

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office

I. Projects in Working Stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of The Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Major repair & improvement works to the Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay (銅鑼灣天后廟)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The temple was built by the Tai family (戴氏家族) probably in the early 18th century. ● The temple was declared a monument in 1982. 	<p><u>Phase I – Major Repairs</u></p> <p><u>Phase II: Improvement Works</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and internal decoration ● Cleaning and repair the wooden plaques, clay statues and plaster mouldings ● Improvement works to the incinerator ● <p><u>Phase III (Final) Phase Improvement Works</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve filtration system for incinerator effluent. ● Repair to the retaining wall ● Conservation of guardian statues and plaster mouldings. ● Electrical installation in the front hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I major repair works completed in August 2004. ● Phase II improvement works completed in May 2006. ● Phase III improvement works commenced in mid-November 2006 for targeted completion in early February 2007.

2.	Repair and improvement works to the forecourt of Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin, Yuen Long (新田大夫第)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The mansion was probably built in the fourth year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing dynasty by Man Chung-luen (文頌鑾), the twenty first generation of the Man clan in San Tin. ● The mansion was declared as monument in 1987, followed by a major restoration undertaken by the Arch SD in 1988. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The latest phase of works includes provision of an electrical ring main, artwork to the outbuildings, and minor repairs and restoration. 	The works started in December 2006 for targeted completion in March 2007.
*3.	Repairs to Man Lung Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin (新田麟峰文公祠)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built in honour of Man Lun-fung, member of the eighth generation of the clan, by the end of the 17th century. ● It comprises three halls with two enclosed courtyards in between, whilst the ancestral altar is placed in the middle hall. ● The Ancestral Hall was declared as monument in 1983. 	<p><u>Phase I works</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paving of forecourt ● Plaster works to the rear hall ● Improvement of drainage at the second courtyard <p><u>Phase II works</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof repair to side chambers ● Paving of second courtyard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I works were completed in December 2006. ● Phase II works commenced on 19 January 2007 for targeted completion in March 2007.
*4.	Repairs to Cheung Shan Monastery, Ping Che, Sha Tau Kok (沙頭角坪輦長山古寺)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Monastery was probably first built in 1789 as a joint effort of six villages in Ta Kwu Ling Area. The Buddha, Kwun Yum and Tei Chong Wong (a Bodhisattva) are all worshipped in the monastery. ● As recorded in a plaque inside the temple, the existing two-hall structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drainage improvement works ● Repair to cracks on the flank walls ● Redecoration to external and internal walls ● Waterproofing works to the external walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in October 2006 for scheduled completion in February 2006. ● Most of the items have been completed. Painting of external and internal walls is underway.

		<p>is believed to have been fully rebuilt in 1868.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The monastery was once a resting place to provide services and free tea for wayfarers traveling between Shenzhen and Sha Tau Kok. ● The temple was declared a monument in 1998. 		
*5.	Repairs to Yi Tai Study Hall, Kam Tin (錦田二帝書院)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to local legends, Yi Tai Study Hall was built between 1821 to 1850 to accommodate the Man Cheong and the Kwan Tai. ● The building was built purely for use as a study hall and its architecture is therefore simple and functional. ● The study hall was declared a monument in 1992. Full restoration was completed in 1994. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dentist repair to deteriorated brickwork ● Waterproofing work and redecoration to the internal walls of the main hall ● Replace defective roof purlins in the main hall ● Repair timber doors and the “white pebbles” at the entrance courtyard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in October 2006 for scheduled completion in February 2007. ● Painting and redecoration of internal walls and ornamental features are underway.
*6.	Repairs to Kun Lung Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭觀龍圍)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The walled village, which dates back to 1744, is enclosed by green-brick walls. Four watchtowers were constructed at the four corners of the enclosing walls for defence of the village. A pair of chained-ring iron gates was installed at the front entrance. The moat, originally surrounded the walled village, has been filled up. ● The layout of the houses inside the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dentist repair to external brickwork and repair to the bulging enclosing wall ● Replace deteriorated canton floor tiles in the entrance gate ● Repair spilt timber joists of the cockloft 	Works commenced in November 2006 for scheduled completion in February 2007.

		<p>village is in an orderly manner with a communal altar situated at the end of the main alley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The gatehouse of the walled village was declared a monument in 1988, whilst the enclosing walls and watchtowers were declared in 1993. 		
*7.	Repairs to Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung (西貢滯西洲洪聖古廟)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to local legends and the stone tablet at the temple, the building was probably built before 1899. Being a district temple of Kau Sai Chau, it has long been a place in which to pray for the safety of fishermen. Large-scale celebrations are held by the locals during the birthday of Hung Shing every year. ● The temple is a two-hall, three-bay structure with a dong-chung door in the front hall. Altars are placed in the main hall where Hung Shing, Choi Pak Shing Kwan and Shui Sin Yeuh are worshipped. ● Restoration to the temple was completed in 2000 under the supervision of AMO, which was sponsored by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. ● The temple was declared a monument in 2002. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dentist repair to deteriorated brickwork of internal and external surfaces ● Repair to incinerator ● Redecorate roof ridges ● Installation of exhaust fans 	Repair works commenced in mid-November 2006 for scheduled completion in February 2007.

*8.	Repairs to Man Mo Temple, Tai Po (大埔文武二帝廟)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man Mo Temple was built about 1894 by the Tsat Yeuk Community of Tai Po to mark the founding of Tai Wo Shi (Tai Wo Market Town), which is now commonly known as Tai Po Market. ● The temple is a two-hall building with an open courtyard in-between. ● Full restoration of the temple was undertaken by the Tai Po Tsat Yeuk Rural Committee in 1985 with technical advice and a subsidy from the Government. ● The Temple was declared a monument in 1984. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plaster repair to internal walls of the entrance hall ● Internal redecoration ● Repair to timber doors in the entrance hall ● Installation of ventilation fans in the main hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2006 for scheduled completion in February 2007. ● Plaster repair and internal redecoration are underway.
*9.	Repair to Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long (元朗廈村楊侯宮)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yeung Hau Temple was built for the worship of the immortal Hau Wong. The temple is reported to have a history of over 200 years and was rebuilt to its present form in 1811. ● It is a two-hall building separated by a courtyard which has been roofed over to form an incense tower. ● The temple was declared a monument in 1988. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to the defective sandstone columns on the drum platform ● Repair to internal floor paving 	The works started in early February for targeted completion in April 2007.
*10.	Repair to Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan, Yuen Long (屏山)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was constructed in the early sixteenth century by two eleventh generation brothers of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Redecoration to internal walls ● Cleansing of brickwork and stonework 	The works started in January 2007 for targeted completion in March 2007.

	愈喬二公祠)	<p>Tang clan of Ping Shan: Tang Sai-yin (鄧世賢) and Tang Sai-chiu (鄧世昭).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a three-hall-two-courtyard ancestral hall. From 1931 to 1961, it was occupied by Tat Tak Primary School. Most of the original structure and features of the building remain intact. ● Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dentist repair to external brickwork 	
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II. Projects Completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the concerned building	Scope of Work	Progress
*11.	Roof repair to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● St. John's Cathedral, which was completed in 1849, is one of the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical buildings in Hong Kong. ● During the Japanese Occupation, it was converted into a clubhouse for the Japanese and thus suffered damage. ● The Cathedral was fully repaired after the War and then reopened. It was declared a monument in 1996. 	<p>This project is to carry out roof repairs to badly leaking valley gutter on the roof of the Main Building of the Cathedral, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) repair to one of the valley gutter on the Main Roof of the Cathedral; and (b) repair of a section of old plastered wall below the valley gutter inside the Cathedral. 	The roof repair was completed in October 2006.

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*12.	Urgent repairs to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was built by General Cai Tingjie (蔡廷鍇), who led the Nineteenth Corps against the Japanese invasion between 1936 and the early 1940s. ● The historical development of the Morrison Building can be divided into three stages: from 1936-1946, the Centre was the villa of Cai and turned to be the Dade Institute in 1946-1949. ● After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society, now the Council for World Mission, bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China since 1950. ● The Morrison Building was declared a monument in 2004. 	<p>The repair works include :</p> <p>(a) termite eradication treatment, plus necessary immediate treatment, to affected areas of all structural timberwork of the building;</p> <p>(b) repair to the defective external windows; and</p> <p>(c) repair to spalling concrete at floor beams and floor slabs and make good the exposed steel reinforcing.</p>	The minor repair works, which started in October 2006, were completed in November 2006.
13.	Re-roofing of Tang Ancestral Hall in Ping Shan (屏山鄧氏宗祠)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The three-hall ancestral hall with two internal courtyards was constructed by Tang Fung-shun (鄧馮遜), the fifth generation ancestor of Tang Clan, as the main ancestral hall of the clan in Ping Shan. ● It was declared a monument in 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete re-roofing of rear hall and side chamber ● Replacement of defective timber fitting and fixture ● Electrical improvement works ● Redecoration 	Re-roofing works were completed in December 2006.
*14.	Repair work to the clock	● The clock tower was constructed in	● Repair work to the interior	The repair work undertaken by

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	faces of the former KCRC Clock Tower, Tsim Sha Tsui	<p>1915 as part of the Former KCR terminus building in Tsim Sha Tsui.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● However, the installation of the electric turret clock and the one-ton hour bell did not start until 1920. ● In 1950 the old mechanism was replaced by four individual motors. This replacement alleviated the need to constantly service the batteries of the former instrument. ● In 1978, the KCR terminus was moved to Hung Hom, leaving only the clock tower as the only remaining landmark of the old terminus. ● The clock tower was declared a monument in 1990. 	clock faces by applying double layer of milky film on the glass surface of the clock faces in order to improve the outlook.	the Conservation Section of LCSD was completed in December 2006.
15.	Repair to Wong Uk in Sha Tin (沙田王屋)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wong Uk was built in the early 19th century by the Wong family, who founded the Wong Uk village at Yuen Chau Kok around 200 years ago. ● The building is a two-hall, two-storey grey brick structure with exquisite murals and auspicious mouldings on the facade. ● The house was declared a monument in 1989. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of defective timber fittings and structure ● Drainage and water proofing works ● Internal refurbishment 	Repair works were completed in January 2007.

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*16.	Repairs to the entrance gate of Ma Wat Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭麻笏圍門樓)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ma Wat Wai was built by the Tang clan during the reign of Qianlong (1736-1795). The village is enclosed by walls on four sides with the main entrance facing the north. ● A pair of chained-ring iron gates was installed at the main entrance with a red sandstone lintel engraved with the two characters "<i>Wat Chung</i>" denoting the flourishing growth of spring onions. ● The entrance gate of Ma Wat Wai was declared a monument in 1994. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electrical upgrading works to the entrance gate ● Redecoration to internal walls 	Repair works were completed in January 2007.

* Included in the Annual Maintenance Programme (2006/07)