

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 10 February 2015)

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Building Concerned	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Reconstruction of the boundary wall and improvement of the external ground and drainage at Tai Fu Tai Mansion (大夫第), San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was built in the 4th year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing dynasty as residence by Man Chung Luen (文頌鑾), whose ancestors had settled in San Tin since the 15th century.● 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> (石灣) ceramic figurines. Restoration was completed in 1988 with donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Partial reconstruction of the boundary wall.● Improvement of the drainage system at the external open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tender documents are being prepared.

II. Projects with works in progress

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Restoration and improvement works of Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The three-hall Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1751 to commemorate their two ancestors, Tang Hung Chi (鄧洪贇) and Tang Hung Wai (鄧洪惠), 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. ● The Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School (友恭學校) 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. ● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared monuments in December 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drainage improvement works. ● Construction of an arch gateway. ● Electrical and mechanical provisions and upgrading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and improvement works have commenced. Phase 1 works were completed in October 2014 whereas Phase 2 works commenced in late December 2014 and are expected to be completed in late April 2015.

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2.	Restoration of two timber “Dragon Poles” (龍柱) situated in front of Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Ap Lei Chau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hung Shing Temple in Ap Lei Chau (the Temple) was probably built by the local community in 1773 for the worship of Hung Shing, a popular deity for protecting fishermen and marine traders. It is one of the very few traditional temples with exquisite craftsmanship that still keeps its original sea-orientated <i>fung shui</i> setting and close association with the local community. ● In front of the Temple, there are two timber poles painted with dragon motifs which are rare in Hong Kong. Locals call them “dragon poles” and it is believed that they were erected for <i>fung shui</i> reasons. ● The Temple was declared as a monument on 24 October 2014. 	● Restoration of the two damaged timber poles.	● Restoration works commenced in January 2015 and are expected to be completed in late April 2015.
3.	Roof and electrical repairs and drainage investigation at Man Mo Temple (文武二帝廟), Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man Mo Temple was built about 100 years ago by the Tsat Yeuk (七約) Community of Tai Po to mark the founding of Tai Wo Shi (太和市) (Tai Wo Market Town) which is now commonly known as Tai Po Market. ● Full restoration of the temple was undertaken by the Tai Po Tsat Yeuk Rural 	● Roof and electrical repairs and detailed survey to the existing drainage system.	● Works are expected to commence in April 2015. It is scheduled for completion in May 2015.

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		<p>Committee (大埔七約鄉事委員會) in 1985 with technical advice and subsidy from the Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The temple was declared as a monument in 1984. 		
4.	Full restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall (仁敦岡書室), Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was originally built by the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their prominent ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations. ● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong” (燕翼堂), is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in-between. ● The study hall was built to educate the clan youngsters so as to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations. ● The study hall was declared as a monument in 2009. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the main hall and front hall. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the annex block. ● Minor works to the main hall and front hall. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the remaining portion of the annex block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I restoration works were completed in 2012. ● Phase II restoration works were practically completed in March 2014. ● Phase III restoration works would commence upon owners' clarification on the ownership issue.
5.	Major repair to the entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai (老圍), Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lo Wai is the oldest among the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. ● Repair to a portion of the wall was undertaken in 1991 with funding provided by the North District Office. The 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconstruction of the bulging section of the North Wall. ● Formation of footing to the enclosing wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I repair works commenced in April 2014 and are expected to be completed in March 2015. ● Phase II repair works are

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		entrance tower and the enclosing wall of Lo Wai were declared as monuments in 1997.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brickworks repair to the North Wall. ● Minor repair to the entrance tower. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major repair to the entrance tower. ● Repair to the remaining sections of the enclosing wall. 	expected to commence in mid-2015.
6.	Major repair and improvements to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCTV survey and urgent minor repairs to the underground drainage system. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Underground drainage improvements. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and repainting of the external walls and associated improvement works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I works were completed in 2011. ● Phase II works were completed in 2012. ● Phase III works were completed in 2013. ● Phase IV works are scheduled for commencement in mid-2015.

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			<u>Phase IV</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and repainting of the external walls and associated improvement works for the remaining areas. 	
7.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and a meeting venue for merchants. ● It comprises the Main Hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation (慰寂祠) at the left chamber and the Hall of the Bravery (英勇祠) on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters in the resistance against British takeover of the New Territories in 1899. ● 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 was declared as a monument in 2013, and will be open to the public after its full restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site formation and drainage improvement works to the surrounding and the front court. ● Full restoration of the communal hall. ● Slope stabilisation works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works including site formation and improvement to the drainage of the building were completed in March 2013. ● Phase I restoration works for the building commenced in July 2013 and were substantially completed in December 2013. ● Slope stabilisation works undertaken by the Civil Engineering and Development Department commenced in mid April 2014, and are expected to be completed in May 2015. ● Phase II restoration

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				works for the building will commence after completion of the slope stabilisation works.
8.	Repair and improvement works to the Helena May, Garden Road, Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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. ● The Main Building is still used for its original purpose: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and to provide accommodation for women with foreign nationalities. ● The exterior of the Main Building of The Helena May was declared as a monument in 1993. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy study for the structural investigation of the Main Building. ● Drainage repairs. ● Concrete and masonry repairs. ● Waterproofing works. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-decoration work to the external walls, existing windows and doors of the Main Building. ● Concrete and masonry repairs. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Final consultancy report is being prepared by the consultant. ● Works commenced in late April 2014 and were completed in early February 2015. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender documents are being prepared.
9.	Structural repairs to the defective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall was built by the Liu clan in 1751. This typical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy study for the structural repairs to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The consultancy study was completed in

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	structures of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui, New Territories	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985. 	<p>defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural repair to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall. 	<p>mid-December 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender documents for structural repair are being prepared.
10.	Repair of the Residence of Ip Ting-sz (葉定仕故居)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (葉定仕) (1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, was built around 1908. ● It demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western architectural styles. ● 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 (同盟會) (United League). ● The residence was declared as a monument in 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan. ● Phase I: Building investigation and repair works, including the reconstruction of cockloft. ● Phase II: Roof repair and general repair works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan commenced in December 2014. ● Phase I works were completed in March 2014. ● Phase II works are scheduled for commencement in late 2015.
11.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple Compound (文武)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man Mo Temple Compound on Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan comprising three blocks, namely Man Mo Temple (文 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan were

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	廟), Sheung Wan	<p>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 (文昌) (God of Literature) and Mo Tai (武帝) (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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The compound was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Hospital with the enactment of the Man Mo Temple Ordinance in 1908. It 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. ● The Man Mo Temple Compound was declared as a monument in 2010. 	<p>photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and restoration works. 	<p>completed in February 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in June 2014. ● Asbestos investigation works were completed in May 2014. ● Repair and restoration works will commence in mid-2015.
12.	Restoration of the Tung Wah Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tung Wah Museum was formerly the Main Building of Kwong Wah Hospital, the first 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic and photographic surveys

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	(東華三院文物館)	<p>hospital built in Kowloon and the New Territories in 1911. Constructed as a single-storey building, an attic was added to each of the two-side rooms in 1919 to meet the increasing demand for medical services. When a redevelopment of Kwong Wah Hospital was carried out from 1953 to 1965, this Main Building has since then become the only surviving building of the entire old hospital building complex. In 1970, the Main Building was converted into Tung Wah Museum as a celebration of the centenary of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals. On 12th November 2010, Tung Wah Museum was declared as a monument. It now serves as an exhibition venue to showcase the history of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals as well as a repository for the historic documents of Kwong Wah Hospital.</p>	<p>photographic surveys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural and building condition investigation works. ● Technical investigation of building materials, EIA study, consultancy studies and investigations. ● Video and photographic recording. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and restoration works. 	<p>are in progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender documents for structural investigation works are being prepared. ● Subject to the findings of the consultancy studies, investigations and all relevant works in Phase I, the repair and restoration works in Phase II will commence by the end of 2015.
13.	Restoration of Fat Tat Tong (發達堂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fat Tat Tong, built in 1933, is not only a testimony of the history of a renowned Hakka family in the area, but also a typical example of residences of eclectic style popular with the overseas Chinese returned to Hong Kong in the early 20th century. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey. ● Structural and building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey are in progress.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fat Tat Tong was built by Li To Wan Tso (李道環祖), a trustee formed by the four sons of Li To-wan (李道環), in Ha Wo Hang (下禾坑), Sha Tau Kok, New Territories. Li To-wan was a descendant of the Li clan of Wo Hang (禾坑). Like many young adults of Sha Tau Kok going abroad to make a livelihood in the late 19th century, Li To-wan went to Vietnam to earn a living at his young age. He and his family returned to Ha Wo Hang with a modest fortune. ● Li To-wan's eldest son, Li Kwan-lan (李鈞蘭), was an influential community leader of Sha Tau Kok and was appointed as one of the three "Tsz Yi" (諮議) of Sha Tau Kok District in 1936 by the then Governor to give advice on matters of local affairs and disputes. The appointment of Tsz Yi was regarded as an honorary offer of the Governor at the time. ● Fat Tat Tong is a two-storey residence with a long pitched Hakka-style tiled roof and fronted by a flat-roofed verandah. Traditional green brick and timber as well as modern reinforced concrete are used for 	<p>condition investigation works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical investigation of building materials, EIA study, consultancy studies and investigations. ● Video and photographic recording. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and restoration works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subject to the findings of the consultancy studies, investigations and all relevant works in Phase I, the repair and restoration works in Phase II will commence in early 2016.

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		<p>the construction. Chinese-style sliding doors (趟櫳門) constructed of metal at all front entrances and rows of windows with metal hoods at the ground floor level are used to enhance the security of the building. Fat Tat Tong still serves as a residence for the descendants of Li To-wan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The building was declared as a monument in 2013. 		
14.	Urgent repair to the enclosing walls of Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kun Lung Wai, presently known as San Wai (新圍), is one of the eleven Tang villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. ● The walls of San Wai were believed to be built in 1744 as the stone lintel above the main entrance to the village is engraved with 'Kun Lung, dated this Jiazi of the Qianlong reign' (「觀龍乾隆甲子歲」). ● The enclosing walls and corner towers of Kun Lung Wai were declared as monuments in 1993. The walls and corner towers were fully restored in 1994 with funding from the Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rebuilding of the bulging and the settled wall section of the wall next to the gate tower. ● Extend the existing footing of the enclosing wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair works commenced in September 2014 for scheduled completion in May 2015.
15.	Urgent Repair to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to the detached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender awarded in mid-

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	Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong, Tuen Mun	<p>Centre, Tuen Mun was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (蔡廷鍇) (1892-1968), who led the Nineteen Corps against the Japanese invasion. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute (達德學院), founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai (周恩來) and Dong Biwu (董必武), 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Morrison Building was declared as a monument in 2004. 	<p>plaster to the external wall of the building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Condition survey to the existing rainwater drainage pipes. ● Replacement of the defective rainwater drainage pipes if necessary. 	January 2015 and works commenced subsequently.

III. Projects recently completed

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1.	Dampness investigation and waterproofing works at Maryknoll Convent School, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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. ● The school was declared as a monument in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dampness investigation. ● Waterproofing and repair works to the roof of the covered playground, the external wall of staircase and the roof of teachers' room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in February 2014 and were completed in December 2014.
2.	Minor Repair Package 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院) 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 early as the 11th century. According to the local legends, Yi Tai Study Hall was built towards the end of Daoguang (道光) reign (1821-1850) of the Qing dynasty to accommodate the two immortals, Man Cheong (文昌) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof repairs and redecorations. ● External wall cleaning. ● Internal wall repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in July 2014 and were completed in January 2015.

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		<p>Kwan Tai (關帝) (literary and martial gods respectively). The building was built purely for use as a study hall and its architecture is therefore simple and functional. Full restoration work was completed in 1994.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheung Ancestral Hall (張氏宗祠), also known as Wah Fung Tong (華封堂), was mainly built by Cheung Nam-yat (張南一), Cheung Shui-yat (張瑞一), Cheung Chi-kwong (張志廣) and Cheung Yiu-fong (張耀晃) of the 22nd generation of the Cheung clan of Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long in the 20th year of Jiaqing (嘉慶) reign (1815) of the Qing dynasty. The ancestral hall then served as the centre for communal gatherings and ancestral worship of the clan. It was declared as a monument on 30 December 1999. 		
3.	Minor Repair Package II 2014 (Kun Ting Study Hall (觀廷書室) and Ching Shu Hin (清	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung-chuen (鄧香泉) of the 22nd generation of the Tang clan in commemoration of his father Tang Kun-ting (鄧觀廷). It is a two-hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof structural repairs. ● Roof leaks repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2014 and were completed in early February 2015.

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	暑軒))	<p>building with a single courtyard. The distinguished design of the ancestral altar, brackets, screen panels, wall paintings, ridge decorations, eaves boards and plaster mouldings inside the study hall reflect the high level of craftsmanship of the period when it was built.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ching Shu Hin, adjoining the Kun Ting Study Hall and constructed shortly after the completion of the study hall, served as a guesthouse for prominent visitors and scholars. Originally, it had no particular name, and Ching Shu Hin in fact referred to a chamber on the ground floor. The whole building was decorated with carved panels, murals, patterned grilles, carved brackets and plaster mouldings to demonstrate the grandeur and elegance expected of the residences of the local gentry. The full restoration of Ching Shu Hin was completed in late 1993 with a donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club. 		