

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 28 February 2018)

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"> ● Erected in 1922 on the hillside above the present-day Hong Kong Stadium at So Kon Po, the Race Course Fire Memorial was to pay respect to those who died in the Race Course Fire on 26 February 1918 and is the only memorial in Hong Kong dedicated to the deaths of the 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"> ● 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. ● The temple was declared a monument in 1984. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of plaster cracks. ● Repainting works. ● Repair of waterproofing works on the roofs. ● Investigation and test on water seepage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.

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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, being the main temple in the villages of Sheung Wun Yiu (上碗窰) and Ha Wun Yiu (下碗窰), is the only example of its kind in Hong Kong. It was probably constructed some 200 years ago and is commonly believed to have been 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"> ● Investigation and test on water seepage. ● Repair of waterproofing on the roofs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.
4.	Roof repair works at I Shing Temple (二聖宮)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situated at the multi-clan village of Wang Chau in Yuen Long, I Shing Temple was constructed by the villagers around 1718 to promote communal spirit and 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 repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.
5.	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 kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. Its main building, which was built in 1937, is laid out in the style of a medieval monastery or college with an open 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.

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		peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. The building was declared a monument in 2008.	the water seepage problem.	
6.	Restoration of Kowloon Union Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kowloon Union Church at Jordan Road was built in 1930 by the London Missionary Society. ● The building was declared a monument in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan and cartographic and photographic survey. ● Repair and restoration works. 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phases I and II restoration works were completed in 2012 and 2014 respectively. ● Phase IIa restoration works commenced in December 2017 and are expected to be completed in September

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			<p>and front hall.</p> <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. 	<p>2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A consultancy service to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance commenced in December 2017 and is expected to be completed in September 2018.
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. ● 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"> ● Roof structural repair works commenced in June 2016. ● 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

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				<p>(for middle hall) were suspended due to recently discovered structural tilting of the columns and walls. Tender for structural investigation on tilting is being arranged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urgent temporary structural support works to middle hall commenced in early January 2018 and were completed in early February 2018.
3.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built between 1851 and 1861, Tat Tak Communal Hall 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) and the Hall of the Bravery (英勇祠). ● From the 1950s to the 1970s, the communal hall was used as school and orphanage. Since then, it had been left vacant. It was declared a monument in 2013, and will be opened to the public 	<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). ● 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 front hall (by Antiquities and Monuments Office) and slope stabilisation works

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		after its full restoration.		<p>(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 were completed in February 2018. ● Tender preparation of Phase III works in progress.
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"> ● Built by the Liu clan in 1751, Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall is a typical three-hall two-courtyard building. It is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wood carvings and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1985. 	<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 were completed in March 2017. ● Tender preparation of Phase II works in

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			<u>Phase II</u> ● Structural repair and strengthening to the existing defective timber structures and external brick walls at the middle hall and adjoining walls.	progress.
5.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple (文武廟), Sheung Wan	● Man Mo Temple on Hollywood Road, comprising the main temple, Lit Shing Kung (列聖宮) and Kung Sor (公所), was built probably between 1847 and 1862 by wealthy Chinese merchants. Man Cheong (文昌) (God of Literati) and Mo Tai (武帝) (God of Martial Arts) are worshipped in the temple whereas all heavenly gods are worshipped in Lit Shing Kung. Kung Sor was used as a meeting place and for resolving matters related to the Chinese community in the area. ● The temple was declared a monument in 2010.	● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works. ● Repair and restoration works.	● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works were completed. ● Minor repairs and investigation works, including the trial pits and paint removal works, commenced in December 2016. Site works were completed in July 2017. ● 3D scanning of the temple was completed in December 2016. ● The scope of repair and restoration works is

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				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, 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. The building was declared a monument in 2010. 	<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 III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition survey to investigate waterproofing system at flat roof. Condition survey to investigate structural 	<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 were completed in March 2017. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender preparation in progress.

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			<p>condition of timber columns at verandah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repairs and decorative works including repainting, restoration of brickworks, timber windows and doors, etc. 	
7.	Restoration of Fat Tat Tong (發達堂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fat Tat Tong, built in 1933 by Li To Wan Tso (李道環祖) in Ha Wo Hang (下禾坑), 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. ● The building was declared a monument in 2013. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <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. <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 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.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Upon the nomination of the new owner representative recently, Phase II tender preparation has been resumed and discussion on the scope of works resumed.
8.	Urgent repair to the rear enclosing walls cum topographic and plumb line survey 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 believed to be built in 1744. Its enclosing walls and corner towers were declared a monument in 1993. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rebuilding bulging and settled wall sections of the enclosing walls. ● Topographic and plumb line survey for the enclosing walls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in December 2016 and are expected to be completed by late July 2018.
9.	Roof and wall repair works to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built in 1849, St. John's Cathedral is the oldest Christian ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The Cathedral was declared a monument in 1996. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof and wall water seepage repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender awarded in January 2018 and works are expected to be completed in June 2018.

III. Minor repairs recently completed

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
1.	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) as study hall. Man Cheong (文昌) and Kwan Tai (關帝) (God of Literati and Martial God respectively) were also worshipped there. The building was declared a monument in 1992. 	<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 were completed in late January 2018.
2.	Minor repairs to declared monuments in 2017 (Batch 1)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works commenced in September 2017 and were completed in December 2017.
	(i) Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1751, the ancestral hall, together with its adjacent Guesthouse and Yau Kung School (believed to have been built before 1924), were declared a monument 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"> The temple which is believed to have been built some 200 years ago for the worship of Hau Wong, was rebuilt to its present form in 1811. The temple was declared a monument in 1988. 	<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. 	
	(ii) Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed by Tang Fung-shun (鄧馮遜) about 700 years ago, the ancestral hall is a three-hall two-courtyard building with elegantly craved wooden brackets and beams. 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. 	
	(iii) Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺), Ping Che, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monastery, formerly named Cheung Sang Nunnery (長生庵) and probably first constructed in 1789, is believed to have been fully rebuilt in 1868. The monastery was declared a monument in 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof and wall repair. 	
	(iv) Cheung Ancestral Hall (張氏宗祠), Yuen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated in Shan Ha Tsuen, the ancestral hall was built by the Cheung clan in 1815. The hall was declared a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wall repair. 	

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	Long	monument in 1999.		
	(v) Tin Hau Temple (天后廟), Causeway Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The temple, constructed by the Tai clan probably before 1747, is a two-hall building with two side halls for worshipping Tin Hau, Bao Kung (包公) (Judge Bao) and God of Wealth. The temple was declared a monument in 1986. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleaning of the roof tiles, ridge decorations and mouldings in internal area. ● Repair of door god painting at the main entrance. 	
3.	Minor repairs to declared monuments in 2017 (Batch 2)			Works commenced in November 2017 and were completed in December 2017.
	(i) Leung Ancestral Hall (梁氏宗祠), Pat Heung (八鄉)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ancestral hall was probably built about 200 years ago. The hall was declared a monument in 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of the defective timber latch of the entrance door. 	
	(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, the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau Tsuen, 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. 	

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	(iii) Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (聚星樓), Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The pagoda which is the only surviving historic pagoda in Hong Kong and believed to have been built some 600 years ago by Tang Yin-tung (鄧彥通) 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"> ● Probably built in the 14th century, Lo Wai is the oldest amongst the five renowned walled villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. ● Lo Wai Enclosing Walls was declared a monument in 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rectification of uneven stone pavement walkway at the internal area of the enclosing walls. 	
	(v) Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Kau Sai Chau (淺西洲)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built before 1889, the temple is a two-hall, three-bay structure dedicated for worshipping Hung Shing (洪聖), Choi Pak Shing Kwan (財帛星君) and Shui Sin Yeuh (水仙爺). ● The temple was declared a monument in 2002. 	<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. 	
	(vi) Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall (廣瑜鄧公祠), Kam Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built in 1701 by Tang Tseung-luk (鄧像六), the ancestral hall is a typical example of Qing vernacular architecture with a two-hall, one-courtyard and three-bay layout. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fabrication and supply of a removable timber beam and associated locking devices. 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Th hall was declared a monument in 2010. 		
	(vii) Kun Lung Wai Gate Tower (觀龍圍門樓), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kun Lung Wai, also known as San Wai (新圍), is believed to have been built in 1744. ● The gate tower was declared a monument in 1988. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repainting of a pair of timber couplets. 	
	(viii) Chik Kwai Study Hall (植桂書室), Pat Heung (八鄉)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chik Kwai Study Hall, built before 1899 by Lai Kam-tai (黎金泰) of the Lai clan in Pat Heung, is a typical example of a traditional two-hall, one-courtyard building of Qing period. ● 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. 	