

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 15 February 2017)**

**I. 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 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> 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>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the main hall and front hall.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the annex block (middle and right side).</li> <li>● Minor works to the main hall and front hall.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase IIa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works for the roofing, windows and doors of rear part of the left side of the annex block.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works for wall, floor and balcony and minor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I restoration works were completed in 2012.</li> <li>● Phase II restoration works were completed in 2014.</li> <li>● Tendering of Phase IIa restoration works is in progress.</li> <li>● A consultancy service to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance was awarded in mid-January 2017.</li> </ul>

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			works of the left side of the annex block.	
2.	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"> <li>● 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 been the main ancestral hall of the Lung Yeuk Tau Tang clan.</li> <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 AMO and the Architectural Services Department.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Re-fixing of loose roof tiles.</li> <li>● Structural repairs of timber roofs.</li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in June 2016 and are expected to be completed by September 2017.</li> <li>● Phase 1 works (Rear Hall) were completed in mid-January 2017. Phase 2 works (Entrance Hall) commenced in mid-February 2017 and are expected to be completed by September 2017.</li> </ul>
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</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 (including</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> </ul>

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		<p>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.</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 was declared a monument in 2013, and will be opened to the public after its full restoration.</li> </ul>	<p>Phase I – III).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Slope stabilisation works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 April 2014 and were completed in February 2016.</li> <li>● Phase II restoration works of the communal hall (for structural work of rear hall) including reconstructing the roof and the defective wall commenced in January 2017 and are expected to be completed in October 2017.</li> </ul>
4.	Structural repairs to the defective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, built by the Liu clan in 1751, is a typical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy study for the structural repair to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in February 2016 and are</li> </ul>

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	structures of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1985.</li> </ul>	<p>defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural repair and strengthening to the existing defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall and adjoining walls.</li> </ul>	<p>expected to be completed by mid-April 2017.</p>
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, 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). 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 Compound was officially entrusted to</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>● Minor repairs and investigation works, including the trial pits and paint removal works, commenced in December 2016.</li> <li>● 3D scanning works of the temple were completed in December</li> </ul>

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Man Mo Temple Compound was declared a monument in 2010.</li> </ul>		<p>2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair and restoration works are expected to commence in early 2018.</li> </ul>
6.	Restoration of 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 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</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> <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</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 received and would be used as reference for the tender preparation of repair and restoration works.</li> <li>● Stage 1 of the structural investigation and</li> </ul>

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		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.	survey for the roof.	maintenance works were completed in April 2016. Stage 2 works commenced in July 2016 and are expected to be completed by March 2017.
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 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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys.</li> <li>● Advanced works, including structural and building condition investigation works, technical investigation of building materials.</li> <li>● Video and photographic recording.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full restoration and associated works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in February 2016.</li> <li>● Drainage, roof inspection and forecourt repair works were substantially completed by August 2016.</li> <li>● Phase II repairs and restoration works were temporarily suspended as the current owner representative passed away. The works will be resumed after the</li> </ul>

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		<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 To-wan.</li> <li>● The building was declared a monument in 2013.</li> </ul>		<p>new owner representative is nominated.</p>

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8.	Structural timber repair to 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>● The Hall was used for both ancestor worship and educating young clansmen.</li> <li>● The Hall is a typical example of traditional two-hall-one-courtyard building of the Qing dynasty.</li> <li>● The 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 which still exist in Yuen Long.</li> <li>● The Hall was declared a monument in 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural timber repair for the purlins and other roof structural elements.</li> <li>● General repairs and maintenance of the Hall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender was awarded in late January 2017. Works will commence in March 2017 and are expected to be completed by July 2017.</li> </ul>
9.	Urgent repair to the rear enclosing walls cum topographic and plumb line survey of Kun Lung Wai (觀龍)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kun Lung Wai, presently known as San Wai (新圍), is one of the eleven Tang villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling.</li> <li>● The walls of San Wai were believed to be built in 1744 as the stone lintel above the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rebuilding bulging and settled wall sections of the enclosing walls.</li> <li>● Topographic and plumb line survey for the enclosing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2016 and are expected to be completed by late June 2018.</li> </ul>



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	圍), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭)	<p>main entrance to the village is engraved with “Kun Lung, dated this Jiazi of the Qianlong reign” (「觀龍乾隆甲子歲」).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	walls.	

## **II. 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.	Major repair to the entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai (老圍), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭) (Phase II)	<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 walls was undertaken in 1991 with funding provided by the North District Office. The entrance tower and the enclosing walls of Lo Wai were declared as 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 walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works commenced in April 2016 and were completed in January 2017.</li> </ul>
2.	Drainage Investigation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yeung Hau Temple in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long was built for the worship of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal and clearance.</li> <li>● Roof repairs and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in July 2016 and were</li> </ul>

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	Maintenance of Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯宮), Ha Tsuen (廈村), Yuen Long	<p>immortal Hau Wong (侯王). The temple has a history of over 200 years and was rebuilt to its present form in 1811.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 and was then fully restored by the Government.</li> </ul>	<p>waterproofing works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Masonry cleaning.</li> <li>● Wall plaster repair and repainting.</li> <li>● Drainage investigation.</li> </ul>	<p>completed in mid-December 2016.</p>
3.	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 (同治) (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>● Works commenced on 2 July 2016 and were completed in January 2017.</li> </ul>