

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

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 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 decades ago. The Study Hall also served as a venue for clan meetings and traditional rituals. ● The study hall was declared a monument in 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"> ● Restoration works have commenced in October 2008. The whole project is anticipated to complete in late 2009.
2.	Restoration of King Yin Lei, 45 Stubbs Road, Hong Kong (香港司徒拔道 45 號景賢里)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● King Ying Lei was constructed in 1937 by Mrs. Shum Li Po-Lun, who was the daughter of Li Po-chun, a famous merchant in Hong Kong. ● The building was sold to the Yow family in 1978 and the name “King Ying Lei” was also given by him. The family commenced business of manufacturing traditional Chinese dried fruit sweets and made significant contributions to public charities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of ceramic roof tiles and decorative roof features ● Repair/restoration of external and internal decorative features, including windows and doors, mouldings, Shanghai plaster, terrazzo, stained glass and mosaic tiles, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration work will be carried out in two phases, i.e. restoration of roof tiles (Phase I) and restoration of internal and external decorative features (Phase II). ● Restoration of the roof has started. ● The whole restoration project is expected to be completed by

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		<p>in Hong Kong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● King Yin Lei is a rare surviving example of Chinese Renaissance style that reflects the design and construction of both Chinese and Western architecture. ● King Ying Lei was declared a monument in July 2008. 		end of 2010.
3.	Repair to Fan Sin Temple, Wun Yiu, Tai Po (大埔碗窑樊仙宮)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fan Sin Temple was built by the Ma clan in Wun Yiu to worship Fan Tai Sin Sze, the patron saint of potters. ● The construction date of the temple is uncertain but a wooden plaque hanging at the main hall of the temple was carved in the Geng-xu year of the Qianlong reign of Qing Dynasty, indicating that the temple has a history of over 200 years. ● The temple underwent renovations in 1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The recent restoration was completed in 2000. ● Fan Sin Temple was declared a monument in 1999. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to brick work and roofs ● Drainage improvement ● Replacement of defective purlins at the kitchen annex ● Redecoration of internal walls ● Repair to timber work ● Lighting improvement for the main hall 	● Repair work commenced in early October 2008 and is scheduled for completion in February 2009.
4.	Repair to Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui (上水河上鄉居石侯公祠)	● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water-proofing to existing external and internal walls ● Drainage improvement ● Electrical upgrading and installation of lightings in the middle hall ● Redecoration of honorary 	● Repair work commenced in early October 2008 and is scheduled for completion in February 2009.

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		<p>year of Qianlong reign of the Qing dynasty (i.e. 1762).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ancestral hall is built in the traditional three-hall-two-courtyard style. An altar is erected in the middle hall where the 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. ● Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 2003. 	<p>plaques and decorative frieze</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and repainting of timber work 	
5.	External Repair to St. John's Cathedral, 4-8 Garden Road, Central (中環花園道4-8號聖約翰座堂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● St John's Cathedral, built in Gothic style with a bell tower above the main entrance, is the oldest surviving ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. ● Its foundation stone was laid on 11 March 1847 by the then Governor, Sir John Davis. It was opened for services in March 1849 and subsequently expanded by an extension to the east in 1873, with the foundation stone laid by the Duke of Edinburgh. ● Services at the cathedral were stopped in 1944, when it became a public hall and social club for the Japanese. The building was seriously damaged during the war and considerable refurbishment was later required. ● The cathedral was declared a monument in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to the defective external windows and loose sections of granite masonry ● Repair and replace defective timber shutters ● Remove greenery and vegetation from roof and wall surfaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As there are scheduled activities in the Cathedral until after the Christmas period, the repair work will be carried out in early January 2009.

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6.	Roof Repair to the Main Building of the Helena May Institute, 35 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong (中環花園道 35 號梅夫人婦女會主樓)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Helena May Institute 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. ● Exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993. 	<p><u>Repair to the flat roof:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare concrete roof surface and clean off any loose materials ● Provide and lay bituminous sheathing felt as an underlay ● Provide and lay hot-applied liquid membrane system including the skirtings around the four sides of the flat roof ● Supply and paint the new surface, including the skirting and upstands with waterproof coating when surface is thoroughly dry <p><u>Repair to the pitched roof:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace any damaged roof tiles ● Remove existing green mineral felt and any vegetation and greenery growing from the interior of the gutter ● Provide and lay hot-applied liquid membrane system and paint the new surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The repair commenced in late October 2008 and is expected to be completed in early 2009.

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			of the gutter with waterproof coating ● Expose the top of the brick wall of the eaves and apply hot-applied liquid membrane	
7.	Repair to Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long (元朗廈村楊侯宮)	● 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.	● Water-proofing work to external and internal walls ● Drainage improvement ● Repair to external brick wall ● Repair and repainting of timber works ● Reproduction of embroidery ● Electrical upgrading and lighting improvement	● Repair work commenced in early July 2008 and is scheduled for completion in early 2009.
8.	Repair and improvement work to the forecourt of Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin, Yuen Long (新田大夫第)	● 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.	The work will be carried out in phases and the scope of the current phase includes: ● Landscaping to the forecourt ● Painting to plaster wall surfaces and carpentry of the mansion ● Repair to timber doors at the old peanut factory ● Repaving of old foundation on the forecourt	● The current phase of work has commenced and is scheduled for completion in early 2009.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to <i>shiwan</i> ceramic figurines ● Repair to brickwork and paving of the outbuildings 	