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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The MTR Corporation (MTRC) has commissioned ENSR Asia (HK) Ltd. to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study for the West Island Line (WIL), with technical support from Professor K. K. Siu on cultural heritage.

The proposed WIL Project is to construct and operate a new rail based transport system to serve the west of Hong Kong Island. The development and operation of the Project will comprise the followings:

- (i) Approximately 3 kilometres of underground railway from Sheung Wan via Sai Ying Pun and the University of Hong Kong to Kennedy Town;
- (ii) Construction of tunnels and stations;
- (iii) Construction of stations entrances and ventilation towers; and
- (iv) Operation of the railway system.

According to the EIA Study Brief (ESB-130/2005) issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in September 2005, a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) is required as part of the EIA Study for the proposed WIL Project. The main objectives of the CHIA are to identify any potential impacts on nearby sites of cultural heritage as a result of the construction works and operation of the Project, and to propose measures to avoid or mitigate these impacts if necessary.

This Cultural Heritage Baseline Report presents the cultural heritage resources identified within the study area for the EIA Study.

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The original coastline of the northern coast of Hong Kong Island ran along Queen Road, which ran along the northern foothill of Victoria Peak. In 1851, lands north of Queen's Road was reclaimed forming Bonham Strand. In 1868-1870, John Bowring reclaimed the land north of Queen's Road West and east of Des Voeux Road today, from Wilmer Street to Bonham Strand. It was called Bowring Praya at that time. Trams ran along the Praya, and this helped us to mark the coast at that time.

In 1886, Arthur Edward Kennedy reclaimed lands along the coast of Kennedy Town north of Queen's Road. The reclaimed narrow coastal strip of land was called Kennedy Praya. In 1889-1903, the land stretching from the Naval Dockyard to Sai Ying Poon north of Bowring Praya was reclaimed. The Praya was renamed Des Voeux Road and the new road founded was called Connaught Road. In between, there was the Chater Road. In 1933-1939, more lands were reclaimed at the coastal front of Kennedy Town.

After 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, more lands were reclaimed, and many more are reclaimed. This gives us more lands to develop along the north shore of Hong Kong Island. The original coastline becomes Queen's Road East and West in the Central, West Point, Sai Ying Poon and Kennedy Town Districts.

The coastal area to the north of the original coastline was formed from reclamations. Thus, there should be no archaeological site within the coastal strip within the study corridor of the proposed WIL alignment. Therefore, the main focus of the cultural heritage impact assessment study is on built heritage, including declared monuments, pre-1950 buildings and structures, as well as post-1950 buildings and structures of high architectural and historical significance within 300m from either side along the railway corridor.

## 3 STUDY SCOPE

The cultural heritage baseline condition has been established through a literature review and a field survey.

The scope of the field survey includes the following:

- (i) Recording of identified built heritage features within 300m from either side along the full length of the WIL alignment.
- (ii) Interviews with local informants, residents and elders, if necessary. The interviews should aim to gather information, such as cultural and historical background of the buildings and structures, as well as historical events associated with the built heritage features.

Systematic documentation of all recorded features to be presented in this report include:

- (i) Photographic records of buildings or structures including the exterior (the elevations of all faces of the building premises, the roof, close up for special architectural details) and the interior (special architectural details) where possible;

- (ii) Written descriptions of recorded features, e.g. age of the building or structure, details of architectural features, condition of the building or structure, past and present uses, architectural appraisal, notes on any modifications, direction faced and associations with historical or cultural events or individuals.

#### 4 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The study covers many areas within the Central and Western District of Hong Kong. They include Tai Ping Shan area, Sai Ying Pun, parts of the Mid-levels, Shek Tong Tsui and Kennedy Town. These are old urban districts, which has started to be developed since the late 19th century. Although a lot of new constructions have been made, many old historic buildings and relics still survive.

A full list of the recorded cultural heritage resources is given in **Appendix A**, and their locations shown in **Figure 6.1 to 6.15**.

The information of the identified cultural heritage resources are presented below. The number in bracket refers to the markings in **Figure 6.1 to 6.15**.

##### Declared Monuments

###### Western Market at 323, Des Voeux Road Central (#4)

The Western Market North Block was built in 1906, as an extension to the old Western Market South Block. It is situated on the site of the old Harbour Office. It is a two-storey building. Its foundation is built of granite and its exterior is built of red bricks. In 1988, the market ceased to operate. The old building was declared a monument in 1990. In 1991, it was redeveloped into a centre for traditional Chinese arts and crafts. The building is turned into four storeys. The ground floor is used for shops of traditional Chinese arts and crafts. The first floor is occupied by shops selling cloth. The second floor is a restaurant, and the top floor is for the exhibition of arts and crafts. It is a declared monument.



###### Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College at 2, Lyttelton Road (#26)

The College was founded originally in Caine Road in 1906 by the Church Missionary Society. It moved to Babington Path in 1918. Its main building was built at the present site in 1924 and its East Wing was completed in 1929. In 1940, it was converted into an emergency hospital for patients from Queen Mary Hospital and Nethersole Hospital. During the 2nd World War, the Japanese used it as a secret espionage training centre. The school reopened in 1945. The Junior School Building was added in 1949 and the Jubilee Building was built in 1958. The main entrance is of two storeys, the ground is built with granite, while the first and second floors are built with bricks. The main building is a four storey structure with the school hall named after Sir Robert Ho Tung in its centre. The main building is a declared monument. It is still used as the assembly hall of the College. It is a declared monument.



Tang Chi Ngong Building of the University of Hong Kong (#40)

It was built in 1929 with a donation from Mr Tang Chi Ngong, father of the well known philanthropist Sir Tang Shiu Kin. In 1931, it was opened by Governor Sir William Peel. Since then, more donations were received from the Chinese community for the endowment of teaching Chinese language and literature. It housed the Chinese Faculty of the University of Hong Kong. Since 1967, it has become the office of the Centre of Asian Studies, but the name of the building stayed the same. It is a three storeys building with balconies outside some of the windows on the second floor and has a flat roof. It is a declared monument.



Hung Hing Ying Building of the University of Hong Kong (#50)

The building was built in 1919 with the donation from Sir Paul Chater and Professor G. P. Jordan to house the student union. It is an Edwardian Style structure with red bricks on the exterior and a central dome. After the 2nd World War, it was temporary used for administrative purpose. In 1960, the east wing was added. In 1974, it was made the Senior Common Room for the staff. In 1986, it was named Hung Hing Ying Building in honour of Mr Hung Hing Ying for his family's donations to the University. The building became the administrative building again. Today, it houses the Department of Music of the University. It is a declared monument.



Main Building of the University of Hong Kong (#51)

It was built in 1912 and was a gift from Sir H. N. Mody. It comprised originally of two courtyards conceived in the Post-Renaissance Style in red brick and granite. On the roof of the main building, there are four turrets and a central clock tower, a gift from Sir Paul Chater in 1930. In 1952, two courtyards were added in the south, and in 1958, one floor in the end block was added. The building was originally used as classrooms and laboratories for the Faculty of Medicine and Engineering. It is now occupied by various departments within the Arts Faculty. The central Great Hall is named after Mr. Loke Yew, a benefactor of the University in its early years. It is a declared monument.



**Historical Buildings / Structures of Historic Value**

No. 1 Queen's Road West, West Point (#8)

Pre-war four-storey Tong Lau not yet declared monument. It is a four-storey building probably built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has a flat roof. Each floor is about 4 metres high. A straight narrow stairs leads to all floors. The front part, originally the verandah, is supported by two pillars of bricks/stones covered with cement. The pavement is under the verandah. The verandah is now turned into rooms for private living. It is well repaired with alternations. Its present condition is good. It is not yet graded.



Shui Yuet Temple at 7 Tai Ping Shan Street (#11)

Originally, the Shui Yuet Temple was situated at the junction of Hollywood Road and Pound Lane. It was relocated to Tai Ping Shan Street in 1895. In 1997, it was torn down to give way to high-rise residential buildings. The statues are then relocated and the temple moved to the present site at the ground floor of a new tall building at 7 Tai Ping Shan Street. It is not yet graded.



Kwun Yin Temple at 34 Tai Ping Shan Street (#12)

The old Kwun Yin Temple was built in 1895 to worship Kwun Yin, the goddess of Mercy. The old temple was demolished in 1997 and the statues were relocated to the ground floor of a new tall building at 34 Tai Ping Shan Street. It is not yet graded.



Kwong Fuk Tsz (Pak Shing Temple) at No. 40 Tai Ping Shan Street (#13)

It is also known as Pak Shing Temple which means 'the temple for a hundred family names'. It was built in 1856. Originally, it accommodated the ancestral tablets of the Mainland Chinese who died in Hong Kong after travelling a long way here to make a living. The temple was dedicated to Kshitigarbha Buddha (Tei Chong Wong or the Emperor of the Deceased), who bestows blessings on the deceased for their spirits to rest in peace. Gradually, it became a shelter for the homeless and the sick, and medical charity work was carried out there by the kaifongs. In 1869, the Government appointed the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals to administer the temple. Today, the temple is still dedicated to Kshitigarbha Buddha with many statues of gods and saints relocated from other temples. It is a two-hall styled Chinese Building built with grey bricks covered with cement. The rear hall still accommodates the ancestral tablets. It is a Grade II building.



No. 153 Queen's Road West, West Point (#20)

War-time four-storey Tong Lau not yet declared monument. It is a four-storey building built in 1941. It has a flat roof. Each floor is about 4 metres high. The front part, originally the veranda, is supported by two pillars of bricks/stones covered with cement. The pavement is under the veranda. The veranda is now turned into rooms for private living. It is well repaired with alternations. The two pillars are now covered with orange square tiles at the bottom but with zinc plates on top. Its present condition is good. It is not yet graded



Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic at 32 Hospital Road (#21)

It was built on the site of the former Edgar's Bungalow. In 1845, the Army installed guns in the garden of the bungalow. In 1874, it was rebuilt into a hospital named Civil Hospital for the citizens. From then on, it repaired and rebuilt many times, and now, it becomes the Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic. The main building is nine storeys and is now used as a Polyclinic. The only old building of early/mid 20<sup>th</sup> century is the small bungalow which lies at its Queen's Road West entrance. It is now used as a storeroom. It is not yet graded.



Old Upper Levels Police Station at No .1F High Street (now used as Crime Wing Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarter) (#22)

It was built in 1928 as the Upper Levels Police Station and rebuilt in 1935. It has five storeys each with a veranda, with a duty room, detention areas and staff quarters. A car park is at the west side of the station. Three garages are sited outside the station. It has been the Crime Wing Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarter. It is emptied and is ready for development. This is a Grade III building





No. 36 Eastern Street, West Point (#23)

Pre-war four-storey Tong Lau not yet declared monument. It is a four-storey building probably built in the early 20th century. Its outer walls were built with bricks/stones covered with cement. The floors and the stairs are of wood. It has a roof of typical Chinese houses. It has a narrow straight wooden stairs leading to all floors. The front parts of each flat of the building were originally verandas, but now covered with windows forming rooms for private living. Its condition is fair. It is not yet graded.



Façade of the Old Mental Hospital at No.2 High Street (now used as Sai Ying Pun Community Complex) (#24)

It was built in 1892 as quarters for the European nursing staff of the Civil Hospital (now the Sai Ying Pun Hospital). It had a granite facade with arched verandas and massive retaining walls under a pitched tiled roof. The east wing was built in the 1940s and it ceased to be quarters in 1941. After the War, it was converted into a mental hospital until the Castle Peak Mental Hospital opened in 1961. It was then used as a day treatment centre for psychiatric out-patients until 1971. Since then, it had been left vacant. In 2000, it was rebuilt into a multi-storey community centre. The facade of the original building had been retained. The building was rebuilt into a multi-storey tall building, now used as Sai Ying Pun Community Complex. The façade is Grade I



Bonham Road Government Primary School at 9A Bonham Road (#25)

The Diocesan Boys' School was an English School founded by the Anglican Church of Hong Kong in 1869. In November 1883, Dr Sun Yat Sen studied there. In 1926, the school moved to Kowloon. In 1941, the Northcote Teachers' Training College was built on the site. From 1961 to 1971, it was used as the main campus of the United College of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. It is now the Bonham Road Government Primary School. It is not yet graded.



Old Lunatic Asylum at No. 45 Eastern Street (now used as Eastern Street Methadone Clinic) (#27)

It was built in 1891 as a lunatic asylum for Chinese patients. It is Renaissance Classical Revival in style with scant ornamentation. It has two storeys and is built of granite and red bricks. It has a simple pitched roof, a half-basement and an arcade on the first floor. It was small because at that time most of the Chinese patients preferred to get treatment in Guangzhou. It is now used as a methadone treatment clinic. Its condition is fair. This is a Grade II building.



Nos. 18-24 Third Street, West Point (#28)

Post-war four-storey Tong Lau not yet declared monument. They are four-storey buildings built in the 1950s. They are built of concrete/cement. They have no verandas and no pillars outside the buildings. They have kitchens and lavatories and a dog-legged stairs(狗梯) going up to each flat. They have been repaired and their condition is good. They are not yet graded.



No. 207 Des Voeux Road West (#29)

Pre-war four-storey Tong Lau not yet declared monument. It is a four-storey building built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has a flat roof. Each floor is about 4 metres high. The outer walls are built with bricks/stones covered with cement. It has a strait narrow stairs leading to each floor. The front parts of each flat of the building were originally verandas, but now covered with windows forming room for private usage. It still has balconies on each floor on its east side. It is well repaired, and its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



Pre-war Buildings at 1-2 and 7-21 Yu Lok Lane under the Development Project of Yu Lok Lane and Centre Street of the Urban Renewal Authority (#30)

Nos. 1-2 and 7-21, Yu Lok Lane, West Point. They are pre-war two-storey Tong Lau, built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Their outer walls are built with bricks/stones covered with cement. The floors and the stairs are of wood. They have a long narrow wooden stairs leading to all floors. They have no kitchens and lavatories. Their condition is poor and they are under the development project of the Urban Renewal Authority. They are not yet graded.



No. 35 Bonham Road, Mid Levels (#31)

Pre-war four-storey building not yet declared monument. It is a four-storey building probably built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has a flat roof. Each floor is about 4 metres high. The outer walls were built with bricks/stones covered with cement. It has a strait narrow stairs leading to each floor. The front parts of each flat of the building were verandas with two pillars. It is well repaired in good condition. It is not yet graded.



*Sheung Fung Lane Earth Shrine at Sheung Fung Lane (#32)*

It was first an earth shrine built in 1870. It is a stone altar for paying tribute to the Earth God. In 1909, it was enlarged to a small temple called Fuk Tak Temple. Celebrations are carried out each year at the Festival of the Earth God. It is a hut-like building built of iron plates with the original stone altar inside. Its condition is fair. It is not yet graded.



Public Bathhouse at Second Street (#33)

It is located next to old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital (now used as Western District Community Centre). It was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In those days, most houses there were not equipped with lavatories and bathrooms. The Government had to provide people with these facilities. People living nearby had to use this bathhouse for bathing everyday at that time. It is a two-storey building built with concrete/cement. Today, it is the only public bathhouse that survives. The ground floor is the male bathhouse and the second floor is for the ladies. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital at No.104 Western Street (now used as the Western District Community Centre) (#34)

It was built in 1922 as the Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital operated under the Chinese Public Dispensary Committee. In 1926, it became the teaching and practice hospital of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the University of Hong Kong. In 1929, it became a maternity hospital again and was run by the government after 1934. In 1955, the hospital was relocated to Hospital Road and the building was renamed Tsan Yuk Social Service Centre. In 1973, it was changed to Western District Community Centre. The building, which was constructed of red bricks, consisted of three storeys with a basement. It has a single-storey annex. They are now used as offices and function rooms for the Western District Community Centre. Its condition is good. This is a Grade III building.



Kau Yan Church at No. 97A High Street (#35)

This is the first Basel Mission Church of Hakka congregation with a school and offices, which was built in 1861. In 1924, the Tsung Tsin Mission established and took over the church. In 1927, the church became independent. In 1932, it was rebuilt and renamed Kau Yan Church. It was built in concrete and granite and in the Gothic Revival Style with pointed arches and applied buttresses. It is oriented north south with entrance on High Street. The building cascades down the slope with a tower over the northern end of the altar. The adjoining school and residential block site was redeveloped first in 1958 and then in 1995. It is now a Church for the neighbouring people especially for the Hakka people. Its condition is good. This is a Grade III building.



Western Police Station and Western Police Married Quarters at Des Voeux Road West (#36)

The original Western Police Station, known as N. 7 Police Station was sited at the intersection of Queen's Road West and Pokfulam Road, the place where the Western Magistracy stands. In 1993, it was moved to Des Voeux Road West, where the Western Police J. P. O. Married Quarters stand. In 1953, it moved to its present site. It is a multi-storey building with entrance on the side. Two small guns were placed at the entrance. The parking area is at the back, also with a gun at the entrance. Another multi-storey building, the Western Police R & F Quarters, lies near Queen's Road West. High walls were built surrounding the complex. The two buildings were built with concrete. Their condition are good. They are not yet graded.



Western Police Station



Western Magistracy at Pok Fu Lam Road (#37)

It was built in 1953. Originally, it was the site for the old No 7 Police Station. In 1933, the police station moved away and in 1953, the tall seven-storey Western Magistracy was built. It is built with concrete. It is still used as the Western Magistracy. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



King's College at No. 63A Bonham Road (#38)

It was built from 1923-1926 to accommodate the Sai Ying Pun School founded in 1879 in the Third Street and then Pok Fu Lam Road. Soon after it was opened, it was used temporarily as training camp for the British Shanghai Defence Force. It was officially opened in 1928 by Governor Sir Cecil Clementi. It is built in red bricks with three wings, an open courtyard and a central fountain. The main entrance is a circular porch with Ionic columns. The building was severely damaged during the Japanese Occupation and reconstruction and expansion was completed by 1960. Today, it remains as a Government Secondary School. Its condition is good. This is a Grade II building..





Chinese Rhenish Church (Lai Yin Church) at 86, Bonham Road (#39)

It was built in 1914, by the Rhenish Mission. It becomes the main church for the Chinese youth who comes to Hong Kong and live in the district. In 1979, the church was rebuilt with concrete. It has a bell tower on the top of the façade. The stone slab at the door of the old church is placed on the front door for memory. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



Elliot Hall and May Wing of the University of Hong Kong at Pok Fu Lam Road (#41)

Elliot Hall (built in 1914), May Hall (built in 1915) and Lugard Hall (built in 1913) together was called Old Halls in 1966. They were three-storey red-brick Edward Style buildings on terraces with corridors and stairs. They were independent student hostels for the Hong Kong University. Lugard Hall was demolished in 1991 to give way to redevelopment. Elliot Hall becomes the administrative building and May Hall is used as quarters for post-graduate students. The two halls are now among the oldest in the Hong Kong University campus. Their conditions are good. They are not yet graded.



Elliot Hall



May Hall

Victoria Battery at No. 1 University Drive, Pok Fu Lam Road (now used as the Residence of the Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong) (#42)

The residence of the Chancellor of the Hong Kong University was built on the former site of the Victoria Battery. The Battery was constructed in 1890 and had two 8-inch guns. It was abandoned in 1914. In 1948, it was rebuilt into the residence of the Chancellor of the Hong Kong University, and one of the old guns is still placed in the garden overlooking the university campus. It is a two-storey building with a veranda over the entrance. The garden is surrounded by low walls with the entrance gate facing the Kotewall Road. It is still the residence of the university chancellor. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



Li Sing Primary School and Western Dental Clinic at High Street (#43)

The Li Sing Primary School was built in memory of Mr Lee Sing by his son Mr Lee Po Chun in 1955. The old building was of two storeys with flat roof. In the 1990s, a new tall building was built for the school. Part of the old building is now used as the Western Dental Clinic. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded,



Li Sing Primary School



Western Dental Clinic

Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Canossian Kindergarten at No. 54 Pok Fu Lam Road (#44)

The old two-storey building was built in 1893. It was a boarding school, called the First House, for the Eurasian children. In 1907, it became an orphanage and nursery. In 1949, Mr Lee Po Chun made a donation to build a new building for the boarding school with medical facilities. It was a four-storey building. It was called Ling Yuet Sin Children Nursery, with the name after his stepmother. In 1960, the nursery moved away and in 1968, it was changed to Ling Yuet Sin Canossian Kindergarten. In 1990, it merged with the Sacred Heart Canossian Kindergarten. In 1993, the kindergarten and the office moved to their new premises at Caine Road. The Caritas now occupies the buildings. The old two-storey building has a slanting roof and a balcony at the front. The new building is a three-storey building with flat roof. Their condition is good. They are not yet graded.



Fung Ping Shan Building, the University of Hong Kong at Pok Fu Lam Road (#45)

It was built in 1932 as a library for Chinese books and named after its donor, Mr Fung Ping Shan (known as Fung Ping Shan Library). It is a two-storey red-brick building with masonry on the ground level and ornamental columns topped by a pediment over its entrance. In 1962, its library was transferred to the new library in the University and the building was converted into a museum for Chinese art and archaeology (called Fung Ping Shan Museum). In 1996, it was used as the University Museum and Art Gallery. Its condition is good. This is a Grade II building.



*Two Workmen's Quarters and A Bungalow, West Point Filters at No. 50 Kotewall Road (#47)*

The Workmen's Quarters are the three red brick one-storey buildings while the Bungalow is the white building that lies on the west of the West Point Fresh Water Service Reservoir. They were built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the Service Reservoir was built. The bungalow was built with bricks cover with cement. It has a roofed terrace outside. The quarters were built with red bricks with slanting tile roof. They are now used as the education centres of the Environmental Protection Department. Their conditions are good. The Bungalow is a Grade I building and the Workmen's quarters are Grade III buildings



The Workmen's Quarters



The Bungalow

St Louis School East Wing Block A at No.179 Third Street (#48)

It was built in 1864 as a trade and technical school by the Fathers of the Catholic Mission. In 1927, the school was rebuilt and became the St Louis School managed by the Salesian Fathers. The school consists of four four-storey buildings. The East and the North Blocks, probably built in 1927 are in the Art Deco Style. The North Block was severely damaged by typhoon in 1936 and rebuilt in the same year. The Central Block was opened in 1951 and the West Block in 1969. The school became an English Grammar School since 1948. It is still occupied by the St Louis School. Its condition is good. This is a Grade III building.



St Stephen's Church at 71 Bonham Road (#49)

It originally situated at Hollywood Road. It was relocated to the present site in 1880. In 1906, it was destroyed in a typhoon, and was rebuilt in 1924. In 1965, the church was rebuilt and enlarged. It is a three-storey building. The land next to the church was used to build a non-profit school of four storeys, the St Stephen's Church College. There is a tall cross on its roof. Their conditions are good. It is not yet graded.



St Anthony's Catholic Church at Pok Fu Lam Road (#52)

It was built in 1953. In 1968, interior renovations further enhanced the church and made it have a capacity for one thousand people. It is now a prominent Catholic Church in the Western District. The church has a big hall with a bell tower at the main entrance. It has a three-storey annex. They were built with concrete. It is not yet graded.



Senior Staff Quarters, Workmen's Quarters and Treatment Works Building, Elliot Pumping Station and Filters at Pok Fu Lam Road (#53)

The Senior Staff Quarters is a two storey, while the Workmen's Quarters is a red brick one storey building that lie on the old site of the Elliot Battery behind the Elliot Pumping Station and Filters. They are built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They are now used as the workmen's quarters of the Water Supplies Department.

The Senior Staff Quarters with a pitched roof is granite built in English country house style. Its exterior is featured by the double layered wooden framed windows. The Workmen's Quarters is a single storey building with pitched roof and is a red brick walls constructed building. Lintels and steps of the doors, frame head and cill are in granite with wooden frame windows at the interior and iron bars at the exterior. Both buildings are in good condition and used as the site offices for the construction of a project, namely "Reprovisioning and Upgrading of Salt Water Service Reservoirs in Western District for Water Supplies Department" (the WSD Project). The Senior Staff Quarters is Grade II and the Workmen's Quarters is Grade III.



The Senior Staff Quarters



The Workmen's Quarters

The Treatment Works Building (called the 'Valve House') is a Grade III building. It was built in 1930-31 by the Hong Kong Water Work Department. It lies on the hill slope west of Chow Yei Ching Building of the University of Hong Kong, south of the Senior Staff Quarters and the Workmen's Quarters of the Elliot Pumping Station and Filters, and between the Elliot No. 1 and No. 2 Salt Water Service Reservoirs (built in 1995) of the Water Supplies Department. It is a 2-storey building made of red brick walls and cement plaster with blue painted iron framed glass windows. Cement built filter beds lie on both sides of the Valve House. A quarter of the building lies below ground level. Its condition is good. The building is currently abandoned.

A project profile for the WSD Project was submitted for application for permission to apply directly for an environmental permit in April 2007. Based on the design scheme as described in the project profile, the Valve House will be retained *in situ*.



Air Raid Tunnels at Former Belcher's Battery at Belcher's Street (#54)

There are four air raid tunnels lying at the foot of the former Belcher's Battery, which has already been developed into the Belcher's Garden settlement in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. They were built in 1941 before the Japanese Invasion. Nowadays, they are kept for government uses. It is now under the repair work of the Civil Engineering and Development Department. They are not yet graded.



Ex-Western Fire Station at No.14 Belcher's Street, Kennedy Town (now used as Po Leung Kok Chan Au Big Yan Home for the Elderly) (#55)

The building was opened in 1923 as a temporary fire sub-station with only ten firemen and one motor pump. In 1937, it became the Western Fire Station. From 1951 to 1976, it became Urban Services Department's staff quarters and a primary school run by the USD Staff General Association. In 1986, the building was turned over to the Social Welfare Department. In 1900, Po Leung Kok used the building as the Po Leung Kok Chan Au Big Yan Home for the Elderly. It is a four-storey brick structure with a symmetrical facade and windows with louvers above. It is still occupied by the Po Leung Kok Chan Au Big Yan Home for the Elderly. Its condition is good. This is a Grade III building.



Lo Pan Temple, No. 15 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town (#56)

The Temple was built in 1884 by the Contractor's Guild. In 1921, it was managed by the Kwong Yuet Tong, and in 1928, it was renovated. It is a two-courts three-halls type building with elaborate 'fire' type parapet walls, sculptural figures, relieves and paintings. In 1949, a building for an office for the community affairs, and a school, were built alongside the temple. The School, known as Hon Wah Middle School, is now a government subsidized secondary school. Its condition is good. This is a Grade I building.





Hon Wah Middle School at Ching Lin Terrace (#57)

The school was founded in 1945, but the building of the school at Ching Lin Terrace was constructed in 1965. It is a multi-storey building. It was considered a 'nationalistic' school at the time. It is now a Government subsidized School. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



Fok Hing Tong, Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue at 8-9 Tai Pak Terrace (#58)

The society was established in 1924 on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor of 6-7 Tai Pak Terrace named as Fok Hing Tong. With the increase of membership, they bought the neighbouring Nos. 8-9 as permanent premises. These are five-storey Tong Lau built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It has a flat roof. Each floor is about 4 metres high. It was built with cement. It has a strait narrow stairs leading to each floor. The front parts of each flat of the building were originally verandas, but now covered with windows forming room for private usage. It is well repaired in good condition. It is not yet graded.

Each floor has a balcony with iron railings. Its condition is fair.



St. Luke's Chapel at No.47 Victoria Road (#59)

The small chapel was built in the 1930s. It was built with granite slab with slanting roof. It has a chapel at the middle with a single-storey house on each side. On top of the chapel, there is a bell tower. In the 1950s, it became a clinic for the needed. In 1977, it became a social centre serving cheap meals and interesting classes for the workers and the pupils. Then in 1979, it became the H.K.S.K.H. St. Luke's Settlement Neighbourhood Elderly Centre with the support from the Social Welfare Department. In 1995, a housework assistant team was formed to help the needed individuals and families. It is still occupied by the H.K.S.K.H. St. Luke's Settlement Neighbourhood Elderly Centre. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



The Arch and Foundation Stone of Tung Wah Smallpox Hospital at Sai Ning Street (#60)

It lies in a small park near the Kennedy Town Bus Station. It gives evidence to the establishment of the Tung Wah Smallpox Hospital, which was built in 1901. In 1938, it became a hospital for infectious diseases. During the Japanese occupation, it was destroyed leaving only the arch and the foundation stone. The remnants are now placed in the small park for the public. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



City of Victoria Boundary Stone at Victoria Road (#61)

It is located inside the Sai Ning Street Park. Its present location is slightly off the original position for the convenience of the visitors. It is a rectangular stone with a pointed top. It was carved with the words 'CITY BOUNDARY 1903'. It marked the boundary of the Victoria City. Its condition is good. It is not yet graded.



The Old Masonry Walls at Forbes Street (#62)

There are many masonry walls in the mid-levels, West Point and Kennedy Town. They formed supporting walls for terraces and roads, and fencing houses, parks and buildings. They are not yet graded. The masonry walls at Forbes Street (#62)

The Forbes Street Temporary Playground has three old masonry walls. The main wall runs parallel to Forbes Street and lines the northern edge of the platform. The other two walls aligned perpendicular to the main wall are located on the elevated platform of the playground. One of these two walls aligns along the west perimeter of the platform. The other spans across the middle of the playground dividing the lower and upper portions of the playground platform. Small to medium and large Banyan trees clinging on these three masonry walls, which altogether form a signature landscape and heritage features of the western district.

A map produced by the Public Works Department in 1901 showed that the Forbes Street and the platform were formed and built upon as a part of the Kennedy Town development initiated in the 1870s. Based on this the walls are determined to be older than 100 years.



Fencing wall outside the Park (the main wall)



Masonry wall at the west perimeter of the playground



The masonry wall dividing the upper and lower portions of the playground

The masonry walls at King George V (KGV) Memorial Park, Hospital Road (#63)

There are four main masonry walls around King George V (KGV) Memorial Park at Hospital Road. They formed the fencing walls outside the Park. Significant Banyan trees were found residing on the masonry walls on the north and south sides of the proposed works area at the park. Similar to those at Forbes Street, the masonry walls together with the Banyan trees at the KGV Memorial Park are considered as significant landscape and historical features of the western district. They are not yet graded.





Mount Davis Forts (#64)

Mount Davis Forts lies along the northern slope of Mount Davis guarding Kap Shui Mun. It is a battery with five gun emplacements for 9.2 inch guns, several observation posts, depression range finders, barracks and other military facilities. It was built in 1900-1912 and was the Fire Command West during the Second World War. During the war, the Japanese bombed and destroyed the battery. At present, a youth hostel has been built alongside the command post. Telecommunication equipment is installed on the topmost gun emplacement. The topmost part of the battery was now a park for the public. It is not yet graded.



Jubilee Battery (#65)

Jubilee Battery lies at the foot of Mount Davis near the sea. It was built in 1938 with three gun emplacements for 6-inch guns, several observation posts, barracks, and an underground magazine for ammunition storage. During the Japanese invasion, the British destroyed the facilities before evacuated. The battery was laid in ruin. Today, the land where one of the gun emplacement and the observation post once stood becomes the property of the Hong Kong Police Force. Remnants of the other gun emplacements and facilities are still visible behind the bushes. It is not yet graded.



## 5 CONCLUSIONS

The buildings and relics recorded above have their own characteristics and historic value. The churches and temples reflect the condition of customs and beliefs. The government quarters and public buildings are typical examples of foreign buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The schools and colleges, mostly founded in the last centuries or even earlier, reveal the local education development. The hospitals, though many of them have changed their usages, remind us of the sickness and diseases happened in the early times. The old pre-war houses are models of the dwellings in the past years. Some relics, like the Mount Davis Battery, the Lo Pan Temple, the U Hall and the Memorial Stone of the Tung Wah Smallpox Hospital are good scenic spots for sight-seeing and tourism. Some of the sites have already been included in the Central and Western Heritage Trails of the Hong Kong Leisure and Cultural Service Department.

**Annex A List of Built Heritage Resources**

Built Heritage Resources	Declared Monument	Historical Buildings/ Structures of Historic Value
4. Western Market	√	
8. No. 1 Queen's Road West, West Point		√ (Not yet graded)
11. Shui Yuet Temple at 7 Tai Ping Shan Street		√(Not yet graded)
12. Kwun Yin Temple at 34 Tai Ping Shan Street		√(Not yet graded)
13. Kwong Fuk Tsz (Pak Shing Temple) at No. 40 Tai Ping Shan Street		√ (Grade II)
20. No. 153 Queen's Road West, West Point		√ (Not yet graded)
21. Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic at 32 Hospital Road		√(Not yet graded)
22. Old Upper Levels Police Station at No. 1F High Street (now used as Crime Wing Hong Kong Island Regional Headquarter)		√ (Grade III)
23. No. 36 Eastern Street, West Point		√ (Not yet graded)
24. Façade of the Old Mental Hospital at No.2 High Street (now used as Sai Ying Pun Community Complex)		√ (Grade I)
25. Bonham Road Government Primary School at 9A Bonham Road		√(Not yet graded)
26. Main Building of St. Stephen's Girls' College	√	
27. Old Lunatic Asylum at No.45 Eastern Street (now used as Eastern Street Methadone Clinic)		√ (Grade II)
28. Nos. 18-24 Third Street, West Point		√ (Not yet graded)
29. No. 207 Des Voeux Road West		√ (Not yet graded)

Built Heritage Resources	Declared Monument	Historical Buildings/ Structures of Historic Value
30. Prewar Buildings at 1-2 and 7-21 Yu Lok Lane under the Development Project of Yu Lok Lane and Centre Street of the Urban Renewal Authority		√(Not yet graded)
31. No. 35 Bonham Road, Mid Levels		√ (Not yet graded)
32. Sheung Fung Lane Earth Shrine at Sheung Fung Lane		√(Not yet graded)
33. Public Bathhouse at Second Street		√(Not yet graded)
34. Old Tsan Yuk Maternity Hospital at No. 104 Western Street (now used as the Western District Community Centre)		√ (Grade III)
35. Kau Yan Church at No. 97A High Street		√ (Grade III)
36. Western Police Station and Western Police Married Quarters at Des Voeux Road West		√(Not yet graded)
37. Western Magistracy at Pok Fu Lam Road		√(Not yet graded)
38. King's College at No. 63A Bonham Road		√ (Grade II)
39. Chinese Rhenish Church (Lai Yin Church) at Bonham Road		√(Not yet graded)
40. Tang Chi Ngong Building of the University of Hong Kong	√	
41. Elliot Hall and May Wing of the University of Hong Kong at Pok Fu Lam Road		√ (Not yet graded)
42. Victoria Battery at No. 1 University Drive, Pok Fu Lam Road (now used as the Residence of the Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong)		√ (Not yet graded)

Built Heritage Resources	Declared Monument	Historical Buildings/ Structures of Historic Value
43. Li Sing Primary School and Western Dental Clinic at High Street		√(Not yet graded)
44. Caritas Ling Yuet Sin Canossian Kindergarten at No. 54 Pok Fu Lam Road		√ (Not yet graded)
45. Fung Ping Shan Building, the University of Hong Kong at Pok Fu Lam Road		√ (Grade II)
47. Two Workmen's Quarters and A Bungalow, West Point Filters at No. 50 Kotewall Road		√ (Workmen's Quarters Grade III & Bungalow Grade I)
48. St Louis School East Wing Block A at No. 179 Third Street		√ (Grade III)
49. St Stephen's Church at 71 Bonham Road		√(Not yet graded)
50. Hung Hing Ying Building of the University of Hong Kong	√	
51. Main Building of the University of Hong Kong	√	
52. St Anthony's Catholic Church at Pok Fu Lam Road		√(Not yet graded)
53. Senior Staff Quarters, Workmen's Quarters and Treatment Works Building, Elliot Pumping Station and Filters at Pok Fu Lam Road		√ (Senior Staff Quarters Grade II, Others Grade III)
54. Air Raid Tunnels at Former Belcher's Battery at Belcher's Street		√ (Not yet graded)
55. Ex-Western Fire Station at No. 14 Belcher's Street, Kennedy Town (now used as Po Leung Kuk Chan Au Big Yan Home for the Elderly)		√ (Grade III)

Built Heritage Resources	Declared Monument	Historical Buildings/ Structures of Historic Value
56. Lo Pan Temple, No. 15 Ching Lin Terrace, Kennedy Town		√ (Grade I)
57. Hon Wah Middle School at Ching Lin Terrace		√(Not yet graded)
58. Fok Hing Tong, Hong Kong Society for the Promotion of Virtue at 8-9 Tai Pak Terrace		√(Not yet graded)
59. St. Luke's Chapel at No. 47 Victoria Road		√ (Not yet graded)
60. The Arch and Foundation Stone of Tung Wah Smallpox Hospital at Sai Ning Street		√ (Not yet graded)
61. City of Victoria Boundary Stone at Victoria Road		√ (Not yet graded)
62. The Old Masonry Walls at Forbes Street		√ (Not yet graded)
63. The masonry walls at King George V (KGV) Memorial Park, Hospital Road		√ (Not yet graded)
64. Mount Davis Forts		√ (Not yet graded)
65. Jubilee Battery		√ (Not yet graded)

Remarks: Built Heritage Resources No. 1-3, 5-7, 9-10, 15-19, and 46 are not used.