

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 29 February 2012)**

**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.	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 a 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 New Territories in 1899.</li><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 the Antiquities Advisory Board in 2010.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Restoration of the building, slope stabilisation, site formation and drainage improvement in the front court.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Tender documents for slope stabilisation, site formation and drainage improvement works are being finalised.</li><li>● Tender documents for restoration of the hall are being prepared.</li><li>● Site works are expected to commence in 2012.</li></ul>

**II. Projects with works in progress**

<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.	Major repairs to Maryknoll Convent School, 130 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The school was declared as a monument in 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>A major repair project is carried out in four phases.</p> <p>Phase I, II and III works were completed in 2010.</p> <p><u>Phase IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation study report is being finalised.</li> <li>● Phase IV works commenced in October 2011 and are scheduled for completion in April 2012.</li> </ul>
2.	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 imperial government.</li> </ul>	<p>Restoration works were carried out in four phases with the following scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions.</li> <li>● Reconstruction of traditional Chinese tiled roofs.</li> <li>● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs.</li> <li>● Repair and replacement of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I and Phase II restoration works were completed in 2011.</li> <li>● Full restoration works of Yau Kung School (Phase III) were substantially completed in January 2012.</li> <li>● Tender document for the remaining works at the Guesthouse and Patrol</li> </ul>

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		<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>	<p>rotten timber structures and other timber works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal of defective plasterwork/paintwork and repaint where necessary.</li> <li>● Repairs to brick work and other masonry works.</li> <li>● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and associated building elements.</li> <li>● Repair to timber, plastered and ceramic artworks.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement works.</li> </ul>	Office (Phase IV) is being prepared.
3.	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 as a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<p>Phase I and Phase II works were completed in 2010 and 2011 respectively.</p> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Forecourt improvement (completed in September 2011)</li> <li>● Drainage improvement.</li> </ul>	● Drainage improvement works are scheduled for completion by March 2012.

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4.	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 prominent ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations.</li> <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 as a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of main hall and front hall.</li> </ul> <u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of annex block.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An ecological study was completed in April 2011.</li> <li>● A conservation study report is being finalised.</li> <li>● Phase I restoration works commenced and is scheduled for completion by 2012.</li> <li>● Tender exercise for Phase II works is in progress.</li> </ul>
5.	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>● 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 as a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation of defects in the perimeter wall.</li> <li>● Minor repairs to the wall following investigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Draft report on structural investigation is under review.</li> <li>● Subject to the results of the investigation, repairs to the enclosing walls will be arranged.</li> </ul>
6.	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 the Governor, Sir John Davis, on 11 March 1847 and construction was completed in</li> </ul>	Phase I works completed in 2011.  <u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Underground drainage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase II works commenced in November 2011 and are scheduled for completion by March</li> </ul>

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		1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873. During the Japanese occupation, it was converted into a club house for the Japanese and suffered damage. It was fully repaired after the War and then re-opened. It was declared as a monument in 1996.	improvements.  <u>Phase III</u> ● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works.	2012. ● Phase III works are scheduled to commence in mid 2012.
7.	Minor repairs to historic buildings (2011) Phase II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves minor repairs to 16 declared monuments and Grade 1 historic buildings:</li> <li>(i) Tsui Shing Lau</li> <li>(ii) Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(iii) Kang Yung Study Hall</li> <li>(iv) Yeung Hau Gung</li> <li>(v) Yi Tai Study Hall</li> <li>(vi) Leung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(vii) Ching Shu Hin</li> <li>(viii) Tin Hau Gung, Lung Yeuk Tau</li> <li>(ix) Tung Wah Museum</li> <li>(x) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(xi) Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(xii) I Shing Temple</li> <li>(xiii) Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(xiv) Cheung Shan Monastery</li> <li>(xv) Cheung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(xvi) St. John's Cathedral</li> </ul>	● Roof repairs, repairs to timber components, brickwork, artwork and purlin replacement.	● Works commenced in November 2011 and are scheduled for completion by March 2012.

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8.	Improvement works to 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 subsequently used as a kindergarten, which was closed decades ago. The study hall also subsequently served as a venue for clan meetings and traditional rituals.</li> <li>● The study hall was declared as a monument in 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cleaning and repointing of brick walls, cleaning of wall murals, repair to existing furniture and light fittings, and repair to floor screeding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2011 and are scheduled for completion by March 2012.</li> </ul>
9.	Repair and restoration of Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Man clan settled in San Tin and Tai Hang areas in the 15th century.</li> <li>● 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 and 1995 respectively.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal and replacement of a main ridge purlin, roof purlins, battens and tiles, and re-roofing of the traditional Chinese tiled roofs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in November 2011 and are scheduled for completion by April 2012.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1983.</li> </ul>		
10.	Structural stabilisation and improvement works at Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion 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 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.</li> <li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural stabilisation of stone retaining wall.</li> <li>● Structural strengthening of granite deck.</li> <li>● Improvement to existing drainage system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in November 2011 and are scheduled for completion by March 2012.</li> </ul>
11.	Roof repairs to the Helena May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Helena May was built in 1914 and officially opened on 12 September 1916. It was originally used as a hostel for single working women of European origin. However, since 1985 women of all nationalities have been accepted as residents.</li> <li>● Apart from quarters, the main building also comprises a library, a reading room</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Waterproofing and re-roofing.</li> <li>● Repairs and improvement to existing rainwater system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2011 and are scheduled for completion by April 2012.</li> </ul>

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		<p>and some classrooms. After several renovations, the main building was upgraded to provide 28 bedrooms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Exterior of the main building was declared as a monument in 1993.</li> </ul>		
12.	Roof and wall repairs to Cheung Ancestral Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Cheung Ancestral Hall was built by the twenty-second generation ancestors of the clan in the twentieth year of Jiaqing (1815).</li> <li>● Apart from an ancestral hall, the building was once used as a primary school for educating members of the clan from the 1930s to 1950s.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1999.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inspection to the timber roof structure of the rear hall.</li> <li>● Reconstruction of the defective rear hall.</li> <li>● Re-tiling and timber structure repairs of rear hall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in February 2012 and are scheduled for completion by April 2012.</li> </ul>
13.	Structural and roof repairs to Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, Sheung Shui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall was built by the Liu clan in 1751. This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wood carvings and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. It was restored first in 1983 with funding mainly from the clan, and again in 1994 with funds from the Government.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Re-tiling and timber structure repair to the entrance hall.</li> <li>● Repair and restoration of cracked eaves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in February 2012 and are scheduled for completion by May 2012.</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.	Electrical upgrading to ancestral halls and study halls (Phase II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves works to 10 declared monuments.:               <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works were completed in December 2011.</li> </ul>
2.	Minor repairs to historic buildings (2011) Phase I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves minor repairs to 16 declared monuments and Grade 1 historic buildings:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay</li> <li>(ii) Man Mo Temple</li> <li>(iii) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(iv) Cheung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(v) I Shing Temple</li> <li>(vi) Leung Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(vii) King Law Ka Shuk</li> <li>(viii) Kang Yung Study Hall</li> <li>(ix) Tai Fu Tai</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Roof repairs, repairs to timber components, repaving, artwork and purlin replacement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works were practically completed in February 2012.</li> </ul>

		(x) Cheung Chun Yuen (xi) Tang 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		
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