

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 15 February 2020)**

**I. Projects in preparation stage**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Structural survey and incline-rectification proposal for Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), San Tin, Yuen Long	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17 <sup>th</sup> 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.	● Structural survey to identify structural tilting problems of the building and recommend remedial works including incline-rectification proposal.	● Tender preparation is in progress.
2.	Roof and wall repair works to Leung Ancestral Hall (梁氏宗祠), Pat Heung, Yuen Long	Built by the Leung clan in around 18 <sup>th</sup> century, Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical two-hall one-courtyard Qing dynasty vernacular architecture. It was declared a monument in 2007.	● Repairs to the defective purlins and battens of the roof structure at the entrance hall. ● Repairs and repainting of the internal walls at the entrance hall.	● Tender preparation is in progress.
3.	Roof, timber structure and wall repairs to Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏)	The Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in the 16 <sup>th</sup> year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1751) of Qing dynasty to	● Defective tiled roof repair and rotten timber purlins replacement at the Ancestral Hall and its	● Tender preparation is in progress.

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	宗祠), Ha Tsuen	commemorate Tang Hung-chi (鄧洪贊) and Tang Hung-wai (鄧洪惠) for establishing Ha Tsuen. The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in 2007.	adjoining building (Village Management Office). ● Brick wall repair to Yau Kau Kung School.	

## **II. Projects with works in progress**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
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 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> 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> ● Restoration of the main hall and front hall.  <u>Phase II</u> ● Restoration of the annex block (middle and right side). ● Minor works to the main hall and front hall.  <u>Phase IIa</u> ● Restoration works for the	● 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 was completed in July 2018. ● Tender preparation for Phase III works is in progress.

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			<p>roofing, floor slab and doors of rear part of the left side of the annex block.</p> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works for wall, floor and balcony, and minor works of the left side of the annex block.</li> </ul>	
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 <sup>th</sup> 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"> <li>● Re-fixing of roof tiles affected by the structural repair works.</li> <li>● Structural repair of timber roofs.</li> <li>● Repair and redecoration of artworks, e.g. murals, plaster moulding at roof ridges.</li> <li>● Other repair to building fabrics of the ancestral hall, such as brick walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Roof structural repair works commenced in June 2016.</li> <li>● Phase I works (for rear hall) were completed in January 2017.</li> <li>● Phase II works (for entrance hall and kitchen) commenced in February 2017 and were completed in September 2017.</li> <li>● Phase III works (for middle hall) have been suspended due to structural tilting of the columns and walls found recently.</li> <li>● Urgent temporary structural support works to middle hall commenced in January 2018 and were completed in February 2018.</li> </ul>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy for structural survey and incline-rectification proposal was completed in December 2019.</li> <li>● Tender preparation of structural rectification is in progress.</li> </ul>
3.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	<p>Built in the 7<sup>th</sup> year of Xiangfeng (咸豐) reign (1857) and expanded in the 5<sup>th</sup> 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"> <li>● Site formation and drainage improvement works to the surrounding and the front court.</li> <li>● Full restoration of the communal hall (Phase I to III).</li> <li>● Slope stabilisation works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Site formation and improvement to the drainage of the building were completed in March 2013.</li> <li>● Phase I restoration works for front hall (by Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO)) and slope stabilisation works (by Civil Engineering and Development Department) were completed in December 2013 and February 2016 respectively.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● External area improvement works and lightings installation works</li> </ul>

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				<p>of the communal hall commenced in April 2018. Sections I and II were completed in June 2018 and June 2019 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender preparation for Phase III works (kitchen and associated areas) is in progress.</li> </ul>
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 <sup>th</sup> 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.	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy study for the structural repair to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the middle hall.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Incline-rectification and structural repair at middle hall and central courtyard walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I works commenced in February 2016 and were completed in March 2017.</li> <li>● Tenders for Phase II works were received in December 2018. As the lowest conforming tender was unreasonably low while other bids exceeded the budget, no tender was awarded.</li> <li>● Re-tendering for Phase II with revised scope of works was awarded in June 2019. Works are expected to be completed by March 2020.</li> </ul>
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 the 27 <sup>th</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation</li> </ul>

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		year of Daoguang (道光) reign (1847) and the 1 <sup>st</sup> 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.	asbestos investigation works. ● Repair and restoration works.	works were completed. ● 3D scanning of the temple was completed in December 2016. ● Minor repair and investigation works, including the trial pits and paint removal works, commenced in December 2016. Site works were completed in July 2017. ● The scope of repair and restoration works is being worked out.
6.	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 <sup>th</sup> century. The building was declared a monument in 2013.	<u>Phase I</u> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys. ● Advance works, including structural and building condition investigation works, technical investigation of building materials. ● Video and photographic	<u>Phase I</u> ● 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.  <u>Phase II</u>

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			<p>recording.</p> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full restoration and associated works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender for structural survey and rectification proposal was awarded in October 2019.</li> <li>● The scope and programme for Phase II repair and restoration works are to be confirmed upon completion of the structural survey.</li> </ul>
7.	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"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan.</li> <li>● Cartographic and photographic surveys.</li> <li>● Repair and restoration works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cartographic and photographic surveys commenced in June 2018 and were completed in August 2019.</li> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan commenced in October 2018 and are expected to be completed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2020.</li> <li>● Works commenced in December 2019 and are expected to be completed by May 2020.</li> </ul>
8.	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"> <li>● Periodic inspection and testing, and defects rectification for fixed electrical installation.</li> <li>● Consultancy study on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works on periodic inspection and testing and certification for fixed electrical installation commenced in February 2019 and the application for periodic</li> </ul>

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			<p>conservation management plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Replacement of rainwater down pipe and minor repair works.</li> <li>● Condition survey to porch at front entrance and maintenance works for safety nets.</li> <li>● Cartographic and photographic surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>certificate was submitted to Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in December 2019 for assessment. Consultancy study on conservation management plan commenced in November 2018 and was completed in December 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender assessment for replacement of rainwater down pipe and minor repair is in progress.</li> <li>● Tender preparation for cartographic and photographic surveys is in progress.</li> </ul>
9.	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 exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair of rainwater drainage at the Main Building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in May 2019 and were originally expected to be completed in August 2019. However, due to the discovery of asbestos in the drainage pipe during works, the completion date is now rescheduled for May 2020 to cope with the additional works required.</li> </ul>



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10.	Minor repair works 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. The memorial was declared a monument in 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair of broken balustrades, stone works and concrete spalling.</li> <li>● Tilting and settlement monitoring to the pagodas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in October 2019 and are expected to be completed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2020.</li> </ul>
11.	Condition survey on parapet walls above staff room and other minor repair works at Maryknoll Convent School, Kowloon Tong	The main building of Maryknoll Convent School was built in 1937 in the style of 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"> <li>● Repair works to address water seepage problem at principal's office and roofs above staff room.</li> <li>● Waterproofing works above staff room and minor repair works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2019 and are expected to be completed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2020.</li> </ul>
12.	Repair to Morrison Building (馬禮遜樓), Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works including spalling reinforced concrete, defective external wall plaster, corroded metal windows and external metal doors, rotten timber doors, and the associated condition survey and remedial works to the main building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender was awarded and works commenced in January 2020.</li> </ul>

**III. Projects recently completed**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	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), now commonly known as Tai Po Market. It was declared a monument in 1984.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair of plaster cracks.</li> <li>● Repainting works.</li> <li>● Repair of waterproofing works on the roofs.</li> <li>● Investigation and test on water seepage.</li> </ul>	● Works were completed in December 2019.
2.	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"> <li>● Investigation and test on water seepage.</li> <li>● Repair of waterproofing on the roofs.</li> </ul>	● Works were completed in December 2019.
3.	Minor repairs of Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall (居石侯公祠), Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui	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 <sup>th</sup> generation ancestor of the Hau clan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Investigation and test on water seepage.</li> <li>● Replastering and repainting of brick walls.</li> <li>● Repairing of broken timber</li> </ul>	● Works were completed in December 2019.

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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.	
4.	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 school, catering for students in the area. The building was declared a monument in 1991.	● Repairing of broken timber ladders. ● Repairing of damaged timber doors and windows. ● Repairing of windows sills. ● Replacement of defective door lintel. ● Cleaning of brick wall moss and purlin fungi.	● Works were completed in December 2019.
5.	Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments 2019			● Works were completed in December 2019.
i.	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), San Tin, Yuen Long	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century and comprises three halls and two courtyards. It was also used as the office of the village patrol forces and a	● Repairing of timber work and door gods, and repainting.	

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		school for clansmen in the past. It was declared a monument in 1983.		
ii.	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 and was declared a monument in 1988.	● Timber work repairs and 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	Cheung Ancestral Hall was built in the 20 <sup>th</sup> year of the Jiaqing (嘉慶) reign (1815) of 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.	

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v.	Tang Ancestral Hall, (鄧氏宗祠), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed by Tang Fung-shun (鄧馮遜), the 5 <sup>th</sup> generation ancestor of the Tang clan about 700 years ago. It is a three-hall structure with two courtyards and was declared a monument in 2001.	● Timber door frame repairs.	
vi.	Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (聚星樓), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, the only surviving historic 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 of 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 courtyard, is built of grey bricks and has timber-framed tiled roofs. It was declared a monument in 2002.	● Plastered statues repairs.	