

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office

I. Projects in Planning Stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Restoration of Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung (八鄉上村植桂書室)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chik Kwai Study Hall was built before 1899 by Lai Kam Tai (黎金泰). 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 ancestor 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 decades ago. The Study Hall also served as a venue for clan meetings and traditional rituals. ● The study hall was declared a monument in May 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the two reinforced concrete side chambers ● Removal of modern paint and dentist replacement of defective brickwork ● Full internal and external cleaning and decoration ● Repair/Conservation of defective wooden carved features ● Protection and conservation of wall murals ● Replacement of defective purlins and rafters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation study and cartographic survey have been completed. ● Application for an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance is being processed. ● Tender documents being prepared by ArchSD and the restoration is expected to commence in early 2008.

II. Projects in Working Stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Repair to Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, Sheung Shui (上水廖萬石堂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The founding ancestors of the Liu clan of Sheung Shui came from Fujian and settled in the plains of the Sheung Yue River during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). ● The Liu Man Shek Tong was built by the Lius in 1751 as their main ancestral hall. This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wood carvings and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. The ancestral hall 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 a monument in 1985. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Painting to external enclosing wall and gates ● Painting to internal walls ● Repair to drip tiles at the front hall ● Repair to wooden furniture ● Painting to screen doors and decoration to roof ridges ● Realignment of light fittings 	Restoration works commenced in early November 2007 for completion in February 2008.
2.	Repair to Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui (上水河上鄉居石侯公祠)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall was built to commemorate the seventeenth generation ancestor Hau Ku-shek (1554-1628) in the Ming dynasty. According to the date inscribed on the name board hanging over the main entrance, the ancestral hall was believed to be built around twenty-seventh year of Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty (i.e. 1762). ● The ancestral hall is built in the traditional three-hall-two-courtyard style. An altar is erected in the middle hall where the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strip off defective plaster and painting to internal walls ● Damp-proofing works to the rear courtyard ● Cleaning to stonework and brickwork ● Repair to wooden floors and steps at the rear hall ● Decoration to roof ridges ● Repair to roof leakage at the kitchen chamber 	Restoration works commenced in early November 2007 for completion in February 2008.

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		<p>sacrificial tablets of the ancestors are enshrined. The two-storey rear hall was once used as a village school. Auspicious motifs engraved on the lintel and brackets inside the hall are exquisitely crafted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 2003. 		
3.	Roof Repair to the Main Building of the Helena May Institute, 35 Garden Road, Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. Apart from quarters, the Main Building also comprises a library, a reading room and some classrooms. After several renovations, the Main Building was upgraded to provide 28 bedrooms. ● The exterior of the Main Building of the Helena May was declared a monument in 1993. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strip off the existing green mineral felt from the roofs ● Prepare surface of the flat concrete roofs and clean off any loose materials ● Provide and lay bituminous sheathing felt as an underlay ● Provide and lay hot Mastic Asphalte and asphalte skirtings around the four sides of the flat roofs 	Roof repair commenced in early November 2007 for completion in February 2008.
4.	Repair and improvement works to the forecourt of Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin, Yuen Long (新田大夫第)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The mansion was probably built in the fourth year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing dynasty by Man Chung-luen (文頌鑾), the twenty first generation of the Man clan in San Tin. ● The mansion was declared as monument in 1987, followed by a major restoration undertaken by the Arch SD in 1988. 	<p>The works will be carried out in phases and the scope of the current phase includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landscaping to the forecourt ● Decoration to external wall friezes and carpentry of the 	The current phase of works is expected to be completed in early 2008.

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			mansion ● Repair to roof leakage at the old peanut factory ● Repaving of old foundation on the forecourt ● Repair to <i>shiwān</i> ceramic figurines ● Repair to brickwork and paving of the outbuildings	
5.	Repair to Kang Yung Study Hall, Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok (沙頭角上禾坑鏡蓉書屋)	● Kang Yung Study Hall was built by the Li clan in the early Qing Dynasty. It began as a small private school for 20 to 30 pupils and was rebuilt in the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) and renamed Kang Yung Study Hall. ● As it was constructed purely for teaching purposes, the architecture is simple but functional. It is a two-hall building with cocklofts, providing classrooms and living quarters and comprises a rectangular structure of green brick walls, with unfired mud-bricks and rammed earth for internal partitions. ● It was declared a monument in 1991 followed by a full restoration undertaken by the government.	● Replacement of defective purlins ● Damp-proofing works to the rear hall ● Repair to roof leakage ● Cleaning of brickwork	Repair works commenced in early October 2007 for completion in February 2008.
6.	Repair to Cheung Shan Monastery, Ping Che,	● Formerly named Cheung Sang Nunnery, the Monastery was probably first constructed in	● Internal and external decoration	Repair works commenced in early October 2007 for

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	Sha Tau Kok (沙頭角坪輦長山古寺)	<p>1789 as a joint effort of six villages in Ta Kwu Ling area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since Miu Keng was a halfway point of the route to Shenzhen via Sha Tau Kok in the past, the temple was once a resting place to provide services, including free tea to wayfarers. The existing two-hall structure was believed to have been fully rebuilt in the 7th year of Tongzhi reign (1868), as recorded in a wooden plaque inside the temple. The temple was declared a monument in 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Damp-proofing works to the rear hall ● Plaster repair and painting to external walls ● Cleaning of moulding and brickwork 	completion in February 2008.
7.	Repair to Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long (元朗廈村楊侯宮)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yeung Hau Temple was built for the worship of the immortal Hau Wong. The temple is reported to have a history of over 200 years and was rebuilt to its present form in 1811. ● It is a two-hall building separated by a courtyard which has been roofed over to form an incense tower. ● The temple was declared a monument in 1988. 	<p><u>Phase I works:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to two defective sandstone columns on the drum platform ● Repair to internal floor paving at the side room <p><u>Phase II works:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plaster repair and painting to internal walls ● Installation of light fittings and repair to defective wooden features ● Damp-proofing works to external walls ● Repair to floor paving of the temple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I works was completed in July 2007. ● Phase II works commenced in mid-October 2007 for completion in February 2008.

III. Projects Completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Propping to Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen (厦村鄧氏宗祠)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed in 1751, the Tang Ancestral Hall, alias Yau Kung Tong (友恭堂) was built to commemorate the two ancestors of the Tang clan, namely Tang Hung-chi (鄧洪贇) and Tang Hung-wai (鄧洪惠) for their harmonious brotherhood. The magnificent ancestral hall is a three-hall-two-courtyard Qing vernacular architecture, having two side chambers built in the second courtyard. The building is richly embellished with murals and exquisite wood carvings. Declaration of the ancestral hall, together with its ancillary buildings, was made by notice in the gazette on 7 December 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propping to the three halls of the building Repair of defective brickwork Cleaning of brickwork and stonework Replacement of defective purlins at the front hall 	The works were completed in December 2007.