

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

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
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 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.
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 th century, Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical two-hall one-courtyard Qing dynasty vernacular architecture. It was declared a monument in 2007.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 th year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1751) of Qing dynasty to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Defective tiled roof repair and rotten timber purlins replacement at the Ancestral Hall and its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

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> ● 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	● 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 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"> ● Restoration works for wall, floor and balcony, and minor works of the left side of the annex block. 	
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 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.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy for structural survey and incline-rectification proposal was completed in December 2019. ● Tender preparation of structural rectification is in progress.
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 (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 works and lightings installation works

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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"> ● 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.	<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"> ● 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. ● 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. ● Re-tendering for Phase II with revised scope of works was awarded in June 2019. Works were completed in March 2020.
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 th year of Daoguang (道光) reign (1847)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works were completed.

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		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.	works. ● Repair and restoration works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 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. ● Advance works, including structural and building condition investigation works, technical investigation of building materials. ● Video and photographic recording. 	<u>Phase I</u> <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. <u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender for structural survey and

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			<u>Phase II</u> ● Full restoration and associated works.	rectification proposal was awarded in October 2019. ● The structural survey is in progress. ● The scope and programme for Phase II repair and restoration works are to be confirmed upon completion of the structural survey.
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.	● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan. ● Cartographic and photographic surveys. ● Repair and restoration works.	● 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 the 2 nd quarter of 2020. ● Works commenced in December 2019 and are expected to be completed by the 3 rd quarter of 2020.
8.	Restoration of Tung Lin Kok Yuen (東蓮覺苑), Shan Kwong	Tung Lin Kok Yuen is a Buddhist monastery and was founded in 1935 by Lady Clara Ho Tung and her husband	● Periodic inspection and testing, and defects rectification for fixed	● Works on periodic inspection and testing and certification for fixed electrical installation commenced

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	Road, Happy Valley	Sir Robert Ho Tung. The building was declared a monument in 2017.	electrical installation. ● Consultancy study on conservation management plan. ● Replacement of rainwater down pipe and minor repair works. ● Condition survey to porch at front entrance and maintenance works for safety nets. ● Cartographic and photographic surveys.	in February 2019 and the application for periodic 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. ● Tender for replacement of rainwater down pipe and minor repair was awarded and works commenced in April 2020. ● Tender preparation for cartographic and photographic surveys is in progress.
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.	● Repair of rainwater drainage at the Main Building.	● 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 was deferred to cope with the additional works required.

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				● Works were subsequently completed in May 2020.
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"> ● Repair of broken balustrades, stone works and concrete spalling. ● Tilting and settlement monitoring to the pagodas. 	● Works commenced in October 2019 and were completed in April 2020.
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"> ● Repair works to address water seepage problem at principal's office and roofs above staff room. ● Waterproofing works above staff room and minor repair works. 	● Works commenced in December 2019 and were completed in April 2020.
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	● 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	● Works commenced in January 2020 and are expected to be completed by the 3 rd quarter of 2020.

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		monument in 2004.	remedial works to the main building.	