

**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 and Improvements to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir John Davis on 11 March 1847 and the construction was completed in 1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873. During the Japanese Occupation, it was converted into a club house for the Japanese and thus suffered damage. The Cathedral was fully repaired after the War and then reopened. It was declared a monument in 1996.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I: underground drainage repairs.</li> <li>● Phase II: window repair and cleaning, repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents for phase I drainage repairs are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in August 2010.</li> </ul>
2.	Structural investigation and minor work to Perimeter Wall of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lo Wai is the first built of the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan 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 funding provided by the North District Office. The entrance tower and enclosing wall of Lo Wai were declared a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation of defects to perimeter wall.</li> <li>● Minor repairs and investigation work to wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender is being arranged. Site works are expected to commence in June 2010.</li> </ul>

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3.	Relaying courtyard paving and artwork restoration to Liu Man Shek Tong, Sheung Shui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liu Man Shek Tong was built by the Liu clan in 1751. This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wood carvings and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. It was restored first in 1983 with funding mainly from the clan, and again in 1994 with funds from the Government.</li> <li>● Liu Man Shek Tong was declared a monument in 1985.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Relaying of badly drained courtyard to improve levels.</li> <li>● Clean and restore artwork items.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in September 2010.</li> </ul>
4.	Upgrading electrical system and interior redecoration to Cheung Shan Kwu Tze, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cheung Shan Kwu Tze was probably first constructed in 1789 as a joint effort of six villages in Ta Kwu Ling area.</li> <li>● The existing two-hall structure was believed to have been renovated considerably in 1868.</li> <li>● The monastery was situated on Miu Keng, a halfway point of the route to Shenzhen via Sha Tau Kok in the past. The monastery was once a resting place to provide services, including free tea to wayfarers.</li> <li>● Cheung Shan Kwu Tze was declared a monument in 1998.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Test and replace defective electrical wiring.</li> <li>● Redecoration to internal of temple.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in September 2010.</li> </ul>
5.	Minor roof repairs and artwork restoration to Kang Yung Shu Uk, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kang Yung Shu Uk was built by the Li clan in the early Qing Dynasty. The Study Hall was then rebuilt in the Qianlong reign (1736-1795).</li> <li>● As it was constructed purely for teaching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs to leaking sections of the tiled roof.</li> <li>● Cleaning and restoration to items of artwork.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in August 2010.</li> </ul>

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		<p>purposes, the architecture is simple but functional. It was a two-hall building with cocklofts, providing classrooms and living quarters. The Shu Uk was built with green brick walls, with rammed earth for internal partitions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kang Yung Shu Uk was declared a monument in 1991, followed by a full restoration undertaken by the government.</li> </ul>		
6.	Reconstruction to section of boundary wall of Tai Fu Tai, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai was built in the 4th year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing Dynasty as a residence by Man Chung-luen whose ancestors had settled in San Tin since the 15th century.</li> <li>● The building is considered as one of the most beautifully-embellished traditional Chinese buildings in Hong Kong and is renowned for its fine architectural decorations, including the exquisite plaster mouldings, wood carvings and <i>Shiwan</i> ceramic figurines. Restoration was completed in 1988 with donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.</li> <li>● Tai Fu Tai was declared a monument in 1987.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reconstruction of collapsed section of brick boundary wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender action is now in hand. Site works are expected to commence in June 2010.</li> </ul>

## **II. Projects in working 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 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) (currently used as the regional office and quarter of the Maryknoll Sisters), landscape gardens and other sports facilities of the Primary School Section.</li> <li>● The School was declared a monument in 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>Major repair project is carried out in three phases.</p> <p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancies for a conservation study and a cartographic survey.</li> <li>● Repairs to underground foul drainage system, and defective floors, paving, metal windows, external granite staircase (including cleanings), timber doors and frames (including redecoration) of the main school building.</li> <li>● Waterproofing work to roofs.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and specialist cleaning to granite boundary walls.</li> <li>● Repairs to roof (including drainage), stone paving, external walls, windows and perimeter wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation Studies and Cartographic Survey are currently underway.</li> <li>● Tender for the main restoration works was awarded in August 2009. Phase I &amp; Phase II were completed in late January 2010.</li> <li>● Phase III repairs are targeted for commencement in July 2010 and will be completed in August 2010.</li> </ul>

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
			<u>Phase III</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Specialist cleaning of external brick-tiled walls.</li> <li>● Repair and redecorate timber doors and frames.</li> <li>● Restoration of defective floor tiles to verandahs and corridors.</li> </ul>	
2.	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 have been completed.</li> <li>● The restoration project was practically completed in April 2010.</li> <li>● Further works to be discussed with the managers of the Study Hall.</li> </ul>
3.	Restoration of King Yin Lei, 45 Stubbs Road, Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of ceramic roof tiles and decorative roof features.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the roof (Phase I) was completed in late April 2009.</li> <li>● Phase II commenced in April</li> </ul>

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		<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 2008.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase II</u></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>2009 and is in progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Most of the material samples have been approved and repairs to the red bricks have been completed.</li> <li>● Repairs to terrazzo decorative features and ceiling moulding have almost been completed. Production and installation of doors and windows, and paving of mosaic and cement tiles are underway.</li> <li>● The whole project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2010.</li> </ul>
4.	Major Repair to Kun Lung Wai, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The gate house of the walled village was declared a monument in 1988 while the enclosing walls and corner towers were declared in 1993.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Investigation and major structural repairs to the bulging masonry Perimeter Wall.</li> <li>● Minor repairs to Entrance Tower and four corner Watch Towers.</li> <li>● Relocation of unsightly water supply pipe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Site works are now in progress and targeted to complete by May 2010.</li> </ul>
5.	Full restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall, 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation Study and Cartographic Survey for the restoration of the Ancestral Hall</li> </ul>

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	(Phase I)	<p>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.</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 monuments in December 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and restoration of tiled roofs.</li> <li>● Repairs and replace rotten timber supports.</li> <li>● Removal of defective paintwork and repaint where necessary.</li> <li>● Repairs to brick work.</li> <li>● Repairs and replacement of defective windows, doors and associated building elements.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement works.</li> </ul>	<p>and its ancillary buildings were completed in July 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Erection of temporary shelter for soul tablets and altar tables was completed in early October 2009.</li> <li>● Restoration works (Phase 1) to the Ancestral Hall commenced in early November 2009. The project is targeted to complete by July 2010.</li> <li>● The rest of the full restoration works are expected to commence after the completion of the Phase I works.</li> </ul>
6.	Internal Redecoration to Bell Tower of St. John's Cathedral, Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir John Davis on 11 March 1847 and the construction was completed in 1849. The Cathedral underwent extension in 1873. During the Japanese Occupation, it was converted into a club house for the Japanese and thus suffered damage. The Cathedral was fully repaired after the War and then reopened. It was declared a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to the defective internal brickwork at 2/F and 3/F levels of the Bell Tower.</li> <li>● Replacement of the broken green glazed window grill.</li> <li>● Preparation and repainting of all internal brick walls on 2/F and 3/F with environmentally friendly lime-wash.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Old paint has been removed and the brick repairs are now in progress. All works are expected to be completed in May 2010.</li> </ul>

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		monument in 1996.		
7.	Minor repairs to Tsui Shing Lau, Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda is the only surviving ancient pagoda in Hong Kong. According to the genealogy of the Tang clan of Ping Shan, the pagoda was built by Tang Yin-tung, the seventh generation ancestor, more than 600 years ago.</li> <li>● This hexagonal-shaped pagoda is a three-storey green-brick structure about thirteen metres high. A statue of Fui Shing (Champion Star) is worshipped on the top floor. The pagoda was built to improve fung shui of the locality.</li> <li>● Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda was declared a monument in 2001.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor roof repairs and redecorations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Roof repairs have been completed.</li> <li>● Internal redecorations are in progress and will be completed by May 2010.</li> </ul>
8.	Redecoration to Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was built by the Tai family probably in the early 18th century.</li> <li>● The Tai family used to go to Causeway Bay to gather grass and, according to legends, some members of the family found a statue of Tin Hau in the rocks near the shore. They then erected a shelter for it and, as the shrine became popular with the boat people who made donations, a proper temple building was subsequently constructed.</li> <li>● The temple is one of the many dedicated to Tin Hau and is a fine example of temple</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full external redecorations, including minor restoration and cleaning of ceramic artwork and woodcarvings.</li> <li>● Electrical wiring to be checked.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cleaning and electrical work have been completed.</li> <li>● Remaining works to be completed before Tin Hau Festival in May 2010.</li> </ul>



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		<p>architecture of the period, still largely in its original form despite subsequent renovations. The temple is still under the management of the Tai family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The temple was declared a monument in 1982.</li> </ul>		
9.	Renovation to kitchen block and main ridge purlin of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evidence suggests that the original building dates from 1525 to honour the founding ancestor, Tang Chung Ling (1302-1387) and has since then been the main ancestral hall of the Lung Yeuk Tau Tang clan.</li> <li>● 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 olden days.</li> <li>● A major restoration was carried out in 1991-1992 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration to kitchen block, including renewal of purlins and rewiring.</li> <li>● Main ridge purlin to rear hall requires replacing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress, but an auspicious day is required for the replacement of the main ridge purlin.</li> </ul>
10.	Redecoration and minor repairs to Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Tin Hau Temple is a traditional two-hall green-brick building and the facade of the temple is exquisitely decorated with plaster mouldings and murals of auspicious motifs.</li> <li>● The oldest relics surviving in the temple are two cast iron bells which were cast in 1695</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interior redecoration and restoration of artwork and timber work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interior redecoration has been completed and remaining items are targeted to complete by May 2010.</li> </ul>

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		<p>and 1700 respectively. The main hall of the temple is devoted to the worship of Tin Hau and her guards, Chin Lei Ngan and Shun Fung Yi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The temple was declared a monument in 2002.</li> </ul>		
11.	Major Repairs and Improvement works to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, 28 Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, Tuen Mun was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892-1968), who led the Nineteen Corps against the Japanese invasion.</li> <li>● It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute, founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals.</li> <li>● The Morrison Building was declared a monument in 2004.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Major repairs including re-roofing, making-good to spalling concrete, stone cleaning, electrical and drainage investigations etc.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair to spalling concrete surfaces external and internal.</li> <li>● Rewiring throughout the building</li> <li>● Renewal of defective rainwater drainage system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Major repairs of Phase I are in progress and are expected to be completed by May 2010.</li> <li>● Tender documents for Phase II are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in August 2010.</li> </ul>
12.	Structural survey and utilities mapping of Maryknoll Convent School	<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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The consultancy aims at gathering the information on the condition of the building structure and the underground utilities adjacent to the concerned tree.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultant has been appointed in August 2009. Additional tests are being conducted. The consultancy was terminated in January 2010.</li> </ul>

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The School was declared a monument in 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Options for stabilizing the tree will be provided in the report based upon the findings of structural survey and utilities mapping.</li> </ul>	
13.	Urgent Repair of Residence of Ip Ting-sz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, was built around 1908.</li> <li>● It demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western styles.</li> <li>● Ip Ting-sz supported the revolutionary activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the 1910s. He was also a member of Thailand Branch of the Tong Meng Hui (United League).</li> <li>● The Residence was declared a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The proposed emergency stabilization project includes urgent propping and shoring to the main floors and walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Shoring works have been completed and remaining items are targeted to complete by June 2010.</li> </ul>
14.	Kun Lung Wai Watchtowers, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The gate house of the walled village was declared a monument in 1988 while the enclosing walls and corner towers were declared in 1993.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maintenance works including repair to internal wall of the gatehouse, repair to the roofs and timber joists of the four watchtowers and improvement to the electrical system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are now in progress and is targeted to complete by May 2010.</li> </ul>

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15.	Trial Repairs to Former Kowloon British School, 136 Nathan Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Former Kowloon British School is the oldest surviving school building constructed for foreign residents living in Hong Kong.</li> <li>● In 1900, Mr. Ho Tung (later Sir Robert) donated \$15,000 to the Government to erect a school in Kowloon. The building was officially opened on 19 April 1902.</li> <li>● It is a typical Victorian structure, but was modified to adapt to local climatic conditions by adding wide verandas, high ceilings and pitched roofs.</li> <li>● The building was declared a monument in 1991. It currently houses the Head Office of the Antiquities and Monuments Office.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trial repairs including specialist painting and carpentry works to some selected doors and windows and specialist desalination for the selected external brick wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works to the brick wall have been completed. The timberwork restorations are targeted to complete by June 2010.</li> </ul>

### III. Completed Projects

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Repair to I Shing Temple, Wang Chau, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The temple was declared a monument in 1996.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor repair to leaking roof.</li> <li>● Improvement to ventilation in Che Kung Hall and Memorial Hall.</li> <li>● Restoration of artifacts and timber stand.</li> <li>● Cleaning and restoration to artwork in Main Hall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All works were completed in April 2010.</li> </ul>
2.	Ventilation improvements and redecoration to Man Mo Temple, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Man Mo Temple was built about 100 years ago by the Tsat Yeuk Community of Tai Po to mark the founding of Tai Wo Shi (Tai Wo Market Town) which is now commonly known as Tai Po Market.</li> <li>● Full restoration of the temple was undertaken by the Tai Po Tsat Yeuk Rural Committee in 1985 with technical advice and a subsidy from the Government.</li> <li>● The temple was declared a monument in 1984.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of ventilation is a big problem to worshippers in the Temple and an improved system is to be installed.</li> <li>● Interior spaces are to be cleaned and redecorated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All works were completed in April 2010.</li> </ul>
3.	Repairs to the Helena May, 35 Garden Road,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Helena May was built in 1914 and officially opened on 12 September 1916. It was originally used as a hostel for single</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair of broken underground foul-water drain.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair works commenced in October 2009 and were completed in March 2010.</li> </ul>

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	Central	<p>working women of European origin. However, since 1985 women of all nationalities have been accepted as residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Renovation of defective roof covering to flat roof of North Wing, including removal of green mineral felt and reinstatement of Canton tiling. Roofing work will be undertaken in dry season.</li> <li>● Minor waterproofing work to external walls, windows, gutters, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Roofing work, minor waterproofing and repairs commenced in October 2009 and are completed in February 2010.</li> </ul>
4.	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 of the Tang clan 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 in 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Investigation, major structural repairs and waterproofing to the cracked masonry Perimeter Wall.</li> <li>● Minor repairs to Entrance Tower, including granite steps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works were completed in March 2010.</li> </ul>
5.	Maintenance work to Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 before 1889.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interior redecoration and minor restoration of interior and exterior artwork.</li> <li>● Waterproofing to tiled floor and minor timberwork repairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works were completed in January 2010.</li> </ul>

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Work Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>	<b>Progress</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The temple was declared a monument in 2002.</li> </ul>		
6.	Repair to Yi Tai Study Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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).</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The study hall was declared a monument in 1992.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Investigation and minor repairs to leaking roof.</li> <li>● Restoration of artwork above Entrance Door.</li> <li>● Internal redecoration.</li> <li>● Repairs to grey brick external walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works were completed in March 2010.</li> </ul>
7.	Minor repairs and fitting-out work to Cheung Ancestral Hall, Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Cheung Ancestral Hall was built by the twenty-second generation ancestors of the clan in the twentieth year of Jiaqing (1815).</li> <li>● Apart from an ancestral hall, the building was once used as a primary school for educating members of the clan from the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor woodwork restoration and repairs to external brick walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works were completed in April 2010.</li> </ul>

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Work Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Work</b>	<b>Progress</b>
		<p>1930s to 1950s. With the completion of the Wah Fung Primary School which was built by the clan near Lam Hau Tsuen in 1958, the previous principal office at the left chamber of the entrance hall of the ancestral hall was then vacated and converted into the temporary office of the village committee for about 10 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full restoration of ancestral hall undertaken by the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monuments Office was completed in 1999.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1999.</li> </ul>		
8.	Minor repairs and electrical work to Leung Ancestral Hall, Pat Heung, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Built by the Leung clan in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history of about 200 years.</li> <li>● The Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical Qing vernacular building having a layout of two-hall-one-courtyard. Side chambers are located at both sides of the courtyard. The right side chamber houses a kitchen, which was once used for cooking basin meals during festive events. An exquisite carved ancestral altar is placed at the main bay of the rear hall.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minor redecoration and repair to internal walls.</li> <li>● Upgrading of electrical lighting system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works were completed in April 2010.</li> </ul>