

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 15 August 2011)

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Minor repairs to historic buildings (2011) Phase II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This project involves minor repairs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Tsui Shing Lau (ii) Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (iii) Kang Yung Study Hall (iv) Yeung Hau Gung (v) Yi Tai Study Hall (vi) Leung Ancestral Hall (vii) Ching Shu Hin (viii) Tin Hau Gung, Lung Yeuk Tau (ix) Tung Wah Museum (x) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall (xi) Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repairs, including roof repair, repair to timber components, brickwork, artwork and purlin replacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender document is being prepared.
2.	Repair and restoration of Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man clan settled in San Tin and Tai Hang areas in the 15th century. ● The Ancestral Hall, situated on the lowlying 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 open courtyards. It was fully restored in 1987 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural repair to the roof, including removal and replacement of a main ridge purlin, roof purlins, battens and tiles, and re-roofing of the traditional Chinese tiled roofs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender document is being prepared.

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		<p>and 1995 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 1983. 		
3.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and a meeting venue for merchants. ● 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 New Territories in 1899. ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the building and drainage improvement in the front court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Detailed design of the main part of the restoration works and the associated improvement works are underway. ● Site works are expected to commence in late 2011.

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"> ● Maryknoll Convent School was established in 1925 on Austin Road, Kowloon, as the Maryknoll Kindergarten, by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. Construction of the present campus on Waterloo Road commenced in 1933. ● In May 1936, Sir Andrew Caldecott, the then Governor of Hong Kong, laid the cornerstone of the school main building. The School moved to the new campus in 1937, which has been a landmark in the area since then. ● The School was declared a monument in 2008. 	<p>A major repair project is carried out in four phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I, II and III works were completed in 2010. <p><u>Phase IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-provisioning of light-fittings, water-proofing works to the mono-pitched roof at 1/F and other minor external repairs of the main school building and the Sisters' Quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation study report is being finalised. ● Phase IV works are expected to commence in September 2011.
2.	Full restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 imperial government. 	<p>Restoration works were carried out in four phases with the following scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions. ● Reconstruction of traditional Chinese tiled roofs. ● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs. ● Repair and replacement of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration works (Phase I) to the Ancestral Hall were completed in January 2011. ● Full restoration works (Phase II) commenced in January 2011 and were scheduled for completion by September 2011. ● Full restoration works of

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in December 2007. 	<p>rotten timber structures and other timber works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Removal of defective plasterwork/paintwork and repaint where necessary. ● Repairs to brick work and other masonry works. ● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and associated building elements. ● Repair to timber, plastered and ceramic artworks. ● Drainage improvement works. 	<p>Yau Kung School (Phase III) commenced in February 2011 and were scheduled for completion by end of 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender document for the remaining works at the Guesthouse and Patrol Office (Phase IV) is being prepared.
3.	Repair of Residence of Ip Ting-sz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, was built around 1908. ● It demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western styles. ● 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). ● The Residence was declared a monument in 2009. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stabilization works (completed in July 2010). <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full restoration and major repairs of the Main House and urgent repairs to the Kitchen Annex, including landscaping improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase II restoration works were practically completed in March 2011. Defects rectification is in progress. ● Phase III improvement works commenced in August 2011.

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			<u>Phase III</u> ● Forecourt and structural improvements.	
4.	Full restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was originally built by the descendants of the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their prominent ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations. ● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong”, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in between. ● The study hall was built to educate the clan youngsters so as to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations. ● The Study Hall was declared a monument in 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions. ● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs. ● Repair and replace rotten timber structural supports. ● Removal and repainting where necessary. ● Repair brickwork. ● Repair floor and repaving. ● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and other building elements. ● Drainage improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An ecological study was completed in April 2011. ● A conservation study report is being finalised. ● Tender documents for the restoration works are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in September 2011.
5.	Reconstruction to section of boundary wall of Tai Fu Tai, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The building is considered one of the most beautifully-embellished traditional Chinese buildings in Hong Kong and is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconstruction of a collapsed section of brick boundary wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works were completed in May 2011. ● Tender document for stabilization and drainage improvement is being prepared.

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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"> ● Tai Fu Tai was declared a monument in 1987. 		
6.	Structural investigation and minor works to perimeter wall of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lo Wai is the oldest among the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural investigation of defects in the perimeter wall. ● Minor repairs to the wall following investigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural investigation is being conducted and the report is expected to be completed in end 2011. ● Repairs to the enclosing walls will be arranged subject to the results of the investigation.
7.	Major repair and improvements to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir John Davis, on 11 March 1847 and 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 suffered 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCTV survey and urgent minor repairs to underground drainage system. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major repair work to the underground drainage system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I repair works were completed in July 2011. ● Tender document for improvement works to the underground drainage (Phase II) is being prepared.

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		damage. The Cathedral was fully repaired after the War and then re-opened. It was declared a monument in 1996.	<u>Phase III</u> ● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works.	
8.	Electrical upgrading to ancestral halls and study halls (Phase II)	● This project involves works to: (i) Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan (ii) Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan (iii) Cheung Ancestral Hall (iv) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (v) King Law Ka Shuk (vi) Leung Ancestral Hall (vii) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall (viii) Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (ix) Hau Kiu Shek Ancestral Hall (x) Kang Yung Study Hall	● Checking of electrical installations and associated repair works.	● Site inspection and repair works were completed. The final electrical report was being vetted.
9.	Minor repairs to declared monuments (2011) Phase I	● This project involves minor repairs to: (i) Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay (ii) Man Mo Temple (iii) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (iv) Cheung Ancestral Hall (v) I Shing Temple (vi) Leung Ancestral Hall (vii) King Law Ka Shuk (viii) Kang Yung Study Hall (ix) Tai Fu Tai	● Minor repairs, including roof repair, repair to timber components, repaving, artwork and purlin replacement.	● Tender was awarded and a kick-off meeting was held in early August 2011.

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		(x) Cheung Chun Yuen (xi) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan (xii) Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (xiii) Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (xiv) Kun Ting Study Hall (xv) Lik Wing Tong (xvi) Kun Lung Wai Corner Watch Tower		

III. Projects completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Minor repairs to historic buildings (2010)	● This project involves minor repairs to: (i) King Law Ka Shuk (ii) Ching Shu Hin (iii) Kun Ting Study Hall, (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	● Minor repairs, including purlin replacement, roof repair, repair to timber doors, windows and artwork.	● Works were completed in June 2011.

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2.	Urgent repair to artwork at Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, also known as Loi Shing Tong, is situated in Shui Tau, Kam Tin. It was built in the 40th year of the Kangxi reign (1701) during the Qing Dynasty by Tang Tseung Luk, alias Tang Chik Kin, the 21st generation of the Tang clan, in commemoration of the 17th generation ancestor of the clan, Tang Kwong U, alias Tang Chung Fung. ● The Ancestral Hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with a two-hall-one-courtyard layout of three bays. ● Full restoration of the ancestral hall was completed in 1996. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of name plaque and couplets at Main Entrance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works were completed in June 2011.
3.	Restoration of Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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 subsequently used as a kindergarten, which was closed decades ago. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drainage improvement works, including paving to the forecourt and improvement of external drainage system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drainage improvement works were completed in June 2011.

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		<p>Study Hall also subsequently served as a venue for clan meetings and traditional rituals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study hall was declared a monument in 2007. 		
4.	Interior repairs to Green Island Lighthouse Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The Green Island Lighthouse Compound, together with the Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse, were declared monuments in 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interior repairs and redecorations to the former Staff Quarters and Keepers Quarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works were completed in June 2011.