

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 31 March 2016)**

**I. Projects in preparation stage**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Building Concerned</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
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"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared a monument in 1987.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Replacement of the defective fences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tendering of works is in progress.</li> </ul>
2.	Roof structural repairs at Tang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evidence suggests that the original building was dated from 1525 to honour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Re-fixing of loose roof tiles.</li> <li>● Structural repairs of timber</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Temporary support works to the sliding tiles</li> </ul>

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	Chung Ling Ancestral Hall (松嶺鄧公祠), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭), Fanling	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● A major restoration was carried out in 1991-1992 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>	<p>roofs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair and redecoration of artworks, e.g. murals, plaster mouldings at roof ridges.</li> <li>● Other minor repairs to building fabrics of the ancestral hall.</li> </ul>	<p>at the Middle Hall and Rear Hall eave were completed in September and December 2015 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tendering exercise is in progress.</li> </ul>
3.	Provision of working platform and access for inspection at Chik Kwai Study Hall (植桂書室), Pat Heung (八鄉), Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chik Kwai Study Hall, a typical traditional Chinese study hall in Hong Kong, was built before 1899 by Lai Kam Tai (黎金泰) of the Lai clan in Pat Heung, which had settled in the Pat Heung area for hundreds of years.</li> <li>● Chik Kwai Study Hall was used for both ancestor worship and educating young clansmen.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inspection of the existing timber structure of the roof.</li> <li>● 3D scanning for the camel humps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tendering exercise is in progress.</li> <li>● Detailed inspection of the roof part will commence in early May 2016.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Chik Kwai Study Hall is a typical example of traditional two-hall-one-courtyard building of the Qing dynasty.</li><li>● The Chik Kwai Study Hall is exceptional due to the well-preserved architectural components of the building.</li><li>● Features such as the ornate woodcarvings, decorative plaster mouldings and traditional Chinese murals make it one of the finest examples of traditional Chinese study halls that still survive in Yuen Long.</li></ul>		

**II. Projects with works in progress**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Full restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall (仁敦岡書室), Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong” (燕翼堂), 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 a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the annex block.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works will commence upon owners’ clarification on the ownership issue.</li> </ul>
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"> <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 monuments in 1997.</li> </ul>	<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>● Repair works will commence in April 2016.</li> </ul>

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3.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851 and 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 (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.</li> <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 was declared a monument in 2013, and will be opened to the public after its full restoration.</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 the drainage of the building were completed in March 2013.</li> <li>● Phase I restoration works of the communal hall (for front hall) commenced in July 2013 and were completed in December 2013.</li> <li>● Slope stabilisation works undertaken by the Civil Engineering and Development Department commenced in mid-April 2014, and completed in February 2016.</li> <li>● Re-tendering of Phase II restoration works of the communal hall (for structural work of rear hall) including reconstructing the roof and the defective wall is</li> </ul>

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				in progress. Restoration works are expected to commence in early June 2016.
4.	Structural repairs to the defective structures of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui, New Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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, and again in 1994 with funding from the Government.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1985.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy study for the structural repair to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall.</li> <li>● Structural repair and strengthening to the existing defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall and adjoining walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender of the structural repair works has been awarded. Works commenced in end February 2016 and are expected to be completed by late September 2016.</li> </ul>
5.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple (文武廟) Compound, Sheung Wan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 of Man Cheong (文昌) (God of Literati) and Mo Tai (武帝) (God of Martial Arts).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works.</li> <li>● Repair and restoration works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works were all completed.</li> <li>● Repair and restoration works are expected to</li> </ul>

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		<p>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"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The Man Mo Temple Compound was declared a monument in 2010.</li> </ul>		<p>commence in the fourth quarter of 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 3D scanning of the temple will be conducted before the restoration.</li> </ul>
6.	Restoration of the Tung Wah Museum (東華三院文物館)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 services. When Kwong Wah Hospital was redeveloped from 1953 to 1965, this Main Building was retained and is now the</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cartographic and photographic surveys.</li> <li>● Structural and building condition investigation works.</li> <li>● Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study.</li> <li>● Video and photographic recording.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in February 2016.</li> <li>● Reports of HIA as well as structural and building condition investigation works conducted by the Hospital Authority were</li> </ul>

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		<p>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><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation and maintenance works, including technical investigation of building materials and condition survey for the roof.</li> </ul>	<p>received and would be used as reference for the tender preparation of repair and restoration works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The structural investigation and maintenance works commenced in January 2016 and are expected to be completed in January 2017.</li> </ul>
7.	Restoration of Fat Tat Tong (發達堂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>● 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</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey.</li> <li>● Advanced works, including structural and building condition investigation of building materials.</li> <li>● Video and photographic recording.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey have been completed in February 2016.</li> <li>● Drainage, roof inspection and forecourt repair works commenced in January 2016 and are expected to be completed in May 2016, followed by Phase</li> </ul>



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		<p>abroad to make a livelihood in the late 19<sup>th</sup> 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>● 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.</li> <li>● 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 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</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full restoration and associated works.</li> </ul>	<p>II repair and restoration works.</p>

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		<p>To-wan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The building was declared a monument in 2013.</li> </ul>		
8.	Repairs and Maintenance works at Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ping Shan, 2015 – 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Tang clan of Ping Shan.</li> <li>● This hall was declared a monument on 14 December 2001.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair of roof leakage.</li> <li>● Repair of brickwork and redecoration of walls at middle bay of rear hall and rear side rooms.</li> <li>● Settlement monitoring of the column.</li> <li>● Repairing to the defective queti (雀替).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in mid-December 2015 and are expected to be completed by late June 2016.</li> </ul>

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9.	Minor repair works to declared monuments (III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rock Inscription at Joss House Bay (大廟灣刻石)</li> <li>● Kang Yung Study Hall (鏡蓉書屋)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Improvement works to the monument plaque and the installation of a new barrier.</li> <li>● Minor repairs of fascia board.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender awarded in March 2016. Works commenced immediately and are expected to be completed in June 2016.</li> </ul>

**III. Projects recently completed**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Repair of the Residence of Ip Ting-sz (葉定仕故居)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (葉定仕) (1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen (蓮麻坑村), was built in 1908.</li> <li>● It demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western architectural 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 (同盟會) (United League).</li> <li>● The residence was declared a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan.</li> <li>● Phase I: Building investigation and repair works, including the reconstruction of cockloft.</li> <li>● Phase II: Roof repair and general repair works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan were completed in September 2015.</li> <li>● Phase I works were completed in March 2014.</li> <li>● Phase II works were completed in February 2016.</li> </ul>