

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 15 February 2016)

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Building Concerned	Scope of Works	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 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 a monument in 1987. 	● Replacement of the defective fences.	● Tendering of works is in progress.
2.	Minor repair works to declared	● Rock Inscription at Joss House Bay (大廟灣刻石)	● Improvement works to the monument plaque and the	● Tendering of works is in progress.

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	monuments (III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kang Yung Study Hall (鏡蓉書屋) 	installation of a new barrier. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repairs of fascia board. 	
3.	Roof structural repairs at Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall (松嶺鄧公祠), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭), Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evidence suggests that the original building was dated from 1525 to honour the founding ancestor, Tang Chung Ling (鄧松嶺) (1302-1387), and has since then been the main ancestral hall of the Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭) Tang clan. ● The building is exquisitely decorated with fine wood carvings, polychrome plaster mouldings, ceramic sculptures and murals of auspicious Chinese motifs, fully reflecting the superb craftsmanship of the olden days. ● A major restoration was carried out in 1991-1992 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department. ● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-fixing of loose roof tiles. ● Structural repairs of timber roofs. ● Repair and redecoration of artworks, e.g. murals, plaster mouldings at roof ridges. ● Other minor repairs to building fabrics of the ancestral hall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Temporary support works to the sliding tiles at the Middle Hall and Rear Hall eave were completed in September and December 2015 respectively. ● Tender documents are being prepared.

II. Projects with works in progress

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
1.	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 a monument in 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the annex block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration works would commence upon owners’ clarification on the ownership issue.
2.	Major repair to the entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai (老圍), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭)	<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 entrance tower and the enclosing wall of Lo Wai were declared monuments in 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major repair to the entrance tower. ● Repair to the remaining sections of the enclosing wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair works are scheduled for commencement in March 2016.

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3.	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 and 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 a monument in 2013, and will be opened 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 of the communal hall (for front hall) commenced in July 2013 and were completed in December 2013. ● Slope stabilisation works undertaken by the Civil Engineering and Development Department commenced in mid-April 2014, and were completed in October 2015. ● Tendering of Phase II restoration works of the communal hall (for rear hall) including roofing and wall repairs is in progress.

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4.	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 of The Helena May 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. ● The Main Building is still being used as its original purposes: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and accommodation for women with foreign nationalities. ● The exterior of the Main Building of The Helena May was declared 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. ● Trial re-decoration of the external walls, windows and doors of the Main Building. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-decoration works 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 March 2015. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in early May 2015 and were completed in December 2015.
5.	Structural repairs to the defective structures of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, built by the Liu clan in 1751, is a typical three-hall two-courtyard building which 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy study for the structural repair to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall. ● Restoration including structural repair to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The consultancy study was completed in mid-December 2014. ● Tendering of structural repair was completed. Works will commence by end of February to

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	New Territories	and again in 1994 with funding from the Government. ● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1985.	defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall.	early March 2016.
6.	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 in 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 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 were completed in September 2015. ● Phase I works were completed in March 2014. ● Phase II works commenced in October 2015, and are expected to be completed in late February 2016.
7.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple (文武廟) Compound, Sheung Wan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man Mo Temple Compound on Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan comprising Man Mo Temple (文武廟), Lit Shing Kung (列聖宮) and Kung Sor (公所), was built approximately between 1847 and 1862 by wealthy Chinese merchants. Man Mo Temple was built for the worship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works. ● Repair and restoration works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works were all completed.

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		<p>of Man Cheong (文昌) (God of Literati) 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 Group of Hospitals 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 a monument in 2010. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and restoration works are expected to commence in the fourth quarter of 2016. ● 3D scanning of the temple will be conducted before the restoration.
8.	Restoration of the Tung Wah Museum (東華三院文物館)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tung Wah Museum was formerly the Main Building of Kwong Wah Hospital, the first 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 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic and photographic surveys. ● Structural and building condition investigation works. ● Heritage Impact Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic and photographic surveys commenced in February 2013 and are expected to be completed in late February 2016.

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		<p>services. When Kwong Wah Hospital was redeveloped from 1953 to 1965, this Main Building was retained and is now the only surviving building of the 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. Tung Wah Museum was declared a monument in 2010. 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 archives of Kwong Wah Hospital.</p>	<p>(HIA) study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Video and photographic recording. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and restoration works, including technical investigation of building materials and condition survey for the roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reports of HIA as well as structural and building condition investigation works conducted by the Hospital Authority were received and would be used as reference for the tender preparation of repair and restoration works. ● The repair and restoration works in Phase II commenced in January 2016 and are expected to be completed in January 2017.
9.	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. ● Fat Tat Tong was built by Li To Wan Tso (李道環祖), a trustee formed by the four 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey. ● Advanced works, including structural and building condition investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan commenced in September 2014 and were substantially completed in February 2016.

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 the construction. Chinese-style sliding doors (趟櫳門) constructed of metal at all 	<p>works, technical investigation of building materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Video and photographic recording. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full restoration and associated works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on cartographic and photographic survey commenced in November 2014 and were substantially completed in February 2016. ● Advanced works commenced in January 2016 and are expected to be completed in May 2016. ● The repair and restoration works in Phase II will commence subject to the findings of the consultancy studies, investigations and all relevant works in Phase I.

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		<p>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 a monument in 2013. 		
10.	Repairs and Maintenance works at Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ping Shan, 2015 – 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed by Tang Fung-shun (鄧馮遜), the fifth generation ancestor of Tang clan about 700 years ago. The building, which is the main ancestral hall of the Tang clan of Ping Shan, is a magnificent three-hall structure with two internal courtyards and is one of the finest examples of its kind in Hong Kong. The wooden brackets and beams of the three halls are elegantly carved with auspicious Chinese motifs. The main ridges and roofs are decorated with fine Shiwan (石灣) dragon-fish and pottery unicorns. Ancestral tablets are located at the altar at the rear hall. This ancestral hall is used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of roof leakage. ● Repair of brickwork and redecoration of walls at middle bay of rear hall and rear side rooms. ● Settlement monitoring of the column. ● Repairing to the defective queti (雀替). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in mid-December 2015 and are expected to be completed by late June 2016.

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		ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Tang clan of Ping Shan. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● This hall was declared a monument on 14 December 2001.		

III. Projects recently completed

Item No	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
1.	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 with construction completed in 1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873. During the Japanese occupation period, it was used as a club house for the Japanese and suffered damages. It was fully repaired after the War and then re-opened. It was declared 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"> Improvement of underground drainage. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repairs and repainting of the external walls and associated improvement works. <p><u>Phase IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repairs and repainting of the external walls and associated improvement works for the remaining areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four phases of works were completed in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015 respectively.
2.	Restoration of the two timber "Dragon Poles" (龍柱) in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hung Shing Temple in Ap Lei Chau was probably built by the local community in 1773 for the worship of Hung Shing (洪 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of the two damaged timber poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works commenced in January 2015 and were completed in October

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	front of Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Ap Lei Chau	<p>聖), 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In front of the temple are two timber poles painted with dragon motifs which are rare in Hong Kong. Locals call them “dragon poles” and believe they were erected for <i>fung shui</i> reasons. ● The temple was declared a monument in October 2014. 		<p>2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ceremony to commemorate the completion of the restoration was held on 29 November 2015.
3.	Minor repair works to declared monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺) ● Chik Kwai Study Hall (植桂書室) ● Leung Ancestral Hall (梁氏宗祠) ● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall (仁敦岡書室) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repairs to walls, floors and redecorations. ● Temporary support to the timber structure of the roof of Chik Kwai Study Hall. 	● Works were completed in January 2016.
4.	Minor repair works to declared monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I-Shing Temple (二聖宮) ● Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall (居石侯公祠) 	● Minor repairs and redecoration works of the roofs, walls and floors.	● Works were completed in December 2015.
5.	Restoration and improvement works	● The three-hall Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1751 to commemorate their	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drainage improvement 	● Phase I works were completed in October

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	of Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<p>two ancestors, Tang Hung Chi (鄧洪贇) and Tang Hung Wai (鄧洪惠), for establishing the village settlements in Ha Tsuen. The building underwent two major renovations in 1837 and 1883 respectively. A number of honorary plaques in the middle hall reflect the glorious history of the Tangs in the Qing imperial government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School (友恭學校) situated close to the Tang Ancestral Hall were probably built before 1924. The former was built to provide hospitality for guests of the clan, while the latter was education venue for the clan's youngsters. ● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared monuments in 2007. 	<p>works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction of an arch gateway. ● Electrical and mechanical provisions and upgrading. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of brickwork and restoration of external walls. ● Relocation of the existing lamp post. ● Realignment of the existing cable draw pit. ● Restoration of the existing ground of Side Lane. ● Re-routing of the existing power conduit. 	2014 whereas Phase II works commenced in December 2014 and were completed in December 2015.
6.	Redecoration works at Tin Hau Temple (天后廟) in Causeway Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was built by the Tai family (戴氏) probably in the early 18th century. The Tai family was Hakkas from Guangdong who first settled in Kowloon in a village which had been cleared for the former Kai Tak Airport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repainting of the internal walls. ● Replacement of the defective floor tiles. ● Repair of the minor roof leakage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in early July 2015 and were completed in mid-November 2015.

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		<p>The family used to go to Causeway Bay to collect grass and, according to 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 among the then boat people who made donations, a proper temple building was subsequently constructed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The temple is one of the many temples dedicated to Tin Hau, the goddess of the sea, and is a fine example of temple architecture of the period. ● The temple was declared a monument in 1982. 		