

Number: 1

Name and Address: Tsang Tai Uk, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田曾大屋

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1847 and completed in 1867, Tsang Tai Uk was built by Tsang Koon-man, who was successful in the quarry business in Shau Kei Wan. The mansion was a notable example of traditional Hakka walled village house. It was built as a residence for a self-contained single surname family. During the Second World War, Tsang Tai Uk sheltered 500 refugees from the Mainland. The Ancestral Hall inside the walled village was entitled “Tai Fu Tei”, meaning the residence of an official. In fact, Tsang Koon-man had purchased the title from the Qing Government. The Tsang clan also actively involved in the community services, evidenced by their donations to the construction of Kwong Fuk Bridge in Tai Po in 1896.

Number: 2

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Shrine, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

Number: 3

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Entrance Gate, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

Number: 4

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (northwest) and Enclosing Walls,
Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(西北)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

Number: 5

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (northeast) and Enclosing Walls, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(東北)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

Number: 6

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (southeast) and Enclosing Walls, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(東南)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

Number: 7

Name and Address: Kat Hing Wai, Watchtower (southwest) and Enclosing Walls,
Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田吉慶圍炮樓(西南)及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Kat Hing Wai, also known as Fui Sha Wai, was built by Tang Pak-king during the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty (1465-1487) to withstand bandit attacks. In April 1899, when the colonial police took over the New Territories, the villagers resisted and refused to open the guarding gates of Kat Hing Wai. The troops eventually blew down the walls and removed the gates. Consequent to the petition raised by Tang Pak Kau in 1924 to the Hong Kong Government for returning the gates, the gates were reinstated in the entrance in 1925.

Number: 8

Name and Address: The Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, No. 16 Caine Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅道 16 號香港天主教聖母無原罪主教座堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1888, the Hong Kong Catholic Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, also known as the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was initiated by Most Rev. T. Raimondi, first Bishop of Hong Kong. Most of the Chinese parishioners even call it as “Tai Tong” meaning the “leading place of worship”. During the Japanese Occupation, a bomb dropped by the Japanese badly destroyed the Church in 1941. The Church Bell was also taken for manufacturing arms and ammunitions. Urgent repairs were carried out after the end of the War. In 1958, the Catholic Centre, a five-storey community centre, was built next to the Cathedral.

Number: 9

Name and Address: Bishop's House, No. 1 Lower Albert Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環下亞厘畢道 1 號會督府

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The Bishop's House was originally built in 1848 and rebuilt in 1851. Part of the premises was used as a school of St. Paul's College. It now serves as the office of the Anglican Archbishop of Hong Kong.

Number: 10

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Memorial Archway (Heung Hoi Ming Shan), Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院牌樓(香海名山)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 11

Name and Address: Ching Shu Hin, Nos. 104 & 109 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 104 及 109 號清暑軒

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Situated in Hang Mei Tsuen and adjoining Kun Ting Study Hall on Ping Shan Heritage Trail. Ching Shu Hin was built in 1874 by Tang Heung-chuen, and his son. The building served as a guesthouse for prominent visitors and scholars, including Fung Ping-shan and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation, when Ching Shu Hin became a temporary shelter for the refugees, the Tangs provided a resting place and food for them.

Number: 12

Name and Address: Kun Ting Study Hall, Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村觀廷書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung-chuen (1838-1879) and his sons to commemorate his father, Tang Kun-ting (1815-1838). It primarily served as a classroom for the Tang clan's youngsters, but it also functioned as a sub-ancestral hall. Governor Sir Henry Arthur Blake (1898-1903) had once stayed in the Study Hall at the armed takeover. The Study Hall and Ching Shu Hin, the guest house adjacent to the Study Hall, received many prominent local figures like the Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), refugees were sheltered in the Study Hall. The Study Hall faded with the founding of Tat Tak Public School in 1931.

Number: 13

Name and Address: Tung Yick Store, Nos. 20 A & 21 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 20 號 A 及 21 號同益棧

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Situated in Yuen Long Old Market (Yuen Long Kau Hui), Tung Yick Store was an inn providing accommodation to traveling merchants from other villages during xuri. It once accommodated members of the anti-British forces entitled Tai Ping Kung Kuk (Great Peace Public Council) before the British takeover the New Territories in 1898. Following the establishment of Yuen Long San Hui in 1915, the inn served a residence until now.

Number: 14

Name and Address: Chun Yuen Pawn House, No. 72 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 72 號
晉源押

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Chun Yuen Pawn House was founded in the 1910s by Tang Lim-ming, the father of Tang Pui-king, who was a committee member and vice-chairman of the Pok Oi Hospital in 1930-1953. The pawn house was originally built in the late Qing dynasty and was situated in Lee Yick Street before moving to the present location. At first, it operated daily instead of the periodic manner of the market bazaar. The Pawn House continued to operate up to the Second World War when the business in the entire market ceased. In the post-war years, the pawnshop functioned as a residential house.

Number: 15

Name and Address: Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Museum, Kwong Wah Hospital,
No. 25 Waterloo Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地窩打老道 25 號廣華醫院東華三院文物館

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tung Wah Museum was formerly the single-storey Main Hall Building of Kwong Wah Hospital built in 1911. In 1919, it was converted into a two-storey building to ease the acute demand for hospital beds. The entire old complex of Kwong Wah Hospital underwent a thorough reconstruction in 1958, with only the isolated Main Hall Building being reserved as a historical building. In 1970, the centenary year for Tung Wah, the then Board of Directors resolved to renovate the old Main Hall Building and rename it “Tung Wah Museum” to systematically collect, preserve and conserve the archives and relics of the Group. Subsequently, it was open to the public in 1993. Today, the museum houses a considerable number of couplets and plaques as well as valuable archives of Tung Wah including accounting journals, letters from / to the Government and the public, Board Meeting Minutes, records of Tung Wah Coffin Home, books of Chinese medicine and photographs of different activities.

The museum building is a fine piece of architecture characterized by a combination of traditional Chinese and Western styles. The ceremonial features of the main hall bear a resemblance to those of the “Tze Tong” in the southern Chinese villages – places where people house the spirit-tablets of their ancestors. The antique building has been graded as a Grade One Historical Building by the Hong Kong Antiquities Advisory Board since 1992.

Tung Wah Museum is situated in Kwong Wah Hospital, 25 Waterloo Road, Kowloon. It opens daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except public holidays. There are two exhibitions. One of them is a thematic exhibition named “Exhibition on the 130 Years of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals”, which summarizes the history of Tung Wah and its development on medical, education and social welfare services as well as fund-raising activities. Most exhibits were collected from the public through a donation campaign held in the year 1999/2000.

Number: 16

Name and Address: Man Mo Temple, Nos. 124-130 Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環荷李活道 124 至 130 號文武廟

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Man Mo Temple is believed to have been built in 1847, and comprises three adjacent blocks namely Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Temple and Kung So. The Man Mo Temple is dedicated to the civil god Man Cheong and the marital god Kwan Ti. Lit Shing Kung is for the worship of all heavenly gods. Kung So was an assembly hall where community affairs and disputes were settled. In 1908, the Temple was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Board of Directors, and Autumn Sacrificial Rites were held every year in the Temple to pay homage to the two Gods as well as to pray for the prosperity of Hong Kong.

Number: 17

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Temple Street, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地廟街天后古廟

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Suggested by the inscription on the stone lions at the entrance, Tin Hau Temple was built probably one hundred years ago. It is the largest temple in Kowloon, comprising of Shing Wong Temple, Fook Tak Temple and Shea Tan. Being part of the Temples, the Hsu Yuen (study hall) is the place of education. With the financial support from the temple, the school offered free education since 1897 until its closing down in 1955. The Temples were initially managed by fishermen and land dwellers, and later by a committee formed by merchants. The temple has been under the management of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals since 1928.

Number: 18

Name and Address: Lo Pan Temple, No. 15 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城青蓮臺 15 號魯班廟

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed in 1884, the Lo Pan Temple in Kennedy Town is the only temple in Hong Kong dedicated to Lo Pan, the Patron Saint of Chinese constructors and builders. It was built on a site donated by Lee Li Hing, a local businessman. The descendants of Lee Li Hing sold the temple site by mistake to Hop Hing Company in 1924. In paying due respect to the deity, the Company returned the site to Kwong Yuet Tong, which was responsible for the management of the temple. The temple was reconstructed and expanded in 1927, and a community hall along side with a school were built in 1939.

Number: 19

Name and Address: No. 28 Kennedy Road, Main Building, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 28 號

主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

The site of No. 28 Kennedy Road was first sold to the Hong Kong Land Investment & Co. in 1896. Together with the adjacent No.26, the Queen's College used the premises as temporary school in 1948 until 1950 when the College moved. In 1950, the premises was taken over by the Custodian of Property of the Japanese. It was surrendered to the Hong Kong Government in 1954. From 1961 to 1989, the premises was shared by the Education Department and Kennedy Road Junior School. It was held as "Custodian Property" since 1980 and served as one of the meeting places of the Joint Sino-British Coordinating Committee in the 1990s. It now becomes the Office of the Former Chief Executives of the HKSAR.

Number: 20

Name and Address: No. 28 Kennedy Road, Servants' Quarters, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 28 號僕人

宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The site of No. 28 Kennedy Road was first sold to the Hong Kong Investment Company in 1896. Together with the adjacent No.26, the Queen's College used the premises as temporary school in 1948 until 1950 when the College moved. In 1950, the premises was taken over by the Custodian of Property of the Japanese. It was surrendered to the Hong Kong Government in 1954. From 1961 to 1989, the premises was shared by the Education Department and Kennedy Road Junior School. It was held as "Custodian Property" since 1980 and served as one of the meeting places of the Joint Sino-British Coordinating Committee in the 1990s.

Number: 21

Name and Address: No. 28 Kennedy Road, Rickshaw Parking Space, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 28 號

人力車停泊處

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The site of No. 28 Kennedy Road was first sold to the Hong Kong Investment Company in 1896. Together with the adjacent No.26, the Queen's College used the premises as temporary school in 1948 until 1950 when the College moved. In 1950, the premises was taken over by the Custodian of Property of the Japanese. It was surrendered to the Hong Kong Government in 1954. From 1961 to 1989, the premises was shared by the Education Department and Kennedy Road Junior School. It was held as "Custodian Property" since 1980 and served as one of the meeting places of the Joint Sino-British Coordinating Committee in the 1990s.

Number: 22

Name and Address: Kin Tak Lau, Main Building, Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村 15 至 16 號
乾德樓主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Situated at Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Kin Tak Lau was built in 1910 by the pastors of the Basel mission, Ling Kai-lin (1844-1917) and Pang Lok-sam (1875-1947) for residential purposes. Ling Kai-lin spread gospel among Hakkas in Lung Yeuk Tau between 1903 and 1905. In 1905, the Basel mission sent Pang Lok-sam to Shung Him Tong Tsuen to serve the Hakka converts there. To defend the interests of the Hakkas in Lung Yeuk Tau, Pang organized Luen Wo Tong and Tsung Tsin Association. In 1926, Heung Yee Kuk was established, and Pang was one of the core members of Heung Yee Kuk in its formative phase. He was later elected to be the second, third, fifth and ninth Chairman of Heung Yee Kuk.

Number: 23

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Tsung Pak Long, Residential Houses, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The front row of the residences was built first. The second row was added later to accommodate the families of another three brothers who moved in from Lai Chi Wo.

Number: 24

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Watchtower, Enclosing Walls together with Entrance Gate, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍更樓, 圍牆及圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Wai is embraced by an entrance gate, a watchtower and enclosing walls for security reasons. The entrance gate and enclosing walls are built of grey bricks and the watchtower of both grey bricks and pounded earth.

Number: 25

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Study Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The study hall served as an educational venue until the establishment of Bok Man School in 1919.

Number: 26

Name and Address: Hakka Wai, Wong Shek Chung Ancestral Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗客家圍錫宗黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Hakka Wai of Tsung Pak Long consists of two rows of residences, an ancestral hall, a study hall, an entrance gate, enclosing walls and a watch tower. It was believed that the construction of the compound was commenced between the 1900s and early 1910s and completed by 1920. Hakka Wai was built by Wong Kin-sheung and Wong Kin-man, prominent social leaders of the Chinese community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Wong Shek Chung Ancestral Hall is situated amongst the first row of houses. The ancestral hall, also known as Lung Fuk Tong, is named after Kin-sheung and Kin-man's father. The ancestors of Wong Shek Chung's branch are worshipped in the hall.

Number: 27

Name and Address: Cenotaph, Statue Square, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后像廣場和平紀念碑

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Located in the Central, the Cenotaph is an almost exact replica of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. It was unveiled in 1923 to commemorate the dead of the First World War, and was simply inscribed with the words "The Glorious Dead." The dates 1939-45 were later added to honour victims of the Second World War. In the 1970s, the Chinese inscription meaning "May their martyred souls be immortal, and their noble spirits endure" was inscribed as a belated recognition for lives lost during the Japanese invasion in the Second World War.

Number: 28

Name and Address: Pun Uk, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭潘屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Built by Pun Kwan-min in 1932 to commemorate his father Pun Yum-wah, the Pun Uk is a traditional Hakka mansion with a semi-circular fengshui pond at the front. The building was also known as Yum Wah Lo and Sz Tze Uk which refers to the two pairs of gold plated lions at the top of the front door. Pun Kwan-min was a successful merchant and supported revolutionary activities by making donations to Tongmenghui. He was the founder of the Ka Ying Chou Chamber of Commerce and the first president of the Asia Importers and Exporters Association. He also contributed to the development of Pok Oi Hospital. During the Japanese Occupation, Pun Uk was used as a Japanese military headquarters for Yuen Long.

Number: 31

Name and Address: Bowen Aqueduct, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港寶雲輸水道

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1885-1887, Bowen Aqueduct (寶雲輸水道) was an integral part of the Tai Tam Reservoir (大潭水塘). Bowen Aqueduct was officially named after the then governor Sir George Bowen (寶雲), who undertook the commencement of the Tai Tam waterworks which not only improved the sanitation condition of the city, but also led to an advancement of urban and social development. Bowen Aqueduct was built along the hillside. It runs for about 4.8 km from one end to the other. It had a sufficiently high elevation of about 121.9 metres above the sea level, the height which allowed for the water distribution to cover nine-tenth of the houses in the then City of Victoria (維多利亞城) by gravitation. Thus, gravitation could be applied without a need of installing pumping devices which could have otherwise consumed electrical power bearing expenses in the long run.

Number: 33

Name and Address: Kom Tong Hall, No. 7 Castle Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山衛城道 7 號甘棠第

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1914, Kom Tong Hall was named after its first owner, Ho Kom Tong. Ho was a prominent local businessman and philanthropist in the early 20th century. Kom Tong Hall had been the residence of the Ho family until 1960 when a Cheng family purchased the building, and in the following year, sold it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-days Saints. It was used by the Church as a religious centre since then. Demolition plan of Kom Tong Hall was raised in October 2002. Finally, Kom Tong Hall was purchased by the Government in early 2004. The building has been refurbished and converted into Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum.

Number: 34

Name and Address: Sacred Heart Chapel, No. 36A Caine Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅道 36 號聖心教堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1907, the Sacred Heart Chapel is a component of the Sacred Heart Canossian Compound where the Sacred Heart Canossian School is also located. A simple chapel was set up on the same site by the Canossian Sisters as early as 1860, but was soon found too small to cope with the demand for services. With the new Chapel established in 1907, other buildings of the compound sprang up in a radiating pattern. The roof of the Chapel was damaged by bombardment during the Second World War and was reinstated after the War.

Number: 35

Name and Address: Lin Fa Temple, Lin Fa Kung Street West, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑蓮花宮西街蓮花宮

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Erected in 1863, Lin Fa Temple was dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, Kwun Yum. The Temple was privately owned by a family surnamed Tsang before the Chinese Temples Committee took it over in 1975. The Temple shows a mixture of traditional Chinese architecture and influence of local culture. It was richly ornamented with Chinese architectural features and is a landmark of the region.

Number: 36

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 25, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第二十五座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 37

Name and Address: Che Kung Temple, Ho Chung Road, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢蠔涌道車公古廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Situated on the banks of the Ho Chung River, Ho Chung Che Kung Temple is one of the two temples dedicated to Che Kung in Hong Kong. Moreover, it is the oldest one among the two. Ho Chung village could be dated back to the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) and is one of the oldest villages within the district. It is of a two-hall design with two annex buildings at both sides. Its accessibility is convenient since it lies at the junction of a road which is the entrance of Ho Chung village. The Temple celebrates the Che Kung's birthday and Tai Ping Qing Jiao of the Ho Chung Heung.

Number: 38

Name and Address: Ho Tung Gardens, No. 75 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 75 號何東花園

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Built between 1927-1938, Ho Tung Gardens, also known as Hiu Kok Yuen, was the private residential house of Sir Robert Ho Tung. Hiu Kok Yuen was named after him and his wife. Calligraphies written by political figures like Zeng Guofan and Zuo Zongtang could be found in the garden. The main house of the garden once received many famous figures, e.g. the Irish writer George Bernard Shaw and Kang Youwei, the governmental head at that time. The house was requisitioned as a military base against Japanese in 1941 and fell into ruin after the War. In 1946, Sir Robert Hotung asked for compensation from the government, and the house thus underwent several renovations.

Number: 39

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 10, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營第十座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 40

Name and Address: CCC Hop Yat Church (Hong Kong Church), No. 2 Bonham Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山般咸道 2 號中華基督教會合一堂香港堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Established in 1926, the Hop Yat Church was the first local Christian church ever built and funded by the Chinese. It was the successor of the Daoji Mission House which was established in 1888 by the London Missionary Society. In 1918, the Society gave up the site to the Church of Christ in China and the new Hop Yat Church was constructed under the latter's management. The Hop Yat Church is unique in signifying the emergence of Christianity among the local Chinese community as well as their growing wealth as witnessed in the funding of the Church's construction.

Number: 41

Name and Address: Ohel Leah Synagogue, No. 70 Robinson Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山羅便臣道 70 號猶太教莉亞堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1901, the Ohel Leah Synagogue is the only surviving Jewish prayer house still in active use in China. It serves as a Jewish community centre in Hong Kong. The Sassoon brothers, Iraq-born Jews who were prominent merchants, donated the ground and bore the cost of the Ohel Leah Synagogue in dedication to their mother, Mrs. Leah Elias Sassoon. The Temple appointed Sir Matthew Nathan, Hong Kong's only Jewish Governor, as Honorary President of the Ohel Leah Synagogue during the period of his service from 1904 to 1907. The Jewish Recreation Club was later built in 1907. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the synagogue building suffered no serious damage whereas the Jewish Recreation Club was completely destroyed. After its reconstruction in 1949, the Club was eventually demolished in 1994 to make way for high-rise development.

Number: 42

Name and Address: St. Andrew's Church Compound, No. 138 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀彌敦道 138 號聖安德烈堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The St. Andrew Church was built in 1906 to as a gathering place for the English-speaking diocese in Kowloon. It was established with the donation of Sir Paul Chater (1846-1926) on a grant of crown land. The Old Vicarage was added in 1909, followed by the Amah's Quarters and the Caretaker's Quarters in the early 1910s. The Church was occupied by the Japanese in 1941 and was turned into a Shinto shrine. Church services resumed after the War and in 1978 the new St. Andrew's Christian Centre was built.

Number: 43

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block S61, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 S61 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres. Block S61 and S62 were used by the Hong Kong Museum of History as its temporary premises from 1983 to 1998 until the new museum complex was built in Tsim Sha Tsui East. Now, the building has been rehabilitated as Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, which has been opened since late October 2005.

Number: 44

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block S62, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 S62 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres. Block S61 and S62 were used by the Hong Kong Museum of History as its temporary premises from 1983 to 1998 until the new museum complex was built in Tsim Sha Tsui East. Now, the building has been rehabilitated as Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre, which has been opened since late October 2005.

Number: 45

Name and Address: Sik Sik Yuen, Wong Tai Sin Temple, Lot No. NKIL 5282, Wong Tai Sin, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍黃大仙地段 NKIL 5282 號黃大仙齋色園

District: WTS

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed in 1921, Sik Sik Yuen Wong Tai Sin Temple was built and provided free Chinese herbal medicine to the public. Wong Tai Sin Temple is dedicated to Wong Tai Sin, with the Monkey God and the Medicine God sitting next to Wong Tai Sin. On the first day of Chinese Lunar New Year, the offer of the first three sticks of incense in the Temple is customarily regarded as a sign of luck. Believers also celebrate the birthday of Wong Tai Sin in the Temple. It is the only temple in Hong Kong where marriages carried out in Taoist rite are recognized by the Government.

Number: 46

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Engine House, Store & Office, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站機房及辦公室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

Number: 47

Name and Address: Signal Tower, Blackhead Point (Tai Pau Mei), Tsim Sha Tsui,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀大包米訊號塔

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Signal Tower was built in 1907 at Signal Hill, also known as Blackhead's Hill or Tai Pau Mai, to house a time-ball apparatus previously located in the nearby Marine Police Headquarters. The time ball on top of the Tower was to enable sailors to check the chronometers of the ships. Precisely at 1 pm every day, a large hollow copper ball suspended on the top of the Tower was released and dropped to the foot of the mast. The time ball operated from 1908 until 1933. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Tower was used as a temporary ammunition store. In 1980, Signal Hill opened as a public garden and the Tower is now the main historical feature in the garden.

Number: 48

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block S4, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 S4 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres.

Number: 49

Name and Address: St. Paul's Church, No. 76 Glenealy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環己連拿利 76 號聖保羅堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Located at the hillock known as Tit Kong (Iron Mound), St. Paul's Church was erected in 1911 serving as a chapel upstairs and classrooms downstairs. Its founding emanated from the joint efforts of Lam Woo, Huang Mou-lin, Li Wei-zhen and the Rev. A. D. Stewart . In 1938, St. Paul's Church Parish was put under the direct control of the Anglican Church of Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation, the building was used as a training school for Japanese gendarmes. The land where the Church stands was a free grant to the Rev. Vincent J. Stanton and is the only plot of land in Hong Kong exempted from government lease control.

Number: 50

Name and Address: Ex-Commodore's House, No. 5 Bowen Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環寶雲道 5 號前准將官邸

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1914, the Ex-Commodore's House, formerly named "Iddesleigh," was owned by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited as the residence for Company's Secretary. After the Second World War, it was occupied by the Royal Navy, who then allocated the building to the Commodore-in-Charge in 1952. The building has since then been known as Commodore's House (now known as Ex-Commodore's House). In 1979, it was handed over to the Hong Kong Government, and it has been occupied by Mother's Choice as a baby care centre since 1990.

Number: 51

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, Block 58, KLN Park, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營第 58 座

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Whitfield Barracks were first constructed in the 1890s for the British Indian garrisons. Twenty five barrack blocks were built by 1906, and expansion took place in subsequent years to replace primitive matsheds. By 1910, there had been 85 barrack buildings constructed. A mosque was also built at the southeastern corner of the site for worship by the garrison. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1967. In 1970, the then Urban Council took over the site and redeveloped it into Kowloon Park. Most barrack buildings were demolished and only 4 blocks were left for reuse as stores and exhibition centres.

Number: 52

Name and Address: Hong Kong City Hall, Edinburgh Place, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中區愛丁堡廣場香港大會堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Completed in 1960, the Hong Kong City Hall is the earliest city hall existed in Hong Kong. It was the venue for official events. The 24th to 28th Governor of Hong Kong all swore their oaths of office at the City Hall. Guard inspection would be held outside the City Hall welcoming the arrival of the Royal visitors and new Governors. Built in between the High Block and Low Block of the Hall, the Memorial Garden was in commemoration of soldiers and citizens scarified, who were in defence of Hong Kong during the Second World War. The 12-sided Memorial Shrine with a roll of honour is found in the center of the Garden. The City Hall also signified the development of public museum and the first public library in Hong Kong.

Number: 53

Name and Address: Jamia Mosque, No. 30 Shelley Street, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環些利街 30 號清真寺

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The Jamia Mosque , built in 1849 and commonly known as Lascar Temple, is the first mosque in Hong Kong. The Mosque is of rectangular shape with an arched main entrance and arched window of Arabic style on all sides. Extension of the Mosque took place in 1915, and the minaret was retained. Over the years, the Mosque had taken in poor disciples and offered them shelters in the vicinity.

Number: 55

Name and Address: The University of Hong Kong, Old Halls, Eliot Hall, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林香港大學明原堂儀禮堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Built in the 1910s, the Old Halls originally comprised three blocks, namely the Lugard Hall (1913), the Eliot Hall (1914) and the May Hall (1915). They were student hostels named after Governors of Hong Kong or Vice-Chancellors of the University of Hong Kong. During the Second World War, they were used as relief hospital to the Queen Mary Hospital. They were collectively named as the Old Halls in 1969. The Lugard Hall was demolished in 1990 and the remaining wings were refurbished into administrative office.

Number: 56

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Chimney Shaft, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站豎井

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

Number: 57

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Memorial Stone, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘紀念碑

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

Number: 58

Name and Address: Lui Seng Chun, Nos. 119, 119B & 119C Lai Chi Kok Road,
Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角荔枝角道 119,119 號 B 及 119 號 C 雷生春

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Lui Seng Chung was built in 1931 by Lui Leung, who was one of the founders of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB). The building was a 4-storey shophouse with the ground floor used as a herbal shop selling bone-setting medicine, and the upper floors accommodation for the Lui family members. The medicine was popular not only among the neighbourhood, but also Lui's hometown in Taishan, Guangdong and a number of overseas countries. The family business was closed down after Lui's death in 1944, and the building was vacated in 1980. It was donated to the Government at no costs in October 2003.

Number: 59

Name and Address: No. 172 Queen's Road Central (No. 123 Wellington Street),
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后大道中 172 號 (威靈頓街 123 號)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The building was the first store of The Sincere & Co., Ltd. (先施公司) which commenced operation in Hong Kong on 8 January 1900. The Sincere & Co., Ltd. was founded by an Australian Chinese Ma Ying-piu (馬應彪, 1864-1944) who purchased the building in 1899 for the eventual opening of the store. In late 1900, a very severe typhoon occurred in Hong Kong which caused extensive damages to the upper floors of the store. Fortunately, the foundation remained intact, and consequently, repairs works were completed. Due to rapid expansion, The Sincere & Co., Ltd. opened a new 6-storey department store in Nos. 173-179 Des Voeux Road Central in 1917.

Number: 60

Name and Address: Hau Wong Temple, Cr. of Junction Road and Tung Tau Tsuen Road, KLN City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城聯合道及東頭村道交界侯王古廟

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Probably built in 1730, Hau Wong Temple is one of the oldest temples worshipping Hau Wong in Hong Kong. Suggested by a stone tablet, the Temple was believed to be built by the descendants of Yeung's family in memory of their ancestor Yang Liangjie on whom many honors had been bestowed by the emperors of the Southern Sung Dynasty. The Temple displays a number of relics related to the history of Hong Kong, like a plaque commemorated the victory of two high-ranked officials, namely Lai Sijue and Zhang Yutang appointed by Lin Zexu in 1840 in a battle against British.

Number: 61

Name and Address: The University of Hong Kong, Old Halls, May Wing, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林香港大學明原堂梅翼

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Built in the 1910s, the Old Halls originally comprised three blocks, namely Lugard Hall (1913), Eliot Hall (1914) and May Wing (1915). They were student hostels named after Governors of Hong Kong or Vice-Chancellors of the University of Hong Kong. During the Second World War, they were used as a relief hospital to the Queen Mary Hospital. They were collectively named as the Old Halls in 1969. The Lugard Hall was demolished in 1990 and the remaining wings were refurbished into administrative office.

Number: 63

Name and Address: Pottinger Street, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港砵甸乍街

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Pottinger Street was named after the first Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger. He left Hong Kong in May 1844. After his departure, the Hong Kong Government decided to commemorate him by naming the street after him. As the street is covered by stone slabs, many Chinese also call this street Sek Ban Street (meaning Stone Slab Street). The Street was probably built for the easy transportation of goods and construction materials for the Victoria Prison and Central Magistracy nearby. Also, situated in a busy commercial area, the Street has attracted traders to set up their shops and stalls along the Street.

Number: 64

Name and Address: Old British Military Hospital, Main Block, Nos. 10 & 12 Borrett Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港波老道 10 及 12 號舊英軍醫院大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Old British Military Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. The Old British Military Hospital was constructed in 1903 and officially opened in 1907. It was heavily shelled during the Japanese invasion in 1941, but continued to operate under Japanese administration during the occupation. After the war, the premises was used by the British garrison until the new British Military Hospital was opened in King's Park in 1967. It was then used as the Hong Kong Island School until 1979, and offices of several Government Departments until 1988. Since 1990, a number of non-government organizations set up their offices in the building at a nominal rent to the Government.

Number: 65

Name and Address: Kin Tak Mun, (Entrance Gate), Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村 15 至 16 號
乾德門(門樓)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Situated at Nos. 15-16 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Kin Tak Mun was built by the pastors of the Basel mission, Ling Kai-lin (1844-1917) and Pang Lok-sam (1875-1947) for residential purposes. The name and year of construction of the residence, “Kin Tak Mun” and “1910” are shown at the top of the Entrance Gate respectively. The Entrance Gate was mainly built of red sandstone, a precious stone in the old days, which serves to show the prominence of the Pang and Ling families and grandeur of the residence.

Number: 67

Name and Address: Watchtower and Side Chamber of the Ho Residence, Pak Sha O,
Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏舊居更樓及廂房

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The Watchtower and Side Chamber are part of the Ho residence founded by the Ho clan who were Hakkas from Yantian, Shenzhen. The mansion was built from 1911 to 1915 after the Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. The ground floor of the watch tower was used as a study hall for the Ho family until 1929 or 1930.

Number: 68

Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm Depot, No. 2 Lower Albert Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環下亞厘畢道 2 號舊牛奶公司倉庫

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Established in 1892, the Old Dairy Farm Depot was an icehouse. The original depot only comprised about half (the southern part) of the present premises. In 1896, the company's headquarters was moved to the main depot. The depot later had expanded to include a butchery, a pie-making section, a milk distribution centre, and an ice-retailing depot, the delicatessen and the boiler room. The renovations in 1913 also provided accommodation for the General Manager. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Company's property was looted. The depot remained as the company's headquarters until the 1970s. Since 1982, the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Hong Kong occupied the north block and two years later, Fringe Club has leased the south block.

Number: 69

Name and Address: Peninsula Hotel, Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道

半島酒店

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The Peninsula Hotel was completed 1927 and had its grand opening in 1928. It quickly became the popular gathering place in Kowloon for rich merchants and social elites. On 25 December 1941, Hong Kong fell into the Japanese hands after 18 days of fighting. The Hong Kong Governor Sir Mark Young signed the Instrument of Surrender in the Peninsula Hotel. Lieutenant-General Sakai then used the Hotel as a temporary headquarters for the Japanese administration for two months. Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, the Governor of Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation also stayed in the Hotel between February and April 1942 before the conversion of the Government House was completed. The Hotel resumed business in April 1942 and renamed "The Toa Hotel" (East Asia Hotel). The Hotel resumed its old name after the War, and carried out a number of renovation and extension works in the 1960s, 1987 and 1995.

Number: 70

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Joss House Bay, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大廟灣天后廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Built by Lam Tao-yi during the Hsienshun reign (1266) of Southern Song Dynasty (1127 – 1279), the Tin Hau Temple replaced the one located in Chiwan of Nantou in Bao'an Qu. The temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the goddess of the sea. Fishermen in the Zhujiang region also travelled long way to worship Tin Hau in the temple. The situation changed after 1949, when the fishermen went to the Joss Bay Tin Hau Temple instead.

Number: 71

Name and Address: To Ancestral Hall, Tuen Tsz Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯子圍陶氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The To Ancestral Hall of Tuen Tsz Wai in Tuen Mun was built in 1718 and was renovated in 1925 . It was also called Ng Lau Tong in order to commemorate To Yuen-ming, who was one of the ancestors of the Tos. The hall was the venue for the Tos to worship their ancestors and to carry out religious rituals. It acted as the classroom for Ng Lau Primary School until the 1954. It was also the office of the neighbourhood defense, until early 1970s. In 1971, the old one was leased as a factory as a new ancestral hall was built.

Number: 72

Name and Address: No. 26 Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 26 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The building at No. 26 Kennedy Road (堅尼地道 26 號) was constructed by donations from Japanese companies in Hong Kong. In around 1935, the Japanese Primary School Hong Kong (香港日本人小學), which was located at No. 12 Kennedy Road, was moved to No. 26 Kennedy Road where a new building containing one auditorium, four teachers' quarters and six classrooms was constructed. After the Second World War, the building was respectively occupied by the Queen's College (皇仁書院) between 1947 and 1950, the Government Vernacular Senior Middle School (官立漢文高級中學) (now known as the Clementi Secondary School 金文泰中學) between 1946 and 1961, the Kennedy Road Junior School (堅尼地道小學) between 1961 and 1991, and the Hong Kong International School (香港國際學校) between 1991 and 1999. Since 1999, it has been run as the St. Paul's Co-Educational (Kennedy Road) Primary School 聖保羅男女(堅尼地道)小學.

Number: 73

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, No. 9 Hung Shing Street, Ap Lei Chau, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鴨脷洲洪聖街 9 號洪聖古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1773 by people living in the fishing community of Ap Lei Chau, the Temple is dedicated to Kwong Lee Hung Shing Tai Wong, a deity protecting fishermen. To celebrate the birthday of Hung Shing in the temple, fishermen would gather around along the shore for celebration.

Number: 74

Name and Address: Tung Lin Kok Yuen, No. 15 Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地山光道 15 號
東蓮覺苑

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Tung Lin Kok Yuen comprises a Buddhist temple and a school. The Yuen was founded by Lady Clara Cheung Lin-kok, the wife of Sir Robert Ho Tung, in 1935. It was at first a private temple with ancestral chambers dedicated to Lady Cheung's natal family and the Ho Tung family. As an extension of former Po Kok Free School founded in 1931 also by Lady Cheung, the Yuen also ran Buddhist seminaries for nuns and provided free secular education for poor girls. As the School outgrew available classrooms in the Temple building, a new school building was constructed in 1951 and is now known as the Po Kok Girls' Middle School.

Number: 75

Name and Address: Man Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村文氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The Man Ancestral Hall, also known as Tun Yue Tong, is situated in Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin. It is believed to be built in 1444, which is the earliest among the five Mans ancestral hall in Fan Tin Tsuen. All the major celebrations and important ceremonies take place in it, such as weddings, “lighting the lamp”, Jiao, tuanbai and Spring and Autumn Equinoxes. However, some ceremonies no longer take place, including the Cantonese operas entertaining various deities. Share of pork is also replaced with money. The hall was also used as the main study hall for clansman, and the trial room of thieves caught by security team.

Number: 76

Name and Address: No. 72 Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 72 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

Number: 77

Name and Address: No. 72A Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 72A 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

Number: 78

Name and Address: No. 74 Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 74 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

Number: 79

Name and Address: No. 74A Stone Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔石水渠街 74A 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The site of Blue House was originally occupied by “Wah To Hospital”, also known as “Wan Chai Kai Fong Hospital”, which was listed in the 1872 Rate Book. It was possibly the first hospital in Wan Chai to provide Chinese medical services to local Chinese. It was then used as a temple for the God of Medicine, Wah To (or “Hua Tuo”) after the hospital closed in 1886.

The existing four four-storey tenement buildings at 72-74A Stone Nullah Lane were built in the early 1920s. The Ground Floor of 72 Stone Nullah Lane housed “Wah To Temple”, which was subsequently replaced by a martial arts school in the 1950s and later by the existing osteopathy clinic in the 1960s.

As well as providing living accommodation for the lower class Chinese community, the upper floors also accommodated Yat Chong College, the only English School in the area before World War II, and Kang Ham Free School offering free education for children throughout the territory on the second to fourth floors of 72 Stone Nullah Lane. The Chamber of Commerce for Fishmongers also had a meeting place on the fourth floor of 74 Stone Nullah Lane.

The ownership of 72, 72A and 74 Stone Nullah Lane was surrendered to the Government in 1978, and the external elevations were painted blue then.

Number: 80

Name and Address: Observation Post at Mau Wu Shan, Tiu Keng Leng, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢調景嶺
茅湖山觀測台

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The exact year of construction of the structure cannot be ascertained, but from a review of historical materials, it is concluded that it is an observation post (觀測台) built before the British takeover of the New Territories in 1898 and established here with the stationing of Chinese troops. The circular structure would have been a watchtower and the windows are so situated to give an observer unobstructed views of maritime movements in the adjacent sea channels. The single storey structure behind the tower would have been the living accommodation or quarters of the official in charge of the post. The official would have kept in touch with the customs cruisers and his headquarters, the Chinese Customs Station at Fat Tong Chau (佛堂洲, Junk Island), by signal lamp or possibly by smoke in daytime and bonfire at night.

Number: 81

Name and Address: Entrance Hall and Side Chamber of the Ho Residence, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏舊居門樓及廂房

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The Entrance Hall, Side Chamber and Side Rooms are part of the Ho residence founded by the Ho clan who were Hakkas from Yantian, Shenzhen. The mansion was built from 1911 to 1915 after the Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the mansion was occupied by Japanese troops. By the end of the 1970s, the mansion was vacant as many Ho family members worked overseas. Since the mid-1980s, it has been rented out to foreigners for residential purposes.

Number: 82

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 18, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第十八座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 83

Name and Address: Li Cottage, Tung Lo Wan, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田銅鑼灣玉山艸堂

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The Li Cottage (玉山艸堂) is historically related to the Li Tomb (李玉山伉儷墓) which is up on a hill nearby. The Li Tomb was erected in 1915. Later on, in around 1918, the Li Cottage was built and intended to provide a resting-place for the Li family members descendents who paid homage to their ancestors at the Li Tomb. There is a path leading from the Li Cottage to the Li Tomb. The Li Cottage was built by Li Shui-kam (李瑞琴) (1871-1953) and named after his father Li Yu-shan (李玉山) who, together with his wife were buried in the Li Tomb. Born in Wuhua county in Guangdong province (廣東省五華縣), Li Shui-kam migrated to Hong Kong in his youth. Eventually, he became a successful building contractor and a notable philanthropist and community leader.

Number: 85

Name and Address: Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Hong Kong (Central Building), No. 51
Bridges Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環必列者士街 51 號香港中華基督教青年會(中央會所)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1918, the Chinese Young Men's Chinese Association of Hong Kong Central Building was used as the headquarters of Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong until 1966. The premise was well-equipped with modern facilities at that time, including the first indoor swimming pool in Hong Kong and sports playground with a jogging track. The notable Chinese writer Lu Hsun once lectured in the Building in 1927. During the Second World War, the Building was used as the headquarters of the A. R. P. (Section A of Mid-level) which served thousands of refugees. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), YMCA was under the control of the Education Department of the Japanese Government and offered Japanese and German courses. Since 1966, the building served as a centre for the youth after the headquarters moved to Waterloo Road.

Number: 86

Name and Address: Ho Ancestral Hall, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The Ho Ancestral Hall held by family trust, Ho Yik Hing Tong, is part of the mansion constructed by the Ho brothers between 1911 and 1915. The Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. Consequently, they could afford to build the existing larger residence and Ho Ancestral Hall to replace the old tiny ones. Although wedding and funerary rituals are no longer held in the ancestral hall, the Hos still worship there during Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 87

Name and Address: St. Paul's Convent Church, Tung Lo Wan Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣銅鑼灣道聖保祿修院

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

St. Paul's Convent Church, officially known as Christ the King Chapel, was built in 1928. It is a complex comprising a chapel with a capacity of 1,000 people, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, a convent and a nurse dormitory. The Church was turned into a hospital during the Japanese invasion in 1941, and injured people were sheltered in the classrooms under the care of the sisters. The Church was renamed a number of times in the past decades and the official name of 'Christ the King Chapel' was adopted since 1995.

Number: 88

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Tai Hung Po Din, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院大雄寶殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 89

Name and Address: Bank of China Building, No. 2A Des Voeux Road Central,
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環德輔道中 2 號 A
中國銀行大廈

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Bank of China Building was once the tallest building in Hong Kong equipped with the most advanced building services. The building lot was auctioned in 1947 when Zheng Tie-ru, the branch manager of the bank, acquired the lot at the then enormous price of \$3,745,000. In 1951, the Branch moved into the new 17-storey premises. The Bank occupied the premises for almost 40 years before moving into the Bank of China Tower, which majestically stands at No. 1 Garden Road. The ground floor of the old Bank of China Building continued to function as the Central District Branch until 1997 and was then occupied by Sin Hua Bank Limited Hong Kong Branch in 1998. Following the merging of the Bank of China's member banks in 2001, the Sin Hua Bank Ltd. Hong Kong Branch) was renamed as Bank of China (Hong Kong) Central District Branch.

Number: 90

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Weir, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道
前黃泥涌水塘導流壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir and the first boating country park in Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. The Weir is incorporated in the Dam to channel off excess water discharge and is in the form of broad crest. The Reservoir is managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

Number: 91

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Senior Staff Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站高級職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

Number: 92

Name and Address: Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Kau Yan Church, No. 97A
High Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤高街 97 號 A

基督教香港崇真會救恩堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

The Chinese Christian Hong Kong Tsung Tsin Mission Kau Yan Church was established by the Hong Kong Sai Ying Pun Chinese Christian Tsung Tsin self-autonomy Mission in 1932. It was the successor of a church known as Sai Kwok Lau set up in 1861 for the Hakka people in the district. The Church was active in promoting education and established the Kau Yan School in 1946 and the Kau Yan College in 1950.

Number: 93

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 30, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三十座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 94

Name and Address: Haw Par Mansion, Tai Hang Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑道虎豹別墅

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Haw Par Mansion was built by Aw Boon Haw in 1935. Aw Boon Haw, the “King of the Tiger Balm”, built the Tiger Balm Garden and the Haw Par Mansion for his family. A public garden was also opened for visit. It was once the only recreational park for the Chinese in Hong Kong. In the landscaped garden, there were sculptures teaching traditional Chinese moral values.

Number: 95

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道
前黃泥涌水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir and the first boating country park in Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. The Dam is a masonry embankment with a walkway along the top of the Dam giving access to the Valve House at the middle. Nowadays, the Reservoir is managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

Number: 96

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道前黃泥涌水塘水制房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. In early 1986, it was opened to the public as the first boating country park in Hong Kong. The Valve House is located in the middle of the Dam. The construction year of the Reservoir, 1899, is inscribed on the lintel above the entrance. The Reservoir is managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

Number: 97

Name and Address: Façade of Old Mental Hospital, No. 2 High Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤高街 2 號
舊精神病院正立面

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Erected in 1892, the Old Mental Hospital at 2 High Street was originally the quarters for nursing staff of the Government Civil Hospital. The Hospital was then converted into a female block of the Mental Hospital in the 1940s and was left vacated in the early 1970s. The facade of the Hospital, which features boulder faced rustication, was preserved in-situ and made part of the Sai Ying Pun Community Complex completed in 2001.

Number: 98

Name and Address: Entrance Hall, Shut Hing Study Hall, Tong Fong Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山塘坊村述卿書室前廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Situated in Tong Fong Tsuen, Shut Hing Study Hall was built by Tang Wai-sing, alias Kwan-shek, to commemorate his father Tang Shut-hing. It was erected between 1865 and 1874. Some reputable scholars like Wong Kat-wun and Wong Chee-lut had once taught there. During the Japanese Occupation, Shut Hing Study Hall was used as a shelter for refugees. Following the founding of modern school after the war, the Study Hall gradually lost its educational function. In 1977, the building was demolished with the entrance hall preserved in-situ.

Number: 99

Name and Address: Pang Ancestral Hall, Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍彭氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Rebuilt in 1884, Pang Ancestral Hall, also known as Tai Tak Tong, was the oldest Pang ancestral hall in the New Territories. It dedicated to Pang Yin-lin, Pang Kwei and other ancestors of Pangs lineage. The Ancestral Hall played an important role in the education of Pangs. In 1948, the Rural Training College founded a higher primary school there for teacher training. The school was renamed Fanling Higher Primary School and became a subsidized school in 1949. It ceased operation in late 1950s. In 1979, the Fanling Kindergarten occupied the Ancestral Hall until 1993.

Number: 100

Name and Address: Holy Spirit Seminary, Old Block, No. 6 Welfare Road, Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑惠福道 6 號聖神修院舊座

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Completed in 1931, the present premises of the Holy Spirit Seminary was erected by the former South China Regional Seminary, before the site was transferred to the Hong Kong Catholic Diocesan in 1964. The premises served as a Royal Army Base and staff quarter for the defence of the Japanese Invasion in 1941. A Chinese Catholic War Relief Organization was formed to provide civilian services during the period. The distinguished archaeologist, D. Finn, was also related to the Seminary. The Holy Spirit Seminary nurtured many prominent religious leaders, including Cardinal John B. Wu Cheng-chung, Bishop of Hong Kong.

Number: 101

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Wavell Block, Cotton Tree Drive, Hong Kong Park, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環紅棉路香港公園舊域多利軍營
華福樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

Number: 102

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Cassels Block, No. 7A Kennedy Road,
Hong Kong Park, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 7 號 A 香港公園舊域多利軍營
卡素樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

Number: 103

Name and Address: Yuk Hui Temple, No.2 Lung On Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔隆安街 2 號玉虛宮

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Built by the local residents in 1863, Yuk Hui Temple was dedicated to Pak Tai, God of the North, is also known as Yuen Tin Sheung Tai, the Supreme Emperor of the Dark Heaven. Pak Tai was regarded as a deity for the assurance of fishermen's safety. It was said that the copper snake and tortoise under the statue's feet were once stolen during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival and the Feast of 'Awakening from Hibernation', when people come to pray for diving out the insects.

Number: 104

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘
石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

Number: 105

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘
石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

Number: 106

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Tunnel Inlet surmounted by a Recorder House,
Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘
隧道進水口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

Number: 107

Name and Address: No. 174 Queen's Road Central (No. 125 Wellington Street),
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后大道中 174 號 (威靈頓街 125 號)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

This shophouse has frontage facing Queen' s Road Central and also a shop at the back facing Wellington Street. The facade facing Queen' s Road Central is very typical of the arcaded verandah type shophouses of a hundred years ago. Their classical design is reminiscent of the grander colonial style buildings in Central of those days such as municipal buildings, hotels, banks, clubs and the waterfront buildings along Praya Central (中環海旁). The Wellington Street facade is typical of old Chinese commercial premises in side streets.

Number: 108

Name and Address: No. 176 Queen's Road Central (No. 127 Wellington Street),
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環皇后大道中 176 號 (威靈頓街 127 號)

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

This shophouse has frontage facing Queen' s Road Central and also a shop at the back facing Wellington Street. The facade facing Queen' s Road Central is very typical of the arcaded verandah type shophouses of a hundred years ago. Their classical design is reminiscent of the grander colonial style buildings in Central of those days such as municipal buildings, hotels, banks, clubs and the waterfront buildings along Praya Central (中環海旁). The Wellington Street facade is typical of old Chinese commercial premises in side streets.

Number: 109

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Filter Beds, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road,
Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘濾水池

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 110

Name and Address: St. Margaret's Church, No. 2A Broadwood Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣樂活道 2 號 A 聖瑪加利大堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The St. Margaret's Church was built in 1923 to serve the Catholic community in the Happy Valley and Causeway Bay area. Made possible mainly with the effort of Bishop Pizzoni, the third Vicar Apostolic of Hong Kong, the Church was a replacement of the former St. Francis Church in Wan Chai. It was intended to house four times the number of Catholic worshippers attending the old church, and to serve as the administrative centre for the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions of Milan (P.I.M.E.) in China.

Number: 111

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Nos. 129 & 131 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 129 及 131 號
洪聖古廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Hung Shing Temple was probably erected in 1847 in dedication of Hung Shing Tai Wong, a deity protecting fishermen. The latest renovation in 1992 restored the original inscription on the granite lintel in the extension, Kwun Yum Temple, which was built in 1867. The Temple related to the naming of Tai Wong Street West and Tai Wong Street East, with Tai Wong refers to Hung Shing Tai Wong. The management of the Temple has been delegated to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals by the Chinese Temples Committee since pre-war times.

Number: 112

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

Number: 113

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 20, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第二十座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 114

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 21, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第二十一座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 115

Name and Address: Tai Tam Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Upper Reservoir was started in 1883 and was completed in 1888. The works also included construction of a valve house on top of the dam, two masonry bridges and a tunnel to convey the water to the urban area.

Number: 116

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Fung Chi Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山鳳池村天后宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed before 1908, Tin Hau Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. As a village alliance temple, the villagers of Fung Chi Tsuen celebrated various festivals in the temple, including diandeng and the birthday of Tin Hau. In the old days, the Temple was important in Yuen Long suggested by the names of two roads, Ma Miu Road and Ma Wang Road, which are associated with Tin Hau.

Number: 117

Name and Address: Hong Kong Cemetery, Chapel, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道香港墳場教堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The Hong Kong Cemetery was established in 1845. The graves of the early protestant missionaries, government's officials, military officers as well as many notable Hong Kong personalities can be found in there, such as Reverend Karl Gutzlaff, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Lady Margaret Ho Tung, Sir Kai Ho Kai, Sir Catchick Paul Chater and revolutionist Mr. Yang Qu-yun. Situated at section 12 of the Cemetery, the Chapel was constructed in 1845 for holding funeral services. However, by 2003, no service has been held in the Chapel for over a decade.

Number: 118

Name and Address: King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun, Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳下洋
京兆世居及厚福門

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun are the 2 houses forming the Yungs mansion at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung of Tai Po. King Siu Sai Kui is a prominent Hakka terrace house built by Yung Sze-chiu (1875-1944) as his residence in 1918. Yung Sze-chiu was a wealthy and prestigious person in Sai Kung who made his fortune from medical practice, money lending, fortune telling and geomancy. Hau Fuk Mun, a white house next to King Siu Sai Kui, was built in 1940 for fengshui reasons. In the 1960s, the Yungs decedents maintained a self-sufficient living at the mansion, growing fruits, crops and rice. Since 1981, part of King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun, have being rented by Mr. Toby Emmet, who has devoted himself to renovate the mansion.

Number: 119

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Pok Fu Lam Management Centre, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘薄扶林管理中心

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 120

Name and Address: Stanley Mosque, No. 53 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 53 號

赤柱回教廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Built around 1936-1937 at the time when the Stanley Prison was established, Stanley Mosque was constructed by the hundreds of Indian and Pakistani (印巴) staff who then worked for the Prisons Department. It was built on an east-west axis to face Mecca, a city in Saudi Arabia, which is the holiest city in Islam because the Prophet Mohammed was born there. In the 1970s, around 150 Muslim staff attended the Friday prayers in the prison compound in Stanley, while the figure fell to just seven families in 1998. The Mosque is still in operation and mainly serves the Muslim officers of the prison.

Number: 121

Name and Address: Hung Lau, near Shek Kok Tsui Village, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山近石角咀村紅樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Hung Lau's early owner, Li Ki-tong, was the third son of the renowned merchant Li Sing. He joined the Xingzhonghui in 1899 and met Dr. Sun Yet-sen in 1900. In 1901 he established a farm at Castle Peak where fleeing revolutionaries sheltered. He joined the Chinese United League (Tongmenghui) in 1906 and funded the March Revolt in Huangfagang in 1911. It was believed that Huang Hsing, who took a leading role in the Revolt, resided there. The Li's family possessed the site until 1950s when the site was transferred.

Number: 122

Name and Address: Kwun Yam Temple, Station Lane, Hung Hom, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍紅磡差館里觀音廟

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Established in 1873, Kwun Yum Temple is devoted to the Goddess of Mercy. On either side of the temple, the “Hung Hom Sam York Sor”(or Kung Sor) (Office of the Committee Council of the three boroughs) and a charitable school [or Hsu Yuen] were respectively constructed. The Temple remained intact during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945). The school also served as a refuge during the period. The Temple is crowded with worshippers when Kwun Yum opens her treasury during Kwun Yum’s Treasure Opening Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum’s Treasure Box). Since 1929, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee.

Number: 123

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Rawlinson House, Cotton Tree Drive,
Hong Kong Park, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環紅棉路香港公園舊域多利軍營
羅連信樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

Number: 124

Name and Address: Nam Koo Terrace, No. 55 Ship Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔船街 55 號南固臺

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Nam Koo Terrace was probably built between 1915 and 1921 and was first owned by a Shanghaiese merchant named To Chung-man. The building was sold to To Chak-man in 1921 but was mortgaged back to To Chung-man in the same year. To Chak-man was once the Assistant Manager of Wing On Company Limited. It is said that during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945, Nam Koo Terrace was used as a “comfort house” for the Japanese soldiers. The building was owned by Hopewell Holdings Limited since 1993, and remained in disuse.

Number: 125

Name and Address: Cheung Chun Yuen, No. 82 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 82 號長春園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Cheung Chun Yuen is located in Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin. It was built in the reign of Daoguang (1821-1850s) of the Qing Dynasty by Tang Ming-hok of the 30th generation of the Tang clan. Cheung Chun Yuen was purposely built as a training school for martial arts so as to prepare the youngsters for the Military Imperial Civil Service Examination, which would give them official positions to further enhance the clan's power and status in Kam Tin area. A number of historical relics including three antique Kwan Daos (cast-iron spears with long blades), once for military training, are still kept within the building. Cheung Chun Yuen also functioned as an ancestral hall, which is known as “留耕堂” (Lau Kang Tong) as a remembrance of the ancestor of the Tang clan.

Number: 126

Name and Address: Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, No. 127 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 127 號
仁敦岡書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as Yen Yi Tong or Yin Yik Tong, was purposely built in the early Qing Dynasty by the descendants of Tang Wai-tak (1548-1622) as an ancestral hall. Though the exact construction year is not known, the roof was repaired in 1870. It was an educational venue until 1931, when Tat Tak Public School was established. It is now a venue for village meetings and celebration of Diandang, Spring and Autumn Equinox and Chinese New Year.

Number: 127

Name and Address: Rosary Church, No. 125 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南 125 號玫瑰堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Rosary Church, the oldest Catholic church in Kowloon, was established in 1905 by the Hong Kong Catholic Mission. It was set up originally to serve the expanding catholic community in Tsim Sha Tsui which comprised mainly English, Portuguese and Indians, some of them military officers stationed in Hong Kong after the 1901 Boxer Uprising. The Church was spared by the Japanese during their invasion in 1941 because it was led by an Italian priest. The Church community has become predominantly Chinese today and is active in the Kowloon area leading a large number of catholic associations.

Number: 128

Name and Address: Old South Kowloon District Court, No. 38 Gascoigne Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地加士居道 38 號

舊南九龍裁判署

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The old South Kowloon District Court, first known as the Kowloon Magistracy, was constructed in 1936 to handle minor criminal cases at the magistrate's level such as illegal hawker operation. During the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945, the building was used as the Kempeitai headquarters in Kowloon. It was renamed the South Kowloon District Court in 1957. It remained in use as a District Court until 1986 when it became the Judiciary Central File Repository. Later, it has been used as the Lands Tribunal.

Number: 129

Name and Address: Nos. 1A, 1, 1B, 2 and 3 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 1A, 1, 1B, 2 及 3 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

There are 7 buildings including 1 watch tower in Heung Yuen Wai. Built by Man Sun-choi's father, an overseas Chinese working in Panama, in 1928, Heung Yuen Tsuen, alias Heung Yuen Wai, is a Hakka village and most villagers are surnamed Man. This Hakka building was built by two families of the Mans and divided into six units after fengjia. They were built according to fengshui principles featuring a daikou, the door being set back a few inches to resemble a pocket holding wealth. Nos. 4 and 5 was built by Man Kwai-fong in 1928 and features a house with a tower for protecting owner's property.

Number: 130

Name and Address: Nos. 4 and 5 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 4 及 5 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

There are 7 buildings including 1 watch tower in Heung Yuen Wai. Built by Man Sun-choi's father, an overseas Chinese working in Panama, in 1928, Heung Yuen Tsuen, alias Heung Yuen Wai, is a Hakka village and most villagers are surnamed Man. This Hakka building was built by two families of the Mans and divided into six units after fengjia. They were built according to fengshui principles featuring a daikou, the door being set back a few inches to resemble a pocket holding wealth. Nos. 4 and 5 was built by Man Kwai-fong in 1928 and features a house with a tower for protecting owner's property.

Number: 131

Name and Address: Watchtower, No. 4 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 4 號更樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

There are 7 buildings including 1 watchtower in Heung Yuen Wai. Built by Man Sun-choi's father, an overseas Chinese working in Panama, in 1928, Heung Yuen Tsuen, alias Heung Yuen Wai, is a Hakka village and most villagers are surnamed Man. This Hakka building was built by two families of the Mans and divided into six units after fengjia. They were built according to fengshui principles featuring a daikou, the door being set back a few inches to resemble a pocket holding wealth. Nos. 4 and 5 was built by Man Kwai-fong in 1928 and features a house with a tower for protecting owner's property.

Number: 132

Name and Address: Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital, Main Building, No. 36A
Western Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤西邊街 36 號 A 舊贊育醫院主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. Established in 1922, the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was the first Chinese maternity hospital in Hong Kong, with dual objectives of providing maternity services and training Chinese midwives with the western medical profession. First intake of students took place in 1923. In 1937, the Queen Mary Hospital was opened and brought an end to Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital's role as a training school for midwives. In 1955, a new Tsan Yuk Hospital was built in Hospital Road, and the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital building was renamed as Western District Community Centre.

Number: 133

Name and Address: Former Whitfield Barracks, KLN West II Battery, KLN Park,
Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀九龍公園前威菲路軍營九龍西第二號炮台

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Kowloon West Battery II was built between 1878 and 1880 responsible for the defence of the part of Kowloon Peninsula under British rule. It commanded the entrance to Victoria Harbour between Stonecutters Island and Green Island. After several changes of armament the Battery became defunct and seems to have been decommissioned by 1916. When Whitfield Barracks was converted into Kowloon Park, the Battery was converted into a children's adventure playground. However, the Battery is still recognizable for what it was. The gun emplacements have been renovated and 5 inch breech loading (BL) naval guns, which were discovered at a construction site at Chatham Road in Tsim Sha Tsui in 1980, have been mounted in each emplacement.

Number: 134

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

Number: 135

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road,
Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

Number: 136

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

Number: 137

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

Number: 138

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

Number: 139

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Large Masonry Bridge, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤水塘
大石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir is the largest among the four reservoirs. The four masonry bridges along the reservoir's west. They carry the Tai Tam Reservoir Road across the mouths of feeder streams.

Number: 140

Name and Address: Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road,
Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭中水塘
水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

Number: 141

Name and Address: Tang Tsing Lok Ancestral Hall, No. 297 Shui Mei Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水尾村 297 號清樂鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located at Shui Mei Tsuen of Kam Tin, Tsing Lok Tang Ancestral Hall was built during the Ming Dynasty by Tang clan in remembrance of Tang Tsing-lok of the 17th generation. The Sze Shing Tong, is the main assembly area for the villagers with a door called dangzhong, which can keep the evil spirit out, bring the peace and harmony to the ancestral hall. The Third hall houses the ancestral tablets, including Tang Hon-fat and Tang Tsing Lok. There are more than ten couplets presented by the clan members to congratulate on the completion of renovation of the ancestral hall, the contents stress the importance of respecting the ancestors and bearing their teachings in mind.

Number: 142

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Dam, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir was completed in 1904. It was built to collect the overflow from the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir. The works included construction of a main dam, a subsidiary dam, a valve house, workmen's quarters and senior staff bungalow.

Number: 143

Name and Address: Fung Ping Shan Building, The University of Hong Kong, No. 94 Bonham Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤般咸道 94 號香港大學
馮平山樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Erected in 1932 to commemorate Fung Ping-shan, the initiator of the Bank of East Asia, Fung Ping Shan Museum was formerly the Chinese library of the University of Hong Kong. He supported the University's education by donating endorsement and books in 1924 and founding of the first Chinese library at the campus. In 1941, the First-aid Station of Air Defence at Mid-levels Section E set up by the British occupied the library as a dormitory. The Japanese military converted the library into a research institute in 1944. In 1962, the building was converted into a museum for Chinese arts and archaeological findings.

Number: 144

Name and Address: Shek Lo, Main Building, Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村石廬主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Shek Lo consists of a main building and an annex block. Built in 1924 as the residence of Peter Tsui Yan-sau (1889-1981), Shek Lo is a villa exhibiting a blending of fine Chinese and Western architectural style. Mr. Tsui was a prominent educator who founded Wah Yan College at 60 Hollywood Road, one of the prestigious Catholic schools in Hong Kong. He was also related to the Luen Wo Tong, a collective security alliance among the ethnic Hakkas in Fanling, in the late 1920s. The residence comprises of two houses: the main residence and the annex block on its right as a function room. The building remains as the residence of the family until late 1980s and was then left vacated.

Number: 145

Name and Address: Shek Lo, Annex Block, Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村石廬
附屬建築物

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Shek Lo consists of a main building and an annex block. Built in 1924 as the residence of Peter Tsui Yan-sau (1889-1981), Shek Lo is a villa exhibiting a blending of fine Chinese and Western architectural style. Mr. Tsui was a prominent educator who founded Wah Yan College at 60 Hollywood Road, one of the prestigious Catholic schools in Hong Kong. He was also related to the Luen Wo Tong, a collective security alliance among the ethnic Hakkas in Fanling, in the late 1920s. The residence comprises of two houses: the main residence and the annex block on its right as a function room. The building remains as the residence of the family until late 1980s and was then left vacated.

Number: 146

Name and Address: S.K.H. St. Mary's Church, No. 2A Tung Lo Wan Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣銅鑼灣道 2 號 A 聖公會聖馬利亞堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Established in 1937, St. Mary's Church was evolved from a small chapel built in 1911 in the Tai Hang area. It is under the jurisdiction of the Church Body of the Chinese Anglican Church in Hong Kong. Apart from religious services, the Church is also active in the field of education, and established the St. Mary's Primary School in 1959 and the St. Mary's College in 1963 respectively.

Number: 147

Name and Address: Tat Tak Communal Hall, northwest of Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍西北達德公所

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tat Tak Communal Hall was built by Tang Fan-yau between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and meeting venue for merchants. It composed of the main hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation at the left chamber and the Hall of the Bravery on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters in the resistance against British takeover of the New Territories in 1899. From the early 1950s to the late 1970s, the communal hall was occupied as a school and an orphanage. Since then, the place has been left vacant.

Number: 148

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Memorial Stone, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青城門(銀禧)水塘紀念碑

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 149

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 150

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 151

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 152

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Masonry Bridge, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 155

Name and Address: Old British Military Hospital, Annex Block, Nos. 10 & 12 Borrett Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港波老道 10 及 12 號舊英軍醫院附屬建築物

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Old British Military Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. The Old British Military Hospital was constructed in 1903 and officially opened in 1907. It was heavily shelled during the Japanese invasion in 1941, but continued to operate under Japanese administration during the occupation. After the war, the premises was used by the British garrison until the new British Military Hospital was opened in King's Park in 1967. It was then used as the Hong Kong Island School until 1979, and offices of several Government Departments until 1988. Since 1990, a number of non-government organizations set up their offices in the building at a nominal rent to the Government.

Number: 156

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir was constructed in 1904-1908 in connection with the First Section of the Tai Tam Tuk Scheme. Its construction included a dam and a valve house.

Number: 159

Name and Address: Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir, Valve House, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭中水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1889), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. To make way for the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, the largest among the four, a Hakka village of 80 people had to be relocated. There are three historical buildings recorded in Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir, Dam, Valve house and Memorial stone.

Number: 160

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Hall of Kshitigabha, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院地藏殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 161

Name and Address: No. 51 Yen Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗欽州街 51 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The adjoining shophouses at No. 51 & 53, Yen Chau Street had a pediment on the roof inscribed with the year “1932”. Similar to other shophouses, the typical local pre-war Chinese buildings with mixed uses, the G/F was occupied with commercial use and dwelling was found on the upper floors. The shop in the ground floor of shophouses No. 51 was abandoned while the shop in No. 53 is still in use.

Number: 162

Name and Address: No. 53 Yen Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗欽州街 53 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The adjoining shophouses at No. 51 & 53, Yen Chau Street had a pediment on the roof inscribed with the year “1932”. Similar to other shophouses, the typical local pre-war Chinese buildings with mixed uses, the G/F was occupied with commercial use and dwelling was found on the upper floors. The shop in the ground floor of shophouses No. 51 was abandoned while the shop in No. 53 is still in use.

Number: 163

Name and Address: Shin Shut Study Hall, No. 20 San Uk Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau,
Fanling, Yuen Long

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭新屋村 20 號善述書室

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Sin Shut Study Hall, situated in San Uk Tsuen, was built in 1840 to commemorate and worship Tang Wan-kai, the 19th generation ancestor of the Tang clan. The study hall is a two-hall building with a court flanked by covered aisles. A kitchen is located on one side of the entrance hall. Outside the main entrance is a threshing ground with small chambers on both sides. The building was used for ancestral worship as well as a study hall. Antique weapons such as long bladed knives, swords, bows and arrows were once kept in the building. Before the Second World War, the building was used as a school until 1938. After the war, it was used as a kindergarten. Nowadays it is occasionally used for holding banquets.

Number: 164

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Gate House, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院山門

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 165

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 31, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營第三十一座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 166

Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm, Senior Staff Quarters No. 141 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 141 號舊牛奶公司
高級職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The farm compound is located at 141 and 143 Pokfulam Road. Nowadays, most of the Old Dairy Farm buildings and structures have been demolished. Those still in existence include the following: Octagonal Cowshed; Senior Staff Quarters; Main Office Building; Cowboys' Quarters.

The Senior Staff Quarters, probably built in the 1880s, was the dwelling house of the farm manager at Pokfulam. It is a one-storey building with a small lookout at the top of the pitched roof. Nowadays, it remains vacant.

Number: 167

Name and Address: Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, No. 32 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 32 號
廣瑜鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1701, Loi Shing Tong, also known as Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, is one of the three Tang's ancestral halls established in Pak Wai, Kam Tin. It was built by Tang Tseung-luk, alias Tang Chik-kin, in 1701 to commemorate the ancestor, Tang Kwong-u, alias Tang Chung-fung. It was renovated in 1782 with the donation from the clansmen. Apart from being used as an ancestral hall, it has been changed into a shop and later a factory. Following the renovation in 1996, the Tangs celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including diandeng.

Number: 168

Name and Address: Oi Yuen Villa, Lot No. SSL 2RP, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞 SSL 2RP 地段愛園別墅

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Located at Lot No.SSL 2RP in Sheung Shui, the building of Oi Yuen Villa was erected before 1919. Mr. Hui Oi-chow owned the villa and lived there between the period of 1957 to 1966, he was a famous businessman in Zhangjiang at his early stage of life. The villa had ever served as a venue for holding feasts, where social and political leaders would be invited to attend; it was also used regularly for performing ceremonies and celebrations among the Hui family members. The villa to some extent, functioned as a communication channel, and acted as a binding force between the members.

Number: 169

Name and Address: Liu Ying Lung Study Hall, Po Sheung Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水上水圍莆上村應龍廖公家塾

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Liu Ying Lung Study Hall, also known as Hin Shing Tong, is situated at Po Sheung Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai. The altar named “Pui Yin” honoured the ancestors with outstanding achievements in the Imperial Civil Service Examination. Another altar “Pui Heung” honoured the donors to the renovation in 1923. The study hall was first used as a bobozhai and then a kindergarten until 1988. The study hall was once the place where Spring Equinox, births and weddings were celebrated. The restoration project of Liu Ying Lung Study Hall has also won the Honourable Mention of 2006 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

Number: 170

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Roberts Block, No. 42A Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 42 號 A 香港公園舊域多利軍營
羅拔時樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

Number: 171

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Main Dam, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘主壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

Number: 172

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Main Dam Valve House, Golden Hill Road,
Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘主壩水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

Number: 173

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Spillway Dam Valve House, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘溢洪壩水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

Number: 174

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Spillway Dam Valve House, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘溢洪壩水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

Number: 175

Name and Address: Old Tai Po Police Station, No. 11 Wan Tau Kok Lane, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔運頭角里 11 號舊大埔警署

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Old Tai Po Police Station is a one-storey bungalow, which consists of two wings and a connecting central part. It was built in 1899 as the first police station and the Police Headquarters in the New Territories. It operated until the new district police station of Tai Po started its service in 1987. This building is an example of the colonial building, which symbolized the British colonial rule in the New Territories.

Number: 176

Name and Address: Ladder Street, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港樓梯街

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Ladder Street, stretching from Queen's Road Central to Caine Road, was built in 1841 to 1850. With the prosperous commercial activity in Sai Ying Poon, many Chinese moved into the tenement buildings near Ladder Street. The street played an important role in connecting Central district and the Peak area. There was also an Indian community at Upper Lascar Row near Ladder Street. Many historical buildings are situated along Ladder Street, including the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences, Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Hong Kong and Man Mo Temple.

Number: 177

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Staff Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

Number: 178

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 07, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營第七座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 179

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Upper Reservoir, Bridge, Aberdeen
Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘上水塘石橋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 180

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Upper Reservoir, Dam, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘上水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 181

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Upper Reservoir, Valve House, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘上水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 182

Name and Address: Old Victoria Barracks, Montgomery Block, No. 42B Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 42 號 B 舊域多利軍營
蒙高瑪利樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed between the 1840s and 1874, Old Victoria Barracks was one of the first British military compounds in Hong Kong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks were used by the Japanese. After the war, the Barracks had undergone major restoration. In 1979, Victoria Barracks was handed back to the Hong Kong Government. Part of the barracks was later converted into the Hong Kong Park in 1985, with the Cassels Block converted into the Hong Kong Visual Arts Centre in 1992, the Montgomery Block used by the Mother's Choice Limited and KELY Support Group, the Roberts Block occupied by the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as the Jockey Club New Life Hostel since 1986, the Rawlinson House as Cotton Drive Marriage Registry and the Wavell House converted into the Aviary Support Centre (Education Centre).

Number: 183

Name and Address: Main Block, Tung Wah Hospital, No. 12 Po Yan Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環普仁街 12 號東華醫院主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Established in 1872, Tung Wah Hospital was the first Chinese herbal medicine hospital in Hong Kong with an aim of providing free medical care to the local Chinese population. It was managed by the Tung Wah Board of Directors comprising influential Chinese community leaders. With subsequent expansion the Hospital became one of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, the other two being Kwong Wah Hospital and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital. The current six-storey building of the Tung Wah Hospital was built in 1934 to replace the old two-storey wooden block.

Number: 184

Name and Address: Kowloon Union Church, No. 4 Jordan Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地佐敦道 4 號九龍佑寧堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Founded by the London Missionary Society, Kowloon Union Church was the first non-denominational church in Kowloon established in 1931. During the Japanese Occupation, the Church was closed and converted into the stable of the Japanese Army. In 1947, the Church resumed its religious service and underwent a large-scale renovation. Rev. Carl T. Smith, a famous historian in Hong Kong, is one of the parishioners of the Church.

Number: 185

Name and Address: The Former Pumping Station of Water Supplies Department, No. 344 Shanghai Street, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地上海街 344 號

舊水務署抽水站

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Also known as “The Red Brick House”, the Former Pumping Station was built in 1895. The coal-fired pumping station with steam engines is the oldest pumping station in the territory. Its founding was proposed in 1890 by Osbert Chadwick, a Former Royal Engineer, who suggested to collect subterranean water by building underground mud barriers. The station comprised of an engine room, a workshop, a chimneystack and an engineer's office. It provided the only fresh water supply for the early inhabitants in Kowloon until the outbreak of bubonic plague in 1894, when the extraction of well water was abandoned. It is said that in the 1910s-1920s, the structure was converted into a post office and was abandoned in 1967.

Number: 186

Name and Address: The Bethanie, No. 139 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 139 號

香港伯大尼修院

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Built by Societe des Missions Etrangeres de Paris, also known as the French Mission in 1875, Bethanie was a rest home for old and sick missionaries, and also a base for spreading Catholicism in Mainland China. Priests learnt Chinese and later engaged in translation and publishing works there. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese occupied part of the building. After the establishment of People's Republic of China in 1949, many missionaries left China and lodged in Bethanie. Upon its closure in 1975, the premises was leased to the University of Hong Kong in 1978. In 2002, the government decided to restore the Bathanie and leased to the Academy of Performing Arts in the academic years of 2004-05.

Number: 187

Name and Address: Maryknoll House, No. 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱村道 44 號

瑪利諾神父宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Completed in 1935, Maryknoll Pater's Central Home was established by Bishop James A. Walsh, the first Maryknoll priest in Hong Kong. It served as the headquarters of the Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, a summer rest home and a language school for priests preaching in China. The building was once occupied by the British Army for battling against the Japanese military and provided shelter to Chinese refugees. During the Japanese Occupation, it was used as Japanese military headquarters.

Number: 189

Name and Address: Tai Po Lookout, No. 11 Lookout Link, Tai Po Kau, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大埔滘瞭望里 11 號

大埔瞭望台

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The Tai Po Lookout was built by Lawrence Gibbs, a British civil engineer, as his residence in the early 1900s. It is remotely located on a peak near Lookout Link in Tai Po. It was private residences for different owners before it was used by the Japanese during the World War II. In 1947, the Lookout was sold to the government and was turned into a residence of government officials. After the last resident of the Lookout moved out in 1996, it became a Residential Centre for terminal AIDs patients. It has been leased to a private residence by Government Property Agency since 2000.

Number: 190

Name and Address: Tai Wong Temple, No. 26C Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 26 號 C
大王古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Probably built between 1662-1722, the Tai Wong Temple dedicating to Hung Shing Tai Wong and Yeung Hau Tai Wong is the main temple of Nam Pin Wai as well as Yuen Long Kau Hui. The ritual of wenbei in Tai Ping Qing Jiao is conducted at the temple. The Temple was also once served as a yamen and the officials lived there. Financed by the fund raised by dajiao, the temple was renovated every ten years the recent one was carried out in 1986.

Number: 191

Name and Address: Tung Kok Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭東閣圍

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Tung Kok Wai, established by the 13th generation ancestor Tang Lung-kong (1363-1421), probably has a history of more than five hundred years. Situated in the east of the Lung Yeuk Tau area, the village was constructed on a raised platform which protects the houses against the risk of flooding. The houses inside the village were mainly arranged in four rows and facing the northwest. Originally the village was enclosed by a moat, and grey-brick walls with towers at four corners. The existing tower over the gate was reconstructed in 1953. Inside the tower there are four red sandstone column bases and two large rectangular granite blocks. According to local legends, they were remnants of a temple built around the time of the village.

Situated at Lung Yeuk Tau, Tung Kok Wai was built around 1500 by Tang Lung-kong (1363 - 1421). Enclosing walls, an entrance tower, four corner towers, a shrine, a moat and a fishpond constituted Tung Kok Wai. In order to increase the defense power of the walls, a *ziweidui* (self-defense force) constituting male villagers of five *wais* (wall villages) and six *tusens* (villages) was formed. The *ziweidui* patrolled the villages and fields at night. It was disbanded around the early 1990s. The wall village forms one of the historical landmarks in the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail opened in 1999.

Number: 192

Name and Address: Side Rooms on Two Sides of the Ho Ancestral Hall, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳何氏宗祠兩側廂房

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The Entrance Hall, Side Chamber and Side Rooms are part of the Ho residence founded by the Ho clan who were Hakkas from Yantian, Shenzhen. The mansion was built from 1911 to 1915 after the Ho brothers accumulated wealth by working as the heads of the seamen and firemen crew on British steamships around the late 19th century and then acting as a recruitment agency for labour on steamships. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the mansion was occupied by Japanese troops. By the end of the 1970s, the mansion was vacant as many Ho family members worked overseas. Since the mid-1980s, it has been rented out to foreigners for residential purposes.

Number: 193

Name and Address: Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station, Staff Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭篤抽水站職員宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station was constructed in 1908 and included an engine house, store and office. It was extended in 1914-16 and again in 1925. The former senior staff quarters were built in 1908, and the junior staff quarters were built in 1919 and 1936. The chimney shaft was built in 1908.

Number: 194

Name and Address: Church Guest House, No. 1 Upper Albert Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環上亞厘畢道 1 號教堂禮賓樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Built in 1919, the Church Guest House, also known as Martin House, is a three-storey building owned by the Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong. It was first used as the hostel of St. Paul's College, a school with long history since the 19th Century. In the 1940s, the hostel reverted to the Bishop and many missionaries, including author Han Suyin, resided there. During the Japanese Occupation, it was once believed a tunnel was dug within the Hostel but no tunnel was found after excavation.

Number: 196

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, School House, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院校舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 197

Name and Address: No. 39 Long Chok Tsuen, Ha Pak Na, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗下白泥浪濯村 39 號

District: yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The house at No. 39 Long Chok Tsuen, Yuen Long (元朗浪濯村 39 號) was built around 1910, in the aftermath of the mutiny of New Army in Guangzhou (廣州新軍之役). The person who took the lead to build the house was Tang Yam-nam (鄧蔭南) (1846-1923), a backbone of the revolutionary group Hsing Chung Hui (興中會, literally, “Revive China Society”) founded in 1894. The house was intended to become another base of operation of the revolutionary movement, in addition to Castle Peak Farm in Tuen Mun (屯門青山農場) which was left to the care of Tang Yam-nam and owned by Li Ki-tong (李紀堂) (1873-1943), another pre-eminent supporter of China’s republican revolution. It was intended that if the base in Tuen Mun was in danger of being raided, the revolutionaries could swiftly flee to Yuen Long for safety.

Number: 198

Name and Address: Kowloon Reservoir, Dam, Golden Hill Road, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田歌賦山道金山郊野公園九龍水塘水壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located in Golden Hill Road, Kowloon Reservoir was introduced in 1910 as part of the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It was the first reservoir in Kowloon Peninsular and the largest reservoir in Hong Kong at that time. In order to construct the Reservoir, a village was relocated to the Shatin Valley. The Reservoir started to supply water to Kowloon on 24 December 1906. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the main dam of the Reservoir formed part of the route for retreat of British troops and the invasion of Japanese troops.

Number: 199

Name and Address: Residence of Ip Ting-sz, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村葉定仕故居

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, the residence of Ip Ting-sz was built around 1913 and demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western styles. Ip Ting-sz (1882-1942) supported the revolutionary activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the 1910s. He was also a member of the Tongmenghui's Thailand Branch and was awarded a medal by the Chinese military government.

Number: 200

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Wu Fat Din, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院護法殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 201

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 32, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三十二座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 202

Name and Address: King's College, No. 63A Bonham Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤般咸道 63 號 A 英皇書院

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Construction of the premises of the King's College was completed in 1926, but it was not until 1928 that the school announced its official opening because it had been used as the quarters and hospital for the British Shanghai Defence Force in 1927. The College was badly damaged during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945. Refurbishment and extension took place after the War. In 1950, King's College was reopened as a primary school, and restored as a secondary school in the next year. It became a full time secondary school since 1960 after further extension.

Number: 203

Name and Address: St. Teresa's Church,
No. 258 Prince Edward Road West, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍太子道西 258 號聖德肋撒堂
District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II
Proposed Grading: I

St. Teresa's Church was established in 1932 by the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Hong Kong. It is the second oldest Catholic church in Kowloon. During the Japanese occupation of 1941 to 1945, the Church's pastors were allowed to hold services for the internees in the Argyle Street Prisoner-of-War Camp. After the change of sovereignty in China in 1949, many Mainland missionaries settled in Hong Kong and joined the Church's ministry. With this reinforcement the St. Teresa's Parish was able to expand its services by running new schools and social welfare centres, and remains one of the largest parishes in the territory nowadays.

Number: 204

Name and Address: Yuen Kwan Yi Tai Temple, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟玄關二帝廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Yuen Kwan Yi Tai Temple, commonly known as Pak Tai Temple, is dedicated to Yuen Tai/ Pak Tai and Kwan Tai. A bronze bell cast in the 53rd year of Kangxi reign and a tripod cast in the 54th year of the Kangxi reign are the oldest relics. The temple functions as an ancestral hall and a temple of Sai Pin Wai. Lighting the lantern ceremony is held there. Basin meals are taken at the open space at the front during Pak Tai Festival and Tin Hau Festival. Village meetings are also held there.

Number: 205

Name and Address: Shun Tak Kui, No. 171 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 171 號
慎德居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Shun Tak Kui was built as a villa by four overseas Chinese who originated in Meixiang, Guangdong and conducted trading in Indonesian. Since 1957, the premises also served a school providing education to villagers until 1960 upon the establishment of Shung Ching San Tsuen Primary School nearby. Its facade is richly decorated with a carved fascia board, wall murals and couplets. The couplets at the entrance reads “慎言是則 德行爲先”, exhorting the descendants to discreet words and decent conduct. It is the only 2-storey house in Meixian Hakka style survived in Shap Pat Heung. The building still remains as gathering place of villagers.

Number: 206

Name and Address: Former Explosives Magazine of the Old, Victoria Barracks,
Justice Drive, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環正義道舊域多利軍營軍火庫

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

The former Explosives Magazine was intended to support the Victoria Barracks which were erected between 1843 and 1874. The Magazine comprises three buildings. Magazine A and the Old Laboratory were in existence by 1868. Magazine B and the North and South Traverses (the large earth blast bunds separating the magazines for safety concern) were added between 1901 and 1925. In 1979, the Victoria Barracks were vacated and later redeveloped into the Hong Kong Park. The former Explosives Magazine became the workshops and storehouses of different Government departments. Block GG is believed to have been built around the 1930s. It was initially used as an outpost station of the military explosives depot, and latterly as the Command Pay Office by the Royal Army Pay Corps. After the military left the barracks it was used as a maintenance contractor's workshop and as a store for core samples by the Geotechnical Control Office.

Number: 207

Name and Address: Pedder Building, No. 12 Pedder Street, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環畢打道 12 號畢打行

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Constructed in 1923, Pedder Building is the last surviving pre-war building in the street. The colonial-styled building was designed by the notable Palmer and Turner Architects. The premises was owned by Ng Wah, a renowned developer in 1926 and also a member of the Chinese Co-operative Council founded in 1942. In the pre-war period, most tenants were foreign commercial firms with their headquarters or branches set up in Central. Most tenants evacuated before the Japanese Occupation, and consequently the Japanese and Chinese firms moved in. The building remained intact during the Occupation. The premises was purchased by Fok Ying-tung, the then Vice-Chairman of the National Committee.

Number: 208

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Po Chue Tam, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳寶珠潭楊侯古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: I

Suggested by the engraving on a bronze ball in the Temple, the Yeung Hau Temple was probably built in 1699. It is one of the three temples on Lantau Island dedicating to a faithful marquis of late Sung Dynasty, Yeung Lianjie. It is situated at the hill side of Precious Pearl bounded by the pool of Precious Pearl.

Number: 209

Name and Address: Nos. 76-78 Heung Yuen Wai, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角香園圍 76 至 78 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

Built in the early 1930s, the Hakka building was built by Man Fuk-cheung, an overseas Chinese in Panama. It is one of the residences built by overseas Chinese in the village. It is a row of typical Chinese Qing vernacular village houses comprising three two-storey residential buildings. The houses were sold in 1982 and have been abandoned since then.

Number: 210

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Dam, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘水壩

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: I

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 211

Name and Address: Lik Wing Tong Study Hall, No. 85 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 85 號
力榮堂書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: I

Lik Wing Tong Study Hall is located at Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin. It was built before 1835 by the descendants of Tang Lei-yuen. The building was erected as sishu, which was a private study hall, to provide education for the village youngsters. The board of “力榮堂” (Lik Wing Tong) was hanged on the dangzhong, the screen door in the entrance hall. The wooden board hanging at the main hall of the building is inscribed with the characters “齒德蕪優”, which was carved in the 15th year of Daoguang reign (1835) by Tang Kwong-tau, who got the honour of jinshi. A pair of wooden couplet which read “南陽世澤稅院家聲” in red with black characters hanging on the facade of Lik Wing Tong Study Hall was added in the restoration in 2000.

Number: 212

Name and Address: China Light and Power Administrative Building, Nos. 139-147

Argyle Street, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍亞皆老街 139-147 號

中華電力總辦事處

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: I

The China Light and Power Company Limited moved from Guangzhou to Hong Kong and founded its first power station in Hung Hom around the early 1900s. In the 1930s, with the extension of their electricity supply from Kowloon to the New Territories, the China Light Building was constructed between 1938 and 1940 as the headquarters of the company to centralize administration and management. It is a landmark building of both the CLP Company itself and the district.

Number: 213

Name and Address: No. 60 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 60 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

Number: 214

Name and Address: No. 62 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 62 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

Number: 215

Name and Address: No. 64 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 64 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

Number: 216

Name and Address: No. 66 Johnston Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔莊士敦道 66 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The shophouses at Nos. 60-66 Johnston Road are believed to have been built well before the Second World War. No.66 Johnston Road is a pawnshop named “Wo Cheong Ngat”. Wo Cheong Ngat was owned by the Lo family, a very famous pawnshop business set up by Mr. Lo Man-lun in 1880. Records show that the building might have been built in 1888. No.64 Johnston Road was first owned by Mr. Li Jowson. In 1966, the Yue Clan purchased this building and inscribed the name “The Hong Kong Yue Clansmen Association” on the facade. The ground floors of these buildings are all used for retail trades currently.

Number: 217

Name and Address: St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery, Gateway, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道聖彌額爾天主教墳場門樓

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Located in Happy Valley, St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery was erected in 1848 dedicated to the Catholics. It is the oldest Catholic Cemetery in Hong Kong and its name "St. Michael" originated from one of the principal angels. The Gateway and the Chapel in the Cemetery, which were built in 1848 and 1916 respectively, feature the Italianate Renaissance architectural style.

Number: 218

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Gorge Dam, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青城門(銀禧)水塘主壩

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 219

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Steel Bridge, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青城門(銀禧)水塘鐵橋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 220

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Valve Tower, Kwai Tsing and Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青及荃灣城門(銀禧)水塘水掣房

District: Kwai Tsing & Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 221

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Bellmouth Overflow, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣城門(銀禧)水塘鐘形溢流口

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 222

Name and Address: Old Peak Cafe, No. 121 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 121 號舊山頂餐廳

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Old Peak Cafe, now known as The Peak Lookout, may have been built as a workshop and a shelter by the Peak Tram Ltd for the British engineers during the construction of the Peak tramline in 1888. The site was handed over to the government after the completion of the Peak Tram and a shelter for sedan chair bearers and rickshaw runners was built in 1901/02. The Peak Cafe was opened in the 1940s.

Number: 223

Name and Address: Chou Wong Yi Kung Study Hall, Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村周王二公書院

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Founded in 1684, Chou Wong Yi Kung Study Hall was in memory of Chou Yau-tak, the Viceroy of the Guangdong and Guangxi and Wong Loi-yam (?-1668), the Governor of Guangdong. Both were credited for their contribution to the repeal of the Coastal Evacuation Order. Though the building no longer serves as a study hall, the spiritual tablets of Chau and Wong are still worshipped there.

Number: 225

Name and Address: Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, Dam, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園九龍副水塘水壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Completed in 1931, Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, the subordination of Kowloon Reservoir, was one the major reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply system. Its construction included a concrete gravity dam in Lai Chi Kok Valley together with an Access Road. It receives the surplus water from the Kowloon Reception Reservoir and the Kowloon Reservoir.

Number: 226

Name and Address: Dragon Garden, Nos. 32-42 Castle Peak Road, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭青山公路 32 至 42 號龍園

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in the late 1950s, Dragon Garden was privately owned by Mr. Lee Iu-cheung, the late Chinese community leader and philanthropist. Covering some 26,500 square metres, Dragon Garden is a traditional Chinese landscaped garden designed with reference to structures and layout of imperial architecture in Beijing.

Number: 227

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 17, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第十七座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 228

Name and Address: Old House, No. 10 Wong Chuk Hang San Wai, Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑黃竹坑新圍 10 號舊民居

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in the 1890s, the Old House is an excellent example of pre-modern village house in Hong Kong. Originally, functioned as the residence of the Chows, the indigenous residents of Wong Chuk Hang San Wai, the House was eventually transferred to the Hong Kong Government. It underwent a large-scaled renovation in 1996 and is now managed by the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

Number: 229

Name and Address: Yau Ma Tei Theatre, Waterloo Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地窩打老道油麻地戲院

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built around 1930, the Yau Ma Tei Theatre is the only surviving pre-war cinema premises in Kowloon. Before sound movies were introduced in 1935, the Theatre featured only silent films. It reached its peak in the 1960s when movie-going became a prime leisure activity in Hong Kong. The Theatre was one of the cinemas showing the very popular Shaws productions of the time, and had employed more than 20 staff for daily operation. In 1985, it started to specialize in showing pornographic films. It was the first cinema offering one-day pass as a tactic to boost ticket sales. While this approach had proved to be successful at the beginning, it had failed to save the Theatre from closing down in July 1998.

Number: 230

Name and Address: Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot, No. 63 Ma Tau Kok Road,
To Kwa Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍土瓜灣馬頭角道 63 號
馬頭角牲畜檢疫站

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The former Ma Tau Kok Large Animal Quarantine Depot is the only surviving pre-war cattle slaughterhouse premises in the territory. It was constructed in 1908 and had continued to serve as a slaughterhouse and a quarantine base for cattle until mid-1999 when a modern centralized slaughterhouse was set up in Sheung Shui. Renovation took place in 2001 and an artist village known as the “Cattle Depot Arts Village” was set up to house local artists.

Number: 231

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block A, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 A 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 232

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block B, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 B 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 233

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block C, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 C 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 234

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block M, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 M 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 235

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block P, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 P 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 236

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Block R, No. 147A Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 R 座

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 237

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Isolation Block, No. 147A Argyle Street,
Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院 "Isolation Block"

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 238

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Outpatient Block, No. 147A Argyle Street,
Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院中九龍診所

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 240

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Box Culvert, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘方形暗渠

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 241

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Main House, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋主屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

Number: 242

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, East Watchtower, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋東更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

Number: 243

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Small House attached to East Watchtower,
Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋鄰接東更樓的小屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

Number: 244

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, West Watchtower, Chung Hau, Mui Wo,
Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋西更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

Number: 245

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Front House, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋前屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

Number: 246

Name and Address: Yuen's Mansion, Barn, Chung Hau, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩涌口袁氏大屋穀倉

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Yuen's Mansion were originally built by Mr. Yuen Wa Chiu, an influential figure in Mui Wo and the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China, for the purpose of lookout and defense against the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The twin towers are two of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the one in Luk Tei Tong and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

Number: 247

Name and Address: No. 1 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 1 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 248

Name and Address: No. 3 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 3 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 249

Name and Address: No. 4 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 4 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 250

Name and Address: No. 5 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 5 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 251

Name and Address: No. 6 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 6 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 252

Name and Address: No. 7 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 7 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 253

Name and Address: No. 8 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 8 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 254

Name and Address: No. 9 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 9 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 255

Name and Address: No. 10 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 10 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 256

Name and Address: No. 11 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 11 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 257

Name and Address: No. 12 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 12 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 258

Name and Address: No. 13 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 13 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 259

Name and Address: No. 14 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 14 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 260

Name and Address: No. 15 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 15 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 261

Name and Address: No. 16 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 16 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 262

Name and Address: No. 17 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 17 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 263

Name and Address: No. 18 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 18 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 264

Name and Address: No. 19 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 19 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 265

Name and Address: No. 20 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 20 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 266

Name and Address: No. 21 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 21 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 267

Name and Address: No. 22 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 22 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 268

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir, Dam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田石梨貝接收水塘水壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at the western end of the Kowloon hills north of Lai Chi Kok, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is one of the four reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply scheme. The Reservoir was completed in December 1926 and is formed by two dams, namely the Kowloon Reception Dam (Draw-off Dam) lying across a small valley above Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works and a small dam forming the spillway weir locating at the left of the Reservoir. Its authenticity is largely preserved and its networked reservoir system makes it an integral component of its physical environment.

Number: 269

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir, Valve House, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田石梨貝接收水塘水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at the western end of the Kowloon hills north of Lai Chi Kok, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is one of the four reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply scheme. The Reservoir was completed in December 1926 and is formed by two dams, namely the Kowloon Reception Dam (Draw-off Dam) lying across a small valley above Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works and a small dam forming the spillway weir locating at the left of the Reservoir. Its authenticity is largely preserved and its networked reservoir system makes it an integral component of its physical environment.

Number: 270

Name and Address: St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery, St. Michael's Cemetery Chapel,
Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道聖彌額爾天主教墳場聖彌額爾小堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Located in Happy Valley, St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery was erected in 1848 dedicated to the Catholics. It is the oldest Catholic Cemetery in Hong Kong and its name "St. Michael" originated from one of the principal angels. The Gateway and the Chapel in the Cemetery, which were built in 1848 and 1916 respectively, feature the Italianate Renaissance architectural style.

Number: 271

Name and Address: Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market, Shek Lung Street, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地石龍街油麻地果欄

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market was built in 1913. It was first named the Government Vegetable Market specialized in the sale of fruit and vegetables. Fish traders joined in the 1930s. Vegetable and fish stalls moved out with the opening of the Cheung Sha Wan Vegetable Wholesaling Market and the Cheung Sha Wan Fishery Wholesaling Market in 1965. From then on the market became exclusive in the wholesale of fruit and eventually named Yau Ma Tei Wholesale Fruit Market.

Number: 272

Name and Address: Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, Valve House, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園九龍副水塘水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Completed in 1931, Kowloon Byewash Reservoir, the subordination of Kowloon Reservoir, was one the major reservoirs of the Kowloon water supply system. Its construction included a concrete gravity dam in Lai Chi Kok Valley together with an Access Road. It receives the surplus water from the Kowloon Reception Reservoir and the Kowloon Reservoir.

Number: 273

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reservoir, Dam (Northeast), Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金田郊野公園石梨貝水塘水壩(東北)

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1923 and completed in 1925, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is located at the valley and consists of the valve house and three dams, namely the main, the subsidiary and the spillway dams. The Reservoir was designed in British style and the valves are still in use and operated manually. The Reservoir was expanded subsequent to a drought in 1929 with the water storage capacity increased to 10 millions gallons. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), anti-aircraft guns were installed to protect the Reservoir from being attacked. The Reservoir now is a site of hiking and recreation.

Number: 274

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reservoir, Dam (Southeast), Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金田郊野公園石梨貝水塘水壩(東南)

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1923 and completed in 1925, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is located at the valley and consists of the valve house and three dams, namely the main, the subsidiary and the spillway dams. The Reservoir was designed in British style and the valves are still in use and operated manually. The Reservoir was expanded subsequent to a drought in 1929 with the water storage capacity increased to 10 millions gallons. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), anti-aircraft guns were installed to protect the Reservoir from being attacked. The Reservoir now is a site of hiking and recreation.

Number: 275

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Reservoir, Valve House, Kam Shan Country Park,
Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金田郊野公園石梨貝水塘水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1923 and completed in 1925, Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir is located at the valley and consists of the valve house and three dams, namely the main, the subsidiary and the spillway dams. The Reservoir was designed in British style and the valves are still in use and operated manually. The Reservoir was expanded subsequent to a drought in 1929 with the water storage capacity increased to 10 millions gallons. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), anti-aircraft guns were installed to protect the Reservoir from being attacked. The Reservoir now is a site of hiking and recreation.

Number: 276

Name and Address: Tunnel Outlet, Tai Tam Reservoir, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘隧道出水口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Tai Tam Reservoir (大潭水塘) is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks which have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The building works included construction of a valve house (水掣房) on top of the dam (水壩), two masonry bridges (石橋), a tunnel 隧道 (including inlet 進水口 and outlet 進水口) to convey the water to the urban area, and a stone house equipped with an antique waterworks mechanism.

Number: 277

Name and Address: Stone House, Tai Tam Reservoir, H.K

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘石屋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Tai Tam Reservoir (大潭水塘) is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks which have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The works included construction of a valve house (水掣房) on top of the dam (水壩), two masonry bridges (石橋), a tunnel 隧道 (including inlet 進水口 and outlet 進水口) to convey the water to the urban area, and a stone house equipped with an antique waterworks mechanism.

Number: 278

Name and Address: No. 1 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 1 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

Number: 279

Name and Address: No. 3 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 3 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

Number: 280

Name and Address: No. 5 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 5 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

Number: 281

Name and Address: No. 7 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 7 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

Number: 282

Name and Address: No. 9 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 9 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

Number: 283

Name and Address: No. 11 Mallory Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔茂羅街 11 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. The G/F of Nos. 3-7 was used as a Street Sleepers Shelter, and the G/F of Nos. 9-11 was occupied by a restaurant for over four decades, the oldest shop on the street. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy and all tenants share a kitchen. No toilet facility is available and the Government scavengers collect the “night soil” from the pail latrine at night daily.

Number: 284

Name and Address: No. 6 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

Number: 285

Name and Address: No. 8 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1920s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

Number: 286

Name and Address: No. 10 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 10 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1922s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

Number: 287

Name and Address: No. 12 Burrows Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔巴路士街 12 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Burrows Street, the two terraced shophouses, also known as Tong-lau, were built in the Mid-1923s. Many original furnishings and ornaments such as floor tiles are still preserved. The apartment is divided into units for sub-tenancy.

Number: 288

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 33, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三十三座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 289

Name and Address: Old Kowloon Police Headquarters, No. 142 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 142 號

舊九龍警察總部

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Old Kowloon Police Headquarters building was built in 1925 but was used to house the Diocesan Boy's School until May 1932. It was then used as the Police Training School from 1932 to 1945 and the Kowloon Police Headquarters from 1947 to 1975. In 1975, one block of the two was demolished. The building is currently occupied by the Kowloon West Police Tactical Unit Company and the Hong Kong Police Emergency Unit Kowloon West Base.

Number: 290

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Valve House, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘水掣房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 291

Name and Address: Nos. 89 & 124 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 89 及 124 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The two-storied green-brick residential house was built by Tang Chap-ng for his sons in the 19th century. He achieved wuju in the Qing Dynasty, while four of his sons were either scholars or successors of the title. The house exemplifies the wok-yee shaped gable walls, which was only allowed by imperial consent for residents who were formerly court officials or scholars.

Number: 292

Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm, Cowshed No. 141 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 141 號舊牛奶公司
牛棚

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The farm compound is located at 141 and 143 Pokfulam Road. Nowadays, most of the Old Dairy Farm buildings and structures have been demolished. Those still in existence include the following: Octagonal Cowshed; Senior Staff Quarters; Main Office Building; Cowboys' Quarters.

The dumb-bell shaped Octagonal Cowshed was constructed in 1887. It is probably the only surviving cowshed left in Hong Kong. It is now used as part of the second campus of The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Art.

Number: 293

Name and Address: Nurses Quarters of Queen Mary Hospital, No. 102 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 102 號

瑪麗醫院

護士宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at 102 Pok Fu Lam Road, Nurses Quarters of Queen Mary Hospital was built in 1937.

Number: 294

Name and Address: No. 2 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新樓街 2 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 22 two-storeyed shophouses at San Lau Street were built on an unbroken terrace in 1933-1934 as an expansion of the market town at Chung Ying Street. The ground floors are mainly for commercial use and the upper floors for accommodation.

Number: 295

Name and Address: No. 12 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 12 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

According to the record of the male population for Yuen Long Kau Hui in 1963, Lam Tat-wing of neighbouring Shan Pui Tsuen, the founder and Chairman of the Hong Kong New Territories Fish Culture Association, was the owner of the house. Lam also served on the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee and the Pok Oi Hospital Committee in the 1950s. Around the 1960s, a Wong family operated a sesame oil shop at the ground floor and lived upstairs. The building serves entirely for residential use since the 1980s when the Wongs emigrated to Canada.

Number: 296

Name and Address: Senior Staff Quarters, Elliot Pumping Station & Filters, Pok Fu Lam Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林道西區抽水站及濾水廠高級職員宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters, including a treatment work building and two staff quarters, were built in 1930-1931. They were the auxiliary waterworks of the Aberdeen Reservoir filtering and channeling water to the western part of the Hong Kong Island. The adjacent quarters were accommodation for the management staff of the Station. The Station had been closed since 1993.

Number: 297

Name and Address: Po Leung Kuk, Main Building, No. 66 Leighton Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣禮頓道 66 號保良局主樓

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Leighton Road, Po Leung Kuk, literally means “Society for Protection of the Innocent”, was founded in 1878 and is one of the major voluntary social welfare institutes in Hong Kong. The Main Building under study was erected in 1932 and is the oldest building in the compound. The Building is divided into the Welfare Department, Po Leung Kuk Museum and Ho Sze Shi Memorial Hall (commonly known as Kwan Tai Hall). As the Meiji Emperor presented the institute with a silver plate and a certificate in 1898 in appreciation of its efforts in repatriating kidnapped Japanese girls, Po Leung Kuk remained in service during the Japanese Occupation.

Number: 298

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Kong Shan), Kong Shan, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角礦山麥景陶碉堡(礦山)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

MacIntosh Fort at Kong Shan of Sha Tau Kok, near Lin Ma Hang Tsuen , is the highest among 7 MacIntosh Forts built on the border. It is an observation post safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts(Forts) to strengthen border defense. Forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Kong Shan post is a special post as it cannot be controlled remotely and a police constable is still deployed on it every night.

Number: 299

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Nam Hang), Nam Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角南坑麥景陶礮堡(南坑)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

MacIntosh Fort at Nam Hang of Sha Tau Kok is one of seven MacIntosh Forts built on the border. It is situated near Lo Wu so that the observer can monitor activities across the border closely. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China due to political instability. In May 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. Observation posts (forts) were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

Number: 300

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Ngau Yiu), Ngau Yiu, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角瓦窰麥景陶碉堡(瓦窰)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

MacIntosh Fort at Ngau Yiu of Sha Tau Kok is one of the 7 MacIntosh Forts safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts(forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

Number: 301

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Fu Shan), Pak Fu Shan, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角白虎山麥景陶礮堡(白虎山)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

MacIntosh Fort at Pak Fu Shan of Sha Tau Kok, also known as Pak Fa Shan, is one of the 7 observation posts safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. They were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China due to political instability. In May 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants.

Number: 302

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Kung Au), Pak Kung Au, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角伯公坳麥景陶礮堡(伯公坳)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The MacIntosh Fort at Pak Kung Au of Sha Tau Kok, as the north and the 2nd highest of 7 MacIntosh Forts built on the border, is an observation post safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from the mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (Forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defence. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

Number: 303

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Ma Tso Lung), Ma Tso Lung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺馬草壟麥景陶碉堡(馬草壟)

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Ma Cho Lung MacIntosh Fort, near Ma Tso Lung Shui Yee San Tsuen and Ma Tso Lung San Tsuen in Sha Tau Kok, is one of seven MacIntosh Forts built on the border. It is an observation post safeguarding the border against illegal immigrants. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen border defense. The forts were guarded day and night, playing a prominent role in tackling against illegal immigrants. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

Number: 304

Name and Address: MacIntosh Fort (Pak Hok Chau), Pak Hok Chau, Mai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界米埔白鶴洲麥景陶碉堡(白鶴洲)

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

MacIntosh Fort (Pak Hok Chau) of Sha Tau Kok (沙頭角) is one of the seven MacIntosh Forts. It is near to Mai Po Nature Reserve and is the only one located out of the Frontier Closed Area. With its location, it had played an important role in intercepting illegal immigrants coming from the Deep Bay, especially during the 1980s. The forts were built between 1949 and 1953 when there was an influx of refugees from mainland China. In 1949, Duncan William MacIntosh (D.W. MacIntosh), the commissioner of police, decided to build a chain of observation posts (forts) on prominent hilltops to strengthen the border defense. Nowadays, the forts are equipped with hi-tech devices and are remotely controlled.

Number: 305

Name and Address: Parsee Cemetery, Pavilion, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道波斯墳場亭子

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, Parsee Cemetery was erected in 1852 exclusively for burying deceased Parsees. The first burial in the Parsee Cemetery occurred in August 1858. Most of the funeral rites are performed at the cemetery service hall built in 1852. The other two structures inside the Cemetery are the pavilion adjacent to the cemetery service hall and a small building close to the main entrance of the Cemetery. Prominent Parsee merchants, including Dorabjee Naorojee and Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, were buried in the Cemetery. By 2003, there are about 180 graves in the Cemetery.

Number: 306

Name and Address: Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir, Workmen's Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Wong Nai Chung, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃泥涌大潭水塘道前黃泥涌水塘工人宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Completed in 1899, the Former Wong Nai Chung Reservoir was the third reservoir and the first boating country park in Hong Kong. It was also one of the wartime battle sites during the Japanese invasion in 1941. Since the Water Supplies Department (WSD) is responsible for the maintenance of the waterworks facilities of the Reservoir, the Workmen's Quarters is still used by the WSD nowadays.

Number: 307

Name and Address: General House, Main Building, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long,
N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉上將府主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Shum Residence is a complex comprising three connecting houses, namely Shum Ancestral Hall, General House and Hip Wai House. The builder, Shen Hung-ying, was a Kwangxi clique warlord. In 1925, he was defeated by Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen and fled to Hong Kong. Although the exact construction year cannot be determined, the complex should be built before 1938 when Shen Hung-ying passed away. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Pok Oi Hospital in 1932 and 1933 and the Chairperson in 1934. Plaques and couplets given by political leaders and social elites are displayed in the ancestral hall. Ancestral worship is still performed there.

Number: 308

Name and Address: Sham Shui Po Police Station, No. 37A Yen Chow Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗欽州街 37 號 A 深水埗警署

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The construction of the Sham Shui Po Police Station in 1924/1925 had been in response to the inflating crime rate in the district since the early 1920s. During the Japanese Occupations (1941-1945), the adjacent barracks were turned into an internment camp and the Station into a command post to administer the camp. Since the establishment of Cheung Sha Wan Police Station in 1978, it has become a sub-divisional police station.

Number: 309

Name and Address: Bin Mo Bridge, Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村便母橋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated in the Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin, Bin Mo Bridge was built in 1710 by Tang Chun-yuen of Kam Tin for the convenience of his mother to visit him. The decking of the bridge is made up of six granite slabs laid parallel to each other and resting freely on the supports. A granite tablet erected nearby records the history of the bridge.

Number: 310

Name and Address: Sha Lo Tung Cheung Uk, Sha Lo Tung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔沙羅洞沙羅洞張屋

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated in the south-west of Pat Sin Range, Sha Lo Tung Cheung Uk is one of the largest villages in Sha Lo Tung. The village was founded in the early 1700s and settled with Lei lineage which both surnames were united in marriage. The Cheungs then relocated and founded Cheung Uk in the vicinity. Between 1900 and 1950, the villagers still lived on farming and traded in the Tai Wo Market. Though Cheung Uk is now abandoned, villagers still return to the ancestral hall, named Sam Yik Tong for ancestral worshipping. Most of the houses in the village are still well-preserved.

Number: 311

Name and Address: Residence of the Chief Secretary for Administration (Victoria House), No. 15 Barker Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂白加道 15 號

政務司司長公館

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1951, Victoria House at No. 15 Barker Road is one of the finest colonial-style residences for Colonial Secretary, a post renamed as the Chief Secretary for Administration in 1976. By 2004, a total of 14 Colonial Secretaries and Chief Secretaries for Administration resided in the house, including Sir John Fearn Nicoll in 1949-1952, Sir Charles Philip Haddon-Cave in 1975-1978 and 1981-1985, Anson Chan Fang On-sang in 1993-2001 and Donald Tsang Yam-kuen in 2001-2005. Every year, the Chief Secretary hosts a number of banquets in the House.

Number: 312

Name and Address: Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre, Main Block, No. 38 Kwu Tung Road, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞路 38 號何東夫人醫局主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre consist of one main block and a bungalow. Construction work on Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre was took place from 1932 to 1933. The centre was officially opened in 1934. From 1934 to 1973, the building served mainly as a maternity center and a sanatorium for Indian soldiers. Later, it provide a specialized hospitalized ward for sick members of the Police Force stationed in the New Territories. At present,Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre has become a general out-patients clinic to provide medical treatment.It was one of the first rural clinics to be established in the New Territories and served the residents of the entire district.

Number: 313

Name and Address: Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre, Bungalow, No. 38 Kwu Tung Road, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞路 38 號何東夫人醫局平房

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre consist of one main block and a bungalow. Construction work on Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre was took place from 1932 to 1933. The centre was officially opened in 1934. From 1934 to 1973, the building served mainly as a maternity center and a sanatorium for Indian soldiers. Later, it provide a specialized hospitalized ward for sick members of the Police Force stationed in the New Territories. At present, Lady Ho Tung Welfare Centre has become a general out-patients clinic to provide medical treatment. It was one of the first rural clinics to be established in the New Territories and served the residents of the entire district.

Number: 314

Name and Address: Nos. 8-9 Tai Pak Terrace, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港太白臺 8 至 9 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The two buildings at Nos. 8 and 9 Tai Pak Terrace (太白臺 8 至 9 號) were built in the 1920s. It has been owned by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue, otherwise known as Hong Kong To Tak Wui (香港道德會, “the Society”). Inspired by Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, the Society was founded in 1924 to promote the study and practice of ethics and virtues. Its founding president and vice-president were Au Lim-chuen (區廉泉) and Tu Ser-dun (杜四端) who were successful businessmen, philanthropists and community leaders. The Society’s office was first established in Nos. 6 and 7 Tai Pak Terrace. Due to rapid expansion, the Society purchased the two buildings at Nos. 8 & 9 as permanent premises and moved in 1927. The Society has been on the present site for over 80 years before it moved out.

Number: 315

Name and Address: Gate Tower, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Though their construction years were unknown, it is believed that the temple and the gate tower were built at the same time as the Ha Tsuen Shi, probably in the 1760s. Kwan Tai Temple lies at the junction of the two main axes of the market. Albeit the temple is small, it features an elegant three-way archway in front over the road-junction. The Gate Tower is the southeast entrance of the market. It functioned to protect the Market from bandits. Security was provided by patrols of the clan's watchmen.

Number: 316

Name and Address: London Mission Building, Nos. 78 & 80 Robinson Road,
Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山羅便臣道 78 及 80 號
倫敦傳道會大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Erected around 1893, London Mission Building initially served as an office and missionaries' residence of the London Missionary Society. In the 1930s, it functioned as quarters for the medical staff working at the hospitals in the immediate neighbourhood. In 1972, it left vacant in the wake of the withdrawal of the London Missionary Society from Hong Kong. In 2000, it underwent a large-scaled renovation and was converted into the clubhouse of No. 80 Robinson Road.

Number: 317

Name and Address: Guest House of the Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市鄧氏宗祠禮賓樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The Guest House of the Tang Ancestral Hall was built by the Tangs of Ha Tsuen Shi before 1924, serving as a guest house for visitors of the Tang Ancestral Hall. From 1952 to 1964, it was used as a dormitory for the teachers of Yau Kung School. From 1964 to the 1980s, Guest House served as a residential house for the clan master and some male villagers. Nowadays, the Tang clans worship Man Cheong in the back hall of the Guest House during the Lunar New Year or the beginning of academic year, wishing that their children would perform well in their learning.

Number: 318

Name and Address: Man San Ye Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村莘野文公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Man San Ye Ancestral Hall , also known as Lok To Tong, is located at Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin. It is one of five Mans ancestral halls in Fan Tin Tsuen. It is believed to be built before 1740 for worshipping their ancestor, Man San Ye. The Mans believe that they are the descendants of the nation's hero, Wen Tian-xiang. Like other Mans ancestral hall in San Tin, the Man San Ye Ancestral Hall was used as study hall. For centuries, the hall has been using as a venue for serving basin meals when there are weddings and festivals.

Number: 319

Name and Address: Parsee Cemetery, Service Hall, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道波斯墳場禮堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, Parsee Cemetery was erected in 1852 exclusively for burying deceased Parsees. The first burial in the Parsee Cemetery occurred in August 1858. Most of the funeral rites are performed at the cemetery service hall built in 1852. The other two structures inside the Cemetery are the pavilion adjacent to the cemetery service hall and a small building close to the main entrance of the Cemetery. Prominent Parsee merchants, including Dorabjee Naorojee and Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, were buried in the Cemetery. By 2003, there are about 180 graves in the Cemetery.

Number: 320

Name and Address: Yau Ma Tei Police Station, No. 627 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地廣東道 627 號油麻地警署

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Yau Ma Tei Police Station was built in 1922 to replace an old station in the same district. After the Second World War, the Police Station had expanded with a number of extension blocks built in the 1950s. In 1998, the Central Kowloon Route project was announced which will affected this historic building.

Number: 321

Name and Address: Former Clubhouse of Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, No. 12 Oil Street, North Point, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港北角油街 12 號前香港皇家遊艇會會所

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The history of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club (RHKYC) dates back to the formation of the Hong Kong Boat Club and the Hong Kong Corinthian Sailing Club. In 1905, the two clubs merged into the RHKYC for the promotion of boat rowing and yacht sailing in Hong Kong. A new headquarters and clubhouse was then built on the present site in North Point. With subsequent reclamation the Clubhouse lost its waterfront location, and had to move to a new base on Kellet Island in 1938. The old clubhouse building was resumed by the Government and is now temporarily used as a storehouse.

Number: 322

Name and Address: No. 207 Des Voeux Road West, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤德輔道西 207 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The 4-storey shop house is believed to be built in early 1920s. It was originally located in waterfront prior to subsequent reclamation works along the shore. It was used for both commercial and residential purposes. It was occupied by a mat retailer named Kwong Lee Mat Shop in 1934. In 1985, Lai Fung Distillery Ltd operated in the ground floor of the premises. Its signage at the shop front can still be found although the company no longer exists.

Number: 336

Name and Address: Old Police Bungalow, Nos. 173 & 175 Kwong Fuk Road, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔廣福道 173 號及 175 號
舊警察宿舍

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1909, the Old Police Bungalow was the residence of four single police officers. In the early 1950s, it became the residence of the Divisional Superintendent of the New Territories. It is located on the top of a hill along Kwong Fuk Road in Tai Po, opposite to the Old Tai Po Police Station and Old District Office North. It is an Arts and Crafts style house with detached servants' quarters and a stable. Verandahs of the Bungalow are now enclosed while brick arches and stone lintels are found on the ground floor. From 1991 onwards, the Bungalow has been converted into a school called Norwegian School.

Number: 337

Name and Address: Pat Heung Temple, No. 87 Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉上村 87 號八鄉古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Located at Pat Heung of Yuen Long, Pat Heung Temple was built before 1861 by the Tung Yik Tong, which was formed by the village alliance in Pat Heung. Pat Heung Temple is a village alliance temple dedicated to the deity of Kwun Yum. It was also named Pat Heung Kwun Yum Temple. The main ceremony of the Pat Heung Temple is the birthday of Kwun Yum on the 19th day of the second lunar month, worship ceremonies and basin meals would be held in front of the temple.

Number: 338

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple, Shan Tsui Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角山咀村協天宮

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Completed in 1895, Hip Tin Temple was dedicated to Kwan Tai who was also known as the emperor of assisting the heaven (Hip Tin Tai Tai). The Temple had once been a primary school named Fuk Tak Study Hall since the 1920s or 1930s. The Study Hall featured bobozhai, the traditional Confucian teaching, though modern subjects like natural science was also introduced. The Temple then became the classrooms of the Lingnan College of Guangzhou after the fall of Guangzhou into the hand of the Japanese troops in 1938. During the Japanese Occupation, the Temple was occupied by Japanese troops for interrogating suspected anti-Japanese guerillas. Its side chambers were converted into an office and a classroom of Shan Tsui Public School in 1959.

Number: 351

Name and Address: Sam Tung Uk, Kwan Tei North Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺軍地北村三棟屋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Sam Tung Uk was built around the 1910s by Li Chung-chong (1874-1968), who founded Heung Yee Kuk and Luen Wo Hui in 1926 and 1951 respectively. In 1947, he was appointed the Unofficial Justice of the Peace. In 1953, he was granted the Coronation Medal for the Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation. Hakka architects were employed from Guangdong to build the house. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Lis temporarily moved out from the building. Wedding feasts and Cantonese operas were organized there until the 1970s. The descendants of the Li's still reside there.

Number: 352

Name and Address: Bungalow, West Point Filters, No. 50 Kotewall Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龢道 50 號西環濾水廠平房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

West Point Filters was built between 1914 and 1919 to work with West Point Service Reservoir (built in 1907) to enhance water supply in the Mid-Levels area above Conduit Road. A renovation programme took place in 1996 to turn the Filters into a service reservoir which came to be known as the Kotewall Road Fresh Water Service Reservoir. Operation resumed in 1997 after the renovation.

Number: 354

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 34, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營第三十四座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 355

Name and Address: General House, Hip Wai House, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉上將府協威樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Shum Residence is a complex comprising three connecting houses, namely Shum Ancestral Hall, General House and Hip Wai House. The builder, Shen Hung-ying, was a Kwangxi clique warlord. In 1925, he was defeated by Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen and fled to Hong Kong. Although the exact construction year cannot be determined, the complex should be built before 1938 when Shen Hung-ying passed away. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Pok Oi Hospital in 1932 and 1933 and the Chairperson in 1934. Plaques and couplets given by political leaders and social elites are displayed in the ancestral hall. Ancestral worship is still performed there.

Number: 356

Name and Address: Wan Chai Police Station, No. 123 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔告士打道 123 號灣仔警署

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Wan Chai Police Station was constructed in 1932 on a lot reclaimed under the Praya East Reclamation Scheme of 1921-1929. In its early years, it served multi-purposes as a police station, a garage of the fire brigade and police officers' hostel. The compound was heavily bombarded during the Japanese invasion of 1941 and had to be substantially renovated before operation was resumed. The building is currently used as the Wan Chai District headquarters and District Station.

Number: 357

Name and Address: Old Lunatic Asylum Chinese Block, Main Building, Eastern Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤東邊街舊華人精神病院主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The Old Lunatic Asylum Chinese consists of a main block and a staff quarter. The Lunatic Asylum Chinese Block (opened 1891) was one of the three main buildings of the former Victoria Mental Hospital complex, the other being the Lunatic Asylum European Block (1884) and the Female Ward (1941). In 1906, the two lunatic asylums were incorporated to form the Victoria Mental Hospital. They were later joined by the Female Block in 1941 when demand for mental care inflated during the Japanese occupation(1941-1945). The Hospital ceased operation in 1961 when the Castle Peak Mental Hospital was completed. The site is now the Eastern Street Methadone Treatment Clinic.

Number: 358

Name and Address: Race Course Fire Memorial, So Kon Po, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地掃桿埔馬場先難友紀念碑

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Completed in 1922, the Race Course Cemetery on the hilltop of the Coffee Garden buried the 614 deaths resulted from the Race Course Fire broken out on 26 January 1918. The fire was one of the worst catastrophes in Hong Kong history. Its construction was led by Tong Yat-chuen, the then Chairman of the Tung Wah Group of Hospital. After the cemetery completed in 1922, the Race Course Fire Memorial was erected by the Hospital to record the disaster as well as the names of victims. The latest renovation of the Cemetery was carried out by the Hong Kong Jockey Club in 1984.

Number: 359

Name and Address: Old Kowloon Fire Station, Accommodation Barrack, No. 33
Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道 33 號舊九龍消防局宿舍
District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920, the Old Kowloon Fire Station was also known as the Ex-Terminus Fire Station because of its proximity to and service for the Old Terminus Station of Kowloon-Canton Railway in Tsim Sha Tsui. It ceased operation as a fire station in 1971 and became the storehouse of a number of Government departments until 1986 when it was leased to Yau Ma Tei and Tsim Sha Tsui Culture and Arts Association (YTCAA) at a nominal rent of \$1 per month. The building is now vacated and will be incorporated into the redevelopment of the former Marine Police Headquarters compound.

Number: 360

Name and Address: Old Kowloon Fire Station, Main Block, No. 33 Salisbury Road,
Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀梳士巴利道 33 號舊九龍消防局主樓

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920, the Old Kowloon Fire Station was also known as the Ex-Terminus Fire Station because of its proximity to and service for the Old Terminus Station of Kowloon-Canton Railway in Tsim Sha Tsui. It ceased operation as a fire station in 1971 and became the storehouse of a number of Government departments until 1986 when it was leased to Yau Ma Tei and Tsim Sha Tsui Culture and Arts Association (YTCAA) at a nominal rent of \$1 per month. The building is now vacated and will be incorporated into the redevelopment of the former Marine Police Headquarters compound.

Number: 364

Name and Address: Old Dairy Farm, Main Office Building No. 141 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 141 號舊牛奶公司
辦公室主樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The farm compound is located at 141 and 143 Pokfulam Road. Nowadays, most of the Old Dairy Farm buildings and structures have been demolished. Those still in existence include the following: Octagonal Cowshed; Senior Staff Quarters; Main Office Building; Cowboys' Quarters.

The Main Office Building was probably built in the first half of the 20th century. It is a two-storey building with verandahs, and constructed of stones and bricks. After the Dairy Farm moved out of Pokfulam, this building was used as a food store and for car repair.

Number: 365

Name and Address: Ex-Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak), Officers' Quarters Compound, RAF Officers Mess, No. 51 Kwun Tong Road, KLN Bay, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍九龍灣觀塘道 51 號前皇家空軍基地(啓德)職員宿舍連食堂
District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1934, the Ex-Royal Air Force Station comprises two main buildings standing on Nos. 50 and 51 Kwun Tong Road. No.50 was the headquarters of the Royal Air Force and No.51 was the Officers' Quarters. The latter was handed over to the Government in 1978 and converted into a Detective Training School of the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force, and remained in use until 2001. No. 50 became the Kai Tak Vietnamese Refugee Camp between 1979 and 1981 and continued to be used for detaining Vietnamese refugees under different names until 1997. Now house the Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University.

Number: 366

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Wai Tsuen Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣蕙荃路天后宮

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at the east of Luk Yeung San Tsuen, Tin Hau Temple was built during the reign of Kangxi of Qing dynasty with fund from local villagers. The Temple was the meeting place of the Chuen On Kuk, a local body settling disputes and discussing village issues. The auction for the privilege managing the public weighing scale was also held in the temple annually. Between the 1920s and the 1970s, the annex of the temple was converted into Tsuen Wan Public School. The villagers celebrated various festivals in the Temple, including Spring and Autumn Equinox and Tin Hau's birthday.

Number: 367

Name and Address: Ex-Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak), Headquarters Building, No. 50 Kwun Tong Road, KLN Bay, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍灣觀塘道 50 號前皇家空軍基地(啓德)總部大樓

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1934, the Ex-Royal Air Force Station comprises two main buildings standing on Nos. 50 and 51 Kwun Tong Road. No.50 was the headquarters of the Royal Air Force and No.51 was the Officers' Quarters. The latter was handed over to the Government in 1978 and converted into a Detective Training School of the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force, and remained in use until 2001. No. 50 became the Kai Tak Vietnamese Refugee Camp between 1979 and 1981 and continued to be used for detaining Vietnamese refugees under different names until 1997. It then has become the Caritas Family Crisis Support Centre since March 2002.

Number: 368

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Chapel, Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢鹽田仔聖約瑟堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Located in Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung, Catholic Church, also known as St. Joseph's Chapel, was probably constructed in 1890. The Catholic missionaries came and took root in Sai Kung from 1863 to 1867, which turned Yim Tin Tsai a Catholic village. Neither ancestral hall nor spirit tablet could be found there. The Chapel provided primary education in the early Guangxu reign (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty (1644- 1911). The school was reconstructed and renamed Tsing Boor School in 1948. The Church culture integrates into the daily life of villagers. The rehabilitation of the chapel has won an Award of Merit of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage 2005 Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation.

Number: 369

Name and Address: Ex-Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak), Officers' Quarters Compound, Annex Block No. 2, No. 51 Kwun Tong Road, KLN Bay, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍九龍灣觀塘道 51 號前皇家空軍基地(啓德)職員宿舍第二座
District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1934, the Ex-Royal Air Force Station comprises two main buildings standing on Nos. 50 and 51 Kwun Tong Road. No.50 was the headquarters of the Royal Air Force and No.51 was the Officers' Quarters. The latter was handed over to the Government in 1978 and converted into a Detective Training School of the then Royal Hong Kong Police Force, and remained in use until 2001. No. 50 became the Kai Tak Vietnamese Refugee Camp between 1979 and 1981 and continued to be used for detaining Vietnamese refugees under different names until 1997. Now house the Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University.

Number: 370

Name and Address: St. John Ambulance Brigade Hong Kong Island Area
Headquarters, No. 2 Tai Hang Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑道 2 號聖約翰救傷隊香港分區總部

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at No. 2 Tai Hang Road, the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hong Kong Island Area Headquarters was built in 1935 with the donation of Chau Man-chi, who commemorated his father. It was formally opened by Sir William Peel on 9 May 1935. The premises was used as the Japanese gendarmerie during the Japanese Occupation. Subsequent to the completion of a new headquarters at MacDonnell Road in 1958, the premises became the Hong Kong Island Command Headquarters of the Brigade.

Number: 371

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 03, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第三座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 372

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Police Station, No. 4 Police Station Path, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲警署徑 4 號長洲警署

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1913, the Cheung Chau Police Station occupies a strategic position on a hillock. It was built to strengthen defence after the murder of three Indian constables by a gang of pirates on 19 August 1912. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-45), the Police Station was closed. The policing of the Island was then carried out by the Japanese Army. The Police Station has an identical layout to the Lok Ma Chau Police Station.

Number: 373

Name and Address: Old Ping Shan Police Station, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山舊屏山警署

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Situated on a hilltop east of Hang Tau Tsuen in Ping Shan, the Old Ping Shan Police Station was built by the British Army after the Takeover of the New Territories in 1899. It was to command villages and the valley lying between Castle Peak and Deep Bay. The Police Station was replaced by Yuen Long Station in 1961 and was used by the Police Dog Unit from 1966 until 1995, then the West Sector Base of Traffic New Territories North until 2001. At present, it was been allocated to the Antiquities and Monuments Office of Leisure and Cultural Services Department and established a Ping Shan Tang Clan Gallery cum Heritage Trail Visitors Centre.

Number: 374

Name and Address: Consulat Général de France Residence, No. 8 Pollock's Path, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂普樂道 8 號法國總領事住宅

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Located at No. 8 Pollock's Path, the Consulat General de France Residence was probably erected between 1878 and 1909 and is one of the earliest residential buildings erected in the Peak. The Mansion housed some prominent figures like Henry Lander Dennys, a well-known solicitor in the colony, in 1878. It was once owned by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co Ltd in 1907. In 1981, it was brought by the Government of the French Republic as the residence of the Consulate General of France.

Number: 375

Name and Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 05, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣鯉魚門舊鯉魚門軍營
第五座

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Named after the fishing village of Lei Yue Mun and completed in 1890, Old Lei Yue Mun Military Installations, one of the earliest British Army fortifications in Hong Kong, comprised of several barracks, a redoubt and its related tunnel systems, several batteries, underground magazines and the Brennan Torpedo Station. It was considered as an invincible infrastructure in that time. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), the Barracks fell into the hands of the Japanese. Since 1948, the Barracks had housed the Depot and Record Office of the Hong Kong Military Service Corps. The Barracks were handed over to the Government in 1985 and were subsequently converted into Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The military installations including the redoubt, tunnels, batteries, magazines and the torpedo station were restored to form the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence in 2000.

Number: 376

Name and Address: No. 57 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 57 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No.57 San Wai Tsuen was built around the 1930s by Chau To-fai who remitted money from Canada to build the house for his family. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the residence was leased to relatives. Hung Chan-man and his sister later lived there around the 1970s. Today, No. 57 is vacant and the neighbouring area has been rented by Chung Wah Steel Furniture Company since the 1980s.

Number: 377

Name and Address: Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall, Kam Tsin Village, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢村味峰侯公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall in Kam Tsin Tsuen, Sheung Shui, was built by Hau Cheuk-wan, who obtained a second degree in the Imperial Civil Service Examination in the 53rd year of the Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty, to commemorate his great grandfather Hau Jui-fei (alias Hau Mi-fung, a student of the Chinese national literature in the Qing dynasty). The building is the family ancestral hall of the descendents of the branch of Hau Mi Fung. The hall has been used for ancestral worship and to deal with affairs concerning the Mei Fung descendents. It was once used as a venue for teaching village children until the establishment of Ho Tung School in the village in 1955, and also used for a short time as a flourmill, an increase factory and a rattan factory. The Haus of the Mi Fung Branch were used to discuss village affairs in the ancestral hall until the set up of the new village office in around 1970s.

Number: 378

Name and Address: No. 31 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 31 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 31 Lee Yick Street was believed to be a shophouse known as Chai Chung Tong dealing in rice business before the establishment of Yuen Long San Hui in 1915. Although the construction year is not known, it was owned by Lun Hing Tong, with Chiu Lut-sau, a famous social elite in Yuen Long, and his uncle, Chiu Chak-chiu as managers before 1959. From the late 1950s, a Wu family owned the house as a storeroom.

Number: 379

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Memorial Archway (But Yee Fat Mun),
Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院牌樓(不二法門)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 380

Name and Address: Yu Yuen, Tung Tau Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲東頭圍娛苑

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Yu Yuen was a summer villa constructed in 1934 by Tsoi Po-tin (1872-1944). Tsoi was a prominent community leader of the New Territories. Grown up in a fisherman family, Tsoi managed to run his own business and became one of the founders of the Yuen Long New Market in 1915. He founded the Pok Oi Hospital in 1919, and was a Member of the Committee of Po Leung Kuk from 1934 to 1935.

Number: 381

Name and Address: Yuen Kwan Tai Temple, Mong Tseng Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村輞井圍玄關帝廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built before 1692, Yuen Kwan Tai Temple in Mong Tseng Wai is dedicated to two deities, namely Pak Tai and Kwan Tai. Currently, the deities would be invited to the dajiao festival of village alliance Ha Tsuen Heung. In front of the temple, there is a six-angled well, signifying the presence of juren, the second degree holder of the palace examination of the Imperial Civil Service Examination in the village. Two additional blocks are built at both sides of the Temple in the 1980s. The west wing was once converted into Shung Yee Kindergarten.

Number: 382

Name and Address: North Kowloon Magistracy, No. 292 Tai Po Road, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗大埔道 292 號北九龍裁判法院

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

North Kowloon Magistracy is a seven-storey building designed by Palmer & Turner Architects and its construction was completed in 1960. It was built to handle offences within the Kowloon district. There were two magistracies responsible for handling offences in Kowloon before 1942. One of them was located in Shanghai Street at the junction of the Public Square and the Market Street. The other was in Gascoigne Road. The magistracy in Shanghai Street was demolished in 1957 while the North Kowloon Magistracy was subsequently erected in 1960. In 2000, the magistracy in Gascoigne Road was also closed and North Kowloon Magistracy became the sole judicial court handling offences in Kowloon.

North Kowloon Magistracy used to handle cases in the Kowloon District, which covers Mong Kok, Sham Shui Po, Shek Kip Mei, Cheung Sha Wan and Ho Man Tin. However, North Kowloon Magistracy was closed on 3 January 2005 due to consolidation of magistracies from nine to six.

Number: 384

Name and Address: Nos. 138-139 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwun Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋 138 至 139 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Nos. 138-139 were built by the sixth generation of the Chan clan before 1913. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the residents had shut up the house so that the Japanese troops could not get in. Also, a man with connection to Kuomintang had lived in the house for a few days. Customs like ancestral worship and diandeng for new born boys were practised but it becomes rare now. Radio Television Hong Kong has rented the house for film-making.

Number: 385

Name and Address: St. John's Cathedral, New Hall, Nos. 4-8 Garden Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環花園道 4 至 8 號聖約翰座堂新座

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The New Hall of the St. John's Cathedral was constructed in 1956 with the aim of enlarging the meeting place for the children attending Sunday School and giving permanent accommodation for the Dean. At present, the New Hall houses the administration office and the Dean's office, and a theological library which is opened to visitors on request.

Number: 386

Name and Address: Pinewood Battery, Lung Fu Shan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港龍虎山松林炮台

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Located 307 metres above the sea level, Pinewood Battery (松林炮台) is the highest of all the coastal defence batteries in Hong Kong and is very high by comparison with coastal defence batteries located in other parts of the world. While Pinewood Battery was associated with World War II, it was originally built in 1901-1905, apparently to ward off a perceived threat from Russia and France. With the development of air power during World War I, it was decided that Hong Kong needed an anti-aircraft defense, and in the mid 1920s Pinewood Battery was installed with anti-aircraft guns. During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, Pinewood Battery was air-raided several times by the Japanese bombers. It was abandoned on the 15th after an anti-aircraft gun was destroyed and other equipment damaged during one of these air raids.

Number: 387

Name and Address: Mount Davis Battery, Mount Davis, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港摩星嶺摩星嶺炮台

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Mount Davis Battery was constructed between 1906 and 1911. The site served as the headquarters of Western Fire Command, responsible for the defence and artillery positions of the western part of Hong Kong Island. During the mid-1930s, two of the 9.2-inch guns were moved to Stanley to strengthen the defence of the southern side of the Island. The forts came under heavy bombardments by the Japanese in December 1941 and all remaining armaments and equipment were destroyed by its own personnel shortly before Hong Kong capitulated.

The battery site now comprises the following features: five gun emplacements; Western Fire Command Headquarters; ammunition stores; ruined accommodation buildings; the Port War Signal Station responsible for ship identification during wartime.

Number: 391

Name and Address: Bokhara Battery, D'Aguilar Peninsula, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鶴咀半島博加拉炮台

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Bokhara Battery is located near Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse at the edge of a cliff. Constructed in 1939, it was put under the Eastern Fire Command and was equipped with two 9.2-inch guns taken from Pottinger Battery on Devil's Peak. During the Battle of Hong Kong, because of the speedy advancement of the Japanese, the battery was destroyed by its own personnel.

Bokhara Battery consists of the following features: two concrete circular gun emplacements; a battery observation post sited between the two gun positions; two searchlight emplacements; two rows of miscellaneous battery buildings behind the gun emplacements.

Number: 392

Name and Address: Staff and Teaching Building of Sam Yuk Middle School, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院暨三育中學中學部

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the “South Union Training Institute” in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

Number: 393

Name and Address: College & Administration Block, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院行政樓

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the “South Union Training Institute” in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

Number: 394

Name and Address: Boys' Dormitory of Hong Kong Adventist College, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院男生宿舍

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the "South Union Training Institute" in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

Number: 395

Name and Address: One-Unit Staff Quarters of Hong Kong Adventist College, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院教員宿舍

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the “South Union Training Institute” in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

Number: 396

Name and Address: Five-Unit Staff Quarters of Hong Kong Adventist College, Hong Kong Adventist College & Sam Yuk Middle School Compound, No. 1111 Clear Water Bay Road, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋清水灣道 1111 號香港三育書院五家教員宿舍

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung, Hong Kong Adventist College and Sam Yuk Middle School were established by the Seventh-Day Adventists Church in 1939. Eight of the sixteen buildings built in between 1937 to 1939 were designed by Elder Chu Yue-tat. The school was built because of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese War that the “South Union Training Institute” in Guangdong moved to Hong Kong and a permanent campus was needed. The school was interrupted during and after the World War II, until 1947. The oldest surviving buildings of the present school complex are the College and Administration Block, the Staff and Teaching Building, Boys Dormitory, One-unit Staff Quarters and Five-unit Staff Quarters.

Number: 397

Name and Address: Scout Den, Queen's College, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣

皇仁書院童軍室

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built around 1898, Queen' s College Scout Den (皇仁書院童軍室) was a "pavilion" of the Queen' s Recreation Ground 皇后運動場 (which was an open park area that was created by ordinance in 1898 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria). Shortly after the Second World War, the campus of Queen' s College then situated in Hollywood Road was being excavated for the building of quarters for police families. In 1950, the campus was moved to the present site at Causeway Road previously occupied by the Queen' s Recreation Ground. A new two-storied building was set in grounds of just over two acres. The old pavilion was "re-instated to pre-war condition" and incorporated into the Queen' s College campus, being in use continually alongside a pleasant lawn used on social occasions.

Number: 398

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple & Hip Tin Temple, Po Tung Road, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢普通道天后古廟及協天大帝廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The two temples are believed to be rebuilt in the 1910s to 1920s. Tin Hau, goddess of the sea, is enshrined in Tin Hau Temple while Kwan Ti, god of might and righteousness, is enshrined in Hip Tin Temple. The temples were dilapidated in the early 19th century and the villagers decided to build a new one at the current location in 1916. Po Tung School was also built in the north chamber of the temples. After Sai Kung Public School was established in 1945, Po Tung School was closed. The north chamber is now occupied by Sai Kung Kai Fong Committee, which is responsible for managing the temple. Tin Hau Temple and Hip Tin Temple do not only disclose the transformation of local village life, but also witness the historical development of Sai Kung.

Number: 399

Name and Address: Hong Kong Red Swastika Society Building, No. 25 Dragon Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港皇龍道 25 號香港紅卍字會大樓

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The Red Swastika Society, a worldwide charitable organization, took root in Hong Kong in the 1930s. Built in 1940, Hong Kong Red Swastika Society Building is a three-storey building situated at 25 Dragon Road. The Building has been serving not only a gathering place for its members, but also as a clinic providing the free services of dental surgery and internal medicine to citizens since its establishment.

Number: 400

Name and Address: Holy Family Chapel, Chek Keng, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔赤徑聖家小堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The existing Holy Family Chapel was constructed in 1874 as the former chapel was seriously damaged by a storm in 1867. The Chapel acted as the mission centre for the Tai Long District; but since 1980, its leading position was replaced by the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish in Tai Po. Mass was no longer said there, and priests served the villagers of Chek Keng twice a year until 1989. Since then, the Chapel was turned into a youth camp, and is now left vacant.

Number: 401

Name and Address: Tung Wah Coffin Home, Sandy Bay Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林大口環道

東華義莊

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Tung Wah Coffin Home (東華義莊) was established in 1899 in Sandy Bay Road (大口環道). Since its establishment, the Coffin Home has provided facilities for the temporary storage of coffins and urns waiting for transfer to respective native places of the deceased. The whole compound has an area of about 6,050 square metres consisting of groups of buildings constructed in various periods of time that include gateways, a pagoda, a garden, 91 rooms and 2 halls. Consequently, different sections of the Coffin Home bear different architectural styles, ranging from traditional Chinese and vernacular architecture, modern style of the west to a hybrid of both.

Number: 402

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Embankment, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘土堤

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 403

Name and Address: Tai Long Tsuen, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大浪村

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Tai Long is situated in Sai Kung East, facing Tai Long Wan. It originally consists of five villages, namely Tai Long Tsuen, Ham Tin Tsuen, Lam Uk Wai, Cheung Uk Wai and Tai Wan Tsuen. The latter three have become ruins, remaining only Tai Long Tsuen and Ham Tin Tsuen. Tai Long Tsuen is believed to have a history of over two hundred and fifty years. According to the record of Xin'an County Gazetteer (Jiaqing edition of 1819), Tai Long Tsuen was a recorded village under the management of Guanfu magistrate.

The most unique characteristic about Tai Long Tsuen is that most of the villagers have been Catholics since the Qing dynasty. However, at the beginning of the establishment of the village, almost all the villagers in Tai Long Tsuen worshipped Tin Hau. The turning point which led to the conversion of the villagers from worship of Tin Hau to Catholicism was the coming of missionaries over a hundred years ago. The Immaculate Conception Chapel, which still remains in Tai Long Tsuen, is a living witness to that part of history.

Number: 404

Name and Address: Residence of Financial Secretary, No. 45 Shouson Hill Road,
Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑壽臣山道 45 號

財政司司長官邸

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Residence of the Financial Secretary was formerly one of 25 bungalows built by Sir Shouson Chou and his partners in 1935, collectively known as the Shou Shan Village. The house was sold to the Hong Kong Government in 1947 and had become the residence of eight Financial Secretaries by 2001. The only exception was Sir Arthur Grenfell Clarke, who assumed office between 1952 and 1961 but did not choose to stay in the official residence. The first Chinese Financial Secretary to stay in the Residence was Mr. Donald Tsang, who assumed office between 1995 to 1997.

Number: 405

Name and Address: General House, Shum Ancestral Hall, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉上將府沈氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Shum Residence is a complex comprising three connecting houses, namely Shum Ancestral Hall, General House and Hip Wai House. The builder, Shen Hung-ying, was a Kwangxi clique warlord. In 1925, he was defeated by Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen and fled to Hong Kong. Although the exact construction year cannot be determined, the complex should be built before 1938 when Shen Hung-ying passed away. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Pok Oi Hospital in 1932 and 1933 and the Chairperson in 1934. Plaques and couplets given by political leaders and social elites are displayed in the ancestral hall. Ancestral worship is still performed there.

Number: 406

Name and Address: Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村明遠堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in about the 1750s, Ming Yuen Tong Ancestral Hall is one of the five Man clans' ancestral halls located at Fan Tin Tsuen. It was erected in honour of Man Choi-woon, alias Ching-law. Therefore, Ming Yuen Tong is also known as Man Choi Woon Ancestral Hall. In the past, Ming Yuen Tong was mainly used for the worship of ancestors, and having banquets during festivals and ceremonies. It also functioned as a study hall for clan children.

Number: 407

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Shun Yeung Din, Tsing Chung Koon Road,
Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀純陽殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 408

Name and Address: St. Paul's Co-educational College, No. 33 MacDonnell Road,
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環麥當奴道 33 號
聖保羅男女中學

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

St. Paul's Co-educational College was the successor of the former St. Paul's Girls College in Caine Road which was established in 1915. The school moved to its present location at MacDonnell Road in 1927. It became Hong Kong's first co-educational school in 1945 and was renamed St. Paul's College. It adopted the present name in 1950. A new wing of the school was constructed in 1959. A second stage expansion took place in 1968 and a new 7 storey building was completed 1971.

Number: 409

Name and Address: Chung Hom Kok Battery, Chung Hom Kok, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱春坎角春坎角炮台

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Chung Hom Kok Fort was erected around 1938. It was under the control of the Eastern Fire Command of the British Force and defended the southern coastline of the Hong Kong Island. The original Fort had two levels, each of which was equipped with a six-inch cannon with a searchlight. During the Japanese Invasion in 1941, the Fort was destroyed by the British Army to avoid Japanese capture. After the War, the upper emplacement was demolished and rebuilt into Cheshire Home for the elderly, while the lower one featuring a half-dome cover and two searchlight positions was preserved. The area is now converted into a public barbecue site managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department.

Number: 410

Name and Address: Diocesan Boys' School, No. 131 Argyle Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 131 號拔萃男書院

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The present Diocesan Boys' School at Argyle Street was built in the early 1926 to replace the old premises at Bonham Road. During the Japanese Occupation, the School was requisitioned by the Japanese Army as the Military Hospital and even the execution site of Hong Kong captives. The School resumed its educational role soon after the War.

Number: 411

Name and Address: Sam Tai Tsz Temple, Nos. 196 & 198 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 196 及 198 號
三太子宮

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Sam Tai Tsz Temple and Pak Tai Temple, are two temples placed together in a complex. Built in 1898, Sam Tai Tsz Temple is the only temple worshipping Sam Tai Tsz, also named Na Cha, in Hong Kong. The statue was invited from Hui Zhou by a group of Hakka after a plague occurred in 1894 and the temple was established after that. For Pak Tai Temple, it was built in 1920 by the fishermen living in Sham Shui Po for worshipping Pak Tai, the God of the North. Now, part of the temple is devoted for placing ancestral tablets.

Number: 412

Name and Address: No. 27 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 27 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 27 Cheung Shing Street was built not later than 1924. The Yuen Long Kau Hui declined after Yuen Long San Hui was established in 1915. Most of the shops were closed and transformed into residential houses after that. It was believed that No. 27 used to be a shop in the past.

Number: 413

Name and Address: Block GG of the Old Victoria Barracks,
Justice Drive, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環正義道舊域多利軍營 GG 座

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The Barrack Block (Block GG) on Justice Drive was probably built in the 1930s. The Barrack Block is a remaining structure of Victoria Barracks, which was originally composed of over 30 buildings. The building was initially used as an outpost station of the military cargo and explosive depot. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Victoria Barracks were occupied by the Japanese. In 1979, the British Army surrendered about 43 acres of Victoria Barracks to the government. Since 1977, the government had planned to demolish the buildings in Victoria Barracks for city redevelopment. But given the historical significant of Block GG, it is not demolished and continued to be vacant in recent years.

Number: 414

Name and Address: King George V School, No. 2 Tin Kwong Road, Ho Man Tin,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍何文田天光道 2 號
英皇佐治五世學校

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The King George V School originated from the former Kowloon British School which opened in 1902 on Nathan Road. In 1923, the school was renamed the Central British School. The school was expanded and relocated to the present site in Ho Man Tin in 1936. Between August and September 1937, the School became a camp for the refugees from the “The Empress of Asia”. It was used by the Japanese as a military hospital during the occupation of 1941-1945, and classes only resumed in 1946. The School was renamed King George V School in 1948, and construction of new classrooms and an extension block took place in 1949 and 1964 respectively.

Number: 415

Name and Address: Parsee Cemetery, Gardener's House, Wong Nai Chung Road,
Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道
波斯墳場園丁宿舍

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, Parsee Cemetery was erected in 1852 exclusively for burying deceased Parsees. The first burial in the Parsee Cemetery occurred in August 1858. Most of the funeral rites are performed at the cemetery service hall built in 1852. The other two structures inside the Cemetery are the pavilion adjacent to the cemetery service hall and a small building close to the main entrance of the Cemetery. Prominent Parsee merchants, including Dorabjee Naorojee and Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, were buried in the Cemetery. By 2003, there are about 180 graves in the Cemetery.

Number: 416

Name and Address: Wong Nai Chung Gap Military Site, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔黃泥涌峽軍事遺址

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The two small brick buildings on this site were part of the West Brigade Headquarters responsible for the defence of the western part of Hong Kong Island during the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong in December 1941. They were used as Accommodation Blocks for the off-duty personnel who manned the machine guns posts around the perimeter as well as the main bunker positions. The main defensive bunker positions of this military site are located a short distance away on the other side of the present petrol station, where the Lawson's Bunker is located.

The site probably experienced the most savage fighting of the whole Battle of Hong Kong. Over 800 Japanese soldiers were killed in 16 hours of intense fighting; while the defenders, mainly Canadians of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, lost 160 dead out of the 230 men who took part.

Number: 417

Name and Address: Shing Miu, Sam Shing Hui, Ching Shan Wan, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山灣三聖墟聖廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Shing Mui, literally meaning “holy temple”, is also known as Sam Shing Temple, suggesting the Temple was dedicated to three traditional Chinese beliefs, namely Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. It was built in 1914-1921 by a religious association, Po Chai Hui. Some traditional religious ceremonies are held in the temple by the Abbot, such as the Buddhist Festival. Unlike typical Qing vernacular buildings mostly constructed of green bricks, the Temple was mainly made of granite blocks.

Number: 418

Name and Address: Earth God Shrine of Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢土地神壇

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Hau Chung Fuk Tong Communal Hall, which is believed to have been built in the late Qianlong period of Qing dynasty, is the communal hall of the Hau clan in Kam Tsin Tsuen. A two-storey watchtower was added next to the building in 1959 to strengthen the defence of the village. The Earth God is placed in a small but sophisticated shrine near the entrance of the village. It is highly respected and the festival of Fuk Tak, which falls on the 18th day of the first lunar month, is celebrated among the villagers.

Number: 419

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Chik Chuen Wai, Tai Wai Tsuen, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍大圍村積存圍圍門

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Chik Chuen Wai, also known as Tai Wai, was built during the reign of Wanli (1573-1620) of the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644). While the corner tower had been demolished around the 1920s, the Earth God is still enshrined there blessing villagers.

Number: 420

Name and Address: Enchi Lodge, Main Building, Lots 717 & 718, 2158RP in DD92, Castle Peak Road, Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水青山公路金錢 DD92 地段 717 及 718 號及 2158RP 號恩慈之家主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Enchi Lodge consist of a main building and an annex block.

Enchi Lodge, originally named as Lena Lodge was built around 1921 and is now used as a center for drug addict counselling by the DACARS Christian organization. According to local informants, the building was first used as a clubhouse for the western expatriates of Jardine Trading Company. It was later used as a horse riding training school before being taken over by the Christian organization in the late 1980s. The compound comprises a two-storey main building and a small one-storey pitched roof building at the rear. A covered path connects the two buildings. The main building was built of Western style and most of the architectural features are still well preserved.

Number: 421

Name and Address: Enchi Lodge, Ancillary Block, Lots 717 & 718, 2158RP in DD92, Castle Peak Road, Kam Tsin Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水青山公路金錢村 DD92 地段 717 及 718 號及 2158RP 號恩慈之家附屬建築物

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Enchi Lodge consist of a main building and an annex block.

Enchi Lodge, originally named as Lena Lodge was built around 1921 and is now used as a center for drug addict counselling by the DACARS Christian organization. According to local informants, the building was first used as a clubhouse for the western expatriates of Jardine Trading Company. It was later used as a horse riding training school before being taken over by the Christian organization in the late 1980s. The compound comprises a two-storey main building and a small one-storey pitched roof building at the rear. A covered path connects the two buildings. The main building was built of Western style and most of the architectural features are still well preserved.

Number: 422

Name and Address: Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School, Chi Yan Lane, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲志仁里坪洲公立志仁學校

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School is the first school on Peng Chau. Several villagers established the Peng Chau Chi Yan Public School in 1927. However, the campus was temporary because it was only a rented flat. Eventually in 1935, with the donations from villagers and the site granted by the government, the School was built. In 1937, it was damaged by a typhoon and was restored. During the Japanese occupation, the School was suspended. The post-war years were the prime time for the school as enrollment increased and new buildings were built. It was renovated in the late 1990s. During a local festival called Ma Hang Heung, the playground of the School would also be taken as the resting place for people.

Number: 423

Name and Address: Yau Kung School, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市友恭學校

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The exact construction year of Yau Kung School was not known, but it already existed by 1924. It was built by the Tangs of Ha Tsuen. The school was used as a bobozhai, teaching Three-character Classics and Thousand-character Classics. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the school was closed down. With financial donations from the village elders of the area, the school campus was extended and the school was re-opened in 1948. After 1964, a new Yau Kung School was built in San Sang Tsuen and the old school premises accommodated a kindergarten named Ha Tsuen heng School until it was closed down in the late 1970s.

Number: 424

Name and Address: Old Sheung Shui Police Station, Sheung Shui Heung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水上水鄉舊上水警署

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1902, the Old Sheung Shui Police Station was the sixth police station established in the New Territories since the lease of the New Territories in 1898. Between 1941 and 1945, the premises was occupied by the Japanese troops as divisional headquarters. After World War II, British soldiers set up their headquarters there. Later, police officers reoccupied the premises. Subsequent to the opening of the new Sheung Shui Police Station in March 1979, the premises became the police report centre and the Junior Police Corps (JPC) Club House, with the latter occupied the whole premises from July 1993 onwards.

Number: 425

Name and Address: No. 47 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 47 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The earliest land record of the building dates from 1955. After 1955, the house was owned by the Tangs of Ying Lung Wai who originated from Kam Tin. No.38 Lee Yick Street and five to six houses at Wine Street also belonged to the family. They leased out No. 47 in the early 1990s. The house was left vacant since the late 1990s upon the termination of the tenancy. The house is still kept by the Tangs.

Number: 426

Name and Address: Yuk Hui Temple, Pak She Street, Tung Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣北社街玉虛宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1783, Yuk Hui Temple, also known as Pak Tai Temple, was built to protect the local fishermen and villagers as a result of a plague broke out in 1777 on the Island, when the Huizhou and Chaozhou people carried the deity of Pak Tai from their native county to the Island to suppress the plague. The Temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival and the Bun Festival, also commonly known as “Tai Ping Ching Chui”. Two relics displayed in the Temple, a golden crown worn by the Pak Tai status, and a pair of incense burners, were donated by the community to commemorate the visit of Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon in 1966 and Mr. Burgess, the Officer Administrating the Government in 1959 to the Temple respectively. It was rebuilt in 2002.

Number: 427

Name and Address: St. Paul's Primary Catholic School, Wong Nai Chung Road,
Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道

聖保祿天主教小學

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

St. Paul's Primary Catholic School, established in 1927, was first operated as an orphanage, a private hospital and a refuge for women and old people in the name of La Calvaire established by Sisters of St. Paul de Charters in 1908. During the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945, the school was used as a police station, a jail and an execution room. In 1946, the orphanage ceased to operate and the building was used solely as a primary school from then on. The present school name was adopted in 1960 when the school began receiving Government subsidies.

Number: 428

Name and Address: S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church, No. 135 Ma Tau Chung Road, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍馬頭涌道 135 號聖公會聖三一堂

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Holy Trinity Church was first built at the foothill of Sung Wong Toi in 1890. It was relocated in 1905 and again in 1936 to make way for the construction of the Kai Tak Airport. It was used as a detention centre by the Japanese during the occupation of 1941 to 1945. Extra Government land adjacent to the Church was granted in 1948 for the construction of the Holy Trinity Primary School and the Holy Trinity Kindergarten, both completed in 1955.

Number: 429

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Conduit, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林輸水管

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Pok Fu Lam Reservoir (薄扶林水塘) is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. It was connected by an aqueduct (輸水管) along the hillside in Southern and Central & Western, including Conduit Road, to two tanks on Tai Ping Shan (Victoria Peak) to provide a supply of water to many parts of Hong Kong Island. This aqueduct, which was named as Pok Fu Lam Conduit (薄扶林輸水管) by government officials in the colonial years, commenced at the Gauge Basin immediately below the original masonry dam of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir. It followed the contour along the hillside at a level about 500 feet above the sea, and ended at the Albany Tanks (now at the top of Garden Road). The aqueduct forms a trail from Queen Mary Hospital and leads to No. 1 University Drive.

Number: 430

Name and Address: Tung Po Tor Monastery, Yuen Tung Po Din, Lo Wai Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍路東普陀講寺圓通寶殿

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Established by Monk Mou Fung in 1929, Tung Po Tor Monastery consists of the main hall, Yuen Tung Po Dien where communal worships are carried out, a building devoted to the enshrinement of various Buddhist deities with its upper floor used as a library for sutra and Tin Wong Dien as well as Wai Tor Dien. During the Japanese Occupation, the monastery was a refuge for worshippers and villagers. To avoid disturbance from the Japanese, Monk Mou Fung wore a Kasaya given by the Japanese emperor and guard the monastery. A Japanese monk became the abbot of the monastery. During the political unrest in 1950s, monks from China continued to flee to the monastery. The Monastery celebrates many Buddhist festivals like Yuk Fat Festival and Kwun Yum Birthday.

Number: 431

Name and Address: Tung Po Tor Monastery, Tin Wong Din & Wai Tor Din, Lo Wai Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍路東普陀講寺天王殿及韋馱殿

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Established by Monk Mou Fung in 1929, Tung Po Tor Monastery consists of the main hall, Yuen Tung Po Dien where communal worships are carried out, a building devoted to the enshrinement of various Buddhist deities with its upper floor used as a library for sutra and Tin Wong Dien as well as Wai Tor Dien. During the Japanese Occupation, the monastery was a refuge for worshippers and villagers. To avoid disturbance from the Japanese, Monk Mou Fung wore a Kasaya given by the Japanese emperor and guard the monastery. A Japanese monk became the abbot of the monastery. During the political unrest in 1950s, monks from China continued to flee to the monastery. The Monastery celebrates many Buddhist festivals like Yuk Fat Festival and Kwun Yum Birthday.

Number: 432

Name and Address: Luk Keng Pillboxes and Observation Posts, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸機槍堡及觀測台

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

This network of defence in Luk Keng (鹿頸) comprising pillboxes, observation posts and trenches was constructed during the period of Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Some local inhabitants were pressed to take part in the construction. These structures stand on prominent hilltops which overlook Starling Inlet (Sha Tau Kok Hoi 沙頭角海), giving them an excellent field of observation. It is believed that these structures were intended to strengthen border defense and against the offensive operations of Allied forces should any attempt be made to enter Hong Kong from the northeastern side of the New Territories. The path leading to the network is not well-defined and access to it is rather difficult.

Number: 433

Name and Address: Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, No. 19 Eastern Hospital Road,
Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣東院道 19 號東華東院

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Tung Wah Eastern Hospital was established in 1929 by the Tung Wah Board of Directors. It was meant to replace the old Chap Sien Hospital which was set up with local donations but had to be surrendered to the Tung Wah Board of Directors because of financial difficulties. In operation Tung Wah Eastern Hospital was affiliated to Tung Wah Hospital and was a branch of the Tung Wah Hospital. The two hospitals together with Kwong Wah Hospital were amalgamated under the name of "Tung Wah Group of Hospitals" in 1931.

Number: 434

Name and Address: No. 91 Lai Chi Yuen, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲荔枝園 91 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

While the exact year of construction could not be traced, land records show that these buildings were in existence as late as 1949. The land ownership changed several times, and the buildings are now used as a home for the elderly.

Number: 435

Name and Address: No. 92 Lai Chi Yuen, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲荔枝園 92 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

While the exact year of construction could not be traced, land records show that these buildings were in existence as late as 1949. The land ownership changed several times, and the buildings are now used as a home for the elderly.

Number: 436

Name and Address: No. 93 Lai Chi Yuen, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲荔枝園 93 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

While the exact year of construction could not be traced, land records show that these buildings were in existence as late as 1949. The land ownership changed several times, and the buildings are now used as a home for the elderly.

Number: 437

Name and Address: Tsing Kun Study Hall, No. 22 Lei Uk Tsuen, Nam Chung, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角南涌李屋村 22 號
靜觀家塾

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1900, Tsing Kwun Study Hall is a traditional Chinese-style private school located in Lei Uk, Nam Chung. It was probably built by Li King-chung and was the first and only old-style private school in Nam Chung. The Study Hall was registered as “Tsing Kwun School” in the 1930s. During the Japanese Occupation, the Study Hall was a refuge shelter. Its education role was replaced by the establishment of Nam Chung Public School in 1960. Decorations of the building are preserved in good condition.

Number: 438

Name and Address: No. 2 Hing Hon Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤興漢道 2 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Erected around 1916, the building at No. 2 Hing Hong Road is a typical Chinese tenement house with a European-style facade. It was built after the opening of the University of Hong Kong in 1911 and several Western schools in the neighborhood to cater for the affluent Chinese. Its European facades also conformed to the Peak District Reservation Ordinance enacted in 1904, which restricted the construction of Chinese-style houses in the Mid-levels.

Number: 439

Name and Address: Two Buildings of Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園石梨貝濾水廠房兩座

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works is situated immediately below the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir. The Treatment Works was the first rapid gravity filters in the Kowloon area. It mainly received raw water of the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir and filtered the raw water and supply drink water before discharge. It mainly supplies drinking water to Hong Kong Island through the harbour pipelines. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), though the area became a restricted zone, it was partly damaged.

Number: 440

Name and Address: Old Tai O Police Station, Shek Tsai Po Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳石仔埗街舊大澳警署

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Old Tai O Police Station was built in 1902 to supervise the Tai O area with a main duty of combating pirates prevalent in the neighbouring waters. At the beginning only six or seven policemen were stationed at the police station but by the year 1983 the number of police officers had increased to over 180. In view of the extremely low crime rate in the Tai O area in recent years the Station was turned into a patrol post only in 1996. The Station was left vacant since November 2002.

Number: 441

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Home for the Monks and the Aged, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院修道者及長者宿舍

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 442

Name and Address: St. Anthony's Catholic Church, No. 69A Pokfulam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 69 號 A

聖安多尼堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The small chapel of St. Anthony's Church on Bonham Road was built in 1864 by the Missionary of Pontifical Foreign Institute. The erection of a new Church on Pokfulam Road was later initiated by Rev. Theodore Wiczorek in 1953. Built in Modern Eclectic style, the Church has revealed the missionary assignment of Salesian of Don Bosco and the historical development of Catholicism in Hong Kong for half a century. The historic site comprises of the Church, the School and the House.

Number: 443

Name and Address: No. 190 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 190 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 444

Name and Address: No. 192 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 192 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 445

Name and Address: No. 194 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 194 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 446

Name and Address: No. 196 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 196 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 447

Name and Address: No. 198 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 198 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 448

Name and Address: No. 200 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 200 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 449

Name and Address: No. 202 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 202 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 450

Name and Address: No. 204 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 204 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D’Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 451

Name and Address: No. 210 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 210 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 452

Name and Address: No. 212 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 212 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The four-storey blocks in Nos.190 – 220 were built by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme – Orient in 1932. The blocks, called “Modern Flats”, were built to accommodate people whose monthly income was above \$400. Japanese forces occupied the building in 1941 and collected rent. The building was completely looted. Between 1945 and 1947, the British Army rented the building as godowns until 1947 when the property was derequisitioned to the developer.

Number: 453

Name and Address: No. 600 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 600 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 454

Name and Address: No. 602 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 602 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 455

Name and Address: No. 604 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 604 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 456

Name and Address: No. 606 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 606 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 457

Name and Address: No. 612 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 612 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 458

Name and Address: No. 614 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 614 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 459

Name and Address: No. 620 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 620 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 460

Name and Address: No. 622 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 622 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 461

Name and Address: No. 624 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 624 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 462

Name and Address: No. 626 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角上海街 626 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1920s and 1930s, the lower floors of the shophouses were occupied by shops selling construction materials, such as window frames, curtains, paint and hardware. The upper floors were used as residential purpose with sub-tenancy and renting of beds. According to 1949 aerial photo, the shophouses running in two contiguous blocks still existed. Nowadays, only Nos. 600 – 606, 612 – 614 and 620 – 626 are retained with some modern buildings erected in between.

Number: 463

Name and Address: Fortifications at Devil's Peak, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢魔鬼山軍事設施

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The battery on the upper level is the Gough Battery and the one on the lower level is the Pottinger Battery. The Gough Battery includes one 6 inch and one 9.2 inch gun emplacements respectively. The two gun emplacements are connected by magazines and bunkers. Before 1910, the 9.2 inch gun was nearly ready and the pedestal was in position. The left hand 6 inch BL Mark VII gun was removed before 1912. The approved establishment for the Gough Battery in 1914 was one officer plus 15 soldiers.

Number: 464

Name and Address: No. 18 Ship Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔船街 18 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in the typical Shophouse-Verandah style, No. 18 Ship Street is a three-storey commercial-cum-residential building in Wan Chai which was owned by the family of Tse since its erection in the late 1930s. The URA purchased it in 2002 and started its renovation in 2005. It now houses a restaurant.

Number: 465

Name and Address: Nos. 24B-24D Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下 24B 至 24D 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Ha Tin Liu Ha is a Hakka village situated in Lam Tsuen Valley of Tai Po. The Nos.24B-24D village houses were built in the 1910s by the Chung clan . The Chung clan of Ha Tin Liu Ha originated from Chang Le, later moved to Dongguan Qingxi of Guangdong. Province, finally settled in Lam Tsuen Valley two hundred years ago. However, the inhabitant of the village houses moved out owing to the bad fengshui setting called ‘White Tiger Mouth’, which would led to a bad influence on the development of a lineage, it is now left vacant since the last occupant had moved out in the 1970s. The village houses represent the historical development of Chung clan in the Ha Tin Liu Ha area.

Number: 466

Name and Address: Nos. 109-112 Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地 109 至 112 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at a multi-clan village entitled Lin Fa Tei, literally means “lotus place”, the village houses were probably erected in 1905 by Kwok Sau-wah as a residence of the Kwok's family. Originally, there was a row of five houses, but No.108 was subsequently rebuilt in 1970s. The houses are enclosed by a wall.

Number: 467

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Villa, No. 35 Clear Water Bay Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣清水灣道 35 號

聖約瑟安老院別墅

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

The compound of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged consists of several historical building, namely storied house, the gatehouse, 3 dormitories and a church. Prior to 1919, the Storied house was owned by Mr. Chan Keng-yu, Compadore of Douglas Laprik and Co. and one of the Founding Directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (later known as Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in 1950). The premises was later sold to the Little Sisters in 1926. The Gatehouse was constructed in the mid-1930s with the “JMJ” inscription on the cornice representing “Jesus, Mary and Joseph”, a recurring motto of the Little Sisters. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Home was still in operation but the number of residents gradually dropped after the War.

Number: 468

Name and Address: No. 4 Hospital Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山醫院道 4 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1921, the two buildings at No. 4 Hospital Road (醫院道 4 號) were quarters for scavenging coolies employed by the government. The two buildings comprise the Main Block which gave accommodation for 192 coolies and six foremen and the Head Foreman' s Quarters which is a small detached building of two living rooms, bathroom, kitchen &c. on the corner of the site. The buildings were once used as staff quarters of the Urban Services Department and a street sleepers shelter of the Department of Social Welfare. They are used as office accommodation of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department.

Number: 469

Name and Address: Ling Mui Chong, No. 110 Shui Tsan Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水盞田 110 號嶺梅莊

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Ling Mui Chong is an independent Hakka style building situated between Ngau Keng and Shui Tsan Tin. It was constructed between 1931 and 1932 by a builder from Meixian, Guangdong. The house is a typical two-hall and two-chamber Hakka building and enjoys excellent fengshui setting as it is surrounded by a mountain range and faces a semi-circular pond. The style and surrounding setting is similar to those found in Meixian. Five generations of Law have been living in Ling Mui Chong and still occupy the premises.

Number: 470

Name and Address: Muslim Mosque, Residence of Muslims, No. 30 Shelley Street,
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環些利街 30 號

清真寺教徒住所

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The Jamia Mosque was built in 1915 with contributions from local Muslim worshippers. It was reconstructed from a tiny stone house erected in 1850 by Indian seamen and soldiers who were among the first Muslim settlers in Hong Kong. It remains not only an important place of worship for the more than 200 regular Muslim worshippers in Hong Kong, but also home to the multi-national squatters who have been living in rent-free makeshift huts and a three-storey residential building next door to the Mosque for decades.

Number: 471

Name and Address: No. 5A Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 5 號 A

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The village house located at No.5A Pai Tau, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. Lam Shing-cheong is respected as the founding ancestor of the Lams there. In the 1930s, the Lams built Nos. 5A, 5B and 5C. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Nos. 5A and 5C were used as a slaughterhouse by the Japanese Army. Nowadays, the Lams are still living in No. 5A.

Number: 472

Name and Address: No. 5B Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 5 號 B

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The village house located at No.5B Pai Tau, Shatin, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. Lam Shing-cheong is respected as the founding ancestor of the Lams there. In the 1930s, the Lams built Nos. 5A, 5B and 5C. Until 1942, No. 5B was used as a Chinese pharmacy. Nowadays, the Lams are still living in No. 5B.

Number: 473

Name and Address: No. 5C Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 5 號 C

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The village house located at No.5C Pai Tau, Shatin, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. Lam Shing-cheong is respected as the founding ancestor of the Lams there. In the 1930s, the Lams built Nos. 5A, 5B and 5C. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the houses at Nos. 5A and 5C were used as a slaughterhouse by the Japanese Army. Nowadays, the Lams are still living in No. 5C.

Number: 474

Name and Address: Alberose, Nos. 132A & 132B Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 132A 及 132B 玫瑰邨

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1926; Alberose was a residence of the Weill's family. It was owned by Mrs. Rosie Weill who was the Senate Fearers of the Hong Kong Hotel Buildings. The building is probably named after Rosie and her husband, Albert Weill. Mrs. Weill passed away in 1952 and the Alberose's ownership was transferred to the University of Hong Kong in 1955. The building served as a staff quarter of the University until now.

Number: 476

Name and Address: Tang Kwok Mou Ancestral Hall, No. 56 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田 56 號
國茂鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at a multi-lineage village of Shui Lau Tin in Pat Heung, Tang Kwok Mou Ancestral Hall was built in 1907 by Tang Kou-kwong and his brothers to commemorate their father Tang Kwok-mou. Tang Kou-kwong was appointed as a member of the District Committee of Yuen Long in 1899. Also known as Sam U Tong, the Ancestral Hall is well preserved and elegantly decorated with most of its colour and texture considered original.

Number: 477

Name and Address: No. 6 Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 6 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The village house located at No. 6 Pai Tau, Shatin, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built by the Lam clan in the 1930s when the village was established by the Lams, the Tsang, the Yaus and the Cheungs. The Lam clan, originating from Wuhua of Guangdong province, first settled in Sham Tseng during the Qing Dynasty and Lam Shing-cheong, the founding ancestor of the Lams in Pai Tau village, finally settled in Pai Tau.

Number: 478

Name and Address: Woodside, Mansion, No. 50 Mount Parker Road, Quarry Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鰂魚涌柏架山道 50 號
林邊屋大樓

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Woodside consists of a mansion and a garage. Built probably in the mid 1920s, the Woodside was first owned by the Butterfield & Swire Co. Ltd. for use as quarters for the European sub-managerial staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. It comprises the mansion and the garage. The mansion was seriously looted towards the end of the Second World War. It was rehabilitated in 1947 and continued to serve as a staff residence until the closure of the Refinery in 1972. It was handed over to the Government in 1976, and then leased to the Institute of Cultural Affairs in 1985. The Institute had organized exhibitions and music concerts in the mansion for more than a decade until 2001. The building is currently under the management of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

Number: 479

Name and Address: Woodside, Garage, No. 50 Mount Parker Road, Quarry Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鰗魚涌柏架山道 50 號

林邊屋車庫

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Woodside consists of a mansion and a garage. Built probably in the mid 1920s, the Woodside was first owned by the Butterfield & Swire Co. Ltd. for use as quarters for the European sub-managerial staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. It comprises the mansion and the garage. The mansion was seriously looted towards the end of the Second World War. It was rehabilitated in 1947 and continued to serve as a staff residence until the closure of the Refinery in 1972. It was handed over to the Government in 1976, and then leased to the Institute of Cultural Affairs in 1985. The Institute had organized exhibitions and music concerts in the mansion for more than a decade until 2001. The building is currently under the management of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

Number: 480

Name and Address: Nos. 32-33 Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下 32 至 33 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Ha Tin Liu Ha is a Hakka village situated in Lam Tsuen Valley of Tai Po. The Nos.32-33 village houses were built in the 1910s by the Chung clan residing in the area. The Chung clan of Ha Tin Liu Ha originated from Chang Le, later moved to Dongguan Qingx of Guangdong. Province, finally settled in Lam Tsuen Valley two hundred years ago. Nos. 32-33 was entitled 'Man Po Chao Tong'. It is said that the dwelling might be used as a study hall since its fine decoration is made up of Chinese poems and painting of books, deer, flowers and Chinese musical instruments; however, indigenous villagers believed that the dwelling was originally a home of a rich man during the early twentieth century.

Number: 481

Name and Address: Ching Chun Fong Ancestral Hall, No. 9 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen,
Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 9 號
俊芳程公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Ching Chun Fong Ancestral Hall was built by the grandsons of Ching Chun-fong in the 1940s. Managed by Chun Fong Tso, the hall is dedicated to the descendants of Ching Chun-fong. The rituals of wedding and placing the souls of the deceased male clansmen aged sixty or above onto the altar, known as shangshou or shangshenta, are still solemnly performed.

Number: 482

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Chung Hing Street, Cheung Chau Wan,
Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲灣中興街洪聖廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Being a fishing community, the Hung Shing Temple was erected in 1813 to worship Hung Shing, a sea divinity of the fishing folk. Hung Shing is the second god invited by the residents after Pak Tai for the purpose of dispelling evil spirits and disaster. The Temple celebrates Hung Shing Festival and Tai Ping Qing Jiao every year. In the early period, the temple was administrated by the local residents. Since 1930, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee.

Number: 483

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Yik Fa Kung, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀翊化宮

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 484

Name and Address: Old Aberdeen Police Station, Main Building, No. 116 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔大街 116 號
舊香港仔警署主樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Old Aberdeen Police Station consists of a main block and two annex block. It was built in 1891, as a replacement of an old station to strengthen the law and order of the expanding fishing community in the Southern District. The premises were bombarded during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945) and the European officers of the Station were sent to the Stanley Internment Camp during the Occupation. The Station had been used by a number of Government departments after the War, and was refurbished for use by a Non-Government Organization named “Warehouse” since 1995.

Number: 485

Name and Address: Old Aberdeen Police Station, Annex, No. 116 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔大街 116 號
舊香港仔警署附屬建築物

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Old Aberdeen Police Station consists of a main block and two annex block. It was built in 1891, as a replacement of an old station to strengthen the law and order of the expanding fishing community in the Southern District. The premises were bombarded during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945) and the European officers of the Station were sent to the Stanley Internment Camp during the Occupation. The Station had been used by a number of Government departments after the War, and was refurbished for use by a Non-Government Organization named “Warehouse” since 1995.

Number: 486

Name and Address: Old Aberdeen Police Station, Annex, No. 116 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔香港仔大街 116 號
舊香港仔警署附屬建築物

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Old Aberdeen Police Station consists of a main block and two annex block. It was built in 1891, as a replacement of an old station to strengthen the law and order of the expanding fishing community in the Southern District. The premises were bombarded during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945) and the European officers of the Station were sent to the Stanley Internment Camp during the Occupation. The Station had been used by a number of Government departments after the War, and was refurbished for use by a Non-Government Organization named “Warehouse” since 1995.

Number: 487

Name and Address: Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works, Valve House, Kam Shan Country Park, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田金山郊野公園石梨貝濾水廠水掣房

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Shek Lei Pui Treatment Works is situated immediately below the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir. The Treatment Works was the first rapid gravity filters in the Kowloon area. It mainly received raw water of the Shek Lei Pui Reception Reservoir and filtered the raw water and supply drink water before discharge. It mainly supplies drinking water to Hong Kong Island through the harbour pipelines. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), though the area became a restricted zone, it was partly damaged.

Number: 488

Name and Address: Mo Tai Temple, Nos. 156-162 Hai Tan Street, Sham Shui Po,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗海壇街 156 至 162 號武帝廟

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Mo Tai Temple, also named Heep Tin Kung, was the surviving temple dedicated to Kwan Tai in Kowloon. Though no exact year of construction is available, the stone tablet bearing the name of the temple suggested it was renovated in 1891. The temple was crowded with worshippers on Kwan Tai Festival. The inscription of donator tablet suggested donations came from the communities with regular trading with Sham Shui Po.

Number: 489

Name and Address: Former Peak School, No. 7 Gough Hill Path, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂歌賦山里 7 號前山頂學校

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The need to set up English schools was first sounded out by Sir Henry Arthur Blake, Governor of Hong Kong from 1898-1903. The preparation for a school in the Peak area was made in 1914, and a permanent premises known as the Peak School was ready for use in September 1915. Enrolment figures started at 39, and reached 158 in 1947. Since 1967, the building has been converted for use by the Victoria Peak Fire Station.

Number: 490

Name and Address: St. Mary's Canossian College, No. 162 Austin Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀柯士甸道 162 號

嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院

District: YTM

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

St. Mary's Canossian College is a Roman Catholic Secondary School founded in 1900. The College, which at first intended for Portuguese girls and later for Chinese as well, was established with an enrollment of 30 students. In 1903, two additional buildings were built on the ground of St. Mary's. The premises underwent several expansions. During the Japanese occupation, classes were interrupted and the College was looted. Classes resumed in 1945 and a chapel was built later in 1953.

Number: 491

Name and Address: Kong Ha Tin Lo, Nos. 198-199 Tai Kong Po, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田大江埔 198-199 號江夏田廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Kong Ha Tin Lo, which literally means “the village residence of the Wong clan who works in the farm”, was founded by Wong Hin-ting, the 1st generation of the branch of Kong Ha Tin Lo, who purposely constructed it for his family. After his descendants emigrated, part of the house was abandoned and was regarded as a villa for temporary residence. It was a place bonding the members of the Wong Hin-ting lineage and was managed by the heads of the founding families. The building is the only surviving Hakka building richly decorated with a carved fascia board, wall murals and couplet in Tai Kong Po.

Number: 492

Name and Address: No. 24 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 24 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 24 Lee Yick Street is one of the historic shops in the Yuen Long Market Town. The market was founded by Tang Man-wai in the late 17th century and featured shops of various trades, like inns, wine shops, book-sellers, soy-sauce dealers and pig-butchers, etc. Though the construction year of the building cannot be traced, it was one of the surviving traditional commercial-cum-residential houses in Yuen Long Old Market.

Number: 493

Name and Address: No. 60 Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 60 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in the mid-1930s, No. 60 Mount Kellett Road was first owned by Mr. Leslie Benjamin Holmes, the then Schoolmaster of the Education Department of Hong Kong. The mansion was used as the staff quarters of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from 1980 to 1992 and was later purchased by the Liu Chong Hing family in 1992.

Number: 494

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Old Masonry Dam, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘舊石壩

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Pok Fu Lam Reservoir (薄扶林水塘) is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the construction of Tai Tam Reservoir, Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts. Built in 1871, the Old Masonry Dam is the oldest surviving item of Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, though it is preserved only in part and it lost its original function due to the construction of an extension reservoir in 1877.

Number: 495

Name and Address: Watchtower, Hok Tsui Village, D'Auguilar Peninsula, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鶴咀半島鶴咀村更樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built by a local family led by Chu Koey-yuen in the 19th century, the Watchtower in Hok Tsui Village is the only known Chinese-styled watchtower on Hong Kong Island. The Watchtower was built to protect the villagers from Chinese pirates prevailing along the coast of southern China in that period. Villagers continued shouldering sole responsibility for the village defence under the British rule. The Watchtower once served as a classroom for the nearby primary school. Most of the Hakka-style houses surrounding the Watchtower have now disappeared.

Number: 496

Name and Address: Lok Ma Chau Police Station, No. 100 Lok Ma Chau Road, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗落馬洲落馬洲路 100 號
落馬洲警署

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1915, Lok Ma Chau Police Station is one of the three divisional stations of the Frontier Division. Its history originated from the San Tin Police Station constructed by the end of 1899, which was later expanded as Lok Ma Chau Police Station. The Police Station served part of the border defence system to combat illegal immigration and other cross-boundary criminal activities.

Number: 497

Name and Address: No. 27 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 27 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No.27 Lee Yick Street in Yuen Long Kau Hui was believed to be a two-storey shop house at the beginning, and then turned to be a residence after the downfall of Yuen Long Kau Hui in the mid-1910s. The exact construction year cannot be verified, but the earliest land record dates back to 1912. After 1946, the house was owned by Chan Kam-kwan, a successful merchant and social elite in Yuen Long. The house was left vacant after the 1970s when the Chans migrated to Canada.

Number: 498

Name and Address: Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital, Annex Block, No. 36A Western Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤西邊街 36 號 A 舊贊育醫院附屬建築物

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital consists of a main building and an annex block. Established in 1922, the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital was the first Chinese maternity hospital in Hong Kong, with dual objectives of providing maternity services and training Chinese midwives with the western medical profession. First intake of students took place in 1923. In 1937, the Queen Mary Hospital was opened and brought an end to Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital's role as a training school for midwives. In 1955, a new Tsan Yuk Hospital was built in Hospital Road, and the old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital building was renamed as Western District Community Centre.

Number: 499

Name and Address: Kowloon Cricket Club, No. 10 Cox's Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀覺士道 10 號九龍木球會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The Kowloon Cricket Club (KCC) was a recreational centre for foreigners with strong and loyal membership. In 1908, the Kowloon Cricket Club Pavilion was opened officiated by the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard. With the increase in membership, a new Clubhouse situated at the northwest corner of the cricket ground was erected in 1932. During the Japanese Occupation, the Clubhouse and main ground were occupied by the Japanese for stabling horses. After the Second World War, extensive restoration programme was launched, and the new modernized clubhouse was re-opened in 1958.

Number: 500

Name and Address: No. 58 Pei Ho Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗北河街 58 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The three-storey building at No. 58 Pei Ho Street was probably one of the thirty-two houses constructed by Li Ping, the first developer of Sham Shui Po. It is said that the building was erected for Shing Fung Pawnshop and did not provide accommodation. The pawnshop had run its business in the building for almost half century until it was removed to North Point in the 1970s. The pre-war building is now occupied by a medicine company.

Number: 501

Name and Address: Ham Tin Tsuen, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢鹹田村

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Tai Long is situated in Sai Kung East, facing Tai Long Wan. It originally consists of five villages, namely Tai Long Tsuen, Ham Tin Tsuen, Lam Uk Wai, Cheung Uk Wai and Tai Wan Tsuen. The latter three have become ruins, remaining only Tai Long Tsuen and Ham Tin Tsuen. Ham Tin Tsuen is believed to have a history of over one hundred and fifty years. It is a single clan village with surname of Wan.

Number: 502

Name and Address: Cape D'Aguilar Battery, D'Aguilar Peninsula, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鶴咀半島鶴咀炮台

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Cape D' Aguilar Battery was located at the centre of the ridgeline on Cape D' Aguilar Peak (Hok Tsui Shan). It was constructed in 1939 and equipped with two 4-inch guns made available by the Royal Navy. On the outbreak of the Battle of Hong Kong, it was manned by the First Battery of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps (HKVDC) as part of the Eastern Fire Command. On 19 December 1941, in face of the war situations, the personnel were withdrawn to Stanley.

Cape D' Aguilar Battery consists of the following features: two circular gun emplacements; Battery Command Post; pillbox type structure believed to be searchlight emplacements; several miscellaneous structures including an ammunition bunker, a forward observation post, a pillbox and a defensive blockhouse.

Number: 503

Name and Address: Shing Mun Redoubt, South of Shing Mun Jubilee Reservoir and Kam Shan Country Park, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界城門水塘以南及金山郊野公園城門碉堡

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Shing Mun Redoubt (城門碉堡) was a 12-acre citadel situated underground on the northern part of Smuggler's Ridge (走私坳 / 孖指徑). The Redoubt straddles Kwai Tsing and Sha Tin districts. Planned and built as a network of tunnels, observation posts and pillboxes, the Redoubt was meant to guard the most vulnerable land route into Kowloon. Shing Mun Redoubt formed a critical part of the Gin Drinkers Line (醉酒灣防線) – the name given to an 18-kilometre defence line comprising a string of trenches, pillboxes and bunkers constructed in the mid 1930s against infantry attacks from the north. This 18-km long line of static defence was constructed along the same patterns as prevailed in Europe after the First World War, the most well-known example of which is the Maginot Line (馬其諾防線).

Number: 504

Name and Address: Hau Chung Fuk Tong Communal Hall, Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢侯宗福堂神廳

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Hau Chung Fuk Tong Communal Hall, which is believed to have been built in the late Qianlong period of Qing dynasty, is the communal hall of the Hau clan in Kam Tsin Tsuen. A two-storey watchtower was added next to the building in 1959 to strengthen the defence of the village. The Earth God is placed in a small but sophisticated shrine near the entrance of the village. It is highly respected and the festival of Fuk Tak, which falls on the 18th day of the first lunar month, is celebrated among the villagers.

Number: 505

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Wing Lung Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田永隆圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Wing Lung Wai, also known as Sha Lan Mei, was founded by Tang Siu-kui and his clansmen around 1465-1487 of the Ming Dynasty. It was built around the same time together with the other three walled villages in Kam Tin, i.e., Kat Hing Wai, Tai Hong Wai and Kam Hing Wai. The main entrance of the walled village was relocated from the west to the south after the establishment of Tai Hong Wai due to fengshui reasons.

Number: 506

Name and Address: No. 18 Tai San Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新街 18 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

The building was constructed in 1921 and was once used as the Cheung Chau Public Free School cum Communal Hall. It was occupied by the Japanese during the occupation period, and was renovated into a 2-storey building in the 1950s. The ground floor became a grocery shop selling rice and other daily commodities, and the first floor was partitioned and rented to the new Chinese immigrants to Cheung Chau after the War.

Number: 507

Name and Address: Mei Ho House, Block 41, Shek Kip Mei Estate, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍石硤尾邨第 41 座美荷樓

District: SSP

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Shek Kip Mei Estate is the pioneer of the government housing scheme and Mei Ho House, Block 41, is one of the surviving H Block public houses in Hong Kong. Its founding stemmed from the fire in 1953. Temporary resettlement camp was set up after the fire to accommodate over 27,000 homeless. The government on the 4th day directed to erect two storey bungalows, later named as Bowring Bungalows, to accommodate 35,000 victims. The eight six-storey buildings were completed in 1954 and Mei Ho House is one of the blocks.

Number: 508

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tai Hong Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田泰康圍門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Tai Hong Wai was built by Tang Kwong-hoi and his son, Tang Chung between 1465 and 1487. Enclosing walls and a moat surrounding the dwelling units were constructed later during the early years of the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) to safeguard the Tangs' landholding rights. The village was guarded by a pair of wrought iron gates at the entrance, which was removed to Flagstaff Hill (Tai Po) as trophies by the Police Force in the takeover in 1899. The gates were then removed to Ireland. After petitioning to the government in 1924, one side of the gates, together with the one in Kat Hing Wai, returned in 1925, and reinstalled in Kat Hing Wai.

Number: 509

Name and Address: Sik Lo, Main Building, Nos. 131-132A Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊家村 131 至 132 號 A 適廬主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Erected in 1936, Sik Lo is a Hakka Circling Dragon House built by Yeung Wai-nam and Yeung Chuk-nam, two overseas Chinese in Indonesia. In the midst of construction, which coincided with the Japanese invasion, neither pond nor enclosed house, the basic elements of Hakka house, were constructed. The historic site comprises of the entrance gate, ancillary Block and main building. At the upper hall of Sik Lo, the ancestral hall of Yeung Ka Tsuen entitled Dun King Tong is found. During the Japanese occupation, the Chinese guerrillas lived in the Dun King Tong for a year. Yet, both the Japanese troop and the guerrillas did not trouble the Yeung's clan during the period.

Number: 510

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Main Building, No. 41
Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號
明德醫院大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

Number: 511

Name and Address: Mau Wah Study Hall, Lung A Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔龍丫排茂華家塾

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Mau Wah Study Hall was built by Wan Chun-fu in the 1910s and named after Wan Mau-wah, his grandfather and the founding ancestor of the Wan lineage of Lung A Pai Tsuen. Though named as a study hall, the premises actually functioned as an ancestral hall dedicated to Wan Mau-wah and his descendants. The Study Hall also served as a discussing venue for village affairs. In 1955, the Study Hall was closed for fengshui reasons.

Number: 512

Name and Address: Stanley Post Office, No. 2 Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道 2 號

赤柱郵政局

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Stanley Post Office, which has been in operation since 1937, is the oldest post office still in service. The history of Hong Kong Post goes back to the earliest days of British colonial rule when the first post office was established in 1841. In the early 1950s, after more than a century of service, there were eight post offices in Hong Kong. The picturesque district of Stanley has proved to be very popular over the years for residents and visitors alike, and Hong Kong Post has always been there to meet their postal needs. A re-opening ceremony of Stanley Post Office was held on 28 November 2007, following completion of works to restore the office to its original appearance.

Number: 513

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Bellmouth Overflow, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘鐘形溢流口

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 514

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Gate Shaft, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘閘主軸

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 515

Name and Address: No. 20 Severn Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂施勳道 20 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Established between 1922 and 1923, the mansion at No. 20 Severn Road was first owned by Mr. F.R.J. Adams. Being an architect in Little, Adams & Wood, he might have also designed it by himself. With lavish and elegant designs of Italianate Renaissance architecture, the mansion was purchased by the family of Ma Ka Chan in 1989 and was later transferred to the Hong Kong Government in 1997.

Number: 516

Name and Address: No. 15 Yuk Sau Street, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地毓秀街 15 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Erected in the early 1930s, the mansion at No. 15 Yuk Sau Street was firstly owned by Mr. Gock Hon Son for residential purposes. After the death of Mr. Gock in 1941, the mansion was purchased by Mr. Ma Kam-chan, a prominent Chinese businessman in Hong Kong between the 1950s and 1970s. The mansion displays a subtle blend of Italianate Renaissance and Edwardian architecture.

Number: 517

Name and Address: St. John's Chapel, No. 2 Cheung Po, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉長莆 2 號聖若望小堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

St. John Chapel, alias Roman Catholic Church, was built in 1928 in Cheung Po with the sponsorship of overseas converts. The villagers of Kam Tsin Wai also attended the mass at the Chapel before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Since the 1960s, the religious role of the Chapel was gradually substituted by the chapel at Kam Tsin Wai and St. Jude's Mass Centre near Kat Hing Wai. The Chapel was vacated around the 1980s.

Number: 518

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple, Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街關帝古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Probably reconstructed in the Qing Dynasty, Kwan Tai Old Temple has long been a venue for the Tai O villagers to worship Kwan Tai, the God of War. Nowadays, Cantonese opera performance is still held in the forecourt of the Temple during the God's birthday. The main ridge of the Temple is richly decorated with the prominent Shek Wan pottery displaying figures from the popular legend of "Yeung's military family".

Number: 519

Name and Address: Tung Yik School, No. 199 Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地 199 號同益學校

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Tung Yik School was built by Tung Yik Tong at Lin Fa Tei in Pat Heung in 1921. It was the only primary school in Pat Heung and the first village school possessing a modern campus. The school was established to provide education for children not only in Pat Heung. Students came from as far away as Tuen Mun and Sheung Shui and boarding facilities were provided. Although it was a new-style village school, it taught farming techniques and Chinese classics. The 1960s was the prime time of the school when there were 600 students at its climax, Tung Yik Secondary School was established and evening school was provided for villagers to enhance their knowledge. The school played an important role in the development of education history in the New Territories.

Number: 520

Name and Address: Tsz Tak Study Hall, Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍思德書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Tsz Tak Study Hall is the family ancestral hall of the Pangs in Fanling Wai. It is a two-hall building with side rooms and side aisles. The Study Hall served as a village school tutoring Bobozhai until 1936, when the school was transformed into a subsidized school entitled Fan Ling Public School. In 1948, the Rural Training College made use of the Study Hall to accommodate junior primary classes until 1957. Besides being a teaching place, it also signifies the ancestral worshipping on the fifth day of the second lunar month.

Number: 521

Name and Address: Shing Kwong Church, Church of Christ in China, No. 7 Eastern Hospital Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣東院道 7 號中華基督教會聖光堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Situated at Eastern Hospital Road, Shing Kwong Church was formed by the Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China in 1927. Since its establishment, the Church has been placing its emphasis on the training of personal characters of the youth and raising the quality of education in Hong Kong. The Church is a good example of Italianate Renaissance architecture.

Number: 522

Name and Address: Sun Hok Building of Bethel Mission of China, Nos. 45 & 47
Grampian Road, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍嘉林邊道 45 及 47 號伯特利神學院

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Built in the 1930s, the building later known as the Sun Hok Building of the Bethel Mission of China was purchased by the Bethel Mission of China in 1939 for use as an orphanage. The adjacent building was rented and used as the Mission's seminary. The Mission vacated the building and retreated to Western China during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945. Worship services resumed in 1947. The complex expanded from 1949 to 1965 as several new buildings were acquired and constructed in the vicinity of Sun Hok Building. The Building is currently used as a seminary with dormitories.

Number: 523

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Gate House, No. 35 Clear Water Bay Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣清水灣道 35 號

聖約瑟安老院門樓

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

The compound of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged consists of several historical building, namely storied house, the gatehouse, 3 dormitories and a church. Prior to 1919, the Storied house was owned by Mr. Chan Keng-yu, Compadore of Douglas Laprik and Co. and one of the Founding Directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (later known as Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in 1950). The premises was later sold to the Little Sisters in 1926. The Gatehouse was constructed in the mid-1930s with the “JMJ” inscription on the cornice representing “Jesus, Mary and Joseph”, a recurring motto of the Little Sisters. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Home was still in operation but the number of residents gradually dropped after the War.

Number: 524

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Dormitory A, No. 35 Clear Water Bay Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣清水灣道 35 號

聖約瑟安老院宿舍 A

District: WTS

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

The compound of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged consists of several historical building, namely storied house, the gatehouse, 3 dormitories and a church. Prior to 1919, the Storied house was owned by Mr. Chan Keng-yu, Compadore of Douglas Laprik and Co. and one of the Founding Directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (later known as Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in 1950). The premises was later sold to the Little Sisters in 1926. The Gatehouse was constructed in the mid-1930s with the “JMJ” inscription on the cornice representing “Jesus, Mary and Joseph”, a recurring motto of the Little Sisters. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Home was still in operation but the number of residents gradually dropped after the War.

Number: 526

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村洪聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The Hung Shing Temple, situated at Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan, was constructed by the Tang clan. The Temple was probably built in Dinghai (1767) during the Qianlong reign of the Qing Dynasty. The existing structure was rebuilt in the fifth year of the Tongzhi reign (1866) of the Qing Dynasty followed by a substantial renovation in 1963. According to legend, the original name of Hung Shing was Hung Hei, who was a virtuous person and a government official of high moral integrity in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). After his death, the reigning emperor awarded him with a posthumous title of "Kwong Lee Hung Shing Tai Wong". Hung Shing is widely worshipped, particularly by fishermen and people whose livelihood depend largely on the sea.

Number: 527

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Fong Ma Po, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔林村放馬莆天后宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The Tin Hau Temple at Fong Ma Po Village in Tai Po is believed to be built in 1768. Tin Hau, the goddess of sea, is the main deity in the temple. The temple was damaged in 1965 by typhoon. In the following year, the temple was further damaged by fire. An extensive renovation took place in 1967. Tin Hau Festival, which starts on 23rd day of the 3rd lunar month and lasts for five or six days, is the major celebration of the temple. It is celebrated with Cantonese operas, vegetarian banquets and religious rituals. The once-in-nine-year dajiao is the most important ritual in the village. The famous wishing tree near to the temple also attracts lots of people.

Number: 528

Name and Address: East Wing, St. Louis School, No. 179 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 179 號聖類斯中學東翼

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

St. Louis School was formerly known as St. Louis Industrial School, a technical school set up in 1863 in Wellington Street. In 1927, the School was handed over to the Salesian Fathers. The present school building in Sai Ying Pun was constructed in 1936. During the Japanese invasion in 1941, the School was taken over by the Air Raid Precaution Unit and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Shortly after the fall of Hong Kong, the school was allowed to resume service. It became an English grammar school in 1948.

Number: 529

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Guest Hall, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院客堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 530

Name and Address: Sing Hin Kung Study Hall, Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村聖軒公家塾

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Sing Hin Kung Study Hall, currently under the management of Tang Yat Tai Tong, was built by Tang Sing-hin (1672- 1733) in 1733. Before the construction of Sing Hin Kung Study Hall, the Tangs studied in Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall. The educational function of the study hall was gradually substituted by Tat Tak School established in 1931. The building was used as a study place, residential unit and workshop since then.

Number: 531

Name and Address: First Church of Christ Scientist, No. 31 MacDonnell Road,
Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環麥當奴道 31 號基督科學教會香港第一分會

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

First Church of Christ Scientist, Hong Kong was founded in 1905. It is the only church of the same denomination in Hong Kong, but branches are well-established in Japan, Korea, India and the Philippines. Church service was first held in a small meetinghouse in Zetland Street. The permanent Church premises in MacDonnell Road was built in 1912 with donations from Church members. An annex block was built in 1956 to cater for the Church's expanding services, and in 1995 a major restoration was carried out.

Number: 532

Name and Address: Old Lunatic Asylum, Chinese Block, Staff Quarters, Eastern Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤東邊街舊華人精神病院職員宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The Old Lunatic Asylum Chinese consists of a main block and a staff quarter. The Lunatic Asylum Chinese Block (opened 1891) was one of the three main buildings of the former Victoria Mental Hospital complex, the other being the Lunatic Asylum European Block (1884) and the Female Ward (1941). In 1906, the two lunatic asylums were incorporated to form the Victoria Mental Hospital. They were later joined by the Female Block in 1941 when demand for mental care inflated during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The Hospital ceased operation in 1961 when the Castle Peak Mental Hospital was completed. The site is now the Eastern Street Methadone Treatment Clinic.

Number: 533

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Quarters, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院宿舍

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 534

Name and Address: Sikh Temple, No. 371 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 371 號錫克廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The first Sikh temple was built in 1901-02 in the early colonial period when hundreds of Sikh men were shipped to Hong Kong by the Government to serve as soldiers, police constables and watchmen. A second Sikh Temple was erected in 1933 as a place of worship and gathering for the Sikh community, but was unfortunately destroyed by bombardment by the Japanese and the Allied Forces during the Second World War. In 1949, the existing temple was built on the cleared site to replace the ruined one, and continues to be a centre of this ethnic and religious community in Hong Kong.

Number: 535

Name and Address: Former Chatham English School, No. 1 Chatham Path, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂漆咸徑 1 號前漆咸英文學校

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1927 by its owner, John Caer Clark, the former Chatham English School was built in circa 1927 as a private residence, until 1952 when the building was registered as a private secondary school offering education to Chinese and Eurasian children from affluent families living on the Peak. The school operated over twenty years until 1973. During the Japanese Occupation, the house might be occupied by a high-ranking Japanese military officer. There was a postbox nearby which was built during King George V's reign (1910-1936), one of the few pre-Elizabeth postboxes remaining in Hong Kong.

Number: 536

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Government Secondary School, Old Block, No. 5B
School Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲學校路 5 號 B 長洲官立中學舊座

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was evolved from Cheung Chau Anglo-Chinese School which was established in 1908. A permanent school building was constructed at the present site in 1928. It was used by the Japanese as their headquarters on the Island during the occupation of 1941-1945. The School was reopened in 1945 after the war. Junior secondary classes started in 1951 and senior secondary class in 1961. The name of Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was also adopted in the same year. Construction of new wings took place in 1968 and later in 1998 in the vicinity of the old building.

Number: 537

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Government Secondary School, Caretaker's Residence, No. 5B School Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲學校路 5 號 B 長洲官立中學管理員宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was evolved from Cheung Chau Anglo-Chinese School which was established in 1908. A permanent school building was constructed at the present site in 1928. It was used by the Japanese as their headquarters on the Island during the Japanese occupation of 1941-1945. The School was reopened in 1945 after the war. Junior secondary classes started in 1951 and senior secondary class in 1961. The name of Cheung Chau Government Secondary School was also adopted in the same year. Construction of new wings took place in 1968 and later in 1998 in the vicinity of the old building.

Number: 538

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Kwun Yam Pavilion, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院觀音閣

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 539

Name and Address: No. 33 Sassoon Road, Stone Manor, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林沙宣道 33 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 33 Sassoon Road, also known as Stone Manor at present, was built around 1930s. It is equipped with a Garage. A War-time land record showed that it was named as “Kwan Ming Yuen”. This pre-war three-storey residence served as married quarters for the Royal Navy in 1957. In 1970, Stone Manor was purchased by Henry Fok Ying-ting and his family members are still living there.

Number: 540

Name and Address: No. 33 Sassoon Road, Garage, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林沙宣道 33 號車庫

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 33 Sassoon Road, also known as Stone Manor at present, was built around 1930s. It is equipped with a Garage. A War-time land record showed that it was named as “Kwan Ming Yuen”. This pre-war three-storey residence served as married quarters for the Royal Navy in 1957. In 1970, Stone Manor was purchased by Henry Fok Ying-ting and his family members are still living there.

Number: 541

Name and Address: Tat Yan Study Hall, No. 226 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 226 號達仁書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Daak Yan Study Hall in the commemoration of Cheung Yung-wan, also known as Shue Tak Tong, is located at No.226 Shan Ha Tsuen. It was built around the 1910s. Cheung Chuk-ping was respected as the founding ancestor of the Cheungs. Cheung King-shung was invited to teach children in the Study Hall. The study hall also served as a family ancestral hall of the Daak Yan branch.

Number: 542

Name and Address: No. 170 Yee Kuk Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗醫局街 170 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in the typical Shophouse-Verandah style, No. 170 Yee Kuk Street is a three-storey residential building with a shop on the ground floor. Presently the entire ground floor of No. 170 is occupied by a factory; while the first and second floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants.

Number: 543

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tai Tseng Ng Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, New Territories

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲大井吳屋村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Ng Uk Tsuen, also known as Tai Tseng Ng Uk Tsuen, which is a village exclusively for Ngs, was founded by Ng Kei-cheong in 1556. His first ancestor, Jiangshu, was an official of Hanlin Academy. The entrance gate of the Ng Uk Tseun was erected in 1862 for defense purposes. The Earth God which signifying safety, and the God of Fui Shing of North Star representing prestige, are worshipped in the gate respectively on the first and second floor. Two cannons cast in 1945 are placed in the second floor, signifying the defense of the village against the Japanese. Also, a voluntary defensive team organized by the villagers, genglian, was set up during the period.

Number: 544

Name and Address: No. 329 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 329 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

Number: 545

Name and Address: No. 330 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 330 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

Number: 546

Name and Address: No. 331 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 331 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

Number: 547

Name and Address: No. 332 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 332 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 329-332 Shan Ha Tsuen was built in 1932 with the money left by a descendant of Cheung Kwan-chuen who worked as a sailor in the United States. Nos. 329-332 was occupied by members of the family. The residential units, except No. 329, were left vacant probably before the 1960s.

Number: 548

Name and Address: Lai Mansion, No. 485 Lai Uk Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉黎屋村 485 號黎氏大屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Located at Lai Uk Tsuen in Pat Heung, the Lai Mansion was completed in 1919 as the residence of Lai Kam-tai (1856-1916), an overseas Chinese in Australia. He was a merchant and community leader who was one of the founders of the Hop Yick Company, a company set up in 1915 to build the Yuen Long New Market (Yuen Long Sun Hui). Lai was also the mediator during the take-over of the New Territories in 1898. The mansion was divided into four apartments and was occupied by his four sons. During the Japanese Occupation, a Japanese commander lived in the house for a few months. The Mansion underwent renovation in 1962 and 1979 respectively.

Number: 549

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple, Ha Tsuen Shi, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村廈村市關帝廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Though their construction years were unknown, it is believed that the temple and the gate tower were built at the same time as the Ha Tsuen Shi, probably in the 1760s. Kwan Tai Temple lies at the junction of the two main axes of the market. Albeit the temple is small, it features an elegant three-way archway in front over the road-junction. The Gate Tower is the southeast entrance of the market. It functioned to protect the Market from bandits. Security was provided by patrols of the clan's watchmen.

Number: 550

Name and Address: No. 35 Bonham Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林般咸道 35 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in western style blended with colonial and Southern Asian features, the pre-war building at No. 35 Bonham Road was built before 1941. It is a four-storey building painted in light blue. During the Vietnam War, the bakery at the G/F provided quality bread to American soldiers in Hong Kong. The upper floors are now used for residential purposes.

Number: 551

Name and Address: No. 6 Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 6 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 6 Kennedy Road was built in 1927 by Li Koon-chun, one of the founders of the Bank of East Asia, as a residence. The rooftop and floor slabs of the building were bombed before the Japanese Occupation. Most of the floors are vacant except its fourth floor which is occupied by Li Fook-hing, the third son of Li Koon-chun, as his personal office after his retirement in 1991. Architecturally, Nos. 6 and 8 Kennedy Road feature the same design of Neo-classical style with Art Deco influence.

Number: 552

Name and Address: No. 8 Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 8 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 8 Kennedy Road was built in 1927 by Li Koon-chun, one of the founders of the Bank of East Asia, as a residence. As the family extended, Li Koon-chun erected another building at the adjoining No. 6 Kennedy Road in 1935. The building might have been bombed during the War and was abandoned after Li Wai-jan, the second daughter of Li Koon-chun, moved out in the 1980s. Architecturally, Nos. 6 and 8 Kennedy Road feature the same design of Neo-classical style with Art Deco influence.

Number: 553

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Pump House, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘泵房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 554

Name and Address: No. 187 Apliu Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗鴨寮街 187 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1926, Nos.187 & 189 are typical pre-war shophouses, with commercial use at the G/F and dwellings upstairs. They are designed in an “one-stair for two-flats” style, of which two shophouses share a stairway in between. No. 187 Shophouse has been discarded for over twenty years. Due to the lack of renovation, the surface of the building is seriously damaged.

Number: 555

Name and Address: No. 189 Apliu Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗鴨寮街 189 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1926, Nos.187 & 189 are typical pre-war shophouses, with commercial use at the G/F and dwellings upstairs. They are designed in an “one-stair for two-flats” style, of which two shophouses share a stairway in between. No. 187 Shophouse has been discarded for over twenty years. Due to the lack of renovation, the surface of the building is seriously damaged.

Number: 556

Name and Address: Precious Blood Convent, No. 86 Un Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗元州街 86 號寶血女修院

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Established in 1929, the Convent of the Precious Blood represents the development of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in Hong Kong. Over the past seven decades, the Convent has not only served as a private residence and summer retreat house for the Precious Blood Sisters, but also as a symbol of charity, for the Sisters contributed to the well-being of Hong Kong society in the areas of education, social welfare and medical care.

Number: 557

Name and Address: Mi Tak Study Hall, Main Block, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗落馬洲美德家塾主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Mi Tak Study Hall was built around 1870 and named after Cheung Mi-tak, the ancestor of one of the six Cheungs' branches in Lok Ma Chau. Before 1941, the Study Hall was also a venue for traditional education. From 1945 to the 1950s, Mi Tak School was established there. The descendants of Cheung Mi-tak still celebrate the lighting the lantern ceremony, Chung Yeung Festival and marriages in the Study Hall. In the past, both "lantern feasts" and wedding feasts were organized there. Nowadays, the feasts are organized at Kungswa.

Number: 558

Name and Address: Mi Tak Study Hall, Ancillary Building, Lok Ma Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗落馬洲美德家塾附屬建築物

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Mi Tak Study Hall was built around 1870 and named after Cheung Mi-tak, the ancestor of one of the six Cheungs' branches in Lok Ma Chau. Before 1941, the Study Hall was also a venue for traditional education. From 1945 to the 1950s, Mi Tak School was established there. The descendants of Cheung Mi-tak still celebrate the lighting lantern ceremony, Chung Yeung Festival and marriages in the Study Hall. In the past, both "lantern feasts" and wedding feasts were organized there. Nowadays, the feasts are organized at Kungsw.

Number: 559

Name and Address: Villa Blanca, No. 47 Barker Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂白加道 47 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Located at Barker Road, Villa Blanca was built some time before 1945. It is recorded that the building was once owned by Mr. Wong Ha King, a reputed industrialist of Hong Kong, in 1978. Architecturally, the building resembles Spanish villas with low pitched roofs, red roof tiles and fine stucco walls.

Number: 560

Name and Address: Chuk Lam Sim Yuen, Fu Yung Shan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣芙蓉山竹林禪院

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed between 1929 and 1932 by Monk Yung Chau (1887-1976), Chuk Lam Sim Yuen was dedicated to Kshitigarbha Buddha. It comprises of three halls, namely Fau To Po Dien, Tai Hung Po Dien and Tin Wong Dien. The Fau To Po Dien, which features western architectural style, together with its two side blocks were built in 1929 and are the only pre-war structure in the Monastery. During the social unrest in the early 1950s in the Mainland, the Monastery sheltered monks and nuns fleeing from the Mainland. Following the other two halls completed in 1982, the Monastery became one of the largest temples in Hong Kong in the early 1980s.

Number: 561

Name and Address: Ex-Western Fire Station, Nos. 12 Belcher Street, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城卑路乍街 12 號前西區消防局

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

Constructed in 1923, this four-storey building was at first under the management of the Sanitary Department. The ground floor and basement were used by the Kennedy Town Sub-Fire Station, and the upper floors were used as quarters for Sanitary Department staff. The building was renamed as Western Fire Station in 1937 and remained in use as fire station until the 1950s when the Urban Services Department took over the building. In 1986 the Social Welfare Department took over the building and in 1991 the building was leased to the Po Leung Kuk as a home for the elderly.

Number: 562

Name and Address: Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre, No. 33 Tao Fong Shan Road,
Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田道風山路 33 號
道風山基督教叢林

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Tao Fong Shan Christian Centre was developed by Dr. Karl Ludvig Reichelt (1877-1952) and built by Johannes Prip-Moller, a Danish architect between 1931 and 1939. "Tao Fong Shan" literally means the place for spreading Christianity. Since 1967, the Centre has become a silent retreat and research centre of Christianity. Missionary work as interrupted during the Japanese Occupation and the Lotus Crypt, one of the buildings in the Centre, was a once shelter for refugees. The Centre also accommodated the refugees fleeing from the Mainland in 1949. After several renovations and alterations, the Centre is different from its original state, but its Chinese architectural style remains unchanged.

Number: 563

Name and Address: High Rock Christian Camp, No. 102 Sha Tin Tau Village, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田沙田頭村 102 號

基督教靈基營

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The site of High Rock Christian Camp, originally used as Shatin Police Station, was built around 1924. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the premises were used as a command centre by the Japanese army and became seriously dilapidated. The Mennonite Central Committee established a hostel there for Tuberculosis contact children from 1950 to 1952. In 1953, this building served as a Shatin Babies Home run by an independent Christian lady missionary, for the caring of abandoned and destitute babies. Since 1980, High Rock Christian Camp was established with the aim of providing a campsite service for children and youth.

Number: 564

Name and Address: Workmen's Quarters, West Point Filters, No. 50 Kotewall Road,
Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龢道 50 號

西環濾水廠工人宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

West Point Filters was built between 1914 and 1919 to work with West Point Service Reservoir (built in 1907) to enhance water supply in the Mid-Levels area above Conduit Road. A renovation programme took place in 1996 to turn the Filters into a service reservoir which came to be known as the Kotewall Road Fresh Water Service Reservoir. Operation resumed in 1997 after the renovation. It now becomes the Environmental Education Centre of the Environmental Protection Department.

Number: 565

Name and Address: Old Ping Shan Survey Camp of Crown Lands & Survey Office,
Ping Shan Lane, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山里屏山

舊地政測量處屏山測量營

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

Though the construction year is not available, the Old Ping Shan Survey Camp of Crown Lands and Survey Office (also known as Old Ping Shan Land Office) was firstly recorded in the Hong Kong Gazette of 1922. The Old Ping Shan Land Office was used as the venue for land auction in Ping Shan. Since 1934, it served as a juvenile court, an alternative to the juvenile court at Tai Po. The premises had accommodated Yuen Long District Office from 1947. Since 1990, the site was occupied by the Richmond Fellowship of Hong Kong as a halfway house for people recovering from mental illness or emotional disturbances.

Number: 566

Name and Address: Workmen's Quarters, West Point Filters, No. 50 Kotewall Road,
Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龢道 50 號
西環濾水廠職員宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

West Point Filters was built between 1914 and 1919 to work with West Point Service Reservoir (built in 1907) to enhance water supply in the Mid-Levels area above Conduit Road. A renovation programme took place in 1996 to turn the Filters into a service reservoir which came to be known as the Kotewall Road Fresh Water Service Reservoir. Operation resumed in 1997 after the renovation. It now becomes the Environmental Education Centre of the Environmental Protection Department.

Number: 567

Name and Address: No. 15 Middle Gap Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔中峽道 15 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 15 Middle Gap Road was erected by the South British Insurance Company Limited between 1948 and 1950 as a private residence for the staff of the company, including their families, guests and domestic servants. This post-war building was believed to be used as a villa from the 1950s to 1970s. Since 1985, the residence has been owned by an estates company.

Number: 568

Name and Address: No. 15 Robinson Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山羅便臣道 15 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built between 1861 to 1894, the owner of No.15 Robinson Road was the well-known businessman, Li Sing-kui. He was the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce between 1936 and 1940, and also the former Directors of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and the Po Leung Kuk. He set his business in Hong Kong and became the General Manager of the Hong Ning Saving Bank and the China Hong Ning Life Insurance Company. During the Japanese Occupation, the building was re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owner.

Number: 569

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Weir, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘導流壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: II

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 570

Name and Address: Lung Tin Study Hall, Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村龍田書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built by the Wongs in 1926, Lung Tin Study Hall was the only study hall in Lung Tin Tsuen and served the neighbourhoods. The study hall featured bobozhai, an old-fashioned teaching prevailed in the private school in the New Territories. A portrait of Confucius, teachers of all generations, was displayed in the Study Hall for worship by newly admitted pupils and students. During the Japanese Occupation, the study hall was forced to close in 1941. After the war, a schoolhouse entitled Man Kei Public School was once established next to the study hall. The building was then used as a residence and is now vacant.

Number: 571

Name and Address: No. 176 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 176 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

No. 176 Shung Ching San Tseun was built by E Lim Fat, who engaged in trading in Mauritius and was the chairman of the Mauritius Free Port Authority. Built in the 1930s, the premise was used as residential villa for his family. Similar to other houses built by overseas Chinese in the region, the house adopts a mixture of Hakka style in the interior and Western architectural style at the exterior. A well remains as a fengshui feature although fresh water supply through pipelines was available in the village since 1973.

Number: 572

Name and Address: Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary, No. 137 Yee Kuk Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗醫局街 137 號深水埔公立醫局

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: II

The 2-storeyed Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary was built in the 1930s to replace an old clinic in the same area. It was managed by Sham Shui Po Kaifong Welfare Association, and served as a day-time medical centre cum meeting hall of the Kaifong Association at night. With the introduction of the Methadone Treatment Scheme in 1972, the dispensary became one of the methadone treatment centres, and provided full range services associated with the scheme since 2002 upon completion of building refurbishment. The building is now known as Sham Shui Po Methadone Clinic and is maintained by Auxiliary Medical Services.

Number: 573

Name and Address: Kam Tsin Lodge, No. 8 Kam Tsin South Road, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水金錢南路 8 號金錢別墅

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Kam Tsin Lodge was built around 1935. It was once the residence of Hon. Sir John Douglas Clague (1917-1981), the former Chairman of Hutchison International Limited. The Lodge and its neighbouring area was purchased by the Sino Group in 2001 for redevelopment.

Number: 574

Name and Address: Western Magistracy, No. 2A Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 2 號 A 西區裁判法院

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Erected in 1965, the Western Magistracy (now officially renamed as Western Magistrates' Court) is one of the oldest Magistrates' Courts in Hong Kong. Its founding was initiated by the New Building Scheme in 1957 for settling local magisterial matters of the Western district. In the past, the Chief Magistrate undertook the roles of Superintendent of Police as well as the prison. After its completion in 1965, the building functioned as a magistrates court with detention cells for the accused.

Number: 575

Name and Address: Che Kung Temple, Che Kung Miu Road, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍車公廟路車公廟

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: II

The construction year of the Che Kung Temple cannot be certain, but the first recorded renovation of the temple was carried out in 1890. Che Kung was mainly worshipped on the 2nd day of the first lunar month, the 27th day of the third lunar month, the 6th day of the sixth lunar month, and the 16th day of the eighth lunar month In Lunar New Year. The temple was crowded with a huge number of worshippers which exceeded the temple's capacity. Consequently, the Chinese Temples Committee completed the construction a new Che Kung Temple adjacent to this old Temple in 1994.

Number: 576

Name and Address: Hindu Temple, No. 1B Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道 1 號 B 印度廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Built in 1953 by the Hindu Association of Hong Kong, the Hindu Temple in Wong Nai Chung Road is the first Hindu temple in Hong Kong which serves as a prominent religious and social centre for Hindus. Apart from worshipping the deities, festivals, ceremonies such as weddings, engagements and making of vows, and even funeral rites are also held there. There is a medical clinic which was set up in the 1970s in the temple to provide free medical advice and medicine to Hindus and other Indians on Sunday mornings.

Number: 577

Name and Address: Watchtower,
Pak Mong Tsuen, Lantau Island
名稱及地址: 大嶼山白芒更樓
District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: II

The Watchtower was built around the 1940s by the Kwoks as part of the self-defense structure against the Japanese and pirates during the Second World War. After the War, the Watchtower was converted into a school named Pak Mong Heung School until a new campus was built in 1962. It was left vacant since then. It is managed by Kwok Wing Yun Tong.

Number: 578

Name and Address: No. 60 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 60 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: II

Land records show that the lease on No 60 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 60 號) commenced in the 1850s, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Judging from its appearance, the existing building was probably built in the 1920s. For more than six decades, it has been a herbal tea shop which also sells tortoise jelly (龜零膏) and sugar cane juice (竹蔗水). The shop had its own sugar cane fields in the Ping Shan area (屏山) of Yuen Long (元朗), New Territories.

Number: 579

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Theatre, San Hing Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲新興後街長洲戲院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in 1931, Cheung Chau Theatre ran over seventy years before it was closed down in 1990s. Chinese and Western movies, sometimes mimes, were shown in the theatre. In the 1930s, mimes were popular in Hong Kong, and interpreters were hired to explain the content. The Theatre only showed one show in the daytime and two shows at night. With its collective memory provided, the Theatre was used as a shooting scene in a local movie named “Just One Look” in 2001.

Number: 580

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Halls, Nos. 8, 10-14 Pai Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭 8, 10 至 14 號藍氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Lam Ancestral Hall at No.13 Pai Tau were established a hundred years ago for the worshipping of Lam Yuk-in and Lam Yuk-cheung, the second generation of Lam clan in Pau Tau. The Lam clan, originated from Wuhua of Guangdong Province, first settled in Sham Tseng in the Qing Dynasty. Until one of the descendants of the Lam clan, Mr. Lam Shing-cheung, move to Sha Tin and then finally settled in Pai Tau village. A wide range of traditional rituals were still held in the Ancestral Hall. The Ancestral Hall once functioned as a village school for teaching Chinese classics during the period between 1920s to 1940s.

Number: 581

Name and Address: Old Upper Levels Police Station, No. 1F High Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤高街 1 號 F 舊半山區警署

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Old Upper Levels Police Station, also known as No. 8 Police Station, was built between 1934 and 1935 at High Street. It was used by Crime Wing of Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarters in the past. The Station was supervised by a Senior Superintendent with a total of 150 police officers. Architecturally, the Station is of Neo-Classical style with Art-Deco character.

Number: 582

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Hoh Fuk Tong House, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心何福堂會所

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

Number: 583

Name and Address: No. 128 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 128 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Built around 1931, the Building at 128 Pok Fu Lam Road was a residence named after Jessie Tam, the wife of William Thomas (Tam, Ngar Tse, a barrister and philanthropist at that time. He was elected as a chairman of Po Leung Kok Board in 1936-1937 and was an appointed member of the Legislative Council from 1939 to 1941. His Jessie and Thomas Tam Foundation supported Jessie and Thomas Tam Centre and the Society for the Promotion of Hospicecare, two life-care organizations devoted to help people dealing with the end of life. He lived in the residence until his death in 1979.

Number: 584

Name and Address: Carmelite Monastery, No. 68 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱村道 68 號嘉爾默羅聖衣會隱修院隱修會

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1936, the Carmelite Monastery was authorized by Bishop Henry Valtora. The Monastery was a place for the contemplative nuns who devoted their lives to prayer and meditation. It is recorded that the Carmelite Monastery was the only religious group which remained unmolested from the Japanese troops and was therefore entitled as “the spiritual fortress of Hong Kong that never surrendered”. The Monastery functioned as an orphanage during the wartime.

Number: 585

Name and Address: No. 177 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, H.K.

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 177 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 177 and 179 Prince Edward Road West are typical four-storey shophouses built prior to the Second World War in 1937. The ground floors were used as shops while the upper floors were for accommodation. Most household facilities were communal and waste had to be collected because no latrine system was available.

Number: 586

Name and Address: No. 179 Prince Edward Road West, Mong Kok, H.K.

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角太子道西 179 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 177 and 179 Prince Edward Road West are typical four-storey shophouses built prior to the Second World War in 1937. The ground floors were used as shops while the upper floors were for accommodation. Most household facilities were communal and waste had to be collected because no latrine system was available.

Number: 587

Name and Address: No. 269 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 269 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The shophouses in No. 269 & 271 Yu Chau Street were built in the early 1920s. The ground floor of No. 271 was occupied by a grocery shop named Yu Tsan from 1959 until its closure in late 1970s. The name of the grocery shop inscribed on the first floor facade is still retained. The shophouses' segmental exterior is a distinctive feature not commonly found in other pre-war shophouses.

Number: 588

Name and Address: No. 271 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 271 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The shophouses in No. 269 & 271 Yu Chau Street were built in the early 1920s. The ground floor of No. 271 was occupied by a grocery shop named Yu Tsan from 1959 until its closure in late 1970s. The name of the grocery shop inscribed on the first floor facade is still retained. The shophouses' segmental exterior is a distinctive feature not commonly found in other pre-war shophouses.

Number: 589

Name and Address: Nos. 7-8 Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔上碗窰 7 至 8 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

While the construction date of these two village houses is not known, they had been in existence as late as 1945 and are owned by the Mas of Sheung Wun Yiu. The village and the nearby kilns were founded by the Man and Tse clans in the Ming dynasty (1573-1620) but were later occupied by the Ma clan in the early Qing dynasty (1644-1911). The village was once famous for pottery wares production but operation ceased in 1932 due to competition from Mainland China.

Number: 590

Name and Address: Wan Chai Market, No. 264 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 264 號灣仔街市

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Wan Chai Market was built in 1937 to serve the local community. There were over 80 stalls selling a variety of market produce. The market is now included in the redevelopment scheme of Wan Chai Road / Tai Yuen Street under the Urban Renewal Authority. With the Developer's agreement in-principle, a core elements preservation scheme has been developed with the residential tower being constructed over the existing Market. The major facade, including the main entrance, the curved canopy and fins, and part of the front portion of the structural form will be preserved.

Number: 591

Name and Address: Queen Mary Hospital Main Block (Wing A to E), No. 102 Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 102 號瑪麗醫院主樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The construction of the Queen Mary Hospital was started in 1932 and the Main Building completed in 1937. With closure of the old Government Civil Hospital on 30 June 1937, the Queen Mary Hospital was then the largest hospital in Hong Kong, accommodating double the number of patients as in the old Government Civil Hospital. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Hospital mainly served as a Japanese military hospital. From Liberation to 1949, the sixth and seventh floors of the Main Block were once taken over by the Royal Navy.

Number: 592

Name and Address: Stone Doorframe of the Old Sheung Tai Temple, Lomond Road,
Prince Edward, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍太子露明道前上帝古廟石門框

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at the Lomond Road Rest Garden, the Stone Doorframe of the Old Sheung Tai Temple is a granite rectangular architrave of typical traditional Chinese Style. The Temple was the former site of Kwun Kan Wai, a walled village once inhabited by the descendents of the Sung royalty who escaped from the capture of Mongolian at the fall of the Southern Sung Dynasty.

Number: 593

Name and Address: Cheung Chau Fong Pin Hospital, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲方便醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Originally called the Asylum, Cheung Chau Fong Pin Hospital was established in 1872 by a businessman named Choi Leung when Cheung Chau was still under the administration of the Xin'an County of the Qing dynasty. In 1915, the Asylum was expanded by an local organization known as the Cheung Chau Kai Fong Hui, and was subsequently renamed as Cheung Chau Fong Pin Hospital. The Hospital underwent substantial renovations in 1931 and 1951 to meet the rising demand for medical care in Cheung Chau and the nearby outlying islands. Its heyday was however brief and the premises had fallen into disuse since 1988.

Number: 594

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Chung Hing Street (Tai Shek Hau), Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲中興街(大石口)天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Tai Shek Hau on Cheung Chau, Tin Hau Temple was built some time before the 4th year of the Tongzhi reign (1865) of the Qing Dynasty to worship Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. It has been managed by Cheung Hing Street Kaifong Committee since 2000, while the renovation cost of the temple is mainly raised from the Chinese Temples Committee. The focal feature of the Temple is the fine Shekwan pottery roof ridge known as huaji.

Number: 595

Name and Address: No. 19 Hing Hon Road, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤興漢道 19 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Erected around 1917, the building at No. 19 Hing Hong Road is a typical Chinese tenement house with a European-style facade. The erection of the building and the other tenement houses along Hing Hon Road was associated with the University of Hong Kong and several Western schools, which attracted some affluent Chinese moving up to the Mid-levels. During the Japanese Occupation, the building remained intact.

Number: 596

Name and Address: Nos. 369 & 371 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔軒尼斯道 369 及 371 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 371 Hennessy Road is a typical pre-war shophouse in the urban area. The exact year of construction of the building is not known, but the earliest documentary record on the building dating to 1942 suggests that it already existed in 1942. In 1946, the third floor was occupied by two staff of the British American Tobacco Company (China) Limited. Nowadays, the building accommodates a pawnshop named Tung Tak Pawn Shop. Inscriptions “Tung Tak Big Pawn Shop” and “Tung Tak Pawn Shop” can be seen on the facade. Marking of brand names on external walls and columns was common in shophouses as a means of advertisement and recognition in the old days.

Number: 597

Name and Address: No. 64 Kennedy Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔堅尼地道 64 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Ngan's Mansion built on 64 Kennedy Road in around 1924 was owned by Ms. Wong Yick-mui, the wife of Ngan Shing-kwan. Ngan was a prominent merchant and one of the founders of the China Motor Bus Company Ltd. In 1963, the Ngans applied for redevelopment of the original property into a three-storey building but was rejected. A compromise was made and a penthouse was allowed to be built on the existing mansion.

Number: 598

Name and Address: Tang King Po School,
No. 16 Tin Kwong Road, Ho Man Tin, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍何文田天光道 16 號鄧鏡波學校
District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: III

Tang King Po School was established between 1952 and 1953 with the donations from Mr. Peter Tang King-po (1879-1956), and was officially opened by Governor Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham in July 1953. Some prominent figures graduated from the School, including Mr. Frankie C. M. Yick, the Vice President of Customer Operations New T & T Hong Kong Ltd, and Rev. Fr. Andrew Fung Ting-wa, S.D.B., the present Principal of Tang King Po School. It is now a Catholic school subsidized by the Government and run by the Rev. Fathers of the Salesian Society.

Number: 599

Name and Address: Central Market,
No. 80 Des Voeux Road Central, Central, H.K.
名稱及地址: 香港中環德輔道中 80 號中環街市
District: C & W

Existing Grading: III
Proposed Grading: III

The Central Market was constructed in 1939 to replace the old Central Market built between 1890 and 1895. During the Japanese invasion in 1941, it was reported that there were bombings near the Central Market. The market business was greatly affected during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) and the market was renamed as Central Market by the Japanese.

Number: 600

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 72 Ping Che, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪輦 72 號天后古廟

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Though the construction year of Tin Hau Temple at Ping Che of Ta Kwu Ling is unknown, a bell offered by Ping Yuen in 1756, the oldest relic in the temple, hints the history of the temple. It was once the meeting venue of Ta Kwu Ling Luk Yeuk. Yee Tsz of the temple was once used as a study hall in the 1950s. Between 1954 and 1968, the rural committee of Ta Kwu Ling had meetings in the temple. The study hall has been abandoned for decades.

Number: 602

Name and Address: No. 5 Broom Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔蟠龍道 5 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including the residential block situated at Nos. 5 & 7 Broom Road. It was probably constructed between 1939 and 1942. In 1956, the building was sold to Sir Tang Shiu-kin, one of the founders of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company established in 1933.

Number: 603

Name and Address: No. 7 Broom Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔蟠龍道 7 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including the residential block situated at Nos. 5 & 7 Broom Road. It was probably constructed between 1939 and 1942. In 1956, the building was sold to Sir Tang Shiu-kin, one of the founders of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company established in 1933.

Number: 604

Name and Address: Manor House, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞將軍府

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

It is claimed that the Manor House is closely connected with the descendants of Tsang Tai Uk in Sha Tin. Manor House comprises a complicated "complex" of building of mixed Chinese and Western style. According to the Land Registry, the building is believed to be built before 1929.

Probably built between 1936 and 1941, Manor House, alias Sin Yuen and Yik Lun Tong, is situated in Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui. The Manor House features mixed-style incorporating both Chinese and Western architecture and is a typical building style of wealthy people in Chaozhou. The Manor House was owned by Tsang Sin-kin, a general of Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). He was a staff officer of Chiang Kai-shek before the Second World War. Many gun and cannon holes could be found in the house as defence against bandits.

Number: 605

Name and Address: No. 118 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 118 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including Nos. 118 & 120 Blue Pool Road. The ground floor of No. 118 was believed to be used by Mr. Wong Tso-kwong, who was the father-in-law of the owner of Shui Hing Department Store, and the first floor by Pau Yuk-kong. In 2004, the first floor was occupied by a senior executive of the PCCW Company and the second floor used by Illumination Monastery as a worshipping hall.

Number: 606

Name and Address: No. 120 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 120 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

In the 1930s, Eu Tong-sen, the founder of Chinese medicine company Eu Yan Sang, built a number of apartment houses along Blue Pool Road and Broom Road, including Nos. 118 & 120 Blue Pool Road. The ground floor of No. 120 was once occupied by Mr. Ma Chiu-sheung, who was a member of the previous Urban Council. Later the apartment was occupied by Sir Oswald Victor Cheung and his family. Sir Oswald Cheung was a famous barrister in Hong Kong. He was the Chairman of Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club from December 1986 to February 1989.

Number: 607

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Martin Hostel, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院馬田宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 608

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Old Laboratory, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院舊實驗室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 609

Name and Address: Heep Yunn School, Main Building, No. 1 Farm Road, Ho Man Tin, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍何文田農圃道 1 號協恩中學主樓

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Heep Yunn School, a Christian secondary school formed by the amalgamation of Fairlea Girls' School and the Victoria Home, was officially founded by Bishop Mok Sau Tseng on 19th May 1937. The School was requisitioned by the Japanese Army as barracks during the Occupation Period. It was later converted into a Japanese Internment Camp and an Indian Camp soon after the War. With the assistance of the Education Department, the School reopened on 8th February 1947 as the first female school in Kowloon. The school comprises of the Main Building and the St. Clare Chapel. The Art Deco front with two International Modernist style side-wings is the most distinguished part of the School.

Number: 610

Name and Address: Watchtower, Tai Ho, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大蠔更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated on the hilltop to the west of Tai Ho New Village, Tai Ho Watchtower was probably built in 1941 by the Cheungs, the dominant clan of this multi-surname village, for the purpose of lookout, defence, storing crops and valuables. Owing to its remoteness, the Watchtower has been left vacant for several decades.

Number: 611

Name and Address: St. John Hospital, Cheung Chau Hospital Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲醫院路長洲醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Completed in 1934, St. John Hospital was founded by the generous donation of Mr. Aw Boon-haw, the proprietor of Eng Aun Tong and the Tiger Medical Hall in 1932. The hospital was originally named as Haw Par Hospital, which is also known as St. John Hospital as it was built for the St. John Ambulance Association. During the Japanese Occupation, the hospital was occupied and used as an infants home and a nursery for children refugees. The missionary hospital was then maintained by the government after Second World War to serve as a rural hospital and a tuberculosis sanatorium for light or convalescent cases. An Out-patient Departmental Block was erected next to the hospital in 1974.

Number: 612

Name and Address: Residence of Tang Pak Kau, No. 20 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田祠堂村 20 號
鄧伯裘故居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Tang Pak Kau Residence was built by a prominent figure in the New Territories, Tang Pak-kau (1876-1950), in the early 20th century. Being a successful businessman, he was the director of Fanling Agricultural Association in 1930, the Chairmen of the Po Oi Hospital in 1931 and the Chairman of the Yuen Long Merchants Association in 1934. He also represented the Tangs of Kam Tin to petition the Government for returning the gates of Kat Hing Wai in 1924. As he maintained a good relationship with the Colonial Government, he was awarded a Certificate of Honour in 1930 and the King's Coronation Medal in 1937. Unlike the villages nearby, Tze Tong Tsuen, where the residence situated, did not have a wall to withstand bandit attacks. A watchtower was therefore erected in the residence.

Number: 613

Name and Address: No. 50 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 50 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 50 San Wai Tsuen was built in 1939 by Wong Lap-shing. San Wai Tsuen was first founded by the Wongs and the Chius. In the 1900s, the village was further developed by the Yeungs from Taishan, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the house was occupied by Japanese troops. No. 50 was succeeded by the grandson of Wong Lap-shing and now it is mostly vacant. The Wongs live there at the weekend only.

Number: 614

Name and Address: No. 16 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 16 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 16-17 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built between 1919 and 1920 and Mr. Tong Shao-ming was the first recorded owner. Tong Shao-ming and Tang Ji-yao, a warlord of Yunnan Province during the 1910s and 1920s, might belong to the same Tong family. When Tang Ji-yao was in exile after a subversive mutiny in 1921, he was reported to have settled down in his private residence in Fung Fai Terrace, and after a brief stay he departed Hong Kong for Guangzhou. He might have lived in Nos. 16-17 for a short period.

Number: 615

Name and Address: No. 17 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 17 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 16-17 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built between 1919 and 1920 and Mr. Tong Shao-ming was the first recorded owner. Tong Shao-ming and Tang Ji-yao, a warlord of Yunnan Province during the 1910s and 1920s, might belong to the same Tong family. When Tang Ji-yao was in exile after a subversive mutiny in 1921, he was reported to have settled down in his private residence in Fung Fai Terrace, and after a brief stay he departed Hong Kong for Guangzhou. He might have lived in Nos. 16-17 for a short period.

Number: 617

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Leung Shuen Wan, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢糧船灣天后宮

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Located in Leung Shuen Wan, Tin Hau Temple was probably built in 1741. It is located in the original coastal site and is fengshui-oriented. The Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. The Temple exhibits a bell cast in 1741. Before the Japanese Occupation in 1941, the Temple served as a school for children of boat dwellers. The school was opened for three months between the ninth and the eleventh lunar months. After the establishment of Leung Shuen Bay School in 1947, its education role faded. It is one of the two Tin Hau Temples in Hong Kong still having a marine parade of Tin Hau.

Number: 618

Name and Address: Lau Village House, Hak Sut Tong, No. 68 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 68 號劉氏村屋克述堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

Number: 619

Name and Address: No. 23 Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街 23 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built before 1918, the mansion at No. 23 Kat Hing Street displays a good example of local rich people's mansion during the early days in Tai O. It was once occupied by Tsoi Ting-fat, a famous businessman who opened a shipyard in Tai O. The mansion was probably used as an opium parlor for a short period and is now left vacant.

Number: 620

Name and Address: Sun Old House, Nos. 38, 39 & 40 San Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣新村 38,39 及 40 號孫氏古屋

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 38-40 San Tsuen are row houses owned by Sun Tat-on . His eldest son lived in No. 38 and the younger son in No. 40. The Cheungs took a rest and chat at No. 39. The entrance hall of No. 39 served as the family's mortuary called sue tang. Corpses were temporarily placed there before the rites of placing the soul tablet of the deceased onto the altar, known as shangtai, were performed. The row houses have been leased out since the early 1990s.

Number: 621

Name and Address: Ng Yuen, No. 21 Tai Chung Kiu Road, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大涌橋路 21 號

吳園

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at 21 Tai Chung Kiu Road, Ng Yuen was probably built in the 1920s.

Number: 622

Name and Address: No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 39 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built probably in the 1870s, No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen forms part of the unit of a Qing vernacular terrace built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong, who was the vice-president of the Ping Shan Rural Committee in 1952. The house served as a residence of the Shing family until the 1960s. It comprises of a pantry, a living room, a bedroom and a cockloft, with a rice-polishing mill in the living room and an open area known as wo tong outside the house for drying of grain.

Number: 623

Name and Address: No. 40 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 40 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated in Shing Uk Tsuen, a single-clan village, Nos. 40 and 41 Shing Uk Tsuen were part of the row houses Nos. 39-43 was built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong around 1860 and managed by one of the family associations known as Ng Tat Tong. Shing Lin-kwong was the founder of Ping Shan Heung Rural Committee and the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee in 1949 and 1950. The houses are left vacant now.

Number: 624

Name and Address: No. 41 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 41 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated in Shing Uk Tsuen, a single-clan village, Nos. 40 and 41 Shing Uk Tsuen were part of the row houses Nos. 39-43 was built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong around 1860 and managed by one of the family associations known as Ng Tat Tong. Shing Lin-kwong was the founder of Ping Shan Heung Rural Committee and the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee in 1949 and 1950. The houses are left vacant now.

Number: 625

Name and Address: No. 42 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 42 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built probably in the 1870s, No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen forms part of the unit of a Qing vernacular terrace built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong, who was the vice-president of the Ping Shan Rural Committee in 1952. The house served as a residence of the Shing family until the 1960s. It comprises of a pantry, a living room, a bedroom and a cockloft, with a rice-polishing mill in the living room and an open area known as wo tong outside the house for drying of grain.

Number: 626

Name and Address: No. 43 Shing Uk Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲盛屋村 43 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built probably in the 1870s, No. 39 Shing Uk Tsuen forms part of the unit of a Qing vernacular terrace built by the father of Shing Lin-kwong, who was the vice-president of the Ping Shan Rural Committee in 1952. The house served as a residence of the Shing family until the 1960s. It comprises of a pantry, a living room, a bedroom and a cockloft, with a rice-polishing mill in the living room and an open area known as wo tong outside the house for drying of grain.

Number: 627

Name and Address: The Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Disease Association,

No. 266 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 266 號

香港防癆心臟及胸病協會

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built between 1950 and 1951, No. 266 Queen's Road East accommodates the headquarters of the Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association, which was established in 1948 by distinguished citizens including Messrs. Jehangir Ruttonjee, Ngan Shing-kwan, Sham Wai-yau and Lee Iu-cheung, and Sir Sik Nin Chau. Nowadays, the Association is a voluntary organization funded by Hospital Authority. Parts of its activities are financed by donations from the public, such as fund raising on Flag Days.

Number: 628

Name and Address: No. 51 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 51 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 51 San Wai Tsuen was built in 1931 by an overseas Chinese surnamed Chu on his return from the United States on his retirement. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), No. 51 was occupied by Japanese troops and all the furniture was taken away. The Chu family left the house and hid in another house in the village. The present owner is the wife of Mr Chu's grandson and she lives with her daughters there.

Number: 629

Name and Address: Lan Fong Study Hall,
Chuk Hang, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉竹坑蘭芳書室
District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: III

Lan Fong Study Hall at Chuk Hang was established by the fifth generation, Tang Kwok-tsun in the first year of Guangxu reign (1862) of the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911). It was used as a study hall and a venue for holding basin meal banquets for Chinese festivals. From the 1920s to the 1930s, it became Lan Fong School. After Tai Shan Public School was built in 1941, the study hall was left vacant until the 1970s when Lan Fong Kindergarten was established. The hall has been abandoned since the kindergarten was closed in the 1980s.

Number: 630

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Near Pak She San Tsuen, Cheung Chau Wan,
Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲長洲灣近北社新村天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Tin Hau Temple (hereafter called Pak She Tin Hau Temple) is the oldest temple in Cheung Chau. The temple is situated within the boundary of the Chung Shak Hei (Cheung Chau) Home for the Aged, as the organizer of the Home, i.e. Cheung Chau Rural Committee, is also responsible for the management of the Temple. According to the inscription on a bronze bell, the Temple was probably built approximately in 1767. The Temple celebrates the Tin Hau Festival, and also the Tai Ping Qing Jiao, which features “Parade with floating colours” and “The Bun Tower” .

Number: 631

Name and Address: Tang Hung Tat Ancestral Hall, Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei,
Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山永寧里洪達鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Tang Hung Tat Ancestral Hall at Wang Toi San Wing Ning Lei was built in the name of Tang Hung-tat, whose father was Tang Ting-kwai, the founding ancestor of the Tangs of the Wang Toi Shan area. Its construction year cannot be determined. Today, ancestral worshipping is still held there during Chinese New Year and the birth of sons.

Number: 636

Name and Address: No. 2 Jordan Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地佐敦道 2 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Following the founding of Kowloon Union Church in Tsim Sha Tsui in 1930, the Manse was constructed adjacent to the church in 1931 as the pastor's residence. The Church was once used as a horse stable by the Japanese Force during the Japanese Occupation. The Manse was rented to Christian Action as a centre for Domestic Helpers and Migrant Workers Programme since 1993.

Number: 637

Name and Address: No. 64 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 64 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at No.64 Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan, the Old Residence is also known as “Old Residence of xiucail” since the previous owner, Tang Chok-yau, was a xiucail. The building was erected by the Tangs around the mid-19th century, it was once lived by six consecutive generations of the family. The Tang's family had prominent social status in Ping Shan as it not only produced a number of government officials and shengyuan (government student) , but also built many study halls for the clan's youngsters. The building reflects the living style of a local rich family in the Qing Dynasty, and it also recalls the Chinese customs in the old days.

Number: 639

Name and Address: Former Chung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村舊鍾氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Chung Ancestral Hall, also known as Lai Leung Tong, was probably established at Yuen Tun around the 1780s. In 1972, the government resettled the Chungs in Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old village was used by the Civil Service Aid as their Yuen Tun Camp since 1975, whilst the Chung Ancestral Hall, together with two Chungs' old houses attached, was converted into a folk museum in 1981.

Number: 640

Name and Address: Cheung Village Houses, Nos. 16-18 Tai Shui Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大水坑 16 至 18 號張氏村屋

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1910s-1920s, the houses were built by Cheung Ting-sung, who remitted a sum of money from Jamaica for constructing a new residence for his family. The houses adopted craftsmanship from the Mainland with stone quarried from hills nearby and craftsmen hired from the Mainland. The houses shared the fengshui setting with the Cheung Ancestral Hall as they are situated at the same row beneath Lu Fu Ngan, where the fengshui woodland is found. During the Japanese Occupation, a group of anti-Japanese guerrillas clustered in Tai Shui Hang Village and the village was once ransacked by the Japanese troop in July 1942.

Number: 641

Name and Address: Jewish Cemetery, Chapel, No. 13 Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地山光道 13 號猶太墳場小教堂

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

located at the land block in Shan Kwong Road granted by the British Governor Sir George Bonham, the chapel of the Jewish Cemetery was built in 1857. Most of the Jews buried there were Sephardic immigrants from Baghdad. It is believed that the Cemetery Building was built soon after the establishment of the cemetery. It is mainly used as a mortuary chapel where funerary rituals are carried out.

Number: 642

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 65 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 65 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

Number: 643

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 66 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 66 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

Number: 644

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 67 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 67 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

Number: 645

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 25 Ho Chung First Lane, Sai Kung,
N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢蠔涌 1 巷 25 號陳氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Chan Ancestral Hall, also known as Tung Shing Tong, at No.25 Ho Chung First Lane was built around the 1850s. Chan Lei-cheung, was respected as the founding ancestor of the Chans there. The hall still serves as a venue for Ancestral worship during Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony. Ho Chung is also inhabited by the Cheungs, the Wans and the Laus, but Chan Ancestral Hall is the only surviving hall in the village.

Number: 646

Name and Address: Union Church, Chapel Hall, No. 22A Kennedy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 22 號 A 香港佑寧堂禮拜堂

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Established in 1845 by Rev. Dr. James Legger, Union Church was initially established in Wellington Street in 1845 and Staunton Street in 1865 before it was moved to the Kennedy Road in 1891. The new church was erected with the old materials. The Church's service ceased during the Japanese Occupation. The Church was damaged and the church's roof timbers were believed to be used by the Japanese for building the Government House. In 1994, Union Church of Hong Kong celebrated its 150th anniversary.

Number: 647

Name and Address: Felix Villas, No. 61 Mount Davis Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港摩星嶺道 61 號福利別墅

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Named after an English speculator, Felix Alexander Joseph, Felix Villas with a garage is probably the oldest residential building in Mount Davis. Erected in 1922, the Villas originally comprised of two blocks with a total of 18 semi-detached houses accommodating Europeans during its early days. The 10-house upper block was demolished around 1995, while the University of Hong Kong has owned the remaining lower block as staff quarters since 1957.

Number: 648

Name and Address: Felix Villas, Garage, No. 61 Mount Davis Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港摩星嶺道 61 號福利別墅車庫

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Named after an English speculator, Felix Alexander Joseph, Felix Villas with a garage is probably the oldest residential building in Mount Davis. Erected in 1922, the Villas originally comprised of two blocks with a total of 18 semi-detached houses accommodating Europeans during its early days. The 10-house upper block was demolished around 1995, while the University of Hong Kong has owned the remaining lower block as staff quarters since 1957.

Number: 649

Name and Address: Fong Bin Yuen, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳慈善方便院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1934 by a Buddhist worker Yip Sin-hoi, Fong Bin Yuen is an abandoned structure in Tai O. It was once used to help single elderly or dying patients to pass the final days of their lives. This establishment has two halves, one for males and the other for females. In addition, there is an annex next door to provide extra accommodation for children.

Number: 650

Name and Address: Chung Old House, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村鍾氏古屋

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Chung Ancestral Hall, also known as Lai Leung Tong, was probably established at Yuen Tun around the 1780s. In 1972, the government resettled the Chungs in Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old village was used by the Civil Service Aid as their Yuen Tun Camp since 1975, whilst the Chung Ancestral Hall, together with two Chungs' old houses attached, was converted into a folk museum in 1981.

Number: 651

Name and Address: Chung Old House, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村鍾氏古屋

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Chung Ancestral Hall, also known as Lai Leung Tong, was probably established at Yuen Tun around the 1780s. In 1972, the government resettled the Chungs in Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old village was used by the Civil Service Aid as their Yuen Tun Camp since 1975, whilst the Chung Ancestral Hall, together with two Chungs' old houses attached, was converted into a folk museum in 1981.

Number: 652

Name and Address: No. 38 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 38 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.38 Fuk Hing Tsuen was believed to be built by Wong Wah-fuk for his family in 1884. The house was also a venue for family gatherings, ceremonies and celebrations such as the lighting the lantern ceremony and its celebration feasts. Today, most of the sons and daughters of Wong Wah-fuk have left and seldom visit the house. It has been left vacant since 1992.

Number: 653

Name and Address: No. 190 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀彌敦道 190 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably erected in 1937, the four-storey building at No. 190 Nathan Road was firstly owned by Ms. Lau Tsung Tai for residential use. In 1973, the building was purchased by Tai Sang Land Development Limited, a real estate company founded by a prominent entrepreneur Mr. Ma Kam Chan. Presently, the building is converted into a shopping centre and leased to various commercial firms.

Number: 654

Name and Address: No. 75 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 75 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house at No. 75 Shung Ching San Tsuen, a multi-surnamed Hakka village, was built in 1936 by an overseas Chinese Li Yau-lap after his retirement in the 1930s. He is one of the founders of Shung Ching San Tsuen, and Shung Ching Public School in the late 1950s. Most of his sons then emigrated overseas and seldom go back to the village.

Number: 655

Name and Address: Rosary Mission Centre, No. 1 Wong Mo Ying, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢黃毛應 1 號玫瑰小堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at No.1 Wong Mo Ying of Sai Kung, the Rosary Mission Centre was built in the 1940s, it is one of the Catholic churches built in the Sai Kung Peninsula to provide Catholic divine services for the rural community. During the Japanese Occupation, the Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Battalion, East River Column was established in the Rosary Mission Centre, it unified the various guerrillas in different region to fight against Japanese armies. Rosary Mission Centre has a very important status in the historical development of guerrilla warfare of Hong Kong.

Number: 656

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Pavilion, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心涼亭

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

Number: 657

Name and Address: Lau Village House, No. 63 Tung Shing Lei, Au Tau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗凹頭東成里 63 號劉氏村屋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Lau Village Houses is a single row of five residences of Qing vernacular style. They include a congregation hall entitled 'Hak Sut Tong' and four two-storey residential buildings. The houses belong to the descendants of Lau Wai-chow, who was a businessman acquiring Tung Shing Lei in the early 20th century. The congregation hall was erected in 1919, while the four residential buildings were built in 1926 and 1935. As the Laus are a Christian family, the congregation hall does not house any tablets. It had been used as school premises before the Japanese Occupation. Unlike the other study halls in the New Territories, it has never been a place teaching bobozhai.

Number: 658

Name and Address: No. 35 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 35 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 35 was built in 1932 by an Overseas Chinese called Lee Yau-chi on his retirement from the United States. Lee Yau-chi migrated to the US from Taishan with his son in the late 19th century. In 1932, he settled in Hong Kong and built Nos. 35-36 for his two sons. The elder son Lee Shou-luen lived in No. 35 and the younger son Lee Shau-wing lived in No. 36. Nos. 35-36 were damaged by Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The houses are venues for ancestral worship because the Lees do not have their ancestral hall in the village. Today, the Lees are living in Nos. 35 and 36.

Number: 659

Name and Address: No. 36 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 36 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 35 was built in 1932 by an Overseas Chinese called Lee Yau-chi on his retirement from the United States. Lee Yau-chi migrated to the US from Taishan with his son in the late 19th century. In 1932, he settled in Hong Kong and built Nos. 35-36 for his two sons. The elder son Lee Shou-luen lived in No. 35 and the younger son Lee Shau-wing lived in No. 36. Nos. 35-36 were damaged by Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The houses are venues for ancestral worship because the Lees do not have their ancestral hall in the village. Today, the Lees are living in Nos. 35 and 36.

Number: 660

Name and Address: No. 1 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 1 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 661

Name and Address: No. 2 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 2 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 662

Name and Address: No. 3 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 3 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 663

Name and Address: No. 4 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 4 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 664

Name and Address: No. 5 Pan Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 5 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 665

Name and Address: No. 6 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 6 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 666

Name and Address: No. 7 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 7 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 667

Name and Address: No. 8 Pat Kan, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱八間 8 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at the eastern corner of Stanley Bay, the eight-unit row house commonly known as Pat Kan or Praya is believed to have been constructed by the government around 1931-1936, when it wanted to establish Bluff Head Battery and settled the eight families of Wong Ma Kok Village to Stanley Bay. The families were mainly surnamed Lo and Ho.

Number: 668

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Nga Yiu Tau, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉瓦窰頭天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in 1786, Tin Hau Temple, also known as Tai She Ha Tin Hau Temple, is a religious center and an administrative center of Shap Pat Heung until the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee was established in the 20th century. The temple celebrates the Tin Hau Festival in Shap Pat Heung. Since 1963, the villagers have celebrated the Tin Hau Festival with procession. Ying Yung Tsz is at the left side of the Temple reversed the sacrifice. The adjacent Wing On She was a memorial hall and served as a study hall since 1884. The school was replaced by Wing On School in 1962.

Number: 669

Name and Address: Union Church, Bell Tower, No. 22A Kennedy Road, Central,
H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環堅尼地道 22 號 A 香港佑寧堂鐘樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Established in 1845 by Rev. Dr. James Legger, Union Church was initially established in Wellington Street in 1845 and Staunton Street in 1865 before it was moved to the Kennedy Road in 1891. The new church was erected with the old materials. The Church's service ceased during the Japanese Occupation. The Church was damaged and the church's roof timbers were believed to be used by the Japanese for building the Government House. In 1994, Union Church of Hong Kong celebrated its 150th anniversary.

Number: 670

Name and Address: No. 23 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 23 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 23 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built around 1920. It is one of the surviving historical buildings, which testify to the development of Happy Valley as a residential area for the wealthy classes since the early 20th century. Under the town planning scheme of the day, only houses of European style could be constructed there and all the buildings were not allowed to exceed the height of 35 feet unless receiving special approval from the Director of Public Works. The design of the external elevations and the disposition of the buildings were also subject to supervision by the government.

Number: 671

Name and Address: No. 24 Fung Fai Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔鳳輝臺 24 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 24 Fung Fai Terrace was probably built around 1920. It is one of the surviving historical buildings, which testify to the development of Happy Valley as a residential area for the wealthy classes since the early 20th century. Under the town planning scheme of the day, only houses of European style could be constructed there and all the buildings were not allowed to exceed the height of 35 feet unless receiving special approval from the Director of Public Works. The design of the external elevations and the disposition of the buildings were also subject to supervision by the government. After 1969, the building has been the property of the Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited, and used as quarters for the hospital staff.

Number: 672

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 1, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院一號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 673

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 2, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院二號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 674

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 3, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院三號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 675

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 4, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院四號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 676

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Bungalow No. 5, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院五號平房

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 677

Name and Address: Fat Chuen Tsz, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村佛泉寺

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Fat Chuen Tsz, literally means the “Buddha-Fountain Monastery”, was founded by Leung Hin-tin, Leung Sai-sun and Leung Lo Kam-wing in 1933. It was a monastery to accommodate monks. An English gentleman named Mr. Hisst turned to be a Buddhist devotee and presented a wooden signboard to the Monastery in the 1930s when his wish came true after praying in the Monastery. The Monastery was once well attended by monasteries and nunneries in the 1960s.

Number: 678

Name and Address: Ng Ancestral Hall, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺鳳凰湖吳氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ng Ancestral Hall was built around the 1920s by Ng Sang, the first generation of the Ngs born in Fung Wong Wu. Ancestral worshipping takes place during Lunar New Year, Mid-Autumn festival, Chung Yeung Festival and weddings. To announce the birth of a boy in the clan, parents will worship there at the first month of the newborn.

Number: 679

Name and Address: No. 4 Wang Fung Terrace, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔宏豐臺 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The exact year of construction of Wang Fung Terrace is uncertain. But it might be constructed in the 1930s following the opening of Tai Hang Road in 1931; moreover, the ownership of the building changed hand in 1947. By 2004, therefore, the building already has a history of over 50 years. It is the only surviving pre-war mansion on the site.

Number: 680

Name and Address: No. 39 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 39 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 39 Fuk Hing Tsuen was built by Wong Wah-fuk as a residence for his family in 1884. In the heyday of the house, there were more than five generations there. Together with No. 38, the houses were the venue for performing ceremonies and celebrations such as birthdays, weddings and traditional Chinese festivals. The descendents of Wong Wah-fuk have left the houses abandoned since 1992.

Number: 681

Name and Address: Tang Ting Kwai Ancestral Hall, Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei,
Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山永寧里廷桂鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei, Tang Ting Kwai Ancestral Hall is named after Tang Ting-kwai, who settled in Wang Toi Shan in the late 17th century. Tang Hung Tat Ancestral Hall, which commemorates his son Tang Hung-tat, was built adjacent to it. Ancestral worshipping is mainly performed during the Chinese New Year and birth of sons. An incense container, cast in 1818 with inscription “Ting Kwai Tso” is found in the ancestral hall.

Number: 683

Name and Address: Nos. 30-33 First Lane, Wu Kai Sha Tsuen, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田烏溪沙村第一巷 30 至 33 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 30 to 33 Wu Kai Sha San Tsuen form a six-bay row house first owned by the Cheungs. Although the construction year cannot be certain, it should have been completed at least before 1936 when house No. 33 was sold to a man surnamed Liu. Wu Kai Sha is mainly inhabited by the Liu branching out from the Sheung Shui Lius, and the Cheungs. Today, the row house is used for residential purposes. Most of the traditional village houses in Wu Kai Sha San Tsuen have been replaced by three storeys modern buildings. The existence of the row house, therefore, recalls the traditional village life in the old days.

Number: 684

Name and Address: Club de Recreio, No. 20 Gascoigne Road, King's Park, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地京士柏加士居道 20 號
西洋波會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Established in 1928, the Club de Recreio was the first club ever built to cater for the recreational needs of the Portuguese community in Kowloon. Some of the members who had joined the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps against the Japanese invasion were either killed in action or died in the prisoners of war camp. In recognition of their service, their names were inscribed on a stone tablet now standing at the main entrance of the Club. Today, the Club has a membership of around seven hundred with the Hon Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales, GBM, JP being its present long-standing president.

Number: 685

Name and Address: Ho Yin Lo, No. 1 Kau Lung Hang Lo Wai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔九龍坑老圍 1 號浩然廬

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located in Kau Lung Hang Village, Ho Yin Lo was erected by Poon Tin-bo, alias Ho Yin, and was completed in early 1932. The Poon's family engaged in trading and often resided in an apartment in Boundary Street, Kowloon Tong. Ho Yin Lo was the villa of their family. Though the building demonstrates a mixture of western and Chinese architectural elements, its design assimilates the traditional Weilong House of Hakkas, which features a semi-circle wall.

Number: 686

Name and Address: No. 6 Stewart Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔史釗域道 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The shophouse at No. 6 Stewart Road was probably erected soon after the completion of the Praya East Reclamation Scheme in 1929, and the owner was Yam Tai. During the Japanese Occupation (1941 –1945), the building was transferred to a person surnamed Chan. In 2004, it was occupied by a restaurant, a healthcare centre and two offices.

Number: 687

Name and Address: No. 54 Village Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地山村道 54 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in the late 1920s, No. 54 Village Road is situated at Happy Valley on Hong Kong Island. It is one of the oldest buildings in the district. During the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945), Happy Valley was renamed as “Green Leaf District. Before 1955, the Government imposed limitations on the height and design of the buildings in Happy Valley. After 1955, the Government intended it to remain as a low density living area. As a consequence, Happy Valley has fewer high-rise buildings in comparison with other districts in Hong Kong.

Number: 688

Name and Address: Immaculate Conception Chapel, Tai Long, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大浪聖母無原罪小堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Immaculate Conception Chapel is located at Tai Long Tsuen in eastern Sai Kung. Since the Qing dynasty, missionaries had been preaching in Tai Long Tsuen, making it one of the most successful areas in Catholic preaching in Hong Kong. When the majority of villagers converted to Catholicism, the Tin Hau Temple was abandoned and ancestral tablets were thrown away. In 1867, the Immaculate Conception Chapel was built, holding Sunday masses, marriages and baptisms. At its climax, it had over 500 converts attending the Sunday mass. The missionaries also helped the establishment of the Yuk Ying School in the village. Since the 1970s, the number of masses decreased gradually. The chapel ceased to serve any Catholic duties since 1988.

Number: 689

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 107 Tong Min Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塘面村 107 號鍾氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1939, Chung Ancestral Hall is situated at Tong Min Tsuen, a multi-surname indigenous village in Tai Po. The Hall was soon abandoned in the 1940s owing to its bad fengshui setting endangering the life of the Chung clansmen. The delicately carved semi-circular pediment is the most distinguished part of the Hall demonstrating the vernacular architecture with western influence.

Number: 690

Name and Address: No. 14 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 14 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The construction year of No.14 Lee Yick Street is not known. In the 1960s, a private school named Wah Ying which offered modern education for kindergarten to Primary Three education operated there. Though not being a traditional Chinese school, the first school day was marked by a ceremony of worshipping Confucius. The school was closed down in the 1970s.

Number: 691

Name and Address: Fuk Hing Tong (Shrine), No. 121 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 121 號福慶堂(神廳)

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The present Fuk Hing Tong, which was established after the mid-18th century and renovated in 1961, is a shrine of Kwan Tai with Chitu and the Earth God on both sides. It is also the common ancestral hall for the five clans in Shui Tsiu San Tsuen. The original Fuk Hing Tong was located in-between Nos. 52 and 64B. It was later removed to the present location due to the ruined structures in both houses. During Chinese festivals such as Lunar New Year and Tam Kung Festival and ceremonies like weddings or funeral feasts, villagers bring offerings and worship at Fuk Hing Tong together.

Number: 692

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Old Maternity Block, No. 41 Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號明德醫院舊產科大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

Number: 693

Name and Address: Old Victoria Hospital, Maternity Block, No. 17 Barker Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂白加道 17 號舊域多利醫院產科大樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The old Victoria Hospital, also known as the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, was constructed in 1897 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. The Hospital was specialized in medical care for women and children. The Maternity Block was built in 1921 as an annex of the Hospital. The Hospital ceased to operate in 1947. The original main building was demolished to make way for the construction of the Chief Secretary's Residence, whereas the Maternity Block was converted into Government staff quarters and renamed Victoria Flats. It is currently under the management of the Government Property Agency.

Number: 694

Name and Address: Nos. 1 & 3 Playing Field Road, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角運動場道 1 號及 3 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The existing building at Nos. 1 and 3 Playing Field Road, Mong Kok (旺角運動場道 1 號及 3 號) was built around 1932. The building was re-registered in 1942, when the occupying Japanese authority set up the House Registration Office to re-register deeds which were previously registered by the British administration and to register subsequent transactions affecting land. Over the past decade, the ground floor has been rented for use by a restaurant (飯店).

Number: 695

Name and Address: No. 11 Yuk Sau Street, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地毓秀街 11 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The mansion at No. 11 Yuk Sau Street was probably erected between 1929 and 1931 for residential purposes. During the Second World War, its owner Leung Shou Yick converted the ground floor into a garage. Since 1962, the Man family has owned the mansion and leased the ground floor to various shops. The mansion is richly decorated which shows strong influence of Art Deco architecture.

Number: 696

Name and Address: No. 3 Li Kwan Avenue, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑利群道 3 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The exact year of construction of Nos. 3-4 Li Kwan Avenue is not known. But the earliest recorded transaction of the building was carried out in 1933; therefore, it should be built before 1933. The registration record prepared by the Japanese shows that the building was constructed in Western style with a garage in the basement. It was slightly damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). In 2004, the garage was used as Li Tung Loy Workshop.

Number: 697

Name and Address: No. 4 Li Kwan Avenue, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑利群道 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The exact year of construction of Nos. 3-4 Li Kwan Avenue is not known. But the earliest recorded transaction of the building was carried out in 1933; therefore, it should be built before 1933. The registration record prepared by the Japanese shows that the building was constructed in Western style with a garage in the basement. It was slightly damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). In 2004, the garage was used as Li Tung Loy Workshop.

Number: 698

Name and Address: Red-Brick Building, Tai Tam Reservoir Road (near Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir), H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭水塘道(近大潭副水塘)紅磚屋

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Red-Brick Building is situated near the Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir on a small hill beside the Tai Tam Reservoir Road. It is believed to have been built in the 1920s as quarters for police guards.

Number: 699

Name and Address: No. 117 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 117 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

Number: 700

Name and Address: I Tze, Shan Tang Tsuen, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲山頂村義祠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

I-Tze at Peng Chau probably already existed in the 1870s as part of the Fong Ping Hospital for the destitute with poor health to reside or store corpses. However, the deaths had to be sent to hospitals after the Second World War. There were deities including the Kshitigarbha Buddha inside the I-Tze. Now there is an extension structure built in front of it and the main part of the I-Tze is used as a storeroom.

Number: 701

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 53 Shau Kei Wan Main Street East, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣筲箕灣東大街 53 號天后古廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1873, Tin Hau Temple was erected by the fishing community to commemorate Tin Hau, the Goddess of the sea. The original temple was destroyed by a typhoon in 1872 and a new temple was erected in-situ. As Ah Kung Ngam and Shau Kei Wan Main Street East were next to the Lyemun Barracks, both were ruined during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). After the Occupation, the Temple was seriously damaged in an explosion ignited at the ammunition bunkers in Ah Kung Ngam. The fishermen celebrate the Tin Hau Festival in the temple, when fishing junks would gather around the shore for celebration. The custom of Kwun Yum's Treasure Opening Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box) also prevails in the Temple.

Number: 702

Name and Address: No. 1 Queen's Road West, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環皇后大道西 1 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

According to the Rating Record No. 1 Queen's Road West was probably erected in 1926 when its owner began to pay the rate. An old herbal tea house named "Quality Herb Tea House" occupied the shop at G/F. The name of a roast meat shop named Yau Kee Hop was inscribed on the facades at 1/F and 2/F. The shophouse is structurally sound and is in typical shophouse design integrating Chinese and Western architectural features.

Number: 703

Name and Address: No. 2 Li Kwan Avenue, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑利群道 2 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The exact year of construction of Nos. 3-4 Li Kwan Avenue is not known. But the earliest recorded transaction of the building was carried out in 1933; therefore, it should be built before 1933. The registration record prepared by the Japanese shows that the building was constructed in Western style with a garage in the basement. It was slightly damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). In 2004, the garage was used as Li Tung Loy Workshop.

Number: 704

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, Fung Wong Wu, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺鳳凰湖楊氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Hakka Yeungs migrated from Huizhou to Fung Wong Wu during the Daoguang reign (1821-1850 A.D.) of the Qing Dynasty. Therefore, Yeung Ancestral Hall is believed to be built after 1821. Ancestors are still worshipped during weddings and major Chinese festivals. The ritual of “going up onto the altar” is performed to place the soul of the deceased clansman aged sixty or above onto the spirit tablet. The custom of diandeng was held until the 1970s.

Number: 705

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Pineapple Pass Dam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘菠蘿壩

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 706

Name and Address: No. 40 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 40 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.40 Fuk Hing Tsuen was built by Wong Chong-yip as a residence for his family around the 1900s. In its heyday, more than five generations were living in the house. Apart from being a residence, the house was also a venue for family gatherings and celebrations such as birthdays, weddings and traditional Chinese festivals. The descendants of Wong Chong-yip have left the house abandoned since 1992.

Number: 707

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Ha Wai, Tap Mun, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塔門下圍天后古廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

Tin Hau Temple Complex, located in Tap Mun Chau, comprises of three temples in two buildings, namely Tin Hau Temple, Kwan Tai Temple and Shui Yuet Temple. In front of the buildings, a decoration gateway stands. They were probably erected before 1737 by Dang Guan Hu Wanxi. Relics like two stone plaques engraved in 1753 and 1798, a drum, a bronze bell and a cai-men are present. The Temples retain their aesthetically and are well preserved with their original sea view retained.

Number: 708

Name and Address: Fui Sha Wai, Enclosing Walls, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨灰沙圍圍牆

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The walls of Fui Sha Wai were built by the local villagers in the mid-Ming Dynasty. Four watchtowers were built in each corner for fortification. The entrance was originally built with red sandstone, representing the Man's were successful in the Imperial Civil Service Examination and officialdom. The red sandstone entrance tower looked alike the original one after renovation. It functioned as a communal place for villagers, with the second floor, named as Hang Uk, as a place for study and playing by children, and also safeguarding by watchmen in the old day. Nowadays, Fui Sha Wai still remains as a village exclusively for the Man's clan.

Number: 709

Name and Address: Residence of Lee Jim Hung, No. 164 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 164 號李漸鴻故居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Residence was built by Li Jim-hung of Wai Yat Tso for his family and four brothers soon after he gained the academic status of enkui in 1910. Li taught in Yik Ting Study Hall at Ngau Keng, Tung Yik School at Lin Fa Tei and King Law Ka Shuk at Tai Po Tau. He was the founder of Pok Oi Hospital and Hop Yick Company which established Yuen Long San Hui. After he passed away, his brothers leased out the Residence as a workshop. After the renovation in the 1990s, the Residence is used for residential purposes.

Number: 710

Name and Address: Old S.K.H. Kei Yan Primary School, Glenealy Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環己連拿利道
舊聖公會基恩小學

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Completed in 1851, the building was originally the south wing of St. Paul's College, an Anglo-Chinese school for training Chinese clergies and Christian teachers. After the removal of St. Paul's College in 1953, the building was occupied by Kei Yan Primary School as a temporary campus even though part of the structure was demolished. The building, which features Tudor Revival architecture that resembles to the adjoining Bishop's House, is shared by Sheng Kung Hui Ming Hua Theological College and Sheng Kung Hui Publication Press "Echo" nowadays.

Number: 711

Name and Address: No. 34 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 34 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before the 1920s by the Tangs, Tang Kwong Yu Tong, which is the xuzhu or master of the market of the Yuen Long Kau Hui, remains as the owner. Albeit the old market declined since the founding of the Yuen Long San Hui in 1915, the shops at Nam Mun Hau still operate to serve the neighbourhood. Over the years, the ground floor of No. 34 has accommodated many businesses. In the 1920s, a wooden furniture shop operated. After 1945, the shop transferred into an iron shop and was then converted into a restaurant. Today, a grocery occupies the ground floor. The upper floor was divided into several small tenements for renting.

Number: 712

Name and Address: Chuk Yuen Ching Ser, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村竹園精舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Chuk Yuen Ching Ser is a private nunnery built in 1933 by Bhikshuni Shi Maocheung. The name board of the nunnery was inscribed by Zhou Lu (1885-1954), the former Central Executive Committee Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China and the then Principal of the University of Guangdong. The nunnery was once an eminent school for the studies of Buddhist Sanskrit and nurtured a number of masters like Wang-king and Wang-lun. Today, the nunnery accommodates two to three nuns.

Number: 713

Name and Address: No. 17 Yeung Tsing Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門楊青路 17 號

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Old Rest Home was built in the late 1930s by the Brothers of Christian Schools, which is also called De La Salle Brothers. Owing to the beautiful scenery in Tuen Mun, the Old Rest Home was built there as a holiday house for the brothers in the organization, and as a training college for vernacular masters. The house was returned to the government in the 1950s. It was converted into a reformatory school, known as Castle Peak Boys' Home, providing long-term custodial care for juvenile male offenders. From the 1950s to 1970s, several additional buildings were built around the old one. After the close down of the boys' home in 1999, the building had been converted into a training complex for the ICAC. It is now a Residential Training Complex for Juveniles .

Number: 714

Name and Address: No. 33 Magazine Gap Road, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔馬己仙峽道 33 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 33 Magazine Road was built before 1924 and underwent extensive renovation in 1945-1952. It is one of the pre-war buildings on the Peak. In the past, the inhabitants raised flags at the mansion, including the flag of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC) during weekdays and the Britain Flag during holidays. However, this practice has been discontinued since 1 July 1997. From 1980 to the present, it is used as a dormitory of the HSBC staff.

Number: 715

Name and Address: Holy Spirit Seminary, Chapel, No. 6 Welfare Road, Wong Chuk Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港黃竹坑惠福道 6 號

聖神修院小教堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Completed in 1931, the present premises of the Holy Spirit Seminary was erected by the former South China Regional Seminary, before the site was transferred to the Hong Kong Catholic Diocesan in 1964. The premises served as a Royal Army Base and staff quarter for the defence of the Japanese Invasion in 1941. A Chinese Catholic War Relief Organization was formed to provide civilian services during the period. The distinguished archaeologist, D. Finn, was also related to the Seminary. The Holy Spirit Seminary nurtured many prominent religious leaders, including Cardinal John B. Wu Cheng-chung, Bishop of Hong Kong.

Number: 716

Name and Address: No. 123 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 123 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

Number: 717

Name and Address: No. 125 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 125 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

Number: 718

Name and Address: Yeung Yuen, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞楊園

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Kwu Tung Tsuen was established in the early 20th century and comprises a number of surnames including the Chungs, the Chaus and the Lams. The Yeung Garden was probably built before the 1930s and was owned by a Mr. Yeung. It was rented between the early 1970s and 1983 to Lo Hin-shing as a riding school. Lo Hin-shing was the First Magistrate at the Hong Kong Magistracy in 1951, and was awarded an M.B.E. in 1975.

Number: 719

Name and Address: No. 33 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 33 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before the 1920s by the Tangs of Kam Tin, the building was leased to a Taoist Priest (also called as nan wu man), who operated a paper offerings shop on the ground floor of No. 33 while his family lived upstairs. The tenant also provided the service of conducting Taoist ceremonies like Dazhai, a Taoist ceremony for the deceased. Since the business was not succeeded after his retirement, it later came to an end. The building is now leased for storage and retailing.

Number: 720

Name and Address: No. 35 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 35 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before the 1920s by the Tangs, Tang Kwong Yu Tong, which is the xuzhu or master of the market of the Yuen Long Kau Hau, remains as the owner. Albeit the old market declined since the founding of the Yuen Long San Hui in 1915, the shops at Nam Mun Hau still operate to serve the neighbourhood. The types of business ranged from a furniture workshop in the 1920s, and then a Chinese clinic and herbalist shop, bakery and grocery over the years. The upper floor was divided into several small tenements for renting.

Number: 721

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, No. 273 Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山永寧里 273 號圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Entrance Gate of Wang Toi Shan Wing Ning Lei is believed to be built in 1688 when Tang Ting-kwai, the founding ancestor of the Tang clan at Wang Toi Shan, settled there. In the past, village guards were organized to defend of the village. A house of placing the corpses of deceased clansmen temporarily, known as yizhuang, was located on its right. Dazhai rituals were held at the Entrance Gate to absolve and purify the souls.

Number: 722

Name and Address: Village House, Nos. 1 & 2 Ko Po Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺高莆村 1 號及 2 號民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Village houses Nos. 1-7 Ko Po Tsuen was founded by Li Chung-chong who migrated from Nam Chung to Ko Po for better fengshui and living environment. Li Chung-chong lived in No. 1-2 for about 10 years before he was elected as the chairman of the Committee for the Keeping of the People's Property in the Leased Territory of Kowloon, the forerunner of the Heung Yee Kuk, in 1924. On 17th May 1968, Li Chung-chong passed away at Ko Po. The other houses were inhabited by his brothers. Today, the Village Houses are still the residence of the Li family.

Number: 723

Name and Address: Fanling Magistracy, No. 302 Jockey Club Road, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺馬會道 302 號

粉嶺裁判法院

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Fanling Magistracy (粉嶺裁判法院), the first magistracy set up in the New Territories, was built in 1960 and opened in 1961. Over time, Fanling Magistracy became grossly inadequate to meet the current operational needs of the court arising from an increase of population. To cope with increasing demand for court services, temporary structures were erected on the adjacent site in 1983 to provide for two additional courtrooms, court support offices and an office for duty lawyers. Two magistracies were built in Sha Tin and Tuen Mun to deal with the increased volume of business during the 1980s. Fanling Magistracy ceased operation since the completion of the Fanling Law Courts Building (粉嶺法院大樓) in 2002. Since then, it has been rented out under short-term tenancy for film-shooting.

Number: 724

Name and Address: Ta Kwu Ling Police Station, Ping Che Road, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪輦路打鼓嶺警署

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1905, Ta Kwu Ling Police Station was one of the police stations set up in the border to guarding the northern frontier of Hong Kong. It was founded to police the border. The Police Station was substantially expended in 1937 by adding a new block and the physical integrity of the police station remains in good condition.

Number: 725

Name and Address: No. 12 School Street, Tai Hang, Causeway Bay, H.K

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑書館街 12 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building at No. 12 School Street, Tai Hang (大坑書館街 12 號) was constructed in 1949 to replace an earlier pre-war building named Hung Shing Yi Hok (孔聖義學) founded in the late Qing Dynasty (晚清). This school was funded by donations of local inhabitants. A generous patron of the school was Lau Chu-pak (劉鑄伯) (1867-1922), an eminent leader of the Chinese community. The school building was severely destroyed during the times when Hong Kong came under Japanese rule (1941-1945). After the war, the school was rebuilt on the same site through local donations. The school rehabilitation ceremony in 1949 was presided by Aw Boon Haw (胡文虎) (1882-1954), a Chinese entrepreneur and philanthropist. A stone tablet (dated 1949) commemorating the re-opening of the school is affixed on the external wall of the building.

Number: 726

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, St. Stephen's Chapel, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院聖士提反堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 727

Name and Address: Chi Chuk Lam, Main Building, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山紫竹林主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Chi Chuk Lam consists of a Main Building and the Pavilion. Situated on the Lower Keung Shan, Chi Chuk Lam was at first a single storey stone-house existed in the Guangxu reign (1871 - 1908) of Qing Dynasty. It was later rebuilt into two-storey premises in 1918 by the Bhikshuni Fat-wai, Bhikshuni Fat-sum and Bhikshuni Fat-sheung. It was dedicated to Bodhisattva Guanyin (Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (Sanskrit)), also known as the Goddess of Mercy. The premises is only used for studying Buddhism, though no Buddhist mass would gather there.

Number: 728

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Kong San Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉元崗新村楊氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Yeung Ancestral Hall at Yuen Kong San Tsuen of Kam Tin, one of the few surviving ancestral halls in the village, was believed to be built by Yeung Chiu-yu. It was restored in the 1960s by his descendants. In the past, the Yangs used to have lineage meetings in the ancestral hall. Nowadays, ancestors is still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies.

Number: 729

Name and Address: Homi Villa, Castle Peak Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青山公路別墅

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located in Castle Peak Road, Ting Kau, Homi Villa was constructed as a villa in the 1930s for J. H. Ruttonjee, an eminent Indian merchant who founded the Hong Kong Brewery and the Ruttonjee Sanatorium. In 1973, the Villas was served as the residence of Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, the Colonial Financial Secretary between 1971 and 1982. The Villa was developed as part of the Airport Core Programme Exhibition Centre in 1995.

Number: 730

Name and Address: S.K.H. Christ Church, No. 132 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘窩打老道 132 號聖公會基督堂

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Proposed by Bishop R. O. Hall, S. K. H. Christ Church was erected at Waterloo Road in 1938. The Church had been used as the horse stable by the Japanese Army during the Occupation Period and was later requisitioned by the British Army soon after the War. Being one of the three English-speaking churches of the Province of Hong Kong Sheung Kung Hui, the Church has long been regarded as the home church of the alumni of the Diocesan Boys' School.

Number: 731

Name and Address: No. 119 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 119 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

Number: 732

Name and Address: No. 121 Nam Cheong Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗南昌街 121 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Collectively built in 1920s-30s, the shophouses at Nos. 117-125 Nam Cheong Street demonstrate a mixture of different architectural styles with various building heights, from three to five storeys. Nos. 119 and 121 was oldest one among the others. The ground of No. 117 was occupied by Nam Cheong Pawnshop. The building is a five-story shophouse, an unusual height for pre-war shophouses. The name of Tung On Pawnshop is inscribed on the fifth floor facade, which probably is the former name of the Name Cheong Pawnshop. A restaurant occupied No.125 for over fifty years until its closure in 2002. The building of Nos. 123 and 125 features an angular pediment and an additional storey. The buildings' balconies form a pillared walkway at the ground level.

Number: 733

Name and Address: Chi Chuk Lam, Pavilion, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山紫竹林涼亭

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Chi Chuk Lam consists of a Main Building and the Pavilion. Situated on the Lower Keung Shan, Chi Chuk Lam was at first a single storey stone-house existed in the Guangxu reign (1871 - 1908) of Qing Dynasty. It was later rebuilt into two-storey premises in 1918 by the Bhikshuni Fat-wai, Bhikshuni Fat-sum and Bhikshuni Fat-sheung. It was dedicated to Bodhisattva Guanyin (Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (Sanskrit)), also known as the Goddess of Mercy. The premises is only used for studying Buddhism, though no Buddhist mass would gather there.

Number: 734

Name and Address: Workmen's Quarters, Elliot Pumping Station & Filters, Pok Fu Lam Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林道西區抽水站及濾水廠工人宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters, including a treatment work building and two staff quarters, were built in 1930-1931. They were the auxiliary waterworks of the Aberdeen Reservoir filtering and channeling water to the western part of the Hong Kong Island. The adjacent quarters were accommodation for the management staff of the Station. The Station had been closed since 1993.

Number: 735

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Aberdeen Management Centre, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘管理中心

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 736

Name and Address: Watchtower, Luk Tei Tong, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩鹿地塘更樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Luk Tei Tong Watchtower was built by the Tsangs circa 1942 for defending against the Japanese Army and local pirates. The Watchtower was once converted into the family house of Tsangs after the War but is now left vacant. The Watchtower is one of the four watchtowers in Mui Wo together with the two in Chung Hau and the ruined one in Butterfly Hill.

Number: 737

Name and Address: Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, Kellett Island, Tai Hang, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔大坑奇力島香港遊艇會

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1939, the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club (RHKYC) Clubhouse was built to replace the previous one in North Point, which lost the shoreline due to reclamation. The Clubhouse was built on the foundations of the old Naval Powder Magazine on Kellett Island. It was used for ammunition storage throughout the Japanese Occupation. After the war, the Club was once used as an officers' club and the Royal Navy took up the restoration work. In 1946, the RHKYC resumed control of Kellett Island. The Kellett Island was connected to the Hong Kong Island in 1953 as a result of the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter reclamation scheme.

Number: 738

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Workmen's Quarters, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘工人宿舍

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir was constructed in 1904-1908 in connection with the First Section of the Tai Tam Tuk Scheme. Its construction included a dam and a valve house.

Number: 739

Name and Address: Ching Leung Fat Yuen, Ching Yan Siu Chuk, 21.5 Milestone, Fu Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地 21.5 里程碑清涼法苑淨恩小築

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Ching Leung Fat Yuen, which branched from Po Lin Monastery, is mainly composed of Oi Yuen and Noi Yuen. Noi Yuen, also known as Ching Yan Siu Chuk, was built around 1913. An altar was set in the sitting room with Kwun Yam, Sakyamuni and Kshitigarbha Buddha. Both Fat Din and Ching Yan Siu Chuk are venues for worshipping and taking vegetarian meals. Seminars and meetings on Buddhism are held weekly.

Number: 740

Name and Address: Aberdeen Technical School, Main Building, No. 1 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔黃竹坑道 1 號香港仔工業學校大樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Founded by the Salesian of Don Bosco in 1935, Aberdeen Technical School was the first local technical school in Hong Kong whose construction fund was generously donated by the Hon. Fung Ping Shan and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation, the School was first requisitioned by the British Army as a naval base and was later occupied by the Japanese Army as a seaplane base to guard the south of the Hong Kong Island. Architecturally, the School is one of the early local examples of International style.

Number: 741

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Lam Hau Tsuen, Ping Shan , Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山欖口村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Entrance Gate in Lam Hau Tsuen is located at Ping Shan of Yuen Long, it was established around 1700 by the villagers. Lam Hau Tsuen was founded by the Wongs, but now the Wong clan no longer live there. Lam Hau Tsuen was gradually developed to be a multi-clan village, now inhabited by members of the Cheungs, the Moks, the Mans, the Yips and the Loks. The Entrance Gate was once part of the self-defense structure and the main entrance of the village. Diandeng, pork distribution, blessing and thanksgiving rituals, which would reinforce the clan's cohesiveness, are still held there .

Number: 742

Name and Address: Lee Tat Bridge, Shui Tsan Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水盞田利達橋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Lee Tat Bridge (利達橋) was built in 1903. It serves to connect Kam Sheung Road (錦上路) with Shui Tsan Tin in Pat Heung, Yuen Long (元朗八鄉水盞田). Shui Tsan Tin has been (and still is) inhabited by a population of several surnames, with the Lees (李), the Cheungs (張), the Tsangs (曾), the Laws (羅) and the Chans (陳) being the majority. The construction of Lee Tat Bridge was made possible by the donation of a village leader named Lee Luk-hop (李六合), a member of the Lee clan in Shui Tsan Tin. An inscription stone tablet dated 1903, engraved with Chinese characters to commemorate Lee Luk-hop who had funded the construction of the bridge for the convenience of pedestrians, remains in-situ.

Number: 743

Name and Address: Tsang Residence, No. 22 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 22 號曾氏祖屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Tsang Residence was built between 1934 and 1937 by Tsang Hin-san, a chief steward on an American warship in 1934-1937. Between the late 1940s and early 1950s, prominent leftist intellectuals and artists, including Wang Renshu (1901-1972), Lou Shiyi and Huang Yongyu (1924-), resided in the Residence. The Residence was vacant since the early 1990s.

Number: 744

Name and Address: Nos. 4 & 7A, and Lot WCL 132 in DD123, Sai Tau Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲西頭圍 4 號, 7 號 A 及 123 約, WCL132 地段

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Believed to be built around 1903, Nos. 4-7 Sai Tau Wai is the property of the Leung clan. Probably for fengshui reasons, all the houses in Sai Tau Wai are northerly oriented. Nowadays, the three houses remain as residences, with ancestors' soul tablets placed in two of them.

Number: 745

Name and Address: Kam On Lo, No. 68 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Hueng, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 68 號錦安廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Initially erected by Chans of Sham Chung Tsuen around 1900s, Kam On Lo underwent several transactions and was subsequently bought by Poon Tak-hing and his brothers, who were overseas Hakka in Singapore. At present, the building is physically divided into three parts with different ownerships. The left portion of the house belongs to the Laws, while the middle and the right portions are possessed by the two divisions of Poons as a result of Fenjia, literally meaning division of family which is a custom of Hakkas. The building is distinguished from its surrounding Hakka houses as it adopts the Waitau architectural style.

Number: 746

Name and Address: Aberdeen Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, Chemical House and Air Vents, Aberdeen Reservoir Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔水塘道香港仔水塘下水塘化學原料廠及通風口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Aberdeen Reservoir project was advocated by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925-1930) in 1928. The Reservoir comprises the Upper Reservoir (1931), the Lower Reservoir (1932) and other associated waterworks. It was built on the site of the former Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co. Before the Reservoir was built, water supply in the Western District and Aberdeen relied much on Tai Tam Reservoir as well as local streams and wells. In the 1960s, the catchwater channels were extended to enhance supply.

Number: 747

Name and Address: No. 1 First Street, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍第一街 1 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at No.1 First Street of Tai Wai in Sha Tin, the village house was built in 1915 by the Chan clan residing in the area. The Chans have been living at Tai Wai for more than 400 years. Tai Wai was also known as Tsik Tsuen Wai, is a multi-surnamed walled village. During the Japanese Occupation, Nos. 1 – 3 village houses were requisitioned as the commander's headquarters of the Japanese Army in Sha Tin. The vacant grounds in front of the houses were used to corral horses. Most villagers at Tai Wai were forced to work for the Japanese Army. The village houses represent the historical development of Chan clan in Tai Wai.

Number: 748

Name and Address: No. 3 First Street, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍第一街 3 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at No.3 First Street of Tai Wai in Sha Tin, the village house was built in 1915 by the Chan clan. The Chans have been living at Tai Wai for more than 400 years. Tai Wai was also known as Tsik Tsuen Wai, is a multi-surnamed walled village. During the Japanese Occupation, Nos. 1 – 3 village houses were requisitioned as the commander's headquarters of the Japanese Army in Sha Tin. The vacant grounds in front of the houses were used to corral horses. Most villagers at Tai Wai were forced to work for the Japanese Army. The village houses represent the historical development of Chan clan in Tai Wai.

Number: 749

Name and Address: No. 2 First Street, Tai Wai, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大圍第一街 2 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at No.2 First Street of Tai Wai in Sha Tin, the village house was built in 1915 by the Chan clan. The Chans have been living at Tai Wai for more than 400 years. Tai Wai was also known as Tsik Tsuen Wai, is a multi-surnamed walled village. During the Japanese Occupation, Nos. 1 – 3 village houses were requisitioned as the commander's headquarters of the Japanese Army in Sha Tin. The vacant grounds in front of the houses were used to corral horses. Most villagers at Tai Wai were forced to work for the Japanese Army. The village houses represent the historical development of Chan clan in Tai Wai.

Number: 750

Name and Address: No. 4 Ng Ka Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉吳家村 4 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village houses, Nos. 4-6 in Ng Ka Tsuen were built in the 1930s by Ng Yuk-ching, a Chinese working in Indonesia. He was a committee member of the Kwong Wah Hospital from 1926-1928 and also one of the founding directors of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital in 1929. The houses were at first used as villas and an ancestral hall. Now, houses No. 4 & 6 are residences. House No. 6 was entitled Villa of Yuk-ching. House No.5 became the meeting place of village committee and will be converted into a memorial hall dedicated to Ng Yuk-ching.

Number: 751

Name and Address: No. 5, Ng Ka Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉吳家村 5 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village houses, Nos. 4-6 in Ng Ka Tsuen were built in the 1930s by Ng Yuk-ching, a Chinese working in Indonesia. He was a committee member of the Kwong Wah Hospital from 1926-1928 and also one of the founding directors of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital in 1929. The houses were at first used as villas and an ancestral hall. Now, houses No. 4 & 6 are residences. House No. 6 was entitled Villa of Yuk-ching. House No.5 became the meeting place of village committee and will be converted into a memorial hall dedicated to Ng Yuk-ching.

Number: 752

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Main Block, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署主樓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

Number: 753

Name and Address: Nos. 30-31 Sun Chun Street, Tai Hang, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑新村街 30 至 31 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The premises at Nos. 30 & 31 Sun Chun Street, Tai Hang (大坑新村街 30 至 31 號) were built after 1894 by a Wong (黃) family. Tai Hang is one of the old villages of Hong Kong Island settled by the Hakka (客家) families of Wong (黃), Cheung (張), Li (李), Chu (朱) and Ip (葉). The first three are said to be the oldest families. Besides some farming and fishing, the inhabitants kept dairy farms, and also in laundry work. The name of the main street of Tai Hang, Wun Sha Street (浣紗街, which means ‘washing cloth’), refers to this early line of business. Sun Chun Street (新村街) literally means “New Village Street.” An old resident stated that this is a misnomer because this street stands on the site of the old village named Tai Hang Lo Wai (大坑老圍).

Number: 754

Name and Address: Treatment Works Building, Elliot Pumping Station & Filters, Pok Fu Lam Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林道西區抽水站及濾水廠濾水廠房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Elliot Pumping Station and Filters, including a treatment work building and two staff quarters, were built in 1930-1931. They were the auxiliary waterworks of the Aberdeen Reservoir filtering and channeling water to the western part of the Hong Kong Island. The adjacent quarters were accommodation for the management staff of the Station. The Station had been closed since 1993.

Number: 755

Name and Address: Ching Leung Fat Yuen, Fat Din, 21.5 Milestone, Fu Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地 21.5 里程碑清涼法苑佛殿

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Ching Leung Fat Yuen, which branched from Po Lin Monastery, is mainly composed of Oi Yuen and Noi Yuen. Fat Din, constructed around 1911 by Nun Kin Sau, is situated in the middle of Oi Yuen. Both Fat Din and Ching Yan Siu Chuk are venues for worshipping and taking vegetarian meals. Sakyamuni Buddha, the Healing Buddha and the Amitabha are worshipped there.

Number: 756

Name and Address: Wong Chun Yu Ancestral Hall, Luk Keng Wong Uk, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鹿頸黃屋春儒黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Wong Chun Yu Ancestral Hall, Wong Uk, Luk Keng is a worship place for the Wongs in Luk Keng. The Wong ancestors moved to Guangdong from Fujian in 1379, and again to Luk Keng fourteen generations later. It was believed that the ancestral hall was built in the reign of Kangxi 1661-1722. Several renovations of the hall took place, including those in 1926 and 2002.

Number: 757

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Church, Church Building, No. 5 Wo Tai Street, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟和泰街 5 號聖約瑟堂教堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

St. Joseph's Church was founded by Rev. Fr. Ambrose Poletti in 1953 with the donation of land at Luen Wo Hui by a businessman surnamed Chu in 1952. The Church's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 2004. The Church is the only surviving building of its type in the Luen Wo Hui area. It is not only a religious hub of the locals but also a landmark of the area.

Number: 758

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Church, Activity Block, No. 5 Wo Tai Street, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟和泰街 5 號聖約瑟堂活動室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

St. Joseph's Church was founded by Rev. Fr. Ambrose Poletti in 1953 with the donation of land at Luen Wo Hui by a businessman surnamed Chu in 1952. The Church's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 2004. The Church is the only surviving building of its type in the Luen Wo Hui area. It is not only a religious hub of the locals but also a landmark of the area.

Number: 759

Name and Address: St. Joseph's Church, Father's Residence, No. 5 Wo Tai Street,
Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟和泰街 5 號聖約瑟堂神父宿舍

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

St. Joseph's Church was founded by Rev. Fr. Ambrose Poletti in 1953 with the donation of land at Luen Wo Hui by a businessman surnamed Chu in 1952. The Church's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 2004. The Church is the only surviving building of its type in the Luen Wo Hui area. It is not only a religious hub of the locals but also a landmark of the area.

Number: 760

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Pak Mong, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山白芒圍門

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The entrance gate of Pak Mong was probably built together with its enclosing wall when the village was established in c1750. The gate together with the watch tower (built in 1942) and the wall formed an integral unit in defending the village against privates and bandits and which once ravaged the area. In the old days the gate had to be locked at night for security reason, and the task was performed by villages in rotation. The latest renovation of the gatehouse was carried out by the Architectural Services Department in 2002.

Number: 761

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Utility Building, No. 147A Argyle Street,
Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院平房設施

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 762

Name and Address: Fat Tat Tong, Nos.1-5 Ha Wo Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角下禾坑 1 至 5 號發達堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1933 at Ha Wo Hang Village, Fat Tat Tong, literally meaning a mansion of wealth, is an outstanding building in the village in terms of its size and blending of architectural style. The building is dedicated to Li To-wan, an overseas Hakka returning from Jamaica. After his death in the 1930s, his four sons decided to build a new residence in the village in place of the old house. One of his son, Li Kwan-lan was appointed one of the three head-boroughs or Tsz Yi in 1936 by the Governor to give advice on local affairs. During the Japanese Occupation, a doctor fleeing from the Mainland stayed in the residence. After the war, the families decided to divide, resulting in the blockage of the corridor passing through the five units of the house.

Number: 763

Name and Address: Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir, Supply Basin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田城門(銀禧)水塘供水槽

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

Started in 1923 and completed in 1939, Jubilee Reservoir was regarded as the largest capacity of pre-war reservoir in Hong Kong. Jubilee Reservoir was part of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. It was originally named as Shing Mun Reservoir, which resembled the historic name of the place. It was officially changed to Jubilee Reservoir to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Majesty King George V in 1935.

Number: 764

Name and Address: Salesian Mission House, Main Building, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣道 18 號慈幼會修院主樓

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Salesian Mission House has been serving as the training school of the clergymen of the Salesian Society of Hong Kong since its establishment in the 1930s. It is rumored that a massacre was occurred at the House during the Japanese Occupation resulting in the survival of only four parishioners. The House resumed its operation in 1946 and is frequently visited by a number of celebrities such as Bishop Joseph Zen Ze-kiun.

Number: 765

Name and Address: Du Ancestral Hall, San Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣新村刁氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Du Ancestral Hall is the family ancestral hall for the Du clan. The building was probably built around 1800, and collapsed before the 1950s. Before it collapsed, wedding rituals and the lighting the lantern ceremony were carried out in the Ancestral Hall. At present, only the front facade and the name board of the ancestral hall can still be recognized.

Number: 766

Name and Address: Village House, No. 3 Ko Po Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺高莆村 3 號民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Village houses Nos. 1-7 Ko Po Tsuen was founded by Li Chung-chong who migrated from Nam Chung to Ko Po for better fengshui and living environment. Li Chung-chong was elected as the chairman of the Committee for the Keeping of the People's Property in the Leased Territory of Kowloon, the forerunner of the Heung Yee Kuk, in 1924. No.3 was lived by his fifth brother.

Number: 767

Name and Address: Kowloon Methodist Church, No. 40 Gascoigne Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地加士居道 40 號循道衛理聯合教會九龍堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Kowloon Methodist Church, formerly known as Chinese Methodist Church, was erected between 1950 and 1951, as a result of the fact that the government wanted to encourage local churches to run schools and, therefore, made a guarantee of granting land and subsidizing the construction fee for erection of a church and a school at the same time. Adjoining to the Kowloon Methodist Church is the Chinese Methodist School providing primary and kindergarten education. Worship services are now held every Sunday. The Church is also popular for wedding ceremonies for Christians.

Number: 768

Name and Address: English Schools Foundation Peak School, No. 20 Plunkett's Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂賓吉道 20 號英基學校協會山頂小學

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Since its establishment in 1911, the Peak School had been dedicated to the education of English-speaking youth living in the Peak area. It had its first school building constructed in 1915 in Gough Hill Road, and moved to its present building in Plunkett's Road in 1953. It started in its early years from a small class of 39 students to 12 classes of 360 students nowadays. Since 1979, the school has come under the management of the English Schools Foundation which now runs 18 schools of different levels in the territory.

Number: 769

Name and Address: Magazine Building, Magazine Island, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港火藥洲火藥庫

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Magazine Building was built by the British Dynamite Company, which later became Nobel's Explosives Company. It is located on the Magazine Island (originally known as One Tree Island), south of Kellett Bay. Being a significant entrepot in the Far East, Hong Kong was chosen as a mid-point for the company's trade in Asia and One Tree Island was chosen as the site to build the magazine. It was once the largest private explosives depot in Hong Kong. Because of military reasons and its competitiveness against the government's depot, the government refused to renew the company's contract in 1908 and the magazine was closed.

Number: 770

Name and Address: Yeung Ching Study Hall, No. 1 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 1 號養正家塾

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The existing school premises of Yeung Ching Study Hall was built in 1921 to replace the old one. The Study Hall once sheltered some leftists and underground communists until the early 1950s. Though known as “study hall”, it is one of the first subsidized village schools in 1922 where English was taught. Modern subjects like Geography and Physical Education were also introduced. In 1971, the Study Hall was replaced by the new Yeung Ching School and was then left vacant. In the mid-1990s, it was converted to a residence. Since early 2003, the village committee holds meetings there.

Number: 771

Name and Address: Shrine, Lam Hau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山欖口村神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Lam Hau Tsuen, the Shrine was probably constructed around 1700 by the villagers. The Shrine is dedicated to different deities, including Kwun Yum and the Earth God, it is also used to worship the Wong clan, the founders of Lam Hau Tsuen. Lam Hau Tsuen was a multi-clan village, now inhabited by members of the Cheungs, the Moks, the Mans, the Yips and the Loks. The villagers still celebrate for the diandeng ceremony, and perform the rites of pork distribution, praying for the blessings and thanksgiving to the deities revered there. The survival of the Shrine, therefore, serves to retain the reminiscence of traditional social customs.

Number: 772

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Servants and Kitchen Block, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署僕人房及廚房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

Number: 773

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Barrack Shed, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署營房

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

Number: 774

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Main Building, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu,
Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
大殿

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

Number: 775

Name and Address: Tang Lung Yau Wan Tsuen Um Ancestral Hall, No. 57 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田祠塘村 57 號
龍游尹泉菴鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Tang Lung Yau Wan Tsuen Um Ancestral Hall was built in 1768 by the descendants of Tang Man-wai, alias Tsuen-um, who was appointed xianwan (Head of County) of the Lung Yau county. It was purposely built as their own family ancestral hall. Traditional ceremonies like Spring and Autumn Equinox, family gathering during the lunar new year and lighting the lantern ceremony are still practiced there. Now, the ancestral hall is managed by the Tang Kwong Yu Tong which is co-owned by the descendents of Tang Man-wai's six sons.

Number: 776

Name and Address: St. Anthony's House, No. 69B Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 69 號 B 聖安多尼院

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The small chapel of St. Anthony's Church on Bonham Road was built in 1864 by the Missionary of Pontifical Foreign Institute. The erection of a new Church on Pokfulam Road was later initiated by Rev. Theodore Wiczorek in 1953. Built in Modern Eclectic style, the Church has revealed the missionary assignment of Salesian of Don Bosco and the historical development of Catholicism in Hong Kong for half a century. The historic site comprises of the Church, the School and the House.

Number: 777

Name and Address: St. Anthony's School, No. 69B Pok Fu Lam Road, Pok Fu Lam H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 69 號 B
聖安多尼學校

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The small chapel of St. Anthony's Church on Bonham Road was built in 1864 by the Missionary of Pontifical Foreign Institute. The erection of a new Church on Pokfulam Road was later initiated by Rev. Theodore Wiczorek in 1953. Built in Modern Eclectic style, the Church has revealed the missionary assignment of Salesian of Don Bosco and the historical development of Catholicism in Hong Kong for half a century. The historic site comprises of the Church, the School and the House.

Number: 778

Name and Address: No. 46 Kat Hing Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶街 46 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Kat Hing Street in Tai O, No. 46 and 48 are typical pre-war shophouses that serve both commercial-cum-residential purposes. Possessed by the Ip family, the ground floor is rented out for business, while the upper floor is held by the owner for living accommodation. The most significant feature of the tenement is the colonial verandah with segmental arch at the end.

Number: 779

Name and Address: No. 48 Kat Hing Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶街 48 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Kat Hing Street in Tai O, No. 46 and 48 are typical pre-war shophouses that serve both commercial-cum-residential purposes. Possessed by the Ip family, the ground floor is rented out for business, while the upper floor is held by the owner for living accommodation. The most significant feature of the tenement is the colonial verandah with segmental arch at the end.

Number: 780

Name and Address: No. 75 Un Chau Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗元州街 75 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in the typical Shophouse-Verandah style, No. 75 Un Chau Street is a four-storey commercial-cum-residential building. Presently, the ground floor and mezzanine floors of No. 75 are used as the showroom of a furniture company; while the upper floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants.

Number: 781

Name and Address: Miu Kok Yuen, No. 136 Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉 136 號妙覺園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1936, Miu Kok Yuen is a complex mainly comprising the Tai Hung Po Dien, a communal graveyard and an Earth God shrine. The premises was built to take care of the communal graveyard founded in 1934 commemorating the Tangs in Kam Tin who sacrificed in the resistance against the British occupation of the New Territories in 1899. Tang Pak-kau, a social elite in Yuen Long, offered a plaque to the nunnery upon its completion.

Number: 782

Name and Address: No. 3 May Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂梅道 3 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Gladdon was built between 1929 and 1930 and was initially used as garages and chauffeur's quarters. The building was purchased by the Kerry Properties Limited in 1988 and is now used as a residential block which comprises 1 penthouse and 14 garages.

Number: 783

Name and Address: Lee Sze Sai Kui, Entrance Gate, Nos. 86-88 Sheung Wo Hang,
Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上禾坑 86 至 88 號
李氏世居門樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Lee Ancestral Hall was built by Lee Kuen-lam to commemorate his ancestors. It is the common ancestral hall of the Lees of Sheung Wo Hang, Ha Wo Hang and Tai Long. The Lees celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including the Chinese New Year, weddings and diandeng (lighting the lantern).

Number: 784

Name and Address: Toi Yuen, No. 71 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 71 號台園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house located at No.71 San Wai Tsuen, a multi-surname villaged inhabited by the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans, was probably built by the Pak family in 1937. The Pak clan, originating from Taishan, migrated to overseas and sent remittance to Hong Kong to build no.71 for his family. The House has been left vacant around 1988.

Number: 785

Name and Address: No. 87 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 87 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house located at No.87 San Wai Tsuen, a multi-surnamed village inhabited by the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans, was probably built by the Yeung Wan-lung, a teacher at a study hall in San Wai Tsuen, around 1920. The Yeungs, originating from Taishan, lived in No.10 San Wai Tsuen and built No.87 later. In 1980, Yeung Yiu-Shing, the village representative, lived in the house and move out in the late 1980s. Nowadays, the house has been left vacant.

Number: 786

Name and Address: Entrance Hall of Nos. 4-7 Ko Po Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺高莆村民居 4 至 7 號門樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Village houses Nos. 1-7 Ko Po Tsuen was founded by Li Chung-chong who migrated from Nam Chung to Ko Po for better fengshui and living environment. Li Chung-chong was elected as the chairman of the Committee for the Keeping of the People's Property in the Leased Territory of Kowloon, the forerunner of the Heung Yee Kuk, in 1924. Nos. 4-7 was occupied by his eldest brother. It is entered through the historic Entrance Hall; the houses, however, have been rebuilt into modern houses.

Number: 787

Name and Address: No. 2 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 2 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

Number: 788

Name and Address: No. 4 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

Number: 789

Name and Address: No. 6 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

Number: 790

Name and Address: No. 8 Hing Wan Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔慶雲街 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The construction year of Nos. 2 & 4 Hing Wan Street could probably be dated back prior to 1903, with Nos.6 & 8 built in mid-1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the buildings were damaged and were re-registered by the Japanese Authority to impose taxation on the owners. As toilet facilities were not available, the “nightsoil” from the pail latrine should be collected by government scavengers at night. The four contiguous shophouses on Hing Wan Street practically combine Western and Chinese architecture in adaptation to the local need.

Number: 791

Name and Address: No. 20 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 20 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building at No. 20 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 20 號) is immediately opposite to the Central Police Station Complex (中區警署建築群). The land lease commenced in 1844 and this must have been one of the earliest lots to be sold; however, it is not known when the lot was first built on. The present building's architectural character suggests that it almost certainly replaced an earlier building on site. It was probably built in the 1920s and 1930s when Art Deco 裝飾派藝術 (a style characterized by repetitive, ornamental, and highly finished curvilinear and geometric designs 以重複的、裝飾精美的曲線和幾何圖案為特點的藝術風格) gained popularity.

Number: 792

Name and Address: Sha Lo Tung Lei Uk, Sha Lo Tung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙羅洞大埔沙羅洞李屋

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Sha Lo Tung Lei Uk, also known as “Sha Lo Tung Lo Wai”, was established by Lei Wai-yan (1684 – 1770) whose family settled there and became the majority in the village after the Cheung family moved out. Given the geographical advantage of Sha Lo Tung, the anti-Japanese local guerillas under the leadership of People's Dongjiang Anti-Japanese Guerilla established the second base there in January 1942 during the Japanese Occupation. The guerilla invited villagers of the Leis to form the self-defensive military guard.

Number: 793

Name and Address: Luen Wo Market, Luen Wo Hui, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺聯和墟聯和市場

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Luen Wo Market was built by the Luen Wo Land Investment Company in 1951 with Mok Yeuk Chan as the architect. People went there to buy daily necessities including vegetables and fish. The Luen Wo Market, and Shek Wu Hui of the Liu clan were once two major markets and landmarks in Sheung Shui. The Luen Wo Hui was vacated for redevelopment in 2002.

Number: 794

Name and Address: Old Bridge, Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑古橋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Lin Ma Hang, the granite Old Bridge was probably built before 1913. It bridges the two sides of Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, which is divided by a brook. The bridge is now rarely used since the cultivated land has been abandoned and many villagers have emigrated since the 1960s.

Number: 795

Name and Address: Salesian Mission House, Villa, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣道 18 號慈幼會修院房舍

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Salesian Mission House has been serving as the training school of the clergymen of the Salesian Society of Hong Kong since its establishment in the 1930s. It is rumored that a massacre was occurred at the House during the Japanese Occupation resulting in the survival of only four parishioners. The House resumed its operation in 1946 and is frequently visited by a number of celebrities such as Bishop Jospheh Zen Ze-kiun.

Number: 796

Name and Address: No. 4 Second Lane, Tai Hang, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣大坑第二巷 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building at No. 4 Second Lane, Tai Hang (大坑第二巷 4 號) is one of the remaining historic buildings of the land around Causeway Bay (銅鑼灣), formerly known as Tang Lung Chau (燈籠洲). The upper floors of the building are used as living accommodation. The ground floor has been used as a vehicle repair workshop for over one decade. An old shop sign in terrazzo finish, which is partly covered by a modern signage, bears Chinese characters “油糖” (i.e. edible oil and sugar) which are indicative of the former existence of a grocery store of daily necessities.

Number: 797

Name and Address: No. 167 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 167 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 167 Shung Ching San Tsuen was built around the late 1930s by a Hakka named Lee Man-hoi who ran business in Indonesia. As he and his family still stayed in Indonesia, it was believed that he remitted money back to build the house. In the 1950s, No. 167 was used as a police station with many police constables stationed there. Nowadays it is still called Kau Chai Koon (Old Police Station) by some old villagers. The descendants and some relatives are still living in the house.

Number: 798

Name and Address: Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Kindergarten, No. 54 Pok Fu Lam Road, ,
Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林道 54 號

明愛凌月仙幼稚園

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Canossian Kindergarten was formerly an orphanage and infant's home. In 1893, the site was offered to the Roman Catholic Mission for charitable purpose. An infants' home and a boarding school was set up. The school was closed in 1907 and the infants' home continued. The charitable work lasted for fifty years and over 80,000 babies were looked after. In September 1949, Li Po-chun, a generous donor, made a donation to rebuild the infants' home with medical facilities. The Infant's Home was named after his stepmother, Ling Yuet Sin. The facility later was renamed as Ling Yuet Sin Canossian Kindergarten in 1968.

Number: 799

Name and Address: S.K.H. St. Mary's Church, General Office, No. 2A Tung Lo Wan Road, Causeway Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港銅鑼灣銅鑼灣道 2 號 A 聖公會聖馬利亞堂新座

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Established in 1937, St. Mary's Church was evolved from a small chapel built in 1911 in the Tai Hang area. It is under the jurisdiction of the Church Body of the Chinese Anglican Church in Hong Kong. Apart from religious services, the Church is also active in the field of education, and established the St. Mary's Primary School in 1959 and the St. Mary's College in 1963 respectively.

Number: 800

Name and Address: Tam Tai Sin Temple, Sha Tau, Tung Ping Chau (Mirs Bay),
Plover Cove, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界船灣東平洲沙頭譚大仙廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Tam Tai Sin Temple is located on Sha Tau village and was built by the indigenous inhabitants. According to a timber purlin in the Temple, the Temple was probably built not later than 1877. Tam Tai Sin, also known as “Tam Kung” who had supernatural power to control the weather and heal the sick, is deified in the Temple. The Temple celebrates the Tam Kung Festival on the 8th day of the fourth Lunar month.

Number: 801

Name and Address: Man Tsoi Chung Ancestral Hall, Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下鍾文彩家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Ha Tin Liu Ha in Tai Po, Man Tsoi Chung Ancestral Hall was erected over a hundred years ago to commemorate Chung Man Tsoi, the founder of Ha Tin Liu Ha originated from Ji Gam in Guangdong Province. Being the biggest and the most ornamental ancestral hall in the village, the beam of the Hall is carved with the characters “one hundred sons and one thousand grandsons” at the centre.

Number: 802

Name and Address: Sin Wai Nunnery, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水河上鄉仙慧庵

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Sin Wai Nunnery is believed to be built by Tang Chuen-ho in 1919. Kwun Yam, Sakyamuni, Kshitigarbha Buddha and Skanda are worshipped there. In addition to being a religious place, the Nunnery also adopted girls from deprived families.

Number: 803

Name and Address: Choi Yi Wah Ancestral Hall, No. 27 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田 27 號
彝華蔡公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Shui Lau Tin Tsuen of Pat Heung district, Choi Yi Wah Ancestral Hall was also called Yuk Kwai Tong. It was built by Choi Kei-chong and named after his father Choi Yi-wah. It is a two-hall building with large and small courtyards. The Ancestral Hall underwent renovations in 1980s and 2002 respectively and is now used as the rural committee office for the Chois in Shui Lau Tin. Ancestral worshipping and celebration of festivals still perform there.

Number: 804

Name and Address: Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Air Vents at the Service Reservoir, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林水塘道薄扶林水塘配水庫通風口

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The Pokfulam Reservoir is the oldest reservoir in Hong Kong. The present site of filter beds was the original site of the reservoir built in 1863 for collecting water from the upper stream. It was then converted into filter beds in the 1890s. Originally used as a watchmen's lodge in the 1860s, the little house now serves as a Country Park Management Centre. Between 1861 and 1914, the storage capacity of the reservoir was enlarged for several times, with the present reservoir extended in 1889. Prior to the erection of Tai Tam Reservoir, the Pokfulam Reservoir was the only reservoir providing fresh water supply to the Western and Central districts.

Number: 805

Name and Address: Half-way House, H.K. Golf Club, Fan Kam Road, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉錦公路香港哥爾夫球會小食亭

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The Royal Hong Kong Golf Club in Fanling was constructed in 1911 with a full size 18-hole golf course. A clubhouse and a Half-way House were later built in 1914 and 1915 respectively. The Half-way House is in the style of a Chinese pavilion with a pitched roof which is very uncommon in Hong Kong. Elegant porcelain decorations can also be found on the roof ridge of the House.

Number: 806

Name and Address: Dun Hau Tong, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗敦厚堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. Dun Hau Tong is the center for the Kans in Tsung Pak Long. Among with other surname families, the Kans, including Kan Siu-cheong, established the Pok Man School. His two sons ran a construction company and engaged in the ceiling work of the old Hongkong and Shanghai Bank built in 1935.

Number: 807

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College Preparatory School, Block A, No. 30 Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道 30 號聖士提反書院附屬小學 A 座

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Founded by Rev. Canon E.W.L. Martin, St. Stephen's College Preparatory School was opened in 1938 as the sub-primary school of St. Stephen's College. The School was suffered from 'St. Stephen's College Massacre' on the Christmas Eve in 1941 and was soon requisitioned by the Japanese Army as the concentration camp. After the War, the School was reopened in June 1946 and has been regarded as one of the renowned private schools in Hong Kong.

Number: 808

Name and Address: Stone House, Nos. 46-48 Peng Chau Wing On Street, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲永安街 46 至 48 號石屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Stone House probably already existed in 1936. It was owned by a Peng Chau resident for earning rental income. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was not damaged and so it is now one of the rare historical buildings on Peng Chau. The first floor was once rented by the shopkeeper of Chang Li Hao Grocery Store.

Number: 809

Name and Address: No. 44 Conduit Road, Mid-levels East, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山東干德道 44 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The two-storied mansion at No. 44 Conduit Road was built before 1949. It was initially a residence. Since 1995, the building changed to commercial use. Its panoramic views overlooking Victoria Harbour have been gradually vanishing with the replacement of high-rise. It is one of the last remaining structures in the vicinity.

Number: 810

Name and Address: Peak Police Station, Former Cell, No. 92 Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂山頂道 92 號山頂警署舊囚室

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

There are 4 buildings including a main block, a servants and kitchen block, a barrack and a cell. The Peak Police Station was built in 1886 to replace the Victoria Gap Road Police Station. It comprises of the Main Block, the Servants and Kitchen Block, the Barrack Shed Block and the Former Cell. Indian and Shangdong constables, and their European sergeant and deputy, were living in the quarters of the station. On top of crime fighting, the police station was also responsible for fire fighting and monitoring the situation of malaria in the Peak district during inter-war years. The station was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. It was severely damaged by looters after the war and was not reopened until 1949. The 1950s was a busy time for the station as burglaries were rife in the district. With the station's effort, the Peak can now enjoy the peacefulness as only minor crime cases are reported.

Number: 811

Name and Address: Kowloon Hospital, Utility Building, No. 147A Argyle Street,
Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角亞皆老街 147 號 A 九龍醫院平房設施

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Kowloon Hospital was the first government hospital in Kowloon comprising a group of buildings constructed between 1925 and 1938. Its establishment was in response to the booming population in Kowloon which set in since the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation of 1941-1945, it was used by the Japanese as a military hospital. In 1963, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established to serve as the main government general hospital on the Peninsula, and the Kowloon Hospital was converted into a tuberculosis and convalescent hospital. The hospital comprises of Block A, B, C, M, P R, Isolation Block, Central Kowloon Hospital Centre and two Utility buildings.

Number: 812

Name and Address: Nos. 191-197 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 191 至 197 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos.191-197 and Nos.223-226 Shan Pui Tsuen are two house terraces probably built in the 1930s by the Lams there. Nos. 191-197 was built by a clansman who was a wealthy businessman running a small village bank in Yuen Long named Shun Cheung. His descendants still visit the house frequently. Nos. 223-226 was built by another clansman who owned a rice store at Yuen Long New Market called Wing Cheung. The house terrace has been abandoned since the 1970s.

Number: 813

Name and Address: No. 37 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 37 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

Number: 814

Name and Address: No. 38 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 38 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

Number: 815

Name and Address: No. 39 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 39 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

Number: 816

Name and Address: No. 36 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 36 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

Number: 817

Name and Address: Shing Wong Temple, Kam Wa Street, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣金華街城隍廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1877 (Third year of Guang Xu of Qing dynasty), the Shing Wong Temple was originally a temple known as Fook Tak Tsz for worshipping To Ti , God of the Earth and Ng Tung, God of Five Lucks. In the past, there was no temple that was solely dedicated to Shing Wong on the Hong Kong Island. Thus, in 1974, the Chinese Temples Committee decided to build an attached hall to the existing Fook Tak Tsz in Shau Kei Wan and converted the temple to a Shing Wong Temple. Shing Wong is a deity of justice, for both the nether world and living world, in a certain district. Nowadays, Shing Wong is enshrined in the main altar of the temple, making To Ti and Ng Tung secondary Gods there.

Number: 818

Name and Address: Stone Tablets of the Old Kowloon Customs, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣舊九龍海關石碑

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The revenue-collection station in Ma Wan, originally known as Kap Shui Mun, together with another three stations on the peripheral islands of Hong Kong were set up in 1860s-70s by the Qing Government. They aimed to suppress the opium smuggling and increase tax revenue. These stations were later centralized and took over by “Kowloon Customs” in 1887. The Station ceased operation in 1898 and fell into ruins. Though the custom's structure no longer exists, a stone tablet inscribed with “Kowloon Customs leased seven feet of land in twenty third year of Guangxu (1897)” remains in-situ. The tablet illustrates a dispute between villagers and customs officers at Ma Wan in 1897, when excavation works for new customs station was inaugurated without villager's consent. At last, both parties agreed a road less than seven feet would be allowed and boundary stones should be erected to delineate the customs.

Number: 819

Name and Address: Ng Fui Study Hall,
No. 116 Pak Sha Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉白沙村 116 號
五奎書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ng Fui Study Hall was founded by Yik Tsan-san who established Yuen Long New Market. It offered traditional bobozhai education for the children of Pak Sha Tsuen and its neighbouring villages until it became a registered primary school named Ng Fui School in 1944. Village affairs were discussed in the Study Hall before Pak Sha Tsuen Village Office Building was established in 1996. It also served as the ancestral hall of the eleven surnames of the village.

Number: 820

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角下担水坑鍾氏祖祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably constructed before 1874, Chung Ancestral Hall, alias Yin Yee Tong, was built by Chung clan in Ha Tam Shui Hang to worship their ancestors. The Chungs used to celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including diandeng.

Number: 821

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Shun Yeung Sin Yuen, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
純陽仙院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

Number: 822

Name and Address: Entrance Gate of Wing Ning Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭永寧圍圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Probably founded between 1600 and 1700, Wing Ning Wai is one of the walled villages of the five walled villages and six villages resulted from the branching off of Tangs clan. The clan was originated from Tang Chung-ling (1302-1387), who migrated to Lung Yeuk Tau in the late Yuan Dynasty. The adjacent Wing Ning Tsuen was the expansion of the walled village. The villages were protected by self-defence corps before the Japanese Occupation. Nowadays, the villagers participate in the ancestral worship and the lighting the lantern ceremony held at Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall.

Number: 823

Name and Address: No. 6, Ng Ka Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉吳家村 6 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village houses, Nos. 4-6 in Ng Ka Tsuen were built in the 1930s by Ng Yuk-ching, a Chinese working in Indonesia. He was a committee member of the Kwong Wah Hospital from 1926-1928 and also one of the founding directors of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital in 1929. The houses were at first used as villas and an ancestral hall. Now, houses No. 4 & 6 are residences. House No. 6 was entitled Villa of Yuk-ching. House No.5 became the meeting place of village committee and will be converted into a memorial hall dedicated to Ng Yuk-ching.

Number: 824

Name and Address: No. 33 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 33 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village houses located at Nos. 33 and 34 Ha Wo Che, a Hakka village, was built by Chan Yi-wo (1850?-1912) around the late 19th century. Chan worked as an indentured contract labourer in California during the gold-rush in the 1860s and acquired wealth. After his return, probably in the 1870s, he established a remittance company named after himself in Central. He also acted as a recruitment agent for his fellow villagers working as seamen. He, therefore, could afford to build row houses Nos.33-39. Nowadays, some Chan members are still living in Nos. 33 and 34.

Number: 825

Name and Address: Nos. 223-226 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 223 至 226 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos.191-197 and Nos.223-226 Shan Pui Tsuen are two house terraces probably built in the 1930s by the Lams there. Nos. 191-197 was built by a clansman who was a wealthy businessman running a small village bank in Yuen Long named Shun Cheung. His descendants still visit the house frequently. Nos. 223-226 was built by another clansman who owned a rice store at Yuen Long New Market called Wing Cheung. The house terrace has been abandoned since the 1970s.

Number: 826

Name and Address: No. 186 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 186 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built by Tang Yuen-cheung in the mid-1930s, Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Queen's Road East are three adjoining buildings featuring typical Shophouse-Verandah style. According to the census conducted by the Japanese Authorities during the Japanese Occupation, the shophouses remained as a residential-cum-commercial use. Tai Shing Goldsmith has run its business in the ground floor of No. 188 for over 60 years and witnesses the historical development of the Wan Chai district.

Number: 827

Name and Address: No. 188 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 188 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built by Tang Yuen-cheung in the mid-1930s, Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Queen's Road East are three adjoining buildings featuring typical Shophouse-Verandah style. According to the census conducted by the Japanese Authorities during the Japanese Occupation, the shophouses remained as a residential-cum-commercial use. Tai Shing Goldsmith has run its business in the ground floor of No. 188 for over 60 years and witnesses the historical development of the Wan Chai district.

Number: 828

Name and Address: No. 190 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔皇后大道東 190 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built by Tang Yuen-cheung in the mid-1930s, Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Queen's Road East are three adjoining buildings featuring typical Shophouse-Verandah style. According to the census conducted by the Japanese Authorities during the Japanese Occupation, the shophouses remained as a residential-cum-commercial use. Tai Shing Goldsmith has run its business in the ground floor of No. 188 for over 60 years and witnesses the historical development of the Wan Chai district.

Number: 829

Name and Address: Former Quarry Bay School, No. 986 King's Road, Quarry Bay, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鰗魚涌英皇道 986 號
前鰗魚涌學校

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Former Quarry Bay School was one of the Government British primary schools designated for the British residents in the early 20th century. The School was a co-educational school erected on King's Road in 1926 and remained there until 1980. Since then, the building has been occupied by Social Welfare Department as Pui Chi Boy's Home. The building has a tower with a flagstaff on the roof.

Number: 830

Name and Address: Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas), No. 113 Castle Peak Road,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍青山道 113 號寶血醫院(明愛)

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Precious Blood Hospital is composed of three wings, with the first two built in 1937 and 1939 respectively. The third, known as the George Washington Wing, was erected in 1975. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Hospital building suffered considerable damage. It had been under the administration of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Precious Blood until 1993 when the Caritas began to take charge of its management. The Hospital was also renamed as the Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas).

Number: 831

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 34 Ha Tin Liu Ha, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下田寮下 34 號鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Ha Tin Liu Ha in Tai Po, Chung Ancestral Hall was initially erected to commemorate Chung Yuk-chin, the founder of Sheung Tin Liu Ha originated from Dongguan County. Built over a hundred years ago, the Hall is used to carry out traditional rituals and ancestral worshipping. Clansmen who live outside the village come back biannually during the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival to pay homage to their ancestors and attend family gatherings.

Number: 832

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Muk Kiu Tau Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉木橋頭村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Entrance Gate of Muk Kiu Tau Tsuen was built by the Wu clan. The construction year of the entrance gate cannot be determined, but the name of Muk Kiu Tau Tsuen is found in the Xin'an Gazetteer 1819. Apart from the entrance gate, the villagers organized a self-defence force called genglian to defend the village. Nowadays, the entrance gate is no longer a defence structure and remains as the main access to the village.

Number: 833

Name and Address: Pak Tai Temple, Nos. 196 & 198 Yu Chau Street, Sham Shui Po,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗汝州街 196 及 198 號
北帝宮

District: SSP

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Sam Tai Tsz Temple and Pak Tai Temple, are two temples placed together in a complex. Built in 1898, Sam Tai Tsz Temple is the only temple worshipping Sam Tai Tsz, also named Na Cha, in Hong Kong. The statue was invited from Hui Zhou by a group of Hakka after a plague occurred in 1894 and the temple was established after that. For Pak Tai Temple, it was built in 1920 by the fishermen living in Sham Shui Po for worshipping Pak Tai, the God of the North. Now, part of the temple is devoted for placing ancestral tablets.

Number: 834

Name and Address: Luk Tak Study Hall, No. 36 Tai Om, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大窰 36 號六德書室

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Luk Tak Study Hall was constructed by the Cheungs of Tai Om in the late 19th century. It was built later than the Yuk Yin Study Hall in the same village to meet the growing demand for education in Lam Tsuen Heung. After the Second World War, village schools in the Heung were integrated to form the Lam Tsuen Public School. Luk Tak Study Hall became a branch school of the alliance. Enrollment dropped since 1950 when a new school building was completed. The Study Hall was eventually turned into a kindergarten for the children in Tai Om and the neighbouring area.

Number: 835

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Grayburn Wing, No. 41C-D
Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號 C 及 41 號 D

明德醫院嘉威大廈

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

Number: 836

Name and Address: No. 34 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 34 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village houses located at Nos. 33 and 34 Ha Wo Che, a Hakka village, was built by Chan Yi-wo (1850?-1912) around the late 19th century. Chan worked as an indentured contract labourer in California during the gold-rush in the 1860s and acquired wealth. After his return, probably in the 1870s, he established a remittance company named after himself in Central. He also acted as a recruitment agent for his fellow villagers working as seamen. He, therefore, could afford to build row houses Nos.33-39. Nowadays, some Chan members are still living in Nos. 33 and 34.

Number: 837

Name and Address: Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong, Front Block, No. 86A
Bonham Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港般咸道 86 號 A 中華基督教禮賢會香港堂前座

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong is one of the few churches with German mission background in Hong Kong. The name of the Church originated from the location of its headquarters which was situated near to the River Rhine in Germany. The Front Block was constructed in 1914. The Church did not suffer from great damage during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) owing to the alliance between Japan and Germany. As such, it was one of the few churches providing Sunday worship at that time. The Rear Block was built in 1941 and the Middle Block was added in 1979.

Number: 838

Name and Address: No. 233 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 233 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

Number: 839

Name and Address: No. 234 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 234 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

Number: 840

Name and Address: No. 242 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 242 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

Number: 841

Name and Address: Entrance Gate together with the enclosing walls of Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲大新後街 233, 234 及 242 號的閘門連圍牆

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before 1950 by Yu Lin-gui, a local gentry who was well known in the Cheung Chau District Community, the two-storey tenement situated at Nos. 233, 234 & 242 Tai San Back Street reveals the village fabric in Cheung Chau which sustains distinctive character of both Chinese and Western architecture. The tenement is now shared by two to three families of Yu clan.

Number: 842

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Courtyard Complex

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院庭院建築群

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 843

Name and Address: Fong Yuen Study Hall, Kitchen, Tin Liu Tsuen, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣田寮村芳園書室廚房

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated in Tin Liu on Ma Wan Island, Fong Yuen Study Hall was formerly the Chan Study Hall built by the Chan clan before the 1900s. It was rebuilt as a Western-style building in the 1920s-30s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops were temporarily stationed there before they transferred to other stations. The Study Hall was reopened after the war. Fong Yuen Study Hall remains the only pre-war primary school on Ma Wan. In the 1960s, owing to the increasing number of students, a new premises with two classrooms was built nearby. However, owing to the migration of the inhabitants of the island to the urban from 1990s, the number of students dropped drastically.

Number: 844

Name and Address: Fong Yuen Study Hall, Gateway, Tin Liu Tsuen, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣田寮村芳園書室閘口

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated in Tin Liu on Ma Wan Island, Fong Yuen Study Hall was formerly the Chan Study Hall built by the Chan clan before the 1900s. It was rebuilt as a Western-style building in the 1920s-30s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops were temporarily stationed there before they transferred to other stations. The Study Hall was reopened after the war. Fong Yuen Study Hall remains the only pre-war primary school on Ma Wan. In the 1960s, owing to the increasing number of students, a new premises with two classrooms was built nearby. However, owing to the migration of the inhabitants of the island to the urban from 1990s, the number of students dropped drastically.

Number: 845

Name and Address: Lai Chi Kok Hospital, No. 800 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍荔枝角青山公路 800 號
荔枝角醫院

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Lai Chi Kok Hospital was built between 1921 and 1924 and was originally a prison. In the 1930s, infectious diseases were prevalent and the prison was converted into Lai Chi Kok (Cholera) Hospital and Lai Chi Kok (Relief) Hospital. The two hospitals were renamed Lai Chi Kok Hospital in 1948. With the opening of the infectious diseases wards in Princess Margaret Hospital in 1975, the Hospital was then used for convalescent psychiatric patients and special skin patients. It was renamed as LCKH HACare Home prior to its closure.

Number: 846

Name and Address: No. 41 Fuk Hing Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲福慶村 41 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.41 Fuk Hing Tsuen was built by Li Fuk-tai as a residence for his family before 1900. In its heyday, more than five generations were living in the house. Apart from being a residence, the house was also a venue for family celebrations and gatherings such as diandeng, dingjiu and jiao festival. Since the death of Li Fuk-tai in the late 1950s, the house has been abandoned.

Number: 847

Name and Address: Lung Wah Yuen, No. 83 Fung Chi Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲鳳池村 83 號龍華園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Fung Chi Tsuen is a multi-lineage village established probably in the early 20th century. Lung Wah Yuen in Fung Chi Tsuen was founded by Wong Jyun-ciu, the Buddhist nun of Ling Wan Tsz. The building was a private Buddhist nunnery for nuns and their adopted daughters, and had once served as a refuge for orphans and nuns.

Number: 848

Name and Address: Ip Ancestral Hall, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村葉氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Ip Ancestral Hall at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen now managed by Ip Sz Fat Tso was built by the Ip clan to commemorate and worship their ancestors around the 18th century. Lin Ma Hang Tsuen was once a multi-clan village inhabited by the Koons, the Laus, the Tsangs, the Cheungs, and Ips and the Sins. But today most inhabitants are surnamed Ip. Ancestors are still worshipped at festivals, funerals and weddings at the hall nowadays.

Number: 849

Name and Address: Hindu Temple, Burma Lines, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺皇后山軍營印度廟

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Hindu Temple at Burma Lines in Fanling was built in the 1960s for the Gurkhas to worship the God of Destruction in Hinduism called Shiva. The Gurkhas were stationed to safeguard the Hong Kong border against illegal immigrants from Mainland China after the Second World War. In the past, Hindu festivals were celebrated in the temple. The temple has been vacant since 1996.

Number: 850

Name and Address: Kong Ha Wai, Main Building, near Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉近金錢圍江廈圍主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Kong Ha Wai is a Hakka mansion built by Wong Kwong-kiu of Meixian between 1933 and 1936. He was a successful businessman engaging in gold business, had two sons named Wong Tak-ling and Wong Shui-luen. The main building is named Yuen Yuen Tong. As the police station at Au Tau was destroyed during the Japanese Occupation, Kong Ha Wai became a temporary police station until 1953 when the new police station was founded. After the war, the Wongs converted the main building into factories from the 1960s onwards.

Number: 851

Name and Address: Tang Chan Yui Kuen Ancestral Hall, No. 201 Shui Mei Tsuen,
Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水尾村 201 號
鎮銳銅鄧公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Shui Mei Tsuen of Kam Tin, the Tang Chan Yui Kuen Ancestral Hall was erected by Tang Man-wai, in the reign of Emperor Kang-xi (1662-1722) to commemorate the three sons of Tang Hung-yee - Chan, Yui, and Kuen. Tang Chan Yui Kuen Ancestral Hall is also known as 'Mou King Tong', which literally means "Bauhinia in full blossom". There are several wooden "scholar boards" placed inside the Ancestral Hall boasting the academic achievements of the Tangs of Kam Tin. The hall was once used as a school as to prepare youngsters of the clan for the Imperial Civic Service Examination, and now it still serves as a gathering place for discussing important events of all the villagers in Kam Tin.

Number: 852

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, No. 7 Hin Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田顯田 7 號楊氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Yeung Ancestral Hall at No. 7 Hin Tin of Shatin was built around 1920s, when the village was established by the Laws, the Sos and the Yeungs. The Yeung clan, Hakka people, migrated from Nam Tau in Shenzhen, and lived in Shek Lei Pui until the Shing Mun Valley Scheme was developed in the 1920s. Ancestors were worshipped at the ancestral hall during Chinese festivals, lighting the lantern and weddings before 1980s. Nowadays, clan members only worship there during the Lunar New Year.

Number: 853

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, No. 8 Hin Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田顯田 8 號羅氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Law Ancestral Hall at No. 8 Hin Tin, Shatin, was built around the 1920s, when Shek Lei Pui Reservoir was constructed and the Laws, the Soss and the Yeungs consequently moved to Hin Tin. Ancestors were worshipped at the ancestral hall during Chinese festivals, lighting the lantern ceremony and weddings before the 1970s. Nowadays, clan members only worship at the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 854

Name and Address: So Ancestral Hall, No. 9 Hin Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新田沙田顯田 9 號蘇氏宗祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

So Ancestral Hall at No. 9 Hin Tin, Shatin, was built by the Hakka So clan around the 1920s, when the Laws, the Sos and the Yeungs left Shek Lei Pui and established Hin Tin to make way for the construction of Shek Lei Pui Reservoir. Ancestors were worshipped at the ancestral hall during Chinese festivals, lighting the lantern ceremony and weddings before the 1980s. Nowadays, clan members only worship there on the second day of the first lunar month.

Number: 855

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Ha Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下坑李氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Ha Hang of Tai Po, the Lee Ancestral Hall was built in 1900 by the Lee clan to commemorate and worship Lee Yat-wah, the founding ancestor of Ha Hang village. Ha Hang is a village of multiple clans, its settlers are members of four clan - Lee, Hung, Chung and Tsang. The Lee clan of Ha Hang originated from Changle County in Guangdong Province, settled in Ha Hang in the 13th year of Qianlong reign (1748) . The ancestral hall is used regularly for worship and celebration of traditional festivals and ceremonies, including diandeng, Lantern Festival (the 15th day of the 1st Lunar Month.) .

Number: 856

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably reconstructed in the Qing Dynasty, Kwan Tai Old Temple has long been a venue for the Tai O villagers to worship Kwan Tai, the God of War. Nowadays, Cantonese opera performance is still held in the forecourt of the Temple during the God's birthday. The main ridge of the Temple is richly decorated with the prominent Shek Wan pottery displaying figures from the popular legend of "Yeung's military family".

Number: 857

Name and Address: Sing Lei Hap Gei Lime Kiln Factory, No. 2 Nam Wan Shan Teng Tsuen, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲南灣山頂村 2 號勝利合記石灰窯廠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The factory built in the 1920s by the Tseungs was one of the largest lime kiln factories on Peng Chau. Production did not stop even during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Due to the imported lime from Japan and China and the introduction of reinforced concrete in construction, works after the Occupation, the business declined rapidly and the factory was closed down in the 1970s and left vacant.

Number: 858

Name and Address: No. 70 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 70 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house located at No.70 San Wai Tsuen, a multi-surnamed village inhabited by the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans, was probably built by Li Lam in the 1930s. Li Lam , originating from Taishan, migrated to overseas and sent remittance to Hong Kong to build no.70 for his family. After the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Li Lam's wife emigrated to North America for family re-union and sold the house to other clansmen.

Number: 859

Name and Address: Sam Shan Kwok Wong Temple,
No. 2 Ping Shek Estate, Kwun Tong Road, Ngau Chi Wan, KLN
名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣觀塘道坪石邨 2 號三山國王廟
District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: II
Proposed Grading: III

The Sam Shan Kwok Temple is believed to be built in the mid-Qing dynasty. It is dedicated to the worship of the 'King of Three Mountains', namely Du Shan, Ming Shan and Jin Shan in Jieyang County of Chaozhou, Guangdong. The temple was once managed by an alliance of 13 villages in the area, but has been solely under Ngau Tsz Wan Village since the alliance disbanded after the Second World War. The two side-halls of the temple once housed the Lung Chi Primary School which was in use as early as the 1860s but had closed down in the early 1960s.

Number: 860

Name and Address: Chu Wan, No. 4 Mount Austin Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂柯士甸山道 4 號岫雲

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 4 Mount Austin Road, also known as “Chu Wan”, was built around 1904 to 1906. After the enforcement of the Peak District Reservation Ordinance by the Government in 1904, the Peak had been specially designated for foreigners as a residential area. The mansion is believed to be used as a residence from the 1910s to 1980s. While most of the pre-war structures on the Peak have been demolished for redevelopment, “Chu Wan” is one of the few remaining ones.

Number: 861

Name and Address: Leather Factory,
Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲牛皮廠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Fook Yuen Leather Factory under study, together with the Kwong Fat Yuen Leather Factory were the two leather factories on Peng Chau. They had probably existed before 1936. Fook Yuen ceased operation during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) and resumed afterwards. However, since the introduction of plastic-leather industry to Hong Kong after the Second World War and the increase in labour and rent costs, the Factory's business declined. It was eventually closed down in 1975. It is left vacant nowadays.

Number: 862

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Residence of Female Practitioners, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺女修道者宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

Number: 863

Name and Address: No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Main Building, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 45 號主樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The residence located at No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Yuen Long, a multi-surnamed village, is composed of the Main Building, Ancillary Building as well as the Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall. It was built in 1926 by Fung Yin-yiu (1875-1966) who was employed as a worker in Montreal of Canada around the 1890s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Fung Kei-cheung joined the Hong Kong – Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Nowadays, Fung Kei cheung is still living there.

Number: 864

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 182 Yee Kuk Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗醫局街 182 號天后廟

District: SSP

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1901, the Tin Hau Temple was founded by the indigenous inhabitants in Sham Shui Po, a fishing locality which has existed since the Jiaqing reign (1637-1911) of the Qing Dynasty. Tin Hau, the Goddess of the sea, is the main deity. The Temple is crowded with worshippers at various festivals especially the Goddess' birthday on the 23rd day of the third lunar month. The Temple features abundant decorations of Shekwan porcelain on its main ridge.

Number: 865

Name and Address: Kowloon Bowling Green Club, No. 123 Austin Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍尖沙咀柯士甸道 123 號九龍草地滾球會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Set up in 1900, The Kowloon Bowling Club was founded by private donation and was to entertain lawn-bowl lovers. The original site was soon given up as the Club was granted a large piece of land adjacent to the Volunteer Camp (now part of the Kowloon Cricket Club). The Clubhouse was officially opened in 1905 by Sir Matthew Nathan and the existing premises was erected in 1926. The Club functioned as billets during the Japanese Occupation, and the three bowling greens and tennis courts were dug up for planting sweet potatoes in deep furrows. After the Liberation, the grounds were leveled-off by the Indian troops as a hockey field. The Club was then derequisitioned by British residents in 1946 as a lawn bowling club and a social gathering place.

Number: 866

Name and Address: Great China Match Factory, Peng Lei Road, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲坪利路大中國火柴廠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Great China Match Factory, situated at Peng Lei Road of Peng Chau, was established in 1939 by a Shanghai industrialist who came to Hong Kong in 1938. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese failed to maintain the production. Due to the intense competition and trade restrictions from other Southeast Asia countries, the factory was eventually closed around 1981.

Number: 867

Name and Address: Lin Kong Tong, No. 5 Ham Tin Tsuen, Pui O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山貝澳鹹田村 5 號蓮江堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in the late Qing Dynasty, Lin Kong Hall serves the dual-purpose of ancestral hall and meeting place to the elder branch of the Cheungs, the leading lineage in Pui O Lo Wan. The Hall is of Chinese Qing Vernacular style features a pitched tile roof with gable walls of “firm mountain” style.

Number: 868

Name and Address: Fong Yuen Study Hall, Tin Liu Tsuen, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣田寮村芳園書室

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated in Tin Liu on Ma Wan Island, Fong Yuen Study Hall was formerly the Chan Study Hall built by the Chan clan before the 1900s. It was rebuilt as a Western-style building in the 1920s-30s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops were temporarily stationed there before they transferred to other stations. The Study Hall was reopened after the war. Fong Yuen Study Hall remains the only pre-war primary school on Ma Wan. In the 1960s, owing to the increasing number of students, a new premises with two classrooms was built nearby. However, owing to the migration of the inhabitants of the island to the urban from 1990s, the number of students dropped drastically.

Number: 869

Name and Address: Heep Yunn School, St. Clare Chapel, No. 1 Farm Road, Ho Man Tin, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍何文田農圃道 1 號協恩中學教堂

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Heep Yunn School, a Christian secondary school formed by the amalgamation of Fairlea Girls' School and the Victoria Home, was officially founded by Bishop Mok Sau Tseng on 19th May 1937. The School was requisitioned by the Japanese Army as barracks during the Occupation Period. It was later converted into a Japanese Internment Camp and an Indian Camp soon after the War. With the assistance of the Education Department, the School reopened on 8th February 1947 as the first female school in Kowloon. The school comprises of the Main Building and the St. Clare Chapel. The Art Deco front with two International Modernist style side-wings is the most distinguished part of the School.

Number: 870

Name and Address: Jun Wah Study Hall, No. 130 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 130 號
俊華書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at No.130 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, also known as Fuk Hing Wai Jun Wah Study Hall was built in the early 20th century to replace the position of Fuk Wah Study Hall of this multi-surnamed Hakka village. Originally it functioned as a communal hall and study room for the Ching clan. After renamed as Fuk Wah School, it provided education for children from Muk Kiu Tau, Pak Sha Tsuen, Wong Nai Tun Tsuen and Tai Tong Tsuen. In 1954, it was incorporated into the Luen Kwong Public School. After that, the study hall was changed into a village house, factory and grocery store.

Number: 871

Name and Address: Nos. 57, 58 & 59 Tsung Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺松園下 57, 58 及 59 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Tsung Yuen Ha is a single-surname village of the Hos n the Ta Kwu Ling area. Ho Wa-shau, the past owner of the house, was one of the first villagers working overseas in the 1920s. Probably built around the 1930s, the house was used by the Japanese troops as an observation post overlooking Shenzhen and the military road of the day, Lin Ma Hang Road. Two wooden tablets engraved with “松園下第六番” and “松園下第七番” are still hung at the front wall of No.58 and No. 59 respectively. In the late 1950s, the houses were used for storage purposes since then.

Number: 872

Name and Address: Sik Lo, Ancillary Block, Nos. 131-132A Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊家村 131 至 132 號 A 適廬附屬建築物

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1936, Sik Lo is a Hakka Circling Dragon House built by Yeung Wai-nam and Yeung Chuk-nam, two overseas Chinese in Indonesia. In the midst of construction, which coincided with the Japanese invasion, neither pond nor enclosed house, the basic elements of Hakka house, were constructed. The historic site comprises of the entrance gate, ancillary Block and main building. At the upper hall of Sik Lo, the ancestral hall of Yeung Ka Tsuen entitled Dun King Tong is found. During the Japanese occupation, the Chinese guerrillas lived in the Dun King Tong for a year. Yet, both the Japanese troop and the guerrillas did not trouble the Yeung's clan during the period.

Number: 873

Name and Address: Kwan Ah School (formerly Pan Lam Study Hall), Sheung Tam Shui Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上擔水坑村群雅學校(前稱泮林書室)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Founded in 1930 with the donation from villagers, Kwan Ah School was the first and the only school in Tam Shui Hang (担水坑), and has undergone several expansions. During the Japanese Occupation, schooling was suspended. Being one of the oldest primary schools in Sha Tau Kok, the school is still in operation and provides education to children from the Mainland China.

Number: 874

Name and Address: Nos. 245 & 247 Tsz Tin Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門紫田村 245 及 247 號

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Village House at No. 245 Tsz Tin Tsuen was built by the third branch of the Tangs in Ha Tsuen not later than 1918. The Tangs of Tsz Tin Tsuen, a multi-clan village, are the descendants of Tang Ying-jo (1435-1495), the third son of Tang Hung-wai who was the common ancestor of the Tangs of Ha Tsuen. The Tangs of Tsz Tin Tsuen still go to the Tang Ancestral Hall, alias Yau Kung Tong, in Ha Tsuen) for ancestral worship and the jiao festival of Ha Tsuen Alliance.

Number: 875

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sun Fung Wai, Nam Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門藍地順風圍圍門

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The entrance gate of Sun Fung Wai, Tuen Mun is a component of the walled village which comprised the enclosing walls, a shrine, four watch towers and a fish pond in front of the village. Constituted of 7 surnames, the village was said to be established in early Qing dynasty. The fishpond of the village was reclaimed in the 1960s, and a renovation of the entrance gate took place in 1986.

Number: 876

Name and Address: Old Village Houses, Nos. 15, 16 & 17 Hok Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺鶴藪村 15,16 及 17 號舊村屋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are three old village houses including 1 watch tower in Hok Tau Tsuen. The old houses Nos.15, 16 &17, located in the inner part of Hok Tau Wai, were erected in 1929 by Tang Tai-man and Tang Tai-woon. The watchtower was built to protect inhabitants from raiding bandits and pirates. The houses in the village are orderly layouted with a single ancestral hall at the end of the main alley. The Tang family lived in these houses until the late 1960s and the houses and the watchtower were left vacated.

Number: 877

Name and Address: Watchtower, Attached to No. 15 Hok Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺鶴藪村鄰接 15 號的更樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are three old village houses including 1 watchtower in Hok Tau Tsuen. The old houses Nos.15, 16 &17, located in the inner part of Hok Tau Wai, were erected in 1929 by Tang Tai-man and Tang Tai-woon. The watchtower was built to protect inhabitants from raiding bandits and pirates. The houses in the village are orderly layouted with a single ancestral hall at the end of the main alley. The Tang family lived in these houses until the late 1960s and the houses and the watchtower were left vacated.

Number: 878

Name and Address: Nos. 405 & 407 Shek O Village, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳村 405 及 407 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The earliest documentary record shows that the village house situated at Nos. 405 & 407 Shek O Village was owned by people surnamed Li in 1939. Therefore, the village house is believed to have existed by 1939. Shek O Village was established by a few fishermen, mainly of the Chan, Yip, Li and Lau clans, who have been living in the village for over seven generations until 2004. But nowadays, Nos. 405 & 407 is one of the few surviving historical buildings in the village.

Number: 879

Name and Address: Ngai Yuen Tong, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨藝浣堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ngai Yuen Tong is primarily the family ancestral hall of the Mans. Before the 1970s, lighting the lantern ceremony was held there. Moreover, the ancestral hall acted as an educational venue introducing bobozhai education before the Japanese Occupation. It was renamed Ai Woon School and offered primary education after the war until 1962. From 1964 to 1965, Tai Hang Kindergarten was established there. Ngai Yuen Tong also functioned as a meeting place for villagers until 1984 when the rural committee building was completed.

Number: 880

Name and Address: Po Lin Shut, Main Building, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山寶蓮室主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Po Lin Shut consists of 1 main building and 2 annex blocks. Built in 1916, Po Lin Shut was one of the some 80 monasteries which once flourished in the Keung Shan area. It was founded by a monk called Master Ba Si and a female secular devotee De Shui. A residential block, a flight staircase and an entrance gate were added in 1957. Further expansion took place in the 1970s with an ancestral hall and other auxiliary facilities constructed. More than 15 nuns lived in Po Lin Shut in the 1950s, and Buddhist rituals were practised until the 1980s. It is now half-abandoned and there is plan to affiliate it to the famous Po Lin Monastery.

Number: 881

Name and Address: Jun Ying Study Hall, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門掃管笏村第二區俊英書室

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 2, Tuen Mun, Jun Ying Study Hall was probably built by Lee Lai-wang between the late 19th and early 20th century and offered traditional bobozhai education for the poor children of the village. Its educational function was taken over by So Kwun Wat Public School established in 1935-37. The Study Hall was once a venue for weddings. It is now the clan property of Li Lai Wang Tso.

Number: 882

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排羅家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built by Law Tai-yuen in 1938, the Law Ancestral Hall, also known as, is situated in Po Sam Pai, a multi-surname Hakka village. It is managed by a family trust named Lo Yu Cheung Tong. Various traditional rituals, including ancestral worship during festivals, and lighting the lantern, wedding and funerals, were held in the ancestral hall until the 1970s, when the Laws began to work overseas, mainly in Britain. Besides, the side chambers were once used as the study room for Law Tai-yuen's three sons during the 1940s.

Number: 883

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 62 Shui Mei Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水尾村 62 號天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Situated in the Shui Mei Tsuen of Kam Tin, it is believed that the Tin Hau Temple was built between 1662-1722 and rebuilt in 1936. The Temple was originally of three halls but was converted into two halls in the rebuilding in 1936. The Tangs celebrated various festivals in the temple, including diandeng and Jiao Festival.

Number: 884

Name and Address: Yan Wah Lo, Kwu Tung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水古洞仁華廬

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Yan Wah Lo was built by the Yeung clan in 1933. Originally from Meixian, the founder made his fortune in Indonesia and – like other Indonesian Chinese at that time – chose to settle in Hong Kong rather than return to Meixian. The mansion is a two-hall building with traditional Chinese pitched roof. The main building was used as Oi Wah School which was managed by the Yeung clan to provide free education to local villagers' children. In the 1960s, the Oi Wah School moved to a new school site at Ho Sheung Heung Road. The building is now occupied by the descendants of the Yeung clan.

Number: 885

Name and Address: Stone House, No. 15 Kotewall Road, Mid-levels, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港半山旭龝道 15 號石寓

District: C & W

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Stone House was probably built in 1923 as one of the coach houses inhabited by servant families working for wealthy residences along Conduit Road, Kotewall Road and Poshan Road. The site was once owned by Sir Robert H. Kotewall (1880-1949), an Executive Councillor and influential figure of the time. Records show that the Stone House might be the servant house of the former Hatton House nearby. The site has been redeveloped into a high-rise Hatton House in 1972, and the third floor of the Stone House was also demolished to make way for the development.

Number: 886

Name and Address: Peak Tramways Co. Ltd., No. 1 Lugard Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂盧吉道 1 號

山頂纜車有限公司

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Operated in 1888, the Peak Tram was the earliest public mass transit system in Hong Kong. Originally, the tram was operated by coal-fired steam boilers and was later replaced by electrically powered system in 1926. The Peak Tramways Office was at first constructed as a workshop and General Manager's flat. It was probably built between 1926 and 1941 and additional storey was added in 1953 to house an apartment for the General Manager.

Number: 887

Name and Address: Tong Ancestral Hall, No. 18 Man Uk Pin, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺萬屋邊 18 號唐氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

As a multi-surname Hakka village, Man Uk Pin is inhabited by the Chungs, the Tongs, the Laws and the Fus nowadays. By 2004, the Tongs resided in the village for seven generations. They worship at the Ancestral Hall during major Chinese festivals. While the rite of placing souls onto the altar is still performed there, the custom of diandang ceased in the 1960s when many villagers emigrated overseas.

Number: 888

Name and Address: Victoria Gap Substation, No. 35 Lugard Road, the Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂盧吉道 35 號

爐峰峽電力分站

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Victoria Gap Substation in No. 35 Lugard Road was built by the Hongkong Electric Company Limited in 1928 to distribute electricity to different populated areas and serve as a staff quarters. Equipment is installed on the ground floor while the upper floors are used as staff quarters or offices. Most of the occupants are engineers and their families. As most of the old power stations have been demolished, Victoria Gap Substation has borne witness to the development of the Hong Kong electricity supply.

Number: 889

Name and Address: Hau Wong Temple, Tung Chung, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山東涌侯王宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

According to the engraving of a bronze ball in the Temple, the Hau Wong Temple was probably built in 1765. The Temple is one of three temples located in Lantau Island worshipping Yeung Liangjie, a loyal general in the late Sung Dynasty. There are two side-halls in the Temple, with the eastern side-hall for worshipping ancestors who were in charge of the Temple's construction and the western side-hall for a shrine worshipping Choi Pak Sing Kwan. As Tung Chung was a strategic military fort in the Qing dynasty, the garrison used to train in front of the Temple in the Qing period.

Number: 890

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Muk Wu Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺木湖村天后廟

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Tin Hau Temple at Muk Wu Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling, was built around 1912-1913. Two plaques bearing “民國七年” (1918) and “民國十三年” (1924) respectively are the oldest relics in the Temple. Villagers revered Tin Hau during Lunar New Year and Tin Hau Festival but the Temple was no longer attended by temple-keepers since the 1990s.

Number: 891

Name and Address: Suen Shing Tong, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗宣城堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. The Suen Shing Tong is the center for the Kwongs in Tsung Pak Long. The clans celebrated various festivals in the Hall. However, the diandeng (lighting a lamp) ceremony takes place in the Zap Shing Tong instead of Suen Shing Tong.

Number: 892

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗劉氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. The Lau Ancestral Hall is the center for the Laus in Tsung Pak Long. The clans celebrated various festivals in the Hall. However, the diandeng (lighting a lamp) ceremony takes place in the Zap Shing Tong instead of Lau Ancestral Hall.

Number: 893

Name and Address: No. 23 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村 23 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house at No.23 Lung Tin Tsuen, of Shap Pat Heung was built around the 1930s by Wong Kung-shing, an oversea Chinese who worked in Canada and came back to Hong Kong after his retirement in the 1910s.

He was one of the partners of Fuk Chai Tong, a company offering the weighing service in the Yuen Long New Market. Nowadays, No. 23 is inhabited by the fourth and fifth generations of Wong Kung-shing.

Number: 894

Name and Address: No. 3 Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道 3 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Shek O District has been developed over 150 years which was originally occupied by fishermen who are mainly Hakka and Punti. The Bungalow in No. 3 Shek O Road was constructed in 1929 by The Shek O Development Company Limited. The Company started to develop the Shek O District by purchasing agriculture land from villagers, it intended to develop 42 sites with a clubhouse, golf courses and other recreational facilities with European living style environment. Many successful businessmen had leased the Bungalow since its completion. These bungalows represent the earlier western living style of upper class in Shek O.

Number: 895

Name and Address: Chan Yi Cheung Ancestral Hall (Former Lot 972 of Hoi Pa Village), Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, Tak Wah Street, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣德華街賽馬會德華公園(前海壩村地段 972 號)義璋陳公祠
District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Chan Yi Cheung Ancestral Hall was built to commemorate Chan Yi-cheung (1736-1795), the first generation of the Chan clan in Hoi Pa Tsuen, Tsuen Wan. Murals can be found on its wall frieze indicating the year of completion, first year of Xuantong reign (1909) in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The village was demolished in the late 1970s as a result of new town development. Fortunately, the Ancestral Hall together with another two houses of former Hoi Pa Tsuen were preserved in-situ. The Ancestral Hall is now situated within the Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, which marks the location of a coastal market and port in the early days of Tsuen Wan.

Number: 896

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, Chuen Lung, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣川龍曾氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Chuen Lung of Tsuen Wan, the Tsang Ancestral Hall was built before 1600 by Tsang Tai-cheong, the ancestor of the Tsang clan residing in the area. The Tsang clan of Chuen Lung, originated from Huizhou, but later moved to settle in Tsuen Wan during the Ming dynasty. The Ancestral Hall is one of the few surviving historical buildings in Chuen Lung, it is used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Tsang clan to discuss their important village affairs. Therefore, the Ancestral Hall acted as a binding force, which strengthened the social bonds among the members of the lineage.

Number: 897

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗陳氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are a row of ancestral halls in Tsung Pak Long, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Wong Ancestral Hall, the Lau Ancestral Hall, Suen Shing Tong of the Kwongs, and Dun Hau Tong of the Kans. Before the Japanese Occupation, villagers developed Zap Shing Tong, which represented the six clans in Tsung Pak Long. The Chan Ancestral Hall is the center for the Chans in Tsung Pak Long. The Chan clans celebrated various festivals in the Hall. However, the diandeng (lighting a lamp) ceremony takes place in the Zap Shing Tong instead of Chan Ancestral Hall.

Number: 898

Name and Address: No. 99 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 99 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house at No. 99 Hang Tau Tsuen was probably built in the 18th century. It was believed that Tang Hin-ho, awarded the title of juran, candidate successful in the provincial examination) in the ninth year of the Jiaqing reign (1804), had lived there. Later the house was inherited by his great grandson Tang Siu-hei who donated for renovation of Tat Tak in 1939, acted as the Director of Tat Tak Public School during the 1930s. In the past, the family members gathered at No. 99 for the family reunion dinner (tuannianfan) before the Lunar New Year.

Number: 899

Name and Address: Shi Wang Study Hall, No. 124 San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新圍 124 號士宏書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Shi Wung Study Hall mainly offered bobozhai education to the descendants of Tang Till-yue's branch of the Tang clan at San Wai, Ha Tsuen. Its educational role was gradually substituted by Yau Kung School established in San Sang Tsuen around the 1930s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Study Hall became a resting place for refugees from Mainland China. In the 1960s, a kindergarten operated there. The Study Hall now functions as a banquet and meeting venue for the Tangs.

Number: 900

Name and Address: No. 729 Nathan Road, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角彌敦道 729 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at No. 729 Nathan Road, the three-storey shophouse was constructed in 1929. The site was purchased by the owner in 1928. According to the Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903, only a three-storey shophouse could be constructed on the plot of No. 729 in 1929. The premises was re-registered in the Property Registration Office during the Japanese Occupation.

Number: 901

Name and Address: No. 1235 Canton Road, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗廣東道 1235 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 1231, 1233 and 1235 Canton Road were a row of shophouses built in identical style. The gable inscribed with the construction year “1930” reflects the three blocks as an entirety. In the early 1960s, Nos. 1231 and 1233 were demolished to give way to new development. The gable across the top of Nos. 1233 and 1235 was then broken, with the remaining half showing “930” retained on top of No. 1235. The shophouse at No. 1235 retains its commercial-cum-residential function. The ground floor is occupied by a factory, while the upper floors are dwellings for several families.

Number: 902

Name and Address: No. 5 Nam Hang Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉南坑村 5 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.5 Nam Hang Tsuen was built by Cheung Tsoi-mau in 1933. Cheung Tsoi-mau was a seaman and worked in the United States between the 1910s and 1920s. He returned to the village in the 1930s, built the house and got married. No.5 was inherited by his second son Cheung Kam-leung who was the village representative in the 1980s and 1990s. He also served on the Committee of the Tin Hau Festival of Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long and was the Chairman of Nam Hang Tsuen Fa Paw Association. Today, No. 5 is inhabited by the Cheung's relatives.

Number: 903

Name and Address: Tsing Shan Monastery, Hall of Merits, Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山青山禪院功德堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

Located at the Tsing Shan, Tsing Shan Monastery is one of the largest monasteries in Hong Kong. Its history can date to the period of Liu Song in Nan Dynasty, in the 4th century, when Pei-tu, an Indian monk, firstly arrived in Tsing Shan. It was believed that he built the convent called Tsing Wan Koon. It was taken over by the Taoists from 1821 to the beginning of the 20th century. The founding of Tsing Wan Koon counted on donations from the Tao clan, the largest lineage in Tuen Mun, in 1843. In 1914, two Buddhist devotees purchased the property from the Tao clan. Upon the renovation completed in 1920, the Monastery features many structures, like Tai Hung Po Dean (Main temple hall), Hall of All Saints and Tsing Wan Koon, etc.

Number: 904

Name and Address: No. 21 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村 21 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house No.21 Lung Tin Tsuen, located at Shap Pat Heung of Yuen Long was built in 1931 by Wong Wing-Kam, an oversea Chinese worker. Before the Japanese Occupation, Mr. Wong came back to Hong Kong from Mexico due to his strong sense of commitment to Shap Pat Heung, he also donated fund to renovate the Tin Hau Temple of Tai Shu Ha. The Wong clan of Lung Tin Tsuen have taken root in Yuen Long since the late 1910s. The social bonds of the Wong family in the village are still well-maintained, the family members residing in different area would gather together in No.21 village house for worshipping of their ancestor grave during the Ching Ming and Chung Yeung Festivals.

Number: 905

Name and Address: No. 22 Lung Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉龍田村 22 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house at No.22 Lung Tin Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung was built in 1931 by Wong Wing-yan, an overseas Chinese who worked in Mexico and came back to Hong Kong before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). He returned to Mexico after the war. Around 2001, his son emigrated to Canada and left the house vacant.

Number: 906

Name and Address: Chung Shing Temple, Wing Lung Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田永隆圍聚聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Of the eleven deities revered in Chung Sing Temple, Kwun Yam is the main deity. A wooden board is circulated among the 62 households of the village each month and the household holding the board by circulation is obliged to burn incense there twice a day. Wedding and diandeng (lighting the lantern) banquets are held at the open space in front of the Temple.

Number: 907

Name and Address: Law Uk, Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角石涌凹羅屋

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Comprising of the house and one ancillary block, Law Uk was constructed in 1930 by Law Yik-fai, who once worked in Panama, as a residence for his extended family. The Laws family was the core member of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the East River Column in Sha Tau Kok and participated in the guerrilla battles. They had, in fact, converted Law Uk into a guerrilla base between 1941 and 1945. During the Japanese Occupation, Law Uk acted as an intelligence center and meeting place of the East River Column.

Number: 908

Name and Address: Law Uk, Ancillary Block, Shek Chung Au, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角石涌凹羅屋附屬建築物

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Comprising of the house and one ancillary block, Law Uk was constructed in 1930 by Law Yik-fai, who once worked in Panama, as a residence for his extended family. The Laws family was the core member of the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the East River Column in Sha Tau Kok and participated in the guerrilla battles. They had, in fact, converted Law Uk into a guerrilla base between 1941 and 1945. During the Japanese Occupation, Law Uk acted as an intelligence center and meeting place of the East River Column.

Number: 909

Name and Address: No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Ancillary Building, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 45 號附屬建築物

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The residence located at No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Yuen Long, a multi-surnamed village, is composed of the Main Building, Ancillary Building as well as the Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall. It was built in 1926 by Fung Yin-yiu (1875-1966) who was employed as a worker in Montreal of Canada around the 1890s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Fung Kei-cheung joined the Hong Kong – Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Nowadays, Fung Kei cheung is still living there.

Number: 910

Name and Address: No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall,
Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 45 號門樓及圍牆

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The residence located at No. 45 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Yuen Long, a multi-surnamed village, is composed of the Main Building, Ancillary Building as well as the Entrance Gate and Enclosing Wall. It was built in 1926 by Fung Yin-yiu (1875-1966) who was employed as a worker in Montreal of Canada around the 1890s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Fung Kei-cheung joined the Hong Kong – Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Nowadays, Fung Kei cheung is still living there.

Number: 911

Name and Address: Kong Ha Wai, Entrance Gate, near Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉近金錢圍江廈圍門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Kong Ha Wai is a Hakka mansion built by Wong Kwong-kiu of Meixian between 1933 and 1936. He was a successful businessman engaging in gold business, had two sons named Wong Tak-ling and Wong Shui-luen. The main building is named Yuen Yuen Tong. As the police station at Au Tau was destroyed during the Japanese Occupation, Kong Ha Wai became a temporary police station until 1953 when the new police station was founded. After the war, the Wongs converted the main building into factories from the 1960s onwards.

Number: 912

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sai Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲西灣天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Sai Wan on Cheung Chau, Tin Hau Temple was built by the indigenous fishermen some time before 1929 to worship Tin Hau, the goddess of heaven. The Temple is the only place that still holds the Fa Pow activity, but the event has been converted from a scramble into a lottery system since 1995. The two atypical gable ends and the fine Shekwan pottery roof ridge are the remarkable features of the Temple.

Number: 913

Name and Address: No. 7 Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道 7 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Shek O District has been developed over 150 years which was originally occupied by fishermen who are mainly Hakka and Punti. The Bungalow in No. 3 Shek O Road was constructed in 1929 by The Shek O Development Company Limited. The Company started to develop the Shek O District by purchasing agriculture land from villagers, it intended to develop 42 sites with a clubhouse, golf courses and other recreational facilities with European living style environment. Many successful businessmen had leased the Bungalow since its completion. These bungalows represent the earlier western living style of upper class in Shek O.

Number: 914

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Kong Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村沙江村天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Originally built in the 1800s, Tin Hau Temple is situated in the Sha Kong Tsuen of Ha Tsuen Heung (or alliance of villages in Ha Tsuen) of Yuen Long. It was a temple to worship the Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. As the Tang clan in Ha Tsuen regularly collects oysters near the Deep Bay, the Tin Hau Temple is built to protect the fishermen and villagers away from adverse weather.

Number: 915

Name and Address: Aberdeen Technical School, Annex, No. 1 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔黃竹坑道 1 號香港仔工業學校附屬建築物

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Founded by the Salesian of Don Bosco in 1935, Aberdeen Technical School was the first local technical school in Hong Kong whose construction fund was generously donated by the Hon. Fung Ping Shan and Sir Robert Ho Tung. During the Japanese Occupation, the School was first requisitioned by the British Army as a naval base and was later occupied by the Japanese Army as a seaplane base to guard the south of the Hong Kong Island. Architecturally, the School is one of the early local examples of International style.

Number: 916

Name and Address: No. 43 Tseng Lan Shue, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢井欄樹 43 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house which located at No. 43 Tseng Lan Shue, was built around 1909 by the Yau clan. Yau Wan Lun, originated from Weibei County of Henan Province, was respected as the founding ancestor. The house was once occupied by the Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). It is the only surviving traditional village house in this single-surname Hakka village nowadays.

Number: 917

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block A, Dormitory, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 A 座囚室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The interior of Block A is divided into large sleeping and living halls for prisoners.

Number: 918

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block B, Dormitory, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 B 座囚室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. Block B contains a recreation space, workshop and office.

Number: 919

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block C, Dining Hall, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 C 座飯堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Dining Hall was previously used as an office.

Number: 920

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block D, Reception Block, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 D 座收押室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Reception Block provides an office area for staff, laundry, workshop and storeroom.

Number: 921

Name and Address: No. 4 Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道 4 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Shek O District has been developed over 150 years which was originally occupied by fishermen who are mainly Hakka and Punti. The Bungalow in No. 3 Shek O Road was constructed in 1929 by The Shek O Development Company Limited. The Company started to develop the Shek O District by purchasing agriculture land from villagers, it intended to develop 42 sites with a clubhouse, golf courses and other recreational facilities with European living style environment. Many successful businessmen had leased the Bungalow since its completion. These bungalows represent the earlier western living style of upper class in Shek O.

Number: 922

Name and Address: Villa Ellenbud, No. 50 Sassoon Road, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林沙宣道 50 號愛蓮別墅

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 50 Sassoon Road, also known as Villa Ellenbud, is a residential premises built before 1939. From 1958 to 1960, it served as Nurses' Quarters for the Queen Mary Hospital and was handed back to the Wu family, the owner of the villa, on 19 January 1960. At present, the Penthouse of Villa Ellenbud is left vacant and the servants' quarter adjacent to the premises is occupied by Westerners.

Number: 923

Name and Address: Yau Ancestral Hall, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔梧桐寨邱氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Ng Tung Chai of Tai Po, the Yau Ancestral Hall was originally built in 1800, it underwent full restoration in 2001. Ng Tung Chai is a Hakka village, according to the tablet of the Tai Wong shrine in the village, it has a history of over two hundred years. It is said that the Yau clan is the earliest settler in the village. The Ancestral Hall is used regularly for worship and celebration of traditional festivals and ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Yau clan of the village. Therefore, the Yau Ancestral Hall acted as a binding force which strengthened the social bonds among the members of the lineage.

Number: 924

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍楊侯古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Located between Sheung Cheung Wai and Hang Tau Tsuen, Yeung Hau Temple is one of the six Yeung Hau temples in Yuen Long. The Temple is dedicated to Yeung Hau, a general of the Song Dynasty who gave up his life to protect the last two emperors of the Song Dynasty. He was worshipped for his loyalty and bravery. The central bay of the Yeung Hau Temple, together with the statue of Yeung Hau, was destroyed by a fire in 2001. After the restoration of the temple, both the statues of the gods and the inscribed boards are reproduced for reinstatement. It was repaired in 2002.

Number: 925

Name and Address: India Club, No. 24 Gascoigne Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地加士居道 24 號印度會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Originally known as the Kowloon Indian Tennis Club, the present club building of India Club was erected in 1956 due to the growth of the Indian community and to the need to meet the increasing demand for athletic facilities. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was converted into stables for horses and mules by Japanese troops. Though with a view to promoting sports, and Indian art and culture, it is not a club exclusive for Indians nowadays. Some members are Japanese, British or Americans.

Number: 926

Name and Address: Watchtower (northwest), No. 9F Tai Hong Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田泰康圍 9 號 F 西北角炮樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Tai Hong Wai was built by Tang Kwong-hoi and his son, Tang Chung between 1465 and 1487. Enclosing walls and a moat surrounding the dwelling units were constructed later during the early years of the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) to safeguard the Tangs' landholding rights. The village was guarded by a pair of wrought iron gates at the entrance, which was removed to Flagstaff Hill (Tai Po) as trophies by the Police Force in the takeover in 1899. The gates were then removed to Ireland. After petitioning to the government in 1924, one side of the gates, together with the one in Kat Hing Wai, returned in 1925, and reinstalled in Kat Hing Wai.

Number: 927

Name and Address: No. 37 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 37 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house located at No.37 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, a single-clan village was established by the Tang clan in the early 1900s. The first owner of this house was Tang Hin-ip whose great-grandfather, Tang Gang-tong and father, Tang Kai-leung, were a shengyuan or xiucai in tongshi of Military Imperial Civil Service Examinations and naval officer in the Qing Dynasty.

Number: 928

Name and Address: Clubhouse, Shek O Country Club, Shek O Road, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳道

石澳鄉村俱樂部會所

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Constructed in 1925, Shek O Country Club was a recreation club established by local foreign residents in 1921. According to the embodiment of the Country Club Secretary, the members of the club were exclusively the descendants of the original families who founded the club in 1921, and leading businessmen in the community. Aside from the golf course, the other facilities are only limited to the two tennis courts and the swimming pool.

Number: 929

Name and Address: Shung Him Church, No. 20 Shung Him Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭崇謙堂村 20 號
崇謙堂

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Shung Him Church, which is located at the spur of Lung Shan, is a church of the Society of Basel Mission. It was constructed in 1927, and extended in 1951 as the congregation grew. As most of the worshippers lived together in the neighbourhood, a village named Shung Him Tong Village was gradually developed. Two old houses named "Kin Tak Lau" still survive today. They were constructed in 1910, earlier than the church, and were enclosed by a low wall. The door of the main entrance was engraved with characters "Kin Tak Mun". A graveyard for the congregation, opened in 1931, is situated at the back of the village. The church was once used as a kindergarten. It was replaced by a new one in 1983.

Number: 930

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Shek Mun Kap, Tung Chung, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山東涌石門甲圍門

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Shek Mun Kap, one of the oldest villages in Tung Chung, was recorded as Shek Kap Mun in the Xinan Gazetteer of the Qing Dynasty. Located in front of Shek Mun Kap, the Entrance has fengshui walls on both sides. Together with the fengshui wood in front of the village, the fengshui system of the village completes. The Entrance remained intact though the village was bombed during the Japanese Occupation. It is a landmark for Shek Mun Kap nowadays.

Number: 931

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple,
Yung Shue Wan, Lamma Island
名稱及地址: 南丫島榕樹灣天后古廟
District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Yung Shue Wan on Lamma Island, Tin Hau Temple was built by the indigenous villagers some time before the 2nd year of Guangxu reign (1876) of the Qing Dynasty to worship Tin Hau, the Goddess of the Sea. The Temple, which underwent a large-scaled renovation in 1964, is crowded with worshippers in the goddess' birthday on the 23rd day of the third lunar month.

Number: 932

Name and Address: Tang Yu Kai Study Hall, No. 1 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 1 號鄧虞階書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Tang Yu Kai Study Hall was a private study hall at Shui Tau, Pak Wai in Kam Tin. It was founded by Tang Yu-kai, a Xiucai from the prosperous Tang family, in the early 19th century for educating youngsters of his family. Teachers were employed from Mainland China and lived in the teacher's quarter in the hall. In the old days, when there was heavy rain, the hall was sometimes flooded with four or five feet of water above the ground. After two to three decades of being a study hall, the building was leased out to a foam factory in the late 1970s. The factory was closed around 1985 and the study hall was abandoned since then.

Number: 933

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple,
Wong Lung Hang Road, Tung Chung, Lantau Island
名稱及地址: 大嶼山東涌黃龍坑道天后宮
District: Islands

Existing Grading: I
Proposed Grading: III

Originally erected in the 3rd year of Daoguang reign(1823) of the Qing Dynasty, the Tin Hau Temple was built by Cheung Gau-yuen and Cheung Gau-saang for celebrating their luck of finding the treasure of Cheung Po-tsai. The Temple, a very special structure entirely built of granite, was dismantled and rebuilt at Chek Lap Kok New Village in 1994 owing to the construction of the new international airport on the original site.

Number: 934

Name and Address: Kwun Yam Temple, Tung Tau Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟東頭村觀音古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The Kwun Yum Temple is located at Tung Tau village in Yuen Long. It is owned by the Tang clan from Kam Tin and is believed to be built in 1712. The temple is devoted to the worship of Kwun Yum and her guards, Heng and Ha Generals. It is connected with the Tin Hau Temple in the front and they are considered as one complex. There is a legend saying the fengshui woods next to the temple protected the village from epidemic in the World War II. The Tangs worship in this temple twice a year but there is no large-scale celebrations.

Number: 935

Name and Address: Old House, Chau Mei, Ping Chau (Mirs Bay), N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界平洲洲尾舊民居

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Old House in Chau Mei, a multi-surnamed village, was believed to be built by Lee Mou-you during the 1940s. He engaged in fishing and became affluent by providing ship-building and repair services for the Ping Chau villagers. The Old House was regarded as one of the biggest and most beautiful buildings in Chau Mei of the day. Since the 1960s, the Lees no longer lived there as they either moved to other parts of Hong Kong or emigrated abroad to seek better lives.

Number: 936

Name and Address: Chi Hong Po Jai, Sha Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村沙江圍慈航普濟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Constructed before 1662, Chi Hong Po Jai is the village temple of the multi-surname walled village of Sha Kong Wai in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long. It is a religious and administrative centre of the village where ancestral worship and religious activities are carried out. The founders of the walled village (wai-chu pak-kung) are worshipped. The celebration of diandeng or “lighting the lantern” ceremony and Dragon-boat Festival, which dragon-boat races among villages were held before the 1950s in Deep Bay, were organized at the temple. It was also once venue for the selection of self-defense corps before the Japanese Occupation.

Number: 937

Name and Address: Shrine, Tin Sam Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗洪水橋田心村神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Tin Sam Tsuen, Hung Shui Kiu, the Shrine is also known as Tung Fuk Tong. Although the exact construction year is not known, the Shrine was renovated in 1955. It serves as a communal hall of the multi-clan village. Kwun Yum is the main deity revered there. The deities of the Shrine are invited to attend the jiao festival of Ha Tsuen. It is still a venue for the celebration of the birth of sons and marriage.

Number: 938

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Main Building, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院教學樓

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 939

Name and Address: Chan Study Hall, Entrance Gate, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗陳氏家塾門樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1910s, Chan Ancestral Hall is one of the ancestral halls located in Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui. The Chan clans of Tsung Pak Long and Pan Chung, Tai Po still worship their ancestors at the Ancestral Hall. Though its Chinese name also suggests it is “study hall”, the Ancestral Hall functions as a residence as well. In the past, the Chans held feasts at the Chan Ancestral Hall in Tsang Pak Long when there was wedding.

Number: 940

Name and Address: Man Ming Temple, Fu Tei Au Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水虎地坳村文明廟

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Fu Tei Au Tsuen of Sheung Shui, the Man Min Temple was constructed before 1924 by the Lius of Sheung Shui Heung. It is also known as Man Temple and Man Mo Temple. It is basically a three-hall building, with two open corridors on the two sides of the central hall as access to the end hall. Three statues of the Civil God or Man God, the Marital God or Mo God and Fui Shing were worshipped in the building. In olden days, the temple was an important historical and religious building which played a significant role in the village life of the Lius of Sheung Shui Heung.

Number: 941

Name and Address: All Saints' Church, No. 2 Yim Po Fong Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角染布房街 2 號諸聖堂

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Established in 1928, All Saints' Church is a member of the Anglican Church of Hong Kong and belongs to the Diocese of Western Kowloon. During the Japanese Occupation, the Church was used as the Japanese Officers' Discussion Centre, thus its worship service was moved into St. Andrew's Church at Tsim Sha Tsui. Architecturally, the octagonal bell tower and the distinctive waveform feature at the front add to its rarity amongst the churches in Hong Kong.

Number: 942

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, No.7 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉田寮村 7 號圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The present Entrance Gate of Tin Liu Tsuen was rebuilt in 1930 with the main shrine at the back. The village maintained a patrol system in which the patrol guards were stationed at the Entrance Gate and mobilized to patrol the village until midnight. Now the Entrance Gate is managed by a group of people called Ping On Tau in annual shifts. Ceremonies such as diandeng are still held there. It is also a place for social gathering and public announcements for the villagers. For instance, a notice on dunfu ceremonies and name list of Ping On Tau can be posted there.

Number: 943

Name and Address: Wui Sin Bridge, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉會仙橋

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Wui Sin Bridge (會仙橋) was built in 1926. It is located at the midpoint of a granite slab pathway linking from the lowland of Pak Sha Tsuen (白沙村) to the front entrance of the Kung Um Temple (公庵禪師寺) on the top of a mountain in Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long (元朗十八鄉). The mountain is adjoined by Kung Um Road (公庵路) which was named after the temple. Ceremonies of large scale are held at the temple by the inhabitants of Shan Ha Tsuen (山廈村) and nearby villages on July 21st of the lunar calendar. The construction of Wui Sin Bridge was made possible by the donations of villagers from many areas in Yuen Long.

Number: 944

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple & Hok Shan Monastery, No. 2 Lai Chi Wo, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角荔枝窩 2 號協天宮及鶴山寺

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Lai Chi Wo, Hip Tin Temple and Hok Shan Monastery are two temples in a joined building, while the former is the main temple and the latter is an annex temple of the former. They comprise the village alliance temples of the seven villages of a village alliance named Hing Chun Yeuk. The two chambers of Hip Tin Temple were used as the school in the past. In 1927, Wong Kin-sheung, a wealthy villager, donated to build the Siu Ying School next to the temples. The Temples are now the temporary clinic for helicopter medical service.

Number: 945

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple & Pai Fung Temple, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水河上鄉洪聖古廟及排峰古廟

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The Hung Shing Temple and Pai Fung Temple in Ho Sheung Heung were originally two separate buildings built in different times. The two temples were later connected by a kitchen which was added by the Hau clan of Ho Sheung Heung in the 1960s. The construction date of the Hung Shing Temple is unknown. The oldest relics of the temple date to the 16th century. The Pai Fung Temple was originally located in Pai Fung Ling (排峰嶺) and was later moved to the present site in 1937. The main deity honoured in the temple is Buddha. Other deities include Kam Fa (Goddess of Pregnancy 金花) and Earth God and Veda (韋陀).

Number: 946

Name and Address: Wing Kit Study Hall, Nos. 12-13 Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺塘坊村 12 至 13 號永傑書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1889, Wing Kit Study Hall is a Chinese private school situated in Tong Fong Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling. It is named “Wing Kit” in memory of Man Wing-kit, the grandfather of Man Sing-fat who was the founding ancestor of the village. The study Hall introduced bobozhai, the teaching of Confucian classics. The Study Hall resumed its schooling after the Japanese Occupation. The school was registered as “Sing Ping School” in 1946, was relocated to Ping Che Road in 1961 and ceased operation in 1993. Today, the Study Hall is a residence of Man's descendants. It is maintained in original state with the colour preserved in a good condition.

Number: 947

Name and Address: No. 148 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 148 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 148 Hang Mei Tsuen was built by Tang Wai-hing as a study room for his children after he achieved a xiucai degree in the Imperial Civil Service Examination at the preliminary district level, known as tongshi. Though the construction year is not known, it was built before 1876 when Tang Wai-hing passed away. After the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was converted into a residence. The house was left vacant since 1967.

Number: 948

Name and Address: No. 22 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新龍村 22 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 21 and 22 San Lung Tsuen were probably built in the 1880s by Man Kam-tong. Man Kam-tong operated a brick kiln at Shek Wu Wai, and the two village houses were built of green bricks produced at the kiln. The houses are traditional village houses, each with a small entrance hall accommodating a kitchen and a main hall. Now No. 21 is rented by a non-Man old couple for residential purposes. As for No.22, the Mans seldom return to it.

Number: 949

Name and Address: Old House, Nos. 31-35 Hau Wong Temple New Village, KLN
City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城侯王廟新村 31 至 35 號舊民居

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Being the only structures remained in Hau Wong Temple New Village, the Chinese style tenement buildings were built on the foundations of Ho Ka Yuen around 1937 to 1957. The two-storey buildings were originally established for residential purposes but were later rented to various companies like “Wing Shing Decoration Construction Companies” and “Nam Yan Kee Grave and Tombstone Construction Company” whose name boards can still be seen on the facade board of No. 31.

Number: 950

Name and Address: No. 62 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 62 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Land records show that the lease on No. 62 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 62 號) commenced in the 1850s, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Judging from its appearance, the existing building at No. 62 Hollywood Road was probably built in the 1920s. It is now used as a café. Old shop signs in terrazzo finish on the pillars at its shop front, bearing Chinese characters “振隆白米生油” and “振隆白米生油柴炭”, indicate that the shop was once a grocery store named “振隆”. This grocery store ceased operation in 2005.

Number: 951

Name and Address: Yu Cheung Tong, Nos. 1-3 Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排 1 至 3 號豫章堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1936, Yu Cheung Tong was built by Law Tai-yuen, who ran a grocery shop in Tai Po Kau Railway Station in 1930s. The dwelling has been named as Yu Cheung Tong, deriving from a well-known remote ancestor of the Laws in the early Western Han Dynasty, Law Yu-cheung who has been worshipped by Laws in China. Like other villagers, the family engaged in farming and pig raising. The dwelling was the highest and the only mixed style building in the village during 1930s, which marked the well-off status of his family.

Number: 952

Name and Address: Ng Chun, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山悟真

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at remote woodland in Keung Shan, Lantau Island, Ng Chun Nunnery was founded in 1927 by a nun named Jing Che, the neophyte of Master Feke, a famous Buddhist Law-scholar and the second abbot of Po Lin Monastery between 1930 and 1972. The Nunnery, nicknamed Red House, houses the statues of Three Treasures Buddha and Kwun Yum. It was renovated and expanded in 1949 and has long been a famous holy retreat for female Buddhist devotees.

Number: 953

Name and Address: No. 173 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 173 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 173 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen was built in a typical Siyi style with the construction year “1927” engraved on the parapet. It was constructed by the grandmother of Lam Biu-ting, the present owner, and is the largest house of its kind in the village. Its east-west orientation, which deviates from the traditional fengshui principle, aligns with the road in front of the house, which leads to Tin Hau Temple and Yuen Long Market. A well in front of the house served as the major water supply until 1980s when water pipelines was introduced in the village.

Number: 954

Name and Address: Lai Ancestral Hall, No. 146 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉上村祠堂村 146 號
黎氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Located in Tsz Tong Tsuen, Pat Heung, Lai Ancestral Hall is a two-hall traditional Chinese building built in memory of the Lai's ancestors. Ancestral tablets are placed at the second hall where three altars named Yu Hing Tong, Hau Sze Tong and Dun Yan Tong are found. The Ancestral Hall served as a kindergarten before the founding of Sheung Tsuen Kindergarten. Ceremonies were held there on several occasions, such as diandeng, and Ching Ming Festival. The Qing style building features an excellent fengshui setting.

Number: 955

Name and Address: No. 130 Ki Lung Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗基隆街 130 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at the intersection of Ki Lung Street and Wong Chuk Street, Nos. 130 and 132 Ki Lung Street are two adjacent shophouses of four-storey high sharing one staircase. Presently the ground floors of Nos. 130 and 132 are now used for commercial activities of textile and garment businesses, while the upper floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants. Its rounded corners of the verandahs and plain whitewashed facade are reminiscent of Bauhaus design.

Number: 956

Name and Address: No. 132 Ki Lung Street, Sham Shui Po, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍深水埗基隆街 132 號

District: SSP

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at the intersection of Ki Lung Street and Wong Chuk Street, Nos. 130 and 132 Ki Lung Street are two adjacent shophouses of four-storey high sharing one staircase. Presently the ground floors of Nos. 130 and 132 are now used for commercial activities of textile and garment businesses, while the upper floors are divided into several cubicles for tenants. Its rounded corners of the verandahs and plain whitewashed facade are reminiscent of Bauhaus design.

Number: 957

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No.6 Wai Sum Tsuen, Mang Kung Uk, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢孟公屋圍心村 6 號劉氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Lau Ancestral Hall at No. 6 Wai Sum Tsuen is one of the three ancestral halls in Mang Kung Uk. The Lau clan, first arrived at Ha Yeung in Sai Kung. Lau Shing-cheung, was regarded as the founding ancestor, who moved to Mang Kung Uk from Ha Yeung. The Yu clan and the Shing clan were the second and the third clan that settled in Mang Kung UK. Traditional Chinese festivals and ceremonies were celebrated in the ancestral hall until the 1980s. When many of the clan members moved to Pak Wai. Nowadays, they only return from Pak Wai and worship at the ancestral hall in the Chinese New Year.

Number: 958

Name and Address: Leung Ying Kong Ancestral Hall, No. 7 Fan Lau Sai Wan Ha Tsuen, Fan Lau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山分流分流西灣下村 7 號
應綱梁宗祠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Fan Lau of Lantau Island, the Leung Ying Kong Ancestral Hall was probably built in the late-Qing period by the Leung Clan residing in the Fan Lau Tsuen area. It is believed that the Ancestral Hall was the oldest structure in the village. The Leung clan came from Shenzhen, and finally settled in the area, they constituted the majority of the population in Fan Lau Tsuen. Farmers and fishermen were traditionally regarded as the job of the villagers, they used to sell their products in Macau nearby. The ancestral hall was used as village school for a long time, but now it has remained as a place of ancestor worship for the Leung clan.

Number: 959

Name and Address: No.21 San Lung Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新龍村 21 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 21 and 22 San Lung Tsuen were probably built in the 1880s by Man Kam-tong. Man Kam-tong operated a brick kiln at Shek Wu Wai, and the two village houses were built of green bricks produced at the kiln. The houses are traditional village houses, each with a small entrance hall accommodating a kitchen and a main hall. Now No. 21 is rented by a non-Man old couple for residential purposes. As for No.22, the Mans seldom return to it.

Number: 960

Name and Address: Hung Leng Station, Fanling-Sha Tau Kok Branch Line, Sha Tau Kok Road, Hung Leng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界孔嶺沙頭角公路
粉嶺沙頭角支線孔嶺站

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

In service from 1912-1928, Fanling-Sha Tau Kok Branch Line was the first mass transit system for the northeastern part of the New Territories. Hung Leng Station is the only remaining building structure of the Branch Line. It was erected in 1911 and opened on 1 April 1912 as one of the three wayside stations of the branch line. The Station, however, was closed in 1928 due to the closure of the Fanling — Sha Tau Kok Branch Line. It was then handed over to the Government in the 1930s. Since then the station was once used as a store by the Public Works Department.

Number: 961

Name and Address: No. 34 Lugard Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂盧吉道 34 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 34 Lugard Road, also known as “Westcrag”, was originally built around 1933-1935. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the mansion was severely damaged. It was rehabilitated into two and three self-contained flats in 1947 and 1952 respectively. The mansion was for lease in 2004. “Westcrag” is one of the pre-war buildings constructed under the influence of the Peak District Reservation Ordinance enforced between 1904 and 1946, which made the Peak a residential area exclusively for foreigners.

Number: 962

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block E, Segregation Unit, No. 40 Stanley Village Road, Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 E 座隔離囚室

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the storehouses were utilized by the Japanese as stables. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Segregation Unit was originally a latrine (four-seater). Later, it was converted into a segregation unit of four cells.

Number: 963

Name and Address: Ma Hang Prison, Block F, Clinic, No. 40 Stanley Village Road,
Ma Hang, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港馬坑赤柱村道 40 號馬坑監獄 F 座診所

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ma Hang Prison Compound consists of nineteen buildings, six of which are pre-war buildings constructed as government storehouses to stock up supplies in preparation for the War in 1939. In 1947, the Department of Prisons converted them into a boys' reformatory school. Later, the school was moved to Castle Peak and the site at Ma Hang was transformed into a training centre in 1953. In 1974, the buildings were changed into a minimum security prison for male adult offenders. The six pre-war buildings, have been converted into Dormitories (Blocks A & B), Dining Hall (Block C) and the Reception Block (Block D), Segregation Unit (Block E) and the Clinic (Block F), which reflects the historical development of the compound. The Clinic contains a small ward and consultation area.

Number: 964

Name and Address: Cape Collinson Lighthouse, Cape Collinson (Hak Kok Tau), H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港歌連臣角(黑角頭/夏磳頭)歌連臣角燈塔

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Cape Collinson Lighthouse was built in 1876 and named after Lieutenant Thomas Collinson, a British Army Royal Engineer responsible for preparing many early maps of Hong Kong Island. Due to the advancement in, In 1966, the Lighthouse was extensively renovated and equipped with advanced electronic science and technology. It has been unmanned since then. Nowadays, the Marine Department visits the Lighthouse twice a month for routine maintenance.

Number: 965

Name and Address: Nos. 92-93 Sai Pin Wai, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟西邊圍 92 至 93 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 92-93 Sai Pin Wai were probably built in the first half of the 19th century by a descendant of the 17th generation of the Lam clan there. His sons occupied the houses after they got married. Nos. 92-93 was once inhabited by the Lams of the 21st generation till 1990. Since then , the house is left vacant and has become a storeroom of the Lams.

Number: 966

Name and Address: Old House of the Former Hoi Pa Tsuen (Formerly Lot 956 of Hoi Pa Tsuen), Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, Tak Wa Street, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣德華街賽馬會德華公園舊海壩村民宅(前海壩村地段 956 號)

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The two-storey Old House was built by the Chans around the 1930s. Hoi Pa Tsuen was a coastal market until the reclamation and the following new town development in the 1960's. The village was later cleared for new development. The Old House was preserved as part of Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, a park adopting a Jiangnan style.

Number: 967

Name and Address: No. 13 York Road, Kowloon Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘約道 13 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 13 York Road was erected in the period 1932 to 1935. Since its erection, it has been serving as the residence of the Tais. Some of the Tais had successful careers. For example, the first owner, Tai Tak, was the Resident Officer of the Chinese Consular Invoice Office in Hong Kong, and Tai Yan-ki was the Manager of China Merchant's Navigation Company in Hong Kong in the early 20th century.

Number: 968

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No. 40 Sha Tin Tau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田沙田頭 40 號劉氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Sha Tin Tau, a multi-surname Hakka village inhabited by the Chans, the Laws, the Lams, the Yips, the Lees, the Laus, the Yeungs and the Fungs, the Lau Ancestral Hall was believed to be built before 1900. Lau Wai-yuen, the founding ancestor of Sha Tin Tau village, settled in Sha Tin Tau in the mid-19th century. Nowadays, ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during major Chinese festivals and ceremonies.

Number: 969

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple (Kwan Tai Temple), Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排協天宮(關帝廟)

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Po Sam Pai, Hip Tin Temple was renovated in 1889 and 1905. Before the Japanese Occupation, basin meals were offered during Kwan Tai Festival. Kwan Tai is the main deity in the Temple. A study hall was once accommodated in the temple and was closed down during the Japanese Occupation. The then kindergarten was also closed in the mid-1970s. The Temple remains as the venue for village meetings. It is managed by Po Sam Pai Community.

Number: 970

Name and Address: Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白沙澳

聖母無玷之心小堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel was probably built between 1915 and 1923. From 1882 to 1890, it was served by Rev. Leong, Chi-sing Andrew, a famous pioneer in the development of Catholicism in the New Territories. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese troops were stationed there. Since the 1960s, the religious activities of the Chapel gradually faded as villagers emigrated to Britain. Mass probably ceased in the late 1970s. In 1982, the Chapel was converted by the Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong into a tent site and training camp.

Number: 971

Name and Address: Main Shrine, No. 73 Tin Liu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉田寮村 73 號神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The present Shrine at Tin Liu Tsuen is dedicated to Tai Wong, who is considered to be the protective deity of the village. Rebuilt in 1935, it lies on the central axis of the village together with the Entrance Gate and is a landmark of the village. The Main Shrine is managed by a group of people called Ping On Tau in annual shifts. Communal worship for Tai Wong in the main shrine is organized with feasts prepared. It is also used regularly for worship, celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies such as weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony.

Number: 972

Name and Address: Siu Lo, No. 643 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 643 號筱廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house known as Siu Lo is located at Tai Kei Leng Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung. It was built by Chan Mo-ching in the 1920s. The Chans worshipped their ancestors at Siu Lo during major Chinese festivals. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Chan Mo-ching evacuated from Hong Kong to Indonesia and left the house vacant. After the war, Siu Lo became the office of the self-defense units organized by the demobilized guerrillas. Around 1948, the Chans returned to Hong Kong and lived in Siu Lo until 1978.

Number: 973

Name and Address: Tung Shan Temple, Wing Ping Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田永平村東山古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Wing Ping Tsuen of San Tin in Yuen Long, Tung Shan Temple is the main temple of the Mans of San Tin. The Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. Though its construction year is unknown, the Temple underwent a renovation in 1893. Traditional ceremonies like jefu took place in the Temple.

Number: 974

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sai O, Kat O, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界吉澳西澳天后宮

District: North

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

Tin Hau Temple is located at Kat O in northwest New Territories. It was built before 1880. According to legend, a statue of Tin Hau, the goddess of the sea, floated over the sea to Kat O. Being found on a beach, the statue was put inside a Pak Kung Temple before Tin Hau Temple was built. Tin Hau is worshipped by fishermen, namely the Hakkas and Tankas, to pray for fortune and safety at sea. The temple became the main temple on the island. Part of it was used as school until 1957. Many of festivals are celebrated at the temple, namely the birthday of Tin Hau, Yuen Siu Festival, and most importantly, the On Lung Dajiao, which is held once every ten years.

Number: 975

Name and Address: No. 9 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城青蓮臺 9 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 9 Ching Lin Terrace built around the 1920s to 1930s is a four-storey pre-war residential building. Ching Lin Terrace was formerly known as Li Sing Kui Road as it was owned by Li Sing Kui and his company. Many high-rise buildings were built to replace the old ones, leaving No. 9 Ching Lin Terrace as the only remaining historical building along the road. At present, the ground and first floors are occupied by several tenants. The second and roof floors are left vacant.

Number: 976

Name and Address: St. Stephen's College, Ng Wah Hall, No. 22 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱東頭灣道 22 號聖士提反書院伍華紀念堂

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The St. Stephen's College was first established in 1903 in Bonham Road. Construction of a permanent school building in Stanley was completed in 1930, followed by the old laboratory building and the Martin Hostel in 1931. On 25 December 1941, the Japanese captured the College and turned it into an internment camp. Records show that there were 2,600 internees in the building towards the end of the War. The College reopened in 1947 and became a co-educational school in 1968. A chapel was opened in 1950 to commemorate those who suffered and died in the internment camp.

Number: 977

Name and Address: Nam Ancestral Hall, No. 121 Sheung Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田上禾輦 121 號藍氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nam Ancestral Hall at no. 121 Sheung Wo Che, also known as Yu Nam Tong, was built around 1901. Nam Yuan-choi, was respected as the founding ancestor of the Nams at Sheung Wo Che, a multi-surname Hakka village also inhabited by the Chans, the Wongs and the Cheungs. The ancestral hall was damaged during the Japanese Occupation. Nowadays, it still serves both as a venue for the celebration of traditional ceremonies, including lighting the lantern and “Tai kung distributing roast pork” ceremonies, and Spring and Autumn Equinox, and a meeting place for the clan.

Number: 978

Name and Address: Fanling Wai, Entrance Tower, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Fan Ling Chung Wai was established by the Pangs during the reign of Wanli in Ming dynasty (A.D.1573-1620) . It is enclosed by green-brick walls with entrance tower, watching towers and fishpond that constitute the layout of Fanling Wai. The male villagers once acted as watchmen and were armed with gun stationed in the watching tower. They also formed the genglian to safeguard the village. A niche of Earth God located on the ground floor at the entrance tower as a protection against evil spirit. A fishpond was dug inside the Fanling Wai since the villagers believed that facing fishpond is good for the fengshui that would bring good fortune to the village.

Number: 979

Name and Address: Watchtower (Southwest), Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍圍斗(西南)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Fanling Wai was established by the Pangs during the reign of Wanli in Ming dynasty (A.D.1573-1620) . It is enclosed by green-brick walls with entrance tower, watchtowers and fishpond that constitute the layout of Fanling Wai. The male villagers once acted as watchmen and were armed with gun stationed in the watchtower. They also formed the genglian to safeguard the village. A niche of Earth God located on the ground floor at the entrance tower as a protection against evil spirit. A fishpond was dug inside the Fanling Wai since the villagers believed that facing fishpond is good for the fengshui that would bring good fortune to the village.

Number: 980

Name and Address: Watchtower (Northwest), Fanling Wai, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍圍斗(西北)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Fanling Wai was established by the Pangs during the reign of Wanli in Ming dynasty (A.D.1573-1620) . It is enclosed by green-brick walls with entrance tower, watchtowers and fishpond that constitute the layout of Fanling Wai. The male villagers once acted as watchmen and were armed with gun stationed in the watchtower. They also formed the genglian to safeguard the village. A niche of Earth God located on the ground floor at the entrance tower as a protection against evil spirit. A fishpond was dug inside the Fanling Wai since the villagers believed that facing fishpond is good for the fengshui that would bring good fortune to the village.

Number: 981

Name and Address: Stanley Military Cemetery, Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道赤柱軍人墳場

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Stanley Military Cemetery was relocated to the present site by the government in 1933. At present, the graves inside the Cemetery can be classified into three main types from two separate periods, namely the old garrison burials between 1841 and 1870, the internees' graves during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), and the Commonwealth war graves after the War. Nowadays, the Stanley Military Cemetery is a popular site for weekend visitors to the area. Occasionally, filmmakers also choose the site for some scenes in their movies.

Number: 982

Name and Address: King Lam School, Tap Mun, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塔門瓊林學校

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

King Lam School was first founded before 1913 and housed in Tin Hau Temple Complex at Ha Wai, Tap Mun. Due to the rapid increase in enrollment after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the school campus under study was constructed in 1957 with Government fund and villagers' donation. The importance of the School in modern village education was reflected by visits of prominent figures, including Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench in 1969 and Governor Sir Edward Youde in 1985. However, due to the decrease of population on Tap Mun in the past decades, the School was closed in summer 2003.

Number: 983

Name and Address: Sit Kin Ancestral Hall, Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋陟乾祖祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are three ancestral halls in Ping Yeung, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Chan Ancestral (Sit Wan Tso) and Sit Kin Ancestral Hall. Sit Kin Ancestral Hall was built by Chan clan in Ping Yeung to commemorate Chan Sit-kin. As a family hall, they used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and wedding.

Number: 984

Name and Address: Koon Ancestral Hall, No. 149 Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村 149 號官氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Koon Ancestral Hall is located next to the Kwan Tai Temple in Lin Ma Hang Tsuen. Though its construction year cannot be traced, it probably has a history of around 300 years. It is a two-hall structure with an altar at the end hall. Relative to other surnames of the village, Koons were the minority of the village, with only account for three houses. The ancestral hall was a common space for the Koons clan.

Number: 985

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 21 Ping Long, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坪朗 21 號鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ping Long is a Hakka village dominated by the Chung Clan of Dongguan province . The Chung Ancestral Hall is a one-hall and one-courtyard structure built by Chung Kau-tat some time before 1800. The Hall, which was undertaken a large-scale renovation in 1992, still maintains its original function as a worshipping venue of the Chung clansmen. Chairman and members of the Lam Valley Committee, pays homage to their ancestors in the Hall regularly.

Number: 986

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Fuk Tsun Street, Tai Kok Tsui, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍大角咀福全街洪聖殿

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Hung Shing Temple in Tai Kok Tsui is the only temple in Kowloon dedicated to Hung Shing. The original temple is believed to be built in 1882. It was relocated to the current location in 1928 owing to a road project. Hung Shing, the god of the sea, is the main deity worshipped in the temple. As the god of the sea, he protects lots of people working offshore and it is said that he has saved lots of people from typhoon. In the past, most of the worshippers of the temple were fishermen and the temple used to enjoy a decent sea view. It is now standing in the midst of high-rises buildings and is favoured by residents living nearby to worship for fortune.

Number: 987

Name and Address: Chan Study Hall, Main Building, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗陳氏家塾主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1910s, Chan Ancestral Hall is one of the ancestral halls located in Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui. The Chan clans of Tsung Pak Long and Pan Chung, Tai Po still worship their ancestors at the Ancestral Hall. Though its Chinese name also suggests it is “study hall”, the Ancestral Hall functions as a residence as well. In the past, the Chans held feasts at the Chan Ancestral Hall in Tsang Pak Long when there was wedding.

Number: 988

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 16 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 16 號
林氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Lam Ancestral Hall at No.16 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was built before 1900. It is one of the two Lam ancestral halls surviving there. The Lams worship their ancestors in the Lam Ancestral Hall during major Chinese festivals.

Number: 989

Name and Address: Bok Man School, Main Block, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗博文學校主樓

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Bok Man School consists of a school building and a high block. Founded by the villagers of Tsung Pak Long in Sheung Shui in 1920, Bok Man School was the first registered school and one of the earliest subsidized school in the New Territories. The school comprises of the School Building and the High Block. Extensions were carried out in 1948, subsequently in 1954 and 1962, as students from other villages joined the school and classrooms were inadequate. In 1950, the school launched 6 classes for primary school first time ever, signaling a milestone in the development of education in the New Territories. In 1965, the scale of the school reached its climax as Bok Man Kindergarten was established. Although the number of students increased in the 1990s, the school faced challenges posed by urban schools. It ceased operation on 1 September 2005.

Number: 990

Name and Address: Man Fat Tsz, Man Fat Din, Pai Tau Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭坑萬佛寺萬佛殿

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Main Temple Building of Man Fat Tsz, mainly dedicated to the Buddha of Medicine, Kwun Yum and Ti Chong Wong, was completed in 1957. The monastery was named Man Fat Tsz, literally “Ten Thousand Buddhas Monastery”, as the Main Building houses 12,800 pieces of exquisite Buddha statues placed on the walls. The Monastery is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the New Territories.

Number: 991

Name and Address: Man Fat Tsz, Pagoda, Pai Tau Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田排頭坑萬佛寺佛塔

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Pagodas are usually built in monasteries to keep the remains of the Buddha. According to the legend, when the Lord Buddha Sakyamuni or Sik Ka Fat died in 544 B.C., his ashes were divided into 84,000 parts and were enshrined in pagodas throughout the East. Although the Man Fat Tsz Pagoda, built in 1957, does not keep any Buddha's ashes or artifacts, it is a unique icon of the monastery.

Number: 992

Name and Address: Old Far East Flying Training School,
Olympic Avenue, Kowloon City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城世運道舊遠東飛行學校

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Hong Kong Aviation Club is a complex comprised of three buildings, namely the Old Far East Training School building (built in 1958), the Old Aero Club building (1966) and the Old Hong Kong Flying Club building (1968) of the Old Far East Flying Training School. In 1983, the Club took over the School and operates as a singular light aircraft club in Hong Kong since then.

Number: 993

Name and Address: Leung Ancestral Hall, Ma Po Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔麻布尾梁氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ma Po Mei is a Hakka village which was founded by the multiple clans of Leung, Law, Wong and Chung in the mid-19th Century. The Leung Ancestral Hall was established by the Leung clan residing in the Ma Po Mei area. The date of construction is not known, however, according to the year inscribed on the entrance painting, the building had undertaken a renovation in 1925. A wide range of traditional rituals were once held in the Ancestral Hall but most of which are either simplified or abandoned due to the decline population of this historic village.

Number: 994

Name and Address: No. 119 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 119 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 119 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen was built by Lam Bing-tak in 1928. He worked in a restaurant in New York and the house was built to accommodate his wife and children. Lam Bing-tak had only lived in the house between 1928 and 1930. Then he returned to New York. Having retired, he lived in No. 119 until he died in 1956. In 1949, the wedding bouquet for Lam's only son was held at the foreground of the house.

Number: 995

Name and Address: Yi Kung Lok Mansion, Kwan Tei, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺軍地義公樂居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Yi Kung Lok Mansion, also known as Yi Kung Tong, was a traditional Chinese ancestral hall built by the villagers to worship the martyrs sacrificed in the conflicts with other villages in the vicinity. In addition to Lau Si Ka Shuk, known as Lau Ancestral Hall, Yi Kung Lok Mansion is also one of the two ancestral halls located in Kwan Tei. The Mansion once performed as a study hall and a kindergarten in the 1970s for several years. Ritual ceremony also takes place in the Mansion.

Number: 996

Name and Address: No. 158 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 158 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.158 Shan Pui Tsuen was built by a Lam clansman for himself and his four sons before 1900. It is part of the house terrace stretching from No.158 to No.163. Originally the houses were inhabited by five to six persons in each house. During the 1960s, many clansmen emigrated overseas and the houses were mainly inhabited by the elderly since then. Gradually the houses were abandoned.

Number: 997

Name and Address: Yin Hing Tong, No. 123 Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村 123 號彥慶堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house located at No.123 Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, was built by one of the Mans clansmen who owned Kwan Yick shop. This village house located on the right-hand side of Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall is one of the few surviving old village houses in Fan Tin Tsuen. The house has been abandoned after 1967, when the grandparents of the informant had passed away.

Number: 998

Name and Address: ELCHK Gloria Lutheran Church, No. 270 Jockey Club Road,
Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺馬會道 270 號

基督教香港信義會榮光堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The premises of Fanling Lutheran Secondary School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was previously known as Gloria Lutheran School, was the first secondary school in Fanling. Together with the Fanling Gloria Lutheran Church, they were built sometime before 1945. Before transferring to the church, the villa was owned by Philip Wallace Holding before 1922, which was closely related to the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, and later occupied by Emma Maud Ellis until 1953. It is a very rare example of an Italianate villa standing in the New Territories.

Number: 999

Name and Address: No. 162 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 162 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house at No.162 at Shan Pui Tsuen was built around 1900 by Lam Hung-mau, a gongsheng and a rich businessman. His descendents have emigrated to Europe, leaving the house vacant around 1999.

Number: 1000

Name and Address: No. 163 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 163 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house at Shan Pui Tsuen was probably built around 1900 by Lam Hung-mau and was occupied by one of his sons named Lam Hing-wan. Lam Hing-wan was famous in Yuen Long as he was a manager of Pok Oi Hospital in the 1920s and the 1930s. In the late 1950s, he moved out from No. 163 and his relative had lived there for several years. Now the house had left vacant.

Number: 1001

Name and Address: No. 67 Lau Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔流坑 67 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The construction year of the residence at No. 67 Lau Hang, Tai Po, is not certain, but it had already existed in 1963. It is the property of the Wong clan originating from Jiangxia and first migrating to Tai Mei Tuk. It is believed that the Wongs settled in Lau Hang between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With a mountain at the rear and a flat land at the front, No. 67 is very much fengshui orientated and still used for residential purposes.

Number: 1002

Name and Address: Old Pillbox, Diamond Hill, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍鑽石山機槍庫

District: WTS

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Built by the Royal Air Force in the late 1930s, the Pillbox was situated at a strategic nodal point of the Royal Air Force Station (Kai Tak) and roads connected to Kai Tak Airport. With the re-erection of the civil hangar in Diamond Hill during the Japanese Occupation, it is believed that the Pillbox was used as an air-raid shelter for the aircrew and technicians who worked in the hangar. The Pillbox, which was sunk into the ground with a hemispherical cupola, was abandoned soon after the War.

Number: 1003

Name and Address: Pui Ching Primary School, Gateway, No. 80 Waterloo Road,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍窩打老道 80 號

培正小學牌樓

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Pui Ching Primary School, originally named Hong Kong Pui Ching Branch School, was founded in 1933 and provided school education for neighboring children. The assembly hall is a single-storey building built in the 1950s Modernist style. With the expansion of the campus, the hall is the oldest structure still remaining in the school.

Number: 1004

Name and Address: So Lau Yuen, No. 25 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 25 號泝流園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

So Lau Yuen, also known as Gi Ka Tong, is located at Shui Tau Tsuen in Kam Tin . It was built by Tang Kuen-hin (1755-1822) in the late 18th century and was originally used as a yamen to settle disputes. From mid-19th century onwards, it was used as a bobozhai providing education to clan members, enhancing the literacy and helping some to prepare for the Imperial Civil Service Examination. After 1952, most Tangs changed to study at Kam Tin Mung Yeung Public School and So Lau Yuen ceased to be a bobozhai. Nowadays, So Lau Yuen is a gathering venue for basin meals during festivals and marriage rites and is the headquarter of Kam Tin Shui Tau Tsuen Lion Dance Group.

Number: 1005

Name and Address: No. 27 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 27 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Tai Kei Leng Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung, No.27 village house is one of the earliest buildings owned by the Leungs between 1920 and 1924. Tai Kei Leng Tsuen is a multi-clan village developed in the Tungzhi reign (1862 - 1874) of the Qing Dynasty. Its settlers are members of eight clan - Tangs, Lis, Cheungs, Kongs, Poons, Shums, Fungs, Leungs and some other lineages. The founding ancestor of Leung clan came from Baishi Xiang of Taishan, settled in Tai Kei Leng Tsuen in the 1920s. The village house recalls the village life and reflects the historical development of Leung clan in the village.

Number: 1006

Name and Address: Old House, No. 57 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田村 57 號舊民居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

No. 57 Shui Lau Tin was built by Tang King-kwong in 1905. He was a government official gongsheng in the Qing Dynasty. He once worked in Honolulu in Hawaii. During the Japanese Occupation, the premises was used as a commander's office for some months. Its original internal layout reflects the lifestyle of a traditional Hakka family.

Number: 1007

Name and Address: No. 4 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 4 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

Number: 1008

Name and Address: No. 6 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 6 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

Number: 1009

Name and Address: No. 8 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

Number: 1010

Name and Address: No. 10 Green Lane, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔箕璉坊 10 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building extending through Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Green Lane was probably completed around 1956. It was first named as Shuk Yuen Building and is now known as Shuk Yuen Terrace. It stands as a symbol of the development of Happy Valley into an upper-class residential area, which commenced in the 1920s and continued after the Second World War.

Number: 1011

Name and Address: Hing Po Study Hall, No. 162 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 162 號興寶書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Also known as Tat Kau Tong and Yee Hing Tong, Hing Po Study Hall at Shan Ha Tsuen was constructed in 1913 by one segment of the Cheung clan to commemorate Cheung Tat-kau who consolidated the clan's status in the village. Until 1997, basin meals were prepared in the left chamber at weddings and festivals.

Number: 1012

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 69B Peng Chau Wing On Street, Peng Chau

名稱及地址: 坪洲坪洲永安街 69 號 B 天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in 1792, Tin Hau Temple was the only temple dedicated to Tin Hau in Peng Chau. The two Tanka people named Chau Hop-lei and Lok Kwong-yan were appointed as the managers for the temple's construction project due to their generous donation. Being a fishery village, the community worshipped Tin Hau to safeguard them from natural disasters. It was believed that the goddess once saved the Island from looting by the pirate Cheung Po-tsai. The Temple is the place of celebration during the Tin Hau Festival and Fa Pow rocket competition is the festive tradition.

Number: 1013

Name and Address: Nos. 212-224 Shui Lau Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水流田 212 至 224 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The house terrace at Nos. 212-224 Shui Lau Tin of Pat Heung, also known as Fung Ka Uk, was built and inhabited by the Fungs. They held celebrations and feasts at the forefront of the house terrace and worship their ancestors at the Fung Ancestral Hall.

Number: 1014

Name and Address: No. 2 York Road, Kowloon Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘約道 2 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 2 York Road believed to be constructed between 1927 and 1930 by the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company Limited as part of its “Kowloon Tong Estate” development project. Since its erection, house No.2 York Road was used as a staff quarters of Hughes and Hough Limited at least until late 1973.

Number: 1015

Name and Address: Central Ordinance Munitions Depot (alias, Little Hong Kong),
Deep Water Bay Drive, Shouson Hill, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港壽臣山深水灣道中央彈藥庫 (別稱小香港)

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Central Ordinance Munitions Depot (中央彈藥庫) was constructed by the British Royal Engineers in the late 1930s. This was a time when the political situation in Asia was decaying, and the Depot was a military facility specifically designed to store arms and ammunition for the defence of Hong Kong should it become necessary. After the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941, the Japanese occupied the site until Hong Kong was liberated in August 1945. Thereafter it returned to British military use until the 1970s when the Hong Kong police used it as a police driving school. The facilities were then used to store rock core samples. Recently, they have been converted into wine cellars.

Number: 1016

Name and Address: Hon Lo, No. 61 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 61 號漢廬

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1931, Hon Lo at No. 61 San Wai Tsuen was name after its first owner, Wong Lai-hon. San Wai Tsuen is a multi-surnamed village inhabited by clans like the Yeungs, the Lees, the Wongs and the Chans. Most of the villagers acquired wealth by working overseas and sent money back through sailors and money shops in Sheung Wan. It was believed that Wong acquired his wealth in the United States and sent remittances to build Hon Lo. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), San Tin was occupied by Japanese troops and the resident of No. 51 of San Wai Tsuen hid in No. 61. Wedding ceremonies were held in the house in the past and now the descendents still worship their ancestors in the house occasionally.

Number: 1017

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Canteen, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心飯堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

Number: 1018

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Home of Leung Fat, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心梁發之家

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

Number: 1019

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Mark Hall, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心馬可堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

Number: 1020

Name and Address: Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Home of Bethel, No. 28 Castle Peak Road (San Hui), Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青山道(新墟段) 28 號何福堂中心伯大尼之家

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. The historical development of the building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

Number: 1021

Name and Address: No. 60 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, New Territories

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 60 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.60 San Wai Tsuen was built by Wong Tsun-tsoi, who originated from Taishan, around the 1930s. He emigrated to Canada during the late Qing period. In 1928, he returned to the village and built the house for his children. His son and daughters were the early residents of the house. The whole family has emigrated to Canada and the house was subsequently sold. The new owner named the house as "Ting Yuen".

Number: 1022

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Tau, Tung Ping Chau, Plover Cove, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界船灣東平洲沙頭天后宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Tin Hau Temple on Tung Ping Chau is believed to be built at around 1765. It was built by villagers from three of the villages on Ping Chau, namely Nai Tau, Sha Tau and Chau Tau. Tin Hau, the goddess of sea, is the main deity of the temple. During the 1940s, the temple functioned as a primary school offering education up to primary four. Cantonese operas were performed on the Tam Kung birthday for villagers to thank Tin Hau and Tam Kung for protection in the past year. Since the late 1960s, villagers on the island gradually moved out and Cantonese operas no longer performed. Only on important festivals that the villagers would go back to Ping Chau to worship.

Number: 1023

Name and Address: Kang Sam Tong, No. 64 Wing Lung Wai, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田永隆圍 64 號耕心堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built around 1880s by the Tangs lineage at Wing Lung Wai, Gang Sam Tong was founded by Tang Gang-sam as a study hall for the Tangs. The period of Gang Sam Tong as a study venue, or bobozhai, was uncertain. Only the Tangs whose could afford the school fee could attend the study. In 1926, Kam Tin Mung Yeung Public School was established and the role of Gang Sam Tong as an education facility diminished. The building also served as the ancestral hall of the branch of Tang Gang-sam. Traditional rituals like diandeng (light the lantern), a celebration of the birth of baby boys in the previous year, weddings and funerals of the Tangs also held here.

Number: 1024

Name and Address: No. 26 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 26 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Tai Kei Leng Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung, No.26 village house is one of the earliest buildings owned by the Leungs between the mid-1920s and the early 1930s. Tai Kei Leng Tsuen is a multi-clan village developed in the Tungzhi reign (1862 – 1874) of the Qing Dynasty. Its settlers are members of eight clans - Tangs, Lis, Cheungs, Kongs, Poons, Shums, Fungs, Leungs and some other lineages. The founding ancestor of the Leung clan came from Baishi Xiang of Taishan, settled in Tai Kei Leng Tsuen in the 1920s. The village house recalls the village life and reflects the historical development of Leung clan in the village.

Number: 1025

Name and Address: Cheung Village House, No. 6 Tai Shui Hang, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田大水坑 6 號張氏村屋

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Village House No.6 Tai Shui Hang was built in 1939 by Cheung Man-cheung, who worked overseas and became affluent in the late 19th century. Consequently, some Western influences are shown on the facade of this Chinese vernacular building. Upon completion, it was the largest and most exquisite house in the village. Villagers sometimes used its courtyard for wedding banquets. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Cheungs still stayed in the village. The house is still used for residential purposes.

Number: 1026

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No. 51 Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排 51 號劉氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The exact construction year of the Lau Ancestral Hall in the multi-surname Hakka village, Po Sam Pai, is not certain, but it was redecorated in the 1940s. Funerals and wedding banquets were held in the ancestral hall until the 1970s and 1980s respectively. As the Laus in Po Sam Pai branched out from Hok Tau, Fanling, the Laus of Hok Tau were also invited to enjoy the wedding banquets. Nowadays, the Laus mainly worship in the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, celebration for the birth of sons on the 15th day of the first lunar month, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1027

Name and Address: Ng Chit, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村悟徹

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Inspired by the thorough understanding of Buddhist doctrine, Ng Chit is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Bhiksuni Tak-fong and a Buddhist devotee, Chan Tak-lok, in 1913. The building is situated in Lok Wu, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. Ng Chit has accommodated two to three nuns only since the 1910s.

Number: 1028

Name and Address: Yeuk Hui Study Hall, No. 95 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 95 號若虛書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Hang Mei Tsuen of Ping Shan in Yuen Long, Yeuk Hui Study Hall was built by Tang Tak-kwong (1710-1775) in the late 18th century. It underwent one major renovation in 1963. It was the only study hall in Ping Shan providing horse riding training, in addition to Chinese classics and art education. Ping Shan is comprised of 3 wais and 6 villages, with the majority of villagers belonging to the Tang clan. It was once a picturesque village with river and knolls, which were replaced by buildings and roads nowadays. With the establishment of Tat Tak Public School in 1931, Yeuk Hui Study Hall declined from its role of providing education and is now a venue for villagers gathering and food preparation during festivals. It was rebuilt in 1963 .

Number: 1029

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 39 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 39 號曾氏古屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 39, 42 and 42A of Kau Wa Keng Old Village were built in 1927 by Tsang Po, alias Tsang Tai-sham, a descendant of Tsang Chun-kwan. Tsang Po acquired wealth by working on an American military vessel and built Nos. 42 and 42A for his family and No. 39 for his relative, Tsang Hin-ken. He retired before the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945) and was the village representative of Kau Wa Keng until 1949.

Number: 1030

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 42 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 42 號曾氏古屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 39, 42 and 42A of Kau Wa Keng Old Village were built in 1927 by Tsang Po, alias Tsang Tai-sham, a descendant of Tsang Chun-kwan. Tsang Po acquired wealth by working on an American military vessel and built Nos. 42 and 42A for his family and No. 39 for his relative, Tsang Hin-ken. He retired before the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945) and was the village representative of Kau Wa Keng until 1949.

Number: 1031

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 42A Kau Wa Keng Old Village,
Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 42 號 A 曾氏古屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 39, 42 and 42A of Kau Wa Keng Old Village were built in 1927 by Tsang Po, alias Tsang Tai-sham, a descendant of Tsang Chun-kwan. Tsang Po acquired wealth by working on an American military vessel and built Nos. 42 and 42A for his family and No. 39 for his relative, Tsang Hin-ken. He retired before the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945) and was the village representative of Kau Wa Keng until 1949.

Number: 1032

Name and Address: No. 62 San Wai Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田新圍村 62 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.62 San Wai Tsuen was built by Lam Chuk-ping, the former village representative of San Wai Tsuen, who originated from Taishan, around the 1930s. He emigrated to the United States and worked there during the early 20th century with remittances being sent back to build No. 62. A villager surnamed Ma took over the house after the Lams emigrated to the United States and now the house is rented out for residential purposes.

Number: 1033

Name and Address: Kwong Yuet Tong Public Office, Nos. 16-17 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地城青蓮臺 16 至 17 號廣悅堂公所

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Kennedy Town, Kwong Yuet Tong was one of the renowned organizations in the building and construction business in Hong Kong. It was closely related to Lo Pan, who was respected for being a genius builder, carpenter and inventor in ancient China. In 1949, the Kwong Yuet Tong constructed a Public Office (Kung-so 公所) adjacent to the Lo Pan Temple. Nevertheless, its office moved to Wan Chai due to remoteness of the new Office. The premises was then rented to Hon Wah Middle School (Primary section) in 1996 until now.

Number: 1034

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, No. 74 Shui Tsan Tin, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉水盞田 74 號張氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Two Cheung Ancestral halls are found in Shui Tsan Tin. The Cheung Ancestral Hall at No. 70 was dedicated to Cheung Tat-kam, the common ancestor of the Cheungs of Cheung Po, Ta Shek Wu and Shui Tsan Tin while another Cheung Ancestral Hall at No. 74, also known as Sz Mi Tong, was constructed in memory of the four sons of Cheung Chun-fui. Sz Mi Tong was probably erected between the 1850s and 1880s. Despite the renovations between the 1960s and 1970s, Sz Mi Tong was partially collapsed in 2001/2002.

Number: 1035

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Kung, Ha Wai, Tap Mun, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔塔門下圍水月宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built before 1788, the Tin Hau Temple at Tap Mun is dedicated to Kwun Yam and the Earth God. Worshippers celebrate Kwun Yam Birthday and Kwun Yam's Treasury Opening Day in the temple.

Number: 1036

Name and Address: No. 10 Yu Lok Lane, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港餘樂里 10 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 9-10 Yu Lok Lane are two-storey Chinese style tenement houses. Yu Lok Lane is one of the private lanes in Sai Ying Pun. No. 9 was constructed in 1951 and No. 10 was believed to be built in or before 1936. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), many of the wooden furniture and doors were seized and utilized by the Japanese as firewood. Both No. 9 and No. 10 are serving residential purposes. The ground floor of No. 10 was once used as workshop of Hip Shing Production limited.

Number: 1037

Name and Address: Kong Ancestral Hall, No. 80 Cheung Shue Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘 80 號江氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Kong Ancestral Hall at No. 80 Cheung Shue Tan was believed to be built in the 1910s. It is dedicated to Kong Hon-ying, the founding ancestor of the Kongs there. The Kongs settled in Cheung Shue Tan in 1670. However, as many clansmen had emigrated overseas or moved to the urban areas between the early and mid-20th centuries, traditional rituals such as ancestral worship and basin meal banquets during the Chinese New Year, lighting the lantern ceremony and weddings, may not be carried out every year nowadays.

Number: 1038

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Temple, No. 181 Main Street, Ap Lei Chau, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港鴨脷洲大街 181 號水月宮

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Main Street on Ap Lei Chau, Shui Yuet Temple was probably built by the indigenous residents in 1866 to worship Kwun Yum Bodhisattvas, the Goddess of Mercy. Since 1930, the Temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee though the Ap Lei Chau Kaifong Association continues to sponsor a few of its ritual activities.

Number: 1039

Name and Address: Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall, Tsung Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺松園下橋芳家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built by a branch of the Hos in Tsung Yuen Ha in the 1930s, Kiu Fong Ancestral Hall is the only remaining sub-divisional ancestral hall in the village. Unlike other villages in the New Territories, the ancestral hall was taken care of by its several descendants, not an ancestral hall keeper or a village elder. Also, a soul tablet revered in the hall represents a family, not a couple of ancestors or the whole branch. There are 13 soul tablets on the altar.

Number: 1040

Name and Address: Entrance Tower, Tai Kiu Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大橋村門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Entrance Tower of Tai Kiu Tsuen was believed to be founded at the same period with Tai Kiu Tsuen around 1610. The multi-surname village was named Tai Kiu Tsuen because a stone bridge was present at the west of the village. Earth God, alias God of Walled Village for the villagers, is revered in the Entrance Tower.

Number: 1041

Name and Address: Old Victoria Peak Radio Station, Mount Austin Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂柯士甸山道
舊太平山無線電站

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The old Victoria Peak Radio Station was constructed before 1874. In 1937, radio services and stations were transferred from the Government to the Cable and Wireless Company. The Victoria Peak Radio Station was used as the receiving station whilst the transmitting station was at Cape D'Aguilar. During the Second World War, the Station was badly damaged by the Japanese attacks, rendering the equipment unusable. In the post-war years, breakthroughs in radio technology contributed to the expansion of the station. A major reconstruction took place between 1956 and 1968. Part of the building has now been returned to the Government and is shared by various parties, including PCCW, Hong Kong Marine Department and Hong Kong Observatory.

Number: 1042

Name and Address: Nos. 13-19, Ha Mei San Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲蝦尾新村 13 至 19 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos.13-19 Ha Mei San Tsuen is a house terrace built after 1901 by the Wongs and the Chans. Nos. 13-16 are inhabited by the Chans, while Nos. 17-18 by the Wongs. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese troops entered the village. They marked the units and hung a zinc plaque at each unit, with numbers in Japanese word, “番” (meaning “number”). A plaque is still hung on No. 16. Originally, there were 7 units. However, No.12 was destroyed by a typhoon in 1962 and was later rebuilt into a 2-storey building. The remaining units are now well preserved.

Number: 1043

Name and Address: Yan Shau Tong, No. 150 Lam Hau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山欖口村 150 號仁壽堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Yan Shau Tong, is the ancestral hall of Cheungs, situated at Lam Hau Tsuen of Ping Shan. It was built in 1924 by the Cheung clan residing in the area. Lam Hau Tsuen was a multi-clan village, now inhabited by members of the Cheungs, the Moks, the Mans, the Yips and the Loks. Yan Shau Tong played an educational role of Lam Hau Tsuen since it was used as a study hall, teaching bobozhai (the Chinese traditional teaching method) before Wa Fung School was established in 1953. The Cheungs of the village celebrated various ceremonies there, including weddings, diandeng and shishatou. The survival of the Yan Shau Tong, therefore, serves to retain the reminiscence of traditional social customs.

Number: 1044

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Hung Leng, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺孔嶺洪聖宮

District: North

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Hung Leng Tsuen, Fanling, Hung Shing Temple was probably built in 1763 according to the date on the cloud gong. It deifies the Hung Shing also known as Hung Shing God of Kwong Lee, Southern Sea. During the Second War World, the Temple was accidentally damaged by the British troop who bombarded the adjacent bridge to delay the invasion of the Japanese troops. It is the centre of the Four Yeuk (four villages alliance), namely Loi Tung, Lung Yeuk Tau, Lin Ma Hang and Tan Chuk Hang.

Number: 1045

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Tong Yan San Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山唐人新村楊侯古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Situated to the east of Tong Yan San Tsuen near Sha Tseng Road, Yeung Hau Temple was built before 1711. The Temple is also known as Yee Ling Temple and Za Ling Temple. From the early 1940s to the early 1980s, several nuns from Kwan Yum Shan resided in the temple to help manage the Temple. A fengshui wall was built in front of the temple during the renovation in 1952. The Temple features the custom of diandeng.

Number: 1046

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, No. 31 Shui Tau Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田水頭村 31 號洪聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Hung Shing Temple, situated in Shui Tau Tsuen of Kam Tin, is popularly known as the “Big Temple”. It was built for the worship of Hung Shing by the Tang clan of Kam Tin more than 500 years ago. A number of historical relics including plaque, incense-burner and urn for incineration, which were presented by the prominent members of Tang clan during the Qing Dynasty, still exist in the temple. The villagers of Shui Tau Tsuen worshipped Hung Shing on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month.; during the festival, the villages of Kam Tin and other related associations performed lion dance and brought their fa pow on the open courtyard in front of the temple for worshipping. It was rebuilt in 1984.

Number: 1047

Name and Address: Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery, Mosque, Cape Collinson Road, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道歌連臣角回教墳場清真寺

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Established in 1963, Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery is the second Muslim cemetery on Hong Kong Island which provides a burial ground for all Muslims in Hong Kong. The mosque built adjacent to it serves not only as a quiet place of worship for the congregation of more than sixty Muslims living in the neighbourhood, but also as a mortuary and funeral parlour.

Number: 1048

Name and Address: Yau Chan Fei Ancestral Hall, No. 14 Cheung Shue Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘 14 號燦斐邱公祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Yau Ancestral Hall, situated at No. 14 Cheung Shue Tan, was probably constructed in the early 1900s by the Yaus who originated from Boluo county, Guangdong province and settled in Cheung Shue Tan in 1660. Although many clansmen had emigrated to Southeast Asia in the 1920s and 1930s, and the United Kingdom in the 1950s, or moved to the urban areas, the ancestral hall was renovated around the early 1990s and still serves as a ritual venue for the Wans during Chinese festivals.

Number: 1049

Name and Address: Bok Man School, School Building, Tsung Pak Long, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水松柏朗博文學校校舍

District: North

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Bok Man School consists of a school building and a high block. Founded by the villagers of Tsung Pak Long in Sheung Shui in 1920, Bok Man School was the first registered school and one of the earliest subsidized school in the New Territories. The school comprises of the School Building and the High Block. Extensions were carried out in 1948, subsequently in 1954 and 1962, as students from other villages joined the school and classrooms were inadequate. In 1950, the school launched 6 classes for primary school first time ever, signaling a milestone in the development of education in the New Territories. In 1965, the scale of the school reached its climax as Bok Man Kindergarten was established. Although the number of students increased in the 1990s, the school faced challenges posed by urban schools. It ceased operation on 1 September 2005.

Number: 1050

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Mong Tseng Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村輞井圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Mong Tseng Wai was probably established in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The Earth God is worshipped at the Entrance Gate. At the end of the year, the villagers will requite the deity for his blessing in the past year. Until the 1930s, dajiao with Cantonese opera were organized at the open space in front of the Entrance Gate.

Number: 1051

Name and Address: Gough Hill Substation,
Gough Hill Road, The Peak, H.K.,

名稱及地址: 香港山頂歌賦山道
歌賦山變壓站

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built around 1940, Gough Hill Substation is one of the few pre-war electric substations remaining in Hong Kong. It is still owned by the Hongkong Electric Company Limited. As the size of the machinery has been minimized, an abundant space of the Substation is now used as a garage. It is mainly responsible for the electricity supply of several streets in its surrounding area only.

Number: 1052

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Tuk Mei Chung, Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門龍鼓灘篤尾涌劉氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Lau Ancestral Hall is located at Tuk Mei Chung, Tuen Mun. It belongs to one of the two ancestral halls of the Lau clan in Lung Kwu Tan. The hall was built there to commemorate the third generation ancestor, Lau Kit-yiu. It was the venue for clansmen meeting, worshipping the ancestors and carrying out ceremonies. In older days, there were daily offerings of food and incense for the ancestors but now it only happens during special events and major festivals. In the past, basin meals were served in the ancestral hall when villagers got married but it no longer happen. However, Diandeng, which means lighting the lantern, is a ritual that still goes on today.

Number: 1053

Name and Address: Tam Kung Temple, Tam Kung Temple Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣譚公廟道譚公仙聖廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: I

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1905, the Tam Kung Temple was donated was built by the local fishing community with native county from Huizhou, where the deity of Tam Kung, the god of weather forecast and also a patron deity of fishermen, was originated. A huge rock, which is said to be the Tam Kung's magic stamp, was preserved outside the temple. The temple celebrates the Tam Kung's birthday by featuring parade, dragon dance and colourful pai lau. A renovation was done in 2002.

Number: 1054

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Po Toi O, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢布袋澳洪聖宮

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Villagers of Po Toi O Tsuen worship at the Hung Shing Temple during Chinese New Year, Winter Solstice, Ching Ming Festivals and weddings. Apart from the celebration of Hung Shing Birthday, the Hung Shing Temple joins in the jiao activities for Tin Hau Birthday held at Joss House Bay. The temple also served as an educational venue until the 1930s.

Number: 1055

Name and Address: No. 5 Ng Uk Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水吳屋村 5 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

This one hall house was built before 1949 by the Hakka Tsang clan who originated from Dongguan in Guangdong. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese troops had stationed in the village and the Tsangs escaped to Lai Chi Wo. The founder of the house was believed to have run a bar saloon and grocery in Singapore and he built this house on his retirement in Ng Uk Tsuen. As most old buildings were rebuilt, this house is the only surviving historical building in the village.

Number: 1056

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, San Tau Kok, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔磡頭角李氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Lee Ancestral Hall was said to be built in the early 20th century when the Lee clan settled in the present village of San Tau Kok, Tai Po. San Tau Kok is a multi-lineage Hakka village inhabited by the Sung, Tsang, Chan and Lee. The ancestral hall is named Li Tze-lin Tong in memory of Li Tze-lin who was the first Lee clan member setting foot in Tai Po. It is said that some villagers were arrested by the Japanese during the occupation period because of suspected involvement in guerilla activities. After the War, many young villagers left the village to seek a better life abroad.

Number: 1057

Name and Address: No. 49 Shui Hau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山水口 49 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

This village house was probably constructed in the 1920s by the Tang Clan on the Lantau Island, but was occupied by the Chan clan who had resided in the Shui Hau village for 9 generations. Almost all villagers fled to escape the Japanese occupation in 1942. The building remained a residence since it was built until 1973 when it was turned into a storehouse.

Number: 1058

Name and Address: No. 66 Hang Mei Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑尾村 66 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 66 Hang Mei Tsuen was constructed by Tang Gang-tong (1771-1841) for his second son, Chiu-kwai (1794-1819). Although the construction year cannot be verified, the building was probably built between 1794 and 1841. For fengshui reasons, the main door is southern-oriented with the back door facing the north. The house was rented out as a residence after the Japanese Occupation (1914-1945) until the 1990s.

Number: 1059

Name and Address: On Ding Ancestral Hall, Ma On Kong, Pat Heung, Yuen Long,
N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉馬鞍崗安定家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The On Ding Ancestral Hall, also known as San Kwai Tong, is the place of worship and assembly of the Wus in Ma On Kong. It was believed that the ancestral hall was built in early 20th century. The Wus is an influential clan in the Pat Heung area, suggested by the Government appointed U Cheung-hon as a committee member of the Committee for the Sub-District of Pat Heung in 1899. The Ancestral Hall was once functioned as a study hall of the Wus until 1951, when villagers inaugurated Yuk Ying School with villagers of other three villages.

Number: 1060

Name and Address: Lam Chun Fung Ancestral Hall, No. 8 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 8 號
振鳳林公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Lam Chun Fung Ancestral Hall, was built by the descendants of Lam Chun-fung in the 1960s. Shui Tsiu San Chun is a Hakka village, its settlers are member of five clans - Wong, Yeung, Cheung, Ching and Lam. The founding ancestor Lam Ting-kwai firstly moved to Shui Tsiu San Tsuen from Fujian between the late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the early Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Today, the Lams still hold rituals and ceremonies in the ancestral hall, including ancestral worship, weddings and funerals. The survival of Lam Chun Fung Ancestral Hall serves to preserve traditional social customs, as well as to maintain the consciousness of clan identification and build up the kinship unity of the branch in that area.

Number: 1061

Name and Address: Hum Ying Study Hall, No. 90 So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門掃管笏村第一區 90 號
含英書室

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at No.90, So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 1, Tuen Mun, Hum Ying Study Hall was built by the Lees to offer traditional bobozhai education. Hum Ying Study Hall was more popular than Jun Ying Study Hall in the same village. After the Japanese Occupation, the Study Hall was renamed Hum Ying Study School and operated at least until the 1960s. A wall mural painted with bingchen, or the year 1916, can still be seen.

Number: 1062

Name and Address: Chan Nam Tak Ancestral Hall, Luk Keng Wong Uk, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鹿頸黃屋男德陳公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built before 1908, Chan Nam Tak Ancestral Hall, also known as Man Lam Tong, was dedicated to the ancestors of the clan of Chan in Luk Keng. The Chans of Luk Keng celebrated various festivals in the ancestral hall, including the Chinese New Year and weddings. The Ancestral Hall had not been used for education purposes as most students of the Chans studied in Man Lam School at Luk Keng in the past.

Number: 1063

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, Chung Uk Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門鍾屋村鍾氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Chung Ancestral Hall was built by the Chungs around the 19th century. The couplets pasted up at the entrance suggest that the building was constructed in commemoration of Chung Kiu-saw, who was the son of Chung Yi-tat. The latter is respected as the founding ancestor of the Chungs. The Ancestral Hall was once a study place providing traditional Chinese education for the clan's youngsters until the 1960s. From the 1960s to the 1980s, the Ancestral Hall accommodated Kiu Saw Public School. The clan still revere their ancestors in the Ancestral Hall during festive days, funerals, weddings and births of boys nowadays.

Number: 1064

Name and Address: Villa of Tsan San, Pak Sha Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉白沙村贊臣別墅

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Villa of Tsan San was probably built by Yick Hung, alias Yik Wan-chor, and named after Yick Hung's father, Yick Tsan-san in the early 20th century. Yick Tsan-san was a senior licentiate during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1912). In 1890, he and the villagers raised funds to establish Ng Fui Study Hall. He was also one of the major developers of Yuen Long Hop Yik Company formed in 1916. Moreover, sponsored the renovations of the Tai She Ha Tin Hau Temple at Nga Yiu Tau, Tai Wong Temple in Yuen Long Old Market and the Lee Ancestral Hall in Ngau Keng.

Number: 1065

Name and Address: Chung Shing Temple, No. 136 Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung,
Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉元崗村 136 號眾聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Situated at Yuen Kong Tsuen of Pat Heung, Chung Shing Temple was built around the 1750s by local villagers according to the inscription of the two bronze bells inside the Temple. The existing temple was rebuilt in the twenty-ninth year of Guangxu reign (1903) of the Qing Dynasty followed by a substantial renovation in 1972. The Temple is a traditional Chinese two hall building, with a hall-courtyard-hall layout. It always presents a lively scene, with people crowding to make offerings to Pak Tai, Hau Wong and Earth God.

Number: 1066

Name and Address: Entrance Gate of Shek Po Wai, Shek Po Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村石埗村石步圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Entrance Gate of Shek Po Wai was built in 1531 by the Lam clan for defense purposes. It served to protect the village from banditry during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Self-defense corps were stationed at four different corners of the village and the Entrance Gate. Some rituals including wedding ceremonies, diandeng are still performed at the Entrance Gate.

Number: 1067

Name and Address: Stanley Public Dispensary, No. 14 Wong Ma Kok Road, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱黃麻角道 14 號
赤柱公立醫局

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Wong Ma Kok Road of Stanley, the Stanley Public Dispensary was built as a residence house circa 1930s. Since 1948, it was used as a public dispensary and maternity home by the Medical Department to serve the fishing villages nearby. With the rapid growth of birth rate in the early 1970s, the building was mainly used as a maternity center. During the period of 1974 to 1975, Stanley Public Dispensary provided some outpatient, family health facilities and dental clinic services for the public. Since July 2002, it was under the management of Hospital Authority. At present, it mainly provides outpatient services and maternity services. The Stanley Public Dispensary plays a very important role in the development of the medical care in the district.

Number: 1068

Name and Address: Wan Ancestral Hall, No. 62 Cheung Shue Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘 62 號溫氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Wan Ancestral Hall at No. 62 Cheung Shue Tan, also known as Sam Shing Tong, is believed to be built in the 1940s. This clan hall is dedicated to the ancestors of the Wan clan, including Wan Sheng-yao, who founded Cheung Shue Tan in 1655. Although many clansmen had emigrated to Southeast Asia in the 1920s and 1930s, and the United Kingdom in the 1950s, or moved to the urban areas, the ancestral hall still serves as a ritual venue for the Wans during Chinese festivals.

Number: 1069

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 182 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港仔香港仔大道 182 號

天后廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The temple was built in the first year of Xianfeng (咸豐) (1851) of Qing Dynasty by the fishing folk who gathered at the Aberdeen sea coast. It was originally on the sea shore with its back against the hill—a usual feature for other Tin Hau temples in Hong Kong. It is believed that Tin Hau, the ‘Goddess of the sea’, is the patron deity of seafaring folk who could keep a constant watch over their activities at sea, and the seafront location would be convenient for fishing folk to pay homage to Tin Hau. The temple was renovated in 1873 and 1898, with donations gathered from the locals. The temple was renovated in 1999.

Number: 1070

Name and Address: Sam Shing Temple, Fanling Wai (near Jockey Club Road),
Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺粉嶺圍(近馬會路)三聖宮

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Sam Shing Temple built by the Pangs of Fanling Wai was originally located in the present site before it was relocated to So Kwun Po and was subsequently regressed in 1948. Pak Tai, Kwan Tai and Man Cheong are the main deities revered there. The temple celebrates the diandeng ceremony, Pak Tai Festival and the Tai Ping Qing Jiao organized by Fanling Wai.

Number: 1071

Name and Address: Shrine, Shui Pin Tsuen, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲水邊村神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Shrine dedicated to the Earth God and Shennongshi at Shui Pin Tsuen was built before 1819 by the Wongs. The ancestors of the Wongs are also enshrined there. Many traditional rituals and ceremonies, such as diandeng, dajiao festival, ancestral worship and baicitang are still held in the Shrine. Since the 1960s, the Wongs has begun to emigrate to other European countries and they came back to join the ceremonies .

Number: 1072

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, No. 87A Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上禾坑 87 號 A 李氏祠堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Lee Ancestral Hall was built by Lee Kuen-lam to commemorate his ancestors. It is the common ancestral hall of the Lees of Sheung Wo Hang, Ha Wo Hang and Tai Long. The Lees celebrate various festivals in the ancestral hall, including the Chinese New Year, weddings and diandeng (lighting the lantern).

Number: 1073

Name and Address: No. 7 Norfolk Road, Kowloon Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍塘羅福道 7 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.7 Norfolk Road was believed to be constructed between 1923 and 1930 by the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company Limited for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it was owned by Parker Trust Limited. A Wong family is still living there since they purchased it in 1969.

Number: 1074

Name and Address: No. 9, 2nd Lane, Chung Sum Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水上水圍中心村二巷9號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

This house in Chung Sum Tsuen, Sheung Shui was originally part of the old Ngai Lan Tong, the family ancestral hall in memory of Liu Mui-cheung, the fourth generation ancestor of the Lius at Sheung Shui. Founded in around 1646, Chung Sum Tsuen was an extension of Wai Noi Tsuen to accommodate the expanding Lius clan. Ngai Lan Tong collapsed in the mid-19th century and No.9 was one of the houses rebuilt on the site.

Number: 1075

Name and Address: Ling To Monastery, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村靈渡寺

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in the Tang dynasty, Ling To Monastery is one of the oldest monasteries in Hong Kong. "Ling To" literally means the spiritual power of Buddha to achieve salvation of souls and their rebirth. The original Ling To Monastery was built by a legendary monk Bei-Du, a monk in Eastern Jin (317-420 A.D.). The monastery was reconstructed in 1970, Sir Donald Luddington, District Commissioner of the New Territories Central District Office, officiated the rehabilitation ceremony after the reconstruction. The monastery sheltered refugees during the Japanese Occupation(1941-1945). It was relocated in 1927, rebuilt in 2002.

Number: 1076

Name and Address: Residence of Wong Se-wai, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號半春園黃筱煒故居

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Siu Wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

Number: 1077

Name and Address: Mo Tai Temple, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔汀角武帝宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Ting Kok Village in Tai Po, Mo Tai Temple was built before 1785. Fourteen clans were living at Ting Kok Village. In the temple, Kwan Tai, the God of Martial Arts, was worshipped. The temple was also built for settling disputes among different clans. Meetings and gatherings were held in the temple for villagers to discuss about village matters. Thus, the temple is also seen as a symbol of unity. In the 1930s, a bubuzhai was established in the forecourt of the temple for villagers to study inside. Villagers gather together to worship in the temple in major festivals, including the birthday of Kwan Tai and Lunar New Year.

Number: 1078

Name and Address: No. 9 Yu Lok Lane, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港餘樂里 9 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 9-10 Yu Lok Lane are two-storey Chinese style tenement houses. Yu Lok Lane is one of the private lanes in Sai Ying Pun. No. 9 was constructed in 1951 and No. 10 was believed to be built in or before 1936. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), many of the wooden furniture and doors were seized and utilized by the Japanese as firewood. Both No. 9 and No. 10 are serving residential purposes. The ground floor of No. 10 was once used as workshop of Hip Shing Production limited.

Number: 1079

Name and Address: Municipal Services Staff Recreation Club, No. 4 Wylie Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地衛理道 4 道

文康市政職員遊樂會

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Municipal Services Staff Recreation Club has been serving a recreational place for the municipal staff members in Hong Kong. With the oldest recorded name of Urban Council and Urban Service Staff Recreation Club, it is believed that the Club was established in the 1950s, following the establishment of Urban Services Department in 1953. Due to the changing of names of municipal services departments in the past, the Club also changed its name several times; it was once known as Municipal, Urban and Regional Services Staff Recreation Club, as well as Urban Council and Urban Services Staff Recreation Club. The change illustrates the history of local municipal services.

Number: 1080

Name and Address: Ling Wan Monastery, Kwun Yam Shan, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉觀音山凌雲寺

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Ling Wan Monastery was built by Tang Yam, son of Tang Hung -yi in the Xuande reign of the Ming dynasty for her mother as a place for her devotion to Buddha. It features a plaque offered by Tang Pak-kau, a Buddhist and social elite in Yuen Long, when the Monastery was completed. It also pioneered the transmission of Buddhist Commandments in 1919. Deities Skanda, Kshitigarbha Buddha, Sakyamuni, God of Literacy and Kwan Tai are worshipped there.

Number: 1081

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 49 Ha Heung Road, To Kwa Wan, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍土瓜灣下鄉道 49 號天后古廟

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The Tin Hau Temple at Ha Heung Road was built in 1885, the 11th year of Guangxu reign in Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), by the religious Hakka people who were traditionally fishermen. The two-hall Temple was erected along the coast facing the Hoi Sum Island where another temple, dedicated to Lung Mo, was located. Lung Mo Temple was demolished due to the reclamation in 1964, linking up Hoi Sum Island with the mainland; the statue of Lung Mo was subsequently moved to the Tin Hau Temple. Currently this temple is under the management of the Chinese Temples Committee; the Temple is crowded with worshippers during various festivals associated with different deities enshrined in it.

Number: 1082

Name and Address: No. 11, 1st Lane, Chung Sum Tsuen, Sheung Shui Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水上水圍中心村一巷 11 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building was constructed by Liu Yi-man , the twelfth generation ancestor of Lius, in the early 18th century. His descendants were keen on village affairs. Liu Ying-tak was the village councillor at Sheung Shui Heung and organized the restoration of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall. His son, Liu Hon-keung was elected as village representative in Sheung Shui Heung in 2003.

Number: 1083

Name and Address: No. 30 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 30 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 30 & 32 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was believed to be developed around 1937 by a descendant of the branch of Chun Kwan for his own family and his brother. The Tsang descendant became rich by working on a Japanese ship named “Empress of Japan” as a purser. Since none of the villagers could manage to do masonry work, it was a common practice for the villagers to commission contractors on Hong Kong Island, in Yau Ma Tei or Mongkok on construction issues. Nos. 30 & 32 was considered not an exception.

Number: 1084

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Temple, No. 90 Shan Tung Street, Mong Kok, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍旺角山東街 90 號水月宮

District: YTM

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

The temple is located at Shan Tong Street in Mong Kok . Originally located on a knoll called Tai Shek Koo, it was relocated to the present site to give way for road construction in 1926. The original temple is believed to be built in 1884. The temple is called Shui Yuet Temple because it is dedicated to Kwun Yum, goddess of mercy. It is a common practice to name temples dedicated for Kwun Yum as Shui Yuet Temple, which means water and moon symbolizing tranquility. The temple attracts lots of believers, especially during Kwun Yum Festivals and Kwun Yum's Treasure Opening Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box).

Number: 1085

Name and Address: Yik Ting Study Hall, No. 152 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 152 號翊廷書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in 1891, Yik Ting Study Hall served as a school in Ngau Keng until the 1950s. Confucian classics and passages written by Kang Youwei, a renowned scholar and reformer in the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), were taught there. Around the 1960s, the Study Hall was occupied by a factory. Around the late 1980s, it was leased out as a residence, and had been vacant since 1993.

Number: 1086

Name and Address: No. 23 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 23 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Though the construction year cannot be traced, No. 23 Cheung Shing Street was probably a grocery store on the ground floor and a residence on the second floor. It evidenced the prosperity of the Yuen Long Kau Hui (Yuen Long Old Market) which around one hundred shops in the Hui at its peak. The Market gradually declined after a new market across the river, Yuen Long San Hui, was established in 1915.

Number: 1087

Name and Address: Peak Depot, No. 102 Old Peak Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂舊山頂道 102 號山頂倉庫

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The Peak Depot was probably built in the 1910s for use as offices, workshop and a storage-house for emergency equipment and accommodation for waterworks office personnel serving the Peak area.

Number: 1088

Name and Address: Nos. 7-10 Sheung Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田上禾輦 7 至 10 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house Nos. 7-10 Sheung Wo Che, Shatin, is one of the very few surviving pre-war building in this multi-surnamed village. It is believed that it was built around the 1930s; No. 10 was an extension to No. 9 and used as a kitchen and bathroom. During Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), part of the building served as a a rice retail centre known as Hung Lau.

Number: 1089

Name and Address: No. 578 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍油麻地廣東道 578 號

District: YTM

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The building at No. 578 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei (油麻地廣東道 578 號) was built before 1940. The land lease commenced in 1888, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Possibly, there may have been an earlier building on site which the existing building replaced. The existing building was re-registered in 1942, when the occupying Japanese authority set up the House Registration Office to re-register deeds which were previously registered by the British administration and to register subsequent transactions affecting land.

Number: 1090

Name and Address: Nos. 1 & 3 Hau Wong Road, Kowloon City, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍九龍城侯王道 1 號及 3 號

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The existing buildings at Nos. 1 and 3 Hau Wong Road, Kowloon City (九龍城侯王道 1 號及 3 號) were built around 1935. The land lot on which these buildings stand is held under Government Lease. The 75-year lease, renewable for 24 years, was granted on 1 July 1898 – the date of the commencement of the Second Convention of Peking (展拓香港界址專條) signed as a result of the Second Opium War under which the New Territories (including New Kowloon) was leased to Britain. Presently, Nos. 1 and 3 are combined together to form a restaurant (酒家).

Number: 1091

Name and Address: Nos. 12-14 Wong Nai Tun Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉黃泥墩村 12 至 14 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 12-14 of Wong Nai Tun Tsuen are a row of residential building built by Hos. Although the construction year is uncertain, the houses underwent several renovation and expansion to their present sizes. The Ho clan was enthusiastic in village affairs before many of them migrated overseas. Ho Sue-hing acted as the village representative of Wong Nai Tun Tsuen between 1972 and 1977. The buildings demonstrate a blending of typical Qing Chinese vernacular style and Western features.

Number: 1092

Name and Address: Kwong Fuk Tsz, No. 40 Tai Ping Shan Street, Sheung Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港上環太平山街 40 號廣福祠

District: C & W

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Kwong Fuk Tsz is one of the earliest temples on the Hong Kong Island dedicated to the Kshitigarbha Buddha and Tsai Kung. It was founded in 1851 to accommodate ancestral tablets of Mainland Chinese who died in Hong Kong but could not be sent back to their native villages. It later became a refuge of sick people and was so overcrowded that the Government once ordered its closure in 1869. The situation only improved after the opening of the Tung Wah Hospital in 1872 when the temple was put under the hospital's management.

Number: 1093

Name and Address: Nos. 4-5 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 4 至 5 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 4-5 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was constructed in the 1930s by a Tsang clansman, who returned to the village in the 1930s after acquiring wealth by working as a seaman and then a chief steward on a Japanese ship named “Empress of Japan”. During the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945), the house was looted. Nowadays, it is still inhabited by the Tsang family members.

Number: 1094

Name and Address: Old House of the Tsangs, No. 32 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 32 號曾氏祖屋

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 30 & 32 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was believed to be developed around 1937 by a descendant of the branch of Chun Kwan for his own family and his brother. The Tsang descendant became rich by working on a Japanese ship named “Empress of Japan” as a purser. Since none of the villagers could manage to do masonry work, it was a common practice for the villagers to commission contractors on Hong Kong Island, in Yau Ma Tei or Mongkok on construction issues. Nos. 30 & 32 was considered not an exception.

Number: 1095

Name and Address: No. 14 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 14 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.14 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was built no later than 1924 by Tsang Tai-cheung, a descendant of Tsang Chan-choi, for his sons. Tsang Tai-cheung worked as a manager and an accountant in a timber shop in the urban area. Being a great grandson of Tsang Wa-hon, he was the trustee of Tsang Wa Hon Tso which still manages the communal property among the descendants of Tsang Wa-hon in the village. No. 14 is still occupied by the family of one of his sons, Tsang Hin-kwai, who had worked as a seaman in a steamship and served Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and Dollar Line before 1941, and was one of the school managers of Yeung Ching Primary School in the 1960s and the vice village representative.

Number: 1096

Name and Address: Kok Man Study Hall, Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉老圍覺民書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Kok Man Study Hall at Shui Tsiu Lo Wai of Shap Pat Heung was probably built before the 1900s by villagers from Shui Tsiu Lo Wai and Nam Hang. It provided education to the children from multi-surnamed villages, including Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Nam Hang, Hung Tso Tin Tsuen, Nga Yiu Tau and Shung Ching San Tsuen. Chinese classics such as Four Books and Five Classics were taught there in the past. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the study hall had experienced enslaved education (奴化教育) imposed by the Japanese Government. It was closed after the war because the children moved to Wing On She at the Tin Hau Temple at Nga Yiu Tau.

Number: 1097

Name and Address: Ji Yeung Study Hall, No. 23 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 23 號子養書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Ji Yeung Study Hall was constructed by the three sons of Leung Ji-yeung. Based on the aerial photo, it had already existed in 1924. Before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), it offered traditional bobozhai education for children of the village and Ma Tin Tsuen. Its educational function was ceased after the war. From the 1970s and the late 1980s, Ching Sum Kindergarten operated there. Also functioning as the ancestral hall of the Leungs, basin meal banquets were organized there at weddings and major Chinese festivals until recent years. The Study Hall is now managed by the descendants of the three branches of the Leungs by taking turns at a two-year interval.

Number: 1098

Name and Address: Shing Study Hall, No. 5 Wai Sum Tsuen, Mang Kung Uk, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢孟公屋圍心村 5 號成氏家塾

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Shing Study Hall located at No. 5 Wai Sum Tsuen, was built in 1936 as the former one had been dilapidated. Before the 1980s, the Study Hall, served as a venue for the celebration of traditional Chinese customs, including weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony. Nowadays, the Shings only gather and worship there in the Chinese New Year.

Number: 1099

Name and Address: Shek Lun Kok, 33 Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街 33 號石麟閣

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Shek Lun Kok, which is well known as Si liu, the new building, is the most visually prominent residential block in Tai O. It was owned by Tsang Yung, who contributed to the development of Tai O like donating to street lighting scheme and school scholarships. During the Japanese Occupation, the Building was once used as the Japanese's military headquarters and later was handed back to Tsang Yung, who became the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Kowloon Chamber of Commerce in 1940. In 1980's, the building was named as Shek Lun Kok to signify the business of the subsequent owner, Wong's family.

Number: 1100

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sha Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村沙江圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Sha Kong Wai was founded about 500 years ago during the Ming Dynasty and its gate is the oldest structure in the walled village survived. Although the enclosing wall was removed after the Japanese Occupation, the entrance gate and the communal hall known as Chi Hong Po Jai remain. The entrance gate is a brickwork structure with two circular gun holes for self-defense purpose. Two cannons were placed underground in front of the entrance gate and Tao Fuk Tong Ancestral Hall. It is still the main passage of the village.

Number: 1101

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple, No. 53 Cheung Shue Tan Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔樟樹灘村 53 號協天宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Hip Tin Temple of the Cheung Shue Tan Yeuk was established by the Wansith its year of construction unknown. It was dedicated to Kwai Tai, the Martial God. It faces Ma On Shan which believes is a kind of fengshui setting. The Temple was once functioned as a village school before a school called "Shue Yan" was founded next to the Temple. Nowadays, no major celebration is held in the Temple.

Number: 1102

Name and Address: No. 112 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 112 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built between 1924 and 1945, the two residences parallel to each other were built by Chung clan. Beside paddy field cultivation and rearing poultry, Chung's sold herb tea in the Yuen Long San Hui in 1960s as majority of people could not afford medical treatment at that time. The Chung clan actively involved in the village affairs evidenced by Chung Sik-chi, owner of No.112, who was the village representative of Tai Kei Leng Tsuen in 1970s. Today, the ancestor of Chung's still reside in No.112, where the house is regarded as the Cheungfong's ancestral house (the 1st branch of the Chung clan).

Number: 1103

Name and Address: Nos. 186 & 188 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 186 及 188 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos.186 and 188 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen was built not later than 1931 by a Hakka who originated from Shenzhen and then ran a Chinese restaurant in San Paulo. The house was built for an old relative surnamed Li from Buji. She lived in No.186 with her two sons until 2002. It has been vacant since then.

Number: 1104

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Tai Po Kau Hui, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大埔舊墟天后宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The Tin Hau Temple situated at Tai Po Kau Hui was built before 1691. On the left of the Tin Hau Temple is Hip Tin Temple dedicating to Kwan Tai. On its right is Tam Sin Temple where Tam Sin is revered. The premises of Tam Sin Temple previously functioned as a teaching place until it was converted into a temple in the 1980s. The celebration of Tin Hau's Birthday featuring Cantonese operas is still held in the temple every year.

Number: 1105

Name and Address: Kai Choi School and Hip Tin Temple, Kuk Po, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔啓才學校及協天宮

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Built in 1931, Kai Choi School was the only school situated in San Uk Tsuen. One of the school registers was Sung Wong-lon, one of the founding committee members of Heung Yee Kuk and the village representative in 1936. In 1964, a new annex was constructed. The School was closed in 1993. The School also functioned as the community hall where villagers discussed village affairs. Hip Tin Temple houses an altar of Kwan Tai. Its construction was fundraised from villagers.

Number: 1106

Name and Address: Po Lin Shut, Annex Block, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山寶蓮室附屬建築

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Po Lin Shut consists of 1 main building and 2 annex blocks. Built in 1916, Po Lin Shut was one of the some 80 monasteries which once flourished in the Keung Shan area. It was founded by a monk called Master Ba Si and a female secular devotee De Shui. A residential block, a flight staircase and an entrance gate were added in 1957. Further expansion took place in the 1970s with an ancestral hall and other auxiliary facilities constructed. More than 15 nuns lived in Po Lin Shut in the 1950s, and Buddhist rituals were practised until the 1980s. It is now half-abandoned and there is plan to affiliate it to the famous Po Lin Monastery.

Number: 1107

Name and Address: Po Lin Shut, Annex Block, Lower Keung Shan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山下羌山寶蓮室附屬建築

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Po Lin Shut consists of 1 main building and 2 annex blocks. Built in 1916, Po Lin Shut was one of the some 80 monasteries which once flourished in the Keung Shan area. It was founded by a monk called Master Ba Si and a female secular devotee De Shui. A residential block, a flight staircase and an entrance gate were added in 1957. Further expansion took place in the 1970s with an ancestral hall and other auxiliary facilities constructed. More than 15 nuns lived in Po Lin Shut in the 1950s, and Buddhist rituals were practised until the 1980s. It is now half-abandoned and there is plan to affiliate it to the famous Po Lin Monastery.

Number: 1108

Name and Address: Cheng Ancestral Hall, No. 120 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 120 號鄭氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in 1948 in place of the ancestral hall in Lin Fa Tei, the Cheng Ancestral Hall, also known as Tat Sin Tong, is situated in Ngau Keng, a multi-clan village inhabited by the Lees, the Chengs and the Choys. The Chengs firstly moved from Nantau to Lin Fa Tei and then settled in Ngau Keng. Ancestral worshipping still practices in the ancestral hall during the lighting the lantern ceremony, weddings and Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1109

Name and Address: Fuk Wah Study Hall,
No. 121 Shui Tsiu San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉新村 121 號
福華書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Fuk Wah Study Hall at the Shui Tsiu San Tsuen of Shap Pat Heung, a multi-surnamed Hakka village, was probably built after the mid-18th century. It provided education to the children. Due to the limited space of the hall and increase in the number of students, students were moved to Jun Wah Study Hall in the early 20th century and Fuk Wah Study Hall became a venue to teach martial arts such as Hungquan taught in the 1960s.

Number: 1110

Name and Address: Nos. 76-77 Hung Uk Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山洪屋村 76 至 77 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Nos. 76-77 Hung Uk Tsuen are situated at Hang Tau Tsuen, a village founded by Tang Chok-tung and Tang Tai-fuk who settled in the village around 1700. The construction year of Nos. 76-77 cannot be verified. They were once the property and residence of Tang Pun, a manager of his clan trust. The houses were left vacant since 1973 when Tang migrated to Canada.

Number: 1111

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Hang Hau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢坑口天后古廟

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

Tin Hau Temple is located at Hang Hau of Sai Kung, it was first built in about 1840 by the local fishermen dedicated to Tin Hau, goddess of the sea, for her assistance in the prevention of shipwrecks. The existing structure of the temple was reconstructed in the 9th year of Tongzhi reign. Hang Hau was founded by the Yu clan of Mang Kung Uk and the Wong clan of Hakka from Nam Hoi. By the early 20th century, Hang Hau had prospered into a crucial entrepot for trade between Kowloon East and Hong Kong Island, a group of traders who financially supported the establishment of the temple. Tin Hau Temple still serves as a venue for individual and communal worship.

Number: 1112

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No. 46 San Tau Kok, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔磡頭角 46 號曾氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

San Tau Kok is a Hakka village inhabited by the Sung, Tsang, Chan and Lee clans. Tsang Wai Cheung, the 12th generation ancestor of the Tsang clan, moved to Hong Kong and finally settled in San Tau Kok of Tai Po after the repeal of the Evacuation Order in 1669. At the beginning, the Tsang Wai Cheung lineage built a small ancestral hall in the village. Another Tsang lineage later joined and the two lineages established a new ancestral hall for communal worship. The present hall is named Tsang Sam Sang Tong to commemorate their founding ancestor Tsang Sun, who was a prominent disciple of Confucius.

Number: 1113

Name and Address: No. 43 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 43 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No. 43 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was probably constructed before the 1900s by Tsang Hin-shui, who worked on overseas steamship in the late 19th century. Unlike the mixed style houses built by other overseas Tsangs, No. 43 is generally a traditional vernacular building with minimal Western influence. Nowadays, clansmen still reside there.

Number: 1114

Name and Address: Tai Kei Study Hall, Tin Sam San Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉田心新村大紀家塾

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Though named as “Study Hall”, Tai Kei Study Hall in fact function as an ancestral hall. It was built by Tang Tai-kei around the early 20th century. During Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival, the descendants of Tang Tai-kei would gather in the Study Hall before departing to the ancestors’ gravesites. The custom of “diandeng”, lighting the lantern, is performed every three years.

Number: 1115

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 38 Ma Wan Town, Ma Wan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣馬灣馬灣市 38 號天后古廟

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Situated in Ma Wan Town, Tin Hau Temple was built by the Tanka boat people to worship Tin Hau, the “Goddess of Sea”. Though its construction year is unknown, it was renovated in 1860. Being the oldest temple on the Island, the Temple exhibits three historic incense burners dated from 1886 and two honour boards presented by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs in 1878 and 1888. The relics signify the revenue-collecting station founded in Ma Wan and the suppression of opium smuggling at that period. The Temple celebrates the Birthday of Tin Hau every year.

Number: 1116

Name and Address: S. K. H. St. Luke's Settlement Neighborhood Elderly Center, No. 47 Victoria Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港域多利道 47 號聖公會聖路加福群會長者鄰舍中心

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

St. Luke's Chapel was built by St. Luke's Church Settlement in 1951. With the approval and funding from the Social Welfare Department, the Settlement converted the building into an elderly centre in October 1979. Presently named as Sheung Kung Hui St. Luke's Settlement Neighborhood Elderly Centre, the building has firmly stood by its mission of serving poor and weak elders since then.

Number: 1117

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Fan Lau Miu Wan, Fan Lau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山分流分流廟灣天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Tin Hau Temple is situated at Miu Wan of Fan Lau on Lantau Island. The date of construction is not known, however, according to the relics found inside the temple, it was probably built in the early nineteenth century. There was a legendary saying that the temple was erected by the famous pirate leader, Cheung Po Tsai after he surrendered to the Qing Government. The Tin Hau Temple is devoted to the worship of Tin Hau (Goddess of the sea) by the fishermen along the coastal regions. The villages of Fan Lau and Tai O celebrated the Tin Hau Festival there together every year.

Number: 1118

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall,
Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍楊氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Yeung Ancestral Hall, also known as Wang Lun Tong, Ching Pak Tong or Sze Chi Tong, is one of the ancestral halls in Lo Wai, Kuk Po. The Yeung Ancestral Hall only houses one spirit tablet to honour the entire clan. The Yeungs of Kuk Po celebrated major festivals in the Ancestral Hall, including the Chinese New Year and diandeng (lantern lighting).

Number: 1119

Name and Address: Lap Wo Sai Kui, Entrance Gate,
Nos. 4A, 4 & 5 Lap Wo Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角立和村 4 號 A, 4 號及 5 號
立和世居門樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Lap Wo Sai Kui, comprising the main building and entrance gate, was built by a rich businessman surnamed Chan in the 1930s. The “Lap Wo Sai Kui” engraved on the Entrance Gate shows the name of the residence. The Chan clan originated from Chenkeng and moved to Lap Wo Tsuen. The second generation, Chan Che-sun was not only a successful businessman but also actively involved in rural affairs. He was the Associate Director of General Affairs, Associate Director of Welfare and the Deputy Chairman of the Sha Tau Kok Rural Committee in the 1970s and 80s.

Number: 1120

Name and Address: Lap Wo Sai Kui,
Nos. 4A, 4 & 5 Lap Wo Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角立和村 4 號 A, 4 號及 5 號
立和世居
District: North

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: III

Lap Wo Sai Kui, comprising the main building and entrance gate, was built by a rich businessman surnamed Chan in the 1930s. The “Lap Wo Sai Kui” engraved on the Entrance Gate shows the name of the residence. The Chan clan originated from Chenkeng and moved to Lap Wo Tsuen. The second generation, Chan Che-sun was not only a successful businessman but also actively involved in rural affairs. He was the Associate Director of General Affairs, Associate Director of Welfare and the Deputy Chairman of the Sha Tau Kok Rural Committee in the 1970s and 80s.

Number: 1121

Name and Address: Cheng Ancestral Hall, No. 15 Lin Au, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔蓮澳 15 號鄭氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Cheng Ancestral Hall, constructed by the Hakka Chengs originating from Wuhua, Guangdong province, had already existed by 1905. Managed by the clan's trust, Cheng Tak Hing Tong, the ancestral hall remains a venue for ancestral worship during major Chinese festivals, including the Lunar New Year, lighting the lantern ceremonies, and the Ching Ming and Chung Yeung Festivals.

Number: 1122

Name and Address: Salisian Retreat House, No. 21 Don Bosco Road, Nam Tam Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲南丞灣思高路 21 號慈幼靜修院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Established in 1957, the Salesian Retreat House was dedicated to St. John Bosco, the founder of the Salesians, who aimed at preaching the gospel throughout China. It once served as a House of Studies for the Salesian priests, and now it serves as a tranquil place of worship for prayers. The first Salesian ever to become the Bishop of Hong Kong, Bishop Joseph Zen Ze-kiun, also taught in the Building for six years. The European facade of the Building also witnessed the segregation of the Western and Chinese communities suggested by the Cheung Chau (Residence) Ordinance of 1919, which delineated the Peak district and the southern portion of Cheung Chau as an European residential area until the repeal of ordinance in 1946.

Number: 1123

Name and Address: Wing Shing Tong, Main Block, Sai Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲西灣永勝堂主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Wing Shing Tong consists of a Main Block and a Kitchen. Situated at Sai Wan on Cheung Chau, Wing Shing Tong is a Taoist temple built by Madam Law Cheong-hong and a female Taoist priest Tao Cheong-hing in 1925. Its simple Chinese Vernacular structure and layout suggest its dual function as a Taoist temple and a dormitory for spinsters. Kwun Yum is the principal deity of the temple. During the Kwun Yum festival, worshippers visit the temple to “borrow treasure” from the goddess and enjoy vegetarian food.

Number: 1124

Name and Address: Wing Shing Tong, Kitchen Block, Sai Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲西灣永勝堂廚房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Wing Shing Tong consists of a Main Block and a Kitchen. Situated at Sai Wan on Cheung Chau, Wing Shing Tong is a Taoist temple built by Madam Law Cheong-hong and a female Taoist priest Tao Cheong-hing in 1925. Its simple Chinese Vernacular structure and layout suggest its dual function as a Taoist temple and a dormitory for spinsters. Kwun Yum is the principal deity of the temple. During the Kwun Yum festival, worshippers visit the temple to “borrow treasure” from the goddess and enjoy vegetarian food.

Number: 1125

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, No. 82 Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 82 號張氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Cheung Ancestral Hall is situated at Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, a multi-clan Hakka village established by the Cheungs represented by Kam Kam Tong. Though rebuilt in the 1920s, ancestral worship is still performed there during the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival. The diandeng (lighting the lantern) custom is also carried out there, while diandeng banquets were served in the Ancestral Hall.

Number: 1126

Name and Address: Sik Lo, Entrance Gate, Nos. 131-132A Yeung Ka Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊家村 131 至 132 號 A 適廬門樓

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Erected in 1936, Sik Lo is a Hakka Circling Dragon House built by Yeung Wai-nam and Yeung Chuk-nam, two overseas Chinese in Indonesia. In the midst of construction, which coincided with the Japanese invasion, neither pond nor enclosed house, the basic elements of Hakka house, were constructed. The historic site comprises of the entrance gate, ancillary Block and main building. At the upper hall of Sik Lo, the ancestral hall of Yeung Ka Tsuen entitled Dun King Tong is found. During the Japanese occupation, the Chinese guerrillas lived in the Dun King Tong for a year. Yet, both the Japanese troop and the guerrillas did not trouble the Yeung's clan during the period.

Number: 1127

Name and Address: No.15 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 15 號

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

No.15 Kau Wa Keng Old Village was built no later than 1924 by Tsang Tai-cheung, a descendant of Tsang Chan-choi, for his sons. Tsang Tai-cheung worked as a manager and an accountant in a timber shop in the urban area. Being a great grandson of Tsang Wa-hon, he was the trustee of Tsang Wa Hon Tso which still manages the communal property among the descendants of Tsang Wa-hon in the village. No. 15 is still occupied by the family of one of his sons, Tsang Hin-fu, who had worked as a seaman in a steamship and served Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and Dollar Line before 1941.

Number: 1128

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Pui O Lo Wai Tsuen, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山貝澳老圍村張氏祠堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in the late Qing Dynasty, Cheung Ancestral Hall has long been a venue of ancestral worshipping and gathering by the Cheungs, Hakka natives who were the dominant inhabitants in the multi-clan village of Pui O Lo Wai. The Hall, also known as Yue Tak Tong, is of Chinese Qing Vernacular style featuring a pitched tile roof with gable walls of “firm mountain” style.

Number: 1129

Name and Address: Wing Hing Petrol Station, No. 99C Kat Hing Back Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳吉慶後街 99 號 C 永慶火油倉

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Kat Hing Back Street, Wing Hing Petrol Station is a licensed dangerous goods store in Tai O firstly owned by Chan Iu. It is rumored that the Station was once used as a prison by the Japanese Army during the War. Since the 1960s, the Station has been utilized as the storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas instead of kerosene. Its retail store at No. 77 Kat Hing Street is now occupied by members of the Chan's family.

Number: 1130

Name and Address: No. 11 Kak Tin Village Third Street, Kak Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田隔田隔田村第三街 11 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house, commonly known as the “Old House”, located at No. 11 Kak Tin Village Third Street, Shatin, was erected not later than the 1930s by Tsangs. The Tsangs, originating from Shandong, firstly lived in Tai Wai and Tin Sam, and finally settled in Kak Tin during the late-Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Nowadays, village house is rented out for residential purposes.

Number: 1131

Name and Address: No. 12 Kak Tin Village Third Street, Kak Tin, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田隔田隔田村第三街 12 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The village house No. 12 Kak Tin Village Third Street was erected not later than the 1930s by the Tsangs. The Tsangs, originating from Shandong, firstly lived in Tai Wai and Tin Sam, and finally settled in Kak Tin during the late-Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). In 1960, the Tse family bought this house and renamed it as “Tse Po Sin Tong”. Nowadays, No. 12 is still occupied by the Tse family.

Number: 1132

Name and Address: The House of Tsang, No. 10 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Chung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵涌九華徑舊村 10 號曾氏大宅

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built in 1910s-1920s, the House of Tsang is the residence of the Tsang family. The owners were seamen and served on warships and later merchant steamships in the 1890-1940s. With the improved living standard of the family, the house was built in granite and adopted the mixed style with a verandah and western-style pillars. During the Civil War in Mainland China in the late 1940s, Kau Wa Keng Old Village once served as a temporary shelter for refugees.

Number: 1133

Name and Address: Matilda and War Memorial Hospital, Old Chinese Nurses' Hostel,
No. 41 Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港山頂加列山道 41 號明德醫院舊華裔護士宿舍

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Matilda Hospital was established in 1906 by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Granville Sharp, who provided in his will for a hospital to be erected in memory of his wife, Matilda Lincolne. The Hospital in its early days provided medical services free of charge, according to Sharp's will. It was used briefly towards the end of the 1940s as a military hospital. In view of financial constraint, the Hospital was incorporated with the War Memorial Nursing Home in 1951 with charges applied.

Number: 1134

Name and Address: Former Royal Air Force Hangar, Diamond Hill, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍鑽石山前皇家空軍飛機庫

District: WTS

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: III

Originally erected in 1934, the hangar of the Former Royal Air Force was built in the Kai Tak Airport as a civil hangar. Due to the expansion work of the Kai Tak Airport, the Japanese dismantled the Hangar and re-erected it on Diamond Hill in 1943. The Hangar, which was constructed under the latest structural engineering design standard of the time, was believed to have housed Japanese military aircrafts. It was later used by various departments and organizations as a store in the 1960s.

Number: 1135

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Muk Wu Wai, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺木湖圍圍門

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The Entrance Gate of Muk Wu Wai was built by the Tos, Wongs and Yams around 1819 for defense purposes. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the Japanese had searched the village and forced the villagers to stand at the Gate. In the old days, the Deity of Entrance Gate was worshipped. Customs like marriages, lighting the lantern ceremony were also held there. Now the Gate becomes the resting place for the elders and serves as a venue for holding traditional Chinese customs including worships at Chinese New Year and thanksgiving at the end of the year.

Number: 1136

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, No. 47 Sheung Kwai Chung Village, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣上葵涌村第 47 號羅氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Law Ancestral Hall is situated at Sheung Kwai Chung Tsuen, which is mainly inhabited by the Tsangs, the Chans and the Laws. Ancestral worshipping is mainly performed at Chinese New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and funerals, when basin meals will be served at the foreground of the hall. The ancestral also functions as a meeting venue for discussing clan affairs.

Number: 1137

Name and Address: Yiu Kung Ancestral Hall No. 26A Kau Wa Keng Old Village,
Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 26 號 A 饒公祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Yiu Kung Ancestral Hall was probably built before 1905. The hall commemorates Yiu Wui-yuk, the adoptive father of Tsang Zan-kwan. The latter was the elder grandson of Tsang Wai-heng, the founding ancestor of Kau Wa Keng Tsangs. Worshipping is still performed during major Chinese festivals, including the Lunar New Year and the Mid-Autumn Festival, and on special occasions such as weddings, birth of babies and the birthdays of the elders and ancestors, or simply for general thanksgiving.

Number: 1138

Name and Address: Kong Ha Wai, Servants' Quarters, near Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉近金錢圍江廈圍工人宿舍

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Kong Ha Wai is a Hakka mansion built by Wong Kwong-kiu of Meixian between 1933 and 1936. He was a successful businessman engaging in gold business, had two sons named Wong Tak-ling and Wong Shui-luen. The main building is named Yuen Yuen Tong. As the police station at Au Tau was destroyed during the Japanese Occupation, Kong Ha Wai became a temporary police station until 1953 when the new police station was founded. After the war, the Wongs converted the main building into factories from the 1960s onwards.

Number: 1139

Name and Address: Ss. Peter and Paul Church, No. 201 Castle Peak Road, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗青山公路 201 號聖伯多祿聖保羅堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

SS. Peter & Paul Church was constructed in 1958. The two storeys basement accommodated Shung Tak Catholic English College from 1958 to 1993. With the departure of the College in 1993, the ground floor of the basement was used as conference room while the second floor was converted to the Catholic Laity Formation Centre. In 1995, a skill opportunity school called Yuen Long Catholic Secondary School was established and housed in the original schoolhouse of Shung Tak Catholic English College.

Number: 1140

Name and Address: Nos. 21-24, Lane 5, Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 5 巷 21 至 24 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The founding ancestor of Shan Pui Tsuen was Lam Siu-yuen. It is believed that he arrived at Shan Pui and lived in a house terrace near the foot of the hill. As the population increased, the Lams built more village houses, and Nos. 21-24 may be part of these houses. However, the roof of the house terrace has collapsed and is left vacant now.

Number: 1141

Name and Address: Li Ancestral Hall, Ma Yau Tong, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢馬游塘李氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Li Ancestral Hall situated in the Ma Yau Tong, was probably built in the 19th century to replace the former one. Li Hoh-fung, belonging to a branch of the Li at Ha Wo Hang of Sha Tau Kok was respected as the founding ancestor of the Lis at Ma Yau Tong, a multi-surname Hakka village inhabited by the Lis, the Tsangs and the Chus. Ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies. Chanting is also practiced as part of the funerary rituals for the deceased clan members.

Number: 1142

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, No. 87 Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉老圍 87 號張氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Cheung Ancestral Hall at Shui Tsiu Lo Wai of Shap Pat Heung, a Hakka multi-surnamed village, was believed to be built before 1900. Funerals were carried out there until the 1970s. Nowadays, ancestors are worshiped at the ancestral hall during the Chinese New Year and weddings. The Cheungs built an ancestral hall in Nam Hang and most of the customs and ceremonies are performed there.

Number: 1143

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Tung Tau Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟東頭村天后古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: III

The Tin Hau Temple is located at Tung Tau village in Yuen Long. It was built by Tang Wen-wai, who belonged to the Tangs in Kam Tin. The exact year of construction is unknown, but it is believed that the temple was built in the early 18th century. It is connected with the Kwun Yum Temple at the back, forming one building complex. The Tangs in Kam Tin would go to the temple to worship twice a year. They were paddy growers who prayed for nice weather. However, villagers of Tung Tau village seldom worship in this temple due to fengshui reasons. The right chamber of the temple was dilapidated and the Tangs donated money for renovation, which was carried out in 2000.

Number: 1144

Name and Address: Li Ancestral Hall, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍李氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Probably built after 1700, the Li Ancestral Hall at Kuk Po Lo Wai was an important venue for the celebration of major festivals before the 1980s or 1990s. Other clans of this Hakka village would also be invited to the “lantern feasts”, the feasts for weddings and newborn boys organized in the Ancestral Hall. The ritual of shangshentai was performed to place the souls of the deceased clansmen aged over 60 onto the spirit tablets.

Number: 1145

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso), Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling,
N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋陳氏宗祠(陟雲祖)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

There are three ancestral halls in Ping Yeung, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall , the Chan Ancestral (Sit Wan Tso) and Sit Kin Ancestral Hall. Chan Ancestral Hall (Sit Wan Tso) was built by Chan clan in Ping Yeung to commemorate Chan Sit-wan. Its construction year is unknown. As a family hall, they used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and wedding.

Number: 1146

Name and Address: No. 97 Pok Fu Lam Village, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港薄扶林薄扶林村 97 號

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Village house situated at No. 97 Pok Fu Lam Village is believed to have existed by 1914. For decades, many of the villagers worked as labourers in the Dairy Farm estate nearby, which produced most of Hong Kong's fresh milk cream until its closure in the 1970s. Since the house has existed for over ninety years, it is well recognized by the nearby neighbours and recalls the old days of Pok Fu Lam Village.

Number: 1147

Name and Address: Cheng Hon Pang Ancestral Hall,
Kam Tsin Wai, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉金錢圍翰鵬鄭家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Kam Tsin Wai and Cheng Hon Pang Ancestral Hall were established in 1929 as a result of the construction of the Shing Mun Reservoir. It was a worshipping venue for major Chinese festivals until 1935, when the Chengs were converted to Catholicism. The ancestral hall was then used as Our Lady of Sorrows Chapel since then. In 1966, it was returned to the Chengs. Later, Kam Tsin Wai Kindergarten was operated there until 1971. The ancestral hall serves as a meeting place for discussing village affairs.

Number: 1148

Name and Address: Wong Yun Wui Ancestral Hall, No. 9 San Hing Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山新慶村 9 號源匯黃公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Wong Yun Wui Ancestral Hall, alias Wui Pun Tong, was built by the descendants of Wong Yun-wui around 1900. Basin meals were prepared in the ancestral hall during diandeng and weddings until 1988 when the reconstruction of the shrine was completed. Before 1977, raw pork was distributed there during the Chung Yeung Festival. It was an education venue offering bobozhai before the Japanese Occupation and primary education after the war until the 1960s. Before the construction of the rural committee in 1972, village affairs were discussed there. It also functioned as the training centre of the self-defense force until 1960.

Number: 1149

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall,
Wo Yi Hop, Tsuen Wan, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界荃灣和宜合劉氏家祠
District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: III

Lau Ancestral Hall was dedicated to Lau Man-yuk, the founding ancestor of Wo Yi Hop, and is believed to be built in the late 18th century. Traditional Hakka snacks, such as tea cake and rice crisps, are offered there during Lunar New Year and major festivals. Before the establishment of the rural committee in 1963, the Ancestral Hall also functioned as the administrative center of the village.

Number: 1150

Name and Address: Victoria Road Detention Centre, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港域多利道扣押中心

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Victoria Road Detention Centre (域多利道扣押中心), which was known as Mount Davis Concentration Camp (摩星嶺集中營) by some of the inmates detained inside there, was built in the early 1950s as a mess for the British Army Royal Engineers (英軍皇家工程兵). The site takes in one of the old disused gun batteries formerly part of the Jubilee Battery (銀禧炮台) built in 1936-1939. The existing buildings in the Centre were renovated and used by the Special Branch of the Royal Hong Kong Police (警隊政治部) from the late 1950s. During the 1967 upheavals (1967 年騷亂), the Centre was used to hold political prisoners. The Special Branch of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force was disbanded in 1995, prior to the transfer of sovereignty of Hong Kong from Britain to China. After the 1997 handover, it no longer serves as a detention centre and is occasionally rented out for use as a film set.

Number: 1151

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sha Lo Wan Tsuen, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山沙螺灣村舊門樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

The name of Sha Lo Wa Tsuen was firstly recorded in a gazetteer written in the 25th year of the Jiaqing reign (1845) of the Qing Dyansty. Originally built along with walls enclosing the village, Sha Lo Wan Tsuen Entrance Gate served as the main access into the village. After the wall was demolished, the remaining Entrance Gate only functions as a symbolic gate without any defensive purpose.

Number: 1152

Name and Address: Man Fat Nunnery, No. 99 Ngau Chi Wan Village, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣村 99 號萬佛堂

District: WTS

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Constructed between 1912 and 1915 and dedicated to deities including Kwun Yum, Man Fat Nunnery is one of the earliest surviving Taoist nunneries in Ngau Chi Wan. The Nunnery once held mass with other Taoist organizations for the victims of the Race Course Fire Disaster at Happy Valley in 1918. During Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the nuns were ordered to leave Man Fat Nunnery by Japanese troops, and they returned to the Nunnery after the Occupation.

Number: 1153

Name and Address: Wai Ancestral Hall, No. 5 Sheung Keng Hau, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田上徑口 5 號韋氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Sheung Keng Hau of Sha Tin, the Wai Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 1930 by the Wai clan to commemorate their ancestors, it has a history of over three hundred years. The Wai clan originated from Jiangxu Province, where the prominent commander of Western Han Dynasty, Han Xin was born, who is believed to be a clan member of Wai clan. A branch of the Wai clan migrated to Hong Kong in 1488, first settled in Lung Yeuk Tau in Fanling, later moved to Tai Wai of Sha Tin, finally branched out to Sheung Keng Hau. In the old days, the ancestral hall serves as a venue for ancestor worship and lineage meeting.

Number: 1154

Name and Address: Fan Ancestral Hall, No. 13 Ho Pui Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉河背村 13 號范氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: III

Located at Ho Pui Tsuen of Pat Heung, a multi-surnamed villages inhabited by the Tsangs, the Hos, the Chungs, the Wus, the Fans and the Kans, the Fan Ancestral Hall, rebuilt in the 1950s, is a family hall of Ho Pui Tsuen Fans who came from Tai Lam Chung. Nowadays, ancestors is still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies.

Number: 1155

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, No. 63 Ngau Keng, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉牛徑 63 號李氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Believed to be built in 1851, the Lee Ancestral Hall, also known as Hing Shin Tong, features historic plaques evidencing the achievements of the Lees in the Imperial Civil Service Examination and boards offered by historic figures of the Yuen Long New Market and Pok Oi Hospital. Ancestral worshipping still takes place there during the Lunar New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and lighting the lantern ritual, though basin meals were seldom catered since the late 1970s.

Number: 1156

Name and Address: Nos. 4 - 6 Tai Tan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大灘 4 至 6 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Erected in the 1950s, the three residences at Nos. 4-6 Tai Tan are local vernacular style tenements built by the descendants of Li Shi-yi, the great-grandfather of the Li clan in Tai Tan, who probably the first person settled there in the 35th year of the Qianlong reign (1746) of the Qing Dynasty. Recently, some of the residences have been let to foreigners while the remainder is left vacant since members of the Li family moved out to the urban area.

Number: 1157

Name and Address: Fuk Tak Temple, Siu Hang Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺龍躍頭小坑村福德祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Fuk Tak Temple was probably built before 1796 by the Tang clan in Siu Hang Tsuen, the youngest among the “Five Walled Villages (wai) and Six Villages (tsuen)” of the Tangs at Lung Yeuk Tau. Before the early 1990s, the Birthday of the Earth God was celebrated. Today, part of the lighting the lantern ceremony is still held there. The temple was renovated in 1983 due to the collapse of two walls and roof.

Number: 1158

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, Sheung Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok,
N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上担水坑陳氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Chan Ancestral Hall, alias Kam Fat Tong was built by Chan Fat-cheung, an overseas Chinese in Jamaica, before 1911. The ancestral hall served as a school introducing bobozhai in the 1910's before the Kwan Ah School was founded in 1930. The wedding and diandeng (lighting the lantern) ceremonies were held in the Chan Ancestral Hall before 1949. Descendants of the Chans return for worshipping during Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1159

Name and Address: No. 145 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 145 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

Number: 1160

Name and Address: No. 147 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 147 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

Number: 1161

Name and Address: No. 149 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 149 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

Number: 1162

Name and Address: No. 151 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 151 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

Number: 1163

Name and Address: No. 153 Third Street, Sai Ying Pun, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港西營盤第三街 153 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built before 1954, the adjoining shophouses at Nos. 145, 147, 149, 151 & 153 Third Street are typical tenements with mixed uses. The ground floors used for commercial purposes and the upper floors for living accommodation. The shops on the ground floors of Nos. 145, 147, 149 and 151 are still in use while the shop at No. 153 is abandoned. The shophouses display the German-founded functioned-oriented Bauhaus architectural style.

Number: 1164

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Cha Kwo Ling Road, Cha Kwo Ling, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍茶果嶺茶果嶺道天后宮

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built of masonry structure, Tin Hau Temple is located next to Cha Kwo Ling Village to worship Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea. The Temple was officially opened by the then Secretary of Chinese Affairs in 1948 and has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee since then.

Number: 1165

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 104 Luk Keng Chan Uk, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鹿頸陳屋 104 號陳氏祠堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

There are three ancestral halls at Luk Keng Chan Uk, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, Chan Tze Tak Ancestral Hall and Chan Nam Tak Ancestral Hall. The Chan Ancestral Hall was probably built in the 1800s by the descendants of Chan Hau-tak for worshipping ancestors. As a clan hall, the Chans used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and Spring and Autumn Rites.

Number: 1166

Name and Address: Nos. 7-16 Fung Ka Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲 7 至 16 號馮家圍

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Fungs settled in Fung Ka Wai in the late 19th century. Destroyed by fires, the mat sheds firstly established were replaced by the existing mud brick and green brick houses from the 1910s to the mid-1930s. Nos. 1-5 were used as both residence and ancestral hall named Yee Hing Tong for the whole clan. Nos. 7-16 are row houses owned by two families of the Fungs with an ancestral hall in the middle entitled Wing Hing Tong.

Number: 1167

Name and Address: No. 11 Fung Ka Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲 11 號馮家圍

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Fungs settled in Fung Ka Wai in the late 19th century. Destroyed by fires, the mat sheds firstly established were replaced by the existing mud brick and green brick houses from the 1910s to the mid-1930s. Nos. 1-5 were used as both residence and ancestral hall named Yee Hing Tong for the whole clan. Nos. 7-16 are row houses owned by two families of the Fungs with an ancestral hall in the middle entitled Wing Hing Tong.

Number: 1168

Name and Address: On Ding Sai Kui, Ho Pui Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉河背村安定世居

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

On Ding Sai Kui is the family ancestral of the Wus in Ho Pui Tsuen, Pat Heung while another On Ding Sai Kui in Ma On Kong is their clan hall. The Hall accommodates the soul tablets of clansmen who passed away at an age of sixty or above. The Wus still revere their ancestors during festivals, weddings and birth of boys. From the 1st to 15th of the first lunar month, villagers put up caicha, a plaque symbolizing good fortune, above the main entrance of the Hall and light up oil lamps to celebrate the birth of boys.

Number: 1169

Name and Address: Kan Ancestral Hall, No. 9 Ma On Kong, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉馬鞍崗 9 號簡氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built before 1900, the Kan Ancestral Hall belongs to Kan Kung Cheung Tso, which was named after the founding ancestor Kan Hung-cheung. Ancestral worship mainly takes place during Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival. Before the establishment of the Ma On Kong Village Committee in 2003, lineage meetings were held in the Ancestral Hall. Branching out from Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, the Kans also worship their ancestors at Shui Tsiu Lo Wai.

Number: 1170

Name and Address: Leung Ancestral Hall, Nos. 21 & 32 Tai Hang Hau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大坑口 21 及 32 號梁氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Nos.21 & 32 Tai Hang Hau of Sai Kung, Leung Ancestral Hall, also known as On Ding Tong, was established before 1907 in the name of Leung Cheuk Fu Tso, a clan association named after Leung cheuk Fu, The founding ancestor of the Leung Clan in Tai Hang Hau, a single-clan Hakka village. The Ancestral Hall, still serves as a venue for both the celebration of weddings, lighting the lantern ceremony, and Spring and Autumn Rites, as well as lineage meeting.

Number: 1171

Name and Address: Tao Yuen, Main House, No. 14 Fa Peng Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲花屏路 14 號濤苑主屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tao Yuen, with the Annex Block, was built before 1947 probably for residential use. From 1957 to 2000, it was owned by and served as a villa of the Tsang family, directors of the Tsang Fook Piano Company Limited. The dwelling is now left vacant.

Number: 1172

Name and Address: Tao Yuen, Annex Block, No. 14 Fa Peng Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲花屏路 14 號濤苑附屬建築物

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tao Yuen, with the Annex Block, was built before 1947 probably for residential use. From 1957 to 2000, it was owned by and served as a villa of the Tsang family, directors of the Tsang Fook Piano Company Limited. The dwelling is now left vacant.

Number: 1173

Name and Address: Shrine, Sik Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村錫降圍右側神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built before 1700, the Shrine of Sik Kong Wai was originally a side entrance leading to the nearby Sik Kong Tsuen. It was then blocked and converted into a shrine for fengshui reasons. An Earth God niche can be found in the shrine. The ceremony of “diandeng”, lighting the lantern, is performed there.

Number: 1174

Name and Address: Leung Yin Wo Ancestral Hall, Nos. 16-17 Tai Tong Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大棠村 16 至 17 號彥和梁公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Leung Yin Wo Ancestral Hall, also known as Lok Sin Tong, at No.17 Tai Tong Tsuen (of Shap Pat Heung, was built around 1913. It was named after the founding ancestor Leung Yin-wo. Ancestors are worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies. The worship was followed by eating on the hillside and “Tai Kung distributing roasted pork”. From the 1970s and the mid-1980s, it also served as a kindergarten.

Number: 1175

Name and Address: No. 9 Wo Liu Hang, Fo Tan, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田火炭禾寮坑九號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The house at No.9 Wo Liu Hang, Fo Tan was built in around 1938-1939 by a villager named Ko Hoi. Wo Liu Hang was founded in the early 20th century and is one of the youngest villages among the Fo Tan Yeuk. The house was once used as a private school called Ka Wo Primary School in the immediate post-War period.

Number: 1176

Name and Address: Choi Ancestral Hall, No. 142 Tin Sam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田田心 142 號宗光家祠(蔡氏家祠)

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Chung Kwong Ancestral Hall at Tin Sam, Shatin, also known as Choi Ancestral Hall, was probably built around the 1920s by Choi Siu-wing, alias Choi Fu-lung, the second generation of the clan, who originated from Tangxia Village, Dongguan County, and settled in this multi-surname village during the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The Ancestral Hall is still used for ritual purposes nowadays.

Number: 1177

Name and Address: Sham Ancestral Hall, No. 10 Shui Wo, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔水窩 10 號沈氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Sham Ancestral Hall is located at Shui Wo Village of Tai Po, it was built before 1900 by the Sham clan residing in the area. The ancestral hall underwent major renovations in 1977, additional block was added at the rear so it consists of three halls. Shui Wo Village is a Hakka village founded in the early Qing Dynasty in the early 18th century, the villagers of Shui Wo and some of the Sham villagers of Ng Tung Chai worship their same ancestors together in the ancestral hall during most Chinese Festivals. The ancestral hall is used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies, including the weddings, diandeng and funerals.

Number: 1178

Name and Address: No. 80 Chow Tin Tsuen, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺週田村 80 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Chow Tin Tsuen was a multi-surnamed village established by three Hakka clan including the Tos, the Sius and the Hos between the 1600s and 1700s. No. 80 should have been built by the To clan by the 1920s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), Japanese troops searched the village twice or three times a week. The Tos still lived there during the Occupation. The house is now vacant but is the historical building surviving in the village.

Number: 1179

Name and Address: Wai Sau Yuen, Main Building, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村慧修院主樓

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wai Sau Yuen consists of a main building and a kitchen. Situated in Lok Wu on Lantau Island, Wai Sau Yuen is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Bhikshuni Sik Liu-sau with Chan Mui Sang as the contractor in 1933. It comprises of the Main Building and the Kitchen. The devoted deity of the nunnery is Bodhisattva Kwun Yum, the Goddess of Mercy. The nunnery was left vacant during the Japanese Occupation and was restored soon after the Second World War. Nowadays, the Nunnery remains as a place for self-cultivation and holding of the annual ceremony of Kwun Yum in the sixth lunar month.

Number: 1180

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Hospital

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1181

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Hospital

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院醫院

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1182

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Administrative Block and Assembly Hall

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院行政樓及禮堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1183

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1184

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1185

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1186

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1187

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Recovery House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1188

Name and Address: Wong U Hing Tong, No. 2 San Uk Ka, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔新屋家 2 號黃餘慶堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wong Yu Hing Tong, situated at the single-clan Hakka village, San Uk Ka, was probably built between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, it was seriously damaged during the by the Japanese troops during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), and underwent extensive renovation after the war. In the past, it was once a venue for both joyful and sad ceremonies, known as “red” and “white” rituals, including weddings, lighting the lantern and funerals.

Number: 1189

Name and Address: Sai Wan War Cemetery, Cape Collinson Road, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道西灣國殤紀念墳場

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Established in 1955, Sai Wan War Cemetery is an important reminder of the Battle of Hong Kong in which forces of the Commonwealth endeavoured to hold back the Japanese invasion in December 1941. Since its inception, it has been managed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. In addition to 1,540 individual graves, the cemetery contains a war memorial which commemorates 2,200 missing soldiers who have no known graves.

Number: 1190

Name and Address: Po Kwong Yuen Monastery, Lo Wai Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍路普光園

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Po Kwong Yuen Monastery was built in 1929 by Monk, Han Wen who came from Guangxi Province. The main palace, known as Tai Hung Po Dien, is the place where the main deities, Sakyamuni, Armitabha, Manjusri and Kwun Yum are revered. The Monastery also offers accommodation to monks, nuns, recluses as well as those who stay for a short period of time. The Monastery celebrates various Buddhist festivals, like Sheung Yuen Festival, Yuk Fat Festival and Kwun Yum Festival.

Number: 1191

Name and Address: Former Chung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Tun Tsuen, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青龍頭圓墩村舊鍾氏宗祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

In 1972, the Chungs were resettled to the new Yuen Tun at Tsing Lung Tau as a result of the construction of Tai Lam Chung Reservoir. The old Yuen Tun Tsuen was allocated to the Civil Aid Service (CAS) as part of its training camp, Yuen Tun Camp, which was opened in 1975. Now, the Ancestral Hall is used as a storeroom of the CAS.

Number: 1192

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Pavilion, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀涼亭

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1193

Name and Address: Chu Ancestral Hall, Ma Yau Tong, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢馬游塘朱氏宗祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Ma Yau Tong, a multi-surname Hakka village inhabited by the Lis, the Tsangs and the Chus, the Chu Ancestral Hall was established by three branches of the Chu clan in 1956 to replace the old ancestral hall. Ancestors are worshipped during festivals, weddings and lighting the lantern ceremony. The souls of clansmen who pass away at the age of 60 or above will be placed onto the altar and worshipped in the hall.

Number: 1194

Name and Address: Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery, Cape Collinson Road, Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道歌連臣角回教墳場

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Established in 1963, Cape Collinson Muslim Cemetery is the second Muslim cemetery on Hong Kong Island which provides a burial ground for all Muslims in Hong Kong. The mosque built adjacent to it serves not only as a quiet place of worship for the congregation of more than sixty Muslims living in the neighbourhood, but also as a mortuary and funeral parlour.

Number: 1195

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No.13 Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 13 號曾氏外祖祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built before 1905, Tsang Ancestral Hall commemorates Lok Bit-hing, father-in-law of Tsang Wa-hon. Offerings are made at major Chinese festivals, as well as weddings and the birthdays of the elders and ancestors. The custom of diandang is practised there between the 1st and 15th of the first lunar month. It was also once a venue for lineage meetings. The Hall was jointed with two old village house.

Number: 1196

Name and Address: Former Cottage of the New Zealand Presbyterian Mission, Fa Peng, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲花坪前紐西蘭長老會別墅

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Former Cottage was first established in 1912 as the summer retreat residence for missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the cottage suffered considerable damage and was rehabilitated in 1947. With the deportation of church missionaries from China following the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand came to an end in 1951 and the Church premises was sold out in 1954. The Former Cottage is vacant nowadays.

Number: 1197

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Office Block

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院辦事處

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1198

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No.28B Kau Wa Keng Old Village, Kwai Tsing, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界葵青九華徑舊村 28 號 B 曾氏家祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built before 1905, Tsang Ancestral Hall commemorates Tsang Chiu-fung, the son of Tsang Wai-hang, the founding ancestor of the Tsangs of the single-clan village, Kau Wa Keng. Offerings are made at major Chinese festivals, weddings, births and the birthdays of the elders and ancestors. The custom of diandang is practised there between the 1st and 15th of the first lunar month. It was also once a venue for lineage meetings.

Number: 1199

Name and Address: Shum Study Hall, No. 28 Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔梧桐寨 28 號沈氏古書塾

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at No.28 Ng Tung Chai of Tai Po, the Shum Study Hall was probably built by the descendants of the Shum clan over one hundred years ago. Ng Tung Chai is a Hakka village, according to the tablet of the Tai Wong shrine in the village, it has a history of over two hundred years. The Shum clan of Ng Tung Chai, originated from the Changle of the Lianxing County in the Guangdong province, later moved to settle in Tai Po during the late seventeenth century. The Study Hall was an old-style “bobozhai” institute; it served the villagers living in Ng Tung Chai as night-school since most of them engaged in farming activities during daytime.

Number: 1200

Name and Address: Lung Yip Yuen, No. 198 Shan Ha Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山山下村 198 號農業園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Lung Yip Yuen located at No.198 Shan Ha Tsuen of Ping Shan was built by Cheung Ting-po between the 1930s and the 1940s. He belonged to the 26th generation of the Cheung clan originating from Huangchuen in Dongguan. He worked on steamships and earned money to build No.198 for his family. He ran Sze Wo Farm at the back of Lung Yip Yuen. Nowadays, the Cheungs are still living in the house.

Number: 1201

Name and Address: Pui Tak Canossian Primary School, No. 180 Aberdeen Main Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港香港仔大道 180 號

嘉諾撒培德學校

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Founded in 1897, Pui Tak Canossian Primary School is a Roman Catholic primary school in the Southern District. The present school building at No. 180 Aberdeen Main Road was established in 1956 and provides primary education. It also endeavored to raise the education level of the local fishermen. In 1968, St. Peter's Catholic Primary School was founded by the government for providing primary education for the children in Aberdeen. The co-educational Pui Tak Canossian Primary School has gradually been changed to a female primary school.

Number: 1202

Name and Address: Shung Man Study Hall, No.55 Wang Toi Shan Ho Lik Pui, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉橫台山河瀝背 55 號
崇文書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Pat Heung of Yuen Long, the Shung Man Study Hall was built by the Tang clan during the reign of Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty (1760-1820). The Tangs of Pat Heung, originated from Nanyang of Hebei, later moved to Chaozhou, and finally settled in Ho Lik Pui. The Tangs were acclaimed in educating their youngsters and encouraged the clansmen to sit for the Imperial Civil Service Examination. Shung Man Study Hall was used as a study hall, teaching bobozhai (the Chinese traditional teaching method) for the clansmen. Although the Imperial Civil Service Examination was abolished in 1905, Shung Man Study Hall still functioned as a private school until the 1950s, it also served as a venue for holding banquets on happy occasions until the 1970s.

Number: 1203

Name and Address: Old House, Sham Chung Ha Wai, Sham Chung Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔深涌村深涌下圍舊民居

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Old House, probably constructed before 1938, is situated in Sham Chung Tsuen, a Hakka village mainly inhabited by the Lee clan branching out from Wu Kau Teng. By 2003, the Lees have been living in the village for more than 10 generation with a history of over 200 years. Since the 1960s, many villagers emigrated to Britain or moved to other parts of the territory, and left their houses unattended. The Old House is not an exception.

Number: 1204

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Site A Staff Quarters

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院 A 區職員宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1205

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, No. 36 Ping Long, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坪朗 36 號鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Ping Long in Tai Po, Chung Ancestral Hall is a one-hall and one-courtyard structure built by Chung Kau-hing some time before 1775. The influence of Christianity on the lineage of Chung Kau-hing in the early 19th Century led to the decline of the importance of the ancestral worshipping. The Hall is in a dilapidated condition due to the lack of maintenance.

Number: 1206

Name and Address: Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir, Ruins of a Senior Staff Bungalow, Tai Tam Reservoir Road, Tai Tam, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港大潭大潭水塘道大潭副水塘
高級職員宿舍遺址

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tai Tam Reservoir is the second oldest reservoir in Hong Kong after the Pokfulam Reservoir. It comprises a group of reservoirs and waterworks including the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir (1888), the Byewash Reservoir (1904), the Tai Tam Intermediate Reservoir (1907) and Tai Tam Tuk Reservoir (1917). They have a total water storage capacity of 250 million gallons. The built works of Tai Tam Byewash Reservoir was completed in 1904. It was built to collect the overflow from the Tai Tam Upper Reservoir. The works included construction of a main dam, a subsidiary dam, a valve house, workmen's quarters and senior staff bungalow.

Number: 1207

Name and Address: Mo's Old House, Po Toi Island, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港蒲台島巫氏古宅

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Mo's Old House on Po Toi Island was constructed in the 1930s by Mo Siu-tong. Mo stayed at his mansion during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Nonetheless, as piracy was rampant in the South China Sea at that time, his affluence made him a prime target for kidnapping in the eyes of the Chinese pirates. Consequently, he left the mansion with an old housekeeper. After the death of the housekeeper, the house has been vacant for over 50 years by early 2000s.

Number: 1208

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Fui Sha Wai, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨灰沙圍門樓

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The walls of Fui Sha Wai were built by the local villagers in the mid-Ming Dynasty. Four watchtowers were built in each corner for fortification. The entrance was originally built with red sandstone, representing the Man's were successful in the Imperial Civil Service Examination and officialdom. The red sandstone entrance tower looked alike the original one after renovation. It functioned as a communal place for villagers, with the second floor, named as Hang Uk, as a place for study and playing by children, and also safeguarding by watchmen in the old day. Nowadays, Fui Sha Wai still remains as a village exclusively for the Man's clan.

Number: 1209

Name and Address: Old Village Houses, Kuk Po (near Plover Cove Country Park),
Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔(近船灣郊野公園)舊民居

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Shophouses at Kuk Po consists of three buildings and a watch tower. The watch-tower, located at Kuk Po, Luk Keng, is a three-storey building together with two shop-houses built by Lee Kung-on around the 1920s. The watchtower functioned as a store for the shop-houses and a defense structure safeguarding the village. Watchmen were on duty in the watchtower until the end of the Japanese Occupation. The watch-tower and the shop-houses were sold in 1956 and was converted for residential use. The place was left uninhabited in the 1990s. There are three towers remaining in Sha Tau Kok district and the watch-tower in Kuk Po is the only one within the border of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region.

Number: 1210

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Tsiu Keng San Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水蕉徑新圍張氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Cheung Ancestral Hall, alias Shing Chun Tong, was probably built in the 1930s in Tsiu Keng San Wai which was founded by Cheung Tak-mau. Until the 1950s, reunion dinner on the Chinese New Year Eve was held at the ancestral hall and the open space in front of it. Nowadays, the Cheungs still worship their ancestors during the Chinese New Year and major festivals. The latest renovation was carried out in the 1950s.

Number: 1211

Name and Address: Ming Yuen, Fung Kat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗逢吉鄉明園

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Ming Yuen at Fung Kat Heung is believed to be built around the 1950s. It has been inhabited by the Cheung clan for more than 50 years by the year 2004. It is believed that the first generation of the Cheung clan living in the house was a landlord in the village and possessed quite a lot of farmland which was rented out to farmers. The house is now still occupied by the Cheungs.

Number: 1212

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall,
No. 41 Sheung Kwai Chung Village , Tsuen Wan, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界荃灣上葵涌村 41 號陳氏家祠
District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: no grade

Chan Ancestral Hall is situated at Sheung Kwai Chung Tsuen, which is mainly inhabited by the Tsangs, the Chans and the Laws. Ancestral worshipping is mainly performed at Chinese New Year, Chung Yeung Festival, weddings and funerals, when basin meals will be served at the foreground of the hall. The ancestral also functions as a meeting venue for discussing clan affairs.

Number: 1213

Name and Address: Kan Ancestral Hall, No. 68 Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉水蕉老圍 68 號
簡氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated in the multi-clan village of Shui Tsiu Lo Wai, the Kan Ancestral Hall is a typical Hakka ancestral hall. It was believed to be rebuilt in the late 1940s. The Kans no longer organized the lighting the lantern ceremony after the Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1945). But nowadays, they still worship their ancestors at the Ancestral Hall during weddings and major Chinese festivals, including the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1214

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Shek Wu Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田石湖圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The present Entrance Gate of Shek Wu Wai was rebuilt in 1965. It was used as the gateway and served as a defense to the village. Worships, festivals like Lunar New Year and ceremonies are still celebrated there. Today the Entrance Gate is used as a gathering place of villagers.

Number: 1215

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 333 Shek O Village, Shek O, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港石澳石澳村 333 號天后古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Shek O village, the Tin Hau Temple is believed to be built before 1891. According to legend, once Shek O faced a serious drought. One night, the villagers dreamed of Tin Hau, the goddess of sea, who told them that she would meet them in the form of a wooden statue. On the following day, the villagers found a wooden statue on the beach and they decided to build a temple to enshrine the statue. Tin Hau hinted where the temple ought to be built and the temple was built in the present location. Unlike other Tin Hau temples elsewhere in Hong Kong, the Temple celebrates the Tin Hau Festival in the 9th or 10th lunar month. It is one of the few rural villages on Hong Kong Island which still celebrate dajiao.

Number: 1216

Name and Address: No. 53 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 53 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

Number: 1217

Name and Address: No. 54 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 54 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

Number: 1218

Name and Address: No. 55 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 55 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

Number: 1219

Name and Address: Wai Cheung Ancestral Hall, Yau Tam Mei Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田攸潭尾村維祥公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wai Cheung Ancestral Hall at Yau Tam Mei Tsuen of San Tin was a family ancestral hall built around the 1880s in the name of Chow Wai-cheung. Nowadays, ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during major Chinese festivals, as well as lighting the lantern, wedding and funeral ceremonies. The open space outside the ancestral hall was once a place for drying grains and collecting harvests, and a venue for feasts.

Number: 1220

Name and Address: Muslim Cemetery, Inland Lot No. 288, Wong Nai Chung Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地黃泥涌道內地段第 288 號回教墳場

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Wong Nai Chung Road of Happy Valley, the Muslim Cemetery was built in the 1870s and is the oldest Muslim cemetery in Hong Kong. It has been serving the Muslim community. Before the construction of the Muslim Cemetery in Chai Wan, it was the only Muslim cemetery in Hong Kong. Almost all gravestones standing at the west ends of the grave face the direction of Mecca.

Number: 1221

Name and Address: Hau Kok Tin Hau Temple, Tin Hau Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門天后路后角天后廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Originally located at the hillock of the Castle Peak Mountain with a prime sea view, the temple was initially named as “Mouth Horn Tin Hau Temple”. It was founded by the villagers in Tuen Mun and expanded by Tao clan, the largest lineage inhabited in Tuen Mun in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The “Hall of Heroes” paid tribute to the sacrificed in the battles against the British occupation in 1898. Subsequent to the reclamation, the temple is now enclosed by factories.

Number: 1222

Name and Address: Wong Tak Ching Ancestral Hall, No. 92 Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角山咀 92 號迪禎黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built between 1905 and 1921, Wong Tak Ching Ancestral Hall is named after Wong Tak-ching, the founding ancestor of one branch of the Wongs in Shan Tsui. The descendants of Wong Tak-ching established the Tung Wo Market at Sha Tau Kok around the 1820s. The migration of the Wongs to Panama since the mid-1850s was evidenced by the wall friezes featuring an airship, a balloon and planes. Ancestral worship and celebrating feasts are held in the Ancestral Hall during the Lunar New Year. Following the migration of families to Britain, the custom of diandeng had not been held in recent years.

Number: 1223

Name and Address: Cheng Ancestral Hall, Shing Mun San Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田城門新村鄭氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Cheng Ancestral Hall is situated in Shing Mun San Tsuen, alias Kam Tin San Tsuen, which was established around 1929 to rehabilitate the single-clan village surnamed Cheng. As a result of the erection of Shing Mun Reservoir. The building was first composed of two parts, namely Cheng Chung Tsz , and Cheng Ka Tsz. In 1957, one block was added to the left as a classroom of the kindergarten, transforming the ancestral hall from a two to a three-block structure. Cheng Chung Tsz had lost its worshipping function since the ancestral tablets were destroyed during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945).

Number: 1224

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Tai Hung Po Din, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺大雄寶殿

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

Number: 1225

Name and Address: Watchtower, Kuk Po (near Plover Cove Country Park), Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔(近船灣郊野公園)小炮樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Shophouses at Kuk Po consists of three buildings and a watchtower. The watchtower, located at Kuk Po, Luk Keng, is a three-storey building together with two shop-houses built by Lee Kung-on around the 1920s. The watchtower functioned as a store for the shop-houses and a defense structure safeguarding the village. Watchmen were on duty in the watchtower until the end of the Japanese Occupation. The watch-tower and the shop-houses were sold in 1956 and was converted for residential use. The place was left uninhabited in the 1990s. There are three towers remaining in Sha Tau Kok district and the watch-tower in Kuk Po is the only one within the border of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region.

Number: 1226

Name and Address: No. 56 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 56 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

Number: 1227

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Nos. 18 & 35 Fung Hang, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸鳳坑 18 及 35 號張氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Cheung Ancestral Hall was erected by the Cheungs of Fung Hang, Luk Keng who migrated from Fujian. Cheung Kok-yau was regarded as the founding ancestor of the Cheungs there. During the Japanese Occupation, the Cheungs joined the Hong Kong-Kowloon Brigade of the East River Column. Today, the ancestral hall is managed by the clan trust named Kok Yau Tso. Ancestral worship is still performed at major Chinese festivals.

Number: 1228

Name and Address: Hip Wo Se Hok, No. 151 Tai Ping Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳太平街 151 號協和社學

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Being a local school in Tai O in the past, Hip Wo Se Hok is a simple one-storey building with mezzanine. It was built in the late nineteenth century and has been owned by the Chan clan. The building was used as a school for about two decades and was converted to a salt company as a local office afterwards. Due to the decline of the salt industry, the office moved out in the 1960s. Thereafter, the building has been left vacant.

Number: 1229

Name and Address: Shrine, Nai Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門泥圍神廳

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tao clan are mainly living in Nai Wai, Tsing Chuen Wai, Tuen Tze Wai, Lam Tei and Sun Tsuen Wai. Nai Wai was the first walled village established by the Tao clan before 1300. The original Entrance Gate was relocated to the present site around 1800 for the fengshui reason. The God of Earth is worshipped at the entrance. As for the Shrine, Kwan Kung, Chun Fu and Man Cheong are still worshipped there.

Number: 1230

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Kai Leng, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水雞嶺張氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Cheung Ancestral Hall was built in 1930 when the Cheungs were relocated from Ho Lek Pui of Tsuen Wan to Kai Leng due to the construction of the Shing Mun (Jubilee) Reservoir. Before the establishment of the rural committee in the 1960s, village meetings were held in the Ancestral Hall. Between the late 1950s and the late 1960s, a kindergarten named Kai Leng Kindergarten operated there. The Ancestral Hall still celebrate weddings and the custom of diandeng , lighting the lantern.

Number: 1231

Name and Address: King Yip Study Hall, No. 113 Mong Tseng Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村輞井圍 113 號敬業書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Rebuilt in 1950s, King Yip Study Hall was founded by the Tang clan for educating their youngsters for the Imperial Civil Services Examination. The traditional mode of teaching, bobozhai was introduced. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), teaching was forced to cease. Upon the setting up of Mong Tseng Public Shung Yee School in 1946, King Yip Study Hall lost its educational function. The current structure was rebuilt in 1950s. Nowadays, it remains as a venue for discussing village affairs.

Number: 1232

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 28 She Shan Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔社山村 28 號陳氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Chan Ancestral Hall, one of the two ancestral halls in She Shan Tsuen, was rebuilt in 1948 by the Chan clan. The Hall is now used for ancestral worshipping but presenting in a simplified way. The timber beams of this Hakka Ancestral Hall are inscribed with auspicious phrases like 'having luck and prosper in long term' and 'one hundred sons and one thousand grandsons'.

Number: 1233

Name and Address: Kwok Ancestral Hall, Pak Mong, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山白芒郭家宗祠

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Kwok Ancestral Hall is the clan hall of the Kwoks who are the dominant surname of Pak Mong. The year of construction of the hall is not known, but genealogical records show that it was renovated in 1911. The Hall had once served as a school in the late Qing dynasty (1644-1911) and its side chamber provided accommodation for the teachers. The Kwoks claimed themselves to have descended from the great general of Kwok Tsz-yee of the Tang dynasty, and had settled in the present Pak Mong site in circa 1750. The Xin' an County Gazetteer of 1819 recorded that a ferry was operated among Pak Mong, Tuen Mun and Yuen Long.

Number: 1234

Name and Address: Ho Ancestral Hall, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍何氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Ho Ancestral Hall, also known as Lo Kong Tong, is one of the ancestral halls situated in Lo Wai, Kuk Po. The Hos of Kuk Po celebrated various festivals in the ancestral hall individually, including the Chinese New Year, weddings and diandeng (lighting the lantern).

Number: 1235

Name and Address: Assemblies of God Holy Light Church,
No. 91 Shung Ching San Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉崇正新村 91 號晚怡園神召會聖光堂
District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: no grade

No. 91 Shung Ching Sam Tsuen, originally a village house before 1968, accommodates a home for the elderly of the Assemblies of God Holy Light Church. The village house, named Lau Kwan Kui, was owned by one of the Church's converts surnamed Tsang. In 1968, he emigrated to Canada and sold it to the Church. Part of the building was used as kindergarten and for residential purposes. After the removal of the Church to Ho Shun Lee Building in Yuen Long, No. 91 was renovated and converted to a home for the elderly in 1990.

Number: 1236

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Reception Room (Jetty Area)

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院接待室(碼頭)

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1237

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Kang-fu Men (Jetty Area)

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院康復門

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1238

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Pavilion (Jetty Area)

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院涼亭

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1239

Name and Address: Ho Village House, Fan Lau Tsuen, Fan Lau, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山分流分流村何氏村屋

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Fan Lau Sai Wan Ha Tsuen of Fan Lau in Lantau Island, the Ho Village House was erected probably in the late-nineteen century by a lineage of the Ho clan, one of the five clans living in the village. Most of the villages in Fan Lau Sai Wan Ha Tsuen were relatives and they have also kept in contact with villages living in Yi O village nearby. The village is now abandoned by the villagers due to the inconvenience of transportation. The Ho Village House has been deserted and only the ancestral tablets remained in it, the descendants of the Ho clan will still keep the house as a remembrance of their ancestors.

Number: 1240

Name and Address: Tai Hung Po Din, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號半春園
大雄寶殿

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Se-wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

Number: 1241

Name and Address: Fuk Sin Tai, Nos. 8-9 Tong Fong, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺塘坊 8 至 9 號福善第

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Fuk Sin Tai was probably built in 1921 by Man Yung-cheung (1881-1976) who worked in Jamaica. His son, Man Yuen-foo (1918-2003), was born in Jamaica and resided in the building with his father since 1930. Man Yuen-foo was a guerrilla during the Japanese Occupation.

Number: 1242

Name and Address: Law Mansion, Nos. 50A, 51 & 51A Cha Kwo Ling Road, Cha Kwo Ling, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍茶果嶺茶果嶺道 50 號 A, 51 號及 51 號 A 羅氏大屋

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Law Mansion, the oldest surviving residential building in Cha Kwo Ling, was built in 1855 by the Law clansmen who migrated from Huiyang, Guangdong, and settled in this area. Cha Kwo Ling was rich in granite, and granite quarrying was the main occupation of the Laws. Law Mansion is a two-storey structure and is nearly square in layout. It is constructed of granite and the roof is of pitched Chinese style. The original granite walling and the horizontal security barred timber door system are of fine quality. At the time of its construction, Law Mansion was located near the seashore, but the original shoreline of the village was later reclaimed to form the present Cha Kwo Ling Road. The ground floor of the house was once used as an ancestral hall. After the Second World War, the house was once converted into a plastics factory and a storeroom. In the 1960s, it was sublet to new tenants.

Number: 1243

Name and Address: Nos. 6, 7, 8 (Po Shue Ancestral Hall), 9 & 10 Nam Pin Wai, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢南邊圍 6, 7, 8 (寶樹家祠), 9 及 10 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Po Shue Ancestral Hall at Nam Pin Wai, Sai Kung, was probably built by the Tses in the early 20th century. Ancestral worshipping is still held at weddings and funerals, Chung Yeung Festival, Birthday of the Sky and Birthday of Kwun Yum. Diandeng ceremony is also performed there.

Number: 1244

Name and Address: Nos. 1-5 Fung Ka Wai, Yee Hing Tong, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲 1 至 5 號馮家圍怡慶堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Fungs settled in Fung Ka Wai in the late 19th century. Destroyed by fires, the mat sheds firstly established were replaced by the existing mud brick and green brick houses from the 1910s to the mid-1930s. Nos. 1-5 were used as both residence and ancestral hall named Yee Hing Tong for the whole clan. Nos. 7-16 are row houses owned by two families of the Fungs with an ancestral hall in the middle entitled Wing Hing Tong.

Number: 1245

Name and Address: Sung Ancestral Hall, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍宋氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Sung Ancestral Hall, also known as King Siu Tong is one of the ancestral halls situated in Lo Wai, Kuk Po. The Sung family contributed to the community suggested by their generous donation to the construction of the Kai Choi School in Kuk Po. One of the directors of the School, Sung Wan-lung, was also one of the founding committee members of Heung Yee Kuk. Sung Sheung-yu was appointed the Justice of Peace in Britain in 1983, the first Chinese receiving the honour in Britain.

Number: 1246

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, King Wah Tong & Ming Wah Tong, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀景華堂及明華堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1247

Name and Address: Kai Yuen, Main Building, No. 29A Ha Fa Shan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣下花山 29 號 A 祇園主樓

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kai Yuen is a temple dedicated to are Kwun Yam, Amitabha and Pusa Tai Shih Chih. The temple, established by the Buddhist Monk Yui Sim, had probably existed by the 1920s. It also served as a “Buddhism school” for nuns and monks. Monk Yui Sim taught nuns and monks to read, study and chant Buddhist scriptures and texts of monastic rules. Kai Yuen was seriously damaged during the Second World War and was repaired after the war. In 1949, when the Civil War broke out on mainland China, many monks and nuns fled to Hong Kong. Kai Yuen provided quarters for these monks and nuns. But today, most of the nuns and monks have passed away. Others have left the village and seldom visit the temple.

Number: 1248

Name and Address: No. 64 Hollywood Road, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港中環荷李活道 64 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Land records show that the lease on No. 64 Hollywood Road (荷李活道 64 號) commenced in the 1850s, but it is not known when the lot was first built on. Judging from its appearance, the existing building at No. 64 Hollywood Road was probably built in the 1920s. Historical records show that it was a famous traditional Chinese herbal shop named Tin Hee Tong (天喜堂) selling medicinal oils and pills (膏丹丸散) in 1928.

Number: 1249

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Shek Tsai Po Street, Tai O, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山大澳石仔埗街洪聖古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Shek Tsai Po Street in Tai O, Hung Shing Old Temple was built by the indigenous villagers in the 11th year of Qianlong reign (1746) of the Qing Dynasty to worship Hung Shing, the God of Southern Sea. In 1969, the Temple underwent a large-scale renovation and its reopening was officiated by Mr. Edward Barrie Wiggham, J.P.. The Temple is richly decorated with the wall paintings of the Eight Immortals on its front facade.

Number: 1250

Name and Address: Yeung Ancestral Hall, Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村楊氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Yeung Ancestral Hall is a family ancestral hall built in 1933 by the sons of Yeung Shun-kau, who founded the younger part of the single-clan Yeung Uk Tsuen in the early 20th century. Apart from ancestral worship during major Chinese festivals, the custom of diandeng and wedding rituals are performed there. But the lantern feasts in the form of basin meal are held in the Yeung Ancestral Hall at No.9 of the old village and outside the village committee. Between the 1950s and the late 1960s, the right annex of the Ancestral Hall accommodated Shun Kau School.

Number: 1251

Name and Address: No. 542 Tai Kei Leng Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉大旗嶺村 542 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The village house located at No.542 Tai Kei Leng of Shap Pat Heung, a multi-surnamed Hakka village, was built around the 1930s by an overseas Chinese surnamed Wong who worked in Canada and bought land from a Chan family after returning to Hong Kong on retirement in the 1930s. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the village house was sold to a villager surnamed Ho, who later sold it to a Hakka family surnamed Lam at the end of the Occupation.

Number: 1252

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Nai Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門泥圍圍門

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tao clan are mainly living in Nai Wai, Tsing Chuen Wai, Tuen Tze Wai, Lam Tei and Sun Tsuen Wai. Nai Wai was the first walled village established by the Tao clan before 1300. The original Entrance Gate was relocated to the present site around 1800 for the fengshui reason. The God of Earth is worshipped at the entrance. As for the Shrine, Kwan Kung, Chun Fu and Man Cheong are still worshipped there.

Number: 1253

Name and Address: Shun Kung Tong, Tsiu Keng San Wai, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水蕉徑新圍信公堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Shun Kung Tong of the Lok clan was built around the 1920s in Tsiu Keng San Wai after the collapse of the old ancestral hall in Tsiu Keng Lo Wai. It was named after their ancestor Lok Wai-shun. Until the 1950s, Shun Kung Tong served as a venue for discussing clan affairs and place of celebration. At present, ancestors are mainly worshipped twice a month. During the Chung Yeung Festival, the custom of distributing roast pork is still observed. The latest renovation was accomplished around the 1980s.

Number: 1254

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Po Tai Island, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港蒲台島天后古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Though the construction year of the Tin Hau Temple on Po Toi Island is unknown, it was firstly renovated in 1893 suggested by the stone tablet inside the temple. The Temple serves as the hub of the community on the Island. The Temple was dedicated to Tin Hau, the Goddess of Heaven. The Temple was managed by villagers of the Island who found a Board of Directors.

Number: 1255

Name and Address: Po Kok Ching Ser, No. 60 Hammer Hill Road, Ngau Chi Wan,
KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍牛池灣斧山道 60 號寶覺精舍

District: WTS

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Also known as “Bun Ha Tung” , Bok Gok Monastery was founded in 1935 by a Taoist priest named Hung Hok-yung. The monastery was used as a refuge for Taoist priests and nuns during the Japanese Occupation (1942-1945) . Patrons are allowed to place and pay tributes to the soul-niches of their ancestors, in addition to worshipping the various deities housed in the monastery.

Number: 1256

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tin Sam, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田田心圍門

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Tin Sam Tsuen in Sha Tin, the Entrance Gate was built sometime around 1644. Since its erection, the Entrance Gate has had the function of guarding the village from being attacked by bandits. There was once a moat surrounding the village which provided additional protection for the villagers. An artifact pak-kua is hung on the back wall of the entrance gate which serves as a symbol to alleviate all the powerful evil forces that passing through the gate. Moreover, a shrine that has been worshipped installed inside a gatehouse to guard the entrance.

Number: 1257

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Ting Kok, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔汀角李氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built in the late 19th century, Lee Ancestral Hall serves as a meeting place and venue of holding traditional festivals and ancestral worship by the Lee clansmen. The Hall was once used as bubuzhai, an educational institution which taught local villagers' children traditional Chinese classics, between the 1930s and 1950s. Such function ceased after the Second World War when the Government established a new school in Ting Kok.

Number: 1258

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Man Ching Lau, Tsing Chung Koon Road,
Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀晚晴樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1259

Name and Address: Wong Ancestral Hall, Wong Yi Chau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢黃宜洲黃氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Also known as Ng Fuk Tong, the Wong Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 2000. But many traditional customs are still performed by the Wong clan today. For example, during the Chinese New Year, lion dance and Chinese unicorn dance will be performed and basin food be served at the forecourt of the ancestral hall; lighting the lantern ceremony, distribution of roast pork and weddings are also held there. Although many clan members have either emigrated or moved to other parts of Hong Kong, they will come back and worship at the ancestral hall at Chung Yeung Festival, Chinese New Year and other special occasions such as the rehabilitation of the ancestral hall.

Number: 1260

Name and Address: Ji Hei Lau Fong, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸谷埔老圍紫氣流芳

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Lis erected Ji Hei Lau Fong after they settled in Kuk Po Luk Keng around 1700. Before the 1980s, it was an important venue for the Lis since major Chinese festivals and ceremonies, including Lunar New Year, lighting the lantern, Chung Yeung Festival and weddings were solemnly celebrated there. Nowadays, such rituals have been simplified and lantern feasts and wedding banquets are no longer served.

Number: 1261

Name and Address: No. 8 King Sing Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔景星街 8 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Design plans for this building at No. 8 King Sing Street, Wan Chai (灣仔景星街 8 號), dated 1956-1958 were obtained from the Buildings Department, suggesting that the building was completed in the 1950s. The buildings is commonly known as post-war tong-lau (戰後唐樓) which were usually built in contiguous blocks and with or without balconies facing the street. The upper floors are usually used for residential purposes whilst the ground floors are used as shops. This kind of building is gradually replaced by high-rise buildings and has disappeared rapidly in recent years.

Number: 1262

Name and Address: Shrine, Sun Fung Wai, Nam Tei, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門藍地順風圍社壇

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The shrine situated at the east of Sun Fung Wai is the largest shrine in the village. It was purposely built for blessing when the village founded 300 years ago. As it worshipped the Earth God, alias shegong as well, it was also named shejishentan. Due to the construction of the Light Railway, the shrine was demolished and rebuilt in the current location in 1986.

Number: 1263

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, San Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角新村李氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Lee Ancestral Hall is situated in San Tsuen, a multi-clan Hakka village in Sha Tau Kok. The Lees of San Tsuen and Muk Min Tau had diandeng and wedding ceremonies at the ancestral hall until the 1990s. Diandeng and wedding feasts were held at the ground in front of the building.

Number: 1264

Name and Address: Shui Shin Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街水僊古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

It is believed that the Temple was built during the Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty (1736-1795) by the fishing folks in Stanley. It is also said that the fengshui setting of Stanley resembling a crab had prompted people to build the temple in order to 'stop the crab moving' and ruin their health. The Temple is dedicated to a water deity called Shui Shin, who was conferred the title of River Lord after he was drowned in a river. Fishermen believe that Shui Shin could assure safe voyage, and homage is paid to the temple before they set off for fishing in the open sea.

Number: 1265

Name and Address: Yi Shing Temple, Wong Uk Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟黃屋村二聖宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Yi Shing Temple in Wong Uk Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, is conventionally called Tai Wong Temple. The construction year of the temple cannot be verified, but a renovation was carried out in 1924. It still acts as an alliance temple of the Tung Tau Alliance formed by the seven villages around Tai Wai Tsuen. In the old days, the temple operated a credit society serving the alliance villages. It also sponsored the construction of Ng Wo Public Primary School in 1958. Diandeng ceremony and Yuen Long Kai Fong Ten Years Ta Tai Jiao are still carried out there.

Number: 1266

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 13 Hang Ha Po, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坑下莆 13 號林氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The exact construction year of the Lam Ancestral Hall cannot be certain, but it had already existed by 1906. It is the clan hall for the Lams in Hang Ha Po, a single-surname Hakka village, and other branches of the clan in Kau Liu Ha and Nam Wah Po. The ancestral hall is managed by a family trust, Lam Fai Ngok Tso, which is named after Lam Fai-ngok, the first son of the founding ancestor of the Lam clan in Hang Ha Po. Apart from serving as a venue for ancestral worship during traditional Chinese festivals, it was also used as a study hall before the Second World War. Reconstruction was in progress in December 2005.

Number: 1267

Name and Address: No. 88 Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村 88 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

No.88 Yeung Uk Tsuen was built in 1933 by Yeung Yat-pui, the son of the founding ancestor of this new Yeung Uk Tsuen. It is fengshui oriented and well situated at the foot of Ho Hok Shan. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the house was looted. Now the children of Yeung Yat-pui seldom visit .

Number: 1268

Name and Address: Hip Tin Temple, Shing Mun San Tsuen, Kam Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗錦田城門新村協天宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Hip Tin Temple was relocated from Shing Mun Valley in the 1920s due to the construction of the Shing Mun Reservoir and the resulting resettlement of Shing Mun San Tsuen. Kwan Tai is enshrined in the main hall. Kwun Yam and Pao Kung are revered in the left hall while the martyrs who were sacrificed in the fighting between Shing Mun Heung and Tsuen Wan Heung in 1862-1864 are worshipped at the right hall. Celebrations for Kwan Tai's Birthday, Chinese Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Mid-autumn Festival and weddings are still held there.

Number: 1269

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Tai Wai Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟大圍村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Entrance Gate of Tai Wai Tsuen was originally built around the 1500s when Tai Wai was founded by the Wong clan and the Choi clan. It was rebuilt in 1911. In the past, the Gate was closed at night and the village guard force patrolled the village to protect the villagers from bandits. It is one of the places to worship the Earth God and burn incense on special occasions like Lunar New Year and lighting the lantern ceremony. It still remains to be an important social gathering place of the village.

Number: 1270

Name and Address: Chu Ancestral Hall (Pui Kwok Tong), No. 15 Kai Kuk Shue Ha, Luk Keng, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界鹿頸雞谷樹下 15 號朱氏祖祠(沛國堂)

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built after 1670, the Chu Ancestral Hall, as known as Pui Kwok Tong, was built by Chu clans in Kai Kuk Shue Ha, Luk Keng for ancestral worshipping. It is the only ancestral hall in the village. A wooden board dated 1904 denoted to Chu Yu-chun signified the award of the bangyan, the first runner-up in the palace examination. During the Japanese Occupation, the Chus were forced to labour for the construction of batteries trenches. Meanwhile, some Chus participated in the Hong Kong Independent Battalion of the East River Column. As a clan hall, they used to celebrate various festivals in the hall, including diandeng and Chung Yeung Festival. The last dajiao Festival was held in 2001.

Number: 1271

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Residence, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
住宅

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

Number: 1272

Name and Address: Shui Yuet Temple, Kwun Yam Wan, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲觀音灣水月宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Kwun Yam Wan on Cheung Chau, Shui Yuet Temple was built in the 20th year of the Daoguang reign (1840) but was extensively renovated in 1958, leaving only certain traces and relics behind as remnants of the past. Kwun Yum Bodhisattva, the Goddess of Mercy, is the principal deity of the Temple. It has been managed by Cheung Chau Kwun Yam Wan Shui Yuet Temple Management Committee since 1997, while the renovation cost of which is mainly raised from the Chinese Temples Committee.

Number: 1273

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Lo Wan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山沙螺灣天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located along the coast of Sha Lo Wan, Tin Hau Temple is adjacent to Ba Kong Old Temple. Tin Hau, the Goddess of Sea, is the main deity of the Temple. In 2000, a large-scaled renovation underwent in the Temple with the sponsorship of \$200,000 from the Chinese Temples Committee. Its reopening ceremony was officiated by Mr. Lam Wai-keung, the Chairman of Islands District Council.

Number: 1274

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall, Nos. 11-12 Cheung Uk Tei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔張屋地 11 至 12 號張氏祠堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Cheung Ancestral Hall, situated in Cheung Uk Tei of Tai Po, was established about one hundred years ago. The Cheung clan of Cheung Uk Tei originated from Heyuan, but later moved to Xinan County and finally settled in Tai Po. It is characterized that the row of house in Cheung Uk Tei were connected to each other, this would certainly uphold the family cohesiveness of the Cheung clan residing in the area. In the old days, the village is totally self-sufficient in food production, when people got surplus, they would sell the products in Tai Po Market. The Cheung Ancestral Hall provided a place for performing religious ritual and ancestral worship.

Number: 1275

Name and Address: Wing Kat Tong, No. 18A Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上禾坑 18 號 A 永吉堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Sheung Wo Hang of Sha Tau Kok, Wing Kat Tong was probably built before 1905 to commemorate and worship Lee Kwok-yam, the 6th generation ancestor of the Lee clan.. The Lee clan originated from Boluo county in Guangdong province, later moved to Wo Hang of Xin' an county (subsequently renamed Baoan) and established Sheung Wo Hang during the late 1680s. Wing Kat Tong was once a school before the 1930s and an important venue of ancestral worship for weddings until the 1950s and Chung Yeung Festival before the early 1960s. It was also a place of social gathering for celebration of the birthday of the elder villagers.

Number: 1276

Name and Address: Nos. 120-124 Sik Kong Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村錫降村 120 至 124 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Ha Tsuen of Yuen Long, the Nos.120-124 Sik Kong Tsuen was built in the early 20th century by the Tang clan living in the area. Sik Kong Tsuen has a history of more than 300 years, it is a village dominated by the Ha Tsuen Tangs. The clansmen of Tangs residing in Sik Kong Tsuen and Sik Kong Wai would gather together and worship their ancestors at ancestral hall during Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival. Traditional custom and ceremonies, such as diandeng and dajiao were still performed in the village, it reflected typical village life of the old days.

Number: 1277

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Kitchen, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
廚房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

Number: 1278

Name and Address: Man Ancestral Hall, Tsz Tong Tsuen, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨祠堂村文氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The old Man Ancestral Hall was believed to be built between 1400 and 1500. It was once a venue for ancestral worship for the whole clan during traditional Chinese festivals and ceremonies, education and village meetings. It was, however, seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Consequently, rituals were performed in family halls or a place near to the remnants of the Man Ancestral Hall. The Man Ancestral Hall was reconstructed in 2004.

Number: 1279

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple, No. 146 Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村 146 號關帝宮

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kwan Tai Temple was probably built before 1900 since the village of Lin Ma Hang was established. It is the only temple in the village. Kwan Tai is the main deity worshipped in the temple. The Earth God is also worshipped. No major celebrations are now held in Kwan Tai Temple, but a puppet show lasting for four days is performed in the middle of the first lunar month.

Number: 1280

Name and Address: Cheung Ancestral Hall,
No. 61 Sheung Che, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.
名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉上輦 61 號張氏家祠
District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: no grade

The Cheung Ancestral Hall at No. 61 Sheung Che belonged to the first branch of the Cheungs of the village. Cheung Kei-chan, the founding ancestor, together with other ancestors, are revered in the Ancestral Hall. Ancestral worship is carried out during marriage, and the Lunar New Year, the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival. The Cheungs have stopped distributing pork; instead, they will share the offerings among themselves. Due to serious dilapidation, the Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 1995.

Number: 1281

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple & Man Tai Temple, Nos. 52-53 Tsz Tong Tsuen,
Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨祠堂村 52 至 53 號

天后宮及文帝古廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tin Hau Temple and the adjacent Man Tai Temple were believed to be built by the Mans of Tai Hang, Tai Po, in 1774 and 1884 respectively. Apart from Man Tai, the Man Tai Temple also dedicates to the Earth God and Lady Gam Fa. Tin Hau's Birthday, dajiao and lighting the lantern ceremony are the main celebrations there. Cantonese operas and vegetarian banquets will be organized at the open space in front of the temple.

Number: 1282

Name and Address: No. 16 Nam Mun Hau, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟南門口 16 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The building was probably erected in 1930s. Its entrance features a gate with the surname of the owner Lung in Chinese, “龍” and a stone plaque engraving the name of the family's transport company Tai Kee in Chinese, which was located in Yuen Long New Market. The Western features at the facade make the building atypical in the market.

Number: 1283

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Ma Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉馬田村圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Entrance Gate in Ma Tin Tsuen was erected by the villagers for defence purposes around 1700. Ma Tin Tsuen is a multi-surnamed village. The villagers erected the enclosing walls, watch towers and a moat for the protection of the village and formed a self defense corp ziweidui who were stationed near the Entrance Gate before the 1950s. There is an Earth God niche inside the Gate. The Entrance Gate is still kept in good condition.

Number: 1284

Name and Address: Law Ancestral Hall, Kan Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺簡頭村羅氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Law Ancestral Hall was built by Lo Ying-in and Lo Sai-fan before 1924. Before the communal property was divided in the 1930s, the Ancestral Hall could be accessed through four arched doorways attached to Nos.32 and 33, in which Lo Sai-fan and Lo Ying-in lived respectively. The custom of diandeng was suspended after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The ritual of inviting souls of deceased clansmen onto the altar and “Tai Kung distributing roasted pork” during Chung Yeung Festival are still respected.

Number: 1285

Name and Address: No. 235 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔

軒尼詩道 235 號

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The existing building at No. 235 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai (灣仔軒尼詩道 235 號) was built sometime between 1929 and 1939. The building was re-registered in 1942, when the occupying Japanese authority set up the House Registration Office to re-register deeds which were previously registered by the British administration and to register subsequent transactions affecting land. The land on which this building stands is reclaimed from the sea during the large-scale Praya East Reclamation Scheme (海旁東填海計劃) carried out from 1921 to 1931.

Number: 1286

Name and Address: Nos. 3, 4, 5 Nam Pin Wai Tsuen, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢南邊圍村 3, 4 及 5 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Nam Pin Wai Tsuen was established by the Tse lineage about 80 years ago. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Nam Pin Wai Tsuen were owned by Tse Ming and Tse To, who were sailors and erected the houses in 1930s. The houses were built by green brick and stone, which reflected the affluence of the owners. During the Second World War, the Japanese conscripted the villagers of Sai Kung to build Hiram's Highway. Since Tse Ming worked as a supervisor, his remuneration was 12 taels and 8 maces of rice, doubling of an ordinary worker. The houses were either left vacated or occupied as a warehouse nowadays.

Number: 1287

Name and Address: No. 1 Tung Wan Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣路 1 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built before the Second World War, the complex at Nos. 1-3 Tung Wan Road was owned by Mr. Cheuk Ho-fat, a landlord who owned over twenty estates in Cheung Chau. The property of Mr. Cheuk, including the complex, was distributed to his six sons when he passed away in 1965. The complex is a good example of village fabric in Cheung Chau that sustains distinctive character and spatial quality of both Chinese and Western architectural style.

Number: 1288

Name and Address: No. 2 Tung Wan Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣路 2 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built before the Second World War, the complex at Nos. 1-3 Tung Wan Road was owned by Mr. Cheuk Ho-fat, a landlord who owned over twenty estates in Cheung Chau. The property of Mr. Cheuk, including the complex, was distributed to his six sons when he passed away in 1965. The complex is a good example of village fabric in Cheung Chau that sustains distinctive character and spatial quality of both Chinese and Western architectural style.

Number: 1289

Name and Address: No. 3 Tung Wan Road, Cheung Chau

名稱及地址: 長洲東灣路 3 號

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built before the Second World War, the complex at Nos. 1-3 Tung Wan Road was owned by Mr. Cheuk Ho-fat, a landlord who owned over twenty estates in Cheung Chau. The property of Mr. Cheuk, including the complex, was distributed to his six sons when he passed away in 1965. The complex is a good example of village fabric in Cheung Chau that sustains distinctive character and spatial quality of both Chinese and Western architectural style.

Number: 1290

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Service Quarters, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺平房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

Number: 1291

Name and Address: Yau Ancestral Hall, No.73 Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山 73 號邱氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Kam Shan, Yau Ancestral Hall was probably built in the 1910s by the Yaus, Hakka natives who were the first settlers in the multi-clan village. The Hall has mainly functioned as the place for ancestral worship by the Yaus. Only male descendants who pass away after the age of 65 can be revered in the Hall. Some ceremonies are still held in the Hall such as diandeng, the ritual of celebrating and recognizing new born baby boys as members of the clan by lighting a lamp for each baby in the Hall during the 15th day of the next Lunar New Year.

Number: 1292

Name and Address: Ba Kong Temple, Sha Lo Wan, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山沙螺灣把港古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in the 39th year of the Qianlong reign (1774), Ba Kong Old Temple was built by the indigenous villagers of Sha Lo Wan to dedicate Hung Shing, the God of Southern Sea. A large-scale birthday celebration for the god is arranged in the seventh lunar month, namely 'Hung Shing Bao Dan'. The latest renovation of the Temple was in 1998. The historic site comprises Ba Kong Temple and Tin Hau Temple.

Number: 1293

Name and Address: Luk Wu Ching Ser, Nim Fat Tong, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu,
Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村鹿湖精舍
念佛堂

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Luk Wu Ching Ser consists of a main building, Taoist monasteries named Chun Yang Xianyuan, 2 residence and the kitchen. The compound is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Luo Yuanyi Dao-zhang in 1883. Reconstruction took place in 1955. Ching Ser reconstruction took place in 1955 and the nunnery was named Luk Wu Ching Ser in the same year. About a hundred nuns and devotees stayed in the nunnery in its heyday in the 1950s to study Buddhist Classics and practise meditation. Only a few old nuns stay today.

Number: 1294

Name and Address: Watchtower, Tsing Chuen Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青磚圍圍斗

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Watchtower of Tsing Chuen Wai, also known as Mak Yuen Wai, was built by the Tao lineage who built the walled village during the reign of Qianlong (1736-1795). Suggested by its name, green bricks were the main building materials. Since a kiln for making bricks was situated near Tuen Tsz Wai, it is believed that the green bricks employed by the wall village were locally produced. In the old day, the male villagers patrolled and were armed to protect the village. Only a small part of the walls of Tsing Chuen Wai survives now as much has been torn down to give way for building houses since 1960s. Nowadays, the watchtower at the left of the entrance tower still exists.

Number: 1295

Name and Address: No. 86 Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村 86 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The village house at No.86 Yeung Uk Tsuen was built by Yeung Tou-sau in 1933. The house was used as a venue for family gathering and celebrations, such as birthdays and Lunar New Year. The upper floor of No. 86 had provided primary education to Yeung's children before the early 1950s. Yeung Tou-sau lived in the house until the 1960s and rent it to outsiders. Nowadays, the house is still owned by the Yeungs.

Number: 1296

Name and Address: Glass House, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號半春園玻璃屋

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Se-wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

Number: 1297

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Wo Liu, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢禾寮李氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Lee Ancestral Hall is believed to be built in the early 20th century and the oldest surviving structure in Wo Liu, a single-clan village. Before the Second World War, both festive banquets and funerals of the village were carried out in front of the Ancestral Hall.

Number: 1298

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple and Fuk Tak Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)

洪聖古廟及福德祠

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated on the hillside of Shau Kei Wan Road, the Fuk Dak Temple and the Hung Shing Temple were erected by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1969 and 1980 respectively. The Fuk Dak Temple was moved from a place near the street end of the Shau Kei Wan Road to Chai Wan Road in the 1930s. After the Second World War, the Government developed the area near Chai Wan Road and the Temple was relocated to the present site. The Hung Shing Temple was originally located at Aldrich village. However, the village was demolished and the Temple was moved to the present location. The birthday of Hung Shing is celebrated on the 13th day of second lunar month.

Number: 1299

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Luk Chau Village, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島鹿洲村天后古廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Luk Chau Tsuen on Lamma Island, Tin Hau Temple is believed to be built in the late Qing dynasty (1644-1911). It is the only temple in the village and is the centre of worship for the villagers. The locals used to celebrate the Tin Hau Festival on the first day of the fifth lunar month by organizing a dragon boat competition and a "Fa Bow rocket competition". The village was bombarded during the Second World War causing considerable casualties.

Number: 1300

Name and Address: Shrine, No. 90 Ma Tin Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉馬田村 90 號神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Shrine in No. 90 Ma Tin Tsuen was probably built around 1700s by villagers. It is the common worshipping venue for the villagers. The Shrine is the main place for performing rituals. Important ceremonies and festival worshipping such as diandeng, praying for the deities' blessing and giving thanks to the deities are still held in the Shrine nowadays.

Number: 1301

Name and Address: Nos. 13-14 Lung Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔龍尾 13 至 14 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The construction year of village house Nos. 13-14 in Lung Mei is unknown, but it already existed by 1945. Lung Mei is a Hakka village founded by the Chans, the Lees and the Cheungs who all came from Guangdong Province before 1733. No. 14 had been vacant around the 1970s, while No. 13 is still inhabited by the Chan clan originating from Mei Xian, Guangdong. The village house is one of the few traditional green brick houses remaining in Lung Mei.

Number: 1302

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Kei House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院機社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1303

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Kei House Workshop

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院機社修理車房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1304

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Lai House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院禮社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1305

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Tak House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院德社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1306

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Ngai House

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院毅社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1307

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Tak House Workshop

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院德社工場

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1308

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Mei House and Ming House
名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院美社及明社

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1309

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Ching Wah Tong, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀清華堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1310

Name and Address: No. 87 Yeung Uk Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉楊屋村 87 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

No.87 Yeung Uk Tsuen was built by Yeung Yuen-pui, the son of the founding ancestor of this Yeung Uk Tsuen in 1933. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the house was looted. Yeung Yuen-pui and his family lived in the house until the late 1960s. It was also the venue for family gathering and celebrations, such as birthdays and the Lunar New Year.

Number: 1311

Name and Address: Shrine, Pan Chung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泮涌神廳

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Shrine, dedicated to the Earth God, was probably erected when Pan Chung was founded in 1688. Villagers burn incense there on the first and fifteenth days of every lunar month. Every year during the Sheung Yuen Festival on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month, the Earth God, together with other gods, including Well God and Door Gods, are invited to a lantern shed for worship.

Number: 1312

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Residence of Male Practitioners, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺男修道者宿舍

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

Number: 1313

Name and Address: Sun Ancestral Hall, San Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣新村孫氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Sun Ancestral Hall was rebuilt after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Sun Tai-kuen, the founding ancestor of the Sun lineage, is revered there. Ancestral worshipping takes place during Chung Yeung Festival and Chinese New Year. Though the custom of diandang ceased after the war, the rites of placing soul tablet of the deceased onto the altar, known as shangtai, are still respected.

Number: 1314

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢上洋劉氏宗祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Lau Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1929 to replace the former five ancestral halls of the Lau clan in Sheung Yeung, a single-surnamed Hakka village. Ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during the Lunar New Year, as well as lighting the lantern and wedding ceremonies. From 1929 to 1958, it also served as a school named Ling Yun Study Hal, where lessons were conducted in Hakka language.

Number: 1315

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow A

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 A

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1316

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow B

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 B

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1317

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow C

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 C

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1318

Name and Address: Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Bungalow D

名稱及地址: 香港戒毒會石鼓洲康復院平房 D

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Operated since 1963, Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre was established by the Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts. It is an open space rehabilitation centre for drug addicts in Hong Kong. It contains 25 items of historic buildings/ structures, namely, a Reception Room, a Kang-fu Men, a Pavilion, four Bungalows, two Hospitals, a Staff Quarters, an Administrative Block and Assembly Hall, an Office Block, seven training blocks, five Recovery Houses and the Courtyard Complex. It has been the largest rehabilitation centre in terms of the number of patients received. Patients specialize in various fields of training. For example, patients of Ngai House are trained to be carpenters; whereas some belonging to Tak House learn how to install and fix water pipes. Catholic priests visit the island to hold masses for the patients. The centre has attracted some prominent figures, including Princess Diana (1989, 1995) and Ma Ying-jeou, the Mayor of Taipei (1999).

Number: 1319

Name and Address: Tak Wai Tong, Pun Chun Yuen, No. 17 Shek Lin Road, Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山石蓮路 17 號

半春園德煒堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Pun Chun Yuen, also known as Ta Ta Buddhist Society, is situated at Kam Shan of Tai Po. The Buddhism was developed very rapidly in Hong Kong after 1912, Pun Chun Yuen was built in the 1930s and originally the residence of the Wong Se-wai family. Mr. Wong believed in Buddhism and constructed a temple in Pun Chun Yuen for worshipping purpose. In 1953, Mr. Wong founded the Ta Ta Buddhist Society, Pun Chun Yuen was later used as a place to promote Buddhism. Pun Chun Yuen was taken over by the Lotus Association of Hong Kong in 1967. Since then, the Pun Chun Yuen acts as a mandala during festival and solemnities, which play a very important role in the development of Buddhism in Hong Kong.

Number: 1320

Name and Address: No. 3 Tung Sam Kei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔東心淇 3 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Being a single surnamed village inhabited by the Fu clan, a strip of village houses in Tung Sam Kei was probably built by the clan in the 1880s for residential use. Nowadays, only No.3 remains as an original brick house and the rest were rebuilt. The house of No.4 is an ancestral hall of Fu lineage. In the old days, villagers engaged in fishing, farming and making salted fish, with their harvests sold in Tai Po Market. During the Japanese Occupation, the East River Column used to be stationed in Tung Sam Kei Shan but they had little contact with the villagers.

Number: 1321

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, Tai Po Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大埔尾李氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Lee Ancestral Hall may have been existed since the early 19th century to commemorate Lee Fong Un, the founder of Tai Po Mei. It has long been serving as a meeting place and venue for celebrating traditional festivals and feasts. Between 1907 and 1941, it was used as bubuzhai, an educational institution which inculcated in local villagers' children traditional Chinese classics. During the Japanese Occupation, it was converted into a Forward Station for the Japanese troops on account of the strategic importance of the village.

Number: 1322

Name and Address: Stone House, No. 4 Tai Koon Yuen, Diamond Hill, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍鑽石山大觀園 4 號石寓

District: WTS

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Stone House, located at Tai Koon Yuen of Diamond Hill, was built in the 1940s. Tai Koon Yuen was established by Yang Shou-ren around 1947. The name of Tai Koon Yuen was derived from a famous Chinese novel named Hong Lou Meng (A Dream of Red Mansions) . Mr. Yang intended to establish a similar place in Diamond Hill. There had been a lot of prominent artists and businessmen living in Tai Koon Yuen, such as the chairman of the Amoy Food Limited, and a famous film director Li Han-xiang and Wo Jun-Zhao, the ex-manager of the former Shanghai Bank of Communications.

Number: 1323

Name and Address: Ting Yat Study Hall, No. 141 Loi Tung, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角萊洞 141 號定一家塾

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Loi Tung of Sha Tau Kok, Ding Yat Study Hall was an old style private school known as bobozhai which offered rudimentary education to the clansmen of the Tangs. It was built before 1800 by the Tang clan residing in the area. It was a whole day school teaching children Chinese classics with all the students, regardless of age, studying in the same class. School fee was paid in rice and the ancestral hall subsidized half of the school fees. Usually, children studied for one or two years only because they had to help their family to farm. The study hall was closed down before the World War II. After the war, the hall was converted into a storehouse for rice and was abandoned in the 1970s.

Number: 1324

Name and Address: Kwan Tai Temple and Kwun Yam Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)關帝廟及觀音廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated on the hillside of Shau Kei Wan Road, the Kwun Yum Temple and Kwan Tai Temple were erected by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1971 and 1976 respectively. The custom of borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box on the 26th day of the first Lunar month and her birthday on the 19th day of the second Lunar Month is performed in the Kwun Yum Temple. The Kwan Tai Temple is dedicated to Kwan Yu (or Kwan Wan Cheung). Kwan Tai Festival is held on the 24th day of the sixth Lunar month.

Number: 1325

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 11 Hang Ha Po, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔坑下莆 11 號林氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The exact construction year of the Lam Ancestral Hall is unknown, but it had been established by 1906. In the past, wedding and lighting the lantern ceremonies, together with banquets, were held in this family ancestral hall. Nowadays, family members still offer incense to their ancestors on the first and fifteenth days of each lunar month, and worship there during the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1326

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Sin Fat Hang Yuen, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂仙佛行轅

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

Number: 1327

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Fuk Tak Temple, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂福德廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

Number: 1328

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Shing Wong Temple, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂城隍廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

Number: 1329

Name and Address: No. 22 Lee Yick Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟利益街 22 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

No. 22 Lee Yick Street is one of the surviving traditional commercial-cum-residential houses in Yuen Long Old Market. The market was founded by Tang Man-wai in the late 17th century and featured shops of various trades, like inns, wine shops, book-sellers, soy-sauce dealers and pig-butchers, etc. Similar to many buildings in the market, it accommodated a store on the ground floor with the upper floors for residential purposes.

Number: 1330

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No. 32 Shek Kwu Lung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔石古壟 32 號曾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Shek Kwu Lung, Tsang Ancestral Hall is an important reminder of the settlement of the Tsangs from Nantou, Guangdong province in the late 19th century. It commemorates Tsang Hung Tseung, the first settler of Tsangs in the village. The Tsang clan is the largest among other indigenous inhabitants bearing different surnames, and its power of influence is evidenced by the fact that the Hall is the only one ever established in the village.

Number: 1331

Name and Address: Fung Ancestral Hall (King Yau Tong), No. 22 Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地 22 號馮氏家祠(琮友堂)

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Fung Ancestral Hall is one of the three ancestral halls in the multi-clan village of Lin Fa Tei. Though its original year of construction could not be traced, the Ancestral Hall underwent renovation in 1998. It is believed that Fung King-yau was the founding ancestor of Lin Fa Tei, and hence the ancestral hall is known as King Yau Tong. Referring to the soul tablet in the ancestral hall inscribed with Chinese characters “明太祖馮公神位”, one of the Fung ancestors was probably an official serving in the administration of Emperor Taizu (1368-1398) of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). In the past, the ancestral hall served as a communal place for ceremonies and meetings until Fung King Yau Tso Tong was completed in 1979.

Number: 1332

Name and Address: Cheung Fei Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)張飛廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Cheung Fei Temple was built by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1981. Lau Bei Temple was also constructed in 1993. Lau Bei, Kwan Yu and Cheung Fei were sworn brothers. The Association hopes that the construction of the Kwan Tai Temple, Cheung Fei Temple and Lau Bei Temple will symbolize and serve to establish a relationship between the Association and the Shau Kei Wan residents as close as that among the three sworn brothers, which will in turn, unify the community.

Number: 1333

Name and Address: Lau Bei Temple, near No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港筲箕灣(近筲箕灣道 8 號)劉備廟

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Cheung Fei Temple was built by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association in 1981. Lau Bei Temple was also constructed in 1993. Lau Bei, Kwan Yu and Cheung Fei were sworn brothers. The Association hopes that the construction of the Kwan Tai Temple, Cheung Fei Temple and Lau Bei Temple will symbolize and serve to establish a relationship between the Association and the Shau Kei Wan residents as close as that among the three sworn brothers, which will in turn, unify the community.

Number: 1334

Name and Address: Tsz Hing Monastery, Service Quarters, Man Cheung Po, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山萬丈布慈慶寺平房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

There are 5 buildings including a Buddha Hall, a Residence of Female Practitioners, a Residence of Male Practitioners and two Service Quarters.

In order to provide a temporary accommodation for the monks fled from China, Tsz Hing Monastery was built by the abbot Fa Chuen in 1930. It is situated in Man Cheung Po, a remote and peaceful environment ideal for pure self-cultivation. The monastery comprises of the Buddha Hall, two residences and two service quarters. The characters on the front facade of its Buddha Hall was inscribed by Yu You Ren (1879-1964), the then Member of Kuomintang of the Republic of China. The Monastery was extensively renovated in 1967.

Number: 1335

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall (East), Ngau Kwu Long, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山牛牯壟林家宗祠(東)

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Lam Ancestral Halls were built by the Lam clan in Ngau Kwu Long, a single-surnamed village, in the early 20th century. During the late Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the halls were badly burnt by the troops and the Lams renovated it in the 1980s. Rituals such as ancestral worship, banquets in weddings and diandeng were carried out until the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Now most of the villagers have left but they return and visit the ancestral halls in major Chinese festivals, including the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1336

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall (West), Ngau Kwu Long, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山牛牯壟林家宗祠(西)

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Lam Ancestral Halls were built by the Lam clan in Ngau Kwu Long, a single-surnamed village, in the early 20th century. During the late Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), the halls were badly burnt by the troops and the Lams renovated it in the 1980s. Rituals such as ancestral worship, banquets in weddings and diandeng were carried out until the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Now most of the villagers have left but they return and visit the ancestral halls in major Chinese festivals, including the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1337

Name and Address: Tse Ancestral Hall, No. 73 Tung Lo Wan, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田銅鑼灣 73 號謝氏祠堂

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tse Ancestral Hall at No. 73 Tung Lo Wan, Shatin, also known as Tse Po Shu Tong, was built around 1910. The Tse clan, originally settled near Daam Hon Po, finally settled and built the ancestral hall in the multi-surname village, Tung Lo Wan. Japanese troops had once kept rice in the ancestral hall during the Japanese Occupation. Ancestors were worshipped there during the lighting the lantern ceremony, weddings and funerals until the 1990s.

Number: 1338

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Lung Kwu Sheung Tan, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門龍鼓上灘劉氏宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Lau Ancestral Hall at Lung Kwu Sheung Tan was built by a Laus' branch, known as Wai Yin Fong. The Ancestral Hall and another Lau Ancestral Hall built by Wai Chap Fong at Tuk Mei Chung are the two ancestral halls of the Lau clan in Lung Kwu Tan. In the past, basin meal wedding banquets and lineage meetings were held there. The Laus still perform the custom of diandeng at the Ancestral Hall.

Number: 1339

Name and Address: Holy Cross Roman Catholic Cemetery, Cape Collinson Road,
Chai Wan, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港柴灣歌連臣角道歌連臣角
聖十字天主教墳場

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Cape Collinson of Chai Wan, Holy Cross Roman Catholic Cemetery was constructed in 1960 for burying deceased Catholics. It is one of five Catholic cemeteries in Hong Kong. The Cemetery was constructed at Cape Collinson because of inadequate burial places in St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery at Happy Valley. At present, the Cemetery contains graves which were moved from other Catholic cemeteries, including those from the St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery in 1977 and the French Mission Cemetery between the late 1980s and the early 1990s.

Number: 1340

Name and Address: Wong Shuk Nai Ancestral Hall, No. 91 Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角山咀 91 號淑孳黃公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The original Wong Shuk Nai Ancestral Hall was probably built between 1905 and 1921 by the Wong clan to commemorate their ancestors. It was reconstructed in 2003. Customs such as funeral ritual, worship in the Lunar New Year and the lighting the lantern ceremony or diandeng together with diandeng feast are still practised in the new ancestral hall which serves to reinforce the social bonds among the Wongs.

Number: 1341

Name and Address: No. 44 Cheung Shing Street, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟長盛街 44 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The construction year of the building is not known. But in the early 20th century, it was owned by a man surnamed Lam from neighbouring Shan Pui Tsuen who opened Kai Tak Gold Shop at Lee Yick Street. Besides gold retailing, gold ornaments were probably manufactured there. The building is left vacant.

Number: 1342

Name and Address: Saam Wo Tong, No. 15 Wong Nai Tun Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉黃泥墩村 15 號
三和堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in 1960s, Saam Wo Tong is a communal hall of the Wong Nai Tun Tsuen. In 1960s, a kindergarten operated in the premises. Despite it was named as kindergarten, bobozhai, an old-fashioned teaching was introduced. The building also served as a gathering place for the Hos, the Yus and the Lais, the three clans of the village, until the establishment of Wong Nai Tun Tsuen Village Committee in 1997. Nowadays, Saam Wo Tong is left vacant but villagers still regularly venerates the altar of Kwan Tai and Tin Hau placed in the building.

Number: 1343

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, Sik Kong Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村錫降圍楊侯宮

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Yeung Hau Temple is situated at Sik Kong Wai, a Tangs' walled village in Ha Tsuen with its name recorded in the Xin'an Gazetteer of 1820. Before the 1970s, lanterns were lighted at the entrance gate, in the temple and the shrine in celebration of the birth of boys. Before the Second World War, a Taoist priest would be invited to worship the Yeung Hau for good fortune and blessing.

Number: 1344

Name and Address: Tsang Ancestral Hall, No. 3 Sheung Ma Tseuk Leng Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角上麻雀嶺村 3 號曾氏家祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Rebuilt in 1929, the Tsang Ancestral Hall is a family ancestral hall dedicated to the branch of Tsang Kai-ming, whose father, Tsang Chiu-sheung, is the founding ancestor of Sheung Ma Tseuk Leng. In the past, ancestral worship took place at weddings and the Spring and Autumn Equinoxes. Taoist priests were hired to perform funeral rites. Nowadays, since many villagers have emigrated to Southeast Asia, ceremonies are seldom practiced.

Number: 1345

Name and Address: No. 57 Wong Chuk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹村 57 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wong Chuk Tsuen is a Hakka village dominated by the Wongs of Guangdong Province. The row house at Nos. 52-57 Wong Chuk Tsuen was constructed by Mr. Wong Wing-kin circa 1931 for residential purposes. During the Japanese Occupation, the row house was slightly damaged by the Japanese Army, and gun holes are still visible on the timber door of No. 53. The two-storey complex has a symmetrical plan occupying a north-south axis facing south, which is considered to be the best orientation in Chinese architecture.

Number: 1346

Name and Address: Ting Wai Monastery (formerly Lan Yeuk Yuen), No.53 Ma Wo, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔馬窩 53 號定慧寺 (前稱蘭若園)

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

In 1921, a group of Buddhist believers used their savings to buy land from the Government and established Lan Yeuk Yuen (later renamed as Ting Wei Monastery). They invited Monk Tsang Sau to become abbot. During the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), most of the monks and nuns left the monastery because of lack of food. Monk Tsang Sau was one of the monks who stayed at monastery during that period. In 1962, he was the abbot of Po Lin Monastery of Lantau Island. In 1963, he returned to Lan Yeuk Yuen and registered the monastery as a non-profit-making organization and rename it as Ting Wai Monastery.

Number: 1347

Name and Address: Nam On Buddhist Monastery, Fu Tei Ha Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門虎地下村南安佛堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in 1820s and rebuilt by local villagers in 1951, Nam On Buddhist Monastery is one of the few monasteries in Hong Kong dedicating to Buddha Tai Saint, also known as the Monkey King and Chai Tin Tai Shing (the Great Sage and the Equal of Heaven). It consists of four buildings, namely Nam On Buddhist Monastery, being the main temple housing the Monkey King, Sin Fat Hang Yuen being the guest house of Buddha and deities; Fuk Tak Temple devoting to Kwun Yum and Earth God; and Shing Wong Temple deifying Shing Wong. The Monastery is now administered by Nam On Fat Tong Association Limited developed by worshippers.

Number: 1348

Name and Address: Tse Ancestral Hall, Nos. 26-28 Kap Pin Long, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢甲邊朗 26 至 28 號謝氏祠堂

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tse Ancestral Hall at Kap Pin Long was built by the third branch of the Tses, who originated from Cha Shan, Dongguan, and first migrated to Sha Kok Mei, Sai Kung, around the mid-17th century. The Tses used to worship in the ancestral hall at weddings and organize wedding feasts in front of the hall.

Number: 1349

Name and Address: Chat Shing Temple, Kwun Hang, Shap Sze Heung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔十四鄉官坑七聖古廟

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Kwun Hang of Shap Sze Heung, the Chat Shing Temple was probably built before 1763 by the local gentry and villagers. It is the only temple dedicated to the Seven Fairies and the Mother of Heaven together. During the Second World War, there had been fierce fighting at the Temple. the Japanese soldiers occupied and were stationed inside. After the War, the Temple served as a village school for about 10 years. The Temple also served as a temporary office for the Sai Kung (North) Rural Committee which was set up in 1954. The temple witnesses the transformation of the nearby villages and changes of rural culture of Kwun Hang.

Number: 1350

Name and Address: Si Tak Chung Ancestral Hall, No.1 Chung Uk Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔鍾屋村 1 號鍾師德堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Si Tak Chung Ancestral Hall was built by the Chung clan of Chung Uk Tsuen which settled down in the Lam Tsuen Valley in the Southern Sung dynasty. The Hall itself was construction around 300 years ago. Apart from being a venue for ancestral worship, the Hall was also used as a village school teaching traditional Chinese classics for Chung Uk Tsuen and the neighbouring villages. After the Second World War, the hall became the temporary site of the Lam Tsuen Public School which was jointly run by Chung Uk Tsuen and other four villages in Lam Tsuen.

Number: 1351

Name and Address: Shrine, Sai Tau Wai, Wang Chau, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗橫洲西頭圍神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

It was believed that the original shrine was erected when the village was founded around the 1450s. The present shrine was rebuilt after 1945. The shrine features a board with the names of 15 deities written on it. Since there is no ancestral hall in Sai Tau Wai, the Shrine becomes the gathering place of villagers. Villagers in Sai Tau Wai engages Lun Heungpai, which villagers take turns in managing the shrine.

Number: 1352

Name and Address: On Ding Study Hall, Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門大欖涌村安定家塾

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated in Tai Lam Chung Tsuen, a Hakka village founded in 1600s, On Ding Study Hall is the ancestral hall of the Wu clan. In the old day, the hall served both as place of ancestral worshipping and a study hall. Traditional rituals like weddings and funerals were held here. Bobozhai, the conventional mode of teaching, was introduced. Following the founding of Wong Uk Tsuen Public School, the role of On Ding Study Hall as a school faded away.

Number: 1353

Name and Address: Sin Hing Tung, Main Building, Tuen Fat Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯發路善慶洞主樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Sin Hing Tung, a hostel for monasticism, was established by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue in 1931. The Society adheres to the doctrines of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Jade Emperor, Lu Tso, Confucius and Buddha are the main deities worshipped there. The historic site comprises of Main Building, Miu Kut Cheung, Ka Lok Tong.

Number: 1354

Name and Address: Sam Shing Temple, Tuen Tsz Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯子圍三聖宮

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Tuen Tsz Wai of Tuen Mun and built on the left hand side of an ancestral hall of the Tao lineage, Sam Shing Temple was built between 1723 and 1795. The Temple houses the statues of the Three Saints, including Hung Shing, the General Yuen Tan Fuk Fu and Yeung Hau Wong. The Tos celebrated various festivals in the temple, including diandeng and dajiao. It was rebuilt in 1993.

Number: 1355

Name and Address: Ming Tak Tong Ancestral Hall, Fan Tin Tsuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田蕃田村明德堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built in 1811, Ming Tak Tong was to commemorate the ancestor of the Mans, Man Wing-sau. The original building was demolished in 1972 and was reconstructed in 1973. Only a granite door frame survives from the original clan hall. Ming Tak Tong was once used as a study hall.

Number: 1356

Name and Address: No. 55 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 55 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

No. 55 Hang Tau Tsuen was probably built by Tang Kwan-shing in the 18th century. His grandfather Tang Hin-ho, awarded the title of juran (candidate successful in the provincial examination) in 1804 was believed to live at No.55 and No. 99. No.55 and No.99 were connected as one residential house but it was divided into two before 1898. Tang Ting-fei, a descendant of Tang Kwan-shing and moved out from No. 55 before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). Now his wife still lives there.

Number: 1357

Name and Address: Chan Study Hall, Tai Wan San Tsuen, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島大灣新村陳氏家塾

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Constructed in 1921, Chan Study Hall was the lineage ancestral hall of the Chans of Tai Wan San Tsuen, Lantau Island. It served as a venue for village gatherings and ceremonies, as well as a village school before a new public school was established in Yung Shu Ling in 1949. Tai Wan San Tsuen was branched out from Tai Wan Kau Tsuen (established in early Qing dynasty (1644-1911)) in the early 20th century, and the Chan Study Hall was built to replace the dilapidated hall in Tai Wan Kau Tsuen.

Number: 1358

Name and Address: Kwun Yam Temple, Ta Tit Yan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔打鐵坳觀音宮

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Ta Tit Yan, Kwun Yum Temple has existed since before the 33rd year of Guangxu reign (1907) . Kwun Yum Bodhisattvas, the goddess of Mercy, is the main deity of the Temple. Some traditional festivals like the Lunar Chinese New Year and the Kwun Yum Festival are still celebrated there. The Temple is a typical example of Qing Vernacular architecture built in two-hall and one-courtyard plan.

Number: 1359

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, No. 26 San Tin Village, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田新田村 26 號劉氏家祠

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Lau Ancestral Hall at No. 26 San Tin Village, Shatin, was a family hall established by the fifth generation, Lau Wai-kung, Lau Wai-wei and Lau Wai-man branching out from Au Pui Wan Tsuen. Ancestors are still worshipped at the ancestral hall during major Chinese festivals, including Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1360

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, near Ha Kwai Chung Tsuen, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界近下葵涌村天后宮

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built prior to 1828, the original Tin Hau Temple was relocated to the present site in 1966 as a result of urbanisation. In the past, the Temple was also known as Kwai Chung Mong Shue Ha Tin Hau Temple. The Temple was built there for the blessing of Tin Hau, the goddess of the sea. The Temple celebrates the birthday of Tin Hau, which features a feast of basin meal and Fa pow (floral shrine and firecrackers).

Number: 1361

Name and Address: Shrine, No. 106 Pok Wai, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田壘圍 106 號神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Shrine of Pok Wai was built around 1900 by Man Sau-fuk to mark the founding of Pok Wai. Thirteen deities including Kwun Yam, Tin Hau and Hung Shing are enshrined there. At the lighting the lantern ceremony, the thirteen deities are invited to enjoy the celebration held near the rural committee. Worshipping also takes place at major festivals.

Number: 1362

Name and Address: Kai Yuen, Ancillary Building, No. 29A Ha Fa Shan, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣下花山 29 號 A 祇園附屬建築物

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kai Yuen is a temple dedicated to are Kwun Yam, Amitabha and Pusa Tai Shih Chih. The temple, established by the Buddhist Monk Yui Sim, had probably existed by the 1920s. It also served as a “Buddhism school” for nuns and monks. The Ancillary Building was built for residential purposes. In 1949, when the Civil War broke out on mainland China, many monks and nuns fled to Hong Kong. Kai Yuen provided quarters for these monks and nuns. But today, most of the nuns and monks have passed away. Others have left the village and seldom visit the temple.

Number: 1363

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Tai Lam Kok, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門大欖角天后古廟

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Though the construction year of Tin Hau Temple at Tai Lam Kok is unknown, a stone tablet suggests the temple was renovated in 1955. A local elite, Mr. Chiu Lut-sau (1905-1974), sponsored the renovation. Although no ceremonies are carried out to celebrate Tin Hau Birthday, the temple serves as a worshipping place in the Chinese New Year, Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival.

Number: 1364

Name and Address: Pak Tai Temple, No. 146 Ma Tau Wai Road, Hung Hom, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍紅磡馬頭圍道 146 號北帝古廟

District: KLNC

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated in Ma Tau Wai Road, Pak Tai Temple was rebuilt by the local inhabitants in 1929 to worship Pak Tai, the God of the North. Kwun Yum is also worshipped in the Temple. The Kwun Yum Treasury Open Day (Je Fu, borrowing money from Kwun Yum's Treasure Box) is arranged every year in the temple but there is no special festival celebration activity for Pak Tai in the Temple.

Number: 1365

Name and Address: Tung Fuk Tong, Nga Yiu Tau, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗十八鄉瓦窰頭同福堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tung Fuk Tong, situated in Nga Yiu Tau of Shap Pat Heung, was probably built in the 1910s and functioned as a communal ancestral hall of a multi-surnamed village, including the Kans, the Lais, the Tangs, the Tses, the Cheungs. Lung Yin Shool, on left side-hand of hall, was a study hall which was founded around the 1920s and 1930s. In the past, villagers individually worshipped as well as weddings ceremonies at the foreground in front of Tung Fuk Tong.

Number: 1366

Name and Address: Kwok Ancestral Hall, Lin Fa Tei, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉蓮花地郭氏宗祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated in Lin Fa Tei, a multi-clan villag in Pat Heung, Yuen Long, Kwok Ancestral Hall was erected in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Though the Ancestral Hall was rebuilt in 2000, old photos exhibited in the Ancestral Hall evidences the new structure imitates the old one. The Kwoks still celebrate various festivals in the Ancestral Hall, including diandeng, dajiao and Chinese New Year. It was rebuilt in 2000.

Number: 1367

Name and Address: Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Kwai Chung Tsuen, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界下葵涌村鄧氏家祠

District: Kwai Tsing

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tang Ancestral Hall is the only ancestral hall situated in Ha Kwai Chung Tsuen. Originally, the Tang Ancestral Hall was built in Mong Shue Ha, a village in Ha Kwai Chung before it was relocated to the present site in 1964 as a result of urbanization. The hall is full of plaques and couplets, including one inscribed with “三登世澤，兩秀家聲”，meaning “members of three generations be bureaucracy and two clansmen had passed the Imperial Civil Examination”. Nowadays, traditional rituals are still held in the ancestral hall like diandeng (lighting the lantern) ceremony in the first lunar month and Chungyeung Festival.

Number: 1368

Name and Address: Wong Ancestral Hall, Tai Mei Tuk, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大尾督黃氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located in the middle of Tai Mei Tuk village, Wong Ancestral Hall was built before 1907 and underwent extensive renovation in 1967. Being the only clan in this Hakka village, the Wongs practice the traditional customs of ancestral worshipping and wedding ceremonies in the Hall.

Number: 1369

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Nos. 56-58 Castle Peak Road--Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣青山公路青龍頭段 56 至 58 號天后宮

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

The temple, also known as Tin Hau Temple at Pak Sha Wan, was built before 1889. It was once frequently visited by Chinese customs officers when the Canton Native Customs in Ma Wan (established 1868) was in operation. A number of deities are worshipped in the temple, including Tin Hau, Lady Kam Fa, Kwan Yum, Jigong, Huatuoixiansh, Tai Sui and Shap Yi Naai Neung (twelve maids). Strong association with the Customs office and the traders operating in the area could be witnessed in people's donation to the restoration of the temple which took place in 1889.

Number: 1370

Name and Address: Nos. 5-6 Tui Min Hoi, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢對面海 5 至 6 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The village house located at Nos. 5 & 6 Tui Min Hoi, a multi-surname Hakka village, was rebuilt in 1933 by Chung Dak-kwong to replace the original building which had been dilapidated. The Chung clan originated from Zhongwucun of Huidong County. No.5 and No. 6 has accommodated four generations by 2004 and are still occupied by the descendants of two branches of the Chung clan.

Number: 1371

Name and Address: Sin Hing Tung, Miu Kut Cheung, Tuen Fat Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯發路善慶洞妙吉祥(慎遠堂)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Sin Hing Tung, a hostel for monasticism, was established by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue in 1931. The Society adheres to the doctrines of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Jade Emperor, Lu Tso, Confucius and Buddha are the main deities worshipped there. The historic site comprises of Main Building, Miu Kut Cheung, Ka Lok Tong.

Number: 1372

Name and Address: No. 21 Tai Kiu Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟大橋村 21 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

No.21 Tai Kiu Tsuen was built in 1939 and owned by the Chan clan who originated from Dongguan. In the past, villagers of Tai Kiu Tsuen used well water until the introduction of running water in the late 1950s. Electricity, however, was already available after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The house is now occupied by the Chans and still in good condition.

Number: 1373

Name and Address: Chung Ancestral Hall, Chai Kek, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔寨𨮒鍾氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Chung Ancestral Hall in Chai Kek, Tai Po was built in the 18th century by the Hakka Chungs of Chai Kek. Chung is the dominant surname in the Lam Tsuen Valley. It was said that Sze-chap, the founding ancestor, settled in Chai Kek during the late Ming dynasty (1573-1620). The village later branched out to Tin Liu Ha around 100 years ago. For decades the two villages worshipped their ancestors in the same ancestral hall in Chai Kek, until the 1960s when Tin Liu Ha built their own hall. The Chung Ancestral Hall was originally a two-hall construction, and a third hall was added at a later date.

Number: 1374

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Ma Wan Tsuen, Lei Yue Mun, Kwun Tong, KLN

名稱及地址: 九龍觀塘鯉魚門馬環村天后廟

District: Kwun Tong

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tin Hau Temple at Ma Wan Tsuen was first built in 1753 by Zheng Lianchang, a pirate leader in Hong Kong waters. Zheng was the great grandson of Zheng Jian who was believed to be a subordinate of the anti-Qing general Zheng Chenggong. In 1953, a newspaper reporter claimed to have taken a mystifying photograph showing a mass of white smoke above the Temple with the image of a goddess. As a result, the Temple received generous donations and carried out a reconstruction in the same year. A new altar for Kwan Tai was added in the side hall. It was reconstructed in 1953.

Number: 1375

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, Lung Mei, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔龍尾陳氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Already existed in 1905, the Chan Ancestral Hall, also known as Kau Yu Tong, is the only surviving ancestral hall in Lung Mei, a Hakka village founded by the Chans, the Lees and the Cheungs. Ancestors are worshipped during Lunar New Year, Spring and Autumn Rites and other traditional festivals. Celebrations for the birth of sons known as diandeng and marriages are also carried out there. Moreover, a private school was accommodated in the ancestral hall in the early 20th century and a kindergarten in the early 1980s.

Number: 1376

Name and Address: Lok Hing Tong, No. 78 San Hing Tsuen, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新興村 78 號樂慶堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Founded by Wong Ka-lok, Lok Hing Tong was probably built in 1892. It was purposely constructed as a venue for performing ceremonies and celebrations among his own family members. It gradually became an ancestral hall of the Lok Hing Branch. It is richly decorated with a carved fascia board, wall murals featuring flowers and plants and couplet.

Number: 1377

Name and Address: Pak Tai Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街北帝廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

According to the cloud-shaped gong, the Pak Tai Temple in Stanley was probably built in 1805 by the local fishermen. The deity of the Temple is Pak Tai, the God of the North. The Temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival on the 3rd day of the third Lunar month. The popularity of this Temple declined after the demolition of Ma Hang Village in 1993. The Temple was now managed by the Committee of the Stanley Kaifong Welfare Advancement Association.

Number: 1378

Name and Address: Wan Gau Study Hall, Loi Tung, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角萊洞允教書室

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wan Gau Study Hall is situated at Loi Tung of Sha Tau Kok. It was built by the descendants of the Tang clan in commemoration of Tang Wan-gau (1650-1720) , the seventeenth generation ancestor of the Tang clan. The founding ancestor of the Tang lineage originated from Jishui Xian of Jiangxi. Tang Chung-cheong, the sixth generation ancestor, settled down in Loi Tung during the late-Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) . The study hall was served as bobozhai (the Chinese traditional teaching method) to local villager children. After the Japanese Occupation, bobozhai was not held in study halls, the children in Loi Tung went to Kok Man School and Sha Tau Kok Government School for study.

Number: 1379

Name and Address: Entrance Gate, Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍圍門

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Sheung Cheung Wai was originally built around 1700 by Hang Tau Tsuen Tangs to accommodate their hereditary servants called xiemin or xiafu in Chinese. The majority of these servants were surnamed Chan and Wong. The Entrance Gate was the only means of access to the village, a space for posting up public notices and guarded by a timber sliding door. The mezzanine floor of the Entrance Gate was used for storage purposes. The two doorways in the Entrance Gate led the central axis of the wai running towards the Shrine at the end of the central axis. Both the Entrance Gate and the Shrine were rebuilt in 2003.

Number: 1380

Name and Address: Lee Ancestral Hall, No. 18 Ha Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔下坑 18 號李氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Ha Hang of Tai Po, the Lee Ancestral Hall was built in 1900 by the Lee clan to commemorate and worship Lee Yat-wah, the founding ancestor of Ha Hang village. Ha Hang is a village of multiple clans, its settlers are members of four clan - Lee, Hung, Chung and Tsang. The Lee clan of Ha Hang originated from Changle County in Guangdong Province, settled in Ha Hang in the 13th year of Qianlong reign (1748) . The ancestral hall is used regularly for worship and celebration of traditional festivals and ceremonies, including diandeng, Lantern Festival (the 15th day of the 1st Lunar Month) .

Number: 1381

Name and Address: Sin Hing Study Hall, No. 1 Tsz Tong Tsuen, Tai Hang, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔泰亨祠堂村 1 號善慶書室

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in 1870s by the Man clan, Sin Hing Study Hall educated clan youngsters of the Mans for the Imperial Civil Services Examination. Confucian classics, such as Sanzijing and Qianziwan were taught. An integrity plaque in the study hall “欽點光緒十六年庚寅恩科一甲二名榜眼及第臣文廷式恭承” suggested Man Ting-sik was awarded with the second-degree in Imperial Civil Service Examination in Qing dynasty. The traditional schooling was later substituted by formal educational system in 1930s. The Study Hall was then used as a self-study room and a residence.

Number: 1382

Name and Address: Yau Sin Study Hall, San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新圍友善書室

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

located in San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yau Sin Study Hall literally means “good relationship of brothers”. It probably was erected around the mid-19th century and belonged to the Chiu-lok branch of the Tang clan. It was used as the study hall and an ancestral worship place for the Tang clans. It is now a venue for prayers and banquets. The Hall preserves several standing boards signifying the success of the Tangs in officialdom and Imperial Civil Service Examination. Only the waimun, or entrance tower was left behind after the wall was demolished. Its wall base was constructed of solid granite blocks, which is a sign of prosperity or government official status.

Number: 1383

Name and Address: Kong Ha Tong, No. 35 Sheung Chuk Yuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田上竹園 35 號江廈堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kong Ha Tong is composed of Nos. 33 to Nos.35 Sheung Chuk Yuen. No. 34 in the middle is the Wongs' ancestral hall, which was restored in 1965. Nos. 33 and 35 are residential units constructed by Wong Kat-cheung and Wong Fuk-shing in 1958. In the past, dajiao and wedding banquets were held at Kong Ha Tong. It was also used regularly for worshipping ancestors, performing rituals such as lighting the lantern ceremony (diandeng), and as a venue for festive celebration and clan meeting. However, such practices have been abolished after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). No. 34 was the ancestral hall of the Wong clan. Restoration was done in 1965 by Wong Kat-cheung. Kong Ha Tong is the only surviving village-house with ancestral hall historic building in Sheung Chuk Yuen.

Number: 1384

Name and Address: Kong Ha Tong, No. 34 Sheung Chuk Yuen, San Tin, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗新田上竹園 34 號江廈堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kong Ha Tong is composed of Nos. 33 to Nos.35 Sheung Chuk Yuen. No. 34 in the middle is the Wongs' ancestral hall, which was restored in 1965. Nos. 33 and 35 are residential units constructed by Wong Kat-cheung and Wong Fuk-shing in 1958. In the past, dajiao and wedding banquets were held at Kong Ha Tong. It was also used regularly for worshipping ancestors, performing rituals such as lighting the lantern ceremony (diandeng), and as a venue for festive celebration and clan meeting. However, such practices have been abolished after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). No. 34 was the ancestral hall of the Wong clan. Restoration was done in 1965 by Wong Kat-cheung. Kong Ha Tong is the only surviving village-house with ancestral hall historic building in Sheung Chuk Yuen.

Number: 1385

Name and Address: Cheung Ha Ching Ssr, Nos. 43-45 Kam Shan, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔錦山 43 至 45 號長霞精舍

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Cheung Ha Ching She was first named Mei Tsuen Tong, a Buddhist monastery, which provided a dormitory for spinsters and an altar for the goddess Kwun Yum. It was renamed as Cheung Ha Ching She in 1984, when the statues of Kwun Yum, the Three Precious Buddhas and ancestral tablets in a Kwun Yum Temple at Shau Kei Wan was removed to it, and it was opened to the public. Veda and the Healing Buddha are also worshipped there. In 2002, Cheung Ha Ching She was renamed as “Cheung Ha Temple” which provides Buddhist services, like vegetarian food and ancestral worship services.

Number: 1386

Name and Address: Yuk Yin Study Hall, No. 37 Tai Om, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔大窰 37 號育賢書室

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Believed to be built between 1875 and 1908, Yuk Yin Study Hall was situated at Tai Om, a single-surname Hakka village established by Cheung San-tat, Shu-kit and Luk-tak, who settled there around 1800. The Study Hall was founded by the descendents of Cheung San-tat. The educational reform after the war led to the end of its bobozhai education, as it became a branch school of Lam Tsuen Rural Public School in 1950. The Study Hall remains as a meeting place of villagers to discuss village affairs and hold ceremonies.

Number: 1387

Name and Address: Nos. 40-42 Yung Shue O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔榕樹澳 40 至 42 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Yung Shue of Tai Po, No.37-42 village house was built in the 1920s; the earliest record of the name was demonstrated in the map of Ming Wanli Yue Da Ji during the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty. The village has a history of more than 300 years ago, it was originally a mixed-lineage village; its settlers are members of seven clan – Hau, Sing, Fong, Lee, Tsang, Cham and Yung. The Fong clan is the largest clan in the village. The house recalls the village life and marks the historical development of Fong clan in Yung Shue O village of Tai Po.

Number: 1388

Name and Address: Leung Ancestral Hall, No. 6 Pak Ngau Shek Sheung Tsuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔白牛石上村 6 號梁氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Leung Ancestral Hall, located in Pak Ngau Shek village in Tai Po, was built before 1900 by the Leungs in memory of their ancestors. The Leung clan originated from Guangxi, firstly migrated to Dongguan of Guangdong province, later moved to Tsoi Po in Shenzhen, then stay in Ma Po Mei Village of Lam Tsuen, and finally settled in Pak Ngau Shek in the early Qing Dynasty of the early 18th century. The ancestral hall is still used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies. Although most of the rituals are either simplified or abandoned by the villagers nowadays, the Ancestral Hall is still an important venue for them to worship their ancestors and a centre for major gathering.

Number: 1389

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Mui Ngok Hin, Tsing Chung Koon Road,
Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀梅萼軒

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1390

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 41 Hung Kiu San Tsuen, Sheung Shui, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界上水紅橋新村 41 號天后古廟

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Though rebuilt in 1961, the existing Tin Hau Festival at Hung Kiu San Tsuen houses a historic bell cast with “康熙六十年” (1721). Tin Hau Festival was celebrated since 1985. Vegetarian meals are offered at the forecourt of the temple. The Lius clan of Sheung Shui, especially Yi Ngam Tso, take care of the maintenance of the temple.

Number: 1391

Name and Address: Po Kok Monastery, No. 30 Ma Wo, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔馬窩 30 號寶覺禪院

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The exact year construction of Po Kok Monastery at Ma Wo is not known, but the building already existed in the 1930s. It was converted from a residence and named Pok Kok Monastery in the 1970s. The owner of the Monastery, a devoted Buddhist, and her followers practiced Buddhism there until the 1980s when she began to live in a home for the elderly, leaving the Monastery vacant nowadays.

Number: 1392

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Kin On Lau, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀乾安樓

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1393

Name and Address: Lam Ancestral Hall, No. 157 Shan Pui Tsuen, Yuen Long Kau Hui, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗元朗舊墟山背村 157 號林氏家祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Lam Ancestral Hall at No.157 Shan Pui Tsuen, was probably built in the 19th century. From the 1930s to 1960s, it was also used as a primary school named as Yan Hing School. It accommodated a kindergarten in 1967 or 1968. Nowadays, ancestors are still worshipped there during the first and the fifteenth days of each lunar month, Chung Yeung Festival as well as weddings ceremonies. Lighting the lantern ceremony is carried out at both Tai Wong Temple and the Lam Ancestral Hall.

Number: 1394

Name and Address: Nos. 61-62 Tsung Yuen Ha, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺松園下 61 至 62 號

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The houses were believed to be built by the parents of Ho Fo-leung in the 1930s. Ho Fo-leung worked in London after the Japanese Occupation and remitted money to his family. Nowadays, Nos. 61-62 is left vacant after the Ho family emigrated. The house is still taken care of by a member of the family.

Number: 1395

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Yee Wo Chai, Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀怡和齋

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1396

Name and Address: Wai Sau Yuen, Kitchen, Luk Wu Tsuen, Luk Wu, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山鹿湖鹿湖村慧修院廚房

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wai Sau Yuen consists of a main building and a kitchen. Situated in Lok Wu on Lantau Island, Wai Sau Yuen is a private Buddhist nunnery built by Bhikshuni Sik Liu-sau with Chan Mui Sang as the contractor in 1933. It comprises of the Main Building and the Kitchen. The devoted deity of the nunnery is Bodhisattva Kwun Yum, the Goddess of Mercy. The nunnery was left vacant during the Japanese Occupation and was restored soon after the Second World War. Nowadays, the Nunnery remains as a place for self-cultivation and holding of the annual ceremony of Kwun Yum in the sixth lunar month.

Number: 1397

Name and Address: Ng Kwai Tong, No. 1 Hang Tau Tsuen, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山坑頭村 1 號五桂堂

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Ng Kwai Tong is a sub-ancestral hall of Yan Dun Kong Study Hall, the main hall of the Tangs of the entire Hang Tau Tsuen. It was built by the branch of Tang Zai-lung (1636-1712). Ng Kwai Tong was once a venue teaching bobozhai. Its education role faded after the founding of Tat Tak Public School in 1931. In the early 1950s, the Public School made use of Ng Kwai Tong to accommodate the expanded classes. Nowadays, ancestral worship is still performed there during the Spring and Autumn Equinox.

Number: 1398

Name and Address: Row of Shops under Ramp, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20
Kennedy Road, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港堅尼地道堅尼地城 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 及 20 號

District: C & W

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Constructed in the 1920s and originally the garages for Kennedy Terrace at Nos. 2-20 Kennedy Road, the shops are located under the ramp which leads to the main access to the terrace above. At first, there were altogether ten garages under the ramp. The garages were then served as storerooms for coal and firewood at the beginning of the War. They were converted into shops during the Japanese Occupation. Today, there are six rows of shops remaining in use.

Number: 1399

Name and Address: Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, Main Building, No. 138 Lo Wai,
Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 138 號乾元洞佛堂主樓

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, a Taoist temple located in Tsuen Wan, was established by Yip Chak-lam in 1958. The ground floor houses the main hall while the upper floor is a Taoist pantheon where different deities are enshrined. Two one-storey structures, namely Kwan Tong, a worship place for female followers and a dormitory for female followers were constructed in 1977 on the left-hand side of the main building. Chiu Lut-sau, a committee member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in the 1950s, is a permanent honourable member of the Monastery.

Number: 1400

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sha Chau, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門沙洲天后宮

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tin Hau Temple is located at Sha Chau, an inhabited island near Castle Peak Bay which was a shelter for the British opium ships in the Qing dynasty. According to the inscriptions on the stone couplet above the main entrance, the Temple was probably built in 1846 by the fishermen at Castle Peak Bay off Sha Chau. The Temple exhibits a fish bone of a whale caught in the 1970s, which is the only relic preserved after the reconstruction in 1998. Today, the fishermen celebrated Tin Hau's birthday in Sam Shing Estate instead. It was rebuilt in 1998.

Number: 1401

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Tung Lung Chau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢東龍洲洪聖宮

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tung Lung Chau of Sai Kung, the Hung Shing Temple was probably built before 1931. According to local legends, Hung Shing was the God of the sea. The Hung Shing Temple is a place in which to worship for the safety of fishermen and has the social function of strengthening the coherence of the community. Large scale celebrations of the birthday of Hung Shing were held together by the villagers residing in Sai Kung area as well as the fishermen living in Shau Kei Wan coastal region every year.

Number: 1402

Name and Address: No. 43 Yung Shue O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔榕樹澳 43 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Yung Shue O of Tai Po, No.43 village house was built before 1935; the earliest record of the name was demonstrated in the map of Ming Wanli Yue Da Ji during the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty. The village has a history of more than 300 years ago, it was originally a mixed-lineage village; its settlers are members of seven clan – Hau, Sing, Fong, Lee, Tsang, Cham and Yung. The village house is owned by Tsang clan of Yung Shue O village, it is presently used to place the altar with the ancestral tablet. The house recalls the village life and marks the historical development of Tsang clan in Yung Shue O village of Tai Po.

Number: 1403

Name and Address: Mak Ancestral Hall, No. 16 Pan Chung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔洋涌 16 號麥氏祠堂

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Mak Ancestral Hall, also known as Tse Hing Tong, was rebuilt around 1900. It is dedicated to Mak Tin-chung, whose father Mak Sheng-geng branched out from Wun Yiu to establish his own family in Pan Chung. The foundation of this multi-surname walled village was recorded in the 1688 edition of Xin'an County Gazetteer. The Mak Ancestral Hall remains to be a venue of worship for descendants of Mak Tin-chung nowadays.

Number: 1404

Name and Address: Tam Kung Temple, No. 9 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 9 號譚公廟

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tam Kung Temple, together with the Tin Hau Temple at the back, was relocated by the government from the former Wong Nai Chung Village to the present site in 1901 to pave way for the redevelopment of Happy Valley. A pavilion was built in front of the Temple in 1928. Since 1929, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee. An iron bell, which was cast in the 27th Year of Guangxu reign (1901), is placed in front of the door of the Tam Kung Temple.

Number: 1405

Name and Address: No. 35 Ha Wo Che, Sha Tin, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙田下禾輦 35 號

District: Sha Tin

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Ha Wo Che is a multi-surname village dominated by the Chans of Szechuan Province. The row houses at Nos. 33-39 Ha Wo Che were at first integrated to facilitate the families to trespass among units. They were built by the Chan Yi-wo, probably during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908). After the death of Chan Yi-wo, the doorways in between houses were blocked.

Number: 1406

Name and Address: Nos. 17 - 20 Yung Shue O, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔榕樹澳 17 至 20 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located at Yung Shue O of Tai Po, No.17-20 village house was built in the 1930s by the eight generation of the Fong clan; the earliest record of the name was demonstrated in the map of Ming Wanli Yue Da Ji during the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty. The village has a history of more than 300 years ago, it was originally a mixed-lineage village; its settlers are members of seven clan – Hau, Sing, Fong, Lee, Tsang, Cham and Yung. The Fong clan is the largest clan in the village. The house recalls the village life and marks the historical development of Fong clan in Yung Shue O village of Tai Po.

Number: 1407

Name and Address: No. 89 Electric Road, North Point, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港北角電器道 89 號

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Nos. 89 & 91 Electric Road was probably reconstructed in 1951 together and were once used by Kowloon Sauce Factory. In fact, some inscriptions of its products still exist on the facade of the first floor of No. 91 Electric Road. However, after its closure, the two buildings were “divided” and rented to different tenants. From the 1930s to sometime before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), No. 89 was occupied by Wing Fat Printing Company Limited. Due to dilapidation, both No. 89 and No. 91 were reconstructed after the Occupation and remain to be shophouses at present.

Number: 1408

Name and Address: No. 91 Electric Road, North Point, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港北角電器道 91 號

District: Eastern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Nos. 89 & 91 Electric Road was probably reconstructed in 1951 together and were once used by Kowloon Sauce Factory. In fact, some inscriptions of its products still exist on the facade of the first floor of No. 91 Electric Road. However, after its closure, the two buildings were “divided” and rented to different tenants. From the 1930s to sometime before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945), No. 89 was occupied by Wing Fat Printing Company Limited. Due to dilapidation, both No. 89 and No. 91 were reconstructed after the Occupation and remain to be shophouses at present.

Number: 1409

Name and Address: Nos.15-17, Row 4, Kei Lun Wai, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門麒麟圍四巷 15 至 17 號

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Village House at Nos. 15-17, 4th Row, Kei Lun Wai, a multi-clan Hakka village, was probably built between 1924 and 1949 by the Chans. Most of the Chans in Kei Lun Wai branched out from So Kwun Wat and Qingxi, Guangdong, and the rest branched out from Tsz Tin Tsuen and To Yuen Wai. Nowadays, the Village House is still for residential purposes.

Number: 1410

Name and Address: Shrine, Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗屏山上璋圍神廳

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Sheung Cheung Wai was originally built around 1700 by Hang Tau Tsuen Tangs to accommodate their hereditary servants called xiemin or xiafu in Chinese. The majority of these servants were surnamed Chan and Wong. The Entrance Gate was the only means of access to the village, a space for posting up public notices and guarded by a timber sliding door. The mezzanine floor of the Entrance Gate was used for storage purposes. The two doorways in the Entrance Gate led the central axis of the wai running towards the Shrine at the end of the central axis. Both the Entrance Gate and the Shrine were rebuilt in 2003.

Number: 1411

Name and Address: Mak Ancestral Hall, No. 48 Mak Uk, Fung Yuen, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔鳳園麥屋 48 號麥氏家祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Mak Ancestral Hall at Mak Uk is a worship venue for the Maks of the village who branch out from Pan Chung. Nowadays, ancestral worship is still carried out during major Chinese festivals and ceremonies, including weddings, lighting the lantern ceremony, the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival. The ancestral hall was also once used as a study hall.

Number: 1412

Name and Address: Gateway, Fung Ying Sin Koon, No.66 Pak Wo Road, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺百和路 66 號蓬瀛仙館牌樓

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Gateway built in 1929 is the oldest surviving structure of Fung Ying Seen Koon. The monastery belongs to Lungmenpai, which is a sub-Taoist sect of Chunzhenjiao. The Chinese name of Fung Ying Seen Koon can be seen on the Gateway.

Number: 1413

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, No. 9 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港跑馬地藍塘道 9 號天后宮

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tam Kung Temple, together with the Tin Hau Temple at the back, was relocated by the government from the former Wong Nai Chung Village to the present site in 1901 to pave way for the redevelopment of Happy Valley. A pavilion was built in front of the Temple in 1928. Since 1929, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee. An iron bell, which was cast in the 27th Year of Guangxu reign (1901), is placed in front of the door of the Tam Kung Temple.

Number: 1414

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Tung O, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島東澳洪聖宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Relic in this temple shows that it was probably built before 1824. It was built by the fishing and farming community in Tung O, most of which surnamed Ng, Cheung, Chan and Chau. Apart from the worship of Hung Shing, the temple also served as the venue for other village ceremonies and celebrations such as the Chinese New Year and the Ching Ming Festival. Tung O Tsuen was occupied by the Japanese troops as a naval base during the Second World War. It is said that many inhabitants were employed by the Japanese to dig caves on the mountain as shelters.

Number: 1415

Name and Address: Yeung Hau Temple, San Wai, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗廈村新圍楊侯古廟

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The exact construction year of the Yeung Hau Temple cannot be verified. The historical plaques inside the Temple suggest that it was renovated in 1901. It serves as the social venue which plays the dual roles as a temple and an ancestral hall of San Wai. Basin meal feasts are organized in front of the Temple during Yeung Hau Festival and Lunar New Year. Yeung Hau is also revered during the Ha Tsuen Tai Ping Ching Jiao organized every ten years.

Number: 1416

Name and Address: No. 23 Tai Wan Tau, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大環頭 23 號

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The village house located at No.23 Tai Wan Tau in Sai Kung, a Hakka village, was rebuilt in 1949 by Lau Mau Cheong. Lau Chi-king, originating from Wu-hua of Guangdong province, settled in Tai Wan Tau during the Ming Dynasty. (1368-1644) and was respected as the founding ancestor of the Lau clan there. Nowadays, the village house is still occupied by the descendants of the Lau clan.

Number: 1417

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall (Kwai Fuk Tong), So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門掃管笏村第三區陳氏宗祠(桂馥堂)

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at a multi-clan village in So Kwun Wat Tsuen Area 3, Tuen Mun, the Chan Ancestral Hall was once a venue where weddings and diandeng ceremony were held. Its construction year is unknown. Nowadays, the Chans mainly worship there at the Chinese New Year.

Number: 1418

Name and Address: Chan Ancestral Hall, No. 98 Ping Yeung, Ta Kwu Ling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界打鼓嶺坪洋 98 號陳氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

There are three ancestral halls in Ping Yeung, namely the Chan Ancestral Hall, the Chan Ancestral (Sit Wan Tso) and Sit Kin Ancestral Hall. The Chan Ancestral Hall is the oldest and the largest among the three halls. Though the construction year is not available, the ancestral hall probably was built soon after the Chans came after the 1700s. The clan celebrates Lunar New Year and other ritual ceremonies in the ancestral hall. A renovation of the Chan Ancestral Hall was carried out in 1928.

Number: 1419

Name and Address: Wan Ancestral Hall, No. 147 Tai Po Tsai, Sai Kung, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界西貢大埔仔 147 號溫氏家祠

District: Sai Kung

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Wan Ancestral Hall at Nos. 147-148 Tai Po Tsai is the oldest surviving ancestral hall in this single-surnamed village. Wan Shi-guang, the 14th generation of the Wans, was respected as the founding ancestor, who moved to Tai Po Tsai around the 1660s. No. 83 and Nos 147-148 are the two Wan ancestral halls still remaining in the village. Ancestral worship, wedding and lighting the lantern ceremony is still held in the Ancestral Hall.

Number: 1420

Name and Address: Nos. 652-654 Tin Sam Tsuen, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉田心村 652 至 654 號

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Probably built in 1920s, Nos. 652-654 Tin Sam Tsuen is the only residence built by the Wu clan that still remains in the village. In view of the prominent location of the village in Pat Heung, the Wus moved from Ma On Kong to the area. Since the Wus left the building in 1980s, the building was rented out.

Number: 1421

Name and Address: Hung Shing Temple, Tong Fuk, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山塘福洪聖宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

This among the six Hung Shing Temples on the Lantau Island was founded in 1803, and was rebuilt in 1965 by the local villagers. It is dedicated to the deity of Hung Shing who is believed to offer protection for fishermen and other sea travelers. Two other main deities namely the King of Fish Head and the King of Crystal Palace are also enshrined. Before the Second World War, a parade of Hung Shing's statue was organized, and joss-sticks and sacrifices were offered in celebration of Hung Shing's birthday which was on the 13th day of the First Lunar Month.

Number: 1422

Name and Address: Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, Kwan Tong, No. 138 Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 138 號乾元洞佛堂坤堂

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, a Taoist temple located in Tsuen Wan, was established by Yip Chak-lam in 1958. The ground floor houses the main hall while the upper floor is a Taoist pantheon where different deities are enshrined. Two one-storey structures, namely Kwan Tong, a worship place for female followers and a dormitory for female followers were constructed in 1977 on the left-hand side of the main building. Chiu Lut-sau, a committee member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in the 1950s, is a permanent honourable member of the Monastery.

Number: 1423

Name and Address: Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, Dormitory, No. 138 Lo Wai, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣老圍 138 號乾元洞佛堂宿舍

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Kuen Yuen Tung Monastery, a Taoist temple located in Tsuen Wan, was established by Yip Chak-lam in 1958. The ground floor houses the main hall while the upper floor is a Taoist pantheon where different deities are enshrined. Two one-storey structures, namely Kwan Tong, a worship place for female followers and a dormitory for female followers were constructed in 1977 on the left-hand side of the main building. Chiu Lut-sau, a committee member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in the 1950s, is a permanent honourable member of the Monastery.

Number: 1424

Name and Address: Tai Wong Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街大王宮

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at the western end of Stanley Main Street, the Tai Wong Kung together with To Tei Temple is dedicated to a legendary figure called Tai Wong. The date of construction of the building is unknown. The Temple enjoys good fengshui setting with its entrance oriented to the South, faced the Stanley Bay and backed by a forested knoll. The Temple comprises of a row of three small houses which were built in line with the shape of the fengshui rock behind. It is currently under the management of the Stanley Kai Fong Welfare Advancement Association.

Number: 1425

Name and Address: Ching Chung Koon, Yi Yi Yat Yuen, Tsing Chung Koon Road,
Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門青松觀路青松觀頤怡逸園

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: II

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Tsing Chung Koon Road, Tuen Mun, Ching Chung Koon was established in 1960 by the founder, Mr. Hau Baoyuan. It was one of the largest and oldest Taoist Temple in Hong Kong. Apart from the various buildings serving religious and worshipping purposes, these include Shun Yeung Dien, Ching Wah Tong, Yik Fa Kung and Chiu Lai Ting, however, Man Ching Lau in Tsing Chung Koon is a home for the aged for females while Mui Ngok Hin for males. Tsing Chung Koon intended to provide various social services in recent years. Various Taoist rituals are held at Ching Chung Koon very frequently.

Number: 1426

Name and Address: Yip Ancestral Hall, Kau Shi Wai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔狗屎圍葉氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built in 1924, the Yip Ancestral Hall of Fung Yuen is a one-hall building with a red tile gable roof and green bricks. Its original sea view disappeared subsequent to reclamation. It served as a communal place for worshipping and the ritual of diandeng, lighting of the lantern, during the Lunar New Year. The Ancestral Hall also enshrines the Earth God.

Number: 1427

Name and Address: Lau Wai Yip Ancestral Hall, Kan Tau Tsuen, Fanling, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界粉嶺簡頭村維業劉公祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Lau Wai Yip Ancestral Hall was built in 1968 by Lau Yuk-on (?-1971) who returned with his father from Panama and settled at Kan Tau Tsuen shortly before the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). An association known as Hon Tak Tong manages the Ancestral Hall and lineage affairs. Before the early 1980s, wedding, lantern and funerary feasts were held in the Ancestral Hall and the semi-circular open space in front of it. Lanterns representing newborn boys were hung inside the hall. Nowadays, wedding rituals, though simplified, are still practiced there. The Laus also gather and worship at their clan hall in Lin Ma Hang in the Lunar New Year.

Number: 1428

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街天后古廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Tin Hau Temple was built in 1767 by the fishing folks under the leadership of Chan Shun-chak. The Tin Hau, 'Queen of Heaven', was the chief patron deity of the boat people. The Temple displays a tiger skin, which was shot by the Japanese soldiers about 100 yards from the temple in 1942. The Temple underwent major restoration after being ruined by Typhoon Wanda in 1962. It was managed by the Chinese Temples Committee in 1938 and was then delegated to the Stanley Kaifong Association since 1959.

Number: 1429

Name and Address: Man Mo Temple, Pak Ngan Heung, Mui Wo, Lantau Island

名稱及地址: 大嶼山梅窩白銀鄉文武廟

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at Pak Ngan Heung on Mui Wo, Man Mo Temple was rebuilt in 1958 by the Chinese Temples Committee to worship Man Cheong and Kwan Tai, the Civil God and the Martial God in Chinese legend. The Temple is characterized by its 'cat-crawling' type gable walls with Chinese landscape painting on gable frieze.

Number: 1430

Name and Address: Tang Chung Yu Tong Ancestral Hall, Tai Tong Wu, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角大塘湖鄧鏞羽堂

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The old Tang Ancestral Hall, also known as Tang Chung Yu Tong, was built by the Tangs in Tai Tong Wu to commemorate and worship ancestors around 1800. Traditional rituals like wedding, lighting the lantern ceremony and Chung Yeung Festival are celebrated in the new Tang Ancestral Hall. It was first a family ancestral hall and is now managed by a family trust named Tang Chung U Tong. It was rebuilt in 1998.

Number: 1431

Name and Address: Tang Ancestral Hall, Po Sam Pai, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔布心排鄧氏宗祠

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Tang Ancestral Hall in the multi-surname Hakka village, Po Sam Pai, is a family ancestral hall constructed before the 1940s. The Tangs used to celebrate the Lunar New Year, birth of sons and Chung Yeung Festival at the ancestral hall. However, since the 1980s, the ancestral hall was gradually abandoned as many clan members either worked outside the village or emigrated for a better living standard.

Number: 1432

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple, Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島索罟灣天后宮

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Relics in this temple show that it was probably built between 1826 and 1868. Tin Hau is the main deity worshipped in the temple, and accompanied by two side deities of Thousand-Li Eye and Wind Ear. A lucky fishbone has been kept in the temple for about 80 years. It is believed good fortune would be brought by touching the fishbone. During the Japanese Occupation, Sok Kwu Wan was occupied by the Japanese Army as a naval base, and the temple was used as an armory. Legend goes that the Japanese decided to launch a suicidal attack on the Allies warship by hiding some speedboats in Kamikaze Grottos. However, the war ended before the plan was carried out.

Number: 1433

Name and Address: To Tei Temple, Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街土地廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at the western end of Stanley Main Street, the Tai Wong Kung together with To Tei Temple is dedicated to a legendary figure called Tai Wong. The date of construction of the building is unknown. The Temple enjoys good fengshui setting with its entrance oriented to the South, faced the Stanley Bay and backed by a forested knoll. The Temple comprises of a row of three small houses which were built in line with the shape of the fengshui rock behind. It is currently under the management of the Stanley Kai Fong Welfare Advancement Association.

Number: 1434

Name and Address: Nos. 5-6 Pak Tam Au, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔北潭凹 5 至 6 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Nos.5-6 Pak Tam Au, owned by the Ho clan, is one of the few surviving village houses in the village. Most of the traditional village houses in Pak Tam Au were reconstructed in the form of Ding Uks after the completion of Sai Sha Road in the 1990s. The row of village houses at Nos.5-6, therefore, serves to recall the livelihood of traditional agrarian community in Tai Po.

Number: 1435

Name and Address: Lau Ancestral Hall, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界沙頭角蓮麻坑村劉氏宗祠

District: North

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Rebuilt in 2001, the erection year of the original Lau Ancestral Hall was uncertain, although it is believed to have a history of two hundred years. It is one of three Lau ancestral halls built by three different branches of the Lau settled in Lin Ma Hang. It is a two-hall building with the main altar at the back. It is a communal place for villagers where weddings and funerals, diandeng (lighting the lamp), basin meal serving and ancestral worship were held.

Number: 1436

Name and Address: Yau Ancestral Hall, No. 49 Kwan Mun Hau Tsuen, Tsuen Wan, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界荃灣關門口村 49 號邱氏家祠

District: Tsuen Wan

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The existing Yau Ancestral Hall was built between 1960 and 1964 during the relocation of Kwan Mun Hau Tsuen to the present site due to the Tsuen Wan Development Plan. Some historic relics of the old ancestral hall were retained, including the stone name plaque inscribed with Yau Ancestral Hall. Ancestors are worshipped during major Chinese festivals, including the Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Chung Yeung Festival and the Winter Solstice. Also, the Yaus still organize the lighting the lantern ceremony and lantern feast in the Ancestral Hall each year. During weddings, couples will worship at the Ancestral Hall and provide feasts there in the afternoon and in restaurants at night. Before the late 1970s, it also served as the venue for clan meetings.

Number: 1437

Name and Address: Sin Hing Tung, Ka Lok Tong, Tuen Fat Road, Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門屯發路善慶洞嘉樂堂

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Sin Hing Tung, a hostel for monasticism, was established by the Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue in 1931. The Society adheres to the doctrines of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Jade Emperor, Lu Tso, Confucius and Buddha are the main deities worshipped there. The historic site comprises of Main Building, Miu Kut Cheung, Ka Lok Tong.

Number: 1438

Name and Address: Choi Kei Tung (Tso) Ancestral Hall, Shek Wu Tong, Pat Heung, Yuen Long, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界元朗八鄉石湖塘紀通(祖)蔡公祠

District: Yuen Long

Existing Grading: III

Proposed Grading: no grade

Located in Choi Uk Wai in Shek Wu Tong, Choi Kei Tung Ancestral Hall is a small ancestral hall for the Choi clan in Choi Uk Wai. Probably built after the 1890s, the building is of a two-hall structure with the main altar at the back. Jia xianghuo, a ritual for a person who died unnaturally, and diandeng, a Chinese custom for celebrating a new born boy, used to be performed there. The renovation in 1998 transformed the Ancestral Hall into a new structure with little authenticity remained.

Number: 1439

Name and Address: Yuk Hui Temple, Temple of God of Wealth, No.2 Lung On Street, Wan Chai, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港灣仔隆安街 2 號玉虛宮財神殿

District: Wan Chai

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Built by the local residents in 1863, Yuk Hui Temple was dedicated to Pak Tai, God of the North, is also known as Yuen Tin Sheung Tai, the Supreme Emperor of the Dark Heaven. Pak Tai was regarded as a deity for the assurance of fishermen's safety. It was said that the copper snake and tortoise under the statue's feet were once stolen during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The temple celebrates the Pak Tai Festival and the Feast of 'Awakening from Hibernation', when people come to pray for diving out the insects.

Number: 1440

Name and Address: Wong Kwai On Tong Ancestral Hall, Tai Lam Chung Wong Uk,
Tuen Mun, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界屯門大欖涌黃屋黃貴安堂宗祠

District: Tuen Mun

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Ancestral Hall was built in the 1960s and named after Wong Kwai-on, the great-grandfather of Wong Hing-man (?-1935), the Manager of Wong Kwai On Tong. The Wongs usually offer incense to their ancestors in there on the first day and the fifteenth day of each lunar month. They observe and hold traditional ceremonies there during the Lunar New Year, festivals, funerals and weddings .At present, the Ancestral Hall is the communal property of the Wong's clan trust, Wong Tat Wa Tso.

Number: 1441

Name and Address: To Tei Temple, No. 38 Stanley Main Street, Stanley, H.K.

名稱及地址: 香港赤柱赤柱大街 38 號土地廟

District: Southern

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

Situated at No. 38 Stanley Main Street, To Tei Temple was originally a mat shed and was rebuilt in 1981 with fundraising from the local community. The Temple is dedicated to the Earth God, or To Tei in Chinese. It is a small temple surrounded by buildings. A rock is found behind the statue of the Earth God in the Temple.

Number: 1442

Name and Address: Earth God Shrine, Wang Long, Lamma Island

名稱及地址: 南丫島橫壟土地神壇

District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

The Earth God Shrine in Wang Long Village may have been erected in the 1700s to worship the Earth God, the most renowned deity in Chinese popular religion. There are two shrines at the village, and this one plays a supporting role to a similar shrine called Tai Wong located at the entrance of the village.

Number: 1443

Name and Address: No. 9, Row 2, Wong Chuk Yeung, Tai Po, N.T.

名稱及地址: 新界大埔黃竹洋二巷 9 號

District: Tai Po

Existing Grading: no grade

Proposed Grading: no grade

No. 9 in Row 2, Wong Chuk Yeung was originally built before 1921 and was rebuilt in the 1960s. Typhoon Wanda in 1962 destroyed many houses in the village. It is believed that No. 9 in Row 2 was rebuilt at the same period similar to many neighbouring houses.

Number: 1444

Name and Address: Tin Hau Temple,
Nim Shue Wan, Lantau Island
名稱及地址: 大嶼山稔樹灣天后廟
District: Islands

Existing Grading: no grade
Proposed Grading: no grade

The temple was built in 1920 by the villagers of Nam Shue Wan, which is dominated by the Tse Clan of Hakka origin. The temple is dedicated to the worship of the Sea Goddess Tin Hau and two other side deities namely Fook Tak Kung and Shui Sin Ye. During the Japanese Occupation, the statue of Tin Hau was removed by the villagers to Peng Chau. The temple was rebuilt in 1972 to welcome the return of the statue. The temple was being reconstructed again at the time of the research in September 2003.