

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

AGREEMENT NO. CE 41/2022 (CE) - SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT A KUNG NGAM VILLAGE, EASTERN – INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Heritage Impact Assessment Report (Final – Issue 2)





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– INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND
CONSTRUCTION**

**Heritage Impact Assessment Report
(Final – Issue 2)**

RESTRICTED

PROJECT NO.: 2512246A

DATE: NOVEMBER 2023

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1 INFORMATION

1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 To meet the housing demand in the short, medium and long terms, the government has identified a number of sites in various districts with the potential to be developed for residential use. Amongst others, the site at A Kung Ngam Village has been identified as a potential site for public housing development.
- 1.1.2 WSP (Asia) Ltd. (WSP) is commissioned by the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to undertake Agreement No. CE41/2022 (CE) - "Site Formation and Infrastructure Works for Public Housing Developments at A Kung Ngam Village, Eastern – Investigation, Design and Construction". The commencement date of the Consultancy is 8 September 2022.
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1.2 SCOPE OF THIS PROJECT

- 1.2.1 The scope of the project comprises, but not limited to the following:
- (a) Site formation works including site clearance;
 - (b) Land decontamination works (if required);
 - (c) Geotechnical works including earthworks and construction of retaining structures;
 - (d) Demolition Works including unnamed industrial building (Handling of asbestos containing materials may be required);
 - (e) Roadworks;
 - (f) Waterworks;
 - (g) Drainage and Sewerage Works;
 - (h) Associated Tree Felling, transplanting and Preservation Works; and
 - (i) Ancillary Works including waterworks, landscape works and environmental mitigation measures.
-

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

- 1.3.1 This Assignment is generally divided into the following Phases: -
- (a) Investigation Phase;
 - (b) Design Phase;
 - (c) Tender Phase; and
 - (d) Construction Phase.
- 1.3.2 Major tasks to be undertaken for each Phase are specifically described from Clause 4.8 to Clause 4.11 of the Brief.
-

1.4 SCOPE OF THIS DELIVERABLE

- 1.4.1 In accordance with Clause 6.2.175 to 6.2.184 of the Brief, this HIA Report shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Development Bureau Technical Circular (Works) (DEVB



TC(W)) No. 1/2022. Ms. Julie Van Den Bergh, a Cultural Heritage Adviser (CHA) with recognised experience in cultural and heritage will be conducting the HIA.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 1.5.1 The objective of the HIA is to assess the impact arising from the proposed development and devise mitigation measures if impact is unavoidable in accordance with Development Bureau Technical Circular (Works) No. 1/2022; if impacts are identified mitigation measures will be recommended as appropriate.
-

1.6 AUTHORSHIP

- 1.6.1 The Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken by WSP Asia Ltd. supported by Julie Van Den Bergh and Kathy Chan of Archaeological Assessments Ltd.
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1.7 LIMITATION

- 1.7.1 The Heritage Impact Assessment is prepared according to the proposed site formation and infrastructure works identified in the investigation stage of the project. The assessment is based on the extent of site formation and infrastructure works as identified.

2 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

2.1 BACKGROUND REVIEW

- 2.1.1 The Study Area is located in eastern part of Shau Kei Wan. It starts around the juncture of Chai Wan Road A Kung Ngam Road in the south, goes along A Kung Ngam Road, and its north end covers a bigger area around A Kung Ngam village and part of the hillock behind (**Figure 1**).
 - 2.1.2 The HIA Report is based on existing information and a built heritage survey was conducted within the HIA Study Area to supplement built heritage information in particular the potential for additional historic sites pre-1969.
-

2.2 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.2.1 The HIA Study Area is entirely on a granite outcrop.
-

2.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.3.1 The area is known mainly for fishing, stone quarries and as a military strategic location. A brief description of each follows.
- 2.3.2 The name of Shau Kei Wan – along with the sea channel Lei Yue Mun at the north – appears on the Coastal Canton Map depicted in the 1595 Ming account *Yedaji* (**Figure 2**). In 1841, the first British Government Gazetteer of the year recorded two villages in the area. One was the larger village of Shau Kei Wan and the other “Kung-lam”, misspelling of A Kung Ngam was marked as “Stone-quarry—Poor village” (Kwok 2003:3; Chan 2018:66). (**Figure 3**)
- 2.3.3 Shau Kei Wan was a fishing village located around today’s Shau Kei Wan Main Street East (Chan 2018:18). Fishing was the major source of income in the area even before the arrival of the British but the increase of population after 1841 increased demand of seafood and more fishermen were attracted to the area (Lo 2019:331). The number of fishing population increased from 3,731 persons in 1881 to 14,735 persons by 1961 and continued growing; at the prime of the fishing industry in the 1970s, the typhon shelter at Aldrich Bay (愛秩序灣) included 1,670 fishing boats and Shau Kei Wan was the third large fishing settlement in Hong Kong (Chan 2018:32-34). The shops in Main Street East (partially in current Study Area) during 1862–1874 (Tongzhi Reign of Qing) became the marketplace for the fishermen (Lo 2019:332-333).
- 2.3.4 Prior to WWII, the fishermen would not trade or seek entertainment outside Main Street East (Hayes 1970:184). By late 1960s, there were many long-established shops serving the predominantly fishing clientele; the shops included groceries, general stores, nine Chinese herb shops, seven joss paper shops, seven fishing suppliers, five goldsmiths and five rice shops (Hayes 1970:184). Besides, shipyards as well as temples (i.e. Tin Hau Temple and Tam Kung Temple) and religious festivals in the area centered around fisherfolks (Chan 2018; Lo 2019:336-338; Wong 2005:242). As large-scale reclamation works and overfishing damaged the marine ecology system, the fishing industry started to shrink in the late 1980s (Chan 2018:34).
- 2.3.5 Another reason for the population influx is related to the stone quarries at Shau Kei Wan/ A Kung Ngam (see below section for further detail). During the early colonial period, the major transportation mode for quarried stones was ships. The opportunity provided people with boats another income source. Many even quit fishing and opted for freight transport of quarried stone instead (Lo 2019:331-332; Chan 2018:77).

- 2.3.6 A second well-known industry in the area was stone quarrying of A Kung Ngam granite hillocks (**Figure 4**). Although unknown when the quarrying first started, stone was being mined before 1841.
- 2.3.7 In 1841, A Kung Ngam reportedly had a population of 200, and Shau Kei Wan village 1200 (Chan 2018:66; Hayes 1970:183). The latter figure dependent on transient stone cutters, mainly Hakkas from Wuhua of Guangdong province (Chan 2018:65). The most renown mason was Tsang Koon-man (曾貫萬), who ran a quarry in A Kung Ngam back in the mid-19th century; the Hakka walled village Tsang Tai Uk (曾大屋 ; Grade 1 historic building) in Sha Tin was built with proceeds of A Kung Ngam quarrying (Chu and Chan 2015:253).
- 2.3.8 The location of the quarry is most prominent behind the industrial buildings near Basel Road Playground. An 1845 map, however, shows that there were many quarry sites around A Kung Ngam (**Figure 4**); some sites were later developed, such as coastal defense fortifications on the headland. At the end of 19th century, according to James Hayes (1970:186), “the Shau Kei Wan quarries were then much more important than any elsewhere on the Island and rivalled those in Old British Kowloon”. Government’s yearly reports show the number of operating quarry sites as 72 in 1872, 82 in 1874, 49 in 1881 and 51 in 1891 (Hayes 1970:186; Chan 2018:68 tab 2-1). Prior to the Colonial Period, the quarries supplied stone for construction in mainland China. After the British colonization, they chiefly supplied for the construction of Victoria City (Chu and Chan 2015:253).
- 2.3.9 It is uncertain when the quarries cease to operate. A review of aerial photos between 1954 and 1963 show ongoing quarrying (NCAP 1954; HKMS 1963), but by 1969, as witnessed by James Hayes, the quarry sites on hillside of A Kung Ngam had been abandoned (Hayes 1970:186).
- 2.3.10 The village of A Kung Ngam is currently a squatter area build on low slope of A Kung Ngam hillock. The first demographic census in 1841 recorded 200 people in the village (**Figure 3**) (Mingpo 2013; Chan 2018:66; Kwok 2003:3). The 1901 census of 213 villagers reflects a slow growth (Kwok 2003:6), but 159 among them were male; most of them quarrymen and land-based fishermen (Hayes 1970:185). The masons were mostly Hakka, from various areas of Guangdong, including Wuhua, Laolong and Xingning (Kwok 2003:6; Chan 2018:65; Mingpao 2013). The fishermen in the village in contrast were Hoklo, possibly of Hailufeng origin (Hayes 1970:186; HKICH 2021). During the 1950s and 60s, the main career of the male villagers was black-smith and stone blasting for quarry behind the village while females would work in factories to supplement the household income (Chan 2013).
- 2.3.11 The village consists of a few stone houses and some squatter structures made of timber and tin sheets (Mingpao 2013; Chan 2013). The stone house at No.29A called Wong On Kee once sold fishing gear and other equipment used by fishermen; the house is made of stone quarried behind the village (Mingpao 2013). The stone house is under the list of new items for grading assessment.
- 2.3.12 The village also has a small temple (No.26A) – Yuk Wong Po Din– dedicated to Yuk Wong (Jade Emperor of the heaven) and is the only example in Hong Kong that solely serves the deity (Chow 2021:18). The temple was originally erected in pre-war period by the masons, but was reconstructed pre-1969, and further renovated in 1992 and 1996 (Hayes 1970:186; CTC Website 2019; Chan 2018:370). During the deity’s birthday on the 9th day of first lunar month, a parade would be held; for example, in 2015 to 2016, it was held by fisherfolks at Main Street East (Chan 2018:5).
- 2.3.13 The old Lei Yue Mun Barracks (hereafter LYM Barracks) is among the earliest strategic military fortifications built in colonial Hong Kong. After 1860, French and Russia both established footholds in Asia – respectively French Indochina and Russian Vladivostok – and both had the military support of a powerful navy. Under this threat, the colonial governor pled for the construction of a defensive fortifications along coast of Lei Yue Mun in 1883 (PRO no date), for Lei Yue Mun’s position oversaw the eastern approach to the Victoria Harbour (AMO 2021). During the 1880s, fortifications were constructed along the coast including LYM Barracks.

- 2.3.14 LYM Barracks consists of the main barracks around today's Lei Yue Mun Park, the upper fort at Sai Wan and the lower fort at the headland (AMO 2021). Only Block 7 (Declared Monument) of the main barracks falls within the HIA Study Area.
- 2.3.15 The main barracks were developed between 1890 to 1939. The area served principally as offices and married quarters for the British Army. As a result of advancing technology and tactic, the strategic importance of Lei Yue Mun plummeted in the 1930s (AMO 2021).
- 2.3.16 During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, the Barracks quickly fell into the hands of the Japanese. In the night of 18th December, the Japanese landed at Shau Kei Wan. Fierce fighting broke out between the Japanese and the British Armies in the old LYM Barracks area. The British forces, however, were isolated and outnumbered (UCRSC 1990:15). On the 19th the Japanese gained control of the old barracks; most military installations were sabotaged, and many captive soldiers killed afterwards (HKMCD 2014; UCRSC 1990:15).
- 2.3.17 After the war and until 1987, the British Army used the LYM Barracks as a training ground. Afterwards the main barracks and the Sai Wan fort were developed into the Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The headland defence installations were later turned into the Museum of Coastal Defence (opened in 2000) (AMO 2021).
- 2.3.18 Block 7 at the north end of the main barracks was built between 1890 to 1895. It was among the earliest buildings built. The Royal Artillery first used it as officers' quarters. In the post-war period, the Hong Kong Military Service Corps ("HKMSC") used the site as a training centre (AMO 2021).
- 2.3.19 The HIA Study Area also includes the housing developments along A Kung Ngam Road. The period between 1945 to 1949 witnessed a large influx of mainland immigrants. Many built squatter huts on slopes of Shau Kei Wan. Thirteen such settlements reportedly existed in the area (HKHS 2022). Owing to the lack of planning and management, such settlements often included low hygiene and fires. In 1948, the Hong Kong Housing Society was established with a fund of 14,000 pounds donated by the Lord Mayor of London from its Air Raid Distress Fund. The Anglican Bishop of Hong Kong – the Reverend Ronald Hall – was a founding member of the Hong Kong Housing Society and the main advocate for public housing to be established (HKHS 2022).
- 2.3.20 In 1957, the government granted a plot of land to the Society for the construction of the first public housing estate. The construction project started the following year and later, the estate was named "Ming Wah Dai Ha" to honour Reverend Ronald Hall.
- 2.3.21 Well known architect Szeto Wai designed the estate (HKHS 2022). The aim was to provide affordable rental flats for 3000 low-income households (HKHS 2022b; Lo 2019:349). The estate was constructed in levelled hillside with stepped terraces and podiums. Each building had exits at three levels and its own playground. Internally, the design focused on fresh-air ventilation, natural lighting and public space. Most units, except for Block A, had their own toilets, kitchens and balconies (HKHS 2022b).
- 2.3.22 Phase one development completed in 1963 included Blocks H to M and Phase two development was finished in 1965 and consisted of Blocks A to G (HKHS 2022). Governor Sir David Trench unveiled the memorial stone plaque in February 1966, to mark the completion of the estate (HKHS 2022). Block A originally designed without individual kitchen and toilet was rebuilt in 1972 after complaints by the residents (HKHS 2022b). A Kung Ngam Road was constructed nearby around 1964 to enable access, at the similar time to the first construction of the estate (Kwok 2003:143).
- 2.3.23 In 2011, the Housing Society decided to redevelop the aging estate in three phases. The first phase which replaced the old Blocks K to M finished in 2021; second phase involves old Blocks F to J which will be demolished soon (2022/2023); and the remainder of the estate will be replaced by 2035 (HK01 2022).

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

- 2.4.1 No Site or area of Archaeological Interest (SAI) is identified partly or wholly within the HIA Study Area. The severe level of disturbance by granite mining would have destroyed any archaeological deposit.

2.5 EXISTING IMPACTS

- 2.5.1 The main existing impact in the HIA Study Area consists of the abandoned granite quarries.

2.6 ITEMS IDENTIFIED WITHIN HIA STUDY AREA

- 2.6.1 The following items are identified within the HIA Study Area (**Figure 5** and see **Appendix A** for full details):

Known Heritage Sites		
ID	Identification	Dated to
GB-01 Fig.5	Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 7, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong Declared Monument	1890-1895
GB-02 Fig.5	Salesian Mission House, Main Building, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, Hong Kong. Grade 2	1938-1939
GB-03 Fig.5	Salesian Mission House, Villa, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, Hong Kong Grade 2	1923-1927
Items under the list of new items for grading assessment		
ID	Identification	Dated to
N-01 Fig.5	Stone house in A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong Under the list of new items for grading assessment	Early 1950s
N-02 Fig.5	Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Shaukiwan Church, No. 4 Basel Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong Under the list of new items for grading assessment	1983
N-03	Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound (including Sai Wan Battery), Chai Wan, Hong Kong Under the list of new items for grading assessment	Late 19 th and early 20 th century

Other identified items		
ID	Identification	Dated to
HB-01 Fig.5	Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 8, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong.	Late 19 th century
HB-02 Fig.5	SKH Holy Nativity Church Social Service Centre	1968
HB-03 Fig.5	Yick Kwan Building	1965
HB-04 Fig.5	Ming Wah Da Ha, Block B to J	1958
HB-05 Fig.5	Residential Buildings, Nos. 37-39, Shau Kei Wan Main Street East	1969
HB-06 Fig.5	Shau Kei Wan Government Primary School	1958
HB-07 Fig.5	A row of houses	Post-WWII
HB-08 Fig.5	Residential House	Post-WWII
HB-09 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Stone Structure	1950s
HB-10 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Stone Quarries	Unknown
HB-11 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	Post-WWII
HB-12 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village Houses	1950s
HB-13 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	1950s
HB-14 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	Post-WWII
HB-15 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	Post-WWII

Other identified items		
ID	Identification and Grading	Dated to
HB-16 Fig.5	Yuk Wong Po Din	
HB-17 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Building Block	1950-1960
HB-18 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Building Block	1950-1960
HB-19 Fig.5	Stone Village House	1950s
HB-20 Fig.5	Stone Village House	Post-WWII
HB-21 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	1950s
HB-22 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	1950s
HB-23 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	1950s
HB-24 Fig.5	A Kung Ngam Village House	1950s
HB-25 Fig.5	Sai Hing Company Building	Early 1960s
HB-26 Fig.5	Military Bunkers Nos.34, 35 and 36 in Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound	Pre-WWII

3 CONSERVATION POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

3.1 HONG KONG

- 3.1.1 The proposed site formation and infrastructure works avoid heritage sites. Heritage sites include declared and proposed monuments, historic buildings and sites graded by AAB, Sites of Archaeological interest, and Government Historic sites identified by AMO. In addition, other identified items, both at grade and underground, which were built on or before 1969 are included in the assessment.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with EIAO TM Annex 11 and 19 and Guidance Notes for Assessment of Impact on Sites of Cultural Heritage in Environmental Impact Assessment Studies; there should be the general presumption in favour of the protection and conservation of the known heritage sites. Adverse impact on sites of cultural heritage should be kept to the absolute minimum in development proposals affecting them.
- 3.1.3 In Hong Kong, Declared Monuments have statutory protection. A place, building, site or structure is after consultation with the Board and by notice in the Gazette declared to be a monument and henceforth protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53).
- 3.1.4 A grading system has been in place as a government administration mechanism for classifying historic buildings based on heritage significance since the 1980's. It has no legal basis but highlights buildings and structures of particular heritage interest which should be considered for preservation. The significance assessment is based on the following criteria: historical interest, architectural merit, group value, social value and local interest, authenticity and rarity followed by a comparative rating based on three parameters, including historical, topographical and contextual.
- 3.1.5 The three grades are defined as follows;
 - a) Grade 1. Grade-1 buildings are those of outstanding merits, of which every effort should be made for preservation if possible;
 - b) Grade 2. Grade-2 buildings are those of special merits, of which efforts should be made for selective preservation; and
 - c) Grade 3. Grade-3 buildings are those of some merits, of which preservation in some form would be desirable and alternative means could be considered if preservation is not practicable.
- 3.1.6 In addition to the above identified criteria for assessing heritage significance, the evaluation of landscape and visual impact may be classified into five levels of significance based on type and extent of the effects. The levels are:
 - a. The impact is beneficial if the project will complement the landscape and visual character of heritage setting and will improve overall and visual quality;
 - b. The impact is acceptable if the assessment indicates that there will be no significant effects on the heritage, no significant visual effects caused by the appearance of the project, or no interference with key views;
 - c. The impact is acceptable with mitigation measures if there will be some adverse effects, but these can be eliminated, reduced or offset to a large extent by specific measures;
 - d. The impact is unacceptable if the adverse effects are considered too excessive and are unable to mitigate practically;

- e. The impact is undetermined if significant adverse effects are likely, but the extent to which they may occur or may be mitigated cannot be determined from the study. Further detailed study will be required for the specific effects in question.

3.2 INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION GUIDELINES AND BEST PRACTICES

- 3.2.1 International conservation guidelines, such as Burra Charter and China Principles mentioned below were not drafted and agreed with development in mind. Nevertheless, they present approaches and statements on guiding principles which should be followed.
- 3.2.2 Hoi An Protocols put forward the idea that heritage conservation is essential to the preservation of cultural identity and the basis to sustained and equitable social and economic development. It is in this spirit that the guiding conservation principles are proposed below.
- 3.2.3 The identified heritage sites, other built heritage items and potential built heritage items can be divided into military related sites, industrial landscape with the granite quarrying, local village as well as housing estates and some religious buildings. The below are described with this in mind.

3.3 CHINA PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE SITE IN CHINA (REVISED 2015)

- 3.3.1 Some of the principles relevant or adaptable to this study are as follows:
- 3.3.2 Article 1- Heritage sites: Industrial heritage specifically refers to modern and contemporary industrial structures, equipment and products that demonstrate the development of industrial work processes and technology; the significance of industrial heritage carries the same importance as other categories of heritage site. The industrial development era is an important period in China's history. Industrial heritage is a witness to this period of history. ... The structures and buildings, landscape and its setting and important pieces of equipment are all components of this heritage. (p.59-60)
- 3.3.3 Article 4- Conservation process: Conservation needs to be identified after assessment of the values and significance of a site.
- 3.3.4 Article 11- Integrity: Integrity includes the physical fabric and setting of a heritage site. (p.68);
- 3.3.5 Article 29- Relocation: Moving a site to a new location is a rare intervention. The historic condition and the process of relocation should be approved, thoroughly recorded and archived. (p.87-88)
- 3.3.6 Article 46- New categories of heritage: When considering conserving new categories of heritage such as buildings and structures dated to the 1950 and 1950s, the adoption of applicable conservation methodologies in the China Principles is encouraged. (p.105)

3.4 BURRA CHARTER. THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS CHARTER FOR PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (2013)

- 3.4.1 The Burra Charter applies to Australia but can easily be adopted for heritage sites in Hong Kong. The following paragraph paraphrases why the Burra Charter is of importance in this study:
- 3.4.2 Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They

are historical records, that are important expressions of [Hong Kong] identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the [Hong Kong] landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

- 3.4.3 The Charter defines cultural significance as embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. It advocates cautious approach on change and warns on placing emphasis on single values of heritage.

3.5 HOI AN PROTOCOLS FOR BEST CONSERVATION PRACTICE IN ASIA. PROFESSIONAL GUIDELINES FOR ASSURING AND PRESERVING THE AUTHENTICITY OF HERITAGE (2009)

- 3.5.1 The Hoi An Protocols state the authenticity of a heritage should be understood in terms of location and setting, form, materials and design, use and function, and immaterial or essential qualities. The Hoi An Protocols note that rapid development often threatens the survival and compromises the authenticity of cultural heritage in the region.
- 3.5.2 The following guidelines are of interest for the granite quarrying within the proposed development area:
- The recognition of physical structure of the quarry, and the use of area (village with use of stone for residential dwellings). (point 4.1; p.33);
 - Safeguarding of tangible (stone houses, quarry outline) and intangible aspects of the urban site. (points 4.2 and 4.3; p.34)
- 3.5.3 The connection to the quarrying area by current residents seems to have been lost and is no longer identifiable.

3.6 THE NIZHNY TAGIL CHARTER FOR THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE (2003)

- 3.6.1 Charter provides guidelines on recording, protection and recognition, but provides little proactive suggestions for integrating industrial heritage into development. The document identifies four values for industrial heritage including:
- 3.6.2 The industrial heritage is the evidence of activities which had and continue to have profound historical consequences. The motives for protecting the industrial heritage are based on the universal value of this evidence, rather than on the singularity of unique sites.
- 3.6.3 The industrial heritage is of social value as part of the record of the lives of ordinary men and women, and as such it provides an important sense of identity. It is of technological and scientific value in the history of manufacturing, engineering, construction, and it may have considerable aesthetic value for the quality of its architecture, design or planning.
- 3.6.4 These values are intrinsic to the site itself, its fabric, components, machinery and setting, in the industrial landscape, in written documentation, and also in the intangible records of industry contained in human memories and customs.

3.7 WUXI INITIATIVE-ATTACHING IMPORTANCE TO THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE DURING HIGH-SPEED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (2006)

- 3.7.1 The **Wuxi Initiative** does not provide guidelines in the strict sense. It recognizes that the main part of China's industrial heritage has witnessed and or is part of the changes and developments of China's modern and contemporary societies and outlines necessary changes to acknowledge industrial heritage and part of the country's heritage.

3.8 THE DUBLIN PRINCIPLES. JOINT ICOMOS – TICCIH PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SITES, STRUCTURES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES (2011)

- 3.8.1 The Dublin Principles provides the broad definition of industrial heritage and ways to document and understand industrial structures, sites, areas, and landscapes. The Principles suggest ways to effectively conserve and protect the heritage, specifically adaptive re-use is mentioned in each of the documents on industrial heritage.

3.9 TAIPEI DECLARATION FOR ASIAN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE (2012)

- 3.9.1 The Declaration identifies the strong ties between industrial heritage and the local people. It recognizes the intangible and well and tangible aspects of the heritage. The Declaration clearly states that industrial heritage in Asia contributes to the identity of regions and countries and forms an integral part of the history. Furthermore, the achievement of industrialization in Asia is always achieved with the help of hard-working local people. Industrial heritage is closely associated with the life history, memories, and stories of local people and social changes. Finally, Point 8 is interesting as it recognizes flexibility in the strategies and methods for conservation is needed in Asian contexts to ensure sustainable development of the industrial heritage.

3.10 PROPOSED GUIDING CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

- 3.10.1 The following Guiding Conservation Principles are formulated specifically for the HIA study and are based on international charters and guidelines:

Preservation in Situ Versus Preservation by Record

- 3.10.2 Guideline 1: The level of significance forms the basis for any actions applicable to identified built heritage. The significance levels present a soundly based analysis and assessment to determine the scope of in situ or preservation by record.

Protection during Construction and Operational Phase

- 3.10.3 Guideline 2: Heritage sites with recognized value such as Declared Monuments and graded historic buildings as well as other built heritage with proposed high heritage significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state as a result of the proposed development. The design as far as practicable should respect the setting and allow for access and display of the built heritage receivers in an appropriate manner. The significance of built

heritage receivers as individual buildings/structures or as a whole should not be obscured or overwhelmed by the development.

Recognition of Industrial Heritage Landscapes

- 3.10.4 Guideline 3: There is a strong association between granite quarrying and development of Hong Kong. Recording and preservation of the information by record of will enhance the knowledge of industrial landscapes in particular granite quarrying in Hong Kong and its role in the growth of Kowloon initially and later Hong Kong Island.

4 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE SITES AND OTHER BUILT HERITAGE ITEMS

- 4.1.1 The proposed level of significance for the graded historic building is taken from the AAB building appraisal and the proposed significance for other built heritage sites is based on Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance by Kerr (2013) and includes four significance levels. The levels of significance used in this report have been adapted from Kerr to suit the heritage sites recorded within the Study Area. The following Table 4.1 describes the definition of the levels used:

Table 4.1 Definition for Level of Significance for Heritage Sites and Other Built Heritage Items

Level of Significance	Definition
High	Where a cluster of structures, an individual building or part thereof is assessed as displaying a strong contribution to the overall significance of the place. Architecture, elements or fabric exhibit a high degree of intactness and quality, though minor alterations or degradation may be evident.
Considerable	Where an individual building or part thereof is assessed as making a substantial contribution to the overall significance of the place. Space, elements of fabric originally of substantial quality, yet may have undergone considerable alteration or adaptation resulting in presentation, which is either incomplete or ambiguous. The category also includes architecture, elements or fabric of average quality in terms of design and materials, but which exhibit a high degree of intactness.
Moderate	Where an individual building or element is assessed as making a moderate contribution to the overall significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric originally of some intrinsic quality, and may have undergone alteration or degradation. In addition, elements of relatively new construction, where the assessment of significance is difficult, may be included. This category also includes original spaces, elements or fabric of any quality, which have undergone extensive alteration or adaptation.
Low	Where an individual building or element is assessed as making a minor contribution to the overall significance of the place, especially when compared to other features. Architecture, spaces, elements or fabric originally of little intrinsic quality, any may have undergone alteration or degradation. This category also includes original buildings, setting, elements or fabric of any quality which have undergone extensive alteration or adaptation to the extent that only isolated remnants survive (resulting in a low degree of intactness and quality of presentation).

- 4.1.2 **Table 4.2** includes the significance level for other identified items, grades of known built heritage sites, and cross references to description and illustrations in built heritage catalogue in **Appendix A**.

4.2 UNDERSTANDING THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.2.1 The project study focuses on the site formation and infrastructure works of a proposed public housing development. The site formation works include slope cutting, retaining structures, earthworks and natural terrain hazard mitigation (**Figure 6**). The infrastructure works mainly include installation of fresh and salt water mains, drains, sewers, telecommunication, gas, electricity and tree planting.
- 4.2.2 A Visual Corridor had been established for the wider context, it stretches from South (hilltops of Sai Wan Shan and Lei Yue Mun Barracks) to North (Lei Yue Mun open waters and Yau Tong). It overlooks the built environment at the foothill and towards the other side of the harbour. As stipulated in the approved Shau Kei Wan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/H9/18, in order to protect the view from the former Lei Yue Mun Barracks behind the A Kung Ngam Industrial Area (AKNIA), development within the “Other Specified Uses annotated Business” (“OU(B)”) is subject to a maximum building height of +80mPD. The formulation of initial development layout has been taken into consideration of such restricted maximum building height and to avoid affecting this visual corridor from Lei Yue Mun Barracks. (see **Appendix C** – Schematic Building Design and Photomontage)
- 4.2.3 Details of the works are not finalised at the moment and the locations of the proposed work may be refined. Nevertheless, the assessment below is based on the current information. The assessment will be reviewed when the final design and works methods are finalized.

4.3 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- 4.3.1 A range of direct and indirect impacts are possible on built heritage arising from the proposed works. In case of the steep slopes near Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 7, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong, inaction may affect the structural safety of Declared Monument from natural processes and thus as part of the project slope stability measures are proposed. These are not within close proximity of the DM and vibration and ground settlement are not expected.
- 4.3.2 The works may affect the buildings indirectly for instance through vibration, settlement or tilting impacts, physical contact with equipment and machinery, restricted or unsafe access, change of setting.

4.4 ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE IDENTIFIED ITEMS

- 4.4.1 The identified items within HIA study area, proposed development and assessment are summarized in **Table 4.2**. The final assessment is subject to the final design and proposed construction method to be determined at later stage and within this project. The assessment is based on the guiding conservation principles described in Section 3.10.
- 4.4.2 While significant vibration and ground settlement impacts from the construction of soil nails are not anticipated on Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 7, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong, nevertheless, and due to the high heritage significance of the Declared Monument, monitoring of vibration and settlement during the construction phase is recommended.
- 4.4.3 There are no further impacts during operational phase from the site formation and infrastructure works on the identified items.

4.5 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

- 4.5.1 The recommended mitigation measures are provisional and will depend on the review of final design and construction methods. The proposed earth works for housing development near Military Bunkers Nos.34, 35 and 36 in Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound (HB-26) are acceptable with mitigation. This other identified item has high heritage significance and is associated with Coastal Defense Museum sites and Lei Yue Mun Barracks. The design of the site formation and infrastructure works of the proposed public housing development avoids Military Bunkers Nos.34, 35 and 36 but indirect impacts, such vibration impacts may occur during the construction phase.
- 4.5.2 The below proposed mitigation measures are for site formation and infrastructure works of the proposed public housing development and do not take in account the housing development. The recommendations are presented in **Table 4.2**.

4.6 CONDITION SURVEY (CS)

- 4.6.1 A condition survey is to be carried out by qualified building surveyor or engineer in advance of works for Declared Monument, Graded Historic Buildings and other identified items that may be affected by ground-borne vibration. The Condition Survey Report should contain descriptions of the structure, identification of fragile elements, an appraisal of the condition and working methods for any proposed monitoring and precautionary measures that are recommended.
- 4.6.2 The condition survey report for the Declared Monument and Graded Historic Buildings and other identified heritage items must be submitted to AMO for comment before and after construction activities. The location of proposed monitoring points in the building should avoid damaging the historic fabric and agreed by the owner and Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO). The contractor should implement the approved monitoring and precautionary measures.

4.7 VIBRATION, SETTLEMENT AND TILTING MONITORING (VM)

- 4.7.1 Vibration, settlement and tilting monitoring should be undertaken during the construction works to ensure that safe levels of vibration are not exceeded. An Alert, Alarm and Action (AAA) vibration limit in accordance with "Practice note for Authorized Persons, Registered Structural Engineers and Registered Geotechnical Engineers and Registered Geotechnical Engineers" (PNAP APP-137) is initially recommended. The AAA vibration limit for the heritage buildings will be reviewed and revised if necessary in detailed design stage and subject to condition survey results.
- 4.7.2 Monitoring of settlement and tilting will be carried out as recommended in the condition survey. A monitoring schedule, the location of monitoring equipment, the frequency of monitoring, reporting requirements will be presented in the condition survey report. An AAA settlement and tilting limit in accordance with PNAP APP-137 is initially recommended. It will be reviewed and revised if necessary in detailed design stage and subject to condition survey results.
- 4.7.3 The condition survey report should highlight if the limit should be lowered after the detailed study of the condition of the buildings and structures. A monitoring schedule, the location of monitoring equipment, the frequency of monitoring, reporting requirements and action plan should be included in the condition survey report. The location of any monitoring equipment in the heritage building must be approved by the owner and AMO before installation. Reinstatement to all affected areas is required. Submission of the condition survey report for review before and after the works for heritage buildings which will remain *in situ* will be required.

4.8 PROVISION OF BUFFER ZONES (BZ) OR PROTECTIVE COVER (PC)

- 4.8.1 A buffer zone should be provided to separate the heritage building or structure from the construction works. The buffer zone should be clearly marked out by temporary fencing and limit construction activities within the buffer zone. The buffer zone should be made at least 1m from proposed minor works and 5m from more substantial works such as earth works. If 1 to 5m is not possible, buffer zone should be as large as the site restrictions allow.
- 4.8.2 If no buffer zone is possible, protective sheeting and signs identifying the heritage item will be required to ensure construction does not physically contact with the heritage item.

4.9 PROVISION OF SAFE PUBLIC ACCESS (SPA)

- 4.9.1 Any proposed works in close proximity to heritage buildings or structures used by the public have the potential to create an unsafe environment for members of the public.
- 4.9.2 The contractor should ensure that safe public access, if possible, through provision of clearly marked paths separated from the construction works areas is provided for any such affected cultural heritage structure.

4.10 PRESERVATION BY RECORD (PR)

- 4.10.1 3D scanning, and a cartographic and photographic survey should be conducted prior to the construction works for any built heritage resource that will requires relocation or cannot be preserved *in situ*. Description of building materials, as well as construction methods of the building should be made. A report of the result of the scanning and survey should be submitted to AMO for record purposes.

Table 4.2 Summary table including proposed works, assessment and proposed measures during construction phase

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
Declared Monument (DM)				
<p>Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 7, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong</p> <p>GB-01</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Statutory protection for the building</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 39-42</p>	<p>GB-01 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Construction of soil nails to stabilise the existing slope at a minimum distance of 13m from GB-01</p> <p>Slope cutting at a minimum distance of 40m from GB-01</p>	<p>The building is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. It will not be directly affected by the works. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Condition survey prior and after the construction phase</p> <p>Vibration, settlement and tilting monitoring during the construction phase</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
Graded Historic Buildings				
<p>Salesian Mission House, Main Building, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, Hong Kong.</p> <p>GB-02</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Grade 2</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 43-46</p>	<p>GB-02 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water main laying works at a minimum distance of 30m</p>	<p>The building is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. It will not be directly affected by the works and the impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>Salesian Mission House, Villa, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, Hong Kong</p> <p>GB-03</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Grade 2</p> <p>building of special merits, of which efforts should be made for selective preservation</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 47-48</p>	<p>GB-03 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water works at 30m</p>	<p>The building is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. It will not be directly affected by the works and the impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
Under the list of new Items for grading assessment				
<p>Stone house in A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong</p> <p>N-01</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>1950s plain functional residential house; built with local granite stones and thus linked to quarries.</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 49-52</p>	<p>N-01 is outside the works boundary</p>	<p>Stone house in A Kung Ngam Village is in proximity of demolition and site formation work.</p> <p>The building is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Condition survey prior and after the construction phase</p> <p>Vibration, settlement and tilting monitoring during the construction phase</p> <p>Setting up of protective sheeting and signage where possible during construction phase</p> <p>Guaranteed safe public access to the building site during construction phase</p>
<p>Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Shaukiwan Church, No. 4 Basel Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong</p> <p>N-02</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Modern architecture, significance is tied to spread of western religion in Hong Kong since late 19th century.</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 53-56</p>	<p>N-02 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water works at 28m</p>	<p>The building is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. It will not be directly affected by the works and the impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound (including Sai Wan Battery), Chai Wan, Hong Kong</p> <p>N-03 Fig.5</p> <p>Strategic military landscape which includes Declared Monuments and graded historic buildings and its setting.</p> <p>Moderate to High significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 57-58</p>	<p>Installation of soil nails on natural slope</p>	<p>The proposed soil nails will be installed in natural slope. Buildings and Sai Wan Battery will not be affected.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
Other Identified Items				
<p>Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 8, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong.</p> <p>HB-01</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Part of the LYM Barracks; fair condition with minimal alterations; has group value with GB-01 and other barrack buildings.</p> <p>High Significance</p>	Appendix A Page 59-60	<p>N-02 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Nearest works are installation of soil nails at 50m</p>	<p>The block adjacent to the declared monument is structurally sound and outside the works boundary and is at sufficient distance from the construction works and is not expected to be affected during the construction phase. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Condition survey prior and after the construction phase</p> <p>Vibration, settlement and tilting monitoring during the construction phase</p>
<p>SKH Holy Nativity Church Social Service Centre</p> <p>HB-02</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Typical 1960s building, modernist elements, in use, associated with notable priest.</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	Appendix A Page 61-64	<p>HB-02 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water works at 8m</p>	<p>SKH Holy Nativity Church Social Service Centre is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. It will not be directly affected by the works. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Condition survey prior and after the construction phase</p> <p>Vibration, settlement, and tilting monitoring during the construction phase</p> <p>Guaranteed safe public access to the site during construction phase.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>Yick Kwan Building</p> <p>HB-03</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Typical 1960s building, modernist elements, well maintained and in use, some alterations.</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	Appendix A Page 65-66	<p>HB-03 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water works at 3m</p>	<p>Yick Kwan Building is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. it will not be directly affected by the works. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Condition survey prior and after the construction phase</p> <p>Vibration, settlement, and tilting monitoring during the construction phase</p> <p>Guaranteed safe public access to the site during construction phase.</p>
<p>Ming Wah Da Ha, Block B to J</p> <p>HB-04</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>First public housing estate in Shau Kei Wan; being redeveloped.</p> <p>N/A partially demolished and planned demolition</p>	Appendix A Page 67-73	<p>HB-04 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water works at 14m</p>	<p>Ming Wah Da Ha, Block B to J are being redeveloped.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	No measures required.

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
Residential Buildings, Nos. 37-39, Shau Kei Wan Main Street East HB-05 Fig.5 Typical, functional 1960s building with modern alterations for modern living. Moderate Significance	Appendix A Page 74-75	HB-05 is outside the works boundary Fresh water works at 38m with elevation difference	The buildings are structurally sound and outside the works boundary. It will not be directly affected by the works. The impact will be negligible. The development is acceptable .	No measures required.
Shau Kei Wan Government Primary School HB-06 Fig.5 Typical late 1950s school building, functional. Moderate Significance	Appendix A Page 76-79	HB-06 is outside the works boundary Fresh water works at 13m with elevation difference	Shau Kei Wan Government Primary School is structurally sound and outside the works boundary. It will not be directly affected. The impact will be negligible. The development is acceptable .	No measures required.

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A row of houses</p> <p>HB-07</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Very plain residential structures, squatter quality. Lived in and modified to suit modern life.</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 80-83</p>	<p>HB-07 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water works at 17m</p>	<p>The row of houses is outside the works boundary and will not be directly affected. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>Residential House</p> <p>HB-08</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Plain residence, modified.</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 84-85</p>	<p>HB-08 is outside the works boundary</p> <p>Fresh water works at 28m</p>	<p>Residential House is outside the works boundary and will not be directly affected. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A Kung Ngam Stone Structure</p> <p>HB-09</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Built with local quarried stone, plain architecture, functional. Likely altered.</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	Appendix A Page 86-87	HB-09 is within the works boundary	<p>Stone structure likely associated with N-01 will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	Preservation by record of the site, including 3D scanning, and full cartographic and photographic recording.
<p>A Kung Ngam Stone Quarries</p> <p>HB-10</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Part of an industrial landscape, evidence of HK development pre-colonial and colonial period.</p> <p>Considerable Significance</p>	Appendix A Page 88-93	HB-10 is within the works boundary	<p>The quarries will be directly affected by the proposed works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The quarries are fragmented due to urban development and some have been paved over with concrete for modern slope or developed in other usages.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	Preservation by record of the site, including 3D scanning, and full cartographic and photographic recording.

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-11</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Plain, altered village house.</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 94-96</p>	<p>HB-11 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>A Kung Ngam Village Houses</p> <p>HB-12</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>1950s residential block, few design elements, functional and still in use. Some alterations</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 97-98</p>	<p>HB-12 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Preservation by record of the site, including 3D scanning, and full cartographic and photographic recording.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-13</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>1950s plain functional residence with numerous additions and additions.</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 99-100</p>	<p>HB-13 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-14</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>WWII plain functional residence with numerous additions and additions.</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 101</p>	<p>HB-14 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-15</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Pre-war plain functional residence with numerous additions and additions.</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 102-104</p>	<p>HB-15 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>Yuk Wong Po Din</p> <p>HB-16</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Rebuilt temple only one in HK dedicated to Yuk Wong.</p> <p>Considerable Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 105-108</p>	<p>HB-16 is outside works boundary</p> <p>HB-16 be retained in its original location under the project</p>	<p>The building is a new built but the temple has significance due to its unique association to one deity not worshipped anywhere else in Hong Kong.</p> <p>HB-16 will be retained and the impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Condition survey prior and after the construction phase.</p> <p>Vibration monitoring during the construction phase.</p> <p>Guaranteed safe public access to the site during construction phase.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A Kung Ngam Building Block</p> <p>HB-17</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>1950-60s plain functional residential buildings</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 109-111</p>	<p>HB-17 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Residential blocks will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>A Kung Ngam Building Block</p> <p>HB-18</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>1950-60s plain functional residential buildings</p> <p>No Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 112-113</p>	<p>HB-18 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Residential block will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>Stone Village House</p> <p>HB-19</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>1950s plain functional residential house; built with local granite stones and thus linked to quarries.</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 114-115</p>	<p>HB-19 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Stone Village House associated with quarrying activity at A Kung Ngam Village will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Preservation by record of the site, including 3D scanning, and full cartographic and photographic recording.</p>
<p>Stone Village House</p> <p>HB-20</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>1950s plain functional residential house; built with local granite stones and thus linked to quarries.</p> <p>Moderate Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 116-118</p>	<p>HB-20 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Stone Village House associated with quarrying activity at A Kung Ngam Village will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Preservation by record of the site, including 3D scanning, and full cartographic and photographic recording.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-21</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Typical 1950s plain residential buildings but with open and rising above roof stairwell.</p> <p>Moderate significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 119-120</p>	<p>HB-21 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Preservation by record of the site, including 3D scanning, and full cartographic and photographic recording.</p>
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-22</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Squatter like residential structure with numerous additions.</p> <p>No significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 121-122</p>	<p>HB-22 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-23</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Squatter like residential structure with numerous additions.</p> <p>No significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 123-124</p>	<p>HB-23 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>A Kung Ngam Village House</p> <p>HB-24</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Squatter like residential structure with numerous additions.</p> <p>No significance</p>	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Page 125-126</p>	<p>HB-24 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Village House will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>

Sites	Catalogue reference	Proposed development	Assessment	Proposed Measures
<p>Sai Hing Company Building</p> <p>HB-25</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Plain functional residential structure.</p> <p>No significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 127-128</p>	<p>HB-25 is within the works boundary</p>	<p>Sai Hing Company Building will be directly affected by site formation works and cannot be retained <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The development is acceptable.</p>	<p>No measures required.</p>
<p>Military Bunkers Nos.34, 35 and 36</p> <p>HB-26</p> <p>Fig.5</p> <p>Associated with military structures of the Coastal Defense Museum and LYM barracks.</p> <p>High Significance</p>	<p>Appendix A Page 129-133</p>	<p>HB-26 is partially within the works boundary</p> <p>Near the earth works at a minimum distance of 4m (aboveground structure) and 10m (below ground structure) and within the works boundary.</p>	<p>Military Bunkers Nos.34, 35 and 36 are located near the site formation works. The bunkers extent underground was mapped and no proposed works conflict with it.</p> <p>The other built heritage item has high heritage value and will be preserved <i>in situ</i> and no damage from the proposed development is anticipated. The impact will be negligible.</p> <p>The proposed limited associated works for the proposed housing development will be acceptable with the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Condition survey prior and after the construction phase.</p> <p>Vibration, settlement, and tilting monitoring during the construction phase.</p> <p>Setting up of buffer zone to create physical buffer between works and the site during construction phase.</p> <p>Guaranteed safe public access to the site during construction phase.</p>

4.10.2 There are no mitigation recommendations for cultural heritage during operational phase.

5 CONCLUSION OF HIA FINDING

- 5.1.1 The heritage impact assessment is prepared in accordance with the site formation and infrastructure works identified in investigation stage of the project.
- 5.1.2 The declared monument GB-01, the graded historic buildings GB-02 and GB-03 are found in the vicinity of the works but will not be directly affected by the development. The development is acceptable with the proposed measures.
- 5.1.3 The majority of the other identified items are of no heritage significance due to the fact that they add nothing to the significance of the mining or fishing village or its character and are residential buildings without historical associations or architectural merit and therefore demolition impacts are acceptable. The buildings of moderate heritage significance HB-09, HB-12, HB-19, HB-20 and HB-21 and quarry area HB-10 of considerable heritage significance are located within the site formation area and cannot be retained *in situ*. The buildings are identified as of moderate heritage significance due to the fact that they are associated with quarry. Buildings HB-09, HB-12, HB-19, HB-20 and HB-21 and quarry HB-10, will have to be preserved by record in line with the conservation principle identified in Section 10.3.
- 5.1.4 Further buildings of moderate to considerable heritage significance HB-02, HB-03, HB-05, HB-06, and HB-16, and new item identified for grading assessment, N-01 and N-02, which are within the vicinity of the works and may be indirectly impacted by works will require measures during the construction phase.
- 5.1.5 It is recommended for those heritage sites, including the Declared Monument GB-01, the graded historic buildings GB-02 and GB-03, New Item identified for grading assessment, N-01 and N-02 and other identified items HB-02, HB-03, HB-05, HB-06, and HB-16, which may be indirectly affected to conduct condition survey followed by vibration, settlement and tilting monitoring. Safe public access should be ensured and in some cases buffer zones around the built heritage sites and items are required to provide a physical distance and prevent contact.
- 5.1.6 The works, furthermore, may indirectly affect Military Bunkers Nos. 34, 35 and 36 in Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound (HB-26), an other identified item of high significance associated with Lei Yue Mun Barracks and Coastal Defense Museum. The bunkers entrances and its extent underground have been mapped (**Figure 5**), and the design and works associated with site formation and infrastructure as well as housing need to avoid encroachment. Indirect impacts during the construction phase require vibration, settlement and tilting monitoring.
- 5.1.7 The new item identified for grading assessment (N-03) represents the hills and setting of the Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound (including Sai Wan Battery), Chai Wan, Hong Kong and may be affected at its northern end by installation of soil nails to stabilise the slope. These areas are already affected by historical quarrying and works are required to stabilize slopes, the impact is acceptable.
- 5.1.8 The proposed site formation and infrastructure works include former granite quarrying areas (HB-10). Initial attempt at mapping the areas was conducted as part of this HIA based on identification of artificial contours lines and aerial photography. Little beyond the quarrying area exists of the industrial activity, but full mapping including 3D scanning, cartographic and photographic documentation is recommended to document and preserve by record the testimony of the quarrying which enabled the growth of urban areas.
- 5.1.9 The retaining of same location of Yuk Wong Po Din (of considerable significance) within area is in line with the first proposed conservation guideline. Mitigation will be required during site formation and infrastructure to ensure the structural stability and structure will not be damaged and safe public access to the Temple is guaranteed.

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APPENDIX A

BUILT HERITAGE CATALOGUE

Ref: GB-01	Name: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 7, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong	Category: Military
Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 7, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: multi-entrances; main entrance North facing		Grading: Declared Monument
Surrounding Environment: Built on hilltop at the north end of the main barracks in Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, overlooking the Lei Yue Mun Pass.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The old Lei Yue Mun Barracks (hereafter LYM Barracks) is among the earliest strategic military fortifications in the colonial Hong Kong. In 1860s, French and Russia both established footholds in Asia – respectively French Indochina and Russian Vladivostok – and both had a powerful navy. With this threat, the colonial governor planned the construction of a defensive fortifications along coast of Lei Yue Mun in 1883 (PRO no date), for Lei Yue Mun's position to oversee the eastern approach to Victoria Harbour (AMO 2021). During the 1880s, the fortifications were built along the coast including LYM Barracks. LYM Barracks consisted of the main barracks around today's Lei Yue Mun Park, the upper fort at Sai Wan and the lower fort at the headland (AMO 2021).</p> <p>The main barracks were developed in phases between 1890 and 1939. The area served principally as offices and married quarters for the British Army. As a result of advancing technology and tactic, the strategic importance of Lei Yue Mun plummeted in the 1930s (AMO 2021).</p> <p>During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, the Barracks quickly fell into the hands of the Japanese. In the night of 18th December, the Japanese landed at Shau Kei Wan. Hot battle broke out between the Japanese and the British Armies in the old LYM Barracks area. The British forces, however, were isolated and outnumbered (UCRSC 1990:15) and on the 19th the Japanese gained control of the old barracks; most military installations were sabotaged afterwards (HKMCD 2014) and many soldiers were killed after capture (UCRSC 1990:15).</p> <p>After the war until 1987, the British Army used the LYM Barracks as a training ground. 1988 onward, the main barracks and Sai Wan Fort were turned into the Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The headland defense installations were converted into the Museum of Coastal Defence (opened in 2000) (AMO 2021).</p> <p>Block 7 was built between 1890 to 1895. It was among the earliest buildings erected in the barracks. The Royal Artillery first used it as officers' quarters. In the post-war period, the Hong Kong Military Service Corps ("HKMSC") used the site as a training centre (AMO 2021).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Block 7 is single-story brick structure in "Colonial Vernacular" style. Having roughly a rectangular footprint, the building stands on a raised ground level. The two-tier roof is with two ornamental brick and granite chimneys standing on top. Windows are on four elevations. Covered verandahs are designed on three sides of the building and the verandah roofs are supported by square columns. Segmental arch patterns repetitively appear on entrance and window tops. (AMO 2021)</p>		

Interior: No Access

Existing Condition: Good

Past and Present Uses: Originally Officers' quarters; in post-war period used by the Hong Kong Military Service Corps ("HKMSC") as a training centre; now a coffee corner.

Modifications: Not observed.

Photographic Records



General view of GB-01, showing northeast and northwest facing elevations, looking southwest.



General view of GB-01, showing northwest and southwest facing elevations, looking southeast.



General view of GB-01, showing northeast and southeast facing elevations, looking northwest.



General view of GB-01, showing attachment building at the southwest corner, looking northeast.

Ref: GB-02	Name: Salesian Mission House, Main Building, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, Hong Kong.	Category: Religious/ Educational/ Residential
Address: No. 18 Chai Wan Road, Hong Kong		Figure 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Grade 2
Surrounding Environment: Sits on a raised platform at roadside next to the juncture of Chai Wan Road and A Kung Ngam Road.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Salesian Mission House now called Salesian House of Studies is a training school for the Catholic clergymen of the Salesian Society of Hong Kong (AAB 2022). The Society originating from Italy was established by St. John Don Bosco and others in 1859 (Kwok 2003:50; AAB 2022). The Society trained clergymen in Shaoguang of Guangdong and Macau in the 1920s (Kwok 2003:50; SHS no date), but due to anti-western movement in China starting 1925, the Society moved to Hong Kong. Initially in 1928, they resided at St. Louis Industrial School in Sai Ying Poon and in 1930 they relocated to Shau Kei Wan where they purchased two villa buildings at No.18 Chai Wan Road (Kwok 2003:50; SHS no date; AAB 2022). In 1933, the Salesian Mission House was formally established (Kwok 2003:50; SHS no date). In 1938, one of the villas was torn down and rebuilt into larger premises, supposing the main house currently refers (SHS no date). During the Japanese invasion in December 1941, Salesian Mission House was used by the British Army as an Army Medical Store and later occupied by the Japanese Army (AAB 2022; SHS no date). The house reopened in 1946.</p> <p>The Mission House site is comprised of a Villa built between 1923 and 1927 and a Main House completed around 1938-1939 (AAB 2022; SHS no date).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>Renown clergy celebrities such as Bishop Lorenzo Bianchi, Bishop Francis Hsu Chen-ping, and Cardinal Zen, Ze-Kiun Joseph often visit the House (AAB 2022).</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The Main House is a four to five storey building reflecting various classical styles, probably a result of alterations over time. The eastern portion is made of masonry works and has an inscribed completion year of 1939. A porched entrance with figurine sculptures is set at a recessed corner on eastern side facing the north. Projected cornice profiles and string courses are the main features of the masonry walls, although red brick inlaid features bring contrast to the background. Arched windows echo those styled on the north elevations. The north elevation features Italianate Baroque style with repetitive patterns of arched colonnades and widows and urn-shaped balustrade; a deep open verandah is also seen on the second floor. As the portion is with yellow mortar finish, it is unclear what the building material are. An unpainted concrete portion is seen added to the west end of the main house. The portion bears an inscribed pediment of a completion year 1932. (AAB 2022)</p>		
Interior: No Access		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Religious/ Educational/ Residential		

Modifications: Air-conditioning, lighting added. Some widows have been replaced by modern style ones.

Photographic Records



Side view of GB-02, showing east elevation, looking generally west.




East part of north elevation, looking southwest.



West part of the north elevation, looking generally south.



Inscribed pediment on west end of the north elevation, looking southwest.

Close-up on inscriptions:	Inscriptions (from the reader's perspective):
	
	S A L E S I A N
	慈幼會
	M I S S I O N A R Y H O U S E

Ref: GB-03	Name: Salesian Mission House, Villa, No. 18 Chai Wan Road, H.K.	Category: Religious/ Educational/ Residential
Address: No. 18 Chai Wan Road, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: Grade 2
Surrounding Environment: Sits on raised platform; located to the south of GB-02.		
Historical Appraisal: See counterpart section of GB-02 .		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: See counterpart section of GB-02 .		
Architectural Appraisal: The villa is in Neo-classical architectural style with influence of the Regency style (AAB 2022). The building sits on granite base. It has wide open deep verandahs with arched colonnades. The window tops echo the arches of the colonnaded verandahs. Wood frame and metal frame windows coexist. Wooden shutters with wooden louvres are set on the main entrance to the building.		
Interior: No Access		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Religious/ Educational/ Residential		
Modifications: Not observed.		
Photographic Records		



General view of GB-03, showing the entrance gate and north elevation, looking southwest.



General view of GB-03, showing north and east elevations, looking southwest.

Ref: N-01	Name: Stone house in A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.	Category: Shop House
Address: No.29A A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: To Be Assessed
Surrounding Environment: Built at hill foot at roadside next to A Kung Ngam Village Lane.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The village of A Kung Ngam is a squatter area build on low slope of A Kung Ngam hillock. The village was settled before the British arrived in 1841 and the first demographic censure in 1841 recorded 200 people in the village (Mingpo 2013; Chan 2018:66; Kowk 2003:3). The 1901 censure reflects a slow growth with a total figure of 213 villagers (Kowk 2003:6); but 159 among them were male; most of them were quarrymen and land-based fishermen (Hayes 1970:185). The masons are mostly Hakkas from various areas of Guangdong, including Wuhua, Laolong and Xingning (Kowk 2003:6; Chan 2018:65; Mingpao 2013). The fishermen in the village are Hoklos, possibly of Hailufeng (Hayes 1970:186; HKICH 2021). Villagers have multiple surnames including Wong, Ho, Tse, Cheung and others (Mingpao 2013). In the 1950s and 60s, the main occupation of the males was associated with black-smithing and stone blasting for quarry behind the village while the females would work in factories to supplement household income (Chan 2013).</p> <p>No.29A called Wong On Kee was once a shop for selling fishing gear and equipment used by fishermen as suggested by the shop's remaining nameboard. There were many fishermen in Shau Kei Wan. The house is made of stone quarried behind the village (Mingpao 2013). It was constructed after 1949 and by 1954 as seen on the aerial photo (NCAP 1949 and 1954). The 1964 topographic map marks the house as "Godown" (SMO 1964).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a single-storey masonry house with pitch-roof and cockloft level. The roof is covered by congregated metal sheets. It has plain gable frieze boards on both sides. Walls are laid in all stretcher course with concrete pointing. The façade wall shows phases of repair near the entrance, suggesting modification of doorway. Apart from the front, there is also a side door on the northeast facing elevation. Entrances and windows have hooded top. The rear wall has temporary structures attached. The village mailbox is set on the façade wall, suggesting the shop house has a communal function, as many village stores did in the past.</p>		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Used to be go down and later a shop; now unclear		
Modifications: Air conditioners, wires, added; windows and gates in modern style.		
Photographic Records		



General view of N-01, showing northwest and southwest facing elevations, looking southeast.



Façade view of N-01, showing northwest facing elevation, looking south-southeast.



General view of N-01, showing northwest and northeast facing elevations, looking southwest.



Side view of N-01, showing side door on northeast facing elevation, looking north.



General view of N-01, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking northeast.

Close-up on inscriptions:



Inscriptions (from the reader's perspective):

漁船用具
威也繩纜
王安記
電話 25878328

Ref: N-02	Name: Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Shaukiwan Church, No. 4 Basel Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong	Category: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual
Address: No. 4 Basel Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong.		Figure 5
Orientation: West-southwest facing		Grading: Grading: To Be Assessed
Surrounding Environment: Set within the compound of Shaukiwan Tsung Tsin School.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Tsung Tsing Church was established by the Basel Mission from Switzerland. Basel Mission first set up a chapel in Central in 1851 where it preached to Hakka speaking followers in their own dialect. Hakka masons in Shau Kei Wan area also travelled there to join the preaching (Kwok 2003:54). In 1862, a second chapel was erected in Shau Kei Wan at the current site of Tsung Tsing Church for the convenience of the local Hakka masons (Kwok 2003:54; TTMHKSC no date). The chapel was rebuilt in 1933 and again in 1983, which is the current church building (Kwok 2003:54; Mingpao 2013).</p> <p>From 1862 to 1923, the chapel was managed by foreign priests. In 1924, Basel Mission was renamed Tsung Tsing Mission and became autonomous in 1941. During the war, the second-generation chapel was occupied by the Japanese Army and used as headquarter. During the 1950s to the 60s, the preaching language shifted from Mandarin and back to bilingual Hakka / Cantonese (Kwok 2003:54).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Evidence of the earliest Christian preaching in Shau Kei Wan.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a modern style multi-storey church building reflecting architectural style of the 1980s. The church has a plan taking the shape of a recessed rectangle. The building is oriented to face the inside of the school compound. A Christian cross is set on one side of the façade wall under the Chinese church title. A church bell tower stands on top of the wall. The recessed entrance façade features four repetitive arched colonnades with beset windows above the ground level.</p>		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual		
Modifications: Not observed.		
Photographic Records		



General view of N-02, showing southwest and southeast elevations, looking northeast.




Façade view of N-02, showing southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.



Side view of N-02, showing southeast facing elevation, looking north.



Rear view of N-02, showing the whole of the northeast and part of the northwest facing elevations, looking southwest.

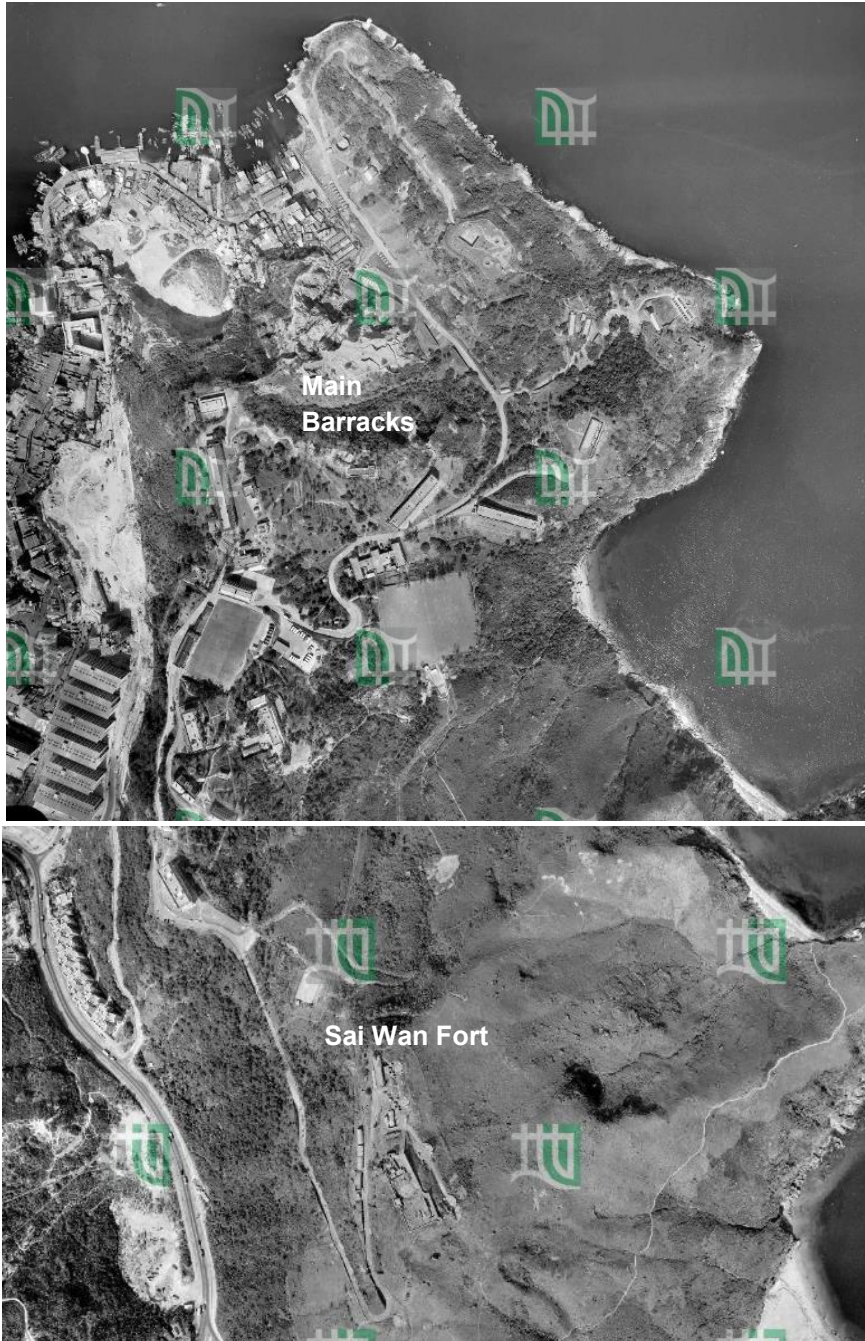
Close-up on inscriptions:	Inscriptions (from the reader's perspective):
	<p>真堂崇信堂</p>

Ref: N-03	Name: the Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound (including Sai Wan Battery), Chai Wan, Hong Kong	Category: Military
Address: the Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks Compound (including Sai Wan Battery), Chai Wan, Hong Kong,		Figure 5
Orientation: N/A		Grading: to be assessed
Surrounding Environment: Hilltops which include the Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks and Sai Wan Battery, overlooking the Lei Yue Mun Pass.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The old Lei Yue Mun Barracks (hereafter LYM Barracks) is among the earliest strategic military fortifications in the colonial Hong Kong. In 1860s, French and Russia both established footholds in Asia – respectively French Indochina and Russian Vladivostok – and both had a powerful navy. With this threat, the colonial governor planned the construction of a defensive fortifications along coast of Lei Yue Mun in 1883 (PRO no date), for Lei Yue Mun's position to oversee the eastern approach to Victoria Harbour (AMO 2021). During the 1880s, the fortifications were built along the coast including LYM Barracks. LYM Barracks compound includes the main barracks around today's Lei Yue Mun Park, the upper fort at Sai Wan and the lower fort at the headland (AMO 2021).</p> <p>The main barracks were developed in phases between 1890 and 1939. The area served principally as offices and married quarters for the British Army. Sai Wan Battery was originally built as a redoubt but was extensively remodelled in the mid-1920s or 1930s and the lower fort at the headland which is currently the Coastal Defense Museum.</p> <p>As a result of advancing technology and tactic, the strategic importance of Lei Yue Mun plummeted in the 1930s (AMO 2021).</p> <p>During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, the Barracks quickly fell into the hands of the Japanese. In the night of 18th December, the Japanese landed at Shau Kei Wan. Hot battle broke out between the Japanese and the British Armies in the old LYM Barracks area. The British forces, however, were isolated and outnumbered (UCRSC 1990:15) and on the 19th the Japanese gained control of the old barracks; most military installations were sabotaged afterwards (HKMCD 2014) and many soldiers were killed after capture (UCRSC 1990:15).</p> <p>After the war until 1987, the British Army used the LYM Barracks as a training ground. 1988 onward, the main barracks and Sai Wan Fort were turned into the Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village. The headland defense installations were converted into the Museum of Coastal Defense (opened in 2000) (AMO 2021).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: N/A		
Existing Condition: Good		

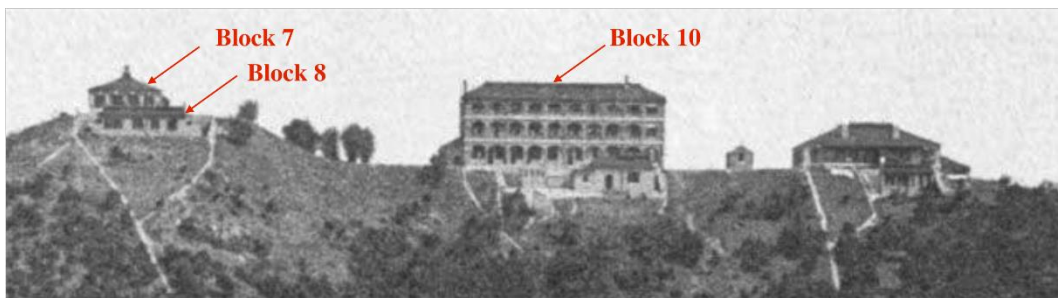
Past and Present Uses: Originally military; in post-war period used by the Hong Kong Military Service Corps ("HKMSC") as a training centre; currently Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village and Coastal Defense Museum.

Modifications: Not observed.

Photographic Records from Sai Wan Battery which is outside Study Area. For photos of Lei Yue Mun Battery please see GB-01 and HB-01



1963 Aerial photograph (Aerial Photo Ref: 1963_7439 and 1963_7084) showing LYM Barracks compound includes the main barracks around today's Lei Yue Mun Park, the upper fort at Sai Wan and the lower fort at the headland

Ref: HB-01	Name: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 8, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong.	Category: Defence/Military/Residential
Address: Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 8, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan, Hong Kong		Figure 5
Orientation: East-northeast facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set on levelled ground cutting the hill slope; situated below Block 7.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>See counterpart section in GB-01.</p> <p>Block 8 is probably built around the same time as Block 7. A 1902 photo already shows its existence below Block 7.</p> <div data-bbox="261 761 1323 1057" data-label="Image">  </div> <p>1902 photo showing Old Lei Yue Mun Barrack buildings; Note Block 8 below Block 7 (Source: Gwulo Website 2015)</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>Block 8 is a single storey brick structure with a rectangular plan. An access corridor building connects Block 8 with Block 7; entrances are open probably at three levels. Three chimneys are seen closed to the western edge of the flat roof. An entrance door and windows in wooden frames are seen on east facing elevation. The frames are in light blue paint while the walls have a white mortar finish. Due to no access, further details on the west and north elevations are not assessable. Based on observation from above, the building seemingly has different units housed under the roof.</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Previously Defence/Military/Residential, now vacant.		
Modifications: Not observed.		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-01, showing roof settings, northeast and southeast elevations, looking northwest.

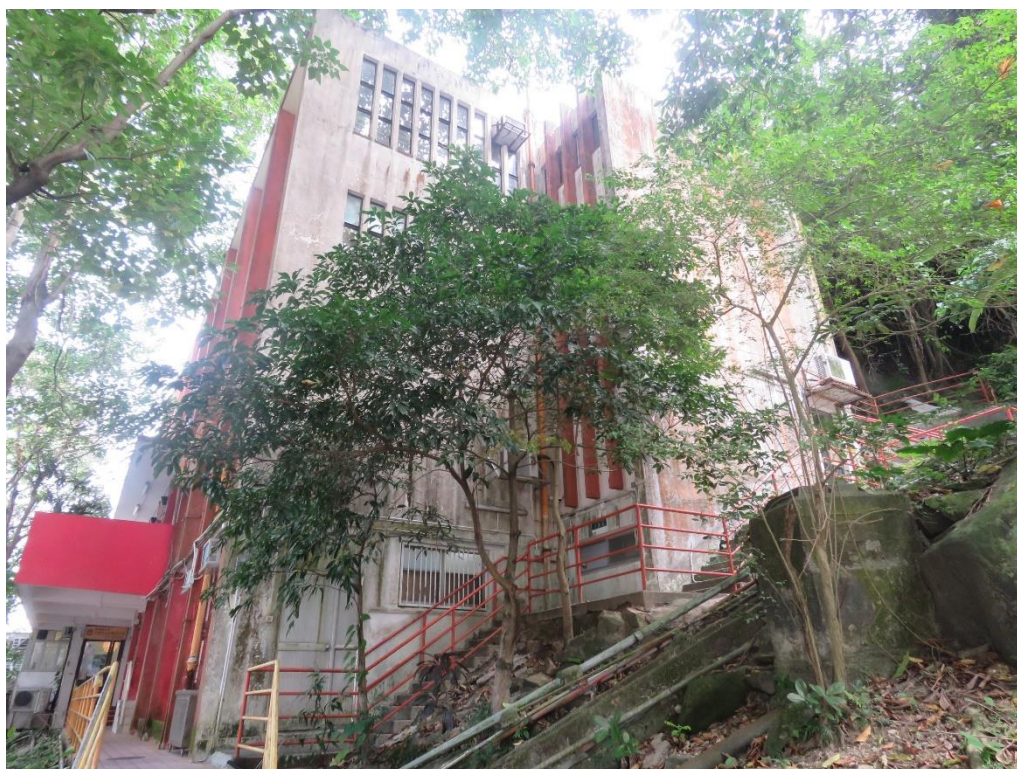
Ref: HB-02	Name: SKH Holy Nativity Church Social Service Centre	Category: Category: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual/ Communal
Address: No.6 A Kung Ngam Road, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: South facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set on terraced low slope above A Kung Ngam Road.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>In 1960, the School Principal of the St' Mark's School – Pastor Poon Siu Wah –proposed to the Anglican Bishop of Hong Kong – the Reverend Ronald Hall that a new local church should be built in view of the rapid increase of population. In 1961, the Standing Committee of the church approved legitimacy of the church as a missionary area under the Hong Kong and Macau Diocese. In 1968, the church construction was completed on funding donated by the Anglican's the New Hampshire (USA) members. Since 1968, apart from church services, a kindergarten was run in the building but in 1978 it was relocated to Block A of Ming Wah Da Ha. A Social Service Centre and a Neighbourhood Elderly Centre were later established inside the building. (SKH Website)</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>Pastor Poon Siu Wah's family was from Panyu of Guangdong but he was born in Hong Kong. He achieved a BA degree in foreign language from Huazhong University (now gone) during the wartime and post war a master's degree in Psychological Education from Sandford University.</p> <p>After graduating from Huazhong University he worked for several organizations, including during the wartime as a translator for five years in the Hong Kong Government. He also lectured in Huazhong University and New Asia College (later part of CUHK) and was once the Principal of St. Martin's School. Besides his ability in languages and educational positions, he was a known member of the Hong Kong Anglican Church (a.k.a SKH Church). In 1951, he was assigned Deacon and later promoted to Priest or Pastor. As clergy, he created various organizations including St. James' Settlement as well as SKH Holy Nativity Church. He also in around 1961 successfully trained in Californian seminary and Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York. (CUHK 1966:4)</p>		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a four-storey concrete 1960s building. As the church is built against the low hillslope it took an irregular plan to best utilized the land available and was constructed on different levels. A portion with inscribed church title and a cross symbol is set at the ground level near the roadside. The rest of the building sits on progressively higher steps cutting into the hill body. The façade walls feature dense vertical partition-wall lines in red highlight, which stand out from the white paint ground. The first floor houses a Neighbourhood Elderly Centre while a small chapel is set at the second floor. On the third level is a large hall and the fourth level activity rooms of different units. (SKH Website)</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary, and Ritual/ Communal		

Modifications: Some windows and gate were replaced by recent style ones. Air-conditioners and wires added. Window bars added.

Photographic Records



Entrance gate of HB-02, looking northeast.



General view of HB-02, showing west and south elevations, looking generally north.



Rear view of HB-02, showing south and south part of east elevations at southeast corner, looking northwest.



Rear view of HB-02, showing northeast corner, looking west.




Side view, showing north facing elevation, looking south.

Close-up on inscribed façade wall bearing the church title and a Christian Cross:

Inscriptions (from the reader's perspective):



聖公會主誕堂

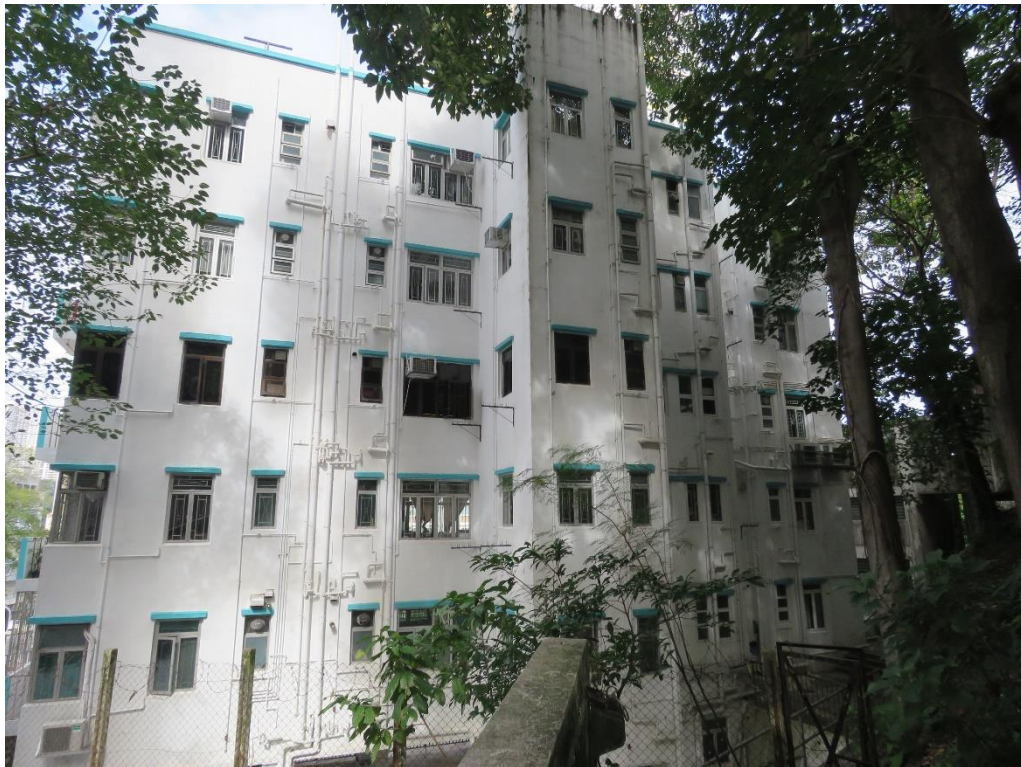
Ref: HB-03	Name: Yick Kwan Building	Category: Residential
Address: No. 2-4 A Kung Ngam Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Sits at roadside of Kung Ngam Road.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>A review of old aerial photo and topographic map suggests the building was completed between 1964 to 1965 (HKMS 1964; SMO 1965).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a twin block style five-storey residential building with central staircase as well as car park at the ground level. The building houses 10 apartments. Each has a front balcony, and some has a side balcony. The apartments are parted by staircases in the middle. The ceiling lines and balconies on the façade wall are highlighted in sky blue while the rest is painted in white. Side balconies are seen on southwest facing elevation. On the rear walls, only window hoods are highlighted in sky blue.</p>		
Interior: No access		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Some windows have been renewed.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Facade view of HB-03, showing the northwest elevation, looking southeast.</p>		



Side view of HB-03, showing northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.



Side and rear view of HB-03, showing southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.



Rear view of HB-03, showing southeast elevation, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-04	Name: Ming Wah Da Ha, Block B to J	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 7-23, A Kung Ngam Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong		Figure 5
Orientation: Multi-entrances		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Built on terraced low hill slope; situated next to A Kung Ngam Road.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The postwar period witnessed a large influx of mainland immigrants. Many built squatter huts on the slopes of Shau Kei Wan (HKHS 2022). Such buildings often had few hygienic facilities and were subject to fires. The colonial government needed to address the housing problem by 1948 and established the Hong Kong Housing Society with a fund worth 14,000 pounds, which the Lord Mayor of London donated from the city's Air Raid Distress Fund to the Hong Kong Social Welfare Council in 1947 (HKHS 2022).</p> <p>In 1957, the government granted a plot of land to the Society to construct the first public housing estate in the area and the construction started in the following year. The estate was constructed in two phases: Phase one (Blocks H to M) was completed in 1963 and Phase two (Blocks A to G) was finished in 1965 (HKHS 2022). Governor Sir David Trench unveiled the memorial stone plaque at the February 1966 ceremony to mark the estate's completion (HKHS 2022). However, Block A, designed initially for low-income public servants, had no separate kitchen and toilet, and therefore had to be rebuilt in 1972 after numerous complaints (HKHS 2022b). In addition, to facilitate the estate with traffic access, A Kung Ngam Road was constructed around 1964 (Kwok 2003:143).</p> <p>In 2011, due to building ageing problems, the Housing Society decided to rebuild the whole estate in three phases. The first phase was finished in 2021, which replaced the old Blocks K to M. The second phase involve Blocks F to J and they are expected to be torn down this year (2022). The rest of the buildings will be replaced by 2035 (HK01 2022).</p>		
<p>Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:</p> <p>The Anglican Bishop of Hong Kong – the Reverend Ronald Owen Hall– was the founding member of the Hong Kong Housing Society and the main advocate for public housing to be provided (HKHS 2022). The estate was initially called Shau Kei Wan San Tsuen and was renamed "Ming Wah Dai Ha" to honour Reverend Ronald Hall.</p> <p>Hall (1895-1975) was one of the longest-serving bishops of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (Huang 2012:2). From 1932 to 1951, he was the seventh Bishop of Victoria in Hong Kong and from 1951 to 1966, he was the Bishop of the Diocese of South China (Wickeri and Chen 2019:77). Hall is considered one of the most outstanding Anglican bishops of the twentieth century (ibid.). He established 17 churches, dozens of schools, and countless charitable organizations in Hong Kong (Huang 2012:3). One of his best-known events is the ordination of the first female Anglican priest (Li Tim Oi) (HKSPC 2018:38). He was also well-known for challenging authority and businesses when he felt their policies were wrong (HKSPC 2018:38). He retired in 1966 to England and passed in 1975.</p> <p>Ming Wah Da Ha was designed by the known architect Szeto Wai (HKHS 2022). Szeto Wai (1913 - 1991) studied Architectural Engineering at Saint John's University in Shanghai after graduating from St. Paul's College. From 1938 to 1940, Szeto furthered his study in England on a scholarship and spent a few years working as an engineer in England and Scotland. In 1945, the Kuomintang</p>		

Government invited him back to Chongqing, where he was offered the post of Senior Planning Engineer at the National Government's Hydroelectric Engineering Engineering Bureau, but due to the outbreak of civil war in the mainland, he returned to Hong Kong and founded his own company, W. Szeto & Partners. During the 1950s to 70s, his company designed many communities and school campuses, including the Chinese University of Hong Kong campus. (Xue 2014:72)

Architectural Appraisal:

The construction aimed to provide flats with affordable rent and a relatively good living environment for 3000-ish low-income local households (HKHS 2022b; Lo 2019:349). The estate occupied a total area of 37 thousand square meters. Most house blocks were 8 to 10-storey rectangular buildings, except for the H-shaped Block A and the cruciform Block G (HKHS 2022b). To build the estate on hill land, the designer essentially levelled the hillside and set the buildings on stepped terraces and podiums. Exits were created at three different levels of each building for the residents' convenience. Each building had its associated playground. Internally, all the 11 rectangular buildings had a skyway-like central corridor on each floor, which allowed the neighbours to chat; roofed corridor ways and air wells are set at regular intervals, allowing fresh air and natural light to flow into the buildings. Most units, except Block A, had toilets and kitchens. More than 60% of the units had balconies (HKHS 2022b).

Interior: No Access.

Existing Condition: Blocks B to E are still occupied and in good condition; Blocks F to J in various states of deconstruction process.

Past and Present Uses: Used to be residential; now residents in Block F have been relocated, Blocks G to J currently under deconstruction.

Modifications: Rubbish collection points added to each building. Large-scale renovation took place around 2007 to 2010, some building blocks had elevators added (HKHS 2022).

Photographic Records

Block B



General view of Block B, showing south and west elevations, looking northwest.



General view of Block B, showing west and north elevations, looking southwest.



General view of Block B, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.



General view of Block B, showing west and south elevations, looking northeast.

Block C



General view of Block C, showing south and east elevations, looking northwest.



General view of Block C, showing east and north elevations, looking southwest.



General view of Block C, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.



General view of Block C, showing west and south elevations, looking northeast

Block D



General view of Block D, showing south and east elevations, looking northwest.



General view of Block D, showing east and north elevations, looking southwest.



General view of Block D, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.



General view of Block D, showing west and south elevations, looking northeast.

Block E



General view of Block E, showing south and east elevations, looking northwest.



General view of Block E, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.



General view of Block E, showing east and north elevations, looking southwest.



General view of Block E, showing north and west elevations, looking southeast.

Block F



General view of Block F inside fenced area, looking northwest.



General view of Block F inside fenced area, looking southwest.

Block G



General view of Block G inside fenced area, looking northwest.

Block H and Block I



General view of Block H and Block I, looking northwest.

Block J



General view of Block J, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking northwest.



General view of Block J, showing southeast and northeast facing elevations, looking west.



Side view of Block J, showing northeast facing elevation, looking southwest. Note building under deconstruction.

Ref: HB-05	Name: Residential Buildings, Nos. 37-39, Shau Kei Wan Main Street East	Category: Residential and Commercial
Address: Nos. 37-39, Shau Kei Wan Main Street East		Figure 5
Orientation: West-northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set beside Shau Kei Wan Main Street East; shops on the ground level facing the main street.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>Shau Kei Wan was once a fishing village located around today's Shau Kei Wan Main Street East (Chan 2018:18). After the British took over Hong Kong Island, the population increase attracted more fishermen to the area (Lo 2019:331). At the prime of the fishing industry in 1970s, Aldrich Bay held 1,670 fishing boats, and Shau Kei Wan was the third large fishing settlement in Hong Kong (Chan 2018:32-34). The shops on Main Street East (partially in Study Area) since 1862–1874 (Tongzhi Reign of Qing) became the marketplace for the fishermen (Lo 2019:332-333). In the pre-war period, the fishermen would not trade or seek entertainment outside Main Street East (Hayes 1970:184). James Hayes in 1969, noticed successive waves of redevelopment had taken place in the area, which left few traces of the old shop houses on the street (Hayes 1970:184).</p> <p>Nos. 37-39 was completed in 1969 (HAD 2022).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>T-overhang twin block with central staircase and commercial ground level; seven-storey. The buildings housed 28 apartment units (HAD 2022). The top level is recessed from the façade wall. Windows on façade wall forms continuous lines spaced by wall at different levels. The ground level consists of two shops parted by staircase set in the middle. Windows are on all elevations.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential and commercial.		
Modifications: Alteration and addition works on roof in around 2016 (BRAVO no date).		
Photographic Records		



Façade view of HB-05, showing west-northwest facing elevation, looking east.



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



Rear and side view, showing northeast and east facing elevations, looking west.

Ref: HB-06	Name: Shau Kei Wan Government Primary School	Category: Educational
Address: No. 19 Shau Kei Wan Main Street East		Figure 5
Orientation: West facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set at hill foot of Lei Yue Mun Park and by the roadside of Shau Kei Wan Main Street East.		
Historical Appraisal: The school was founded in 1958. It used to provide half day education to primary school children before 2007 but has turned into full day school afterwards. (SKWGPS Website no date) A review of old topographic map and aerial photo suggests the school building was completed between 1962 and 1963 (SMO 1962; HKMS 1963).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a four-storey school building in modernist style. The building takes a cornered hook-shape plan which only opens at the southeast side. The top of the building has a railed flat roof. The entrance façade is grounded with <i>Shanghai plaster</i>, which makes the façade wall standing out from the rest of the school walls mainly in pink, blue grounds and white highlight. The wall features highlight the shade and light contrasts with the use of fins and lintels and deep open corridors. The visual effect forms a rhythmical colour grid and white lines. A playground is enclosed by the building in the centre ground level.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Educational		
Modifications: Not observed.		
Photographic Records		



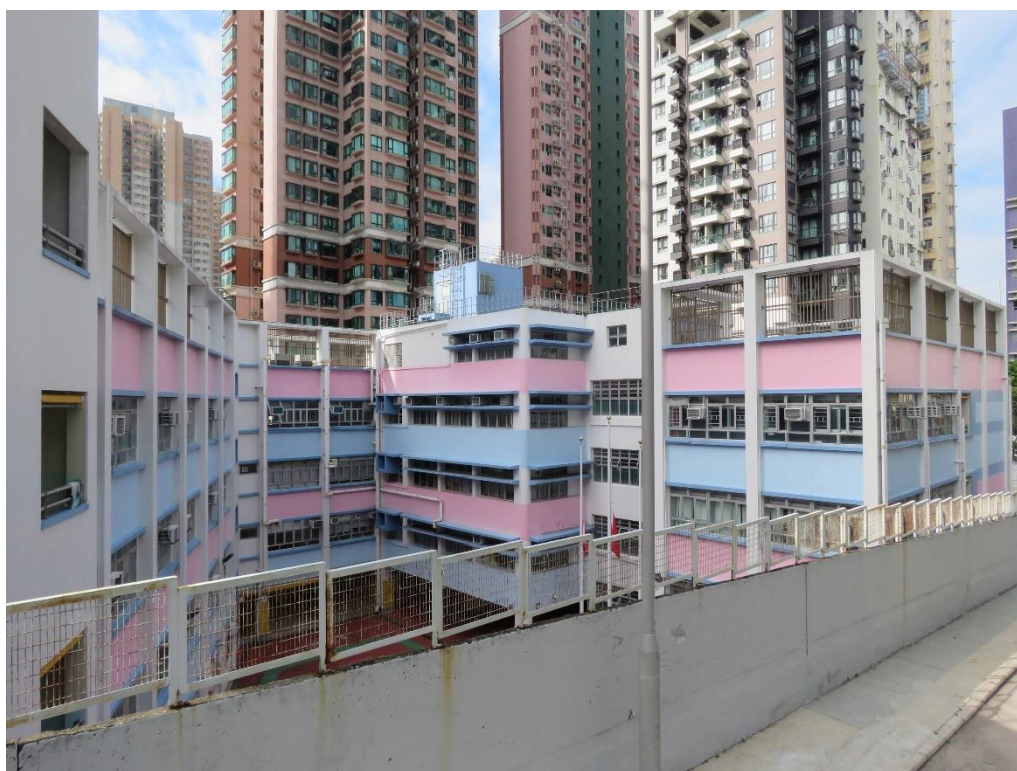
General view of HB-06, showing façade at west face and southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.



General view of HB-06, showing façade at west face and north facing elevation, looking southeast.



General view of HB-06, showing north and east facing elevations, looking southwest.



General view of HB-06, showing elevations facing the inside of the school campus, looking northwest.



Southeast facing elevation of south wing, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-07	Name: A row of houses	Category: Residential
Address: Nos.6B, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 9A Basel Road		Figure 5
Orientation: West to Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set on stone-laid terrace at low hill slope below A Kung Ngam Road.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The postwar period witnessed a large influx of mainland immigrants. Many built squatter huts on the slopes of Shau Kei Wan. Thirteen such settlements reportedly existed in the area (HKHS 2022).</p> <p>The row of houses was probably one of such settlements. A review of old aerial photos and topographical maps shows that the house row existed between 1949 to 1962 (NCAP 1949 and 1954; SMO 1962).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>A row of houses built on stone-laid terrace. The houses are single-storey buildings; some has a cockloft level. Nos.6, 8 to 9A have roof made of metal sheets. No.7 has a stepped pediment above the entrance. No.6B is built with cut stones judging from the uneven surface shown on the white paint finish. Observation to other details is difficult due to no access, the high position of the terrace and eyesight blockage by shades.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good to Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Windows and gated replaced.		
Photographic Records		



General view of the building attached to No.9A, looking northeast.



Façade of Nos.9 and 9A (from reader's perspective), looking east.



Façade of No.8, looking east.



Façade of No.7, looking east.



Façade of Nos.6 and 6B, looking east.



Side view of HB-07, showing north facing elevation of No.6B, looking southeast.

Ref: HB-08	Name: Residential House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 5 Basel Road		Figure 5
Orientation: West facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set on stone-laid terrace at low hill slope below A Kung Ngam Road.		
Historical Appraisal: See HB-07.		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a two-storey house with a balcony above the entrance. The main portion of the house takes an rectangular plan, but an extended part is attached to its northeast side. The main part has a flat roof while the northeast extension is covered by slightly sloping roof. The front door with wooden shutters is set at one side on the façade, making room for three widows on the same wall. Windows also seem on side walls but one of them is in damaged status.</p>		
Interior: No Access		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Metal sheets (with windows) wrapped up to the balcony for an enlarged internal space. Windows in recent style.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Façade view of HB-08, showing the west facing elevation, looking northeast.</p>		



Rear and side view of HB-08, showing east and south elevations, looking northwest.

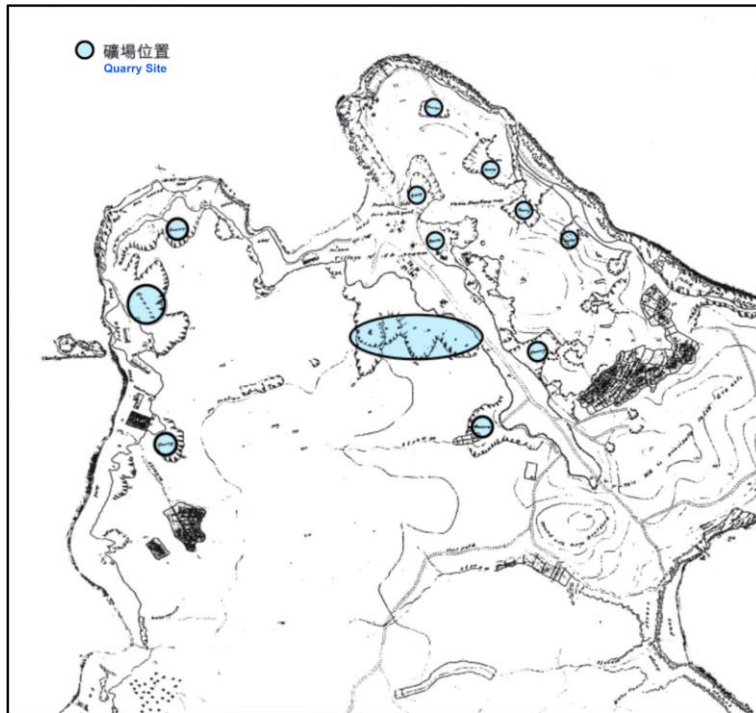
Ref: HB-09	Name: Stone Structure	Category: Residential
Address: Behind No.29A A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan		Figure 5
Orientation: Unclear		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set behind No.29A A Kung Ngam Village.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see N-01.</p> <p>A stone structure is seen on a 1954 aerial photo but not on a 1949. It is believed that the stone structure was constructed at the same period as N-01 (NCAP 1949 and 1954).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a detached stone building. The roof is slightly sloped and covered corrugated sheets. The northwest corner of the building has an open air well enclosed by lower walls. A wood frame door is observed on west facing elevation inside the enclosed area. Considering its location and form, the building could be a toilet or kitchen for No.29A. Other elevations are not observable due to no access and the temporary structures encroached in its surrounds.</p>		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Poor		
Past and Present Uses: Used to be Residential, now vacant.		
Modifications: Not observed.		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-09, showing west-southwest facing elevation, looking east.



Spatial relation of N-01 and HB-09 (from the viewer's perspective), looking east.

Ref: HB-10	Name: A Kung Ngam Stone Quarries	Category: Industrial Landscape/ Mining
Address: A Kung Ngam Hillock, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong		Figure 5
Orientation: N.A.		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set at multiple hillsides of A Kung Ngam Hillock		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The stone quarrying at A Kung Ngam hillock dates back to before the British colonization as the 1841 Hong Kong Gazetteer already indicates its presence (Chan 2018:66 fig 2-1). A large crowd of population was attracted to the area due to the stone quarry practice. In 1841, A Kung Ngam village reportedly had a population of 200, and Shau Kei Wan village had 1200 (Chan 2018:66; Hayes 1970:183). These consisted of stone cutters and fisherfolks turned stone shippers. The stone cutters were mainly Hakkas from Wuhua of Guangdong province (Chan 2018:65).</p> <div data-bbox="411 822 1169 1532" data-label="Image">  </div> <p>1845 map showing various quarry sites at A Kung Ngam hillock (Source: Chan 2018:67 fig 2-2; highlighted in blue by AAL).</p> <p>An 1845 map shows that there were many quarry sites around A Kung Ngam (see map above); although some sites were later developed into other uses, including coastal defense fortifications on the headland. In the later 19th century “the Shau Kei Wan quarries were then much more important than any elsewhere on the Island and rivalled those in Old British Kowloon” (Hayes 1970:186). Government’s yearly reports show that the number of operating quarry sites here counted 72 in 1872, 82 in 1874, 49 in 1881 and 51 in 1891 (Hayes 1970:186; Chan 2018:68 tab 2-1). Cross-refencing with old topographic map and aerial photos does show multiple remaining quarrying sites on the hillock during 1950s to 60s (SMO1964; NCAP 1954; HKMS 1963). Prior to the colonial period, the quarries supplied for constructions in mainland China. And after the British colonization, they chiefly provided for the construction of Victoria City (Chu and Chan 2015:253).</p>		

It is uncertain as to which year the quarries cease to operate. A review of aerial photos between 1954 and 1963 still see further retreat in a major stone cliff (behind current Len Shing Industrial Center and Elegance Printing Center), meaning there was still mining during this period (NCAP 1954; HKMS 1963). But as witnessed by James Hayes during a field visit to the area in 1969, the quarry sites on hillside of A Kung Ngam were already abandoned (Hayes 1970:186).

Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual:

The most renown mason who run a quarry in A Kung Ngam back in the mid-19th century was Tsang Koon-man. The Hakka walled village Tsang Tai Uk (Grade 1 historic building) in Sha Tin was built upon his success in the stone quarry business here (Chu and Chan 2015:253).

Architectural Appraisal:

Various deeply cut hillslopes in crescent shape. Some have been paved over with concrete for modern slope management or developed into other usages.

Interior: Not applicable

Existing Condition: Some are maintained and paved by concrete, some remain exposed and unattended.

Past and Present Uses: Used to be granite quarry sites; now concealed and fade into urban background or abandoned.

Modifications: Some are maintained and paved by concrete, some remain exposed and unattended.

Photographic Records



Index map showing photographed quarry locations;

A lush, overgrown garden area. A concrete wall is covered in dense ivy and other climbing plants. A large tree trunk is visible in the foreground. A bright sun flare is present in the upper left. A person is partially visible in the background near a building.

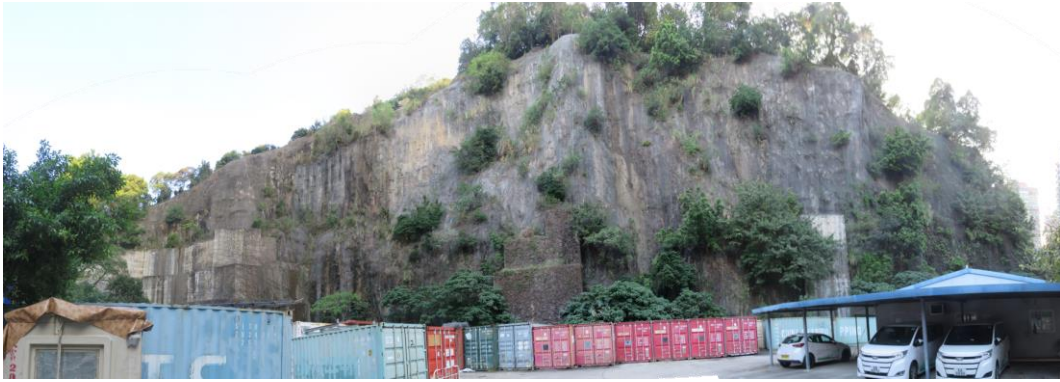
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Quarry location A-2, looking southwest.



Quarry location B-1, looking southwest. Note the quarried face is complete concealed.



Panoramic view of quarry location B-2, looking generally south.




Quarry location C-1, looking southeast.



Quarry location D-1, looking southwest.



Quarry location E-1, looking north at the top of the quarry. Note quarry face now overgrown.

Ref: HB-11	Name: A Kung Ngam Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.32 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set at roadside of A Kung Ngam Village Lane below quarried hillside.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see counterpart section in N-01.</p> <p>A review of old maps and aerial photos suggests a courtyard style house already existed in the location in 1922 (SMO 1922). In around 1951 to 52, the government received application for conversion to a mantle factory at the site (BRAVO no date-c). By 1954, the current layout is set (NCAP 1954). The building was built in phases and / or had renovation at various times.</p>  <p>1922 topographic map showing the existence of a courtyard style house at the location of No.32. Red outline shows the current building footprint. (Source: SMO 1922).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a two-storey building with an open courtyard later sealed and an extended portion in the northeast side. The building materials included stone, mud and concrete. The main building is covered by a slightly pitched roof potentially paved or remolded with concrete. A staircase is attached to the northeast face. The extended portion only has one storey and is covered by a slopping roof. The façade wall is painted in vivid blue.</p>		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Building once extended and perhaps partially rebuilt / renovated. Temporary materials added to upper level and the roofs.		
Photographic Records		




Façade view of HB-11, showing northwest facing elevation, looking southeast.



General view of HB-11, looking south.



Front and side view of HB-11, showing northwest and northeast elevations, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-12	Name: A Kung Ngam Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 29, 29A, 29B A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set at roadside of A Kung Ngam Village Lane below quarried hillside.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see counterpart section in N-01.</p> <p>A review of old aerial photos suggests the house row was constructed between 1949 and 1954 (NCAP 1949 and 1954).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The building consists of three flat-roof two-storey concrete houses with open protruding balconies. The building houses five to six apartments. The ground level has three individual units; each has their own gate and windows. Two staircase hallways can be seen leading to the upper-level units on ground level. Partition walls between units are seen on balcony on the upper level. Windows are also on side walls.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Wires and air conditioners added. Gates and windows replaced.		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-12, showing northwest and southwest facing elevations, looking east.



Façade view of HB-12, showing northwest elevation, looking southeast.



General view of HB-12, showing northwest and northeast elevations, looking southwest.

Ref: HB-13	Name: A Kung Ngam Village House	Category: Residential
Address: 28 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Built at second row of the village; situated below quarried hillside.		
Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see counterpart section in N-01. A review of old aerial photos shows the building existed between 1949 and 1954 (NCAP 1949 and 1954).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: A concrete residential building in rectangular plan. Its surrounding is encroached by temporary structures and rendered its assessment difficult. The iron entrance gate reflects a style dated to 1950-60s.		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Good to Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: undetermined.		
Photographic Records		



Façade view of HB-13, showing northeast facing elevation, looking southwest.



General view showing temporary structures wrapping around of HB-13 at its entrance, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-14	Name: A Kung Ngam Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 29 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Built at second row of the village; situated below quarried hillside.		
Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see counterpart section in N-01. A review of old aerial photos suggests No. 29 was constructed between 1934 to 1949 (NCAP 1934 and 1949).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: No.29 features a single-storey flat roof residential structure. The walls are paved with textured creamy-white mortar. Roof line shows a band of concrete frieze board. Façade is not approachable due to presence of occupant.		
Interior: No Access		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Temporary roofing and repairs on wall noticed.		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-14, showing southwest and northwest elevations, looking east.

Ref: HB-15	Name: A Kung Ngam Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No. 28 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing (?)		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Built at second row of the village; situated below quarried hillside.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see counterpart section in N-01.</p> <p>No.28 has been extensively modified and therefore hard to determine its original construction date. A 1934 aerial photo shows a pitched roof building once stood here (NCAP 1934). The field investigation noticed a wall foundation made of masonry courses on the northeast face of the current building. The stonework features a silhouette of a pitched roof building, upon which the current building might stand. By 1954, the house at the back had been turned into a house with flat- or slightly sloped-roof; the house was likely with an open courtyard in front (NCAP 1954). A 1963 aerial photo shows some buildings existed in the assumed courtyard area (HKMS 1963). Field investigation recorded different phases of construction.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a two-storey brick structure built upon clay-bound masonry foundation. Phases of surface finishes including brickwork, stonework, and concrete pavement, are noticed. The roof is covered by corrugated metal sheets which rest on red bricks. The façade has been wrapped with metal sheets. A temporary balcony made of metal bars are seen attached on the second level. Windows are seen on three elevations.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair.		
Past and Present Uses: Used to be residential, now vacant.		
Modifications: Phases of modification observed. Windows replaced. Air-conditioners added.		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-15, showing northwest and northeast facing elevations, looking south.



Side view of HB-15, showing northeast elevation, looking southwest.



Rear and side view, showing northeast and southeast facing elevations, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-16	Name: Yuk Wong Po Din	Category: Religious, Funerary and Ritual
Address: No.26 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: North-northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set at the village entrance.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see counterpart section in N-01.</p> <p>Yuk Wong Po Din is a small temple dedicated to Yuk Wong (Jade Emperor of the heaven). It is the only example in Hong Kong that solely serves the deity (Chow 2021:18). The temple was originally built in pre-war period, reconstructed around 1969, and two further renovations occurred in 1992 and 1996 (Hayes 1970:186; CTC Website 2019; Chan 2018:370). During the deity's birthday on the 9th day of first lunar month, a parade would be held; for example, in 2015 to 2016, it was held by fisherfolks at Main Street East (Chan 2018:5).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: It is related to local belief in Yuk Wong (Jade Emperor of the heaven).		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a single-storey one hall vernacular temple building with pitched roof. The building materials consist of green bricks, timber, mortar, and ceramic tiles. The roof is covered by green-glazed ceramic tiles. Moldings featuring symbolic animal figurines chasing a pearl stand on red painted roof ridge. Under the roof is a recessed entrance façade. On the eave is a painted motif plater frieze band in bird and flower theme. A name board and a pair of couplets bracket the brick-framed doorway. A small air window is seen on the east elevation.</p>		
Interior: Altars set on end wall.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Religious, Funerary and Ritual		
Modifications: renovations in 1992 and 1996 (CTC Website 2019).		
Photographic Records		



Façade view of HB-16, showing the north elevation, looking south.



General view of HB-16, showing north and east elevations, looking southwest.

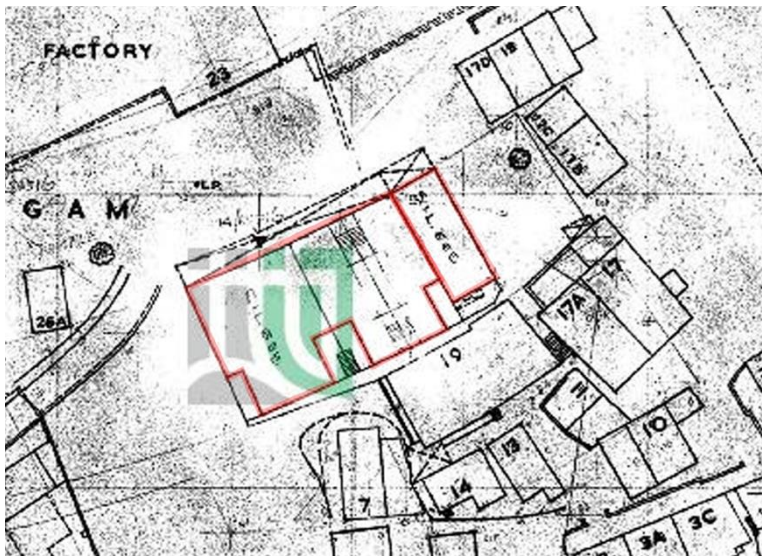


Rear and side view of HB-16, showing south and east elevations, looking northwest.



Internal view of HB-16, looking south.

Close-up on inscriptions:	Inscriptions (from the reader's perspective):		
	<p>殿寶皇玉</p>		
	<p>獻敬安志黃全志黃 月十年申壬</p>		
	<p>千秋瑞氣貫書庭</p> <p>壬申年十月黃志全黃志安敬獻</p>		<p>萬道祥光歸紫府</p>

Ref: HB-17	Name: A Kung Ngam Building Block	Category: Industrial and Commercial
Address: in front of No.19 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set at roadside of A Kung Ngam Village Lane; Located at hill foot in front of village houses.		
Historical Appraisal: A review of old aerial photos and topographic maps suggests the buildings were completed between 1954 and 1962 (NCAP 1954; SMO 1962).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The two twin blocks with central open staircases on the west share a same design in number of floors (7 to 8 storey), appearance, and footprint. The design is typically modernist with setback windows, protruding lintels and fins and the light and shade play of the façade. The ground level is occupied by shops and stores.</p> <p>The other block on the east side is a three-storey low-rising building.</p>  <p>1962 topographic map showing the plan of the factory building blocks. (Source: SMO 1962)</p>		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Industrial and Commercial		
Modifications: Government records suggest a pump house was added on roof around 1976 (BRAVO No date-b).		
Photographic Records		



General view of HB-17, showing northwest and southwest facing elevations, looking east.



Front and side view of HB-17, showing northeast and northwest elevations, looking southwest




Side and rear view of HB-17, showing northeast and southeast elevations, looking west.



Rear view, showing southeast elevation, looking northwest.



Shops, store, and staircase on ground level on façade, looking southeast.

Ref: HB-18	Name: A Kung Ngam Building Block	Category: Residential (?)
Address: 19 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Located behind HB-17.		
Historical Appraisal: The structure consists of three buildings (see rear view photo) which are currently joined. The 1954 aerial photo suggests the buildings on the sides were constructed first (NCAP 1954) and by 1962, a topographic map shows a same footprint as the current building (SMO 1962).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Set on levelled low slope, the two-storey building block is comprised of three attached buildings in different designs. Concrete is the major building material. The roofs are flat but in various levels. Entrances are also seen on temporary structures added the rear wall the building.		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential (?)		
Modifications: Pipelines, air-conditioners and wires added. Windows replaced. Temporary structure added to the back.		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-18, showing northeast and part of northwest elevations, looking southwest.

Façade view of HB-18, showing the northwest facing elevation, looking southwest.

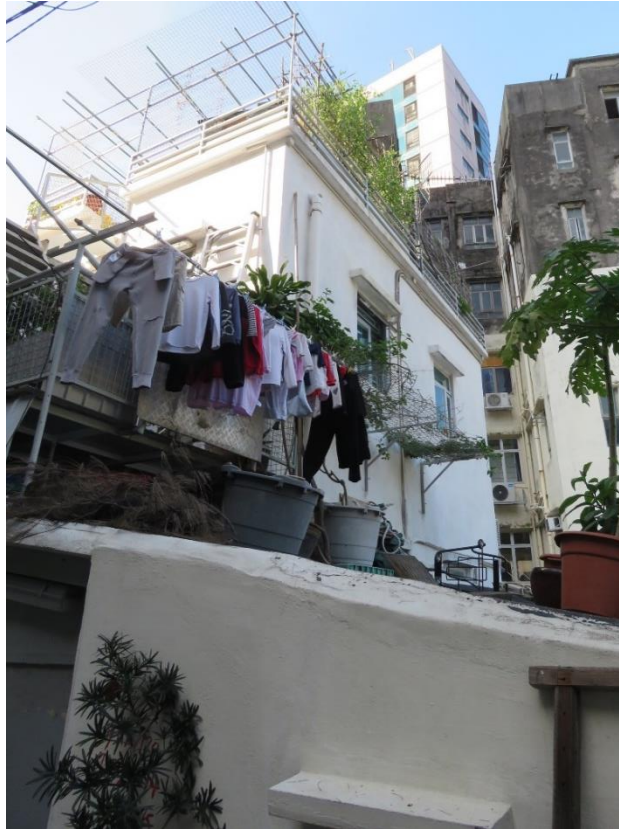


Side and rear view of HB-18, showing northeast and part of southeast elevations, looking northwest.



Rear view of HB-18, showing southwest part of southeast facing elevation, looking northwest.


Ref: HB-19	Name: Stone Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.7 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Undetermined due to temporary structures around		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set on quarried low slope.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see N-01.</p> <p>The house can be spotted on a 1954 aerial photo and a same footprint is recorded on a 1962 topographic map (NCAP 1954; SMO 1962); indicating the house is a pre-1969 building.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a two-storey rectangular building with a top balcony. Due to surrounding temporary structures, the façade wall cannot be identified. Hooded windows on walls reflect a 1950s-60s style. The top balcony is fenced with metal bars. The building wall has a thick white finish. Its building style looks similar to HB-20 (No.6), a stone house. It has the potential being a stone house too.</p>		
Interior: No Access		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Windows replaced.		
Photographic Records		



General view showing the south and east elevations, looking northwest.



General view showing west and north facing elevations, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-20	Name: Stone Village House	Category: Residential
Address: No.6 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: East facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set on quarried hillside terrace.		
Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see N-01. No.6 is on the 1954 aerial photo and absent on 1934 aerial (NCAP 1954 and 1934).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>It is a two-storey rectangular masonry house with a top balcony. An added roof structure seen on the 1954 aerial photo is set on one side of the parapeted balcony (NCAP 1954). The walls are stone with pointing. An entrance gate is set to side of the façade and canopied under a semi-circular hood. Hooded windows are on all elevations.</p>		
Interior: No Access		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Temporary structures added to roof. Windows replaced.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>General view of HB-20, showing south and east elevations, looking northwest. Note: HB-19 in white in the background.</p>		




Entrance of HB-20 on east elevation, looking west.



Rear and side view of HB-20, showing south and west elevation, looking northeast.



Side view of HB-20, showing north elevation, looking southeast.


Ref: HB-21	Name: A Kung Ngam Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: Nos. 3, 3A and 3B A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan. H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set in the rear row of village at hill side.		
Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see N-01. The three houses are seen on a 1954 aerial photo (NCAP 1954). Government records show they were proposed to be constructed at the same time in 1953 (BRAVO no date-d).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: Three two-storey buildings designed and constructed as an unit. Each of the building has a rectangular plan with recessed corners at the rear sides. It is made of concrete and featuring a modernist style village house with flat roofing. A central staircase hallway rises above the flat roof. On façade, the staircase is hinted by rows of narrow vertical windows. Windows are with modest hoods and windowsills and are opened on four elevations. Due to no access the entrance cannot be observed.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Windows replaced. Air conditioners and wires added.		
Photographic Records		
		

General view of HB-21, showing northwest facing elevation, looking east.



Side and rear view of HB-21, showing southwest and southeast facing elevations, looking east.



Ref: HB-22	Name: A Kung Ngam Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: No.14 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle row of the village houses.		
Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see N-01. The building can be seen on a 1954 aerial photo (NCAP 1954).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None.		
Architectural Appraisal: It is a single-storey concrete structure with flat roof. A cockloft level is observed in the front part of the building. The building takes a L-shape plan. Besides the front gate shaded by concrete canopy on façade, there is also a rear door paired with steps at the back. Windows are on all faces. Some parts of the roof are covered by corrugated sheets whereas the other part by concrete flat roof.		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Fair		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Windows and front gate replaced; pipelines added.		
Photographic Records		
 <p>Façade view of HB-22, showing northwest facing elevation, looking southwest.</p>		



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


Ref: HB-23	Name: A Kung Ngam Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: No.13 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle row of the village houses.		
<p>Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see N-01.</p> <p>The building can be seen on a 1954 aerial photo (NCAP 1954); on the photo the house seems to have an open courtyard or balcony at the front which was in shadow.</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The building is a two-storey concrete structure with flat roof. The entrance with steps is shaded by a sticking out concrete plate. Above the entrance a potential balcony is now converted into indoor space with tin sheets wrappings. The building has a concrete staircase built at one side of the façade, providing access the upper level.</p>		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Fair. Some vegetation invasion to external walls.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Balcony converted into indoor space. Air conditioners and wires added. Windows replaced.		
Photographic Records		



Façade view of HB-23, showing northwest facing elevation, looking southwest.



Rear and side view of HB-23, showing southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.

Ref: HB-24	Name: A Kung Ngam Village Houses	Category: Residential
Address: No. 10 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K.		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set in the middle row of the village houses.		
Historical Appraisal: For general background of the village, see N-01. The building can be seen on a 1954 aerial photo (NCAP 1954).		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
Architectural Appraisal: It is a two-storey concrete structure with L-shape plan. The main building (two-storey) has a pitched roof, whereas the side building (one storey) towards the northeast has a sloping roof. The facade surface is covered in yellow paint whereas side wall in concrete paving. Windows and the gate are in modern style. No access to the rear and the northeast elevations.		
Interior: No access.		
Existing Condition: Good.		
Past and Present Uses: Residential		
Modifications: Windows and gate replaced. Air conditioners, wires and pipelines added.		
Photographic Records		
		

Façade view of HB-24, showing northwest facing elevation, looking southeast.



Side view of HB-24, showing pitched roof behind the tree on southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.

Ref: HB-25	Name: Sai Hing Company Building	Category: Residential / Commercial
Address: No.32 A Kung Ngam Village, Shau Kei Wan, H.K. (On hill; Address repeated with the one on roadside)		Figure 5
Orientation: Northwest facing		Grading: N.A.
Surrounding Environment: Set on terraced hillside beside an old stone quarry.		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>For general background of the village, see counterpart section in N-01.</p> <p>Sai Hing Company (No.32) sits on the highest point in the village. The company sells door locks and was established around 1980s to 1990s. The company is run by a Szeto family (Mingpao 2013). A review of 1962 and 1964 topographic maps suggests a building cluster with similar footprint already existed (SMO 1962 and 1964).</p>		
Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: None		
<p>Architectural Appraisal:</p> <p>The main building was a two- or three- storey concrete structure with a roof-top balcony but has been converted into a full three-storey building. A few detached buildings to the south behind the main building are noticed from currently topographic map; yet there is no access to the building compound.</p>		
Interior: No Access.		
Existing Condition: Good		
Past and Present Uses: Residential and Commercial		
Modifications: Roof balcony converted into a third storey.		
Photographic Records		

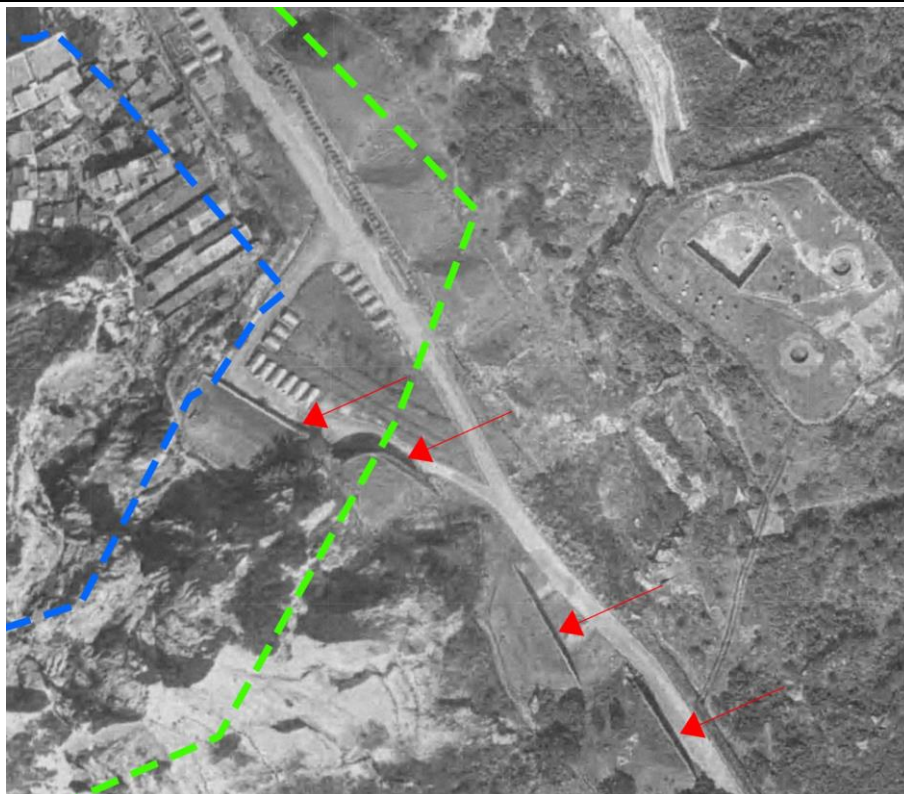


General view of HB-25, showing northeast and northwest facing elevations, looking south.



No access for closer assessment.

Ref: HB-26	Name: Military Bunkers Nos.34, 35 and 36	Category: Defence/Military
<p>Address: At terrace west of Island Eastern Corridor, between A Kung Ngam Village and the northmost point of Lei Yue Mun Park.</p> <p>HK 1980 Grid Coordinates reference:</p> <p>Northing (m): 815845, Easting (m): 842168 to Northing (m): 815808, Easting (m): 842237</p> <p>Government feature ref no. 11SE-B/R 47 and 11SE-B/R 48</p>		Figure 5
Orientation: Northeast facing		Grading: N.A.
<p>Surrounding Environment: Set on terrace cutting into hillock; crested by vegetated slope and fronted by open space at toe position.</p>		
<p>Historical Appraisal:</p> <p>The recorded bunkers are three out of a series of five (Chow 2008). Given the locations, the bunkers are believed a part of military facilities belonged to the Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks. The bunkers were constructed after 1934 and by onset of WWII (NCAP 1934 and 1949).</p> <p>The old Lei Yue Mun Barracks (hereafter LYM Barracks), which guarded the eastern approach of Victorian Harbor, were constructed among the earliest strategic military fortifications in colonial Hong Kong. Under the rising military threat from French and Russia during the 1860s, the colonial government planned fortifications along the coast, which finally developed into LYM Barracks. LYM Barracks consisted of the main barracks around today's Lei Yue Mun Park, the upper fort at Sai Wan and the lower fort at the headland (AMO 2021).</p> <p>During the Battle of Hong Kong in December 1941, the Barracks quickly fell to the Japanese. In the night of 18th December, the Japanese landed at Shau Kei Wan. Fierce fighting broke out between the Japanese and the British Armies in the old LYM Barracks area. The British forces, however, were isolated and outnumbered (UCRSC 1990:15). On the 19th the Japanese gained control of the old barracks; most military installations were sabotaged, and many captive soldiers were killed afterwards (HKMCD 2014; UCRSC 1990:15).</p> <p>A review of aerial photos dated 1950s to 60s shows a series of Nissen Huts in proximity (photo below) (NCAP 1954; HKMS 1963). Nissen Huts were common military camp structures in colonial period. The 1963 photo also shows the bunker tops were maintained tree free, unlike their current status. This suggests the bunkers were in use at the time, perhaps for training or storage purposes.</p>		



1963 aerial photo showing Nissen Huts in front of the bunker terraces. Bunker terraces are marked by red arrows. Note two more potential bunker terraces by roadside at the bottom right of the photo. (Source: HKMS 1963)

In 2008, South China Morning Post reported the rediscovery of the bunkers by Gregory De'eb, a former South African consul general to Hong Kong. He spotted the bunkers under construction with LYM Barracks in the background on old wartime photos. Five bunkers were found by the Development Bureau of which only three, Nos.34- 36, remain above the ground. Entrances of the other two were buried. The Authority fenced the area. (Chow 2008)

Associated Historical/ Cultural Events or Individual: Battle of Hong Kong, see Historical Appraisal for more information.

Bunkers are military shelters widely used during the two world wars as well as during the Cold War. These defensive structures were often built semi or fully underground. Their robust design offers soldiers a shelter against bomb showering and other attacks. Other major uses of bunkers include storage (such as for weapon, ammunition food and water), strategic commanding centre, accommodation, paramedic sites etc. Owing to the intended functions, bunkers are often construct to a more inland location in comparison to active defending fortifications along the coast, such as pillboxes and batteries (Tsang 2009: 52).

Architectural Appraisal:

They are three bunkers built on two separated terraces made of reinforced concrete facings. Terrace 11SE-B/R 47 features a vertical terrace wall with regularly spaced weepholes and buttresses. Two rectangular bunker entrances are set 30m-ish apart on the terrace. Both bunkers have a black-grounded paint above their entrance once bearing the bunker code now no longer readable. Gates are made of heavy-duty iron bars. Inside the gates, each bunker has a tunnel leading to the inner space. But it is observed that a bent turn existed at the end of the entrance tunnel. The internal walls

are with white finish. Red printed English instructions “BUNKER LIGHT SWITCH” on wall was noticed with an arrow pointing to a device set on wall. This could mean the bunkers were once with lighting. Terrace 11SE-B/R 48 also has concrete facing and a bunker entrance but it does not have buttresses. The format of the bunker appears to be the same as the other two aforementioned.

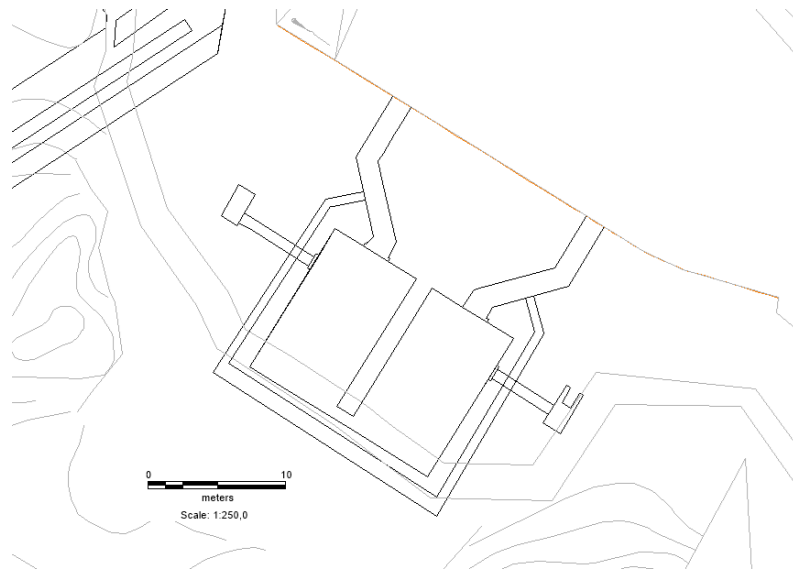
Interior: For safety reasons, the interior was not entered.

Existing Condition: Fair to Poor

Past and Present Uses: Used to be military bunkers, now abandoned.

Modifications: Not observed.

Photographic Records



Bunker HB-26 locations with photo ref A-C.



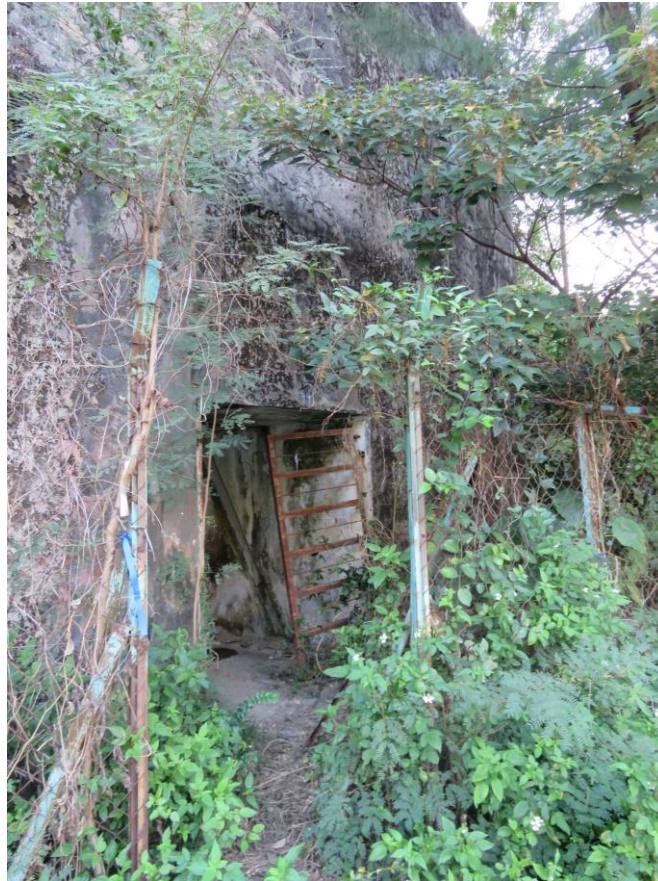
Bunker entrance location A, showing reinforced concrete terrace with buttresses, looking south. Note black paint above the entrance which shows the bunker number.



Bunker entrance location B, looking southwest.



Close-up view of inscription on wall near the end of the entrance tunnel.



Bunker entrance location C, looking west

Interior photos



Reference:

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APPENDIX B

FIGURES

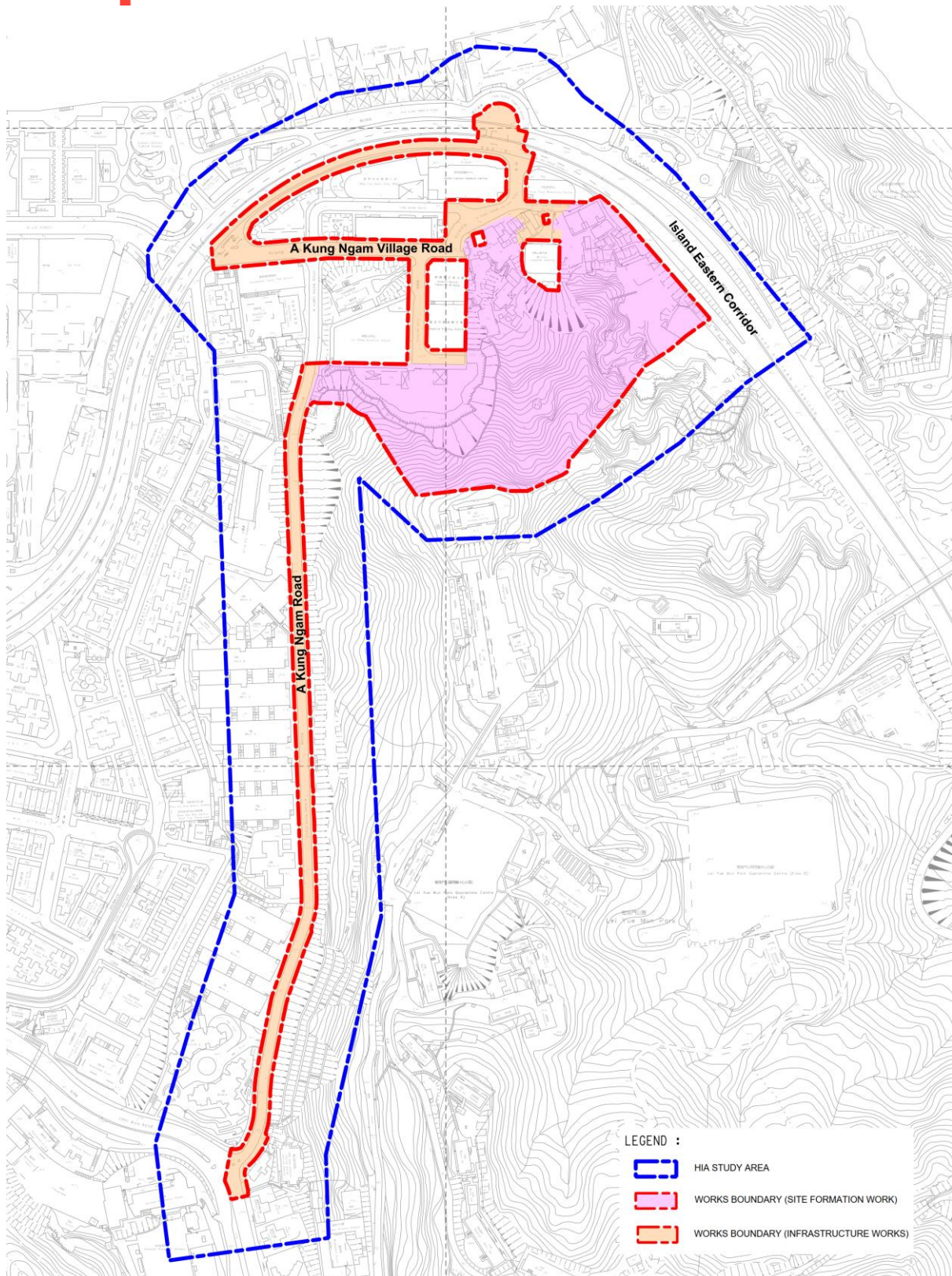


Figure 1 Works Boundary of HIA Study Area

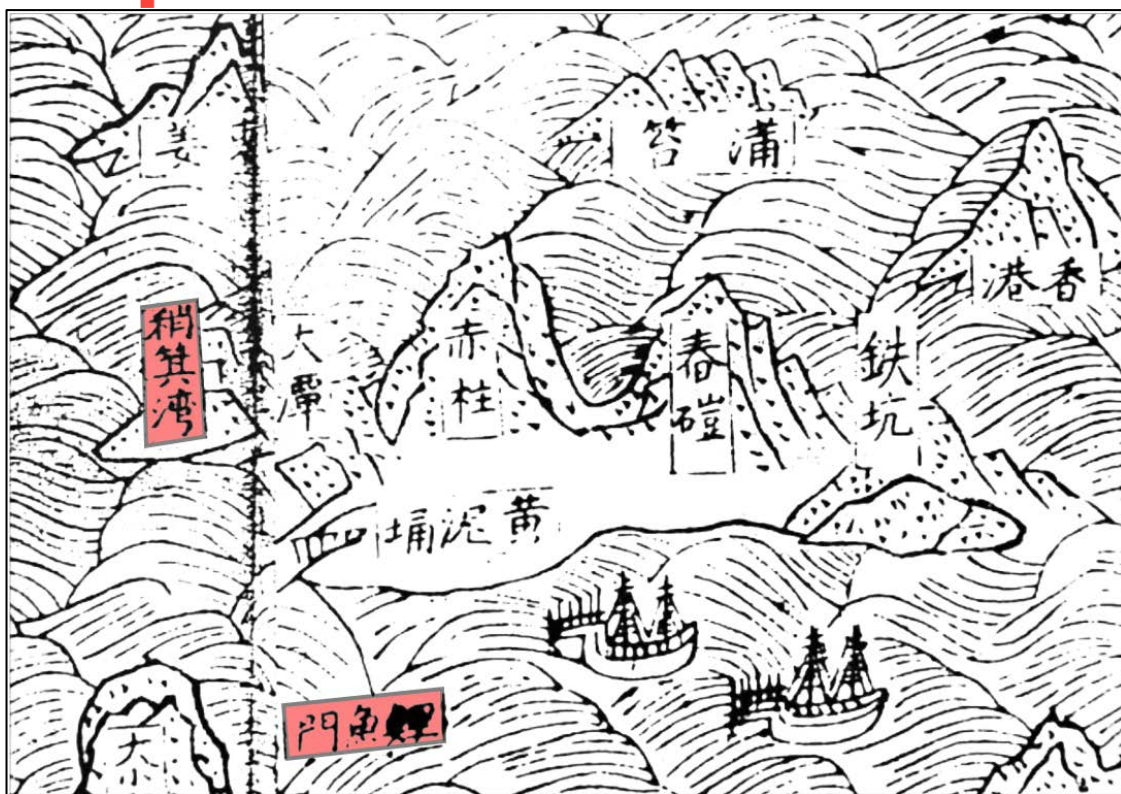


Figure 2 1595 Coastal Canton Map depicted in Ming account Yedaji (粵大記). Note Shau Kei Wan (稍箕灣) and Lei Yue Mun (鯉魚門) in red (Source map from Chan 2018:21, modified by AAL).

No. 3.		
Chek-chu, 赤柱	the capital, a large town.	Population 2000
Heongkong, 香港	A large fishing village.	200
Wong-nai-chung, 黃泥埔	An agricultural village.	300
Kung-lam, 公岩	Stone-quarry—Poor village.	200
Shek-lup, 石凹	Do.	150
Soo-ke-wan, 掃箕灣	Do. Large village.*	1200
Tai-shek-ha, 大石下	Stone quarry, a hamlet,	20
Kwun-tai-loo, 群大路	Fishing village.	60
Soo-koon-poo, 掃竿埔	A hamlet.	10
Hung-heong-loo, 紅香爐	Hamlet.	50
Sai-wan, 柴灣	Hamlet.	30
Tai-long, 大浪	Fishing hamlet.	5
Too-to-wan, 土地灣	Stone quarry, a hamlet.	60
Tai-tam, 大潭	Hamlet, near Tylam bay.	20
Soo-koo-wan, 索鼓灣	Hamlet.	30
Shek-tong-chuy, 石塘咀	Stone-quarry. Hamlet.	25
Chun-hum, 春坎	Deserted fishing hamlet.	00
Tseen-suy-wan, 淺水灣	Do.	00
Sum-suy-wan, 深水灣	Do.	00
Shek-pae, 石牌	Do.	00
		4350
In the Bazaar.		800
In the Boats.		2000
Laborers from Kowlung.		300
Actual present population.		7,450
The Isthmus of Kowlung, or Tresenshiatsuy, 尖沙嘴 contains about 800 people.		
Kowlung 九龍, 'Taipang 大鵬, and Lye moon 鯉魚門, are villages and places near the isthmus.		
* The population of this place is migratory: the place is often completely deserted, and the present influx of inhabitants depends upon the great demand for stone.		
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Figure 3 Population on Hong Kong Island published on 1841 Hong Kong Gazetteer, carried in The Chinese Repository vol.10 p.289. Note Kung-lam, Soo-ke-wan and remark. (Source: Chan 2018:66 fig 2-1; highlights by AAL).

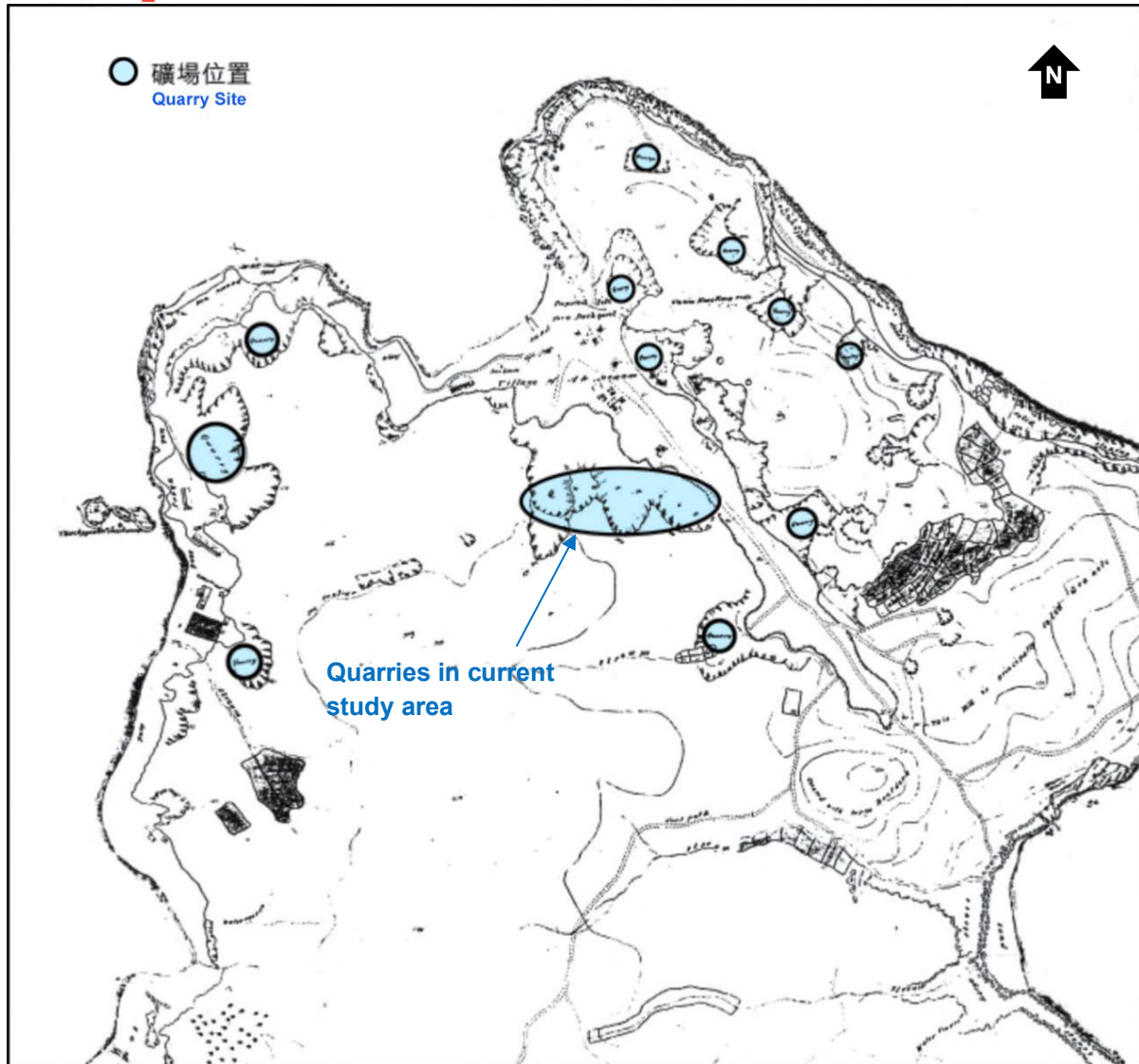


Figure 4 1845 map showing various quarry sites at A Kung Ngam hillock (Source: Chan 2018:67 fig 2-2; highlights in blue by AAL).

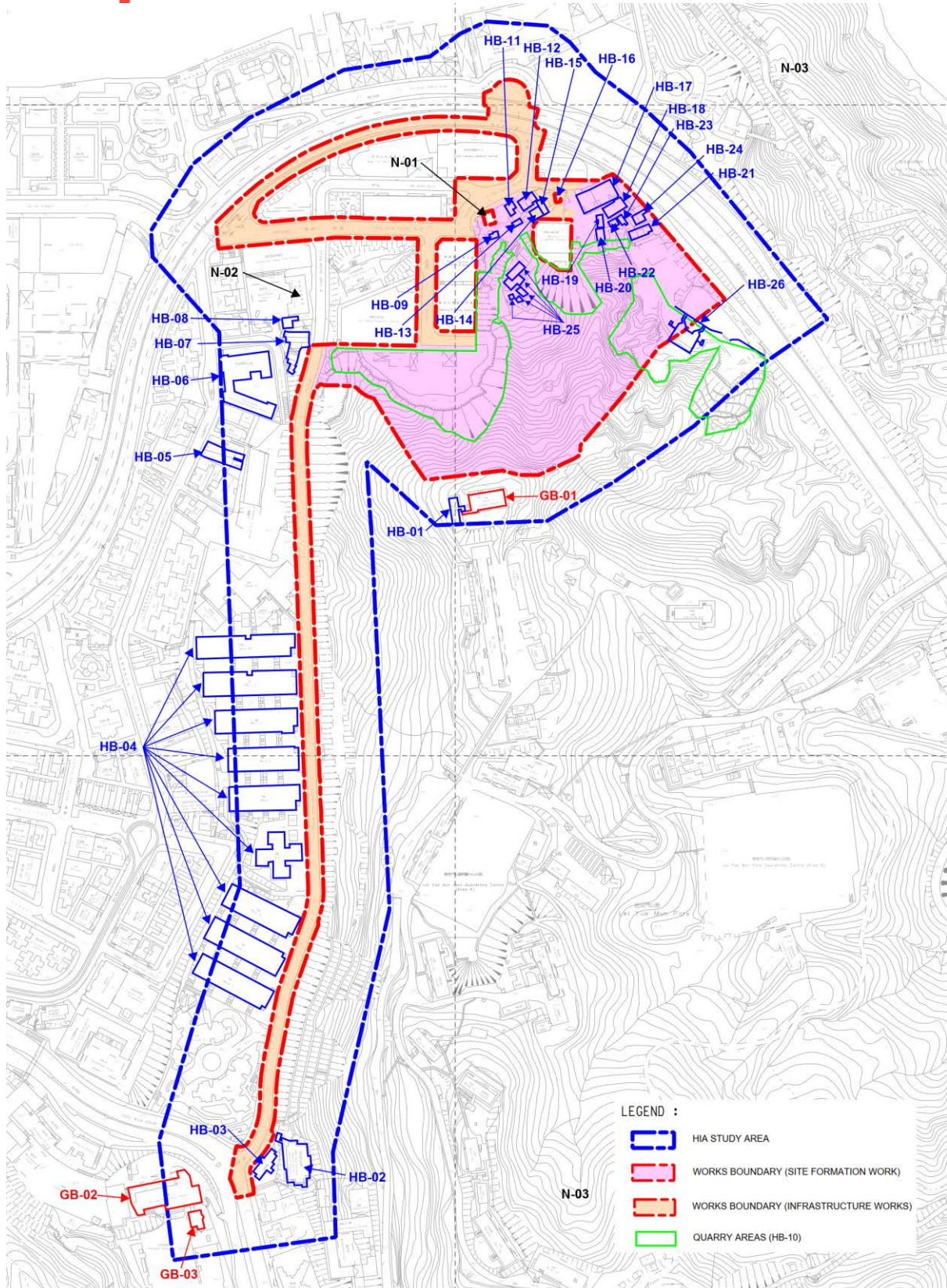


Figure 5 Identified heritage sites and other identified items

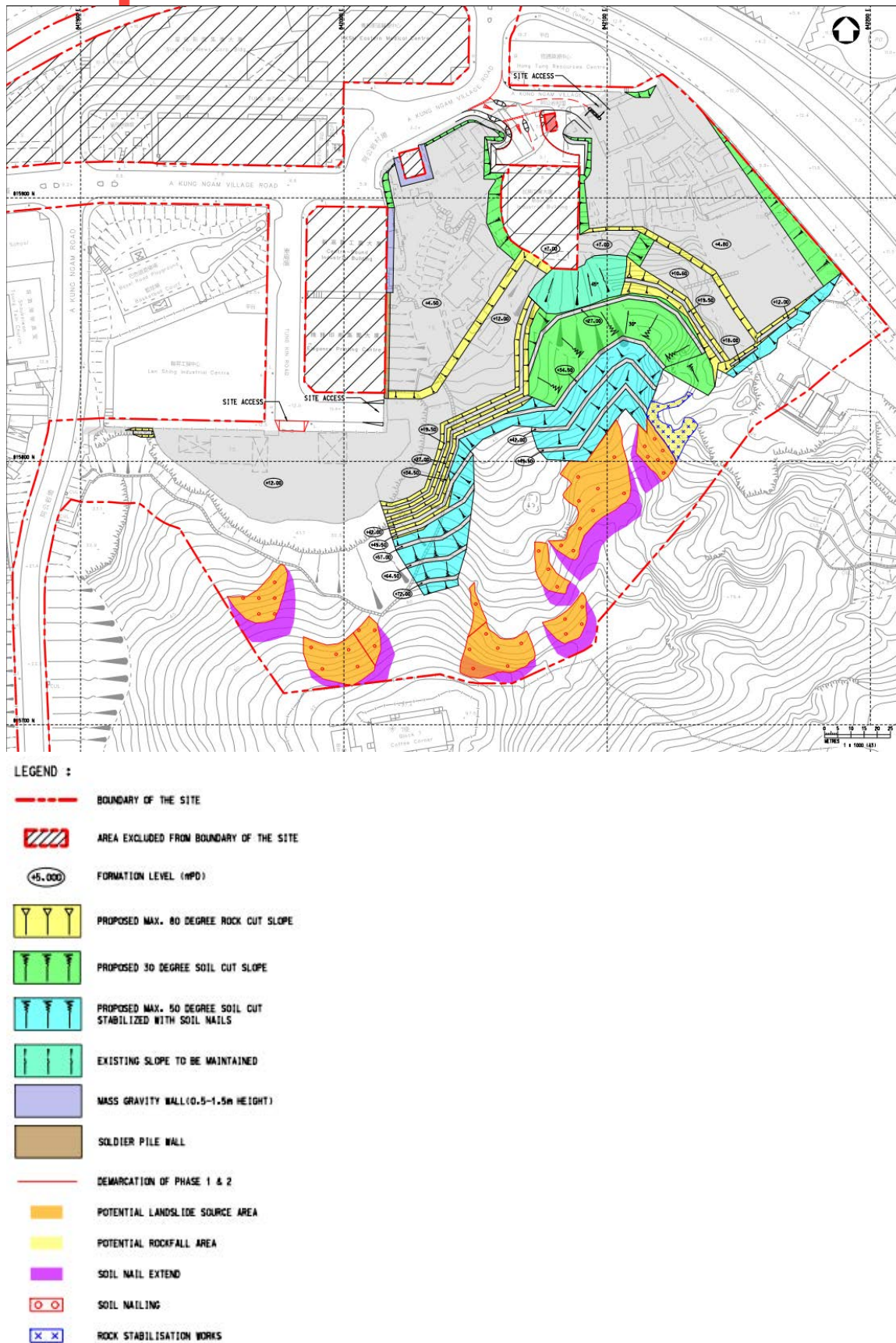


Figure 6 Proposed site formation works

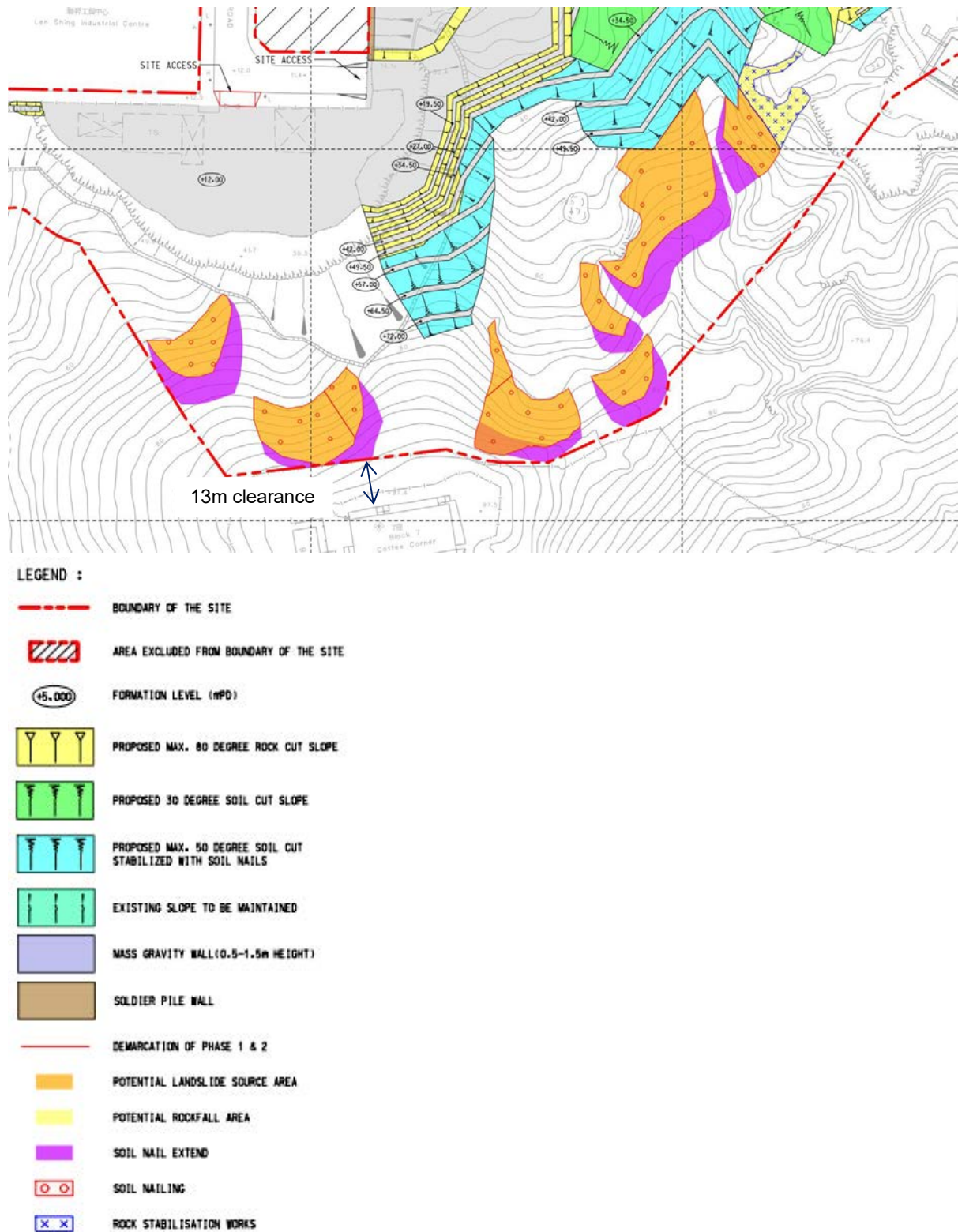
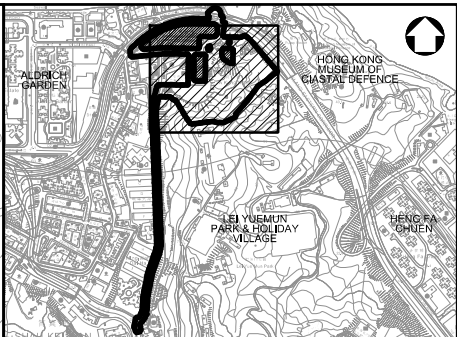
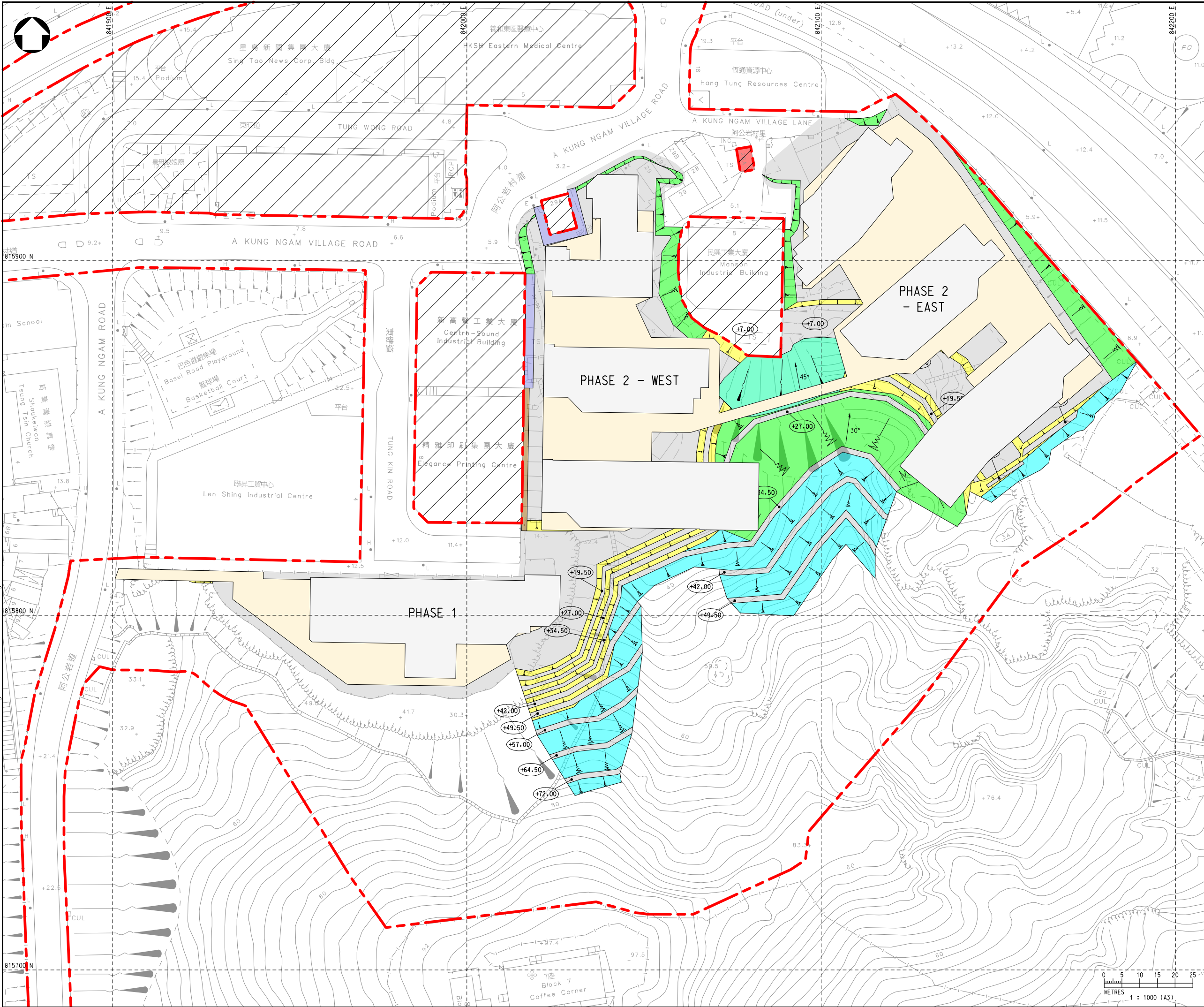


Figure 7 Proposed works near Declared Monument Block 7 Old Lei Yue Mun Barracks, Block 7, Lei Yue Mun, Chai Wan



APPENDIX C

SCHEMATIC BUILDING DESIGN AND PHOTOMONTAGE



KEY PLAN

NOTES :

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES (M) AND RELATIVE TO HONG KONG PRINCIPAL DATUM (mPD).

LEGEND :

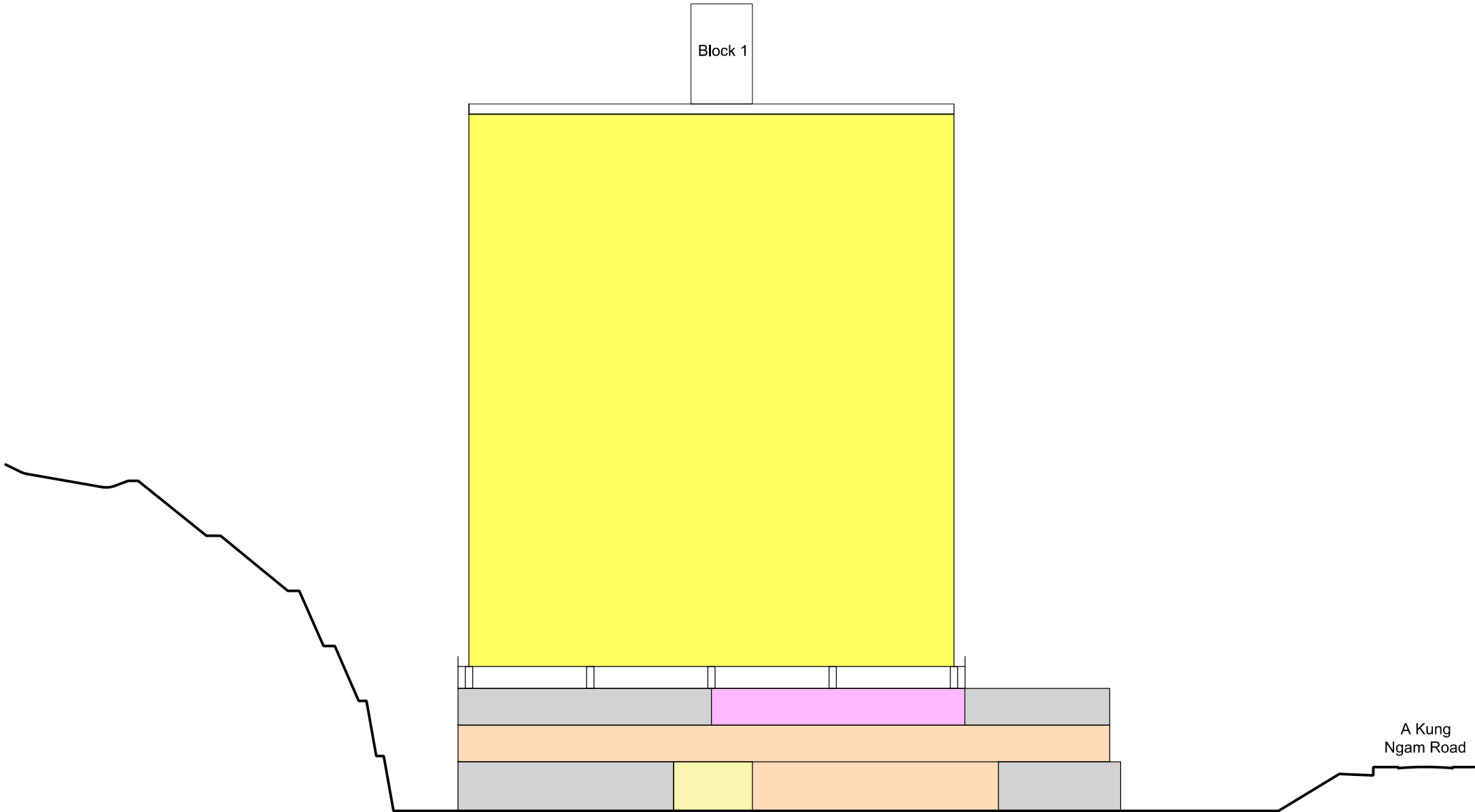
- BOUNDARY OF THE SITE
- AREA EXCLUDED FROM BOUNDARY OF THE SITE
- (+5.000) FORMATION LEVEL (mPD)
- PROPOSED MAX. 80 DEGREE ROCK CUT SLOPE
- PROPOSED 30 DEGREE SOIL CUT SLOPE
- PROPOSED MAX. 50 DEGREE SOIL CUT STABILIZED WITH SOIL NAILS
- EXISTING SLOPE TO BE MAINTAINED
- MASS GRAVITY WALL (0.5-1.5m HEIGHT)
- SOLDIER PILE WALL


Rev	Description	By	Date
Consultant			
Project title			
AGREEMENT NO. CE 41/2022 (CE)			
SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS			
FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT			
AT A KUNG NGAM VILLAGE, EASTERN			
-INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION			
Drawing title			
CONCEPTUAL BUILDING			
LAYOUT PLAN			
Drawing no.			Rev.
CE41/FIG/124			-
Drawn	Date	Checked	Approved
CAD	09/03/2023	PL	CL
Scale	1:1000 (A3)	Status	-

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Date : 9/29/2023
Filename : X:\2512246A (CE41-2022-CE)\1_WIP\1.2 CAD\1.2.1 SHEET\Figure\WSP_CE41_FIG_125.dgn



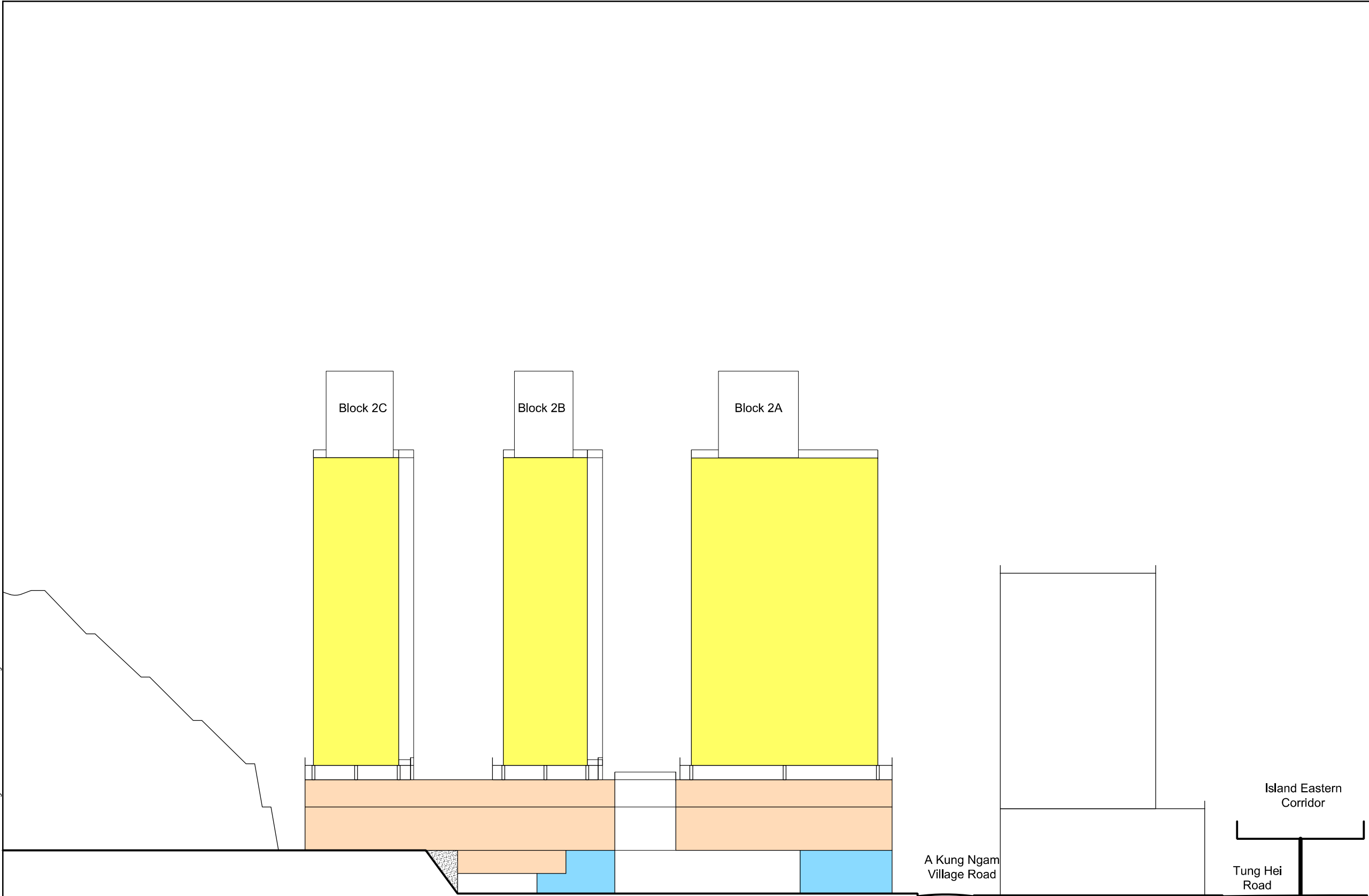
Rev		Description		By	Date
Consultant					
					
Project title					
AGREEMENT NO. CE 41/2022 (CE) SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT A KUNG NGAM VILLAGE, EASTERN -INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION					
Drawing title					
CROSS SECTION FOR THE PROPOSE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SHEET 1					
Drawing no.				Rev.	
CE41/FIG/125				-	
Drawn	Date	Checked	Approved		
CAD	09/03/2023	PL	CL		
Scale	1:700 (A3)		Status	-	

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Filename : X:\2512246A (CE41-2022-CE)\1_WIP\1.2 CAD\1.2.1 SHEET\Figure WSP_CE41_FIG_126.dgn



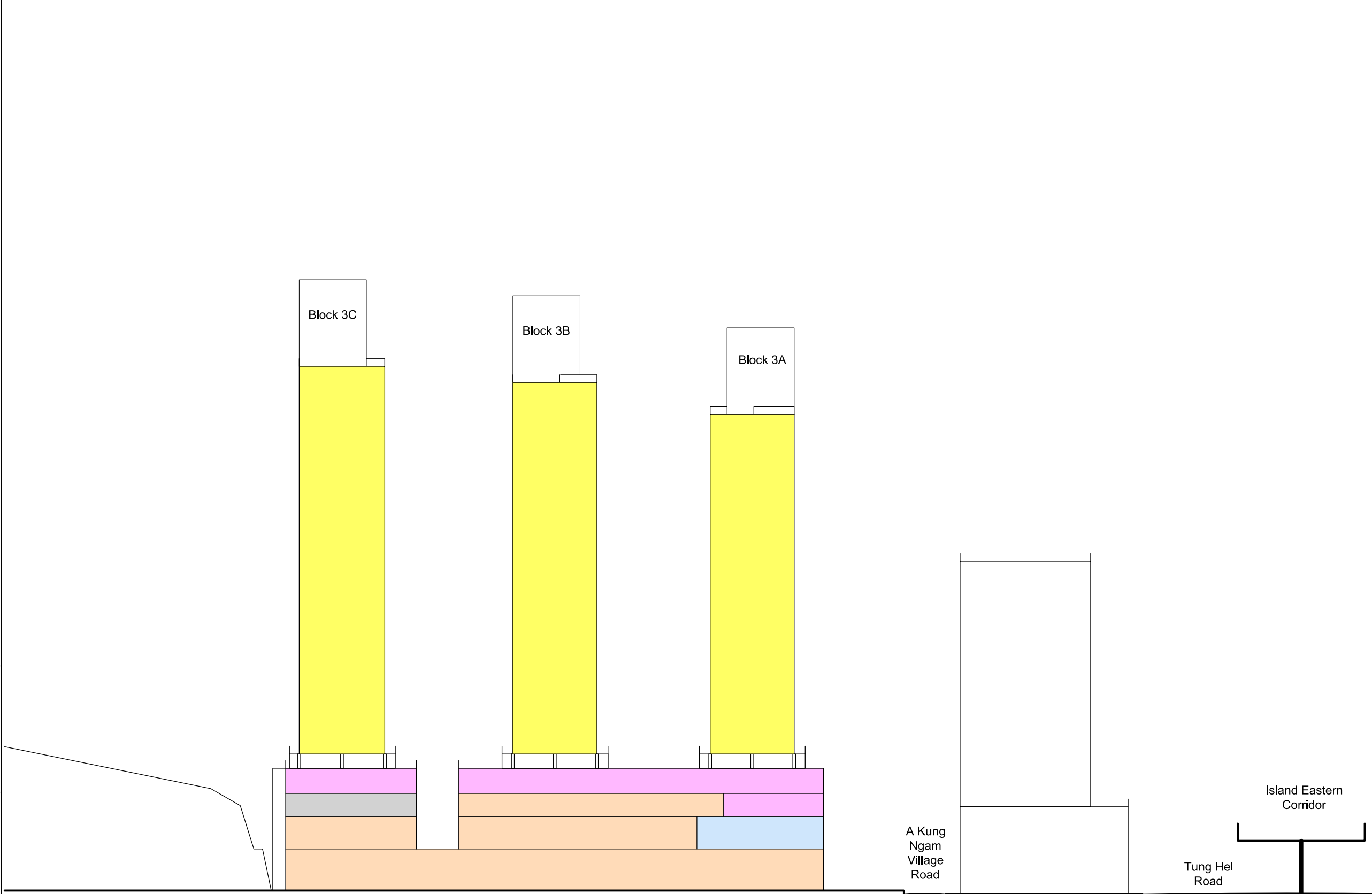
Rev	Description	By	Date
Consultant			
wsp			
Project title			
AGREEMENT NO. CE 41/2022 (CE) SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT A KUNG NGAM VILLAGE, EASTERN -INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION			
Drawing title			
CROSS SECTION FOR THE PROPOSE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SHEET 2			
Drawing no.			Rev.
CE41/F IG/126			-
Drawn	Date	Checked	Approved
CAD	09/03/2023	PL	CL
Scale	Status		
1:700 (A3)	-		

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Date : 9/29/2023
Filename : X:\2512246A (CE41-2022-CE)\1_WIP\1.2 CAD\1.2.1 SHEET\Figure\WSP_CE41_FIG_127.dgn



Rev	Description	By	Date

Consultant

wsp

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-INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

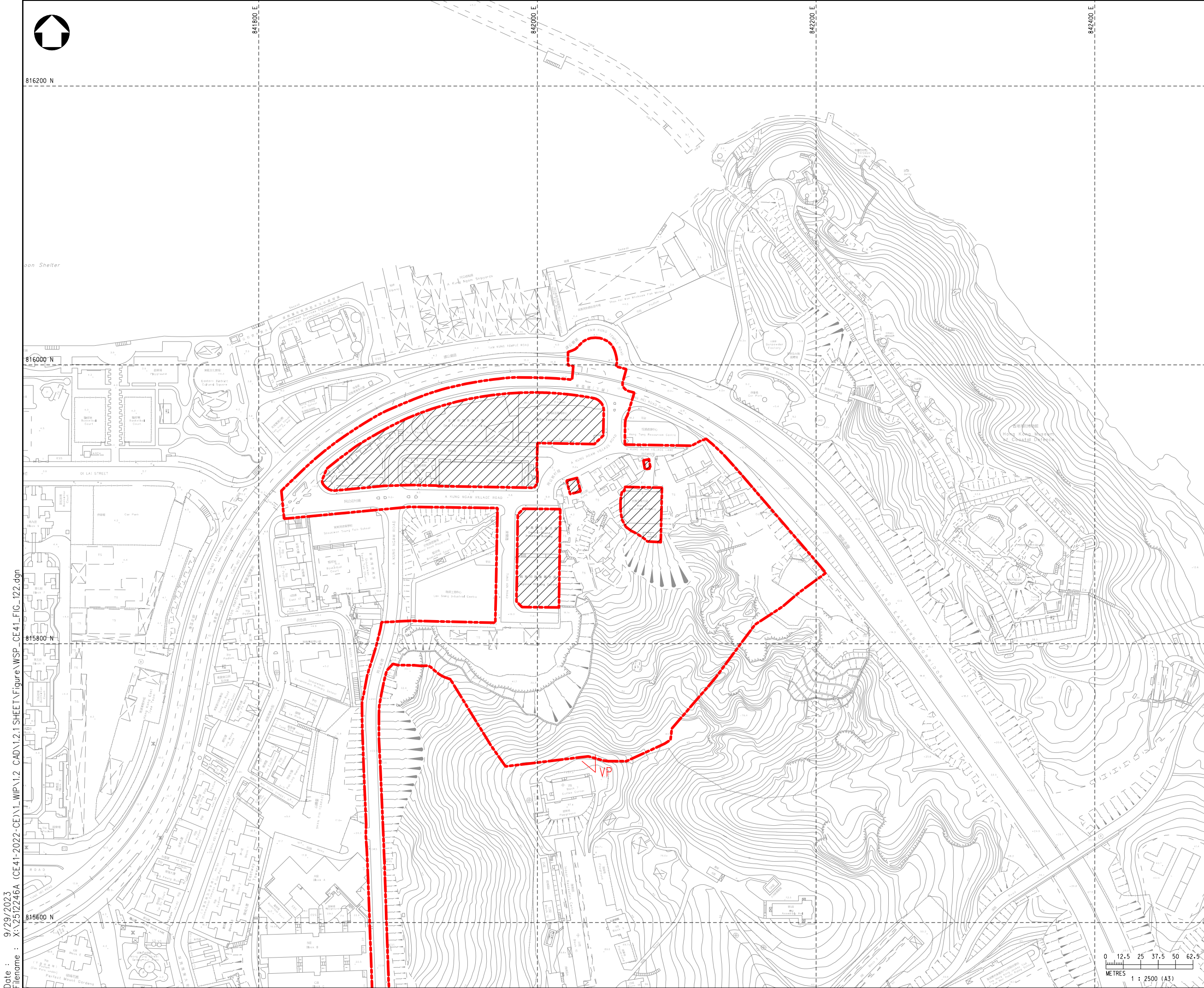
Drawing title

CROSS SECTION FOR THE
PROPOSE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
SHEET 3


Drawing no.		Rev.	
CE41/FIG/127		-	
Drawn	Date	Checked	Approved
CAD	09/03/2023	PL	CL
Scale	Status		
1:700 (A3)	-		


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LEGEND :

 BOUNDARY OF THE SITE

 AREA EXCLUDED FROM BOUNDARY OF THE SITE

 VIEWING POINT



Rev	Description	By	Date
Consultant			
			
Project title			
AGREEMENT NO. CE 41/2022 (CE)			
SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS			
FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT			
AT A KUNG NGAM VILLAGE, EASTERN			
-INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION			
Drawing title			
LOCATION OF VIEWING POINT			
Drawing no.			
CE41/FIG/122			
Rev.			
-			
Drawn	Date	Checked	Approved
CAD	09/03/2023	PL	CL
Scale	Status		
1:2500 (A3)	-		
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VIEW FROM LEI YUE MUN BARRACKS BEFORE DEVELOPMENT



VIEW FROM LEI YUE MUN BARRACKS AFTER DEVELOPMENT

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Consultant			
			
Project title			
AGREEMENT NO. CE 41/2022 (CE) SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT A KUNG NGAM VILLAGE, EASTERN -INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION			
Drawing title			
PHOTOS OF VIEWING POINT			
Drawing no.		Rev.	
CE41/FIG/123		-	
Drawn	Date	Checked	Approved
CAD	09/03/2023	PL	CL
Scale	Status		
N.T.S.	-		
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