

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Projects undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 15 May 2021)**

**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 (新田), 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 courtyards. 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"> <li>● Structural survey to identify structural tilting problems of the building and recommend remedial works including incline-rectification proposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender preparation is in progress.</li> </ul>

**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 (屏山), Yuen Long	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	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the main hall and front hall</li> </ul> <u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the annex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phases I, II and IIa restoration works were completed in 2012, 2014 and 2018 respectively.</li> <li>● Consultancy service to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance for bat</li> </ul>

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		<p>youngsters to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations (科舉考試). It is a three-hall two-courtyard building and was declared a monument in 2009.</p>	<p>block (middle and right side)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor works to the main hall and front hall</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase IIa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works for the roofing, floor slab and doors of rear part of the left side of the annex block</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works to the left side of the annex block including minor works on the walls, floors and verandah on 1/F</li> <li>● Minor repair works to de-bonded plaster frieze on the right-hand side of chamber of 1<sup>st</sup> courtyard</li> <li>● Minor repair works to de-bonded plaster frieze on the left-hand side of chamber of 1<sup>st</sup> courtyard</li> </ul>	<p>monitoring commenced in December 2017 and was completed in July 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor repair works to de-bonded plaster frieze on the right-hand side of chamber of 1<sup>st</sup> courtyard were completed in September 2020.</li> <li>● Minor repair works to de-bonded plaster frieze on the left-hand side of chamber of first courtyard commenced in October 2020 and were completed in November 2020.</li> <li>● Tender preparation for Phase III works is in progress.</li> </ul>

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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 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> <li>● Consultancy for structural survey and incline-rectification proposal was completed in December 2019.</li> <li>● Structural strengthening works to the Middle Hall commenced in September 2020 and the works are expected to be completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2021.</li> </ul>

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<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
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 a school and an 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>● Slope stabilisation works</li> <li>● Full restoration of the communal hall (Phases I to III)</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) 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 of the communal hall commenced in April 2018. Sections I and II were completed in June 2018 and June 2019 respectively.</li> <li>● Tender preparation for Phase III works (kitchen and associated areas) is in progress.</li> </ul>

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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 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>● Phase II works on incline-rectification for central courtyard commenced in July 2019 and were completed in March 2020.</li> <li>● Phase II works on preparation works for incline-rectification to middle hall commenced in March 2021 and the works are expected to be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2021.</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> year of Daoguang (道光) reign (1847) and the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of Tongzhi reign (1862) of Qing dynasty by wealthy Chinese merchants. The temple was declared a monument in 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works</li> <li>● Repair and restoration works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on the conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic survey, and asbestos investigation works were completed.</li> <li>● 3D scanning of the temple was completed in December 2016.</li> <li>● Minor repair and investigation works, including the trial pits and paint removal works, commenced in December 2016. Works were completed in July 2017.</li> <li>● The scope of repair and</li> </ul>

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				restoration works is being worked out.
6.	Restoration of Fat Tat Tong (發達堂), Ha Wo Hang (下禾坑), Sha Tau Kok	Fat Tat Tong, built in 1933 by Li To Wan Tso (李道環祖) in Ha Wo Hang, is not only a testimony of the history of a renowned Hakka (客家) 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.	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys</li> <li>● Advance works, including structural and building condition investigation works, technical investigation of building materials</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full restoration and associated works</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in February 2016.</li> <li>● Drainage, roof inspection and forecourt repair works were substantially completed in August 2016.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender for structural survey and rectification proposal was awarded in October 2019.</li> <li>● The structural survey was completed and the final survey reports are in progress.</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>

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<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
7.	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 (何張靜蓉) and her husband Sir Robert Ho Tung (何東爵士). 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 conservation management plan</li> <li>● Replacement of rainwater down pipe and minor repair works</li> <li>● Condition survey and repair works to porch at front entrance and Lin Kok Building</li> <li>● Cartographic and photographic surveys</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. Certificate was issued by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in December 2019.</li> <li>● Consultancy study on conservation management plan commenced in November 2018 and was completed in May 2020.</li> <li>● Replacement of rainwater down pipe and minor repair works commenced in April 2020 and were completed in June 2020.</li> <li>● Tender preparation for cartographic and photographic surveys for Tung Lin Kok Yuen is in progress.</li> <li>● Tender for external repair works at entrance porch and Lin Kok Building was issued in December 2020. Works commenced in March 2021 and are expected to be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2021.</li> </ul>

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<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
8.	Repair to Morrison Building (馬禮遜樓), Hoh Fuk Tong Centre (何福堂會所), 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 (十九路軍), 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> <li>● Re-roofing of flat roof at the main building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in January 2020 and were completed in July 2020.</li> <li>● The scope of re-roofing of flat roof at the main building is being worked out.</li> </ul>
9.	Kowloon Union Church (九龍佑寧堂), No. 4 Jordan Road, Kowloon	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>● Survey and repair to steel windows at Bell Tower and external wall cleansing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in October 2020 and are expected to be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021.</li> </ul>
10.	Kun Lung Gate Tower (觀龍圍門樓), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	Kun Lung Gate Tower was built by the Tang clan during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of Qing dynasty. The building was declared a monument in 1988.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Survey and repair to the roofs of Front Hall and Rear Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in October 2020 and are expected to be completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2021.</li> </ul>



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11.	Tiled roofs and associated timber structure repairs to Tin Hau Temple (天后廟), Causeway Bay	Constructed by the Tai clan, the Tin Hau Temple is a two-hall building with two side halls and dedicated to Tin Hau, Bao Kung (Judge Bao) (包公) and the God of Wealth (財神). The temple was declared a monument in 1982.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water seepage investigation and test of the roofs for the whole building, tiled main ridges cleaning and repair, gable ridges repair, and internal plastered couplets repair</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works commenced in December 2020 and are expected to be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021.</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.	Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments 2020			
i.	Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Kau Sai Chau (濠西洲), Sai Kung	Built before 1889, Hung Shing Temple is a two-hall-three-bay structure. It was declared a monument in 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repairs and repainting of timber door and Door God</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in December 2020.</li> </ul>
ii.	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠), Ping Shan,	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with a three-hall, three-bay and two-courtyard layout. It was declared a monument in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condition survey and repair and/or replacement of timber beam and 'dougong' (斗栱), and repair and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in December 2020.</li> </ul>

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	Yuen Long	2001.	repainting of timber door frame	
iii.	I Shing Temple (二聖宮), Wang Chau (橫洲), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	I Shing Temple was probably built in the 57 <sup>th</sup> year of the Kangxi (康熙) reign (1718) of Qing dynasty by the residents of six villages namely the Sai Tau Wai (西頭圍), Tung Tau Wai (東頭圍), Lam Uk Tsuen (林屋村), Chung Sum Wai (忠心圍), Fuk Hing Tsuen (福慶村) and Yeung Uk Tsuen (楊屋村) in Wang Chau. It is a grey-brick, two-hall structure with an open courtyard and a chamber on each side. I Shing Temple was declared a monument in 1996.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair and consolidation of timber supporting base, secure and repair to timber supporting rail, removal of soot from granite door jamb, and repair to plaster end at eave</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in December 2020.</li> </ul>
iv.	Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall (味峰侯公祠), Kam Tsin (金錢), Sheung Shui	Built around the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century, Hau Mei Fung Ancestral Hall in Kam Tsin, Sheung Shui is dedicated to commemorate Hau Jui-fei (侯聚裴), alias Hau Mei-fung (侯味峰) (1634-1688). It is a typical Qing vernacular two-hall-three-bay building with an internal courtyard flanked by two side chambers. It was declared a monument in 2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to timber door and supporting posts, and plastered brick wall, and replacement of door ironmongeries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in January 2021.</li> </ul>

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v.	Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺), Ping Che (坪輦), Sha Tau Kok	<b>Cheung Shan Monastery</b> was probably constructed in 1789 and is a two-hall structure, with the rear hall approximately one meter higher than the front hall. It was declared a monument in 1998.	● Roof survey and repair, repair and replacement of timber roof members, cleaning and repair to plaster murals, and re-fixing of door ironmongeries	● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in January 2021.
vi.	Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda (聚星樓), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, the only surviving historic pagoda in Hong Kong, is hexagonal in shape and in three storeys. It was built of grey bricks and measured about 13 metres high. It was declared a monument in 2001.	● Repair and reinstatement of granite bollard and repair to external ground paving	● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in March 2021.
vii.	Tang Kwong Yu Ancestral Hall (廣瑜鄧公祠), Kam Tin, Yuen Long	Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with a two-hall, three-bay and one-courtyard layout. It was declared a monument in 2010.	● Underground drainage survey and water leakage remedial works, and repair to timber doors	● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in April 2021.
viii.	Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院), Kam Tin, Yuen Long	Yi Tai Study Hall was erected by a group of 16 local scholar-gentry from Tang Yi Tai Wui (鄧二帝會) during the Daoguang reign (1821-1850) of Qing dynasty for the worship of Man Cheong (文昌帝) (God of Literature) and Kwan Tai (關聖帝) (God of Martial Arts).	● Survey, repair and repainting of wall plaster, and repair to tiled canopy and timber door	● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in March 2021.

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		The study hall is a two-hall rectangular building, built of grey bricks and rammed earth. It was declared a monument in 1992.		
ix.	Chik Kwai Study Hall (植桂書室), Pat Heung (八鄉), Yuen Long	Chik Kwai Study Hall, a typical traditional Chinese study hall in a two-hall and one-courtyard layout, was built before 1899 by Lai Kam-tai (黎金泰) of the Lai clan in Pat Heung. The Study Hall was declared a monument in 2007.	● Reconstruction of new plastered moulding, cleaning and repair to plaster mural, and repair to plastered cornice	● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in March 2021.
x.	Tai Fu Tai (大夫第), San Tin, Yuen Long	Tai Fu Tai was built in the 4 <sup>th</sup> year of the Tongzhi reign (1865) of Qing dynasty as the residence of Man Chung-luen (文頌鑾). Tai Fu Tai is a fine example of a traditional dwelling of the scholar-gentry class in southern China. It was declared a monument in 1987.	● Repair and re-fixing of ironmongeries, and installation of new timber security posts	● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in February 2021.
xi.	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. It is a three-hall structure with two courtyards and was declared a monument in 2001.	● Repair and re-fixing of timber door handles	● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in February 2021.

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2.	Timber beam and plaque repair and replacement works at Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯宮), Ha Tsuen (廈村), Yuen Long	The Yeung Hau Temple was rebuilt to its present form in 1811 for the worship of Hau Wong (侯王). It is a two-hall and one-courtyard building with its courtyard roofed over to form an incense tower. The temple was declared a monument in 1988.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair and replacement of a timber beam, and repair and re-fixing of a timber plaque</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2020 and were completed in March 2021.</li> </ul>
3.	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs to the defective purlins and battens of the roof structure at the entrance hall</li> <li>● Repairs to the internal walls at the entrance hall</li> </ul>	Works commenced in November 2020 and were completed in February 2021.
4.	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 reign (1736-1795) of Qing dynasty. It is one of the renowned Five Wais (walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages) (五圍六村) in the area of Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. The building was declared a monument in 1994.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Survey and repair of metal chain ring gates at entrance tower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in September 2020 and were completed in January 2021.</li> </ul>