

Project: SCL Tai Wai to Hung Hom Project

Title: Desktop Study / Field Survey for Built Heritage

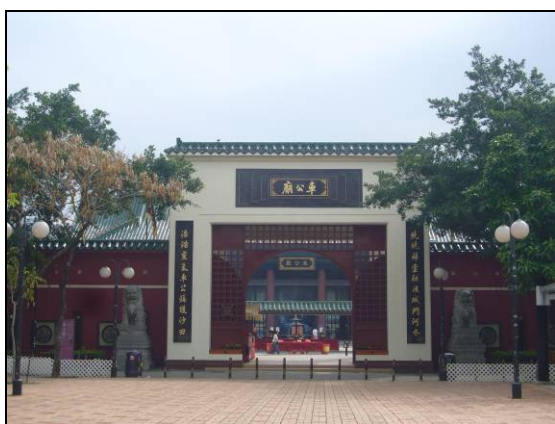
Built Heritage: Che Kung Temple (車公廟) (Refer to A6.1-001)

The Che Kung Temple near Tai Wai was built by the villagers in Shatin for the worship of Che Kung, a native of Nanchang of Jiangxi province in the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279). Legend recorded that he was a general with supreme power to suppress rebellions and very loyal to the Emperor. His statue was first brought to Hong Kong by the Wans (濫) and Wais' (韋) living in Ho Chung of Sai Kung. During the Ming Dynasty period when a plague had killed many in the Shatin area people went to Ho Chung and brought a Che Kung statue back to Shatin. With the blessing of Che Kung, the area was soon pacified. A temple was then built to commemorate the deity. However, there was no record of when it was built.

In the 16th year of Guangxu reign (1890), the old temple behind the present one was built. It was managed by the Kau Yeuk union, until 1936, it was taken over by the Chinese Temples Committee till now. The present temple, which is bigger and taller than the old one, was built in 1994. The old temple has since remained at the back but is normally not open to the public.

The temple is famous for its windmill in recent decades which people believed that it could bring luck and health to the worshippers. Every year, on the 2nd day of the first lunar month, i.e. the Che Kung Festival, lots of people go to the temple showing their respect and worship.

The old temple is a two-hall one-courtyard building with three bays. It was built with green bricks and a pitch roof. In the 2004 renovation, the walls were plastered with false brick lines. Only the granite door frame, lintel and the base of the temple was left to remain.



Photograph 1 Shrine at the Courtyard of Temple



Photograph 2 Entrance Gate

Built Heritage: Che Kung Temple (車公廟) (Refer to A6.1-001)



Photograph 3 View at Entrance Gate



Photograph 4 Courtyard



Photograph 5 Entrance Gate



Photograph 6 Shrine at the Courtyard of Temple



Photograph 7 Entrance of Old Che Kung Temple



Photograph 8 Inscription on Old Che Kung Temple

Built Heritage: Tai Wai Tsuen (大圍村) (Refer to A6.1-002)

Tai Wai Tsuen was originally named Chik Chuen Wai(積存圍). It is called Tai Wai because it is the largest Walled Village within the area. It was built in the 2nd year of Wan Li(萬曆) reign (1574) of the Ming Dynasty. It was a walled village of multi-clan with the Wais'(韋) a majority. The village was walled to protect the villagers from bandits, pirates and/or unfriendly neighbours. It was rectangular in shape with 4 watch towers at its four corners. The towers and the walls have long been demolished leaving only the entrance gate and part of the front wall. The houses inside the walls are in rows, and many houses have been built outside the walls due to later development. Its original plan could not be traced.

The entrance gate is a Qing(清) structure which lies at the central axis in the middle of the front wall of the original walled village. It is constructed of grey bricks with granite blocks base. An earth god was worshipped inside the gate tower.

At the far end of the main lane is a small temple known as the Hau Wong Temple (侯王宮). The temple was originally sited outside the walled village and was moved inside during the Hsien Feng(咸豐) reign (1851-1862). At that time, bandit influence was severe. A stone inscription inside the temple recorded the social condition of that time.

Tai Ping Ching Chiu(太平清醮) is held every 10 years at the village. There are celebrations of lion dance, vegetarian meals and special offering to Hau Wong.



Photograph 9 Entrance Gate, Chik Chuen Wai, Tai Wai



Photograph 12 Hau Wong Temple inside Tai Wai



Photograph 10 Wai Ancestral Hall in Tai Wai



Photograph 13 Old Village House outside Wall of Tai Wai

Built Heritage: Tai Wai Tsuen (大圍村) (Refer to A6.1-002)



Photograph 11 Earth Shrine of Tai Wai



Photograph 14 Earth Shrine of Tai Wai

Built Heritage: Tin Sam Village (田心村) (Refer to A6.1-003 – A6.1-006)

This village was established in the late Ming(明) dynasty (1368-1644) . It is a mixed clans village of Chois'(蔡), Wais'(韋), Leungs'(梁), Tsangs'(曾), Yuens'(袁), Fongs'(方), Hos'(何), Lius'(廖) and Lis'(李). The Wais are said to be the earliest settlers. The Chois came from Tangxdie(塘廈)of Dongguan(東莞). They first settled at Siu Lik Yuen(小瀝源). After four generations, they moved to Tin Sam. The founding ancestor were Choi Chap Hing(蔡集卿) and his brother Choi Jik Hing(蔡積卿)and his son Choi Shung Chow(蔡崇周). The village entrance gate, which once facing the sea, was built mainly for defence purposes during the 1700s. It was renovated in 1996.

At present, except the remaining few old village houses, the majority of the village houses are modernized 3 storey structures. There are 4 built heritage:

The Lius'(廖) Ancestral Hall: a one-hall Hakka (客家)style ancestral hall.

The Chois'(蔡) Ancestral Hall (142, Tin Sam, Shatin): It is called Chung Kwong Ancestral Hall (宗光家祠). It was built in 1920s. It is a two-hall one - courtyard Hakka style ancestral hall which connected to other village houses. It is built of green brick strengthened with concrete and a pitched roof.. The name of the ancestral hall is engraved on a stone above the lintel. The altar is decorated with colourful wood carving. It worships the Chois' 15th and 16th generation who first settled in this village. The building was renovated in the 1995-6. It has some built heritage value.

The Leungs'(梁) Ancestral Hall: There were 2 ancestral houses of one-hall Hakka style which may have existed for over 100 years. However, site inspection suggests the ancestral hall had been demolished where only the entrance door and the floor remained. Oral history and the use of green brick in remaining structure suggest that they may have existed for over 100 years.

The Che Kung Temple(車公古廟) nearby was originated built and managed by the people of the Tin Sam Village, but they lost their management right in the late 19th century to the villagers of Kau Yeuk(九約) for not taken part in the renovation of the temple. Now the temple is jointly managed by all villages of Kau Yeuk supervised by the Chinese Temple Committee(華人廟宇委員會). The Tin Sam villagers enjoy some privileges in worshipping Che Kung.

Built Heritage: Tin Sam Village (田心村) (Refer to A6.1-003 – A6.1-006)



Photograph 15 Entrance Gate, Tin Sam Village



Photograph 18 Earth Shrine of Tin Sam Village



Photograph 16 Liu Ancestral Hall



Photograph 19 Village House



Photograph 17 Choi Ancestral Hall at Tin Sam Village



Photograph 20 Main Gate of Tin Sam Village

Built Heritage: Tin Sam Village (田心村) (Refer to A6.1-003 – A6.1-006)



Photograph 21 An Old House of Tin Sam Village

Built heritage : Tai Wai Bunker Complex (大圍地堡) (Refer to A6.1-006A)

Tai Wai Bunker Complex is neither a declared monument nor a graded building. It was a military structure along Gin Drinker's Line situated at the foothill of Tai Wai. The Gin Drinker's Line was a British military defense line against the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong in 1941. The defense line was constructed between 1936 and 1938.

Built heritage : Former KCR Beacon Hill tunnel (前筆架山隧道) (Refer to A6.1-007)

The former KCR Beacon Hill tunnel is neither a declared monument of graded building, nor is it proposed for grading. It is a single lane tunnel of standard gauge which was built in the early 20th century – completed in 1910. The construction method was drill and blast, brick lined with the portals at either end built of granite in ashlar work. The lining of the tunnel was upgraded in 1982 and 2008. The tunnel is currently only used for a 750mm gas pipeline and is not accessible.

Built Heritage: Hin Tin Village (顯田邨) (Refer to A6.1-008 – A6.1-011)

This village was established in 1926 by the Laws' (羅), the Sos' (蘇) and the Yeungs' (楊) from Shek Li Pui Village (石梨背村) in Tsuen Wan (荃灣) who had resettled here due to the development of the area into a reservoir by the government. They were Hakkas from Nam Tau (南頭) who have settled in Shek Li Pui Village for over 300 years. The Laus' (劉) in the Shek Li Pui Village moved to Kwai Chung (葵涌).

There are three rows of houses forming the village. All of them are facing north. The majority of the village houses are modernised 3-storey buildings. At the front row, three ancestral halls were built connecting together to forming a single block.

The Laws' (羅) Ancestral Hall is built at the middle (No.8), the Sos' (蘇) on its left (No.9) and the Yeungs' (楊), which has been demolished, was on the right (No.7). They are one-hall one- courtyard building, each sharing a common wall with its neighbour. They have a common roof. They are built of grey brick. The external walls are plastered and painted with cream colour. The altars are at the end of each individual hall. The names of the ancestral hall are written above the lintels.

These ancestral halls were renovated in 1988 due to a fire broke out in the Law Ancestral Hall. Their uncommonly built together shows their special close relationship.

Outside the village, there is a rectangular shaped earth shrine which is a newly renovated.



Photograph 22 An Old House of Hin Tin Village



Photograph 25 Law Ancestral Hall



Photograph 23 Yeung Ancestral Hall



Photograph 26 So Ancestral Hall

Built Heritage: Hin Tin Village (顯田邨) (Refer to A6.1-008 – A6.1-011)



Photograph 24 General View of Hin Tin Village



Photograph 27 Earth Shrine

Built Heritage: Keng Hau Village (徑口村) (Refer to A6.1-012 – A6.1-014)

Keng Hau Village is formed by two villages, the Sheng Keng Hau Village and the Ha Keng Hau Village.

Sheung Keng Hau Village(上徑口村) was established by the Wais’(韋) from Tai Wai in the late 17th century. The founding ancestor was Wai Kin Yuen(韋建元). They were farmers engaged in crop-growing and pig-rearing.

The Wai Ancestral Hall (No.5 Sheung Keng Hau Village) is located at the back row of the village houses along other houses with the Lion Rock(獅子山). It is a one-hall one-courtyard building constructed of grey bricks and a pitched roof. The name of the hall is moulded above the lintel of the entrance. The ancestral table is in the middle of the altar. It is managed by Wai Chui Fuk Tong(韋聚福堂) and has undergone large-scale renovation in the 1970s. Dim Deng(點燈) ceremony is still held at the hall for new born baby boys of previous year during Chinese New Year.

Ha Keng Hau Village (下徑口村) was established by the Laws’(羅) and the Maks’(麥) during the 18th century. Outside the village, there was a well with a shrine which had been renovated with modern material. The only built heritage in the village is the village houses with Hakka roofing style.



Photograph 28 Entrance Gate of Sheung Keng Hau Village



Photograph 29 Wai Ancestral Hall

Built Heritage: Keng Hau Village (徑口村) (Refer to A6.1-012 – A6.1-014)



Photograph 30 Earth Shrine



Photograph 32 Earth Shrine



Photograph 31 Village House



Photograph 33 Well Shrine

Built Heritage: Chuk Yuen Village (竹園村) (Refer to A6.1-015 – A6.1-019)

Chuk Yuen Village was established in the late 17th century. It was a mixed clan village of the Lins' (林), the Lis' (李) and the Kos' (古) with the Lins as the majority.

The Lins', originated from Fujian (福建), migrated to the Kowloon region during the North Sung Period (北宋) (956-1127) and established the Pang Po Wai (彭埔圍). During the Coastal Evacuation period (1661-1669) in the early Qing (清) dynasty, they moved back inland. After the Edict of the Coastal Evacuation was abandoned, they returned and founded the Chuk Yuen Village (竹園村). Later, some of them moved to the nearby area and established the Po Kong village (莆崗村) in the early 18th century.

The village was destroyed during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). In 1957, the Hong Kong government demolished the village to make way for a new town development. Most of the people were resettled into the high-rise buildings of the Wong Tai Sin Estate nearby.

At present, what remains of the old village are a few post-war stone houses (Village house No. 47, 48, 50, 65 and 73-75), and some ancestral tombs of the Lins' (near Wong Tai Sin Temple).



Photograph 34 General View of Chuk Yuen Village



Photograph 38 Entrance of Chuk Yuen Village



Photograph 35 Post War Stone House



Photograph 39 Metal Scrap House

Built Heritage: Chuk Yuen Village (竹園村) (Refer to A6.1-015 – A6.1-019)



Photograph 36 Path leading to Chuk Yuen Village



Photograph 40 Lin's Tomb



Photograph 37 General View of Chuk Yuen Village



Photograph 41 Entrance of Chuk Yuen Village

Built Heritage: Wong Tai Sin Temple (黃大仙祠) (Refer to A6.1-020)

The present Wong Tai Sin Temple is a Taoist (道教) temple located on the southern slope of Lion Rock.

The original Temple was in Guangzhou and had a hundred years of history. It was seriously destroyed in the early 19th century. The portrait of Wong Tai Sin was brought to Hong Kong in 1915 by Leung Yan Am(梁仁菴) and his son Leung Gwan Juen(梁鈞轉) and a shrine was set up in Wanchai. In 1921, a Wong Tai Sin Temple was established in Chuk Yuen at it's current location. It however remained largely intact during the war. After that, this temple has been expanded, and it becomes very popular. It is so famous in the area that its name becomes the name of the district. It is frequently visited by local people as well as tourists.

It is a large group of Taoist building, comprising of the main hall with pavilions, ponds, a garden and a clinic. The main hall is in the form of a Temple of the Qing period. It is dedicated to Wong Tai Sin. It is built with modern materials for easy maintenance with modern lighting and ventilation facilities. It has a high heritage value. It is a Grade 1 listed building..

Legends say that Wong Tai Sin(黃大仙 also named 黃初平)was a shepherd boy living in Red Pine Hill(赤松山)of Zhejiang Province(浙江省). When he was 15, he was taught the art of refining cinnabar into a medicine that was said to cure all illnesses.

The Temple is owned by a charitable organization called Sik Sik Yuen, now providing free Chinese and Western medical services for the public. People also come and beg for luck, fortune, and health. It is one of the most popular temples in Hong Kong especially on the last day of the end of the lunar Chinese New Year, the 1st day of a year, and on the 23rd of the eighth lunar month, the birthday of Wong tai Sin. It is the only temple where the Taoist marriage ceremony can be held and recognized by the government.



Photograph 42 Main Gate of Wong Tai Sin Temple



Photograph 46 Path and Gate Leading to Wong Tai Sin Temple

Built Heritage: Wong Tai Sin Temple (黃大仙祠) (Refer to A6.1-020)



Photograph 43 Historical Building



Photograph 47 Altar Building



Photograph 44 Altar Building



Photograph 48 Altar Building



Photograph 45 Altar Building

Built Heritage: Chi Lin Nunnery (志蓮淨苑) (Refer to A6.1-021a – A6.1-021b)

The Chi Lin Nunnery was first established by 葦庵法師 and 覺一法師 in 1934, near Diamond Hill. During the civil war of China in the 1940s, many refugees came to Hong Kong and resided near Diamond Hill. The nunnery provided lots of voluntary services such as free education to those in need.

During the 1980s, the government decided to take back the land and other neighbouring areas for the construction of Tate Cairn Tunnel. With the support from a lot of social sectors, the construction work of the new Chi Lin Nunnery commenced in 1989 and completed in 2000.

The buildings were uniquely designed and built with wooden rooftops, without the use of a single nail in its construction. It was based on a Tang Dynasty architectural style which used special interlocking systems cut into the wood for construction.

Covering a space of about 30,000m², Chi Lin Nunnery comprises 15 halls, including the bell and drum towers, the Hall of Celestial Kings and the Ten Thousand Buddhas pagoda. It has statues of the Sakyamuni Buddha(佛陀畫傳), the goddess of mercy Guanyin(觀音)and other bodhisattvas. These statues are made of gold, clay, wood and stone. It is a living museum and a prominent tourist attraction.



Photograph 49 Tin Wong Altar of Chi Lin Nunnery



Photograph 52 Inside View of Tin Wong Altar (Back View)



Photograph 50 Garden at Chi Lin Nunnery



Photograph 53 Garden at Chi Lin Nunnery

Built Heritage: Chi Lin Nunnery (志蓮淨苑) (Refer to A6.1-021a – A6.1-021b)



Photograph 51 Main Hall of Monastery



Photograph 54 Altar

Built Heritage: Former Royal Air Force Hangar (前英國皇家空軍飛機庫) at Former Tai Hom Village (大磡村) (Refer to A6.1-022)

Prior to the Japanese occupation (before and during 2nd World War), there were plans by the authorities to expand Kai Tak Airfield and build paved runways. Owing to this purpose, the former Royal Air Force Hangar (RAF hangar) located at the eastern end of the airfield and constructed in 1934 was dismantled in June 1941.

While it is not entirely clear when the hangar at Tai Hom was erected and by whom (Japanese or British), the current hangar was re-erected on-site around 1941-45. It was designed to be taken down and reassembled quickly.

During the war, the Japanese succeeded the British also planned to expand Kai Tak and built two paved crossing runways. Whether material from the dismantled RAF hangar was reused for the one at Diamond Hill is uncertain but the steel supports of the hangar do indicate that they were made in Britain. Regardless who actually constructed the hangar, it is certain that it had been used by the Japanese troop during the 2nd World War.

After the 2nd World War, the RAF used the hangar which included housing the Spitfire squadron. As the hangar was situated outside the confines of RAF Kai Tak, access to it was via a narrow road that crossed the Kai Tak Airport perimeter road (ie the current Choi Hung Road). This can be seen on an aerial photo circa 1955 according to the publication "Mapping of Hong Kong" with the hangar and the access road traversing the ring road, i.e Clearwater Bay Road, subsequently renamed Choi Hung Road.

The 1945-1958 Kai Tak Airport comprised two paved crossing runways that were built by the Japanese with British prisoner-of-war labour. The main runway in similar direction to the reclaimed runway at Kai Tak was located in the area that we know today as San Po Kong.

Prior to the closure of RAF Kai Tak in the 1970s, Kai Tak Airport and the airfield were divided into civilian and military use. The RAF had always occupied the eastern end of Kai Tak (next to today's Richland and Telford Gardens) whilst the civilian airfield was located at the western end. From the 1930s till 1941, the RAF and the Harbour Department (which controlled civilian airport operations) both operated their own separate hangars.

This hangar is the only surviving pre-war military aircraft hangar in Hong Kong. After the 2nd World War, the hangar had been used by the RAF until in the 1970's when the hangar was vacated.

Over the last 40 years after the use by the RAF, the hangar had served for various functions such as village industries and godown storage. The structure has now fallen into disrepair with the roof exposed and overgrown with vegetation. It is a Grade 3 listed building.

Built Heritage: Former Royal Air Force Hangar (前英國皇家空軍飛機庫) at Former Tai Hom Village (大磡村) (Refer to A6.1-022)



Photograph 55 Hangar

Built Heritage: Stone House, No. 4 Tai Koon Yuen (大觀園 4 號石寓) (Refer to A6.1-023)

The Stone House, No. 4 Tai Koon Yuen was built in 1947 and is a non-graded building. It was originally owned by Wu Junzhao(吳君肇), the ex-manager of the former Shanghai Bank of Communications, and was rented to actor Qiao Hong(喬宏) between 1950s and 1960s. The neighboring house at No 5 Tai Koon Yuen, now demolished, was once home of Li Hanxiang(李翰祥), a famous film director.

The Stone House was built of granite from quarry located within the Diamond Hill areas. It was a two storey building with temporary structure of corrugated steel sheets on the roof. The windows are framed with metal. The front part of the house is single storey with steel balustrade around the flat roof, used as a roof terrace.

The stone building is the only surviving building from the former Tai Hom Village. It is in disrepair and currently surrounded by perimeter fencing. Because of its links with the history of the early film production industry in Hong Kong, it has maintained social value and local interest and has been ascribed non-graded listing by the Antiquities Advisory Board in 2002.



Photograph 56 Stone House, No. 4 Tai Koon Yuen

Built Heritage: Old Pillbox (機槍堡) at Former Tai Hom Village (大磡村) (Refer to A6.1-024)

A fortified pillbox lies to the centre-north of the Tai Hom area, and close to the hangar. This old pillbox was constructed by the Japanese Air Force during the Japanese occupation. It was built to guard the eastern end of the Kai Tak Airport while holding the route from the north.

The pillbox is a dome-shaped structure, with an extension on one side to provide a protected entry. The domed section is approximately 5m in diameter and 2.4m from ground level to top. The walls are made of cut stone blocks which were rendered by cement. There were originally five firing loopholes in the dome walls, and a further one through the wall to the entry. The interior is commonly flooded as the floor is below ground level.

After the war, the pillbox was abandoned and subsequently occupied by squatters. However, the pillbox was retained after the demolition of Former Tai Hom Village in 2000 and is one of the few remains of the old Kai Tak airport. It is a Grade 2 listed building.



Photograph 57 Pill Box

Built Heritage: S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church (聖三一堂) (Refer to A6.1-025)

No. 135 Ma Tau Chung Road, Kowloon City, Kln., H. K.

The S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church is a Grade 2 listed building. It was established at the foothill of Sung Wong Toi in 1890s by Mr Ko Kai Tak(顧啟德先生) and the gatherings were mainly conducted at his home. With the increase in number of members, the first church building was completed in 1902 near Sung Wong Toi. However, the government later decided to take back the land and hence a second church building was constructed near the Victoria Girls' School(維多利亞女校) around 1905. In 1936, it moved to the present site to make way for the construction of the Kai Tak Airport. The construction work was completed in 1937.

The foundation stone of the church was laid by Bishop Mok Sau Tsang(莫壽增會督), the first Bishop in Hong Kong on 21st November, 1936. The church was opened on 4th July, 1937. On 31st August, 1938, it was blessed by Bishop Ronald Owen Hall(何明華會督).

During the 2nd World war, the church stopped its operation and was used by the Japanese army for military purposes. After the war, normal church activities gradually resumed, and extra government land adjacent to the church was granted in 1948 for the building of the Holy Trinity Primary School and Kindergarten, both completed in 1955.

The Chinese style architectural plan was designed by Mr Wu Kin Chung(吳建中先生). It is one of the very few church buildings in HK with such or similar Chinese styles. It is an important built heritage. The church maintained a good condition with only the installation of air-conditioning in recent years. It is a Grade 2 building.



Photograph 58 S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church (Main Entrance)



Photograph 60 S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church (Back View)

Built Heritage: S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church (聖三一堂) (Refer to A6.1-025)



Photograph 59 S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church (Side View)



Photograph 61 S.K.H. Holy Trinity Church (Inside Hall)

Built Heritage: Sung Wong Toi Inscription Rock (宋王臺) (Refer to A6.1-026)

Sung Wong Toi Garden is built around a granite stone inscribed with three Chinese characters ‘Sung Wong Toi’. The original boulder was situated at the top of the Sacred Hill before being shifted 300m west to its present setting. Legend recorded that the last boy emperor of the Sung Dynasty(宋朝), Emperor Tuen Chung(端宗), had rested and set up temporary residence there in 1277.

The Hill and boulder were left intact until the Second World War when the Japanese destroyed part of the hill for the construction of a new runway at Kai Tak. The stone was broken into three. The remainder of the hill was levelled for further runway expansion in the 1950s. The remnants of the large inscribed boulder that survived the levelling of the hill were placed in the Sung Wong Toi Garden in 1950s.

According to the inscription on the rock, it was renovated during the Qing Dynasty (清朝) in 1807. The original date of its creation is unknown, although some scholars have argued that the stone was first inscribed during the Yuan Dynasty (元朝)(e.g. Jen 1967, 26-7; Chung 2001, 211). The Sung Wong Toi Inscription Rock is a Government Historic Site identified by the AMO. The rock is currently located in a small public garden outside the proposed boundary of the Kai Tak Development



Photograph 62 Entrance Gate of Sung Wong Toi



Photograph 65 Boulder Rock of Song Wong Toi

Built Heritage: Sung Wong Toi Inscription Rock (宋王臺) (Refer to A6.1-026)



Photograph 63 Inscription Stone (English)



Photograph 66 Inscription Stone (Chinese)



Photograph 64 Boulder Rock of Sung Wong Toi

Built Heritage: Tang King Po School (鄧鏡波學校) (Refer to A6.1-027)

Tang King Po School was officially opened on 23rd July 1953 by Governor Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham (葛量洪爵士). It was named after Mr Tang King Po (鄧鏡波, 1879-1956), a well-known Hong Kong industrialist and philanthropist who donate capital for the establishment of the school. At first it was a Technical and Vocational Training School, but it is now a Secondary School for Boys run by the Catholic Salesian Society (慈幼會). It is now a Catholic school subsidized by the Government and run by the Rev. Fathers of the Salesian Society (慈幼會).

The School is a large building with several additional wings constructed in 1956, 1964, 1965. The building is three stories high with inter-connected rectangular blocks all having flat roofs. The architectural style is International Modern with Art Deco features. The entrance gateway, the main entrance to the school, and the main entrance lobby are all designed in Art Deco style featuring wavy pattern ironwork, stylized columns, ziggurat shapes and set-backs.

With its slightly different designed wings, the school signifies a record of the development of the International Modern style in the post-war period. The use of the Art Deco style is quite rare for this period and for a Catholic school. The building certainly has built heritage value and as far as can be seen preserved much of its authentic appearance.



Photograph 67 Entrance of TKP School



Photograph 68 Chapel inside the school

Built Heritage: Tang King Po School (鄧鏡波學校) (Refer to A6.1-027)



Photograph 69 Side view of TKP School



Photograph 70 Back view of TKP School

Built Heritage: Heep Yunn School, Main Building (協恩中學) (Refer to A6.1-28)

Heep Yunn School (協恩中學) set up as a vernacular boarding school for Chinese girls in 1936 at No.1 Farm Road (農圃道) in Kowloon. It is a Grant-In-Aid Christian Middle School formed by the amalgamation of Fairlea Girls' School and the Victoria Home and Orphanage.

The Main Building was built in 1937, and was opened officially by Bishop Mok Sau Tseng (莫壽增會督). It has a front entrance façade and in Art Deco style with International Modern style side wings. During the Occupation Period, the School was requisitioned by the Japanese army as barracks. Later after the war, it was later converted into a Japanese internment camp and an Indian camp. The school re-opened on 8 February 1947 after repairs and renovations.



Photograph 71 Entrance of Heep Yunn School



Photograph 72 Main Building of Heep Yunn School

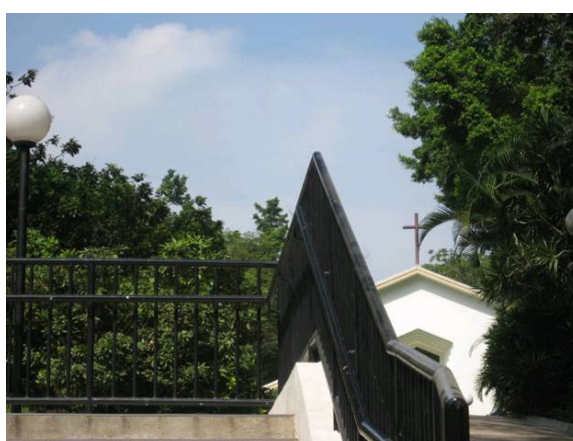
Built Heritage: Heep Yunn School, St. Clare Chapel (協恩中學教堂) (Refer to A6.1-029)

The St. Clare Chapel was built in 1957. The Chapel of St. Clare is a white walled building with a simple pitched roof in Modern Style. The plan is conventional with an entrance porch, nave and semi-circular apse. The chapel inside is plain and simple in the modern minimalist style.

Heep Yunn School is a representative of Modernist architecture with Art Deco features. It is considered to be a precious piece of Hong Kong's built-heritage and a piece of history. Although alterations and additions have taken place over the years the school preserves much of its authenticity.



Photograph 73 The Entrance Gate of HY School and St. Clare Chapel



Photograph 74 St. Clare Chapel

Built Heritage: Old Far East Flying Training School (舊遠東飛行學校)

(Refer to A6.1-030)

Hong Kong Government set up the first Far East Flying Training School (FEFTS) on 7 November 1933. The School was set up in full swing at the southwest corner of Kai Tak Airport, after the liberation of Hong Kong in 1945. It was moved to the present site until the proposed construction of a new runway in 1956.

The present site consist of three buildings, including Nissen Hut (士兵宿舍) (the former Far East Training School building built in 1958), Hangar (飛機庫) with an office block (the former Aero Club building built in 1966), and Club House (the former Hong Kong Flying Club building built between 1958 and 1968). The Hong Kong Aviation Club (香港飛行總會) took over the School and operates as a singular light aircraft club in Hong Kong since 1983.

The Nissen Hut is constructed of curved corrugated steel sheets fixed to a skeleton steel framework consisting of curved ribs and angle iron purlins. The architectural style of the building can be identified Utilitarian. The pitched-roof Hangar is a large steel framed pitched roof structure with a two-storey flat roofed office block on one side. The style of the building is Utilitarian. The two-storey office block at the side of the hangar is a brick built rectangular building with a flat roof and rendered and painted walls. The architectural style of the building can be described as Modernist. The Club House is a combination of various structures of different styles which have been constructed at different periods. The architectural style which is so mixed can be classified as Modern Eclectic.

The Nissen Hut and Hangar are quite uncommon types of structures usually only seen on army camps. They should be regarded as having built heritage value. The Club House perhaps not so rare but they do have group value. The Nissen Hut and Hangar appear to have retained their authenticity but the Club House has developed from several different stages of building.



Photograph 75 HK Aviation Club,, former FEFTS



Photograph 76 The Hangar

Built Heritage: Old Far East Flying Training School (舊遠東飛行學校)
(Refer to A6.1-030)



Photograph 77 Nissen Hut



Photograph 78 The Club House



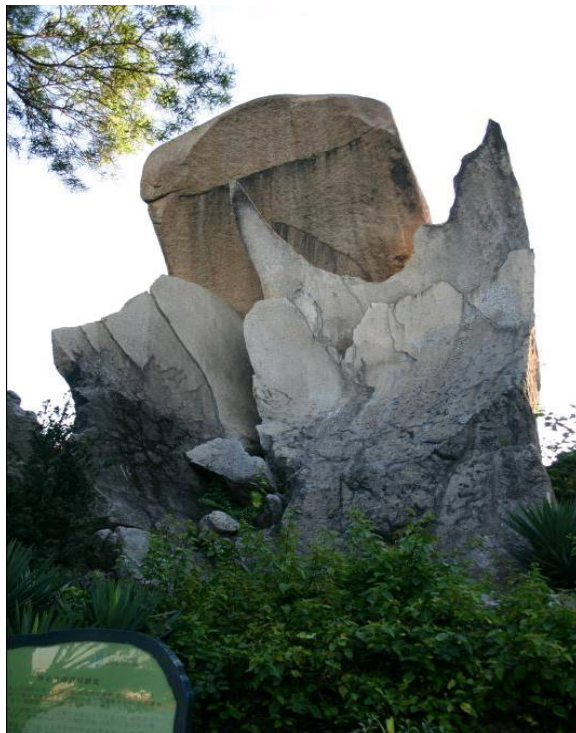
Photograph 79 Side view of Nissen Hut



Photograph 80 Inside View of the Club House

Built Heritage: Fish Tail Rock (魚尾石) (Refer to A6.1-031)

Fish Tail Rock is located at Hoi Sham Park. It was named Fish Tail Rock due to its resemblance to the tail of a fish diving into the sea. This site was an island prior to the reclamation during the 1960's. It was used as a place of worship by the local boat people and represents the culture of the boat people of the Kowloon Bay area. The original island was incorporated to the mainland due to reclamation and the temple on the site was demolished during the same time.



Photograph 81 Fish Tail Rock in Hoi Sham Park

Built Heritage: Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (馬頭角牲畜檢疫站) (Refer to A6.1-032)

No. 63, Ma Tau Kok Road, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong

This is the only surviving pre-war cattle slaughter house in Hong Kong. It was constructed in 1908, and served as a quarantine station for animals and later a slaughterhouse (abattoir) until mid 1959, when a modern centralized abattoir was set up in Sheung Shui. It was convert into an Art Village (known as the Cattle Depot Artists Village (牛棚藝術村) in 2001 for local place artists which were relocated from the Oil Street Art Village in North Point on Hong Kong Island.

Originally, the cattle depot covered an area of about 1,700m² (or 17,000 ft²) with an indoor area of about 270m² (or 2,700 ft²). It used to hold some 120 cows, 200 sheep and 400 pigs. At that time, Ma Tau Wai was not densely populated. It comprised a large complex of animal sheds and yards, including 5 red-brick bocks, with tiled roofs. The main block, a one-and-two storey building, is the main office facing Ma Tau Kok Road, with offices, stores, kitchen, and toilets. The other houses are with red-brick walls, Chinese tiled roofs, corbelled gables, Dutch gables and with 3-ring rough brick segmental arches over window openings. The old slaughter house has a vented pitched roof with Dutch gable ends.

These buildings comprise a rare collection of Victoria Style farm building which gives high built heritage value. It is a Grade 2 Building. Although some conversion had carried out in 2000-2001, the external appearance is still fairly authentic.



Photograph 82 General View of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot



Photograph 86 Entrance of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot

Built Heritage: Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (馬頭角牲畜檢疫站) (Refer to A6.1-032)



Photograph 83 Inside of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot



Photograph 87 Entrance of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot



Photograph 84 Inside of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot



Photograph 88 Inside of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot



Photograph 85 Inside of Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot

Built Heritage: Tin Hau Temple (To Kwa Wan)(土瓜灣天后廟) (Refer to A6.1-033)

No. 49, Ha Heung Road, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon, H.K.

The temple was built in the 11th year of Guangxu (1885) by Hakka fisherman. At that time, it was closed to the sea with its entrance facing the sea in the east. Due to reclamation, it now becomes lying inland.

In 1964, because of reclamation, the Hoi Sum Islet was connected to the mainland. The Lung Mo Temple on the island was demolished, and the Lung Mo Statue was relocated to the side chamber of the Tin Hau Temple.

The temple was taken care by the Hakka elders till 1928, after that it is managed by the Chinese Temples Committee.

The temple is a two-hall one-courtyard building with three chambers. The courtyard is covered by a pavilion. The statue of Tin Hau is worshipped at the middle chamber, while the statue of Lung Mo(龍母) lies at the left chamber and the statue of Kwun Yin(觀音) stands at the right chamber. A red brick wall is built at the front and the right.

It has been renovated many times, and most recent in 2008. It is a Grade 3 building.



Photograph 89 Surrounding Wall of To Kwa Wan Tin Hau Temple



Photograph 91 Main Gate of Tin Hau Temple



Photograph 90 Tin Hau Temple and Hoi Sum Temple



Photograph 92 Bell of Temple

Built Heritage: Pak Tai Temple (Hung Hom) (紅磡北帝古廟) (Refer to A6.1-034)

No. 146, Ma Tau Wai Road, Hung Hom, Kowloon, H.K.

The temple lies at the corner of Ma Tau Wai Road and Pak Kung Street of Hung Hom. It was relocated to the present location for the worship of Pak Tai due to development in Hung Hom in 1929. It is said the temple was built in 1876. It was originally sited somewhere in Hok Yuen Street, other said that it was located on a hill at the junction of Tsing Chau Street and Ma Tau Wai Road. Since its establishment, the temple has been managed by the Chinese Temples Committee..

The temple is a two-hall one-courtyard building with a chamber and a fore-courtyard in its front. The main hall worshipped the statue of Pak Tai(北帝) with Tai Sui(太歲) and Pau Kung(包公) on either sides. It is a non-graded building.

An iron bell dated 1893 and an iron incense burner dated 1901 from other temple, may be from the original temple, can be seen.



Photograph 93 Front View of Pak Tai Temple



Photograph 95 Front View of Pak Tai Temple



Photograph 94 Bell inside Temple

Built Heritage: Kwun Yam Temple (紅磡觀音古廟) (Refer to A6.1-035)

The temple was built in 1873 by the people of Hung Hom Saam Yeuk(紅磡三約). It is a two-hall one-courtyard building with three chambers. The big main hall is for the worship of Kwun Yam and the other deities. There are two narrow side halls, a Kung So (公所), the Communal Office, and the School(書院) to its left and right.

The temple escaped from being bombed during the 2nd World War. However, the neighbouring buildings were levelled.

It was managed by the Kaifong Worship Committee and by the Chinese Temples Committee since 1929. It has been renovated twice in 1889 and 1910. It is a Grade 1 building

This temple has been very popular since its establishment. Many people pay their worship in the temple particularly during the Chinese New Year. A traditional event is to “borrow” money from Kwun Yam(觀音借庫). By that date, 26th day of the 1st Moon, the temple will be crowded with lots of worshipper seeking ‘treasure’ from the deity.



Photograph 96 Hung Hom Kwun Yam Temple



Photograph 98 Office for Hung Hom Saam Yeuk Kaifong Association



Photograph 97 Chinese Clinic of Saam Yeuk Kaifong Association



Photograph 99 Entrance of Side Hall of Kwun Yam Temple

Built Heritage: Kwun Yam Temple (紅磡觀音古廟) (Refer to A6.1-035)



Photograph 100 Side View of Saam Yeuk Kaifong Association

Built Heritage: Fuk Tak Temple (福德古廟) (Refer to A6.1-036)

The temple lies at the corner of Po Loi Street and Bulkeley Street. It is a one-hall small temple which lies inside a pavilion. Inside the temple, a stone, which represents the Earth God, is worshipped.

The temple was said to be a small shrine founded in late 19th century. It was enlarged into a small temple after the war, and rebuilt/renovated many times. In 2005, electricity was installed with the help of the nearby store.

The temple was run by the Saam Yeuk Kaifong and great worship ceremony is held yearly with the Da Jiu of the Hung Hom Kwun Yam Temple.



Photograph 101 General View of Fuk Tak Temple



Photograph 103 Fuk Tai Temple with Old Shrine inside



Photograph 102 Incense Burner at Fuk Tak Temple



Photograph 104 Incense Burner Worshipped Tablet

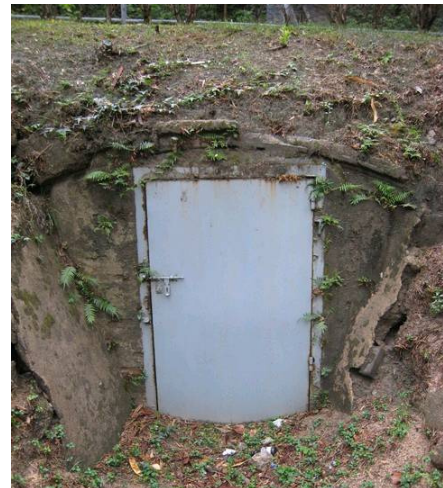
Built Heritage: Disused Air Raid Precaution Tunnel at Chatham Road (Tunnel Network K4) (漆咸道防空隧道 K4) (Refer to A6.1-037)

This is a network of pre-war air raid precaution tunnel located beneath the Chatham Road, Fat Kwong Street, Wuhu Street and Gillies Ave. The tunnel exit can be identified on the ground surface.

The majority of the tunnel was built of mortared random masonry side walls with precast reinforced concrete lintels with a layer of chunam fill over the crown. The remainder of the tunnel was unlined and localised enlargements were present. Some sections of the tunnel had been intersected by later construction projects and that the tunnel was sealed off in these places. At the time of the investigation in 1978, the tunnel was found to be in good condition (Mott, Hay, Anderson 1978).



Photograph 105 Tunnel Network K4



Photograph 106 Tunnel Portal of K4

Built Heritage: Disused Air Raid Precaution Tunnel at Valley Road (Tunnel Network K5) (山谷道防空隧道 K5) (Refer to A6.1-038)

It is another pre-war air raid precaution tunnel network, which is located beneath the former Valley Road Estate adjacent to Chatham Road in Hung Hom. It is located at a level of about +8mPD above the ground. The tunnel exit can also be found on the ground surface

A report concerning remedial repair works for this tunnel network, showed that it was a high prioritized network tunnel of potential for collapse, which affecting the general public. Remedial work for this tunnel was thus proposed, and was completed in May 1992. The remedial work included filling in of voids above the tunnel network and backfilling of sections of the network. It was also noted that the tunnel network has high levels of Radon gas, which would cause health hazard when prolonged exposure to the atmosphere in the tunnels (Mott MacDonald 1992).



Photograph 107 Air Raid Precaution Tunnel



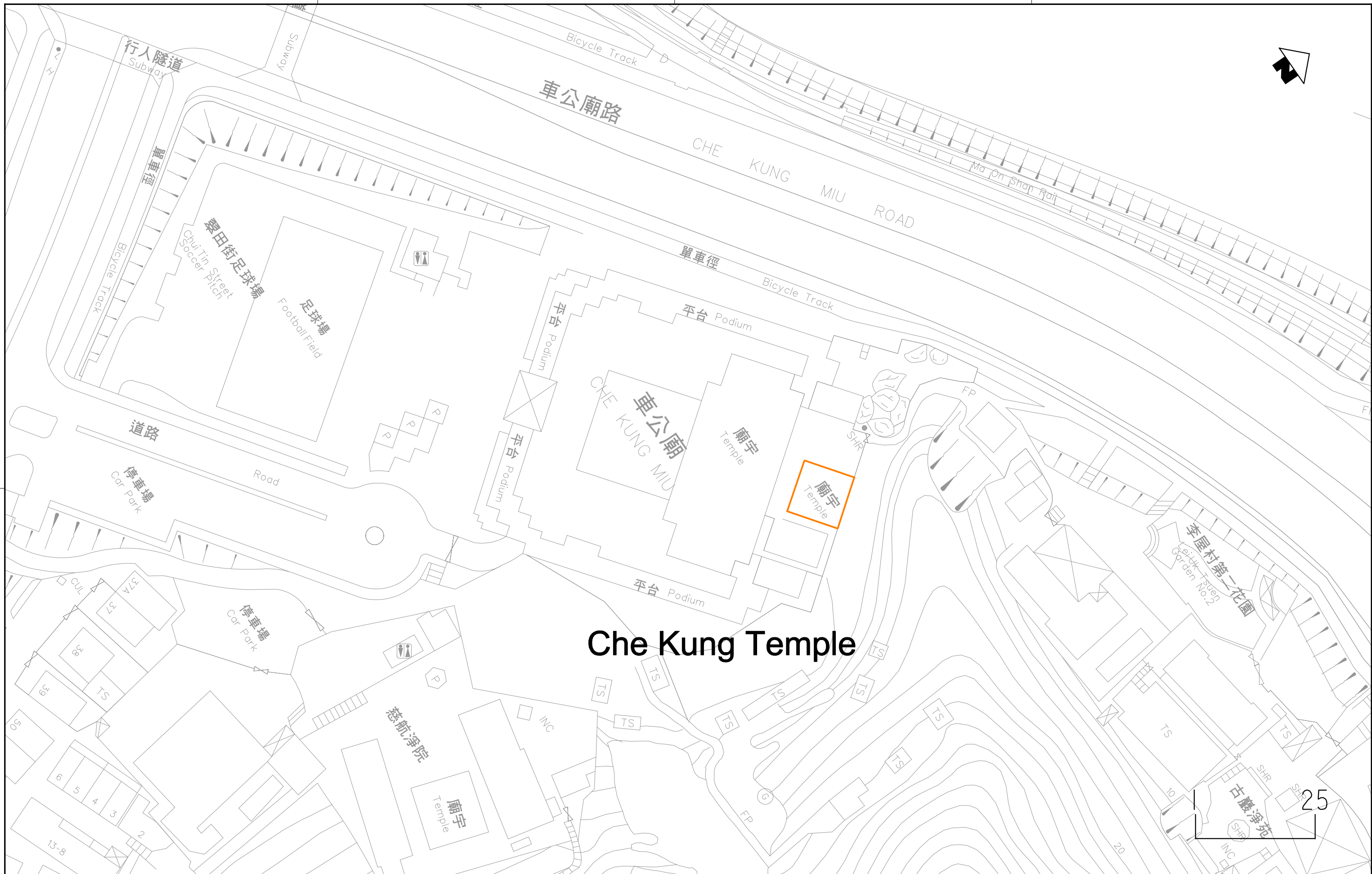
Photograph 108 Air Raid Precaution Tunnel

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Anthony SIU Kwok-kin

April, 2009





Che Kung Temple



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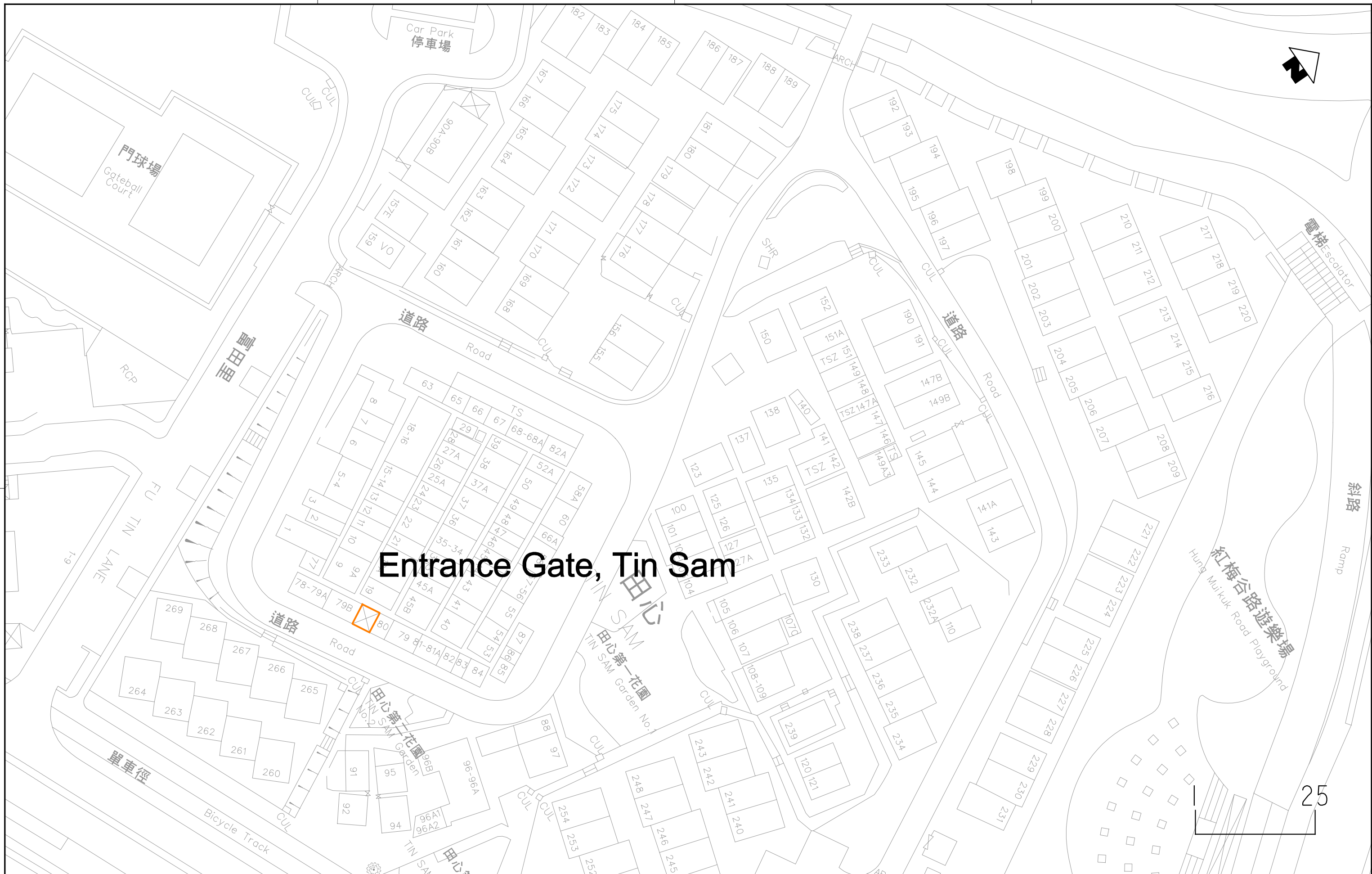
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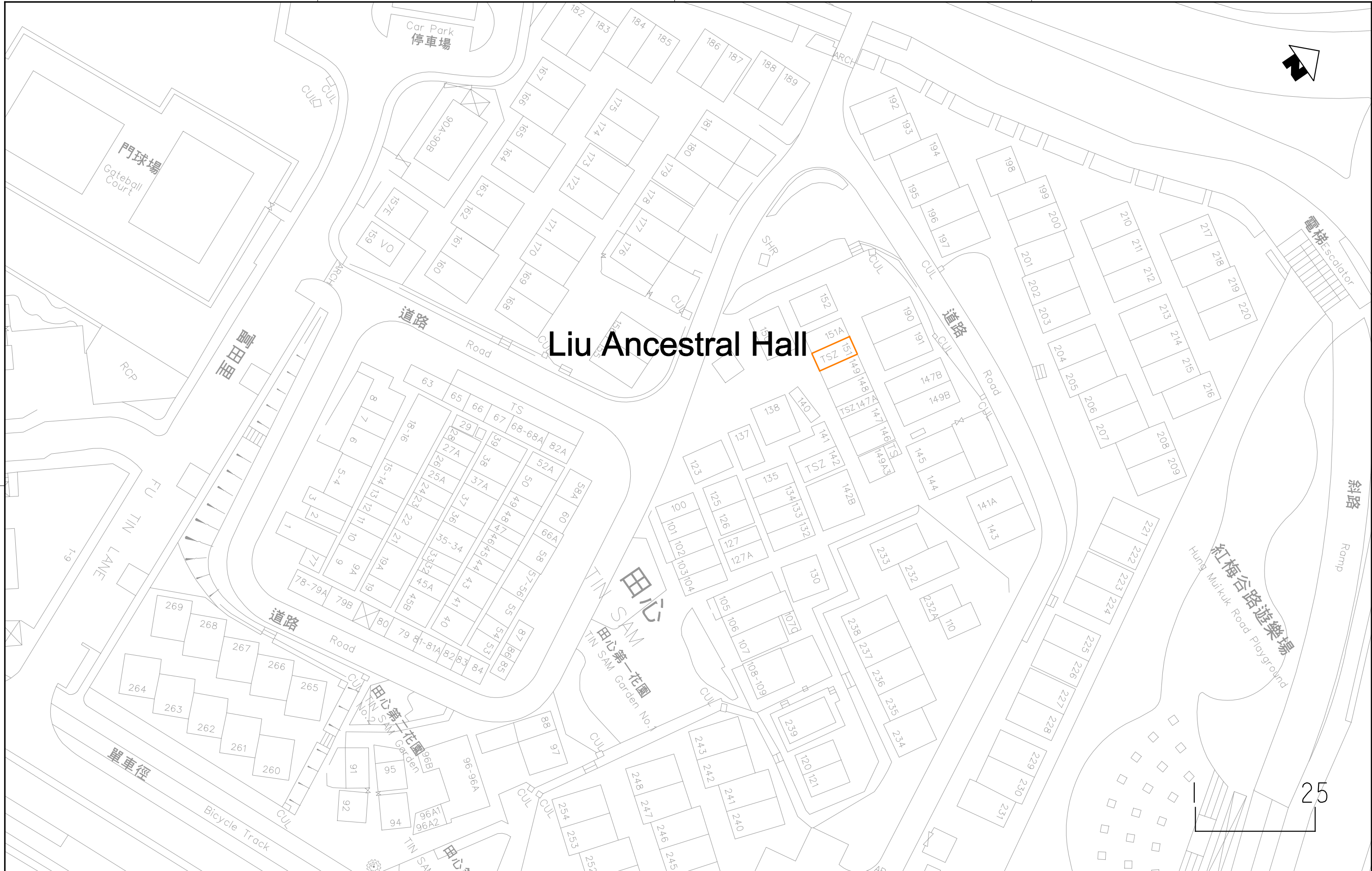
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Liu Ancestral Hall





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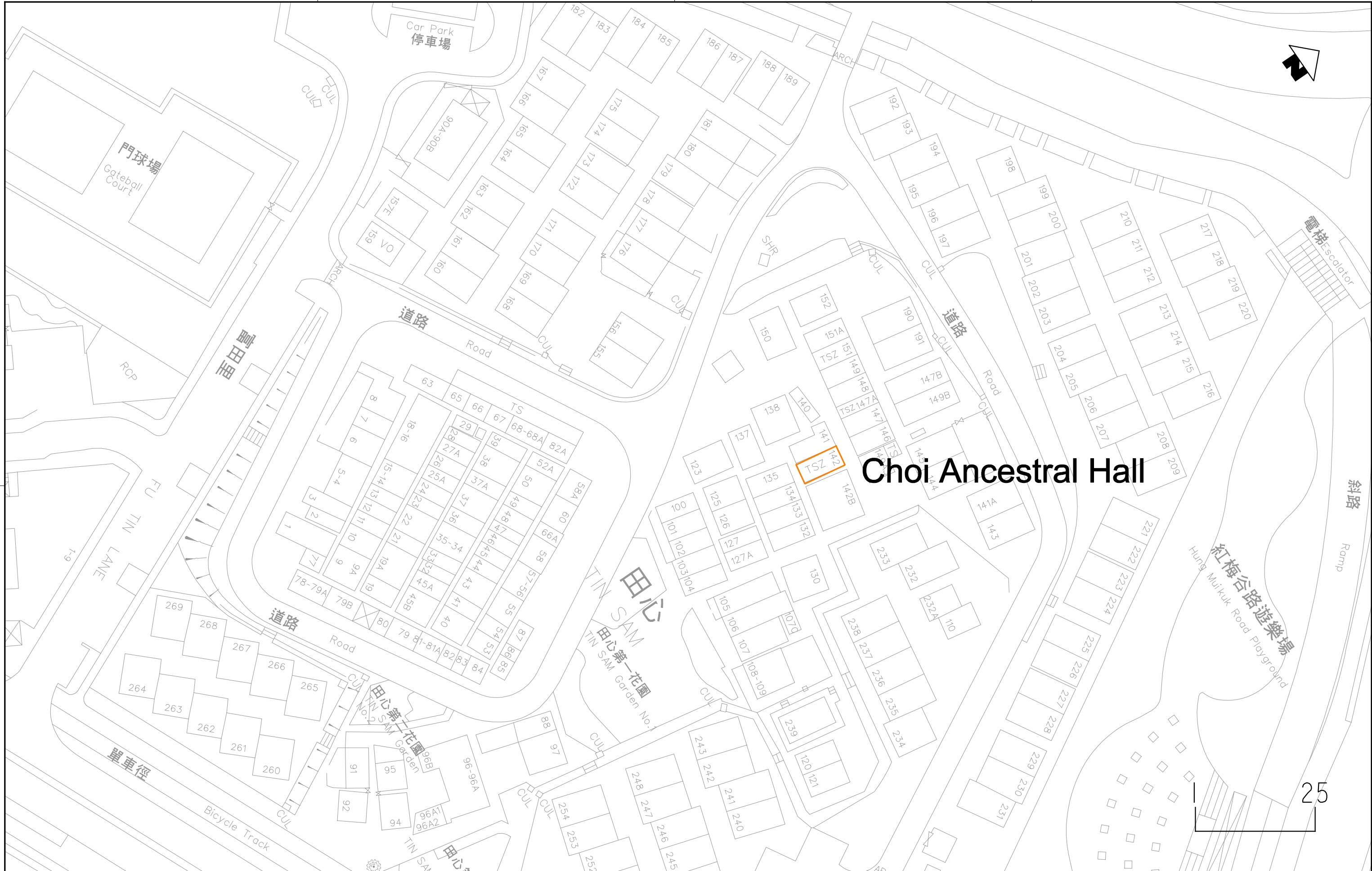
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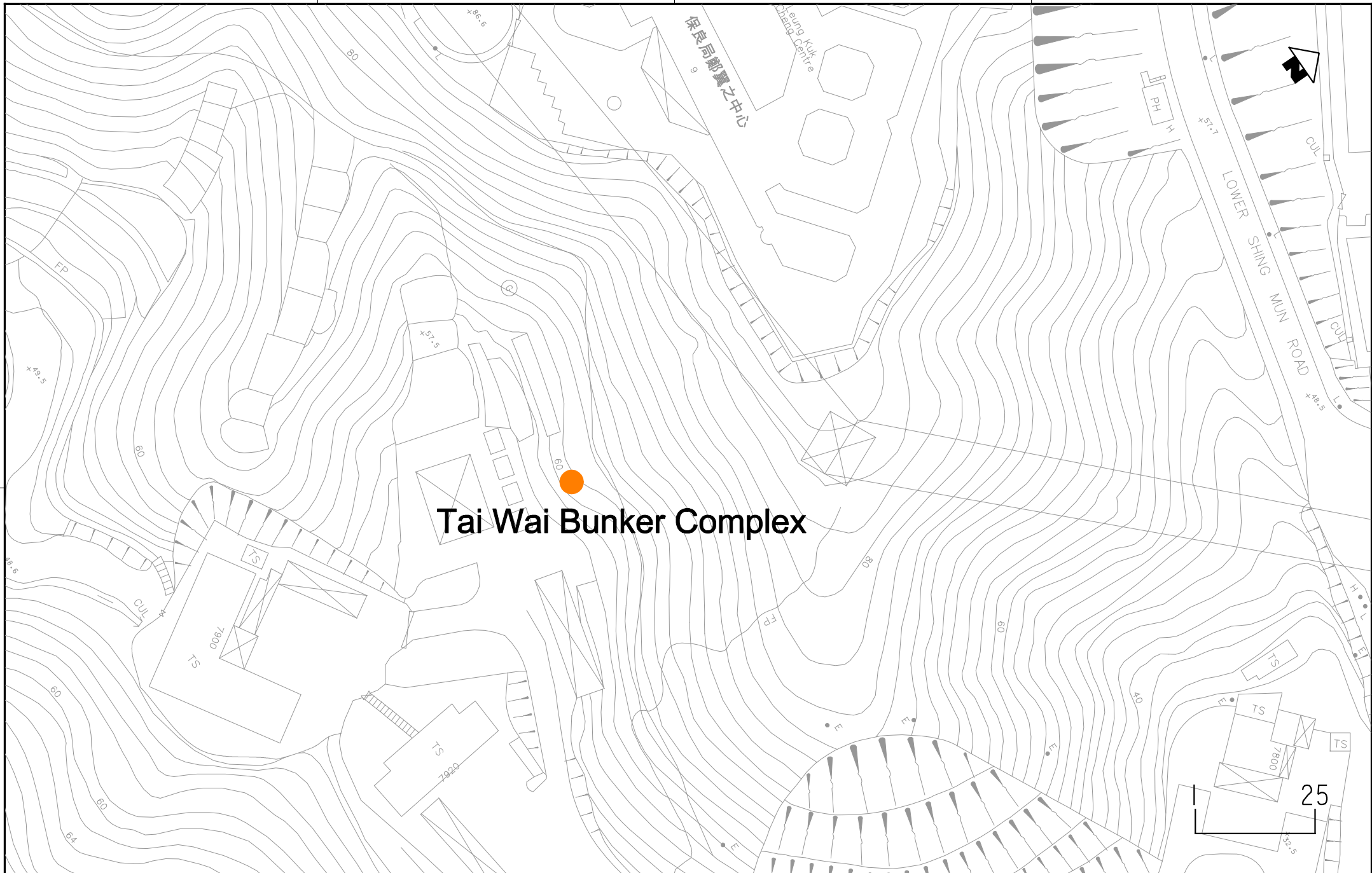
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Tai Wai Bunker Complex

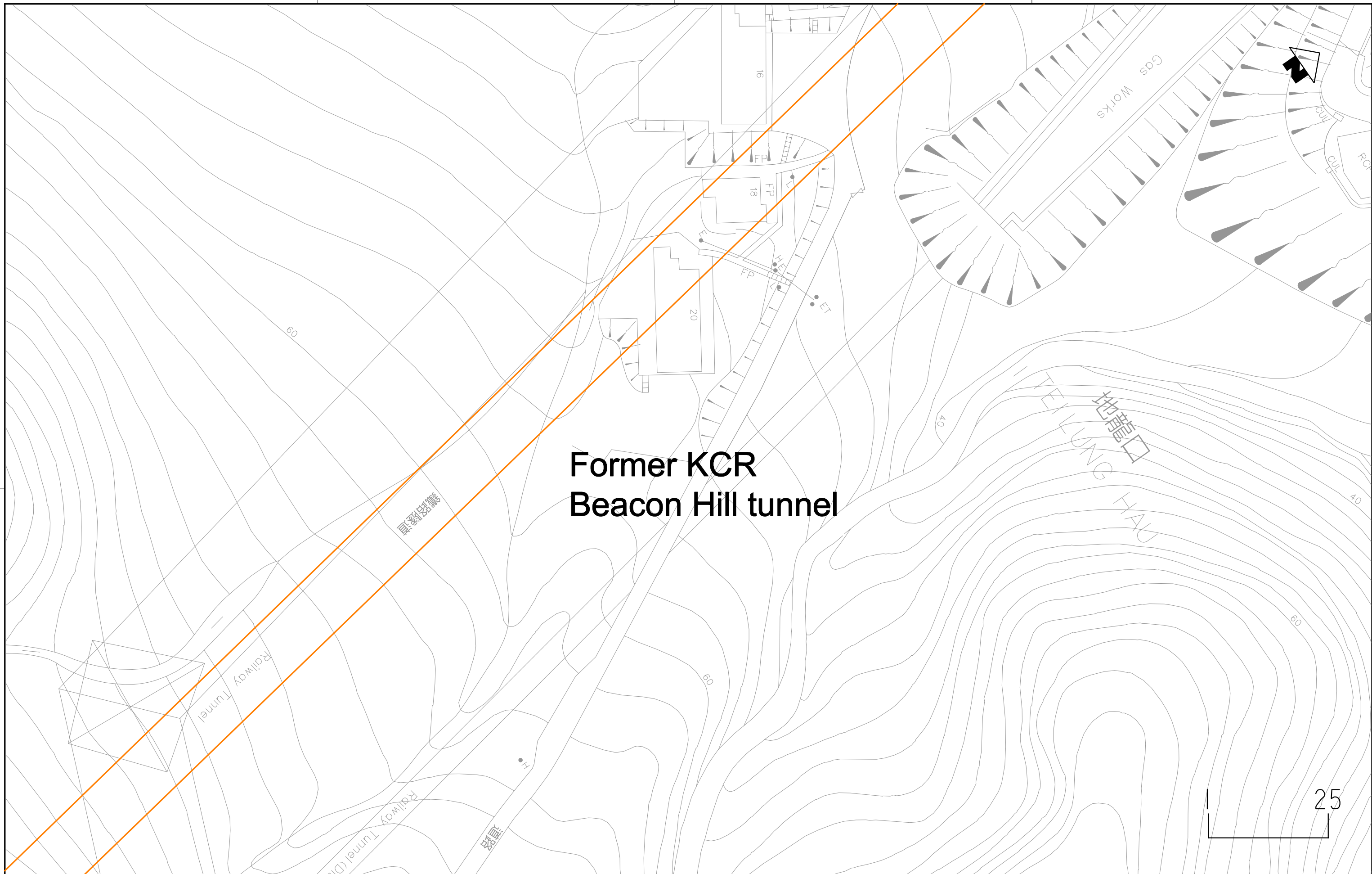
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Former KCR Beacon Hill tunnel

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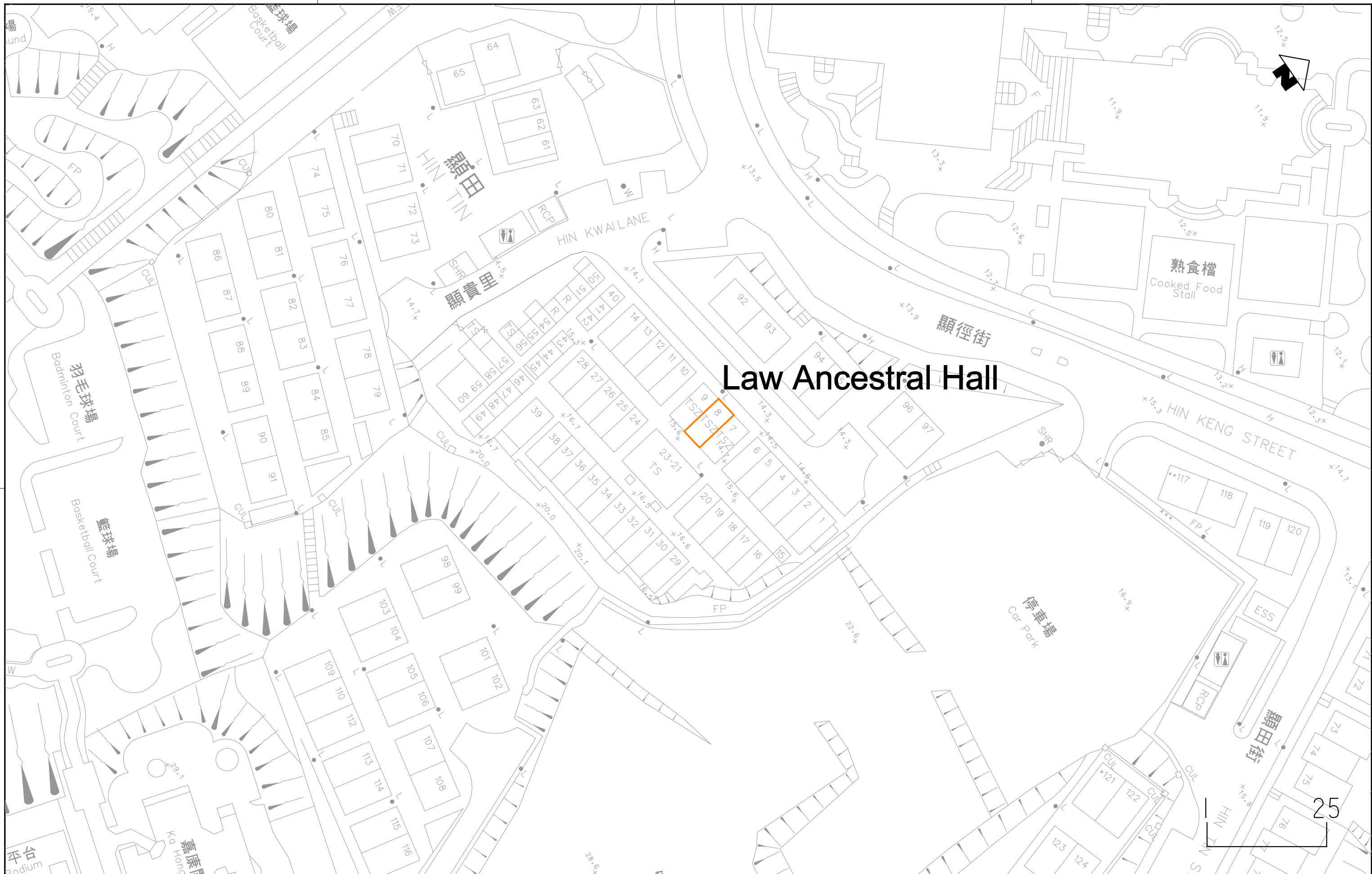
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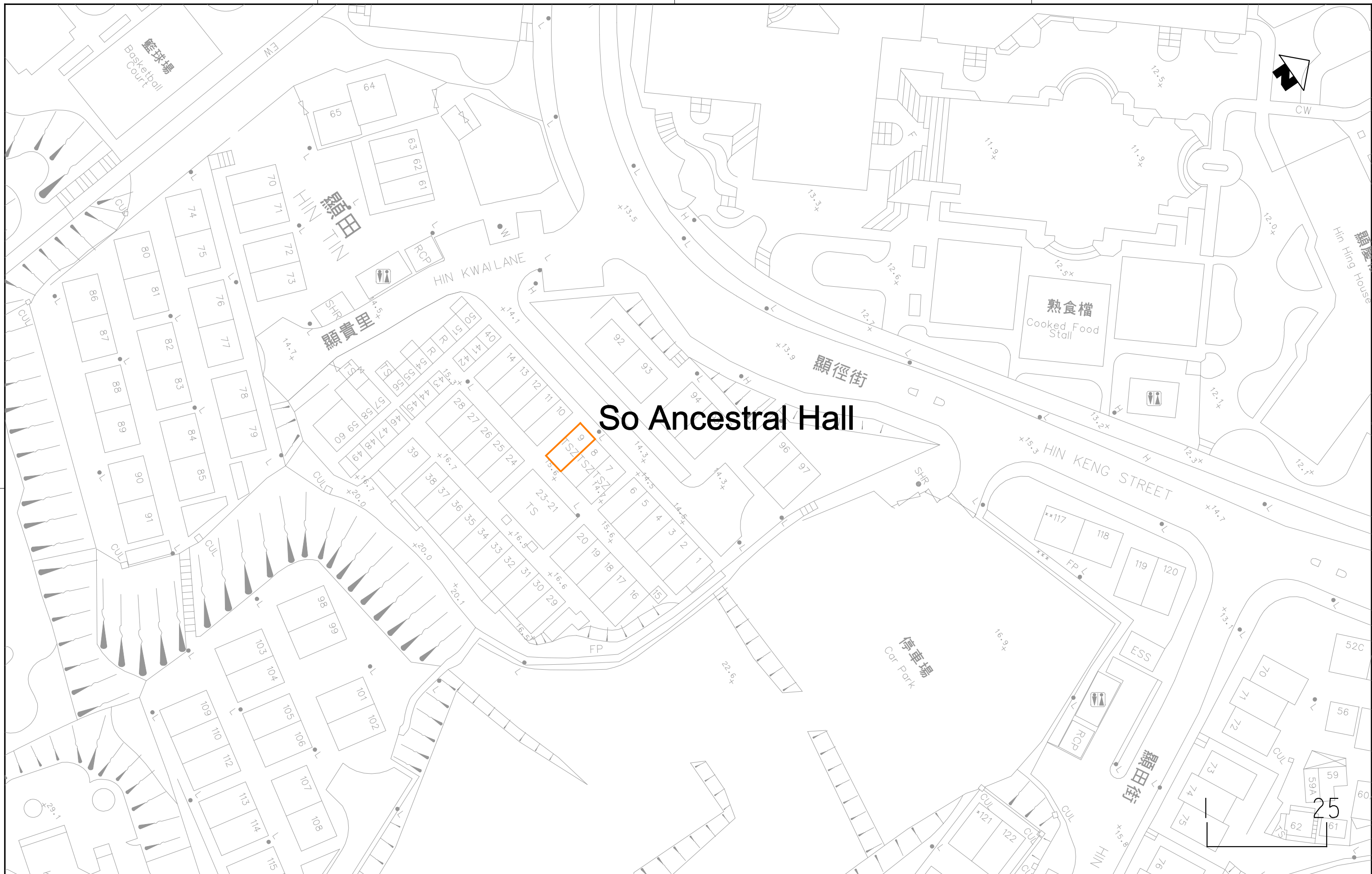
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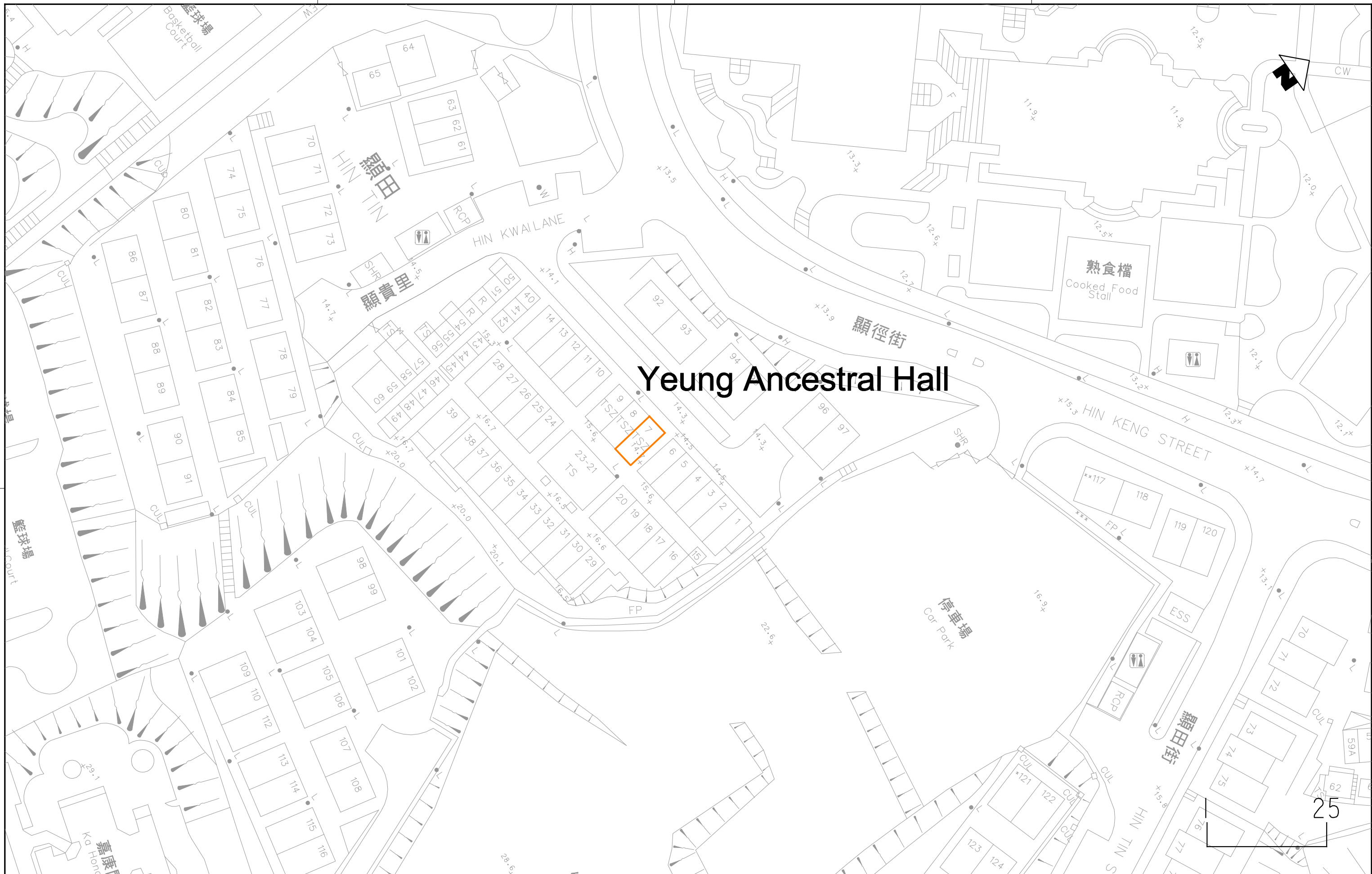
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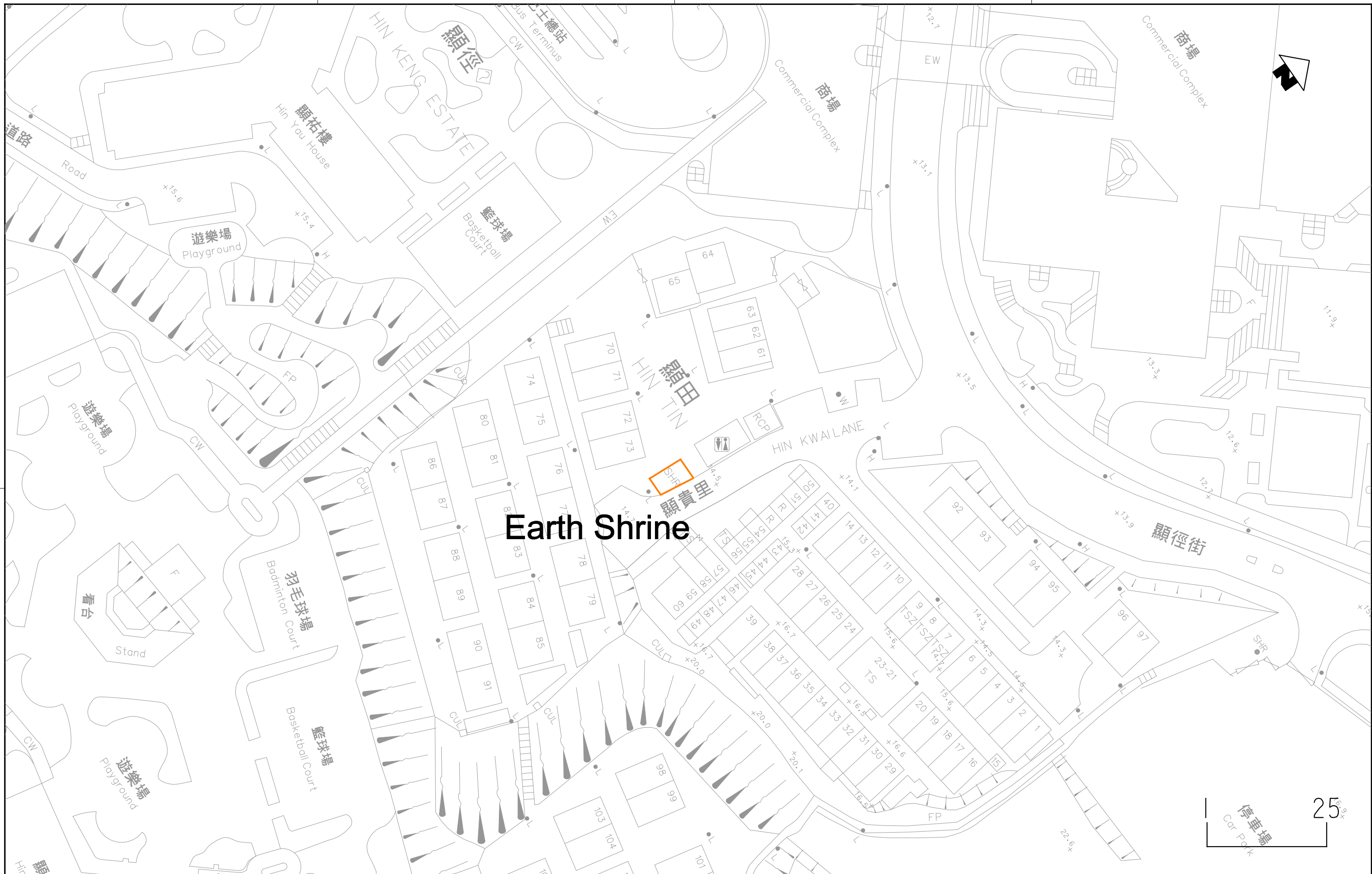
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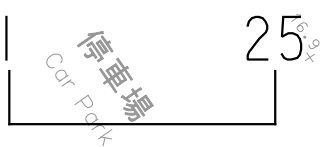
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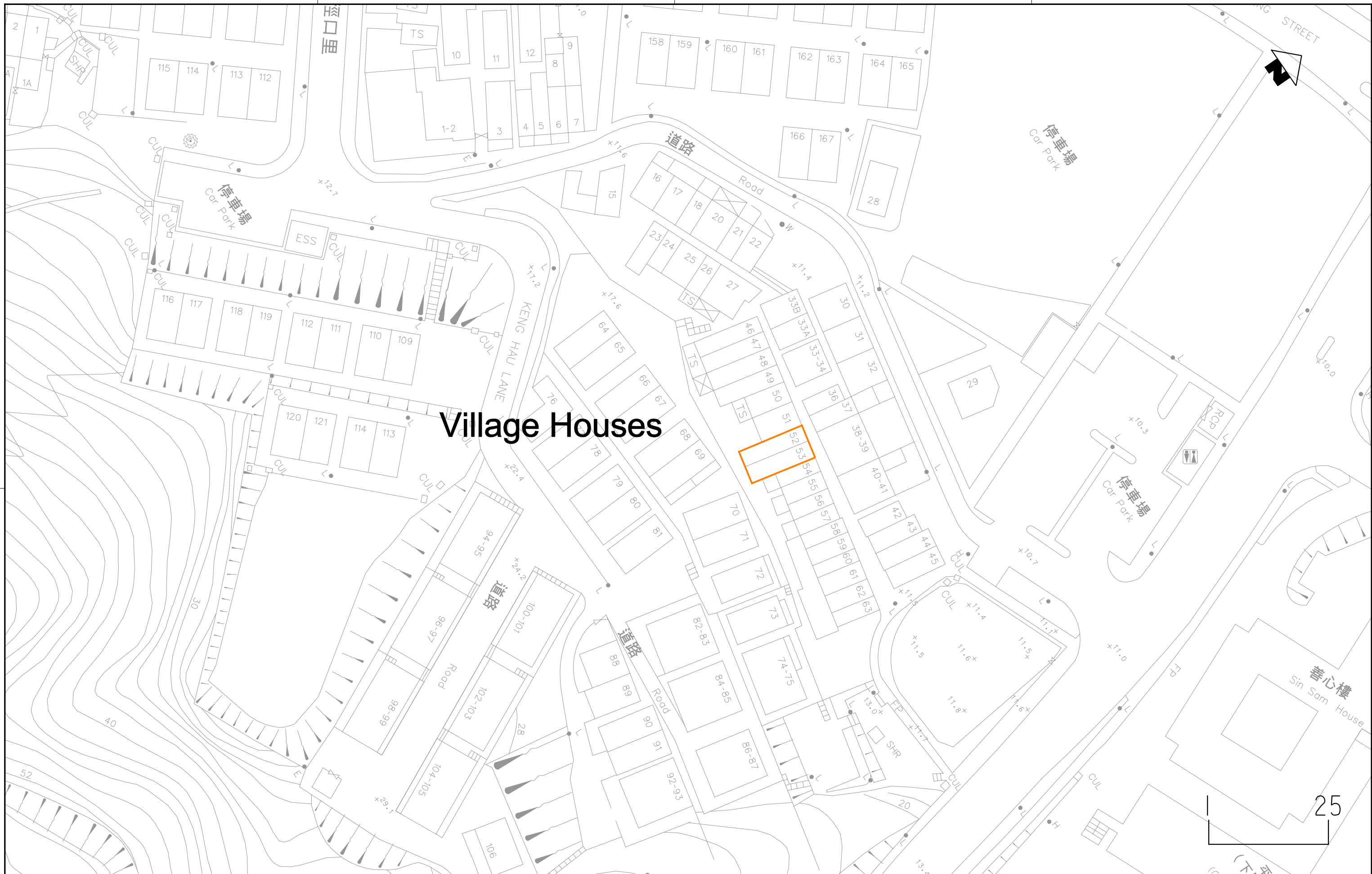
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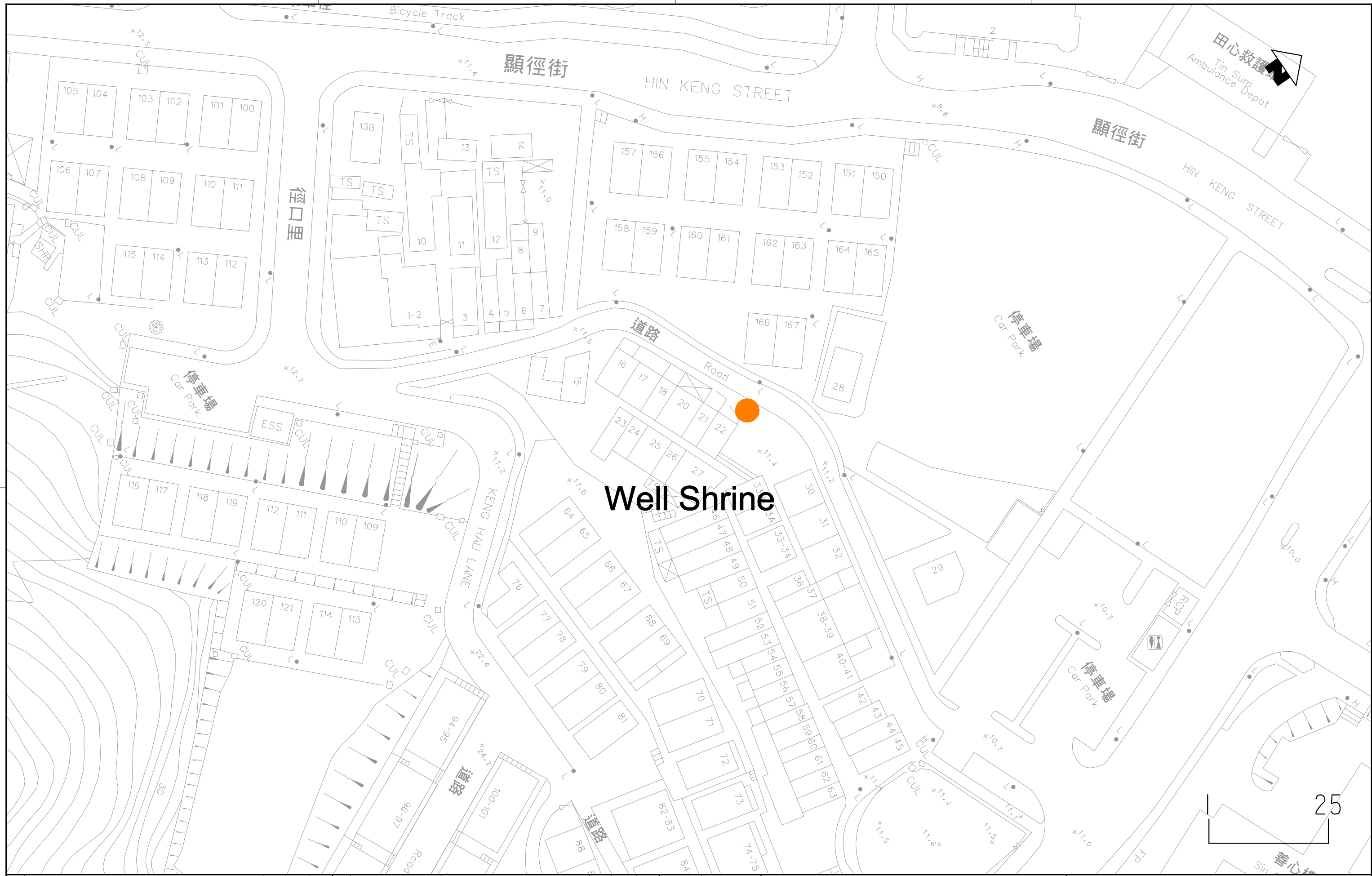
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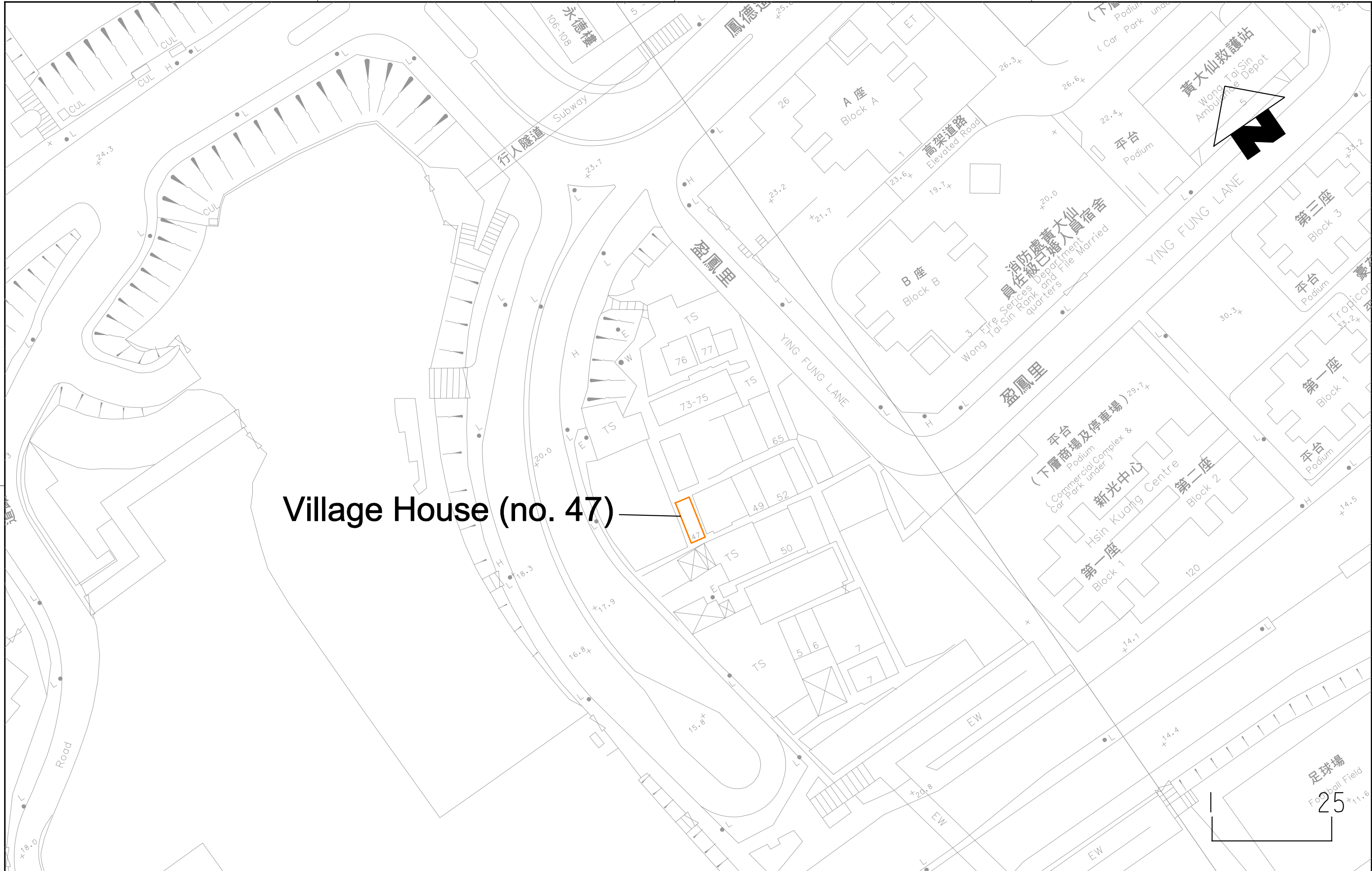
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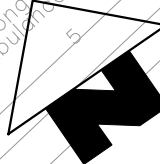
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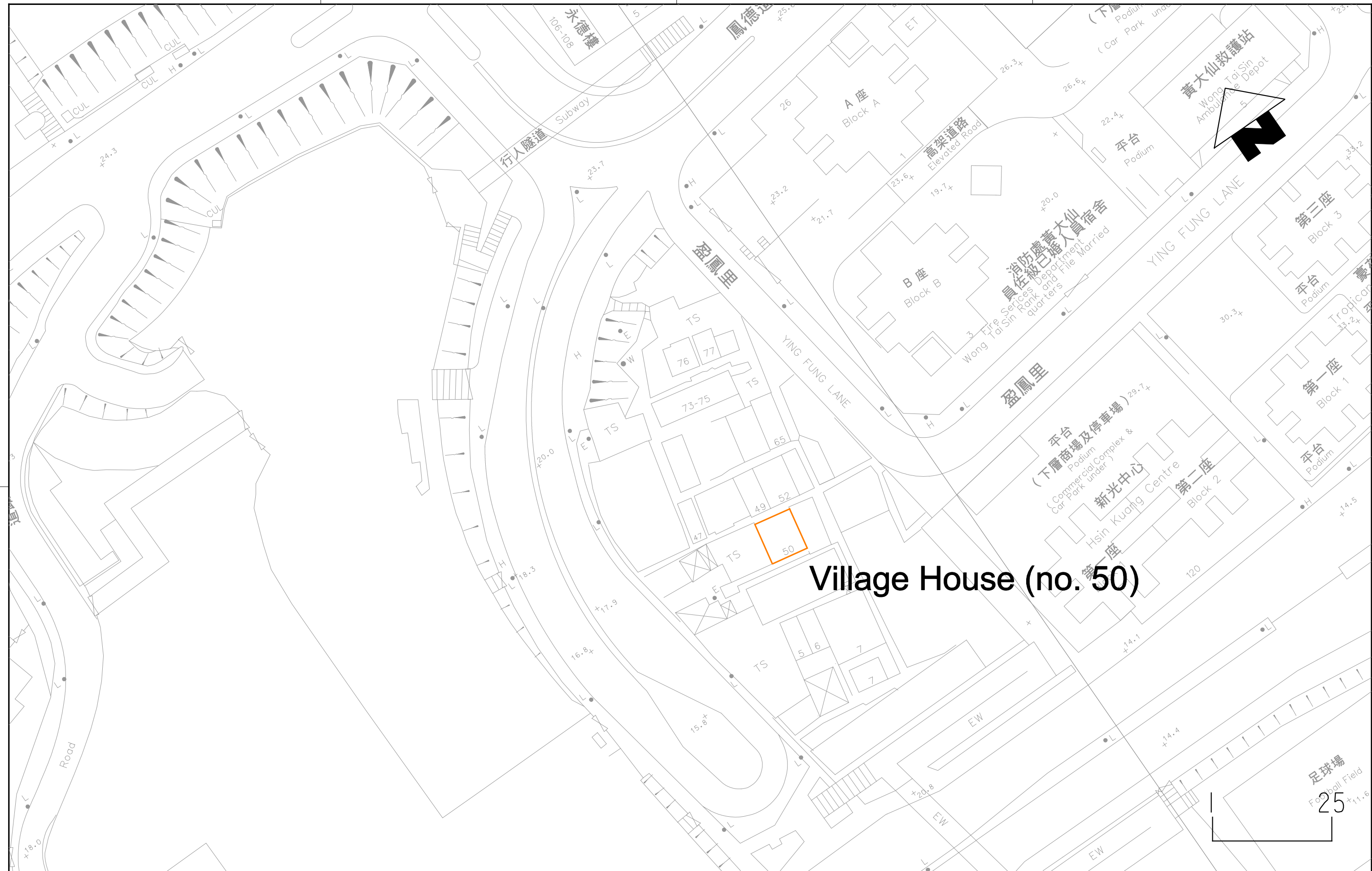
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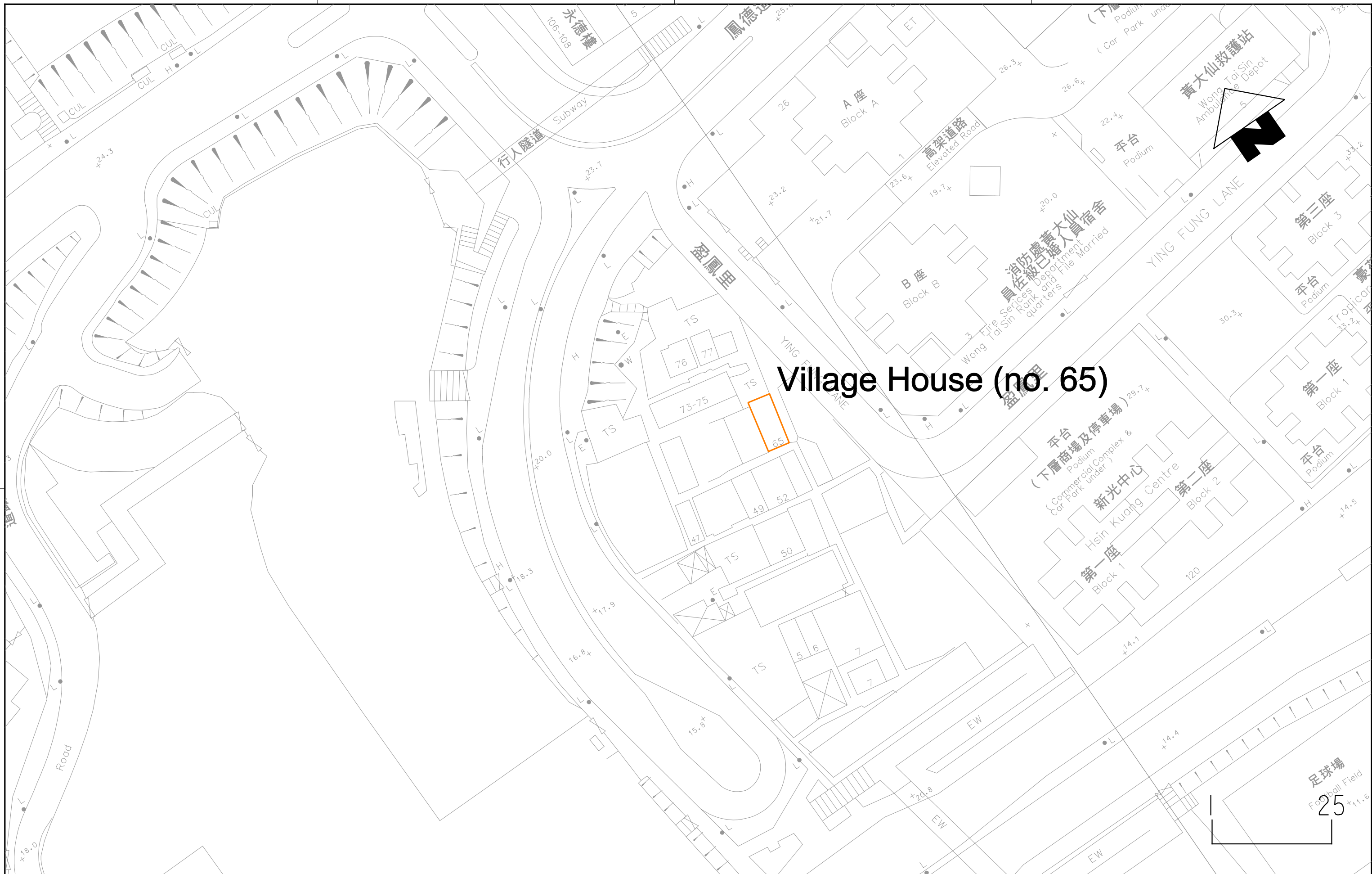
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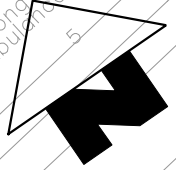
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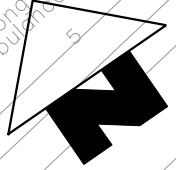
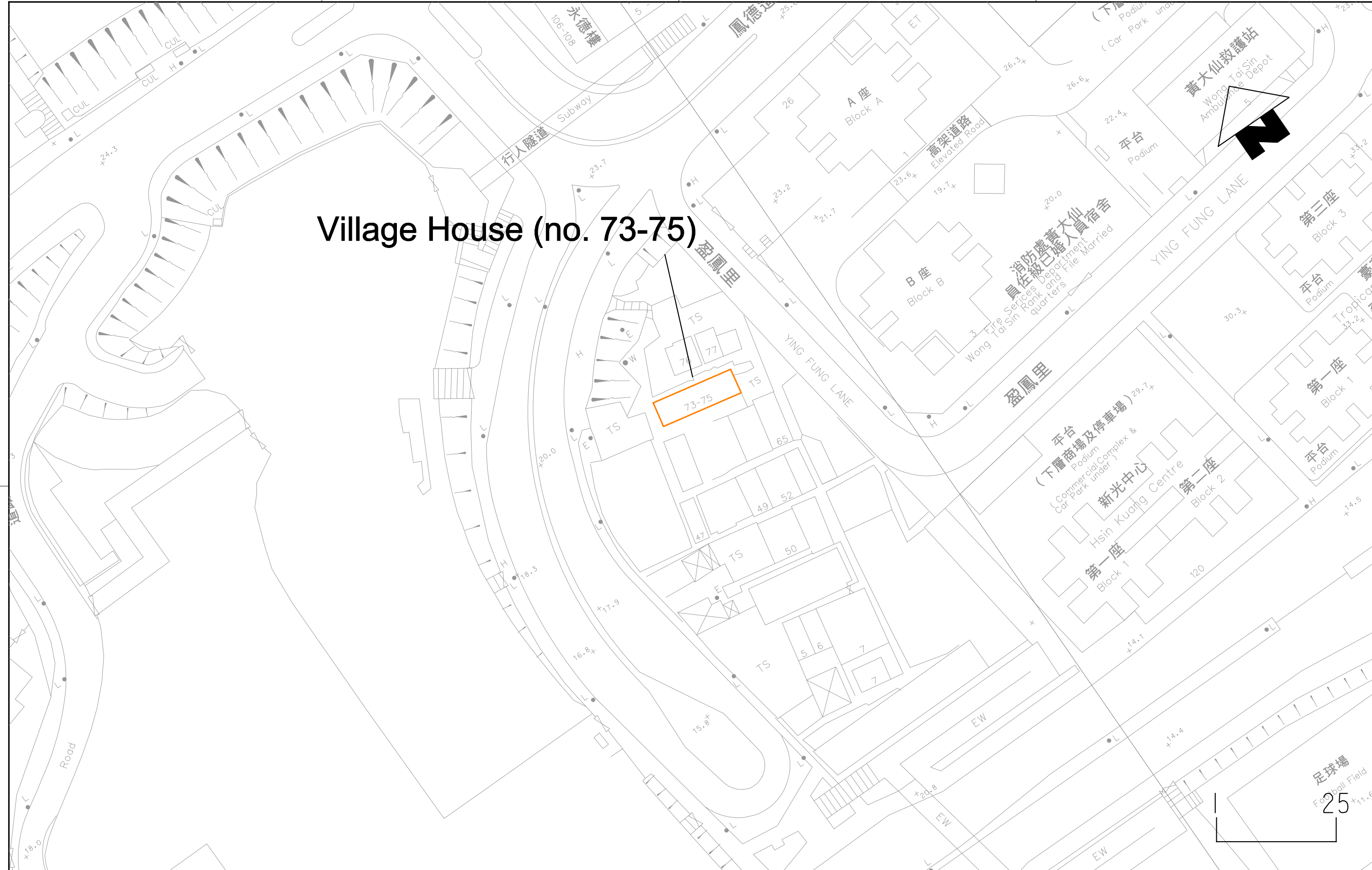
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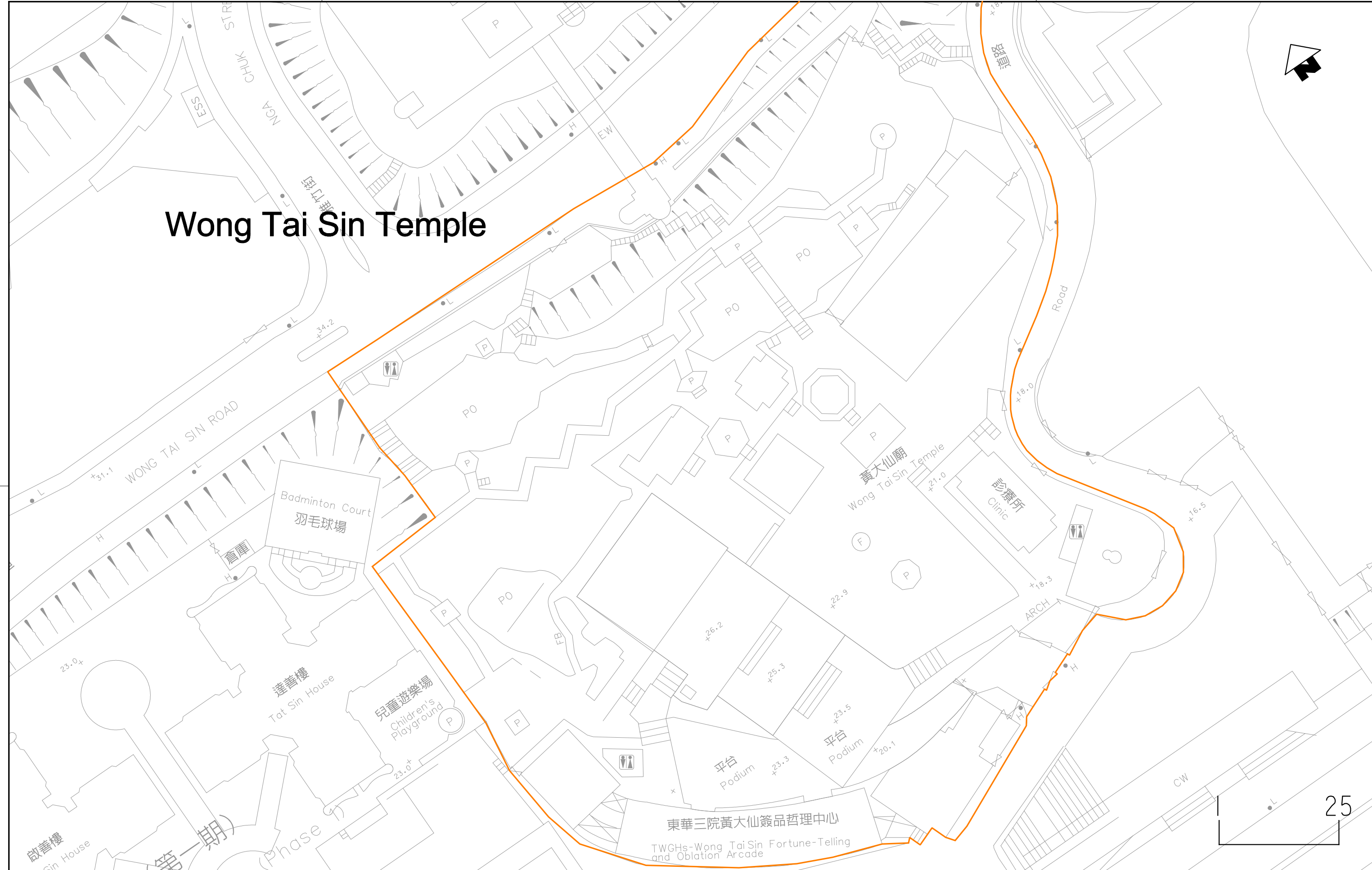
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Wong Tai Sin Temple



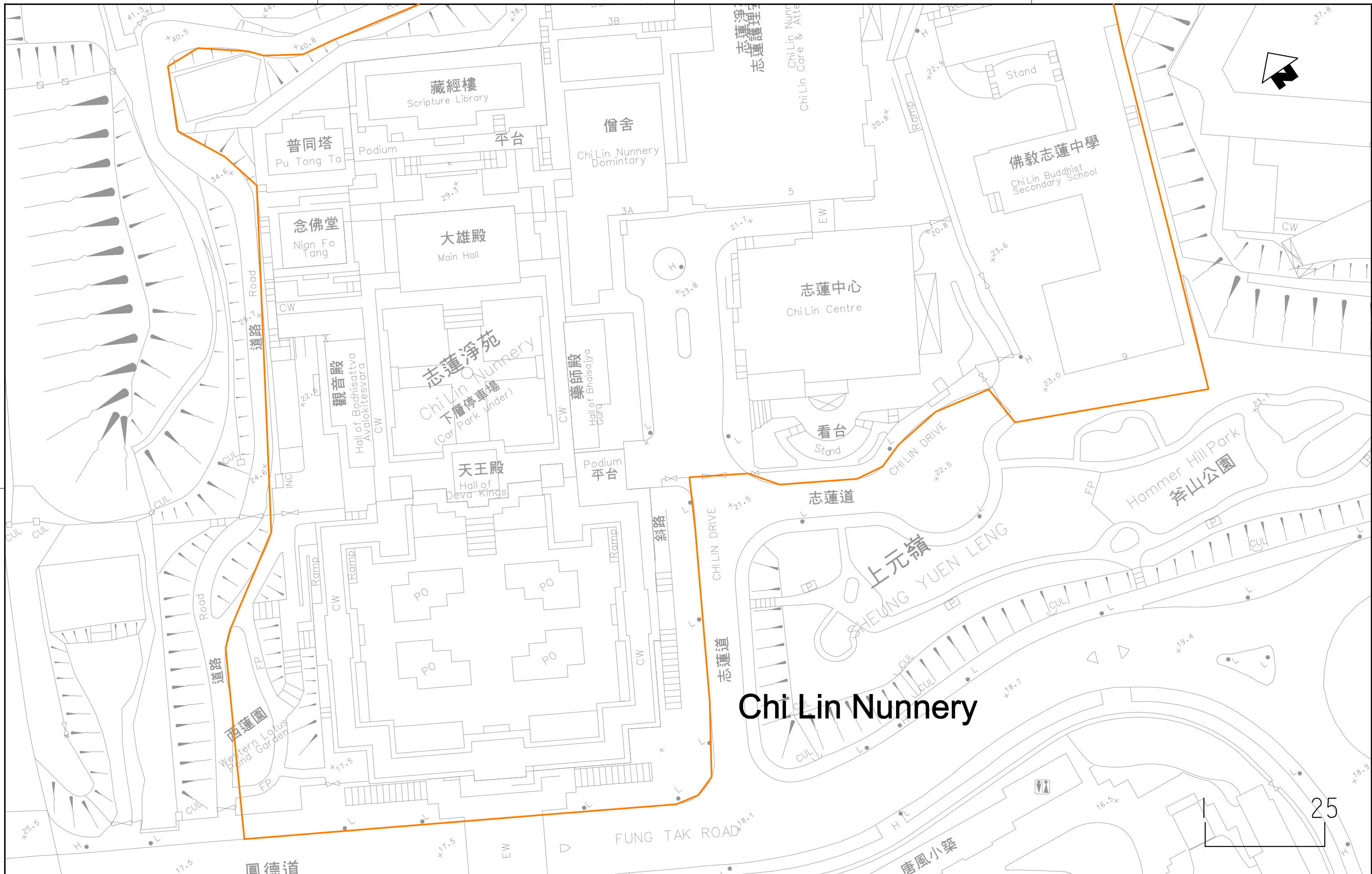
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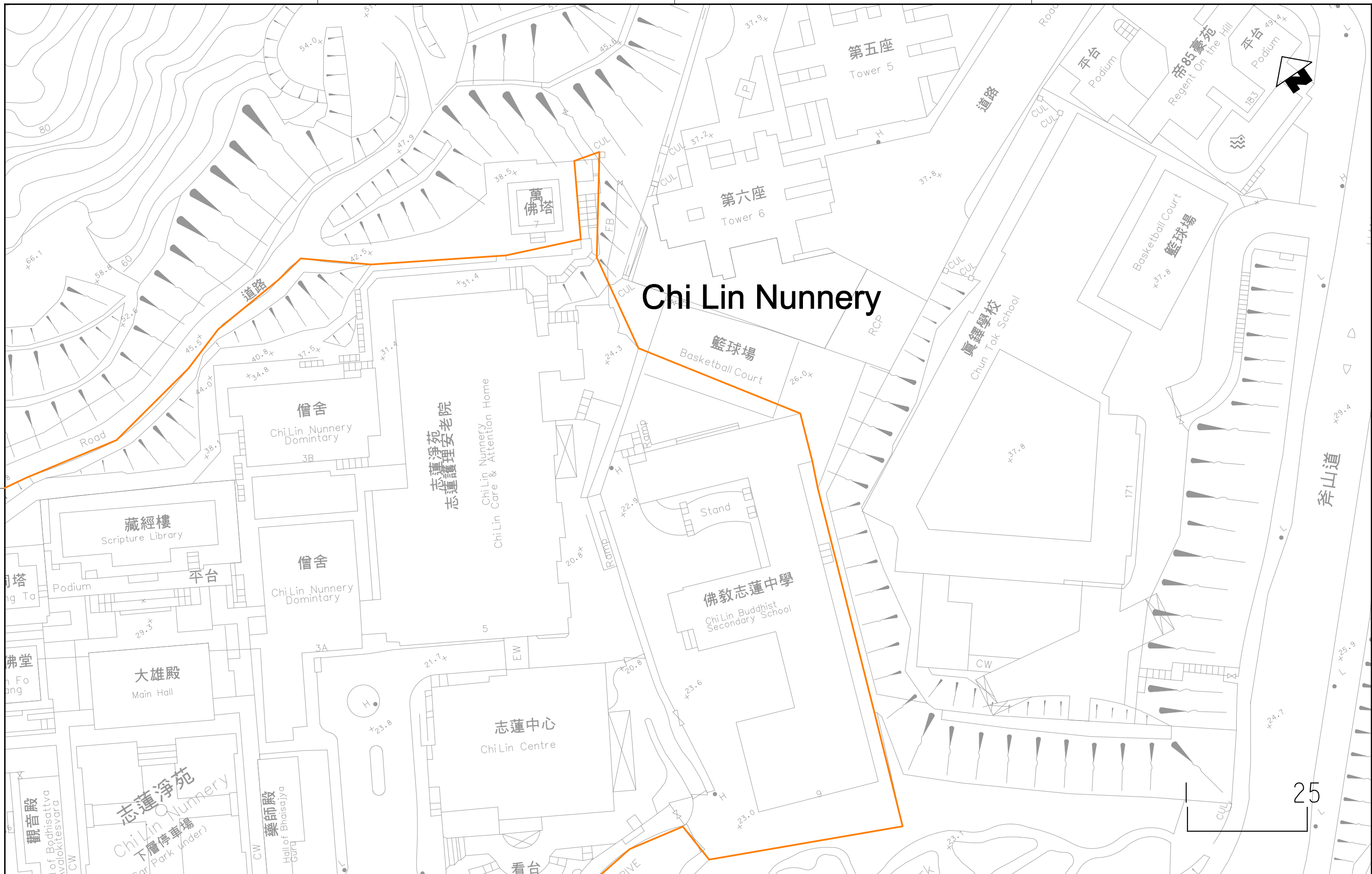
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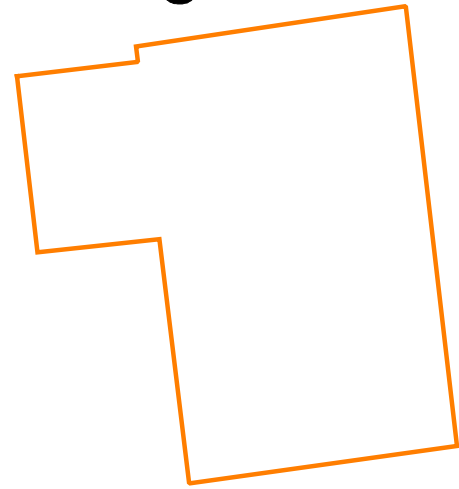
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LUNG CHEUNG ROAD

Former Royal Air Force Hangar





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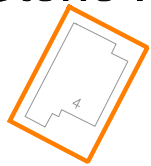

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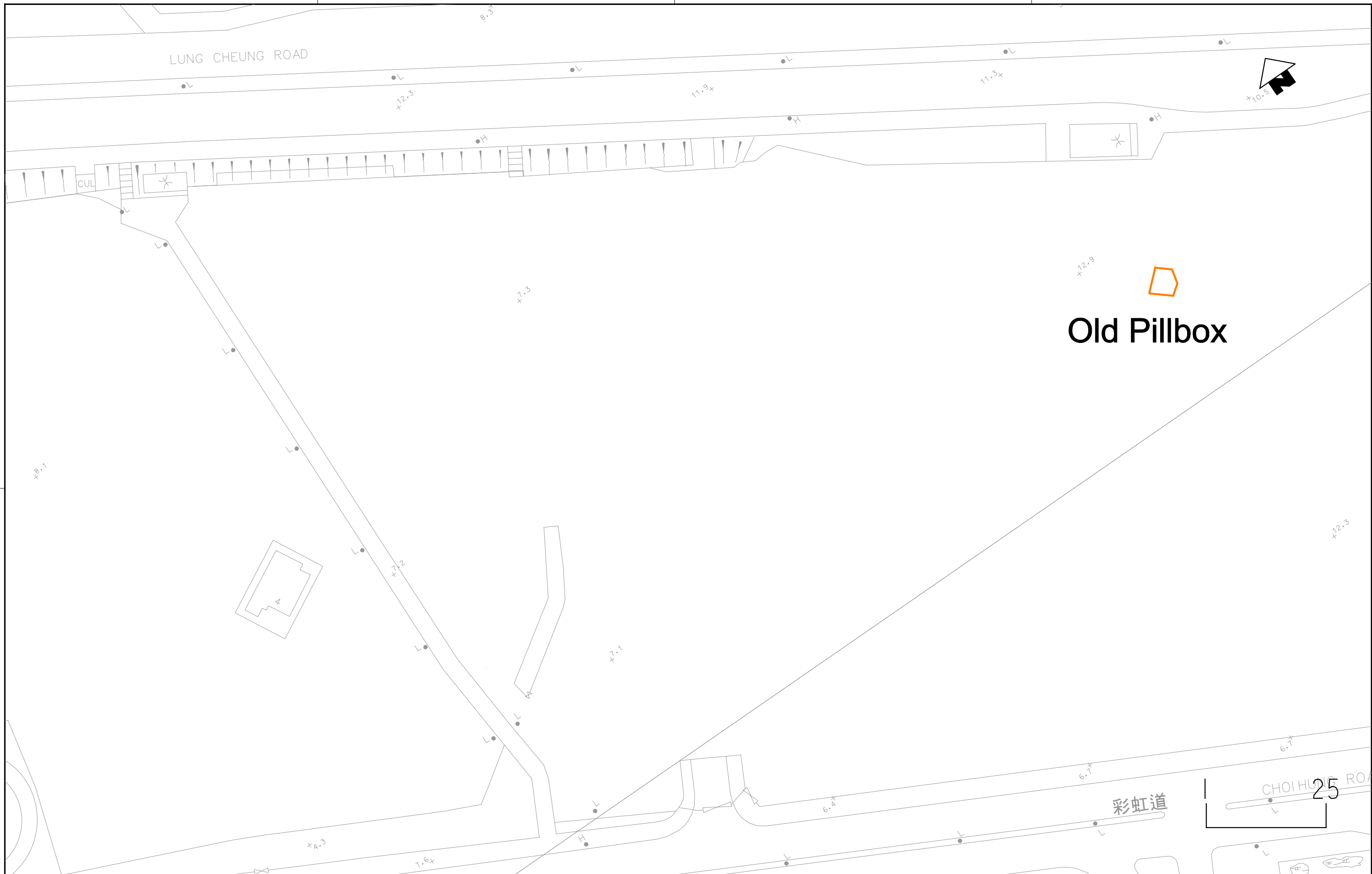
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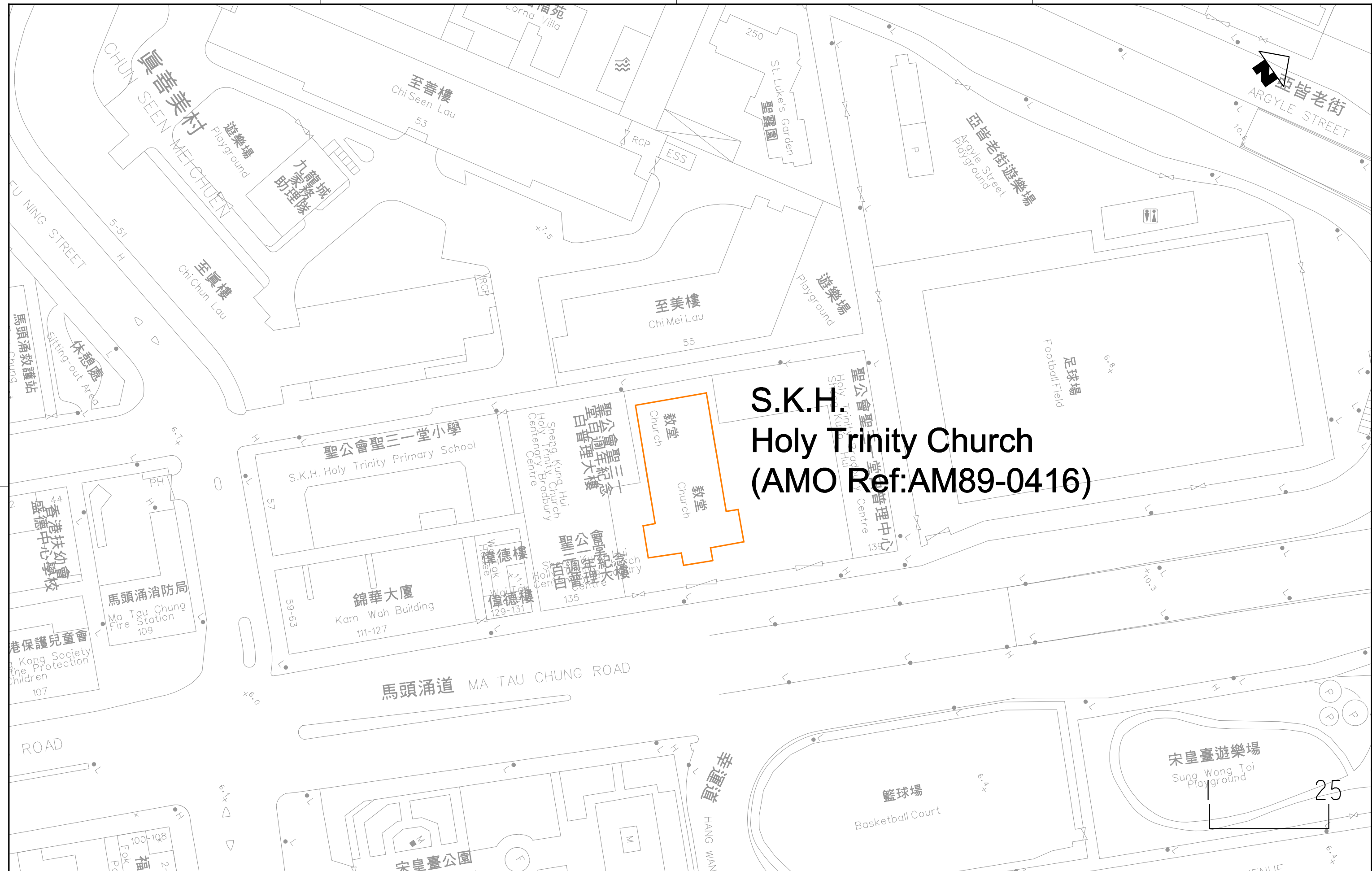
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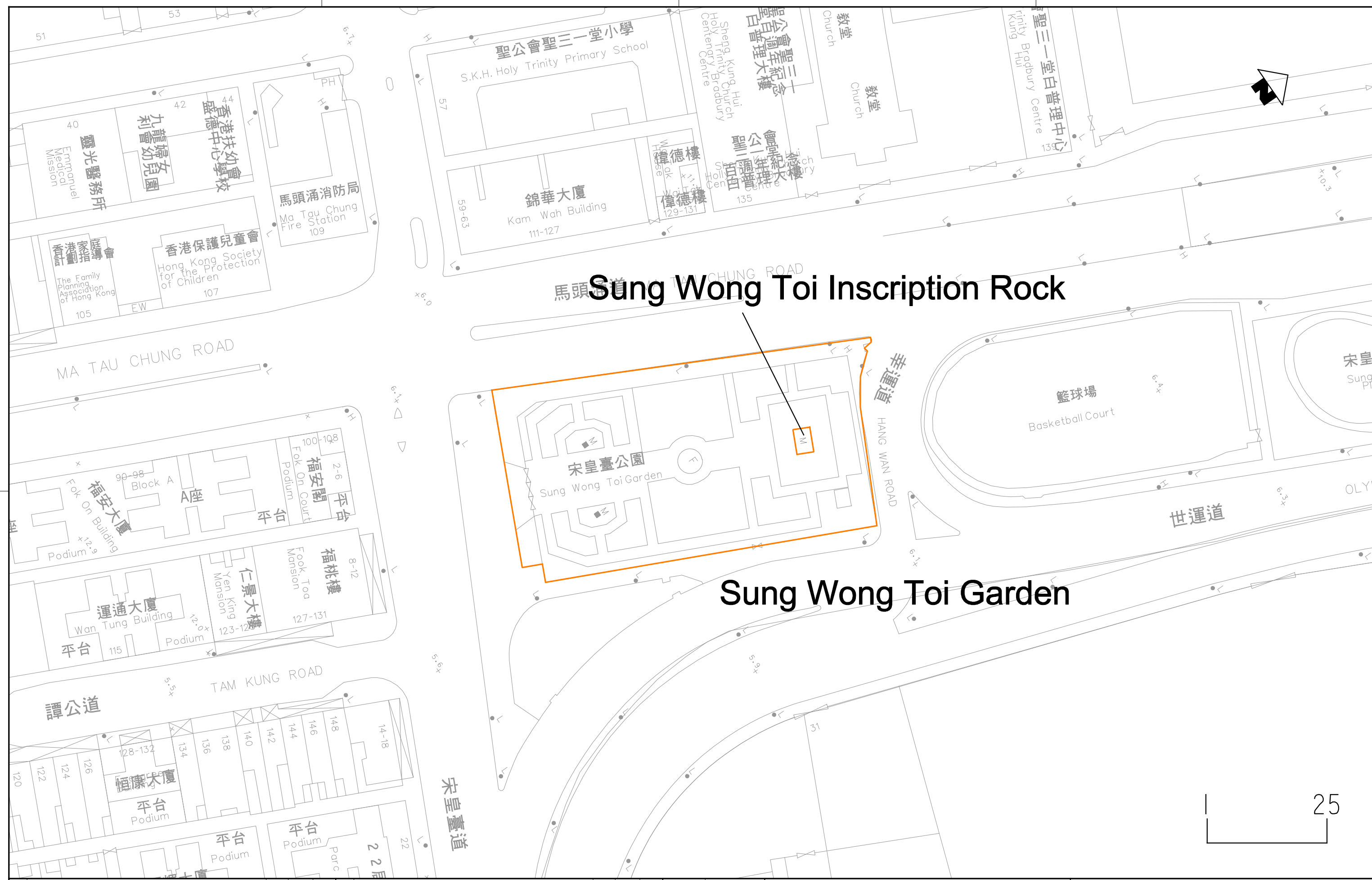
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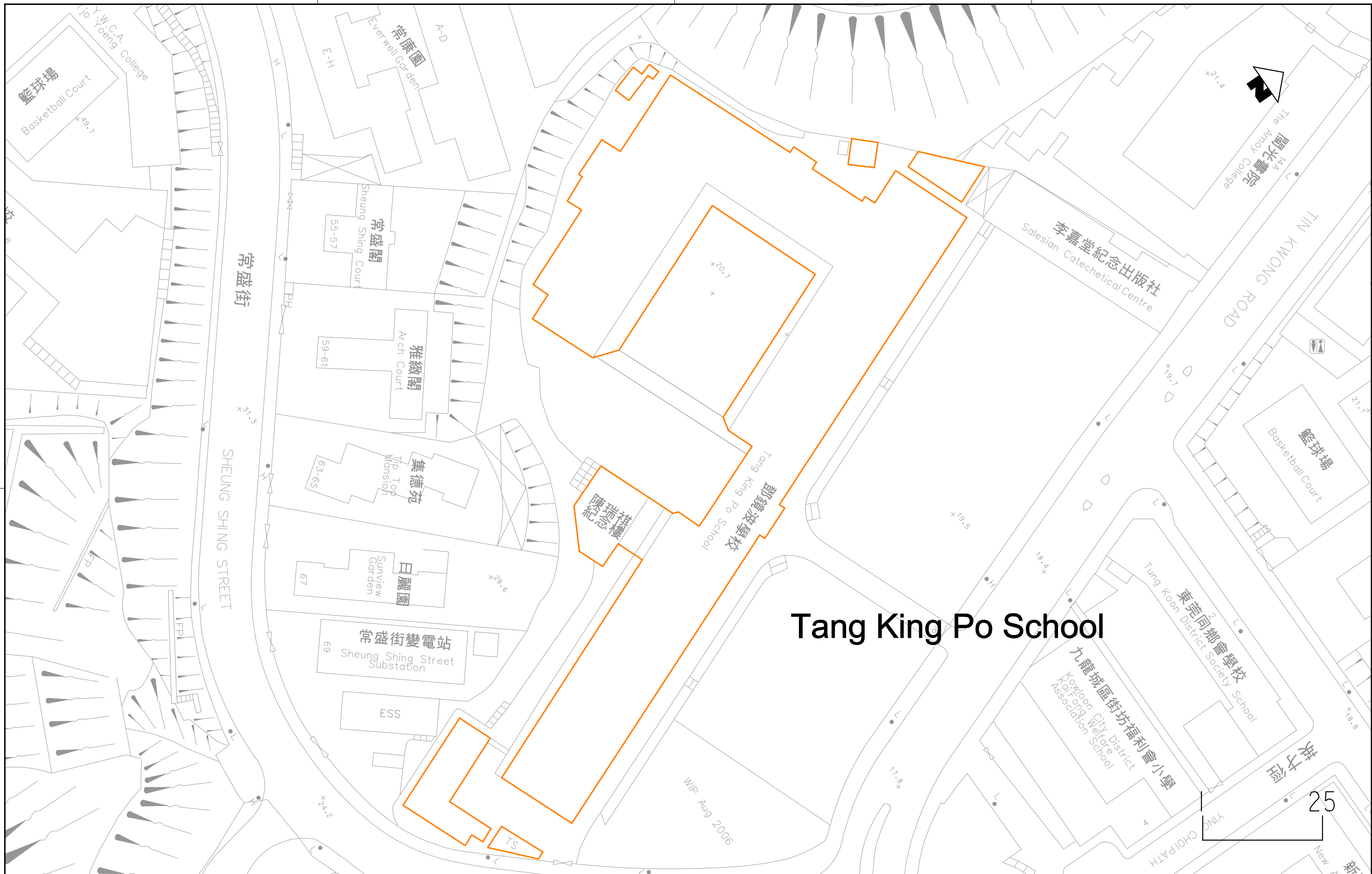
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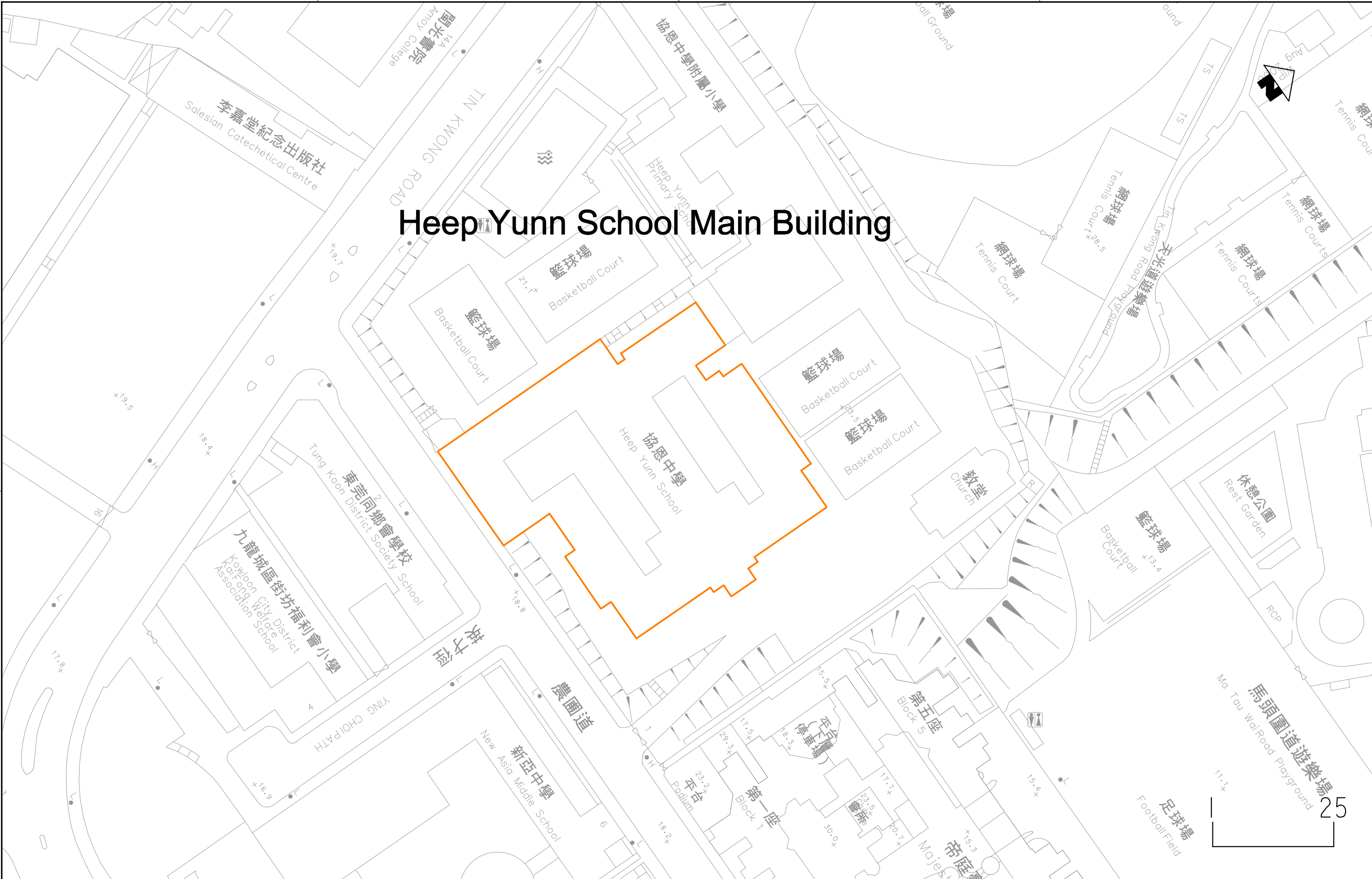
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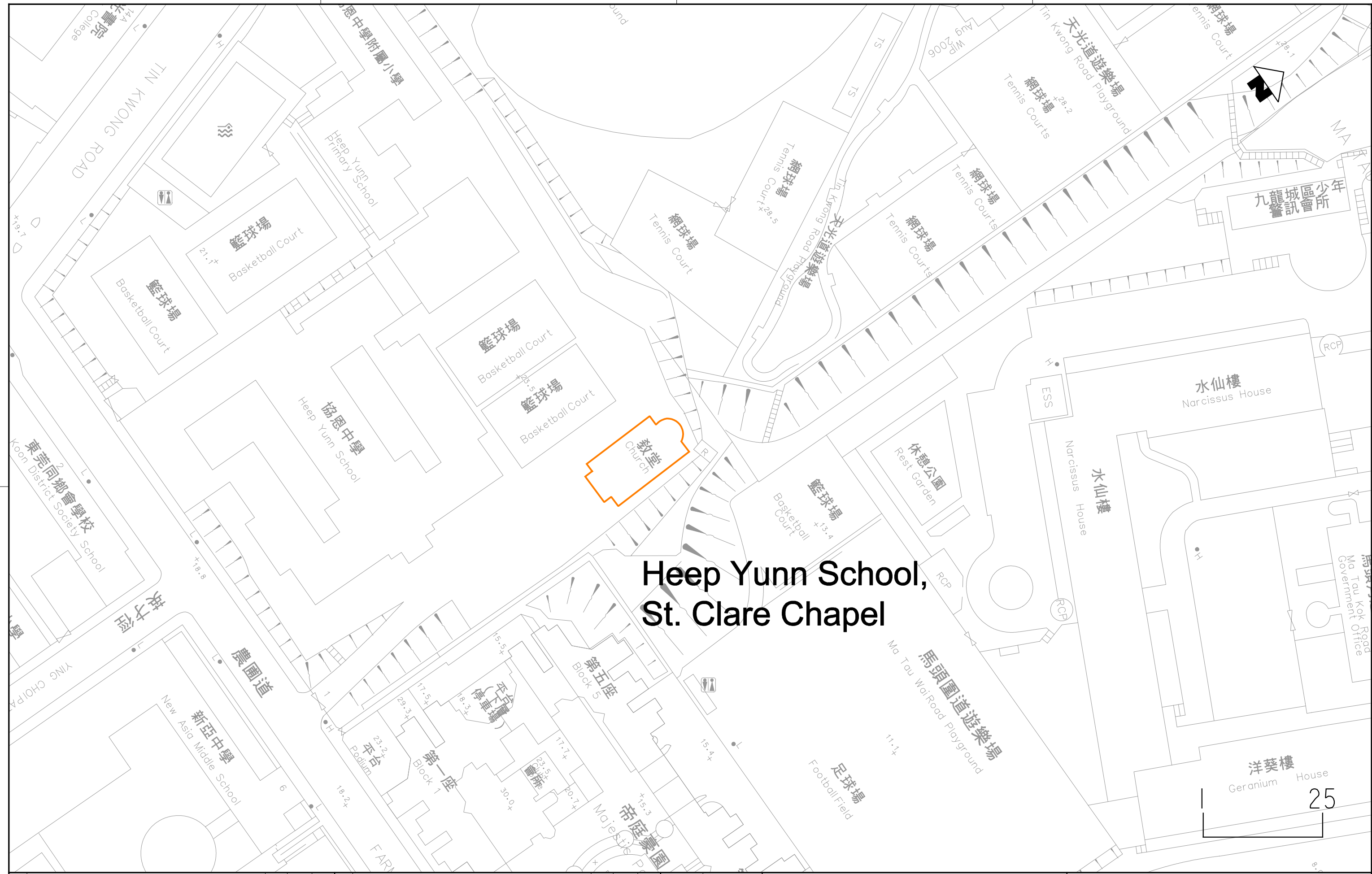
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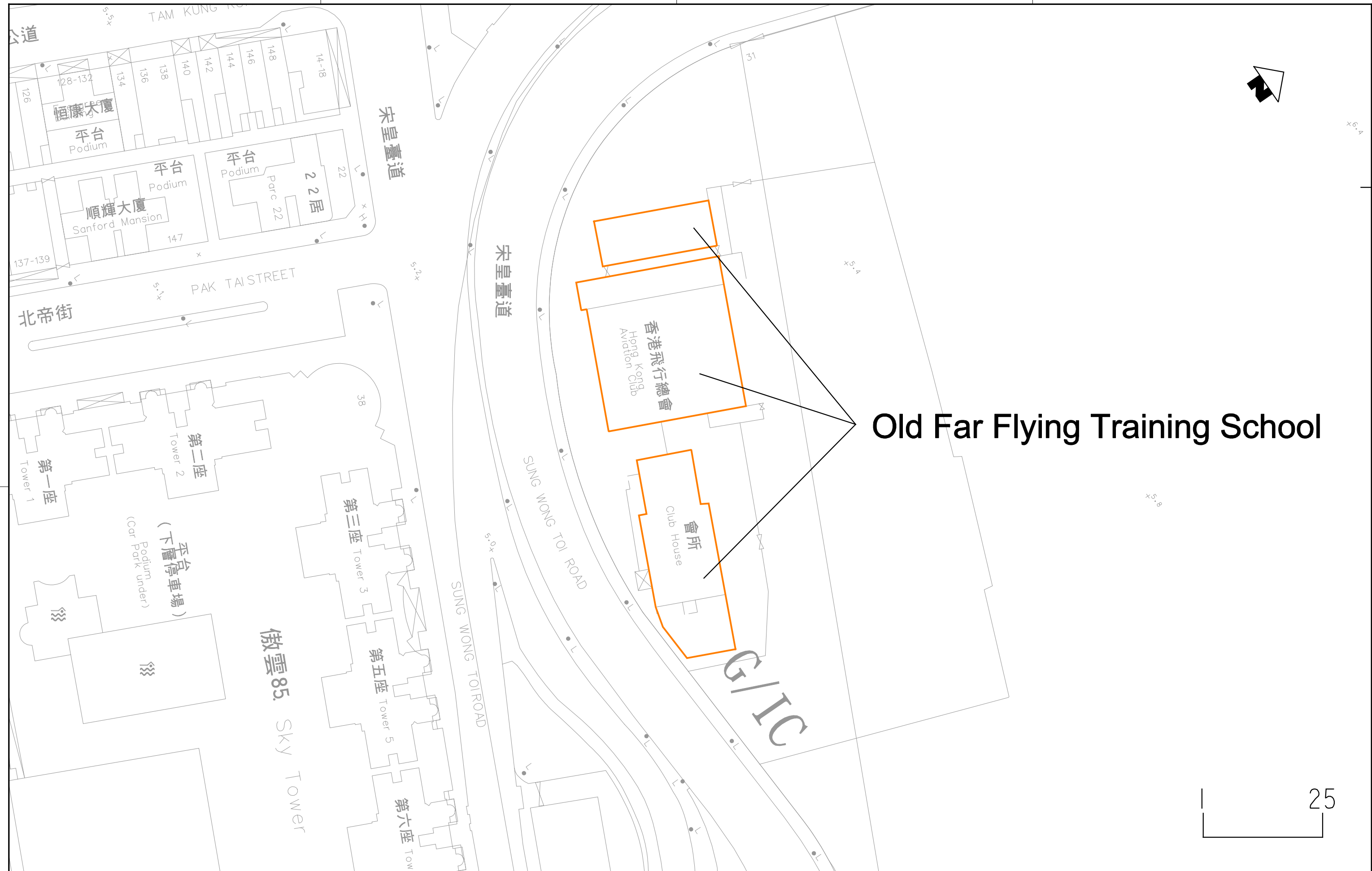
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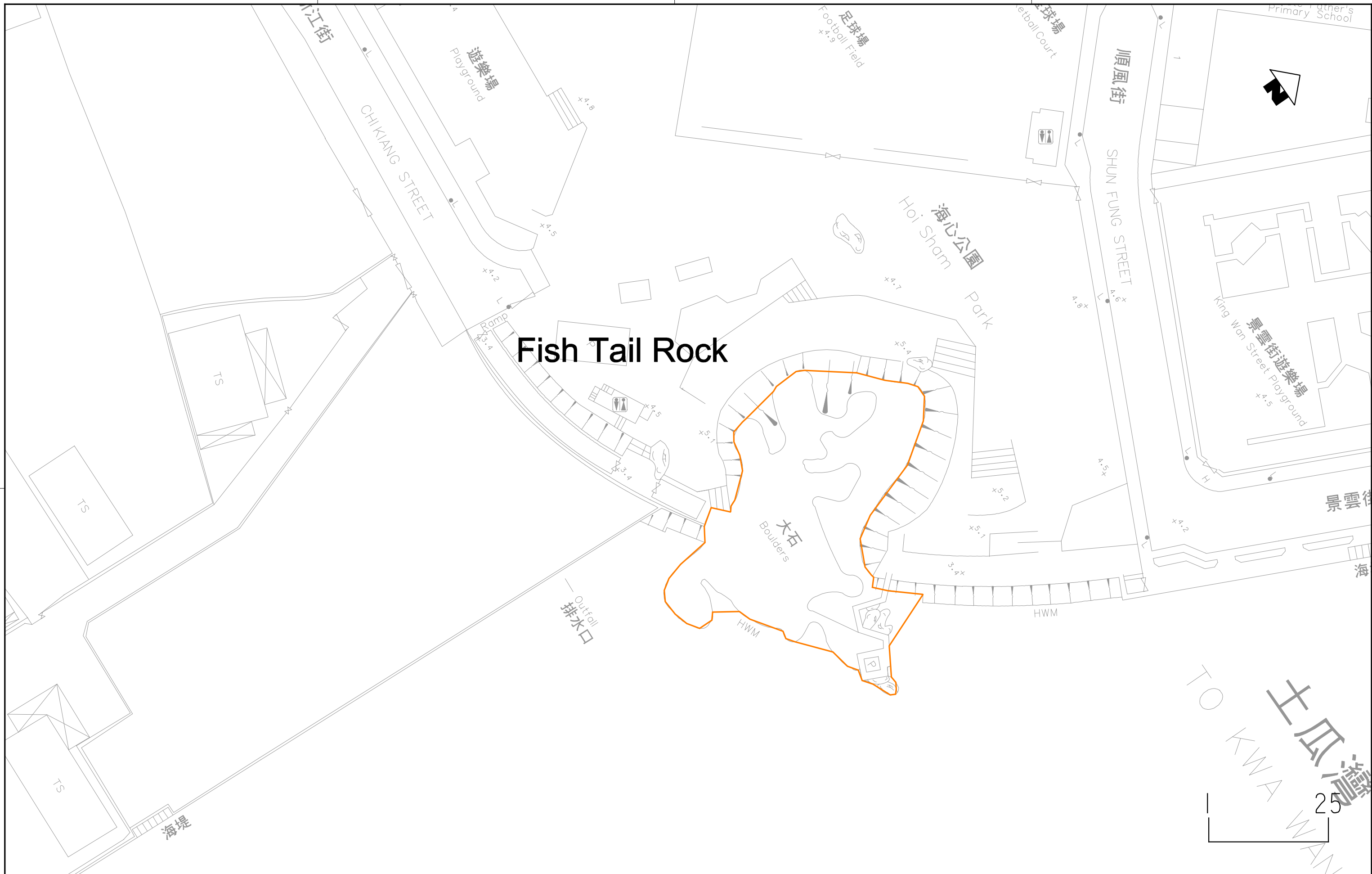
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Fish Tail Rock

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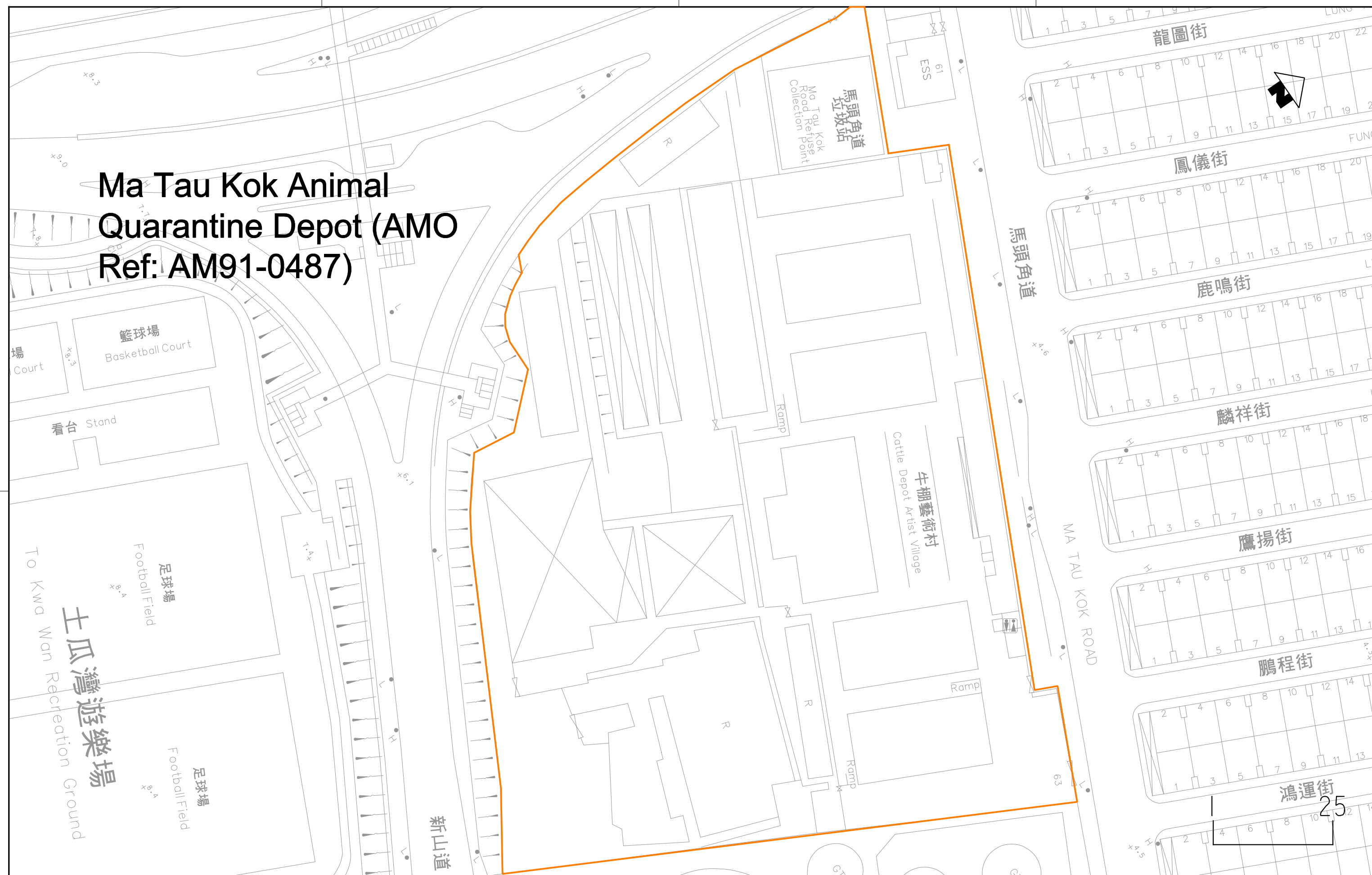
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TO KWA TOW
 土瓜灣

Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (AMO Ref: AM91-0487)



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Tin Hau Temple (To Kwa Wan) (AMO Ref:AM86-0370)



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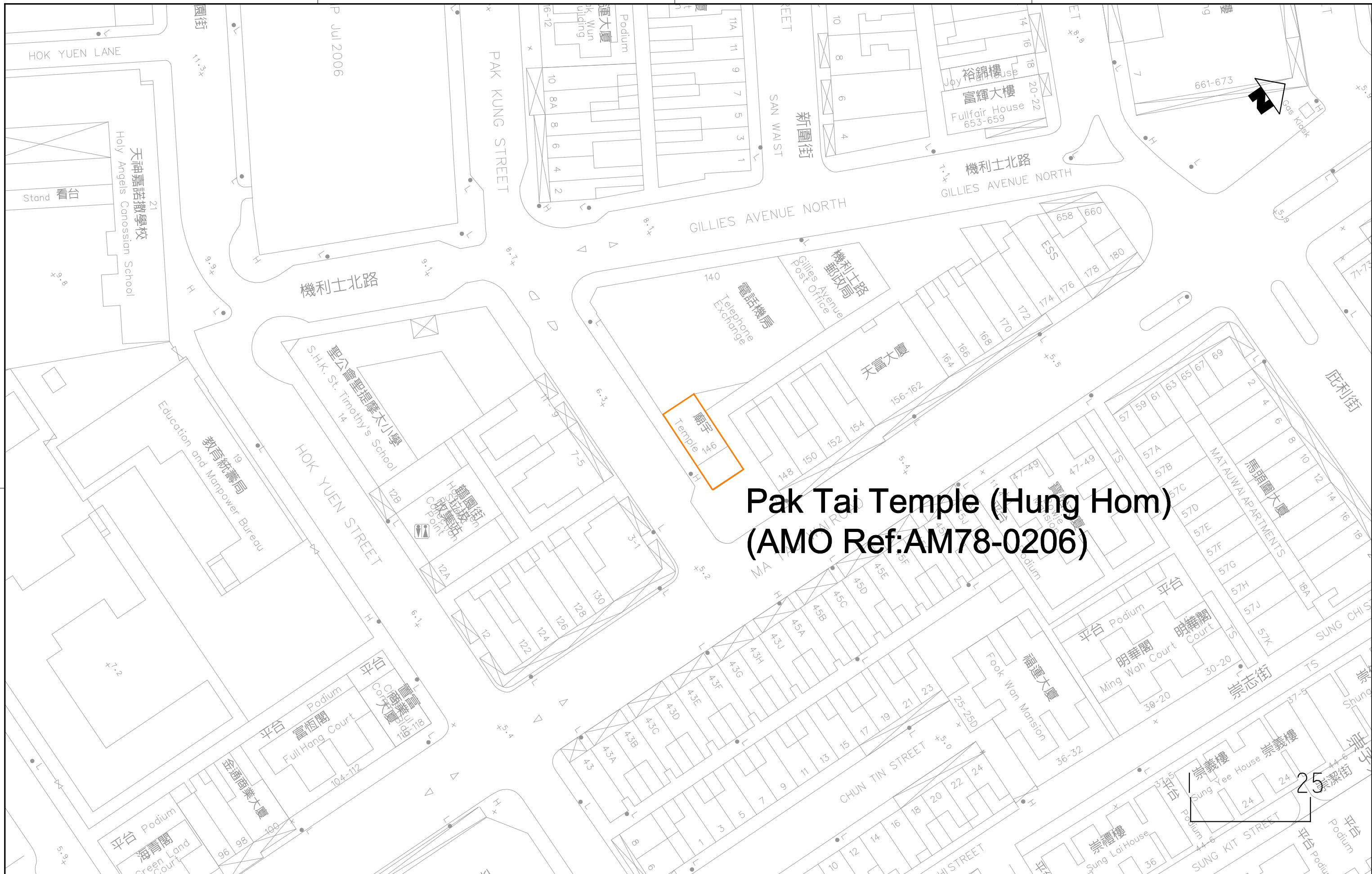
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Pak Tai Temple (Hung Hom)
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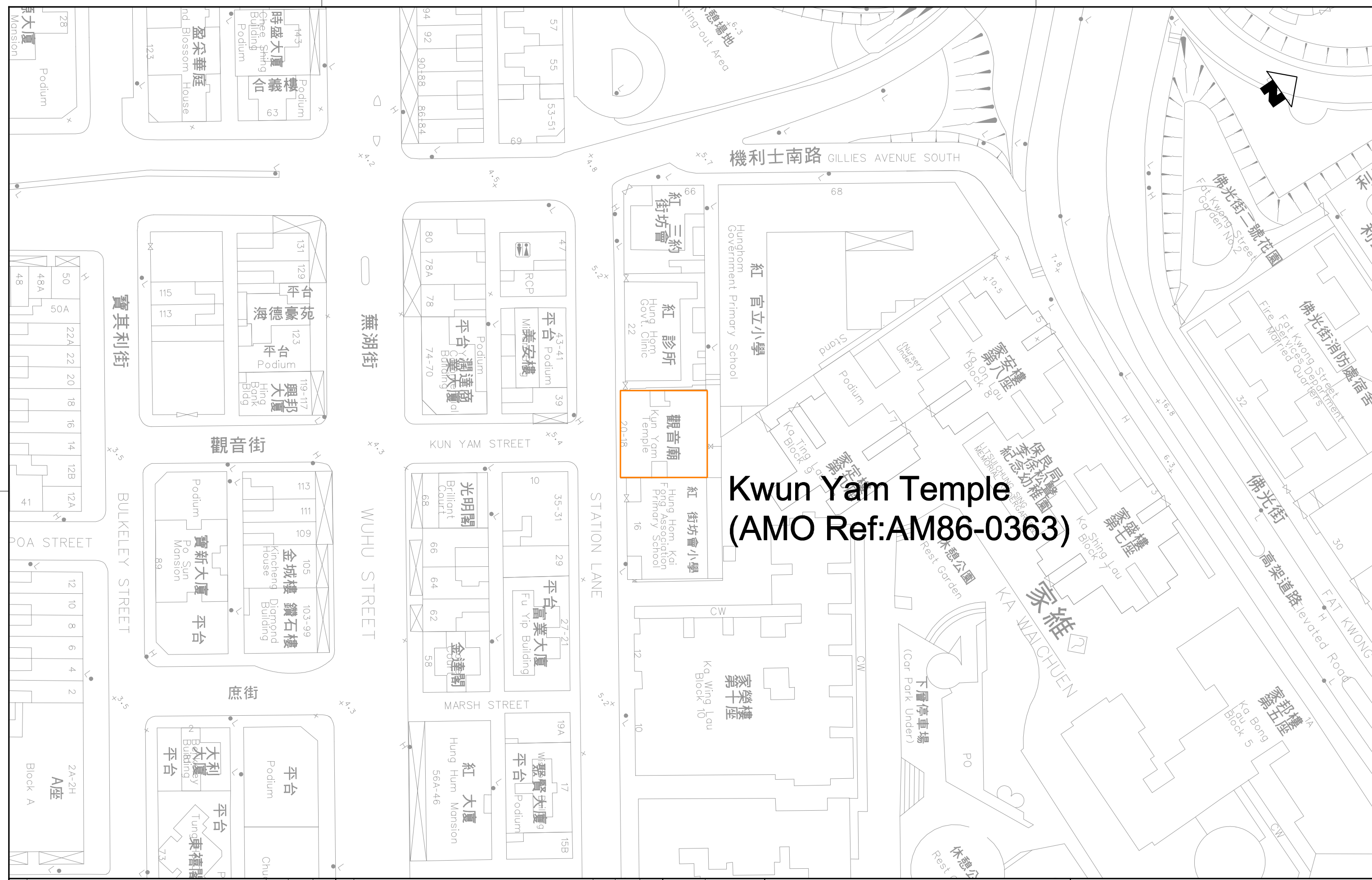
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Kwun Yam Temple
(AMO Ref:AM86-0363)

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Fuk Tak Temple

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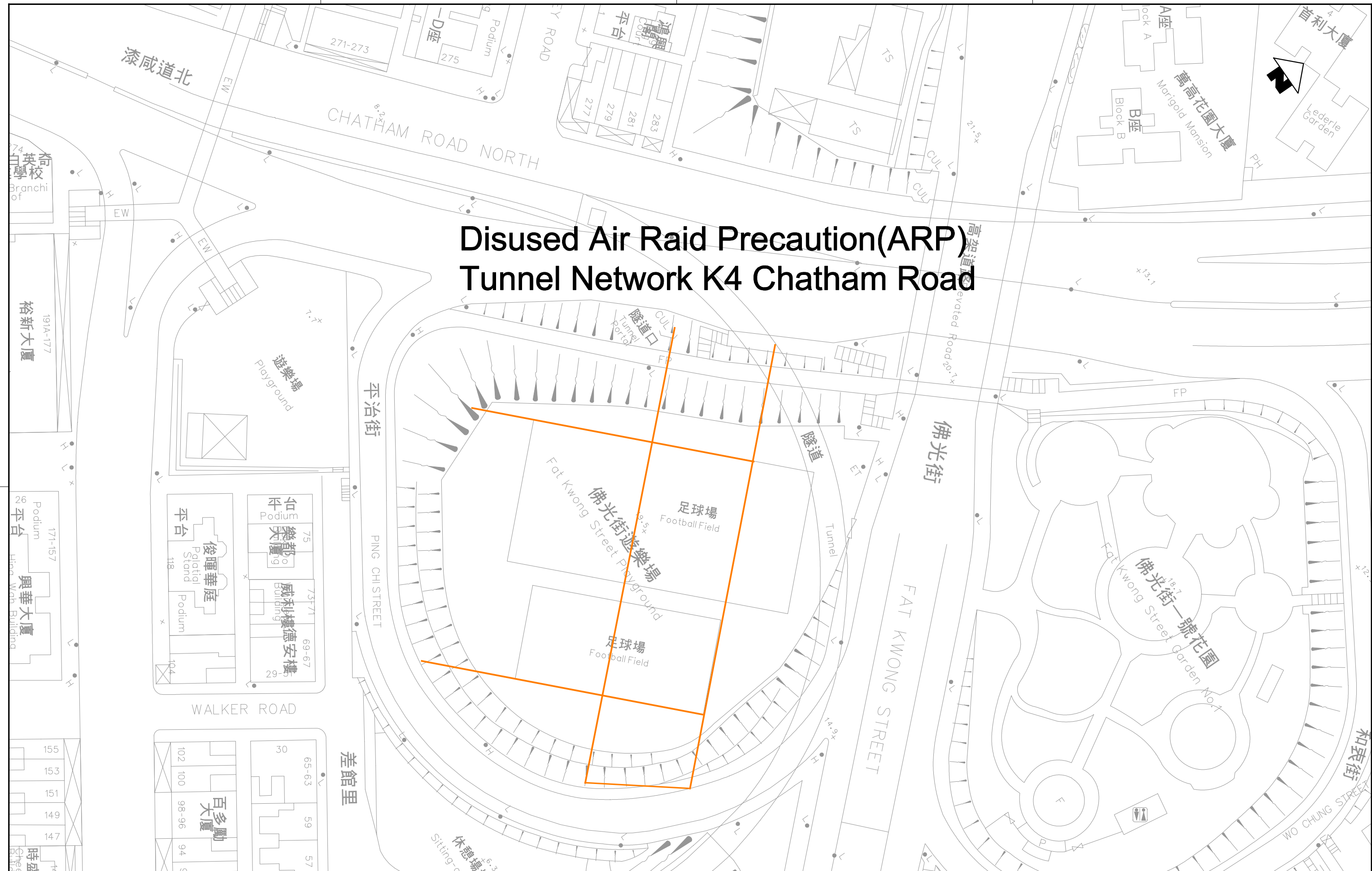
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Disused Air Raid Precaution(ARP) Tunnel Network K4 Chatham Road



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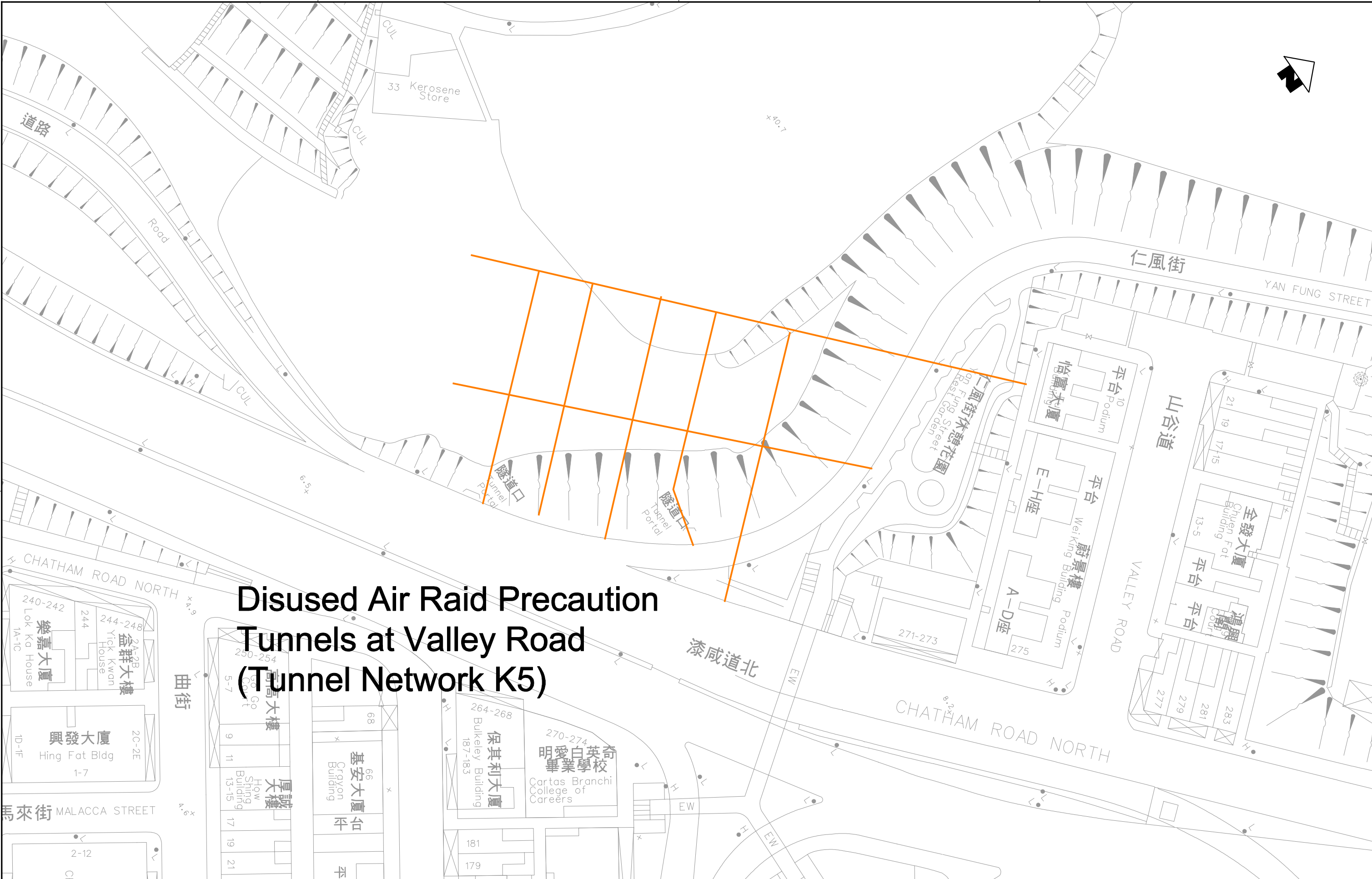
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		Assessment Methodology	
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Disused Air Raid Precaution Tunnels at Valley Road (Tunnel Network K5)



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