

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 15 May 2014)**

**I. Projects in preparation stage**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Work Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Reconstruction of boundary wall and improvement of external ground and drainage at Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing Dynasty as a residence by Man Chung Luen, whose ancestors had settled in San Tin since the 15<sup>th</sup> century.</li><li>● The building is considered as one of the most beautifully-embellished traditional Chinese buildings in Hong Kong and is renowned for its fine architectural decorations, including the exquisite plaster mouldings, wood carvings and <i>Shiwan</i> ceramic figurines. Restoration was completed in 1988 with donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.</li><li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Partial reconstruction of boundary wall.</li><li>● Improvement of drainage system at external open space.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</li></ul>

**II. Projects with works in progress**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Work Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Restoration and Improvement Works of Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The three-hall Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1751 to commemorate their two ancestors, Tang Hung Chi and Tang Hung Wai, for establishing the village settlements in Ha Tsuen. The Tang Ancestral Hall underwent two major renovations in 1837 and 1883 respectively. There are a number of honorary plaques hanging in the middle hall, indicating the glorious history of the Tangs in the Qing imperial government.</li> <li>● The Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School situated close to the Tang Ancestral Hall are believed to have been built before 1924. The former was built to provide hospitality for guests of the clan, while the latter was built for provision of education to the children in the area.</li> <li>● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in December 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drainage improvement works.</li> <li>● Construction of an arch gateway.</li> <li>● Electrical and mechanical provisions and upgrading.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works to the Tang Ancestral Hall and Yau Kung School were completed in 2011 and 2012 respectively.</li> <li>● Restoration works to the Guesthouse and Patrol Office were completed in October 2013.</li> <li>● Tender for repair and improvement works has been awarded and the works commenced.</li> </ul>
2.	Full restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was originally built by the descendants of the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their</li> </ul>	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of main hall and front hall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I restoration works were completed in 2012.</li> </ul>

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		<p>prominent ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong”, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in-between.</li> <li>● The study hall was built to educate the clan youngsters so as to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations.</li> <li>● The study hall was declared as a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of annex block.</li> <li>● Minor works to main hall and front hall.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the remaining portion of the annex block.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase II restoration works were practically completed in March 2014.</li> <li>● Phase III restoration work are planned to commence in November 2014.</li> </ul>
3.	Major repair to entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lo Wai is the oldest among the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling.</li> <li>● Repair to a portion of the wall was undertaken in 1991 with funding provided by the North District Office. The entrance tower and the enclosing wall of Lo Wai were declared as monuments in 1997.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reconstruction of bulging section of North Wall.</li> <li>● Formation of footing to the enclosing wall.</li> <li>● Brickworks repair to the North Wall.</li> <li>● Minor repair to the entrance tower.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Major repair to the entrance tower.</li> <li>● Repair to the remaining sections of the enclosing wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I repair works commenced in April 2014 and are expected to be completed in February 2015.</li> </ul>

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Work Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>	<b>Progress</b>
4.	Major repair and improvements to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The foundation stone was laid by the then Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Davis, on 11 March 1847 and construction was completed in 1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873. During the Japanese occupation, it was converted into a club house for the Japanese and suffered damages. It was fully repaired after the War and then re-opened. It was declared as a monument in 1996.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CCTV survey and urgent minor repairs to underground drainage system.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Underground drainage improvements.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works for the remaining areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I works were completed in 2011.</li> <li>● Phase II works were completed in 2012.</li> <li>● Phase III works were completed in 2013.</li> <li>● Phase IV works are expected to commence in late 2014.</li> </ul>
5.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and a meeting venue for merchants.</li> <li>● It comprises the Main Hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation at the left chamber and the Hall of the Bravery on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Site formation and drainage improvement works to the surrounding and the front court.</li> <li>● Full restoration of the communal hall.</li> <li>● Slope stabilisation works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works including site formation and improvement to drainage of the building were completed in March 2013.</li> <li>● Phase I restoration works commenced in</li> </ul>

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		<p>resistance against British takeover of the New Territories in 1899.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● From the early 1950s to the late 1970s, the communal hall was occupied as a school and an orphanage. Since then, the place has been left vacant. It has been accorded a Grade 1 status by the AAB in 2010.</li> </ul>		<p>July 2013 and were substantially completed in December 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Slope stabilisation works to be undertaken by the Civil Engineering and Development Department commenced in mid-April 2014.</li> <li>● Phase II works will commence after completion of the slope stabilisation works.</li> </ul>
6.	Repair and Improvement Works to the Helena May (Phase I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Helena May Institute (renamed The Helena May in 1974) was established in 1916 by Lady May, wife of the then Governor Sir Henry May.</li> <li>● The Main Building was used to house Japanese troops and stable horses in 1941 and accommodated the Hong Kong Public Library in 1944 during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The Institute was re-opened to members as a guest house for women in 1947 to present.</li> <li>● The Main Building is still used for its original purpose: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and to provide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy study for the structural investigation of the Main Building.</li> <li>● Drainage repairs.</li> <li>● Concrete and masonry repairs.</li> <li>● Waterproofing works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Final consultancy report is being prepared by the consultant.</li> <li>● Award of the tender for the repair and improvement works has been recommended and the works commenced in late April 2014 as scheduled.</li> </ul>

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		<p>accommodation for women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Exterior of the Main Building of The Helena May was declared as a monument in 1993.</li> </ul>		
7.	Structural repairs to Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, Sheung Shui, New Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall was built by the Liu clan in 1751. This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wood carvings and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. It was restored first in 1983 with funding mainly from the clan, and again in 1994 with funding from the Government.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy study for the structural repairs to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The consultancy study is in progress.</li> </ul>
8.	Repair of the Residence of Ip Ting-sz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, was built around 1908.</li> <li>● It demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western styles.</li> <li>● Ip Ting-sz supported the revolutionary activities of Dr Sun Yat-sen in the 1910s. He was also a member of the Thailand Branch of the Tong Meng Hui (United League).</li> <li>● The residence was declared as a</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u> Building investigation and repair works, including the reconstruction of cockloft.</p> <p><u>Phase II</u> Roof repair and general repair works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I works were completed in March 2014.</li> <li>● For Phase II works, tender preparation is in progress.</li> </ul>

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		monument in 2009.		
9.	Roof Repairs and Drainage Works to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong, Tuen Mun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteen Corps against the Japanese invasion. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals. The building bears witness to the unique role played by Hong Kong in the history of modern China and the establishment of the People's Republic of China.</li> <li>● The Morrison Building was declared as a monument in 2004.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration and reconstruction of parapet wall at 1/F Terrace.</li> <li>● Waterproofing works to 1/F Terrace.</li> <li>● Installation of metal balustrades and railings at 1/F Terrace.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2013 and are in progress.</li> </ul>
10.	Repairs and redecoration of Fan Sin Temple, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fan Sin Temple was built by the Ma clan in Wun Yiu to worship Fan Tai Sin Sze, the patron saint of potters.</li> <li>● The construction date of the temple is uncertain but a wooden plaque hanging at the main hall of the temple was carved in the year of 1790 (Geng-xu year of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and redecoration of brick walls.</li> <li>● Repairs of roof.</li> <li>● Repairs of floor cracks.</li> <li>● Repair of timber works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in March 2014.</li> </ul>

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		<p>Qianlong reign of Qing Dynasty), indicating that the temple has a history of over 200 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The temple underwent renovations in 1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The recent restoration was completed in 2000.</li> <li>● Fan Sin Temple was declared as a monument in 1999.</li> </ul>		
11.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple Compound, Sheung Wan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Man Mo Temple Compound on Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan comprising three blocks, namely Man Mo Temple (文武廟), Lit Shing Kung (列聖宮) and Kung Sor (公所), were built approximately between 1847 and 1862 by wealthy Chinese merchants. Man Mo Temple was built mainly for the worship of Man Cheong (God of Literature) and Mo Tai (God of Martial Arts). Lit Shing Kung was built for the worship of all heavenly gods. Kung Sor was used as a meeting place and for resolving matters related to the Chinese community in the area. The three blocks are separated by two alleys.</li> <li>● The Temple was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Hospital with the enactment of the Man Mo Temple Ordinance in 1908.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on Conservation Management Plan, Cartographic and Photographic Survey, and Asbestos Investigation Works.</li> <li>● Structural and Building Condition Investigation Works.</li> <li>● Repair and restoration works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies are in progress.</li> <li>● Structural and Building Investigation Works were completed in March 2014.</li> </ul>

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		<p>The Temple has imperative historical and social values to the territory, representing the traditional social organisation and religious practices of the Chinese community in old Hong Kong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Man Mo Temple Compound was declared as a monument in 2010.</li> </ul>		
12.	Dampness investigation and waterproofing works at Maryknoll Convent School, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maryknoll Convent School was established in 1925 on Austin Road, Kowloon, as the Maryknoll Kindergarten, by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. Construction of the present campus on Waterloo Road commenced in 1933.</li> <li>● In May 1936, Sir Andrew Caldecott, the then Governor of Hong Kong, laid the cornerstone of the school main building. The school moved to the new campus in 1937, which has been a landmark in the area since then.</li> <li>● The school was declared as a monument in 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dampness investigation.</li> <li>● Waterproofing and repair works to the roof of the covered playground, the external wall of staircase and the roof of teachers' room.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender was awarded in February 2014.</li> <li>● Dampness investigation is in progress.</li> </ul>
13.	Urgent Replacement of rotten purlin at Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall in Ho Sheung Heung was built in the late Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644). According to the genealogy of the Hau clan, the Ancestral Hall was constructed by Hau Ku Shek, the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Replace rotten timber purlin at rear annex.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quotation was accepted in April 2014.</li> <li>● Works to be completed by May 2014.</li> </ul>

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		<p>17<sup>th</sup> generation ancestor of the Hau clan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument on 19 December 2003.</li> </ul>		
14.	Urgent Repairs in Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cheung Ancestral Hall, also known as Wah Fung Tong, was mainly built by Cheung Nam-yat, Cheung Shui-yat, Cheung Chi-kwong and Cheung Yiu-fong of the 22<sup>nd</sup> generation of the Cheung clan of Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Jiaqing reign (1815) of the Qing dynasty. The ancestral hall then served as a centre for communal gatherings and ancestral worship. The ancestral hall was declared a monument on 30 December 1999.</li> <li>● I Shing Temple is situated at the multi-clan village of Wang Chau in Yuen Long. The temple was constructed by the villagers around the 57<sup>th</sup> year of Kangxi (1718) of the Qing dynasty to promote communal spirit. It was dedicated to the worship of the two deities, Hung Shing and Che Kung. The temple was declared a monument in 1996.</li> <li>● Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is situated adjacent to Tang Ancestral Hall. It was constructed in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century by two eleventh generation brothers of the Tang clan of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cheung Ancestral Hall: replace deteriorated pivot hinge supports of Dong Chung doors, clear debris at surface channel.</li> <li>● I Shing Temple: modify roof drainage outlet.</li> <li>● Yu Ku Ancestral Hall: roof repair.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quotation was accepted in April 2014.</li> <li>● Works to be completed by May 2014.</li> </ul>

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		<p>Ping Shan: Tang Sai-yin (alias Yu-sing) and Tang Sai-chiu (alias Kiu-lum). From 1931 to 1961, it was occupied by Tat Tak Primary School. The last major renovation of the building probably took place during the Guangzu reign (1875-1908) of the Qing dynasty as indicated by the engraved characters on the stone tablet above the main entrance. Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was declared a monument on 14 December 2001.</p>		
15.	Urgent Repairs at Yi Tai Study Hall	<p>● Yi Tai Study Hall is situated at Shui Tau Village, Yuen Long. It was built by the Tang clan of Kam Tin who came to settle in this fertile plain as far back as the 11<sup>th</sup> century. According to the local legends, Yi Tai Study Hall was built towards the end of Daoguang reign (1821-1850) of the Qing dynasty to accommodate the two immortals, Man Cheong and Kwan Tai (literary and martial gods respectively). A group of 16 local scholar-gentry formed a society called the Tang Yi Tai Wui (The Tang Society of the Two Immortals) for the construction and operation of a new study hall which was named Yi Tai Study Hall, i.e. study hall of the two immortals.</p>	<p>● Roof repair. ● Repair cracked ridge. ● Replace defective timber purlin.</p>	<p>● Quotation was accepted in April. ● Works to be completed by May 2014.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The building was built purely for use as a study hall and its architecture is therefore simple and functional. Restoration work was completed in 1994.</li> </ul>		
16.	Improvement works to Kang Yung Study Hall, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kang Yung Study Hall was built by the Li clan in the early Qing Dynasty. The Study Hall was then rebuilt in the Qianlong reign (1736-1795).</li> <li>● As it was constructed purely for teaching purposes, the architecture is simple but functional. It was a two-hall building with cocklofts, providing classrooms and living quarters. The Study Hall was built with green brick walls, with rammed earth for internal partitions.</li> <li>● Kang Yung Study Hall was declared as a monument in 1991.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal of damaged Bat Roosts.</li> <li>● Installation of New Bat Roosts.</li> <li>● Painting works at Annex Building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced on 10 March 2014.</li> <li>● Works to be completed by end of May 2014.</li> </ul>
17.	Improvement works to Leung Ancestral Hall, Pat Heung, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Built by the Leung clan in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history of about 200 years.</li> <li>● The Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical Qing vernacular building having a layout of two-hall-one-courtyard. Side chambers are located on both sides of the courtyard. The right side chamber houses a kitchen, which was once used for cooking basin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and repavement of forecourt.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement works at forecourt.</li> <li>● Roof repairs at the Front and Rear Halls.</li> <li>● Repairs of the eave boards of side chambers.</li> <li>● Repairs of the timber</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced on 17 February 2014.</li> <li>● Works to be completed by end of May.</li> </ul>

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		<p>meals during festive events. An exquisite carved ancestral altar is placed at the main bay of the rear hall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 2006.</li> </ul>	balustrades and ladders.	

### III. Projects completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Repairs and maintenance to furnace in Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was built by the Tai family probably in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>● The Tai family used to go to Causeway Bay to gather grass and, according to the legends, some members of the family found a statue of Tin Hau in the rocks near the shore. They then erected a shelter for it and, as the shrine became popular with the boat people who made donations, a proper temple building was subsequently constructed.</li> <li>● The temple is one of the many dedicated to Tin Hau and is a fine example of temple architecture of the period. The temple is still largely in its original form despite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and maintenance to the furnace in Tin Hau Temple.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works were completed in March 2014.</li> </ul>

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		<p>subsequent renovations. The temple is under the management of the Tai family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The temple was declared as a monument in 1982.</li> </ul>		
2.	Urgent Repair to Screen Doors at Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall was built by the Liu clan in 1751. This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wood carvings and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. It was first restored in 1983 with funding mainly from the clan, and again in 1994 with funding from the Government.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Replace defective pivot hinge supports to screen doors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quotation was accepted in early April 2014.</li> <li>● Works were completed by end of April 2014.</li> </ul>