

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

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
1.	Minor repair works and structural monitoring for Race Course Fire Memorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Race Course Fire Memorial (the Memorial) was erected in 1922 to pay respect to those who died in the tragic Race Course Fire which broke out on 26 February 1918 (the second day of the annual “Derby Day” races) at the Racecourse. The Memorial, which is situated on the hillside above the present Hong Kong Stadium at So Kon Po, is the only memorial in Hong Kong dedicated to the victims who died in this disastrous fire. ● The Memorial was declared a monument in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of broken balustrades and concrete spalling. ● Structural monitoring to the tilted pagodas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.
2.	Provision of waterproofing and minor repair works to 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plaster cracks repairing works. ● Repainting works. ● Waterproofing repair roofing works. ● Water seepage investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.

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		<p>of the Temple was undertaken by the Tai Po Tsat Yeuk Rural Committee in 1985 with technical advice and a subsidy from the Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Temple was declared a monument in 1984. 	and test.	
3.	Provision of waterproofing and minor repair works to Fan Sin Temple (樊仙宮), Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fan Sin Temple is the main temple in the villages of the Sheung Wun Yiu (上碗窑) and Ha Wun Yiu (下碗窑) and is the only sample of this kind that exists in Hong Kong. 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 Geng-xu (庚戌) of Qianlong (乾隆) reign of Qing dynasty, indicating that the Temple has a history of over 200 years. It is commonly believed that the Temple was built by the Ma clan to worship Fan Tai Sin Sze (樊大仙師), the patron saint of potters. ● The Temple was declared a monument in 1999. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water seepage investigation and test. ● Waterproofing repair roofing works. 	● Tender preparation in progress.
4.	Roof and wall repair works to St. John's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built in 1849, St. John's Cathedral, the mother church and cathedral of the 	● Roof and wall water seepage repair.	● Tender preparation in progress.

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	Cathedral	<p>Anglican Diocese of Hong Kong Island, is the oldest surviving Christian ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Cathedral was declared a monument in 1996. 		
5.	Roof repair works at I Shing Temple (二聖宮)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I Shing Temple, situated at the multi-clan village of Wang Chau in Yuen Long, was constructed by the villagers around the 57th year of Kangxi (康熙) (1718) to promote communal spirit. The Temple is dedicated to the worship of Hung Shing (洪聖) and Che Kung (車公). ● The Temple was declared a monument in 1996. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof and timber structure repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.
6.	Water leakage repair works and condition survey to Maryknoll Convent School, Kowloon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maryknoll Convent School was founded on Austin Road in 1925 as a kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. ● Its main building, built in 1937, is laid out in the style of a medieval monastery or college with an open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. ● The building was declared a monument in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair works to rectify water seepage problem at Principal's Office and roof of Teacher's Office. ● Condition survey to staircase tower to investigate the water seepage problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.

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, alias “Yin Yik Tong” (燕翼堂), was first built by the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their prominent ancestors of the 14th to 16th generations and for the education of the clan’s youngsters to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations. It is a three-hall two-courtyard building and was declared 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 (middle and right side). Minor works to the main hall and front hall. <p><u>Phase IIa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration works for the roofing, floor slab and doors of rear part of the left side of the annex block. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration works for wall, floor and balcony, and minor works of the left side of the annex block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phases I and II restoration works were completed in 2012 and 2014 respectively. Phase IIa restoration works are expected to commence in December 2017. A consultancy service to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance will commence in December 2017.

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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"> ● 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. ● 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 (AMO) and the Architectural Services Department. ● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-fixing of roof tiles affected by the structural repair works. ● Structural repairs of timber roofs. ● Repair and redecoration of artworks, e.g. murals, plaster moulding at roof ridges. ● Other repairs to building fabrics of the ancestral hall, such as brick walls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in June 2016 and are expected to be completed by end of 2017. ● Phase 1 works (for rear hall) were completed in mid-January 2017. Phase 2 works (for entrance hall and kitchen) commenced in mid-February 2017 and were completed in September 2017. ● The final Phase 3 works (for middle hall) will be resumed after the structural strengthening works were completed.
3.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tat Tak Communal Hall which was built between 1851 and 1861 was a venue for village guards to assemble and merchants to meet. ● 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 	<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 (including Phases I to III). 	<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

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		<p>祠) on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters during the resistance against British takeover of the New Territories in 1899.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From the early 1950s to the late 1970s, the communal hall was used as school and 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"> ● Slope stabilisation works. 	<p>for front hall (by AMO) and slope stabilisation works (by Civil Engineering and Development Department) were completed in December 2013 and February 2016 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase II restoration works of the communal hall (for structural works of rear hall) including reconstructing the roof and the defective wall commenced in January 2017 and are expected to be completed in January 2018.
4.	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. It 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, 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I works commenced in February 2016 and completed in March 2017. ● Tender preparation of Phase II works in progress.

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		<p>and again in 1994 with funding from the Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1985. 	<p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural repair and strengthening to the existing defective timber structures and external brick walls at the middle hall and adjoining walls. 	
5.	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, 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. ● The Compound was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Group of Hospitals with the enactment of the Man Mo Temple 	<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 completed. ● Minor repairs and investigation works, including the trial pits and paint removal works, commenced in December 2016. Site works completed in July 2017. ● 3D scanning of the Temple completed in December 2016. ● The scope of repair and restoration works is

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		<p>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"> ● The Man Mo Temple Compound was declared a monument in 2010. 		being worked out.
6.	Restoration of Tung Wah Museum (東華三院文物館)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tung Wah Museum which was converted from the former Main Building of Kwong Wah Hospital, the first hospital built in Kowloon and the New Territories in 1911, is a single-storey building with an attic added to each of its two side rooms in 1919 to meet the increasing demand for medical services. When Kwong Wah Hospital was redeveloped from 1953 to 1965, the Main Building was preserved 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, and declared a monument in 2010. The Museum now serves as an exhibition venue to showcase the history of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals as 	<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 study. ● Video and photographic recording. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural investigation and maintenance works, including technical investigation of building materials and condition survey for the roof. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in February 2016. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stage 1 of the structural investigation and maintenance works were completed in April 2016. Stage 2 works commenced in July 2016 and completed in March 2017. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site inspections are being conducted to draw

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		well as a repository for the historic archives of Kwong Wah Hospital.	<u>Phase III</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repair and decorative works including repair to brickworks and external wall repainting, etc. 	up the detailed scope of works for subsequent tender preparation.
7.	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 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 	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys. ● Advanced works, including structural and building condition investigation works, technical investigation of building materials. ● Video and photographic recording. <u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full restoration and associated works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in February 2016. ● Drainage, roof inspection and forecourt repair works were substantially completed by August 2016. ● Preparation for Phase II repair and restoration works was temporarily suspended as the previous owner representative passed away. ● Upon the nomination of the new owner

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The building was declared a monument in 2013. 		<p>representative recently, Phase II tender preparation has been resumed and discussion on the scope of works resumed.</p>
8.	Urgent repair to the rear enclosing walls cum topographic and plumb line survey of	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rebuilding bulging and settled wall sections of the enclosing walls. ● Topographic and plumb line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in December 2016 and are expected to be completed by late June

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	Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● San Wai was 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 and fully restored in 1994. 	survey for the enclosing walls.	2018.
9.	Minor repair to Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院), Kam Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yi Tai Study Hall was built by the Tang clan of Kam Tin towards the end of Daoguang reign (道光) (1821-1850) to accommodate Man Cheong (文昌) and Kwan Tai (關帝) (God of Literati and Martial God respectively). Both were originally worshipped in a <i>fung shui</i> (風水) pagoda erected nearby to boost scholarship but the pagoda was later demolished. ● Subsequently, a group of 16 local scholar-gentry formed a society named Tang Yi Tai Wui (鄧二帝會) (The Tang Society of the Two Immortals) for the construction and operation of a new study hall, i.e. Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repainting of the internal walls. ● Replacement of internal floor tiles damaged by wear and tear. ● Repair of timber doors in the forecourt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in mid-November 2017 and are expected to be completed in late January 2018.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The building was built for use as study hall and thus its architecture is simple and functional.● The building was declared a monument in 1992 and restoration works were completed in 1994.		
10.	Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments in 2017 (Batch 1)			<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Works commenced in September 2017 and are expected to be completed by December 2017.
	(i) 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 the two ancestors, Tang Hung-chi (鄧洪贊) and Tang Hung-wai (鄧洪惠), for establishing the village settlements in Ha Tsuen.● The Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School situated close to the Tang Ancestral Hall are believed to have been built before 1924.● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in 2007.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Brick wall repair and/or replacement, and cleaning.● Timber works repair including “dougong” and doors.● Decorative fascia boards repair.● Sandstone plaque repair.	

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	(ii) Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯宮), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yeung Hau Temple in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long was built for the worship of Hau Wong. The Temple is believed to have a history of over 200 years and was rebuilt to its present form in 1811. ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof and timber structure repairs and replacement. ● Brick work repair and replacement. ● Decorative plasterwork restoration. ● Decorative timber bracket repair and refixing. 	
	(iii) Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	<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 is the main ancestral hall of the Tang clan of Ping Shan. It 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 Hall was declared a monument in 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal wall plaster repair and repainting. ● Brick work repair and/or replacement. ● Granite column repair. ● Drip tiles replacement. 	

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	(iv) Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺), Ping Che, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situated at Miu Keng (廟徑) in Ping Che, this Monastery was formerly named Cheung Sang Nunnery (「長生庵」), and was probably first constructed in 1789. The existing two-hall structure is believed to have been fully rebuilt in the 7th year of Tongzhi (同治) reign (1868), as recorded in a wooden plaque inside the Monastery. ● The Monastery was declared a monument in 1998. 	● Roof and wall repair.	
	(v) Cheung Ancestral Hall (張氏宗祠), Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheung Ancestral Hall in Shan Ha Tsuen was built by the twenty-second generation of the clan in the 20th year of Jiaqing (嘉慶) (1815). A full restoration of Cheung Ancestral Hall was undertaken by the Architectural Services Department and monitored by AMO from mid-1998 to late 1999. A rehabilitation ceremony was held in December 1999, to celebrate the completion of the restoration. ● The Hall was declared a monument in 1999. 	● Wall repair.	
	(vi) Tin Hau Temple (天后廟), Causeway	● Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was constructed by the Tai clan. One of the	● Cleaning of the roof tiles, ridge decorations and	

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	Bay	<p>oldest relics preserved in the Temple is a historic bell cast in the 12th year of the reign of Qianlong (乾隆) (1747).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Temple is a two-hall building with two side halls. Inside the main hall are altars dedicated to Tin Hau, Bao Kung (包公) (Judge Bao) and God of Wealth. ● The Temple was declared a monument in 1986. 	<p>mouldings in internal area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of door god painting at the main entrance. 	
11.	(i) Leung Ancestral Hall (梁氏宗祠), Pat Heung (八鄉)	<p>Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments in 2017 (Batch 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built by the Leung clan in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history of about 200 years. ● The building is characterised by its solemn façade constructed of the granite block base and the brick wall decorated with finely carved fascia boards and traditional Chinese murals on the top. ● The Hall was declared a monument in 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of the defective timber latch of the entrance door. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2017 and are expected to be completed by December 2017.

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	(ii) King Law Ka Shuk (敬羅家塾), Tai Po Tau (大埔頭)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● King Law Ka Shuk was once used as study hall, but has been serving as the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau for over one hundred years. It was declared a monument in 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of defective Canton floor tiles at main hall. ● Repointing of defective putty of the glass tile to rectify water leakage problem at left chamber. ● Making good the localised defective wall finishes at rear external wall. 	
	(iii) Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (聚星樓), Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (Pagoda of Gathering Stars) is the only surviving ancient pagoda in Hong Kong. According to the genealogy of the Tang clan of Ping Shan, the pagoda was built by Tang Yin-tung (鄧彥通), the seventh generation ancestor, more than 600 years ago. ● Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was declared a monument in 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supply and installation of timber window latches. ● Repair of the door latch holder of the entrance door. 	
	(iv) Lo Wai Enclosing Walls (老圍圍牆), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The five renowned walled villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling were built by the Tang clan, whose ancestors branched out from the main Tang settlement in Kam Tin in the 14th century. Lo Wai is the earliest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rectification of uneven stone pavement walkway at the internal area of the enclosing walls. 	

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		<p>walled village among the five. The Tangs subsequently established 11 villages in the area, known as the “Five Wais (walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages)” (五圍六村).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai were declared as monuments in 1997. 		
	(v) Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Kau Sai Chau (濠西洲)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to local history and the stone tablet at the Temple, it was built before 1889. Serving the district of Kau Sai Chau, the Temple has long been a place in which to pray for the safety of fishermen, but it also fulfils the social function of strengthening community cohesion. Large-scale celebrations are held every year by the locals to mark the birthday of Hung Shing. The Temple is a two-hall, three-bay structure with a <i>dong-chung</i> (擋中) door in the front hall. Altars are placed in the main hall where the deities Hung Shing (洪聖), Choi Pak Shing Kwan (財帛星君) and Shui Sin Yeuh (水仙爺) are worshipped. ● The Temple was declared a monument in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleaning of external walls. ● Cleaning of floors. ● Repair of broken roof tiles and plastered cornice at rear roof eave. 	

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		2002.		
	(vi) Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall (廣瑜鄧公祠), Kam Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall was built in the 40th year of the Kangxi (康熙) reign (1701) during the Qing dynasty by Tang Tseung-luk (鄧像六) (alias Tang Chik-kin) (鄧直見), the 21st generation ancestor of the Tang clan, in commemoration of the 17th generation ancestor of the clan, Tang Kwong-u (鄧廣瑜), also known as Tang Chung-fung (鄧松峯). ● The Hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with a two-hall, one-courtyard layout of three bays. There is a side chamber on both sides of the open courtyard. In the main bay of the rear hall is an ancestral altar for the worship of the Tang ancestors. ● The Hall was declared a monument in 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fabrication and supply of a removable timber beam and associated locking devices. 	
	(vii) Kun Lung Gate Tower (觀龍圍門樓), 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 have been built in 1744 as the stone lintel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repainting of a pair of timber couplets. 	

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
		<p>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」).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Gate Tower of the walled village was declared a monument in 1988. 		
	(viii) Chik Kwai Study Hall (植桂書室), Pat Heung (八鄉)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The Hall is a typical example of a traditional two-hall, one-courtyard building in the Qing dynasty. In the main hall is a beautifully crafted wooden altar, which holds the soul tablets of the clan ancestors. ● The Hall was declared a monument in 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dismantling of the existing high level plastered cornice on left external wall. ● Making good the right external wall surface at the area the cornice has fallen off. 	