

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 31 May 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, stone works and concrete spalling. Structural monitoring to the tilted pagodas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender preparation in progress.
2.	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.
3.	Waterproofing and minor repair works to Fan Sin Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fan Sin Temple, the main temple for the villages of Sheung Wun Yiu (上碗窰) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation and test on water seepage. Repair of waterproofing on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender preparation in progress.

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	(樊仙宮), Tai Po	and Ha Wun Yiu (下碗窑), 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.	the roofs.	
4.	Roof and wall 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. ● Replastering and repainting works to internal walls. ● Cleaning of smoke stain at soffit of entrance hall and side chambers. 	● Tender preparation in progress.
5.	Restoration of Kowloon Union Church (九龍佑寧堂)	● 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 conservation management plan. ● Cartographic and photographic survey. ● Repair and restoration works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works on cartographic and photographic survey are expected to commence in June 2018. ● Tender preparation for consultancy studies on conservation management plan in

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				<p>progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation for repair and restoration works to commence after the completion of conservation management plan.
6.	Structural survey of Morrison Building (馬禮遜樓), Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Morrison Building was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingkai (1892-1968) of the Nineteenth Route Army, a force renowned for its brave resistance against the Japanese invasion. The building was used for tertiary education from 1946 to 1949. ● The building was declared a monument in 2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural survey to identify the defective structural conditions of the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.
7.	Restoration of Tung Lin Kok Yuen (東蓮覺苑), Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tung Lin Kok Yuen is a Buddhist monastery and was founded in 1935 by Lady Clara Ho Tung and her husband Sir Robert Ho Tung. The building was declared a monument in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan. ● Cartographic and photographic survey. ● Underground drainage repair works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.

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8.	Minor repairs of Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall (居石侯公祠), Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall in Ho Sheung Heung was built in the late Ming dynasty (1368-1644) to commemorate Hau Ku-shek, the 17th generation ancestor of the Hau clan according to the genealogy of the Hau clan. ● The building was declared a monument in 2003. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation and test on water seepage. ● Replastering and re-painting brick walls. ● Repairing broken timber balustrades and staircase. ● Cleaning of plaques and wall painting. ● Repainting of timber doors, windows and purlins. ● Repairing of beam heads and installing couplet holders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.
9.	Minor repairs of Kang Yung Study Hall (鏡蓉書屋), Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kang Yung Study Hall is one of the few examples of study halls built purely for teaching purposes. Situated in the Hakka village of Sheung Wo Hang in Sha Tau Kok, it was built by the Li clan in the early Qing dynasty and was originally established as a private school, catering for students in the area. ● The building was declared a monument in 1991. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairing broken timber ladders. ● Repairing damaged timber doors and windows. ● Repairing windows sills. ● Replacement of defective door lintel. ● Cleaning of brick wall moss and purlin fungi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.
10.	Rainwater drainage repair to The Helena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Helena May Institute (renamed The Helena May in 1974) was established in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of rainwater drainage at the Main Building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation in progress.

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	May (梅夫人婦女會)	<p>1916 by Lady May, wife of the then Governor Sir Henry May.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Main Building is still used as its original purpose: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and to provide accommodation for women. ● The exterior of the Main Building of The Helena May was declared as a monument in 1993. 		
11.	Tilting Survey of Man Lung Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), San Tin, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man Lung Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17th century and comprises three halls with two enclosed courtyards between them. The building was also used as the office of the village patrol forces and as a school for clansmen in the past. ● The building was declared a monument in 1983. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tilting survey to check level of tilting of the walls and columns of the building. 	<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 commenced in December 2017 and are expected to be completed in September 2018. ● Consultancy service to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance for bat monitoring commenced in December 2017 and is expected to be completed in September 2018.

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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. 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 I works (for rear hall) were completed in mid-January 2017. ● Phase II works (for entrance hall and kitchen) commenced in mid-February 2017 and were completed in September 2017. ● The final Phase III works (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. ● Urgent temporary structural support works to middle hall commenced in early January 2018 and were completed in early

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				February 2018.
3.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built in 1857 and expanded in 1866, 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 in mid-2018 after 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 (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 the Antiquities and Monuments Office) and slope stabilisation works (by Civil Engineering and Development Department) were completed in December 2013 and February 2016 respectively. ● 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

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				<p>completed in February 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation of Phase III works (kitchen and associated areas) in progress. ● External area improvement works and lightings installation works of the communal hall commenced in April 2018 and are expected to be completed in June 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"> ● 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. <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 	<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 progress.

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			the middle hall and adjoining walls.	
5.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple (文武廟), Sheung Wan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 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 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 	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartographic and photographic surveys. 	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartographic and photographic surveys

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		<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 condition of timber columns at verandah. ● Minor repairs and decorative works including repainting, restoration of 	<p>were completed in February 2016.</p> <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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			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. ● Discussions with new owner representatives recently nominated on the scope and programme for Phase II repair and restoration works are in progress.
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 believed to be built in 1744. ● Its enclosing walls and corner towers were 	<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 third

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	Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭)	declared a monument in 1993.	survey for the enclosing walls.	quarter of 2018.
9.	Roof and wall repair works to St. John's Cathedral (聖約翰座堂)	<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. 	● Roof and wall water seepage repair.	● Tender awarded in January 2018 and works are expected to be completed in June 2018.
10.	Water leakage repair works and condition survey to Maryknoll Convent School (瑪利諾修院學校), 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 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. 	● Works commenced in March 2018 and are expected to be completed in August 2018.

III. Minor repairs recently completed

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1.	Maintenance and repair to Tin Hau Temple (天后宮), Lung Yeuk Tau and Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠), Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tin Hau Temple, a traditional two-hall, three-bay building with a central courtyard is the main temple in the area. The main hall of the temple is devoted to the worship of Tin Hau and her guards, Chin Lei Ngan and Shun Fung Yi. ● The building was declared a monument in 2002. ● Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was built by two 11th generation brothers in the Tang clan within the period (1500-1520) in the late Ming dynasty. It comprises three halls and two internal courtyards, with the ancestral altar in the rear hall. The building was declared a monument in 2001. 	<p>For Tin Hau Temple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brick walls repair. ● Timber structure repair. ● Plasterwork repair. <p>For Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal wall redecoration. ● Brickwork repair. ● Timber work repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2017 and were completed in May 2018.