

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

I. Projects in Preparation Stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Repair to Yi Tai Study Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yi Tai Study Hall was built towards the end of Daoguang reign (1821-1850) by a group of 16 local scholar-gentry who formed a society called the Tang Yi Tai Wui, so as to accommodate the two immortals, Man Cheong and Kwan Tai (literary and martial gods respectively). ● The study hall was built purely for use as a study hall and its architecture is therefore simple and functional. Restoration work was completed in 1994. ● The study hall was declared a monument in 1992. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation and minor repair to leaking roof. ● Restoration of artwork above Entrance Door. ● Internal redecoration. ● Repairs to grey brick external walls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tenders for the work have been invited from Specialist Contractors in mid August 2009.
2.	Repair to I Shing Temple, Wang Chau, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I Shing Temple was constructed by the villagers of Wang Chau around the 57th year of Kangxi (1718) to promote communal spirit, was dedicated to the worship of the two deities, Hung Shing and Che Kung. ● The temple is a two-hall structure with an open courtyard in between. Although it underwent renovations in the 1970s and 1980s, most of its original features were kept intact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repair to leaking roof. ● Improvement to ventilation in Che Kung Hall and Memorial Hall. ● Restoration of artifacts and timber stand. ● Cleaning and restoration to artwork in Main Hall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tenders for the work have been invited from Specialist Contractors in mid August 2009.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The temple was declared a monument in 1996. 		
3.	Restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall and ancillary buildings, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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. ● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in December 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions. ● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs. ● Repair and replace rotten timber supports. ● Removal of defective paintwork and repaint where necessary. ● Repair to brick work. ● Restoration of floor paving slabs / tiles. ● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and other existing timber elements. ● Drainage improvement works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation Study and Cartographic Survey for restoration of the Ancestral Hall and its ancillary buildings were completed in July 2009. ● Erection of temporary shelter for soul tablets and altar tables has been commenced with completion targeted for late September 2009, prior to full restoration of the Ancestral Hall. ● Restoration works to the Ancestral Hall are expected to commence by October 2009 with targeted completion in July 2010.
4.	Maintenance work to Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hung Shing Temple was constructed as a result of donations from local residents whose livelihood relied mainly on fishing. According to local legends and the stone tablet at the temple, the building was built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interior redecoration and minor restoration of interior and exterior artwork. ● Waterproofing to tiled floor and minor timberwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tenders for the work have been invited from Specialist Contractors, for return by 10 August 2009.

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		<p>before 1889.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Being a district temple of Kau Sai Chau, it has long been a place in which to pray for the safety of fishermen and has the social function of strengthening the coherence of the community. Large scale celebrations are held by the locals for the birthday of Hung Shing every year. ● The temple was declared as a monument in 2002. 	repairs	

II. Projects in working stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Major Repair to Maryknoll Convent School, 130 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The Waterloo Campus comprises the main school building (1937), convent (1941-53) (currently used as the regional office and quarter of the Maryknoll Sisters), landscape gardens and other sports facilities of the Primary School Section. ● The School was declared a monument on 	<p>Major repair project is carried out in three phases.</p> <p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy for a cartographic survey of the monument. ● Urgent repair to the underground foul drainage system. ● Roof repair to main school building and the convent building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic survey is currently underway, with completion due by end of 2009. ● Repairs to foul water drainage system are currently underway with completion due by early September 2009. ● Tender for the main restoration work was awarded in August 2009. ● Site works for Phase I are in progress and are targeted for completion in early October

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		16 May 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and cleaning of the external granite staircase of main school building. ● Repair to granite external walls of the main school building and garden of the convent. ● Repair defective floors, paving, metal windows. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specialist cleaning to granite boundary walls. ● Minor repair to the stone paving of the landscape gardens. ● Repair to the external walls and windows of main school building. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specialist cleaning of external brick-tiled walls of main school building and Convent. ● Repair and redecorate timber doors and frames of main school building. ● Restoration of defective floor tiles to verandahs and 	<p>2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase II and Phase III repairs are targeted for commencement in mid December 2009 and mid July 2010 respectively. ● Consultancy study has been arranged to assess the structural condition of the school building with a view to devising a method to stabilize an old tree which is located adjacent to the building.

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			corridors of main school building.	
2.	Restoration of Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen, Pat Heung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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"> ● Conservation Study and Cartographic Survey for the restoration works have been completed. ● Restoration works commenced in October 2008 for scheduled completion in late 2009. ● Eaves boards and some selected wood carvings have been dismantled and delivered to Conservation Section for restoration and treatments. ● Replacement of defective timber structure and restoration to the side chambers are in progress.
3.	Restoration of King Yin Lei, 45 Stubbs Road, Hong Kong	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of ceramic roof tiles and decorative roof features. ● Repair/restoration of external and internal decorative features under the roofs, including windows and doors, mouldings, Shanghai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project 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 was completed in late April 2009. ● Phase II commenced in April

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		<p>made significant contributions to public charities 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. 	<p>plaster, terrazzo, stained glass and mosaic tiles, etc.</p>	<p>2009 and is in progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The whole project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2010.
4.	Repairs to the Main Building of The Helena May, 35 Garden Road, Central	<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 has been upgraded to provide 28 bedrooms. ● Exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asbestos abatement work to 1st and 2nd floor external corridors. ● Renovation of defective roof covering to flat roof of North Wing, including removal of green mineral felt and reinstatement of Canton tiling. ● Minor waterproofing work to external walls, windows, gutters, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asbestos abatement is now in progress with target completion for late August 2009. ● Tender for the remaining works was awarded in August 2009. ● Roofing work will be undertaken in dry season, but other waterproofing work has commenced in late August 2009 with target completion by mid October 2009.
5.	Major Repair to Lo Wai, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lo Wai is the first built of the five renowned walled villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. ● It is a village enclosed by brick walls on four sides. ● Repair to a portion of the wall was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation, major structural repairs and waterproofing to the cracked masonry Perimeter Wall. ● Minor repairs to Entrance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender for the project was awarded in July 2009. ● Site works have commenced in late August 2009 with target completion in mid October 2009.

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		undertaken in 1991 with funds provided by the North District Office. The entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai were declared a monument in 1997.	Tower, including granite steps.	
6.	Major Repair to Kun Lung Wai, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kun Lung Wai is believed to be built by the Tang clan in 1744. Kun Lung Wai is enclosed with green brick walls and watch towers were built on all the four corners. It is the most authentic and undisturbed walled village left in the area. ● The gate house of the walled village was declared a monument in 1988 while the enclosing walls and corner towers were declared in 1993. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation and major structural repairs to the bulging masonry Perimeter Wall. ● Minor repairs to Entrance Tower and four corner Watch Towers. ● Relocation of unsightly water supply pipe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender for the project was awarded in July 2009. ● Site works have commenced in late August 2009 with target completion in mid October 2009.

III. Projects Completed

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"> ● According to local villagers, the ancestral hall was built by the 13th generation ancestors Tang Yuen-wan, Tang Mui-kei and Tang Nim Fung in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) to commemorate their 10th generation ancestor Tang King-law. ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waterproofing work to prevent rising damp in Rear Hall. ● Repaving Canton tiles in the Entrance Hall. ● Repainting to external walls. ● Cleaning red sandstone on the façade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works were completed in late May 2009.

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		<p>Nowadays, it still serves as a venue for clan members to hold meetings and traditional functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a traditional three-hall building with an exquisite ancestral altar locating in the middle hall. ● King Law Ka Shuk was declared a monument in August 1998 and initial restoration was carried out in 2000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of artwork to wall cornices in Rear Hall ● Improvement of light fittings in the Rear Hall. 	
2.	Repair to altars at Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The whole building is exquisitely decorated with fine wood carvings, polychrome plaster mouldings, ceramic sculptures and murals of auspicious Chinese motifs, fully reflecting the superb craftsmanship of the old days. ● Initial restoration was carried out in 1991 with a generous donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club. ● The ancestral hall was then declared a monument in 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and redecoration of the three ancestral altars in Rear Hall. ● Cleaning and repair to soul tablets. ● Repair to Dung Chung in Middle Hall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works were completed in late May 2009.