

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 30 November 2012)

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	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 in 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Restoration of the building, site formation and drainage improvement in the front court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Site works are expected to commence in December 2012.● Drainage improvement and slope stabilization works, to be undertaken respectively by the Drainage Services Department and the Civil Engineering and Development Department, will start in 2013.
2.	Structural and minor repairs to 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 low lying ground of San Tin, was built more than 200 years ago to commemorate one of the clan's ancestors, Man Lun Fung.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Structural investigation, structural and roof repairs, and temporary support.● Cleaning, repair and restoration of ancestral tablets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tender was awarded in November 2012 and works will commence soon.

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		<p>The building follows the traditional style, having three halls and two open courtyards. It was fully restored in 1987 and 1995 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1983. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and reprovision of old furniture in Chinese style. 	
3.	Roof refurbishment and redecoration to King Law Ka Shuk, Tai Po Tau, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● King Law Ka Shuk was built as a study hall which also served as the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau. Nowadays, it still serves as a venue for clan members to hold meetings and traditional functions. ● It is a traditional three-hall building with an exquisite ancestral altar locating in the middle hall. ● King Law Ka Shuk was declared as a monument in 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof repairs and redecoration. ● Internal wall and external redecoration. ● Repairs to carpentry and artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender documents are being prepared.

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 as a monument in 2008. 	<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"> ● 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 commenced in October 2011 and are expected to be completed by end of December 2012.
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"> ● Phase I and Phase II restoration works were completed in 2011. ● Full restoration works of Yau Kung School (Phase III) were completed in June 2012. ● Full restoration of the Guesthouse and Patrol Office (Phase IV) is in progress.

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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. 	
3.	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 as a monument in 2009. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of main hall and front hall. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of annex block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I restoration works have been completed. ● Tender documents for Phase II works are being prepared.

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4.	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 as a monument in 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural investigation of defects in the perimeter wall. ● Minor repairs to the wall following the structural investigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring and survey to the perimeter wall are being carried out based on the recommendations of the structural investigation report.
5.	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 then Governor of Hong Kong, 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 damages. It was fully repaired after the War and then re-opened. It was declared as a monument in 1996. 	<p>Phase I works completed in 2011.</p> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Underground drainage improvements. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase II works were completed in June 2012. ● Phase III works are scheduled to commence in December 2012.
6.	Repair and Maintenance of External Area of Tai Fu Tai, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The building is considered as one of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and restoration of the brick fence wall and entrance gateway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2012.

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987. 		

III. Projects completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Improvement works to 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 used as a kindergarten, which was closed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleaning and repointing of brick walls, cleaning of wall murals, repair to existing furniture and light fittings, and repair to floor screeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works have been practically completed.

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		<p>decades ago. The 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 as a monument in 2007. 		
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 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 open courtyards. It was fully restored in 1987 and 1995 respectively. ● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1983. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Removal and replacement of a main ridge purlin, roof purlins, battens and tiles; and re-roofing of the traditional tiled roofs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works completed in June 2012.
3.	Structural stabilisation and improvement works at Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural stabilisation of stone retaining wall. ● Structural strengthening of granite deck. ● Improvement to existing drainage system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works completed in July 2012.

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		<p>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 Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987. 		
4.	Structural and roof repairs to Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, Sheung Shui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-tiling and timber structure repair to the entrance hall. ● Repair and restoration of cracked eaves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works completed in September 2012.