

**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>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CCTV survey and urgent minor repairs to underground drainage system.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● major repair work to underground drainage system.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 Investigation and Minor Repairs) are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in September 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation of defects to perimeter wall.</li> <li>● Minor repairs following investigation work to wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender has been awarded and site investigation is expected to commence in August 2010.</li> </ul>

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		tower and enclosing wall of Lo Wai were declared a monument in 1997.		
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 October 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	<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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs to leaking sections of the tiled roof.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared. Site works are</li> </ul>

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	Kang Yung Shu Uk, Sha Tau Kok	<p>was then rebuilt in the Qianlong reign (1736-1795).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● As it was constructed purely for teaching 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.</li> <li>● Kang Yung Shu Uk was declared a monument in 1991, followed by a full restoration undertaken by the government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cleaning and restoration to items of artwork.</li> </ul>	<p>expected to commence in September 2010.</p>
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 September 2010.</li> </ul>

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7.	Fire precautions to Declared Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves works to :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay;</li> <li>(ii) Tin Hau Temple in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling;</li> <li>(iii) Man Mo Temple in Tai Po;</li> <li>(iv) Yi Shing Gung in Yuen Long; and</li> <li>(v) Fan Sin Gung in Tai Po.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This is Phase I of the main project which involves inspection and repair of electrical systems within Declared Monuments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender action is now in hand. Site works are expected to commence in September 2010.</li> </ul>
8.	Interior repairs to Green Island Lighthouse Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Green Island Lighthouse Compound comprises an old lighthouse built in 1875, a new lighthouse built in 1905, a former European quarters and a former keeper's house. Both the old and the new Green Island lighthouses have served thousands of vessels from the west approach to Hong Kong since its operation on 1 July 1875 and have played an important role in Hong Kong's maritime history.</li> <li>● The Green Island Lighthouse Compound together with the Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse were declared as monuments in 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interior repairs and redecorations to the former Staff Quarters and Keepers Quarters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender action is now in hand. Site works are expected to commence in October 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 commenced in July 2010 and most of the repairs will be completed by end of August 2010.</li> <li>● The works programme of the proposed light-fitting works and other minor external repairs to the historic buildings will be further confirmed with the school management.</li> </ul>

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			<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> <li>● Light-fittings and other minor external repairs of the historic buildings.</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>	<u>Phase I</u> <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>● Phase I restoration works was completed in June 2010.</li> <li>● Scope of Phase II restoration works has now been agreed with the managers of the Study Hall. Tender documents are being prepared.</li> </ul>

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			<u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Improvement of the flooding Forecourt to the Study Hall.</li> <li>● Basic repairs to the Stable Block.</li> <li>● Repair/Conservation of defective wooden carved features.</li> <li>● Protection and conservation of wall murals.</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> <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>	<u>Phase I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of ceramic roof tiles and decorative roof features.</li> </ul> <u>Phase II</u> <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>	<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 2009 and is in progress.</li> <li>● Repairs to the red bricks, terrazzo decorative features and ceiling moulding; installation of doors and windows, and paving of mosaic and cement tiles have been completed.</li> <li>● Repairs to the bronze stair railing and the timber floor are underway.</li> <li>● The whole project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2010.</li> </ul>

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4.	Full restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long (Phase I)	<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. There are a number of honorary plaques hanging in the middle hall, indicating the glorious history of the Tangs in the Qing imperial government.</li> <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>● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions.</li> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation Study and Cartographic Survey for the restoration of the Ancestral Hall and its ancillary buildings were completed in July 2009.</li> <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 works are targeted to complete by September 2010.</li> <li>● The rest of the full restoration works are expected to commence after the completion of the Phase I works and to be completed by December 2011.</li> </ul>
5.	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</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>● Phase I was completed in June 2010.</li> <li>● Tender for Phase II has been awarded. Site works are expected to commence in August 2010 and to be completed in November 2010.</li> </ul>



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		<p>Biwu, from 1946 to 1949. Many eminent Chinese scholars of the time lectured at the institute, nurturing a group of young intellectuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Morrison Building was declared a monument in 2004.</li> </ul>	<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>	
6.	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>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Emergency stabilization project includes urgent propping and shoring to the main floors and walls.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full restoration and major repairs of the Main House and urgent repairs to the Kitchen Annex, including landscaping improvements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I stabilization works was completed in July 2010.</li> <li>● Tender documents for Phase II are now being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in November 2010.</li> </ul>
7.	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</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>● Paint removal works of the brick wall and the timberwork restoration were completed in June 2010.</li> <li>● Tender documents for subsequent brickwork repairs are now being prepared.</li> </ul>

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		<p>conditions by adding wide verandas, high ceilings and pitched roofs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The building was declared a monument in 1991. It currently houses the Head Office of the Antiquities and Monuments Office.</li> </ul>		
8.	Full Restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall was originally built by the descendants of the Tang clan of Ping Shan to commemorate their prominent fourteenth to sixteenth generation ancestors</li> <li>● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong”, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in between.</li> <li>● The study hall was built to educate the clan youngsters so as to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations.</li> <li>● The Study Hall was declared a monument in 2009.</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 structural supports.</li> <li>● Removal and repainting where necessary.</li> <li>● Repair brickwork.</li> <li>● Repair floor and repaving.</li> <li>● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and other building elements.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cartographic Survey for the restoration of the Study Hall and its annex building were completed in March 2008.</li> <li>● Conservation Study is in progress.</li> <li>● Urgent repair and temporary support was completed in April 2010.</li> <li>● Tender documents for the Phase I restoration works are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in late September 2010.</li> </ul>

### III. Completed Projects

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	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>● Project was completed in June 2010.</li> </ul>
2.	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 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.</li> <li>● The temple was declared a monument in 2002.</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>● Project was completed in May 2010.</li> </ul>
3.	Renovation to kitchen block and main ridge purlin of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall,	<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</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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Project was completed in July 2010.</li> </ul>

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	Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	<p>of the Lung Yeuk Tau Tang clan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	hall requires replacing.	
4.	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>	● Minor roof repairs and redecorations.	● Project was completed in June 2010.
5.	Redecoration to Tin Hau Temple,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Tin Hau Temple in Causeway Bay was built by the Tai family probably in the early</li> </ul>	● Full external redecorations, including minor restoration	● Project was completed in time for the Tin Hau Festival in May

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	Causeway Bay	<p>18th century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 architecture of the period, still largely in its original form despite subsequent renovations. The temple is still under the management of the Tai family.</li> <li>● The temple was declared a monument in 1982.</li> </ul>	<p>and cleaning of ceramic artwork and woodcarvings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Electrical wiring to be checked.</li> </ul>	2010.
6.	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>	● Project was completed in June 2010.