

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 15 February 2019)

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 | 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. | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 2. | Waterproofing and minor repair works to Man Mo Temple (文武二帝廟), Tai Po | 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. It 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. | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |

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| 3. | Waterproofing and minor repair works to Fan Sin Temple (樊仙宮), Tai Po | Fan Sin Temple, the main temple for 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. It was declared a monument in 1999. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation and test on water seepage. ● Repair of waterproofing on the roofs. | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 4. | Structural survey of Morrison Building (馬禮遜樓), Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun | The Morrison Building was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingkai (蔡廷鍔) (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. It was declared a monument in 2004. | ● Structural survey to identify the defective structural conditions of the building. | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 5. | Minor repairs of Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall (居石侯公祠), Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui | 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 17 th generation ancestor of the Hau clan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation and test on water seepage. ● Replastering and repainting of brick walls. ● Repairing of broken timber | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |

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| | | according to the genealogy of the Hau clan. It was declared a monument in 2003. | balustrades and staircase. ● Cleaning of plaques and wall painting. ● Repainting of timber doors, windows and purlins. ● Repairing of beam heads and installing couplet holders. | |
| 6. | Minor repairs of Kang Yung Study Hall (鏡蓉書屋), Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok | 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. | ● 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. | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 7. | Rainwater drainage repair to The Helena May (梅夫人婦女會) | The Helena May Institute (renamed as The Helena May in 1974) was established in 1916 by Lady May, wife of the then Governor Sir Henry May. The Main Building is still used as its | ● Repair of rainwater drainage at the Main Building. | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |

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| | | <p>original purpose: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and to provide accommodation for women.</p> <p>The exterior of the Main Building of The Helena May was declared a monument in 1993.</p> | | |
| 8. | Structural investigation of Man Lung Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), San Tin, Yuen Long | The Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17 th 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. It was declared a monument in 1983. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural investigation to identify structural tilting problems of the building and recommend remedial works. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 9. | Temporary structural support works to middle hall and left corridor at Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin, Yuen Long | The Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17 th 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. It was declared a monument in 1983. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Temporary structural support to the middle hall and left corridor due to significant tilting of the left flank wall and columns. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation is 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 | 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 14 th to 16 th 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, II and IIa restoration works were completed in 2012, 2014 and 2018 respectively. ● Consultancy service to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance for bat monitoring commenced in December 2017 and bat monitoring work was completed in July 2018. ● Tender preparation for Phase III works is in progress. |

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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 | 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 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 repair of timber roofs. ● Repair and redecoration of artworks, e.g. murals, plaster moulding at roof ridges. ● Other repair 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 January 2017. ● Phase II works (for entrance hall and kitchen) commenced in February 2017 and were completed in September 2017. ● Phase III works (for middle hall) has been suspended due to the structural tilting of the columns and walls found recently. ● Urgent temporary structural support works to middle hall commenced in January 2018 and were completed in February 2018. ● Consultancy for structural survey and incline-rectification proposal commenced in December 2018 and are expected to be completed by May 2019. |
| 3. | Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site formation and drainage improvement works to the surrounding and the front court. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site formation and improvement to the drainage of the building were completed in March 2013. ● Phase I restoration works for |

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| | | <p>Main Hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation (慰寂祠) and the Hall of the Bravery (英勇祠).</p> <p>From the 1950s to the 1970s, the communal hall was used as school and orphanage. Since then, it has been left vacant. It was declared a monument in 2013.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full restoration of the communal hall (including Phases I to III). ● Slope stabilisation works. | <p>front hall (by Antiquities and Monuments Office) 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 were completed in February 2018. ● External area improvement works and lightings installation works of the communal hall commenced in April 2018. Section I was completed in June 2018 and Section II is expected to be completed in June 2019. ● Tender preparation for Phase III works (kitchen and associated areas) is in progress. |

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| 4. | Structural repair to the defective structures of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui | Built by the Liu clan in 1751, Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall is a typical three-hall two-courtyard building. It was declared a monument in 1985. | <u>Phase I</u> <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. <u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incline-rectification and structural repair at middle hall and central courtyard walls. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I works commenced in February 2016 and were completed in March 2017. ● Tender for Phase II works was received in late December 2018 and is being assessed. |
| 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 | <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 repair 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 |

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| | | community in the area. The temple was declared a monument in 2010. | | restoration works is being worked out. |
| 6. | Restoration of Tung Wah Museum (東華三院文物館) | Tung Wah Museum, converted from the former Main Hall 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"> ● Minor repair works and condition surveys to roof and structural timber columns. | <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"> ● Works commenced in October 2018. Due to building settlement caused by the foundation works of the adjacent hospital redevelopment, works were suspended on 13 December 2018 as per the advice of the consultant of the hospital redevelopment until further |

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| | | | | notice. |
| 7. | Restoration of Fat Tat Tong (發達堂) | 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 20 th century. The building was declared a monument in 2013. | <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. ● 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 Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk | 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 March 2019. |

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| | Tau (龍躍頭) | | | |
| 9. | Restoration of Kowloon Union Church (九龍佑寧堂) | Kowloon Union Church at Jordan Road, built by the London Missionary Society, was opened in 1931. The building was declared a monument in 2017. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan. ● Cartographic and photographic surveys. ● Repair and restoration works. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic and photographic surveys commenced in June 2018 and are expected to be completed by end February 2019. ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan commenced in October 2018 and are expected to be completed by end February 2019. ● Tender preparation for repair and restoration works will commence after the completion of conservation management plan. |
| 10. | Restoration of Tung Lin Kok Yuen (東蓮覺苑), Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley | 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"> ● Periodic inspection and testing, and defects rectification for fixed electrical installation. ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan. ● Cartographic and photographic surveys. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works on periodic inspection and testing and certification for fixed electrical installation commenced in February 2019 and are expected to be completed by October 2019. ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan commenced in November 2018 and are expected to be completed |

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| | | | | by April 2019. ● Tender preparation for cartographic and photographic surveys is in progress. |

III. Projects recently completed

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| 1. | Water leakage repair works and condition survey to Maryknoll Convent School (瑪利諾修院學校), Kowloon | 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. ● Condition survey to staircase tower to investigate the water seepage problem. | ● Works commenced in March 2018 and were completed in September 2018. |
| 2. | Roof and wall repair works at I Shing Temple (二聖宮) | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof and timber structure repair. ● Replastering and repainting works to internal walls. | ● Works commenced in July 2018 and were completed in December 2018. |

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| | | 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"> ● Cleaning of smoke stain at soffit of entrance hall and side chambers. | |
| 3. | Minor Repair to Declared Monuments in 2018 (Batch 1) | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in October 2018 and were completed in December 2018. |
| (i) | Leung Ancestral Hall (梁氏宗祠), Pat Heung (八鄉) | Built by the Leung clan in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history of about 200 years. It was declared a monument in 2006. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of the parapet wall and roof leakage at kitchen. | |
| (ii) | Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall (廣瑜鄧公祠), Kam Tin | Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall was built in the 40 th year of the Kangxi (康熙) reign (1701) of Qing dynasty by Tang Tseung-luk (鄧像六) (alias Tang Chik-kin), in commemoration of the 17 th generation ancestor of the clan, Tang Kwong-u (鄧廣瑜), also known as Tang Chung-fung (鄧松峯). It was declared a monument in 2010. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modification of the locking system for the entrance door. | |
| (iii) | Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯宮), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long | Yeung Hau Temple in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long was built for the worship of Hau Wong and is believed to have a history of over 200 years. It was rebuilt to its present form in 1811. It was declared | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of the plastered wall and the queti (雀替). ● Cleaning of external wall. | |

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| | | a monument in 1988. | | |
| (iv) | Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long | The Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in the 16 th year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1751) of Qing dynasty to commemorate Tang Hung-chi (鄧洪贇) and Tang Hung-wai (鄧洪惠) for establishing Ha Tsuen. It and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in 2007. | ● Repair of the steel window, external wall and the plasterworks at planter. | |
| (v) | Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ping Shan, Yuen Long | The Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed by Tang Fung-shun (鄧馮遜), the 5 th generation ancestor of Tang clan about 700 years ago. It was declared a monument in 2001. | ● Repair of the granite pavement. | |
| (vi) | Tai Fu Tai (大夫第), San Tin | Tai Fu Tai was built in the 4 th year of Tongzhi (同治) reign (1865) of Qing dynasty as a residence of Man Chung-luen (文頌鑾) whose ancestors had settled in San Tin since the 15 th century. It was declared a monument in 1987. | ● Repair of the timber door and the metal gate. | |

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| 4. | Minor Repair to Declared Monuments in 2018 (Batch 2) | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in October 2018 and were completed in December 2018. |
| (i) | Entrance Tower of Ma Wat Wai (麻笏圍門樓), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling | Ma Wat Wai was built by the Tang clan during the Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1736-1795) of Qing dynasty. Its entrance tower was declared a monument in 1994. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to the external wall adjoining the village house. | |
| (ii) | Tin Hau Temple (天后宮), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling | Tin Hau Temple is a two-hall, three-bay building with a central courtyard. It was declared a monument in 2002. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconstruction of the incense burner. | |
| (iii) | Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling | Kun Lung Wai, presently known as San Wai (新圍), is believed to be built in 1744. Its gate tower was declared a monument in 1988. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of damaged Canton floor tiles in the gate tower. | |
| (iv) | King Law Ka Shuk (敬羅家塾), Tai Po Tau Tsuen, Tai Po | King Law Ka Shuk is the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau Tsuen and is a three-hall, two-courtyard building. It was declared a monument in 1998. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to the steps at the main hall, and the chimney and the adjoining structures at the kitchen. Improvement to the external opening of chimney. | |

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| (v) | Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺), Ping Che, Fanling | Cheung Shan Monastery was probably constructed in 1789. It was declared a monument in 1998. | ● Repair to the steps, timber entrance doors and rotten timber door frame. | |
| (vi) | Tin Hau Temple (天后廟), Causeway Bay | Tin Hau Temple was constructed by the Tai clan, although its construction year is uncertain. It was declared a monument in 1982. | ● Repair to the roof eaves and to clean the roof. | |
| 5. | Structural repair to entrance hall of Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠), Ping San, Yuen Long | Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was built by two 11 th generation brothers of Tang clan in late Ming dynasty. It comprises three halls and two internal courtyards, with the ancestral altar in the rear hall. The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 2001. | ● Structural timber repair and rectification, and associated roof re-tiling and repair works to entrance hall. | ● Works commenced in September 2018 and were completed in December 2018. |