

**Historic Building Appraisal**  
**Hung Shing Temple and Fuk Tak Temple**  
**No. 8 Shau Kei Wan Road, Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong**

Six temples were built between 1969 and 1993 on a flattened hilltop of Shau Kei Wan Road (筲箕灣道) by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association (筲箕灣街坊福利促進會). They include a Fuk Tak Temple (福德祠), a Kwan Tai Temple (關帝廟), a Kwun Yam Temple (觀音廟), a Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), a Cheung Fei Temple (張飛廟) and a Lau Bei Temple (劉備廟). The first one (i.e. Fuk Tak Temple) having a history of over 100 years was originally at the eastern end of Shau Kei Wan Road. It was moved to Chai Wan Road in the 1930s. After the Second World War, it was moved to the present site due to development by the government.

*Historical  
Interest*

**Fuk Tak Temple** having a history of over 100 years was originally at the eastern end of Shau Kei Wan Road. It was moved to Chai Wan Road in the 1930s. After the Second World War, it was moved to the present site due to development by the government.

**Hung Shing Temple** was built in 1980 for the worshipping of Hung Shing deity. The temple was originally located at Aldrich Village (愛秩序村) further west of the site. When the village was cleared for development, the temple was moved to the present site.

Though built at different years the two temples have a common roof built next to each other. The temples are in Chinese vernacular design with a one-hall plan. The building is constructed of concrete with its walls to support its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. The two temples have separate entrances with its name boards engraved on marble above the doorway and flanked by a pair of couplets. The external walls of the Fuk Tak Temple is constructed of red bricks and covered with pink paint. The external walls of the Hung Shing Temple are plastered with board brick lines. The altars of the temples are at the end walls housing the statues of the deities for worship with offering tables in their front. Wall friezes are on both end of the name board of the Hung Shing Temple of landscape motifs. Each temple has an incense burner in the shape of a ding (鼎) at the entrance.

*Architectural  
Merit*

The temples bear witness to the historical development of Shaukeiwan, which was the second largest village in Hong Kong Island in 1841, then having a population of 1,200. Most of the fishing folks were Hakkas (客家) and Tankas (蛋家).

*Rarity*

The temples probably have some heritage value. The authenticity of the temples is affected by the recent modernized renovation.

***Built Heritage Value & Authenticity***

The temples are managed by the Shau Kei Wan Kaifong Advancement Association (筲箕灣街坊福利促進會) established in 1950. It has the function to solve the problems for local residents. The Nan On Fong Association (南安坊坊眾會) under its administration handles daily affairs to assist the locals. The Association built the temples for the unification of the kaifongs like the brotherhood of Lau Bei (劉備), Kwan Yu (關羽) and Cheung Fei (張飛). Fuk Tak Temple is for the worship of the Earth God (土地) whose birthday is on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of the second lunar month. Hung Shing Festival (洪聖誕) is on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the second lunar month.

***Social Value, & Local Interest***

The six temples are having related group value. Other temples such as Shing Wong Temple (城隍廟), Tin Hau Temple (天后古廟) and Tam Kung Sin Shing Temple (譚公仙聖廟) can be found the area. In addition to the six temples situated on the site, the temples have a significant place in Shau Kei Wan.

***Group Value***

It is considered that the question of adaptive re-use does not arise at the present time.

***Adaptive Re-use***