

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Projects undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 15 August 2022)**

**I. Projects in preparation stage**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau	Kun Lung Wai, presently known as San Wai (新圍), is believed to be built in 1744. Its enclosing walls and corner towers were declared a monument in 1993.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to roofs and brick walls of watch towers</li> <li>● Survey and structural repair to enclosing walls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender assessment for repair to watch towers is in progress.</li> <li>● Tender preparation for repair to enclosing walls is in progress.</li> </ul>
2.	Maryknoll Convent School (瑪利諾修院學校), Kowloon	Maryknoll Convent School was founded on Austin Road in 1925 as kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic (聖道明瑪利諾女修會). Its main building, which was built in 1937, is laid out in the style of a medieval monastery or college with an open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. The building was declared a monument in 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Re-roofing at flat roofs of Staircase Tower and Music Room</li> <li>● Repair of internal wall and ceiling plaster at Staircase Tower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender was issued in July 2022 and returned in August 2022. Tender assessment is in progress.</li> </ul>
3.	Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen Long	Built in the 7 <sup>th</sup> year of Xiangfeng (咸豐) reign (1857) and expanded in the 5 <sup>th</sup> year of Tongzhi (同治) reign (1866) of Qing dynasty, Tat Tak Communal Hall was a venue for village guards to assemble and merchants to meet. It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of Kitchen Building</li> <li>● Minor repair works to Main Building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender preparation is in progress.</li> </ul>

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		<p>comprises the Main Hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation (慰寂祠) and the Hall of the Bravery (英勇祠).</p> <p>From the 1950s to the 1970s, the communal hall was used as school and orphanage. Since then, it has been left vacant. It was declared a monument in 2013.</p>		
4.	St. John's Cathedral (聖公會聖約翰座堂), No. 4-8 Garden Road, Central	Built in 1849, St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western Christian ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The Cathedral was declared a monument in 1996.	● Roof and timber truss survey to the nave of the cathedral	● Tender was issued in August and will be returned in September 2022.
5.	Tung Wah Museum (東華三院文物館), Kowloon	Tung Wah Museum, converted from the former Main Building of Kwong Wah Hospital (廣華醫院), the first hospital built in Kowloon and the New Territories in 1911, is a single-storey building with an attic added to each of its two side rooms in 1919 to meet the increasing demand for medical services. The building was declared a monument in 2010.	● Trial pit survey and repair of external and internal walls, roof tiles, windows and timber elements	● Tender preparation is in progress.

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6.	King Law Ka Shuk (敬羅家塾), Tai Po Tau Tsuen, Tai Po	King Law Ka Shuk was built by the 13th generation ancestors Tang Yuen-wan (鄧玄雲), Tang Mui-kai (鄧梅溪) and Tang Nim-fung (鄧念峯) in the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) to commemorate their 10th generation ancestor Tang King-law (鄧敬羅). The building is a traditional three-hall, two-courtyard building, and was declared a monument in 1998.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair and repaint of external and internal wall walls</li> <li>● Minor repair works</li> </ul>	● Tender preparation is in progress.
7.	Lo Wai (老圍), Lung Yeuk Tau	Lo Wai was the first walled village built by the Tang clan in the area. The entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai were declared monuments in 1997.	● Survey and structural repair to enclosing walls	● Tender preparation is in progress.
8.	Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments (2022) – Package 1 i. Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung ii. Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯宮), Ha Tsuen iii. Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院), Kam Tin iv. Kowloon Union Church (九龍佑寧堂) v. Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall (廣瑜鄧公祠), Kam Tin			● Tender was issued in July 2022 and returned in August 2022. Tender assessment is in progress.

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9.	Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments (2022) – Package 2 i. Tsui Sing Lau (聚星樓), Ping Shan ii. Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall (松嶺鄧公祠), Fanling iii. Kang Yung Study Hall (鏡蓉書屋), Sheung Wo Hang iv. Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ping Shan v. A pair of timber pole in front of the Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Ap Lei Chau			● Tender preparation is in progress.
10.	Minor Repairs to Declared Monuments (2022) – Package 3 i. Li Hall (李堂) of St. John's Cathedral, Central ii. School House (書院大樓) of St Stephen's College (聖士提反書院), Stanley iii. Residence of Ip Ting-Sz (葉定仕故居), Lin Ma Hang, Sha Tau Kok iv. Fan Sin Temple (樊仙宮), Tai Po v. Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long			● Tender preparation is in progress.

**II. Projects with works in progress**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall ( 廖萬石堂 ), Sheung Shui	Built by the Liu clan in the 16 <sup>th</sup> year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1751) of Qing dynasty, Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall is a typical three-hall two-courtyard building. It was declared a monument in 1985.	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy study for the structural repair to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the middle hall</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Incline-rectification and structural repair at middle hall and central courtyard walls</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in February 2016 and were completed in March 2017.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works on incline-rectification for central courtyard commenced in July 2019 and were completed in March 2020.</li> <li>● Works on preparation works for incline-rectification to middle hall commenced in March 2021 and were completed in November 2021.</li> <li>● Works on incline-rectification to middle hall commenced in January 2022 and are expected to be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2022.</li> </ul>

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2.	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall ( 麟峯文公祠 ), San Tin, Yuen Long	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century and it comprises three halls with two courtyards. The building was also used as the office of the village patrol forces and as a school for clansmen in the past. It was declared a monument in 1983.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural survey to identify structural tilting problems of the building and recommend remedial works including incline-rectification proposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Service commenced in July 2021 and is expected to be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.</li> </ul>
3.	The Main Building of The Helena May (梅夫人婦女會), 35 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong	The Helena May Institute (renamed as The Helena May in 1974) was established in 1916 by Lady May, wife of the then Governor Sir Henry May. The exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Condition survey cum infrared thermographic survey to the façades and repair to one window grille and seven doors</li> <li>● Repair to flag pole and external walls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Condition survey and repair works commenced in September 2021 and are expected to be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.</li> <li>● Works to repair the flag pole and external walls commenced in August 2022 and is expected to be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2022.</li> </ul>
4.	Morrison Building (馬禮遜樓), Hoh Fuk Tong Centre (何福堂會所), Tuen Mun	Morrison Building was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingkai (蔡廷鍇) (1892-1968) of the Nineteenth Route Army (十九路軍), a force renowned for its brave resistance against the Japanese invasion. The building was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute (達德學院) from 1946 to 1949. It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Survey, spalling concrete repair and re-roofing of flat roofs of the main building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in October 2021 and are expected to be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.</li> </ul>

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		was declared a monument in 2004.		
5.	Fat Tat Tong (發達堂), Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Fat Tat Tong, built in 1933 by Li To Wan Tso (李道環祖) in Ha Wo Hang, is not only a testimony of the history of a renowned Hakka (客家) family in the area, but also a typical example of residences of eclectic style popular with the overseas Chinese returned to Hong Kong in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The building was declared a monument in 2013.	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys</li> <li>● Advance works, including structural and building condition investigation works, technical investigation of building materials</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural survey</li> <li>● Re-roofing and refurbishment works</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in February 2016.</li> <li>● Drainage, roof inspection and forecourt repair works were completed in August 2016.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural survey and the final survey reports were completed in May 2021.</li> <li>● Re-roofing and refurbishment works commenced in July 2022 and are expected to be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2023.</li> </ul>

**III. Projects recently completed**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Tang Ancestral Hall Ping Shan.	Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed by Tang Fung-shun (鄧馮遜), the 5 <sup>th</sup> generation ancestor of the Tang clan in around the 13 <sup>th</sup> century. It is a three-hall structure with two courtyards and was declared a monument in 2001.	● Repair to brick walls, wall plaster, tie-beams and timber elements	● Works commenced in December 2021 and were completed in May 2022.
2.	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was built by two 11 <sup>th</sup> generation brothers of the Tang clan, Tang Sai-yin (鄧世賢) (alias Yu-sing (愈聖) ) and Tang Sai-chiu (鄧世昭) (alias Kiu-lum (喬林) ) between the 13 <sup>th</sup> year of the Hongzhi (弘治) reign and the 15 <sup>th</sup> year of the Zhengde (正德) reign (1500-1520) in the Ming dynasty. The hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with three halls and two courtyards. It was declared a monument in 2001.	● Survey and repair to wall plaster, brick walls, plaster frieze and timber staircase	● Works commenced in December 2021 and were completed in August 2022.