

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

**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.	Major Repair to Kun Lung Wai, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kun Lung Wai is enclosed with brick walls on all four sides.</li> <li>● The walls and watch towers fully restored in 1994 with funding from the Government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to main brick corner watch towers with tiled roofs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The tender for the project is in progress.</li> <li>● Repair works are expected to start in late June 2009.</li> </ul>
2.	Major Repair to Lo Wai, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lo Wai is the first built of the five renowned walled villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling.</li> <li>● It is a village enclosed by brick walls on four sides.</li> <li>● Repair to a portion of the wall was undertaken in 1991 with funds provided by the North District Office. The entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai were declared a monument on 31 January 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to main wall of the village and gate tower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The tender for the project is in progress.</li> <li>● Repair works are planned to commence in late June 2009.</li> </ul>
3.	Restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall and its ancillary buildings, 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions</li> <li>● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs</li> <li>● Repair and replace rotten timber supports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation study and cartographic survey for restoration of the Ancestral Hall and its ancillary buildings are being carried out, which are expected to be completed in May 2009.</li> </ul>

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		<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 historical buildings in December 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal of defective paintwork and repaint where necessary</li> <li>● Repair to brick work</li> <li>● Restoration of floor paving slabs / tiles</li> <li>● Repair and replacement of defective windows and doors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works to the Ancestral Hall are expected to commence by end of 2009 for targeted completion in 2010.</li> </ul>
4.	Repairs to the Main Building of the Helena May Institute, 35 Garden Road, Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Apart from quarters, the Main Building also comprises a library, a reading room and some classrooms. After several renovations, the Main Building has been upgraded to provide 28 bedrooms.</li> <li>● Exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Repair to the flat roof:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prepare concrete roof surface and clean off any loose materials</li> <li>● Provide and lay bituminous sheathing felt as an underlay</li> <li>● Provide and lay hot-applied liquid membrane system including the skirtings around the four sides of the flat roof</li> <li>● Supply and paint the new surface, including the skirting and upstands with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender for the removal of the disused asbesto pipes is being arranged. The removal works will commence in early June 2009.</li> <li>● Roof repair will be arranged around October 2009.</li> </ul>

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			<p>waterproof coating when surface is thoroughly dry.</p> <p><u>Other minor external repairs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal of the disused asbesto pipes for the two 1/F balconies and external wall</li> <li>● Minor external drainage repairs</li> </ul>	
5.	Major Repair to Maryknoll Convent School, 130 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maryknoll Convent School was first established in 1925 in Austin Road, Kowloon, as the Maryknoll Kindergarten, by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. Construction of the present campus in Waterloo Road commenced in 1933.</li> <li>● The Waterloo Campus comprises the main school building (1937), convent (1941-53), landscape gardens and other sports facilities of the Primary School Section.</li> <li>● The School was declared a monument on 16 May 2008.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Repair works to the school will be carried out in phases.</u></p> <p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Urgent drainage repair to the main school building</li> <li>● Roof repair to the main school building and the convent</li> <li>● Minor repair and cleaning to the external granite staircase and landing platform of the main school building, as well as the adjacent granite driveway</li> <li>● Minor external repair to the external walls and the associated garden of the convent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Procurement exercise of the consultancy service for technical studies and work monitoring is being arranged.</li> <li>● Specifications for cartographic survey and the conservation study for the historic school are being prepared.</li> <li>● It is anticipated to start the Phase I repair work in late June 2009. Phase II and Phase III repairs are expected to be conducted in late December 2009 and July 2010 respectively.</li> </ul>

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			<p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High-pressure water jet cleaning to the granite boundary walls and retaining walls</li> <li>● Minor repair to the stone paving of the landscape gardens</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Water-proofing and external cleaning of the main school building and the convent</li> <li>● Repair and repaint to the metal windows of main school building and the convent</li> <li>● Re-varnish the timber doors and frames to the verandah of the main school building</li> <li>● Repair and replace of the defective/ missing floor tiles at verandahs and corridors of the main school building</li> <li>● Partial resurfacing to the cracked paving of the covered playground</li> </ul>	

## II. Projects in working stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Repairs to King Law Ka Shuk, Tai Po Tau, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● According to local villagers, the ancestral hall was built by the 13<sup>th</sup> generation ancestors Tang Yuen-wan, Tang Mui-kei and Tang Nim Fung in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) to commemorate their 10<sup>th</sup> generation ancestor Tang King-law.</li> <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 traditional three-hall building with an exquisite ancestral altar locating in the middle hall.</li> <li>● King Law Ka Shuk was declared a monument in August 1998 and restoration was carried out in 2000.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Waterproofing work to the middle hall</li> <li>● Repaving canton tiles in the entrance hall</li> <li>● Painting to external wall surfaces</li> <li>● Cleaning red sandstone on the façade</li> <li>● Redecoration of fascia in the side halls and middle hall</li> <li>● Improvement of light fittings in the middle hall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The works commenced in early March 2009 for scheduled completion in late May 2009.</li> </ul>
2.	Repair to altars at Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evidence suggests that the original building can date back to 1525 for commemorating the founding ancestor Tang Chung Ling (1302-1387). It has served as the main ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau over hundreds years.</li> <li>● The whole building is exquisitely decorated with fine wood carvings,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair and redecoration of the ancestral altars placing at the rear hall</li> <li>● Cleaning and repair to soul tablets</li> <li>● Repair to screen doors at the middle hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The works commenced in early March 2009 for scheduled completion in late May 2009.</li> </ul>

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		<p>polychrome plaster mouldings, ceramic sculptures and murals of auspicious Chinese motifs, fully reflecting the superb craftsmanship of the old days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration was carried out in 1991 with a generous donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was then declared a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>		
3.	Restoration of Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The study hall was declared a monument in 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the two reinforced concrete side chambers</li> <li>● Removal of modern paint and dentist replacement of defective brickwork</li> <li>● Full internal and external cleaning and decoration</li> <li>● Repair/Conservation of defective wooden carved features</li> <li>● Protection and conservation of wall murals</li> <li>● Replacement of defective purlins and rafters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation study and cartographic survey for the restoration works have been completed.</li> <li>● Restoration works commenced in October 2008 for scheduled completion in late 2009.</li> <li>● Eaves boards and some selected wood carvings have been dismantled and delivered to conservation section for restoration and treatments.</li> </ul>
4.	Restoration of King Yin Lei, 45 Stubbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● King Ying Lei was constructed in 1937 by Mrs. Shum Li Po-Lun, who was the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of ceramic roof tiles and decorative roof</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The project will be carried out in two phases, i.e. restoration</li> </ul>

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	Road, Hong Kong	<p>daughter of Li Po-chun, a famous merchant in Hong Kong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 in Hong Kong.</li> <li>● King Yin Lei is a rare surviving example of Chinese Renaissance style that reflects the design and construction of both Chinese and Western architecture.</li> <li>● King Ying Lei was declared a monument in July 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair/restoration of external and internal decorative features under the roofs, including windows and doors, mouldings, Shanghai plaster, terrazzo, stained glass and mosaic tiles, etc</li> </ul>	<p>of roof tiles (Phase I) and restoration of internal and external decorative features (Phase II).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the roof was completed in late April 2009.</li> <li>● Phase II commenced in April 2009. Sourcing of traditional building materials and craftsmanship is underway.</li> <li>● The whole project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2010.</li> </ul>

### III. Projects Completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Repair to the forecourt of Tai Fu Tai, San Tin, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The mansion was probably built in the fourth year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing dynasty by Man Chung-luen, the twenty first generation of the Man clan in San Tin.</li> <li>● The mansion was declared as monument in 1987, followed by a major restoration in 1988.</li> </ul>	<p>The works will be carried out in phases and the scope of the current phase includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Landscaping to the forecourt</li> <li>● Painting to plaster wall surfaces and carpentry of the mansion</li> <li>● Repair to timber doors at the old peanut factory</li> <li>● Repaving of old foundation on the forecourt</li> <li>● Repair to <i>shiwán</i> ceramic figurines</li> <li>● Repair to brickwork and paving of the outbuildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The current phase was completed in March 2009</li> </ul>
2.	Repair to Fan Sin Temple, Wun Yiu, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fan Sin Temple was built by the Ma clan in Wun Yiu to worship Fan Tai Sin Sze, the patron saint of potters.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The temple underwent renovations in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to brick work and roofs</li> <li>● Repainting of the interior and exterior</li> <li>● Replacement of defective purlins at the kitchen annex</li> <li>● Repair and repainting of timber work</li> <li>● Redecoration of internal walls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works were completed in March 2009.</li> </ul>



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		<p>1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The recent restoration was completed in 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fan Sin Temple was declared a monument in 1999.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provision of loose furniture</li> <li>● Lighting improvement</li> <li>● Drainage improvement</li> </ul>	
3.	Repair to Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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).</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 2003.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to red sandstone</li> <li>● Repair to brickwork</li> <li>● Clearance of cavity walls</li> <li>● General cleaning to roof and decorative plasterwork</li> <li>● Water-proofing to existing external and internal walls</li> <li>● Drainage improvement</li> <li>● Repair and repainting of timber work</li> <li>● Redecoration of honorary plaques and decorative frieze</li> <li>● Electrical upgrading and installation of lightings in the middle hall</li> <li>● Provision of loose furniture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works were completed in April 2009.</li> </ul>
4.	Urgent repair to Liu Man Shek Tong,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is a three-hall two-courtyard building.</li> <li>● It was restored first in 1983 with funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to tiled roofs</li> <li>● Repair and stabilizat on of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works were completed in March 2009</li> </ul>

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	Sheung Shui	mainly from the clan, and again in 1994 with funds from the Government.	timber support above drum platform ● Repainting of the interior of the Ancestral Hall ● Repair to tilted timber screen door at Middle Hall	
5.	Urgent Repair to Kang Yung Study Hall, Sha Tau Kok	● It 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. ● 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.	● Re-fixing of a broken timber support (bracket) at Rear Hall	● Repair works were completed in late March 2009.
6.	Urgent Repair to Cheung Shan Monastery, Ping Che, Fanling	● This Monastery was formerly called Cheung Sang Nunnery, and was probably first constructed in 1789. ● 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	● Replacement of rotten timber lintel to Side Room	● Repair works were completed in late March 2009.

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		monument in 1998.		
7.	External Repair to the Bell Tower of St. John's Cathedral, 4-8 Garden Road, Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The cathedral was declared a monument in 1996.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to the defective external windows and loose sections of granite masonry</li> <li>● Repair and replace defective timber shutters</li> <li>● Repair the external debonded plaster rendering</li> <li>● Remove greenery and vegetation from roof and wall surfaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works were completed in early April 2009.</li> </ul>