

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 30 November 2010)

I. Projects in Preparation Stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Major Repair and Improvements to St. John's Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCTV survey and urgent minor repairs to underground drainage system. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> major repair work to underground drainage system. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender for phase I (Drainage Investigation and Minor Repairs) have been awarded and site works are expected to commence in December 2010.
2.	Relaying courtyard paving and artwork restoration to Liu Man Shek Tong, Sheung Shui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relaying of badly drained courtyard to improve levels. Clean and restore artwork items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender action is now in hand. Site works are expected to commence in December 2010.

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		<p>funds from the Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liu Man Shek Tong was declared a monument in 1985. 		
3.	Interior repairs to Green Island Lighthouse Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The Green Island Lighthouse Compound together with the Cape D'Aguilar Lighthouse were declared monuments in 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interior repairs and redecorations to the former Staff Quarters and Keepers Quarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender invitation is being arranged and site works are expected to commence in December 2010.
4.	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As one of the 'Five Major Clans' in Hong Kong, the Man clan settled in San Tin and Tai Hang areas as early as the 15th century. ● The Ancestral Hall, situated on the low lying ground of San Tin, was built more than 200 years ago to commemorate one of the clan's ancestors, Man Lun-fung. The building follows the traditional style, having three halls and two enclosed open courtyards. It was fully restored in 1987 and 1995 respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural repairs to timber roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender exercise in progress.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 1983. 		
5.	Yeung Hau Kung, Ha Tsuen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yeung Hau Temple in Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long was built for the worship of the immortal Hau Wong. The temple is reported to have a history of over 200 years and was rebuilt to its present form in 1811. ● It is a two-hall building separated by a courtyard which has been roofed over to form an incense tower. The temple was declared a monument in 1988 and was then fully restored by the Government. ● The Temple was declared a monument in 1988. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvements to external drainage and waterproofing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender exercise in progress.
6.	Electrical upgrading to Ancestral Halls and Study Halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This project involves works to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Hung Shing Temple, Kau Sai Chau; (ii) Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay; (iii) Man Mo Temple, Tai Po; (iv) I Shing Temple, Yuen Long; (v) Yeung Hau Temple, Ha Tsuen; (vi) Tin Hau Temple, Lung Yeuk Tau; (vii) Cheung Shan Kwu Tsz, Ping Che. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Checking of electrical installations and associated repair work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender exercise in progress.

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 in 2008. 	<p>Major repair project is carried out in four phases.</p> <p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancies for a conservation study and a cartographic survey. ● 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. ● Waterproofing work to roofs. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and specialist cleaning to granite boundary walls. ● Repairs to roof (including drainage), stone paving, external walls, windows and perimeter wall. <p><u>Phase III</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation Studies and Cartographic Survey are currently underway. The Cartographic Survey will be completed in December 2010. ● Tender for the main restoration works was awarded in August 2009. Phase I & Phase II works were completed in late January 2010. ● Phase III repairs were completed in August 2010. ● Subject to further confirmation with the school management, Phase IV works are targeted for commencement in July 2011.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specialist cleaning of external brick-tiled walls. ● Repair and redecorate timber doors and frames. ● Restoration of defective floor tiles to verandahs and corridors. ● Windows repair ● Waterproofing works to roofs <p><u>Phase IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Light-fittings works, outstanding water-proofing works to the mono-pitch roof at 1/F and other minor external repairs of the historic buildings. 	
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 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation Study and Cartographic Survey have been completed. ● Phase I restoration works was completed in June 2010. ● Phase II (repaving of forecourt) was completed in November 2010. ● Phase III works, including brickwork pointing, drainage improvement and mural

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		<p>kindergarten, which was closed decades ago. The Study Hall also served as a venue for clan meetings and traditional rituals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study hall was declared a monument in 2007. 	<p>features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protection and conservation of wall murals. ● Replacement of defective purlins and rafters. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvement of the flooding Forecourt to the Study Hall. ● Basic repairs to the Stable Block. ● Repair/Conservation of defective wooden carved features. ● Protection and conservation of wall murals. 	<p>cleaning, will be arranged subject to the agreement with villagers.</p>
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 made significant contributions to public charities in Hong Kong. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of ceramic roof tiles and decorative roof features. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair/restoration of external and internal decorative features under the roofs, including windows and doors, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the roof (Phase I) was completed in late April 2009. ● Phase II commenced in April 2009 and basically completed in November 2010. ● Minor defects are being rectified by contractor and will be completed by end of December 2010

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		<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 2008. 	mouldings, Shanghai plaster, terrazzo, stained glass and mosaic tiles, etc.	
4.	Full restoration of Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long (Phase I)	<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. ● Repairs and restoration of tiled roofs. ● Repairs and replace rotten timber supports. ● Removal of defective paintwork and repaint where necessary. ● Repairs to brick work. ● Repairs and replacement of defective windows, doors and associated building elements. ● Drainage improvement works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation Study and Cartographic Survey for the restoration of the Ancestral Hall and its ancillary buildings were completed in July 2009. ● Erection of temporary shelter for soul tablets and altar tables was completed in early October 2009. ● Restoration works (Phase I) to the Ancestral Hall commenced in early November 2009. The works are targeted to complete by November 2010. ● The full restoration works (Phase II) are scheduled to commence in December 2010 and targeted for completion by late 2011.
5.	Major Repairs and	● The Morrison Building in Hoh Fuk Tong	<u>Phase I</u>	● Phase I was completed in June

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	Improvement works to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, 28 Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The Morrison Building was declared a monument in 2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major repairs including re-roofing, making-good to spalling concrete, stone cleaning, electrical and drainage investigations etc. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to spalling concrete surfaces external and internal. ● Rewiring throughout the building ● Renewal of defective rainwater drainage system. 	<p>2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase II works are currently underway and expected to be completed in January 2011.
6.	Urgent Repair of Residence of Ip Ting-sz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, was built around 1908. ● It demonstrates a blend of Chinese and Western styles. ● 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). ● The Residence was declared a monument in 2009. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergency stabilization project includes urgent propping and shoring to the main floors and walls. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full restoration and major repairs of the Main House and urgent repairs to the Kitchen Annex, including landscaping improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I stabilization works were completed in July 2010. ● Tender for Phase II was awarded in November 2010. Site works commenced in November 2010 and are targeted for completion by March 2011.
7.	Trial Repairs to Former Kowloon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Former Kowloon British School is the oldest surviving school building constructed for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trial repairs including specialist painting and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paint removal works of the brick wall and the timberwork

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	British School, 136 Nathan Road	<p>foreign residents living in Hong Kong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● It is a typical Victorian structure, but was modified to adapt to local climatic conditions by adding wide verandas, high ceilings and pitched roofs. ● The building was declared a monument in 1991. It currently houses the Head Office of the Antiquities and Monuments Office. 	carpentry works to some selected doors and windows and specialist desalination for the selected external brick wall.	<p>restoration were completed in June 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender invitations for subsequent brickwork repairs were issued in late November 2010. Site works are expected to commence in December 2010.
8.	Full Restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, Ping Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong”, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in between. ● The study hall was built to educate the clan youngsters so as to prepare them for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations. ● The Study Hall was declared a monument in 2009. 	<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 structural supports. ● Removal and repainting where necessary. ● Repair brickwork. ● Repair floor and repaving. ● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and other building elements. ● Drainage improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cartographic Survey for the restoration of the Study Hall and its annex building were completed in March 2008. ● Conservation Study is in progress. ● Urgent repair and temporary support was completed in April 2010. ● Ecological study commenced in November 2010 and is targeted for completion by December 2010. ● Tender documents for the Phase I restoration works are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in

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9.	Structural investigation and minor work to Perimeter Wall of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lo Wai is the first built of the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. ● It is a village enclosed by brick walls on four sides. ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural investigation of defects to perimeter wall. ● Minor repairs following investigation work to wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site works are underway and will be completed in December 2010.
10.	Upgrading electrical system and interior redecoration to Cheung Shan Kwu Tze, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheung Shan Kwu Tze was probably first constructed in 1789 as a joint effort of six villages in Ta Kwu Ling area. ● The existing two-hall structure was believed to have been renovated considerably in 1868. ● 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. ● Cheung Shan Kwu Tze was declared a monument in 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Test and replace defective electrical wiring. ● Redecoration to internal of temple. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site works are underway and will be completed in December 2010.
11.	Minor roof repairs and artwork restoration to Kang Yung Shu Uk,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs to leaking sections of the tiled roof. ● Cleaning and restoration to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site works are underway and will be completed in December 2010.

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	Sha Tau Kok	<p>(1736-1795).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Kang Yung Shu Uk was declared a monument in 1991, followed by a full restoration undertaken by the government. 	items of artwork.	
12.	Reconstruction to section of boundary wall of Tai Fu Tai, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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. ● Tai Fu Tai was declared a monument in 1987. 	● Reconstruction of collapsed section of brick boundary wall.	● Site works are underway and will be completed in January 2011.