

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 31 May 2011)**

**I. Projects in preparation stage**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Work Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Minor repairs to declared monuments (2011) Phase I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves minor repairs to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Tsui Shing Lau</li> <li>(ii) Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay</li> <li>(iii) Man Mo Temple</li> <li>(iv) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(v) Cheung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(vi) I Shing Temple</li> <li>(vii) Leung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(viii) King Law Ka Shuk</li> <li>(ix) Kang Yung Study Hall</li> <li>(x) Maryknoll Convent School</li> <li>(xi) Tai Fu Tai</li> <li>(xii) Cheung Chun Yuen</li> <li>(xiii) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor repairs, including roof repair, repair to timber components, repaving, artwork and purlin replacement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender document is being prepared.</li> </ul>
2.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and meeting venue for merchants.</li> <li>● It comprises the Main Hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation at the left chamber and the Hall of the Bravery on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters in the resistance against British takeover of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the building and drainage improvement in the front court.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Detailed design of the main part of the restoration works and the associated improvement works are underway.</li> <li>● Site works are expected to commence in late 2011.</li> </ul>

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		<p>New Territories in 1899.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the early 1950s to the late 1970s, the communal hall was occupied as a school and an orphanage. Since then, the place has been left vacant. It has been accorded a Grade 1 status by AAB.</li> </ul>		

## II. Projects with works in progress

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Major repairs to Maryknoll Convent School, 130 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maryknoll Convent School was first established in 1925 in Austin Road, Kowloon, as the Maryknoll Kindergarten, by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. Construction of the present campus in Waterloo Road commenced in 1933.</li> <li>The Waterloo Campus comprises the main school building (1937), convent (1941-53) (currently used as the regional office and quarter of the Maryknoll Sisters), landscape gardens and other sports facilities of the Primary School Section.</li> <li>The School was declared a monument in 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>Major repair project is carried out in four phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase I, II and III works were completed in 2010.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Light-fittings works, outstanding water-proofing works to the mono-pitch roof at 1/F and other minor external repairs of the historic buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation study report is being finalised.</li> <li>Phase IV works are expected to commence in July 2011.</li> </ul>

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2.	Restoration of Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chik Kwai Study Hall was built before 1899 by Lai Kam Tai. The Lai clan in Pat Heung has settled in the Pat Heung area for hundreds of years.</li> <li>● Chik Kwai Study Hall was originally built for educating young clansmen and was also used for ancestral worship starting from the 1930s. Operation of the school ceased during World War II, but resumed afterwards as Wing Hing School for providing modern education. It was later used as a kindergarten, which was closed decades ago. The Study Hall also served as a venue for clan meetings and traditional rituals.</li> <li>● The study hall was declared a monument in 2007.</li> </ul>	<p>Restoration works are carried out in three phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I restoration works and Phase II (repaving of forecourt) were completed in 2010.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brickwork pointing and mural cleaning.</li> <li>● Drainage Improvement works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drainage improvement works commenced in April 2011.</li> <li>● Brickwork pointing and mural cleaning will be arranged in consultation with the villagers.</li> </ul>
3.	Full restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The three-hall Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1751 to commemorate their two ancestors, Tang Hung Chi and Tang Hung Wai, for establishing the village settlements in Ha Tsuen. The Tang Ancestral Hall underwent two major renovations in 1837 and 1883 respectively. There are a number of honorary plaques hanging in the middle hall, indicating the glorious history of the Tangs in the Qing</li> </ul>	<p>Restoration works were carried out three phases with the following scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions.</li> <li>● Repairs and restoration of tiled roofs.</li> <li>● Repairs and replace rotten timber supports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works (Phase I) to the Ancestral Hall were completed in January 2011.</li> <li>● Full restoration works (Phase II) commenced in January 2011 for completion by September 2011.</li> <li>● Full restoration of Yau</li> </ul>

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		<p>imperial government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School situated close to the Tang Ancestral Hall are believed to have been built before 1924. The former was built to provide hospitality for guests of the clan, while the latter was built for provision of education to the children in the area.</li> <li>● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in December 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal of defective paintwork and repaint where necessary.</li> <li>● Repairs to brick work.</li> <li>● Repairs and replacement of defective windows, doors and associated building elements.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement works.</li> </ul>	Kung School (Phase III) commenced in February 2011 for completion by late 2011.
4.	Urgent repair of Residence of Ip Ting-sz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, was built around 1908.</li> <li>● It demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western styles.</li> <li>● Ip Ting-sz supported the revolutionary activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the 1910s. He was also a member of the Thailand Branch of the Tong Meng Hui (United League).</li> <li>● The Residence was declared a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stabilization works (completed in July 2010).</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full restoration and major repairs of the Main House and urgent repairs to the Kitchen Annex, including landscaping improvements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase II restoration works were practically completed in March 2011. Defects rectification, electrical installation and furniture repairs are in progress.</li> </ul>
5.	Full restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was originally built by the descendants of the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ecological study was completed in April 2011.</li> <li>● Conservation study is</li> </ul>

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		<p>prominent ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong”, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in between.</li> <li>● The study hall was built to educate the clan youngsters so as to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations.</li> <li>● The Study Hall was declared a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs.</li> <li>● Repair and replace rotten timber structural supports.</li> <li>● Removal and repainting where necessary.</li> <li>● Repair brickwork.</li> <li>● Repair floor and repaving.</li> <li>● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and other building elements.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement.</li> </ul>	<p>being finalised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents for the restoration works are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in September 2011.</li> </ul>
6.	Structural investigation and minor works to Perimeter Wall of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lo Wai is the oldest among the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling.</li> <li>● It is a village enclosed by brick walls on four sides.</li> <li>● Repair to a portion of the wall was undertaken in 1991 with funding provided by the North District Office. The entrance tower and the enclosing wall of Lo Wai were declared a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation of defects in perimeter wall.</li> <li>● Minor repairs to the wall following investigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation is being conducted.</li> <li>● Repairs to enclosing walls will be arranged subject to the results of the investigation.</li> </ul>
7.	Major repair and improvements to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The foundation stone was laid by</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CCTV survey and urgent minor repairs to underground</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I works (landscaping works and replacement of</li> </ul>

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		the Governor, Sir John Davis on 11 March 1847 and the construction was completed in 1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873. During the Japanese Occupation, it was converted into a club house for the Japanese and thus suffered damage. The Cathedral was fully repaired after the War and then reopened. It was declared a monument in 1996.	<p>drainage system.</p> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Major repair work to underground drainage system.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works.</li> </ul>	underground drain pipes) were completed in May 2011. CCTV survey report has been submitted.
8.	Electrical upgrading to Ancestral Halls and Study Halls (Phase II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves works to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan</li> <li>(ii) Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan</li> <li>(iii) Cheung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(iv) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(v) King Law Ka Shuk</li> <li>(vi) Leung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(vii) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(viii) Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(ix) Hau Kiu Shek Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(x) Kang Yung Study Hall</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Checking of electrical installations and associated repair works.</li> </ul>	● Works in progress.
9.	Urgent repairs to historic buildings (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves minor repairs to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) King Law Ka Shuk</li> <li>(ii) Ching Shu Hin</li> <li>(iii) Kun Ting Study Hall,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor repairs, including purlin replacement, roof repair, repair to timber doors, windows and artwork.</li> </ul>	● Works for all historic buildings except Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay have been completed.

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		(iv) I Shing Temple (v) Fan Sin Gung, (vi) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (vii) Tai Fu Tai. (viii) Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay (ix) Man Mo Temple (x) The Helena May		
10.	Interior repairs to Green Island Lighthouse Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Green Island Lighthouse Compound comprises an old lighthouse built in 1875, a new lighthouse built in 1905, a former European quarters and a former keeper's house. Both the old and the new Green Island lighthouses have served thousands of vessels from the west approach to Hong Kong since its operation on 1 July 1875 and have played an important role in Hong Kong's maritime history.</li> <li>● The Green Island Lighthouse Compound together with the Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse were declared monuments in 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interior repairs and redecorations to the former Staff Quarters and Keepers Quarters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Site works commenced in April 2011 and are expected to be completed in mid-2011.</li> </ul>

**III. Projects completed**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Work Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● As one of the 'Five Major Clans' in Hong Kong, the Man clan settled in San Tin and Tai Hang areas as early as the 15th century.</li> <li>● The Ancestral Hall, situated on the low lying ground of San Tin, was built more than 200 years ago to commemorate one of the clan's ancestors, Man Lun-fung. The building follows the traditional style, having three halls and two enclosed open courtyards. It was fully restored in 1987 and 1995 respectively.</li> <li>● The Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 1983.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural repairs to timber roof.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works completed in April 2011.</li> </ul>
2.	Trial Repairs to Former Kowloon British School, 136 Nathan Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Former Kowloon British School is the oldest surviving school building constructed for foreign residents living in Hong Kong.</li> <li>● In 1900, Mr. Ho Tung (later Sir Robert) donated \$15,000 to the Government to erect a school in Kowloon. The building was officially opened on 19 April 1902.</li> <li>● It is a typical Victorian structure, but was modified to adapt to local climatic conditions by adding wide verandas, high ceilings and pitched roofs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trial repairs including specialist painting and carpentry works to some selected doors and windows and specialist desalination for the selected external brick wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trial restoration of brick walls was completed in May 2011.</li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The building was declared a monument in 1991. It currently houses the Head Office of the Antiquities and Monuments Office.</li> </ul>		
3.	Major repairs and improvement works to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, 28 Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteen Corps against the Japanese invasion.</li> <li>● It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals.</li> <li>● The Morrison Building was declared a monument in 2004.</li> </ul>	<u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to spalling concrete surfaces external and internal.</li> <li>● Rewiring throughout the building.</li> <li>● Renewal of defective rainwater drainage system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase II works were completed in February 2011.</li> </ul>
4.	Reconstruction to section of boundary wall of Tai Fu Tai, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai was built in the 4th year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing Dynasty as a residence by Man Chung-luen, whose ancestors had settled in San Tin since the 15th century.</li> <li>● The building is considered as one of the most beautifully-embellished traditional Chinese buildings in Hong Kong and is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reconstruction of collapsed section of brick boundary wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works completed in May 2011.</li> </ul>

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		<p>renowned for its fine architectural decorations, including the exquisite plaster mouldings, wood carvings and <i>Shiwan</i> ceramic figurines. Restoration was completed in 1988 with donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai was declared a monument in 1987.</li> </ul>		