/2024	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	02/05/2024
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<b>文物建築記錄表</b> <b>Built Heritage and Other Identified Item Recording Sheet</b>			
名稱 Name	Northern Coastal Searchlight Emplacement	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	04
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	No Status	編號 Reference No.	BH02
地區 District	Sai Kung District	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N/A
地址 Address	Devil's Peak		
考察日期 Inspection Date	31/01/2024	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1898 – 1941		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Military		
整體結構 General Structure	Concrete box-like structure with a semi-circular front		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><b>Historical Background</b></p> <p>The searchlight emplacements at Devil's Peak should be the Coastal Defence Search Lights (CALs). The ideas of having searchlights installed near Devil's Peak and Yau Tong Village was proposed by General Anderson in 1911<sup>53</sup>. In his plan, the section between Devil's Peak to Yau Tong Village should be equipped with five (5) small redoubts, six (6) machine guns and two (2) mobile searchlights<sup>54</sup>. Although his plan was once approved in 1912, his successor abandoned his plan and reduced the proposed equipment<sup>55</sup>. As a result, the Anderson's plan might not be fully executed and the construction year of the two coastal searchlight emplacements at Devil's Peak is uncertain.</p> <p>However, they were very likely to be built before the World War II. An investigation on fortifications at Devil's Peak was conducted by Japanese Navy in 1912 (First year of Taishō Era, 大正元年)<sup>56</sup>. The investigation report had recorded the presence of a searchlight emplacement at Devil's Peak (Plate 5.1.). Therefore, it is plausible to conclude that the searchlight emplacements were built before the World War II.</p>			

<sup>53</sup> 鄭智文與蔡耀倫 (2018)。《東方堡壘：香港軍事史 (1840 – 1970)》。香港：中華書局 (香港) 有限公司。

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>56</sup> 防衛省防衛研究所 (大正元年十一月廿一日)。香港鯉魚門南砲台視察報告。(JACAR (アジア歴史資料センター), 公文備考：卷 47、艦船 21 止, Ref.C08020067100)

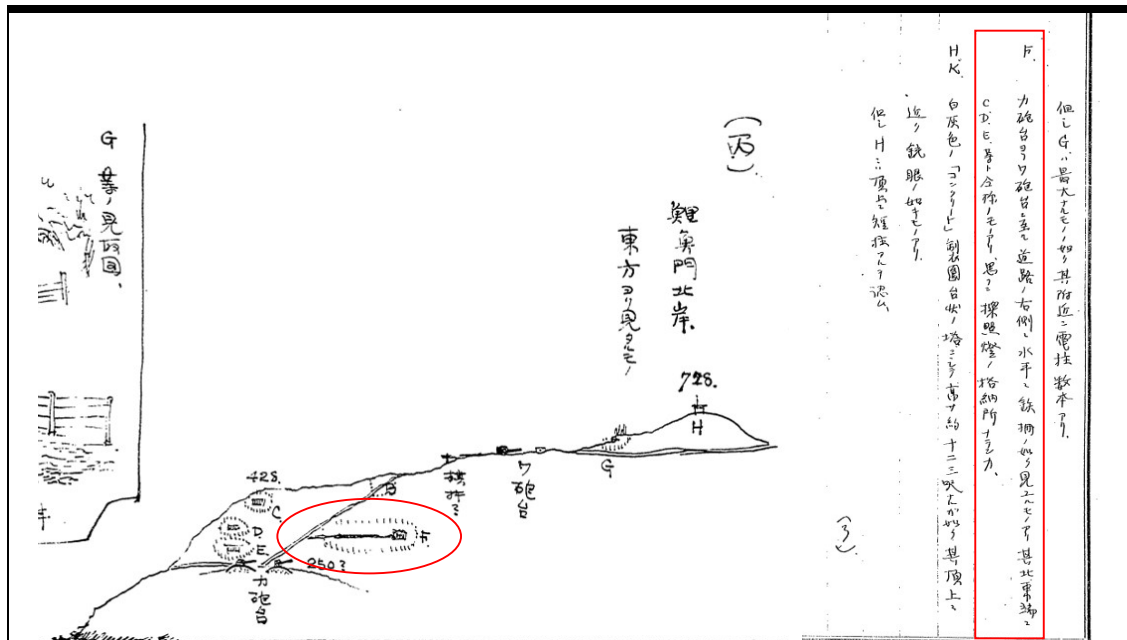


Plate 5.1. Extracts from the investigation conducted by Japanese Navy in 1912. The report had recorded a structure at the lower slope of Devil's Peak (Northern coast of Lyemun Pass). The annotation suggested it could either be a searchlight or storage.

Architectural Elements

This Coastal Searchlight Emplacement was positioned on the lower slope of Devil's Peak, overlooking the south-eastern entrance of Lyemun Pass. It is Utilitarian in style. This searchlight emplacement is a single-storey concrete structure. It comprises of a front part hexagonal in shape with an inner circular profile, and a rear part in a rectangular plan. Sliding tracks could be found along the inner circular profile of the front part, which could provide a stable base for proper mounting of equipment (Plate 5.4.). A channel (probably gutter) was observed stretching from the front to the back. By comparing with other coastal searchlight emplacements in Hong Kong, it is speculated this emplacement shall have a semi-circular roof in the past (Plate 5.5.).

Significance in Cultural Heritage

The significance in cultural heritage of the coastal searchlight emplacement is noteworthy in terms of historical, architectural and group value. The coastal searchlight emplacement is associated with the defence of Hong Kong before 1941. Built in a strategic location guarding the eastern entrances of Victoria Harbour, it served as an integral part of the fortifications on Devil's Peak in defending the Victoria Harbour from the east. Its architecture demonstrates a standard design for coastal searchlight emplacements, which is commonly seen in the batteries for coastal defence in Hong Kong and in the United Kingdom. It also contains group value with other fortifications at Devil's Peak (grade 2 historic buildings) and the southern coastal searchlight emplacement.

Access

The northern coastal searchlight emplacement is accessible by the public.

Current Condition

The structure is in dilapidated conditions.



相片記錄 Photographic Record



Plate 5.2. Side elevation of the northern coastal searchlight emplacement.



Plate 5.3. View of Lyemun Pass from the northern coastal searchlight emplacement.





Plate 5.4. Sliding tracks could be found along the semi-circular front. A channel (probably gutter) was observed.



Plate 5.5. Photo of a searchlight emplacement at Cape Collinson Battery taken in 2018. A semi-circular roof can be observed in the photo.

(Source: [http://www.skywalker.autozine.org/Place/551\\_Siu\\_Sai\\_Wan/P2.html](http://www.skywalker.autozine.org/Place/551_Siu_Sai_Wan/P2.html))

記錄者 Recorded by	Karen Ng	日期 Date	31/01/2024	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	02/05/2024
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<b>文物建築記錄表</b> <b>Built Heritage and Other Identified Item Recording Sheet</b>			
名稱 Name	Southern Coastal Searchlight Emplacement	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	05
古蹟評級 AMO accorded grade	No Status	編號 Reference No.	BH03
地區 District	Sai Kung District	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N/A
地址 Address	Devil's Peak		
考察日期 Inspection Date	31/01/2024	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1898 – 1941		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Military		
整體結構 General Structure	Concrete box-like structure with a semi-circular front		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><u>Historical Background</u></p> <p>The searchlight emplacements at Devil's Peak should be the Coastal Defence Search Lights (CALs). The ideas of having searchlights installed near Devil's Peak and Yau Tong Village was proposed by General Anderson in 1911<sup>57</sup>. In his plan, the section between Devil's Peak to Yau Tong Village should be equipped with five (5) small redoubts, six (6) machine guns and two (2) mobile searchlights<sup>58</sup>. Although his plan was once approved in 1912, his successor abandoned his plan and reduced the proposed equipment<sup>59</sup>. As a result, the Anderson's plan might not be fully executed and the construction year of the two coastal searchlight emplacements at Devil's Peak is uncertain.</p> <p>However, they were very likely to be built before the World War II. An investigation on fortifications at Devil's Peak was conducted by Japanese Navy in 1912 (First year of Taishō Era, 大正元年)<sup>60</sup>. The investigation report had recorded the presence of a searchlight emplacement at Devil's Peak (Plate 6.1.). Therefore, it is plausible to conclude that the searchlight emplacements were built before World War II.</p>			

<sup>57</sup> 鄭智文與蔡耀倫 (2018)。《東方堡壘：香港軍事史 (1840 – 1970)》。香港：中華書局 (香港) 有限公司。

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>60</sup> 防衛省防衛研究所 (大正元年十一月廿一日)。香港鯉魚門南砲台視察報告。(JACAR (アジア歴史資料センター), 公文備考：卷 47、艦船 21 止, Ref.C08020067100)

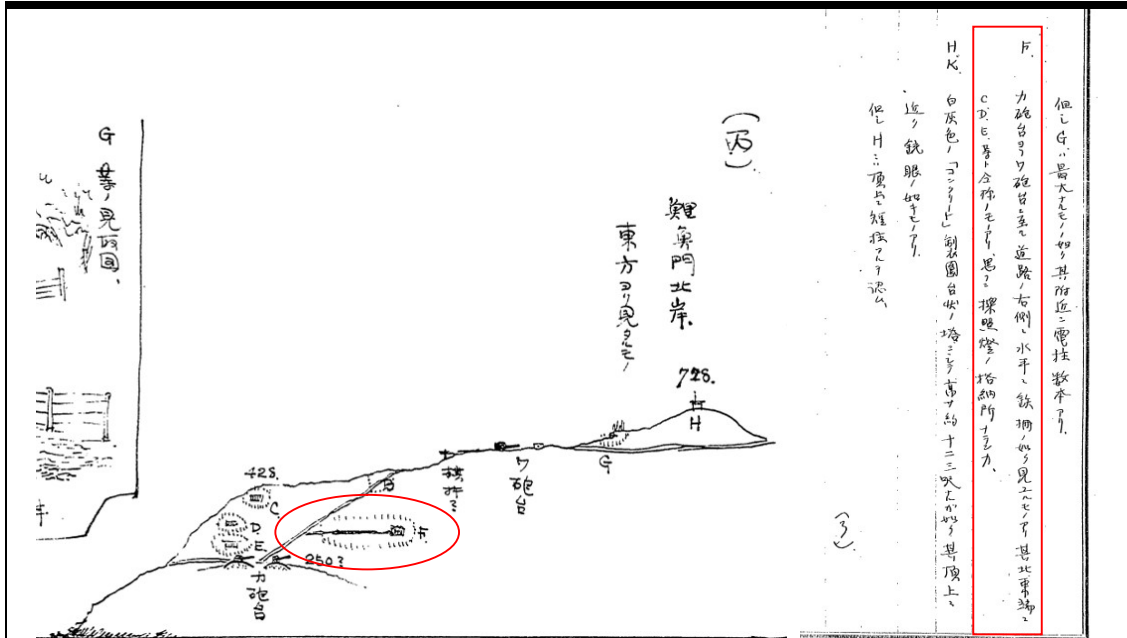


Plate 6.1. Extracts from the investigation conducted by Japanese Navy in 1912. The report had recorded a structure at the lower slope of Devil's Peak (Northern coast of Lyemun Pass). The annotation suggested it could either be a searchlight or storage.

Architectural Elements

This coastal searchlight emplacement was positioned on the lower slope of Devil's Peak, overlooking the south-eastern entrance of Lyemun Pass. It is Utilitarian in style. This searchlight emplacement is a single-storey concrete structure. It comprises of a front part hexagonal in shape with an inner circular profile, and a rear part in a rectangular plan. A sliding track and gear teeth could be found along the inner circular profile of the front part, which might provide a stable base for proper mounting of equipment (Plate 6.4.- Plate 6.5.). By comparing with other coastal searchlight emplacements in Hong Kong, it is speculated this emplacement should have a semi-circular roof in the past (Plate 6.6.).

Significance in Cultural Heritage

The significance in cultural heritage of the coastal searchlight emplacement is noteworthy in terms of historical, architectural and group value. The coastal searchlight emplacement is associated with the defence of Hong Kong before 1941. Built in a strategic location guarding the eastern entrances of Victoria Harbour, it served as an integral part of the fortifications on Devil's Peak in defending the Victoria Harbour from the east. Its architecture demonstrates a standard design for coastal searchlight emplacements, which is commonly seen in the batteries for coastal defence in Hong Kong and in the United Kingdom. It also contains group value with other fortifications at Devil's Peak (grade 2 historic buildings) and the northern coastal searchlight emplacement.

Access

The southern coastal searchlight emplacement accessible by the public.

Current Condition

The structure is in dilapidated conditions.



相片記錄 Photographic Record



Plate 6.2. Side elevation of the southern coastal searchlight emplacement.



Plate 6.3. Rear elevation of the southern coastal searchlight emplacement.





(Left) Plate 6.4. The front part of the southern coastal searchlight emplacement. A sliding track and gear teeth could be found along the inner profile.

(Right) Plate 6.5. Close-up of the gear teeth and sliding track.



Plate 6.6. Photo of a searchlight emplacement at Cape Collinson Battery taken in 2018. A semi-circular roof can be observed in the photo.

(Source: [http://www.skywalker.autozine.org/Place/551\\_Siu\\_Sai\\_Wan/P2.html](http://www.skywalker.autozine.org/Place/551_Siu_Sai_Wan/P2.html))

記錄者 Recorded by	Karen Ng	日期 Date	31/01/2024	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	02/05/2024
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<b>文物建築記錄表</b> <b>Built Heritage and Other Identified Item Recording Sheet</b>			
名稱 Name	Pillbox (East of Pottinger Battery)	記錄表編號 Sheet No.	06
古蹟辦評級 AMO accorded grade	No Status	編號 Reference No.	BH04
地區 District	Sai Kung District	村落/市鎮名稱 Village/Town Name	N/A
地址 Address	Devil's Peak		
考察日期 Inspection Date	06/02/2024	天氣狀況 Weather	Sunny
建築日期 Date of Construction	1898 – 1941		
建築類別 Architecture Classification	Military		
整體結構 General Structure	Stone structure in square plan		
其他描述 Other Description			
<p><b>Historical Background</b></p> <p>This structure should be built no later than 1945 based on aerial photo<sup>84</sup>, however, the exact year of construction is uncertain. A previous survey of Devil's Peak had suggested that this structure could be a bunker or pillbox<sup>85</sup>.</p> <p>This structure is located at about +50mPD while being to the east of the Pottinger Battery, overlooking Junk Bay. This strategic positioning allows monitoring of the channel and potentially facilitates attacks. In light of the close proximity to Pottinger Battery, it is likely to hold military purpose. Considering the simplicity of layout and design, this pillbox might function as a guarding-post.</p> <p><b>Architectural Elements</b></p> <p>Despite the fact that the roof of the pillbox was long gone, several architectural elements could still be identified on the remaining parts of the structure.</p> <p>The pillbox is built on a boulder which might function as a platform (Plate 12.2.). It is constructed of rocks and concrete. The structure is generally having a square plan, yet the internal southern and eastern corners are chamfered (Plate 12.4.). The entrance of the pillbox is positioned on the south-western façade. There is a recessed rectangular window opening on the south-eastern façade. The internal side of the walls has been plastered with cement. Meanwhile, concrete drainage ducts could be found attaching to the north-western and north-eastern façades (Plate 12.3.). The duct on the north-eastern façade is supported on a small slope formed by rocks.</p> <p>It is noted that modern ceramic tiles could be found on the steps of the entrance (Plate 12.5.). The presence of modern materials implies that alternations might have taken place and have changed the appearance of the pillbox after war.</p> <p>With reference to old topographic map (Plate 12.1.), there was a staircase leading to the entrance. However, its location has been covered in heavy vegetation. The existing condition of the staircase is unknown.</p> <p><b>Significance in Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>The significance in cultural heritage of the pillbox is noteworthy in terms of historical and group value. The remains of pillbox provide a reminder of the early defences and military history of Hong</p>			

<sup>84</sup> Survey and Mapping Office. 1945. *Digital Aerial Photo. 20000(ft). 681\_6-4037*. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.

<sup>85</sup> Lai, L. W. C., Ho, D. C. W., & Yung, P. (2007). Survey of the Pottinger Battery. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Hong Kong Branch*, 47, 91–114.

Kong. Its construction materials and design, such as use of locally acquired rocks and chamfered internal corners, are relatively unique. The structure has group value with the other fortifications at Devil's Peak for being part of the military installations at Devil's Peak.

Access

The pillbox is accessible by the public yet surrounded by vegetation.

Current Condition

The structure is in dilapidated conditions.



相片記錄 Photographic Record

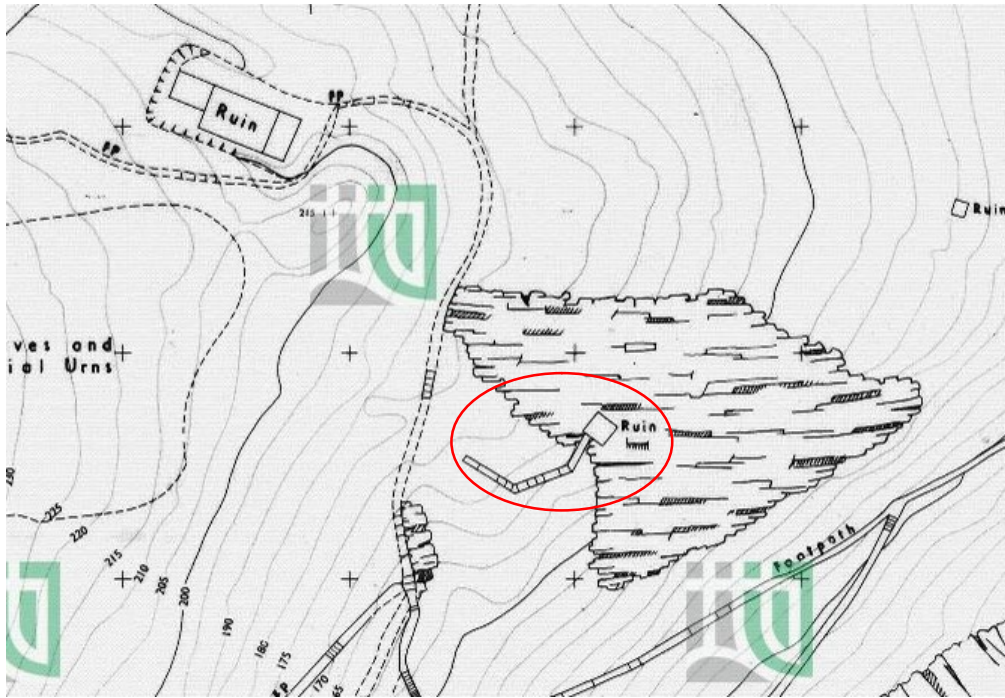


Plate 12.1. As recorded in a topographic map in 1963<sup>86</sup>, the pillbox was connected to a staircase (red circle indicates).



Plate 12.2. Exterior of the Pillbox which located to the east of Pottinger Battery (BH04).

<sup>86</sup> Survey and Mapping Office. 1963. *Topographic Map. 1:600 198-SW-3 (Ed 1963-02)*. Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.





Plate 12.3. A drainage duct could be found attaching to the eastern façade (red arrow indicates).



(Left) Plate 12.4. The interior of the pillbox, southern corner is chamfered (red arrow indicates).



(Right) Plate 12.5. Modern ceramic tiles were observed on site (red arrow indicates), while trash was piling up at the steps of the entrance.

記錄者 Recorded by	Karen Ng	日期 Date	15/04/2024	覆核者 Checked by	Patrick Lai	日期 Date	02/05/2024
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