

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 15 August 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.● Tilting and settlement monitoring to the pagodas.	● Tender preparation is in progress.
2.	Structural repairs and water leakage condition survey to 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 (蔡廷鍇) (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 repairs to spalling concrete and water leakage condition survey.	● Tender preparation is in progress.

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3.	Structural survey and incline-rectification proposal for Man Lung Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), San Tin, Yuen Long	The Man Lung 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 survey to identify structural tilting problems of the building and recommend remedial works including incline-rectification proposal. 	<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.	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the main hall and front hall. <u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the annex block (middle and right side). ● Minor works to the main hall and front hall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 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

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			<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. 	works is in progress.
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 the 4 th year of Jiajing (嘉靖) reign (1525) of Ming dynasty 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) have 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

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				<p>were completed in February 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy for structural survey and incline-rectification proposal commenced in December 2018 and is expected to be completed by November 2019.
3.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	<p>Built in the 7th year of Xiangfeng (咸豐) reign (1857) and expanded in the 5th year of Tongzhi (同治) reign (1866) of Qing dynasty, 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).</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"> ● Site formation and drainage improvement works to the surrounding and the front court. ● Full restoration of the communal hall (including Phase I to III). ● Slope stabilisation works. 	<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 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. ● 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

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				works and lightings installation works of the communal hall commenced in April 2018. Section I was completed in June 2018 and Section II was completed in June 2019. ● Tender preparation for Phase III works (kitchen and associated areas) is in progress.
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 the 16 th year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1751) of Qing dynasty, 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> ● Consultancy study for the structural repair to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the middle hall. <u>Phase II</u> ● Incline-rectification and structural repair at middle hall and central courtyard walls.	● Phase I works commenced in February 2016 and were completed in March 2017. ● Tenders for Phase II works were received in late December 2018. As the lowest conforming tender was unreasonably low while other bids exceeded the budget, no tender was awarded. ● Re-tendering for Phase II with revised scope of works was awarded in end June 2019. Works are expected to be completed by March 2020.
5.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple (文武)	Man Mo Temple on Hollywood Road, comprising the main temple, Lit Shing	● Consultancy studies on the conservation management	● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan,

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	廟), Sheung Wan	Kung (列聖宮) and Kung Sor (公所), was built probably between the 27 th year of Daoguang (道光) reign (1847) and the 1 st year of Tongzhi (同治) reign (1862) of Qing dynasty 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.	<p>plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and restoration works. 	<p>cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works were completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 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 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

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			<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>commenced in July 2016 and were completed in March 2017.</p> <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 notice. ● Further to the advice from the consultant to Tung Wah Group of Hospitals in early March 2019 that no further settlement was detected and the site was safe for resumption of works, the Antiquities and Monuments Office's contractor resumed works on 8 March 2019 and works were completed in August 2019.

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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. ● The scope and programme for Phase II repair and restoration works are to be confirmed. ● Tender preparation for structural survey and rectification proposal is 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 Tau (龍躍頭)	Kun Lung Wai, presently known as San Wai (新圍), is believed to be built in the 9 th year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1744) of Qing dynasty. 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"> ● Phase 1 works commenced in December 2016 and were substantially completed in January 2019. The site was handed back to the villagers in March 2019.

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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 were completed in August 2019. ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan commenced in October 2018 and are expected to be completed by end December 2019. ● Tender preparation for repair and restoration works (Phase 1) is in progress.
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 study on conservation management plan commenced in November 2018 and is expected to be completed by late September 2019. ● Tender preparation for cartographic and photographic surveys is in progress.

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11.	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 for its original purpose: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and to provide accommodation for women. The exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of rainwater drainage at the Main Building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in May 2019 and were originally expected to be completed in late August 2019. However, due to the discovery of asbestos in the drainage pipe during works, the completion date is now rescheduled for January 2020 to cope with the required additional works.
12.	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender was awarded in August 2019. Works are in progress and expected to be completed by early December 2019.
13.	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	<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 was awarded in August 2019. Works are in progress and expected to be completed by early December 2019.

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		clan to worship Fan Tai Sin Sze (樊大仙師), the patron saint of potters. It was declared a monument in 1999.		
14.	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 according to the genealogy of the Hau clan. It was declared a monument in 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation and test on water seepage. ● Replastering and repainting of brick walls. ● Repairing of 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. 	● Tender was awarded in July 2019. Works are in progress and expected to be completed by December 2019.
15.	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 (1644-1911) and was originally established as a private	<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 	● Tender was awarded in July 2019. Works are in progress and expected to be completed by December 2019.

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		school, catering for students in the area. The building was declared a monument in 1991.	moss and purlin fungi.	
16.	Temporary structural support works to middle hall and left corridor at Man Lun 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"> ● Temporary structural support to the middle hall and left corridor due to significant tilting of the left flank wall and columns. ● Maintenance check and works to the existing temporary lateral support for the left corridor wall. 	● Tender was awarded in mid June 2019. Works are in progress and expected to be completed by September 2019.
17.	Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments 2019			● Tender was awarded in August 2019. Works are in progress and expected to be completed by December 2019.
(i).	Man Lun 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.	● Timber work repair and door gods repair and repainting.	
(ii).	Yeung Hau Temple	Yeung Hau Temple in Ha Tsuen, Yuen	● Timber work repairs and	

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	(楊侯宮), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	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 a monument in 1988.	installation.	
(iii).	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.	● Roof and plastered ridge repairs.	
(iv).	Cheung Ancestral Hall (張氏宗祠), Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	The Cheung Ancestral Hall was built in the 20 th year of the Jiaqing (嘉慶) reign (1815) in Qing dynasty and is a traditional two-hall, grey-brick structure with an open courtyard between the halls. The ancestral hall served as a centre for communal gatherings and ancestral worship, and was also used as Wah Fung School from the 1930s to the 1950s. It was declared a monument in 1999.	● Timber artwork repairs.	
(v).	Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan (鄧氏宗	The Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed by Tang Fung-shun (鄧馮	● Timber door frame repairs.	

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	祠), Yuen Long	遜), the 5 th generation ancestor of Tang clan about 700 years ago. It is a three-hall structure with two internal courtyards and was declared a monument in 2001.		
(vi).	Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (聚星樓), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	The Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, the only surviving ancient pagoda in Hong Kong, was built around the Hongwu (洪武) reign (1368-1398) of Ming dynasty. This hexagonal-shaped pagoda is a three-storey, grey-brick structure about 13 metres high. It was declared a monument in 2001.	● External brick wall repairs.	
(vii).	Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung	Hung Shing Temple which was built before 1889 is a two-hall, three-bay structure. It was declared a monument in 2002.	● External brick wall repairs and internal wall plaster repairs and repainting.	
(viii).	Tin Hau Temple (天后宮), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	Tin Hau Temple, a two-hall, three-bay building with a central courtyard, is built of grey bricks and has timber-framed tiled roofs. It was declared a monument in 2002.	● Plastered statues repairs.	