

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 31 January 2013)**

**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.	Roof refurbishment and redecoration to King Law Ka Shuk, Tai Po Tau, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 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.</li><li>● It is a three-hall building with an exquisite ancestral altar in the middle hall.</li><li>● King Law Ka Shuk was declared as a monument in 1998.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Roof repairs and redecoration.</li><li>● Internal wall and external redecoration.</li><li>● Repairs to carpentry and artwork.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</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.	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> <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>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 rotten timber structures and other timber works.</li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I and Phase II restoration works were completed in 2011.</li> <li>● Restoration works of Yau Kung School (Phase III) were completed in June 2012.</li> <li>● Restoration of the Guesthouse and Patrol Office (Phase IV) is in progress.</li> </ul>

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2.	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>● Phase I restoration works have been completed. Defects rectification is in progress.</li> <li>● Phase II works are expected to commence in February 2013.</li> </ul>
3.	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 the structural investigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monitoring and survey to the perimeter wall are being carried out based on the recommendations of the structural investigation report.</li> </ul>
4.	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 then Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Davis, on 11 March 1847 and construction</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 were completed in June 2012.</li> <li>● Phase III works commenced in December 2012.</li> </ul>

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		<p>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>	<p>improvements.</p> <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>	
5.	Repair and maintenance of External Area of Tai Fu Tai, 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>● Repair and restoration of the brick fence wall and entrance gateway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress.</li> </ul>
6.	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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the building, site formation and drainage improvement in the front court.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works including site formation and improvements to drainage of the building</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 AAB in 2010.</li> </ul>		<p>commenced in January 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drainage improvement works at the area in front of the building undertaken by the Drainage Services Department is in progress.</li> <li>● Slope stabilization works to be undertaken by the Civil Engineering and Development Department will start in mid 2013.</li> </ul>
7.	Structural and minor repairs to 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 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.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1983.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation, structural and roof repairs, and temporary support.</li> <li>● Cleaning, repair and restoration of ancestral tablets.</li> <li>● Repair and reprovision of old furniture in Chinese style.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2012.</li> <li>● Structural investigation is in progress.</li> </ul>

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8.	Repair and restoration works for Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall was built in the 40<sup>th</sup> year of Kangxi Reign (1701) and renovated in the 47<sup>th</sup> year of Qianlong Reign (1782) in the Qing Dynasty. The last major renovation was completed in 1996.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall is a Qing vernacular building, having a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays. Side chambers are located on both sides of the open courtyard.</li> <li>● Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall was declared as a monument in 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs to the plaster mouldings on ridges.</li> <li>● Removal of the cement plaster and re-application of lime plaster and repainting to the brick walls.</li> <li>● Replacement of broken canton tiles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in January 2013.</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.	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>The repair project were 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>● Phase IV works completed in December 2012.</li> </ul>