

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 31 January 2011)

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	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.	● Interior repairs and redecorations to the former Staff Quarters and Keepers Quarters.	● Tender was awarded in January 2011. Site works are expected to commence in February 2011.
2.	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	● Structural repairs to timber roof.	● Tender was awarded in December 2010. Site works are expected to commence in February 2011.

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		<p>was fully restored in 1987 and 1995 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ancestral Hall was declared a monument in 1983. 		
3.	Minor repairs to declared monuments (2010) Phase I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This project involves minor repairs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Tsui Shing Lau (ii) Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay (iii) Man Mo Temple (iv) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (v) Cheung Ancestral Hall (vi) I Shing Temple (vii) Leung Ancestral Hall (viii) King Law Ka Shuk (ix) Kang Yung Study Hall (x) Maryknoll Convent School (xi) Tai Fu Tai (xii) Cheung Chun Yuen (xiii) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repairs, including roof repair, repair to timber components, repaving, artwork, purlin replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender document is being prepared.
4.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and meeting venue for merchants. ● It is composed of the main hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation at the left chamber and the Hall of the Bravery on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters in the resistance against British takeover of the New Territories in 1899. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the building and drainage improvement in the front court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Detailed design of the main part of the restoration works and the associated improvement works are underway.

Annex B

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● From the early 1950s to the late 1970s, the communal hall was occupied as a school and an orphanage. Since then, the place has been left vacant. It has been accorded a Grade 1 status by AAB.		

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Phase I, Phase II and Phase III works were completed in 2010.● Subject to further confirmation with the school management, Phase IV works are targeted for commencement in July 2011.

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			<u>Phase III</u> <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 <u>Phase IV</u> <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 	<u>Phase I</u> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation Study and Cartographic Survey were completed. ● Phase I restoration works and Phase II (repaving of forecourt) were completed in 2010. ● Phase III works, including brickwork pointing, drainage improvement and mural cleaning, will be arranged

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study hall was declared a monument in 2007. 	<p>defective wooden carved 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>subject to the agreement with villagers.</p>
3.	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. 	<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. 	<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 October 2009. ● Restoration works (Phase I) to the Ancestral Hall were

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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"> ● Repairs and replacement of defective windows, doors and associated building elements. ● Drainage improvement works. 	<p>completed in January 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The full restoration works (Phase II) has commenced in January 2011 for completion by September 2011.
4.	Major repairs and improvement works to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre, 28 Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I was completed in June 2010. ● Phase II works are underway and expected to be completed in February 2011.
5.	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. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergency stabilization project includes urgent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I stabilization works were completed in July 2010. ● Phase II restoration works are

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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>propping and shoring to the main floors and walls.</p> <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. 	underway with completion targeted in March 2011.
6.	Trial Repairs to Former Kowloon British School, 136 Nathan Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Former Kowloon British School is the oldest surviving school building constructed for foreign residents living in Hong Kong. ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trial repairs including specialist painting and carpentry works to some selected doors and windows and specialist desalination for the selected external brick wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paint removal works of the brick wall and the timberwork restoration were completed in June 2010. ● Phase II trial restoration of brick walls commenced in January 2011 and is targeted for completion in April 2011.
7.	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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions. ● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs. 	<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

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		<p>Tong”, is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in between.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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"> ● 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. 	<p>progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urgent repair and temporary support was completed in April 2010. ● Ecological study commenced in November 2010 and is scheduled to be completed in February 2011. ● Tender documents for the restoration works are being prepared. Site works are expected to commence in February 2011.
8.	Structural investigation and minor works 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.
9.	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconstruction of collapsed section of brick boundary wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site works are underway and will be completed in February 2011.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 		
10.	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"> ● Phase I works are in progress. Cleaning to drains and manhole was completed. CCTV survey is scheduled to commence in February 2011. Pipe replacement will commence in March 2011.

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11.	Electrical upgrading to Ancestral Halls and Study Halls (Phase II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● This project involves works to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan(ii) Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan(iii) Cheung Ancestral Hall(iv) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall(v) King Law Ka Shuk(vi) Leung Ancestral Hall(vii) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall(viii) Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall(ix) Hau Kiu Shek Ancestral Hall(x) Kang Yung Study Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Checking of electrical installations and associated repair works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Works are in progress.
12.	Urgent repairs to historic buildings (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● This project involves minor repairs to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) King Law Ka Shuk(ii) Ching Shu Hin(iii) Kun Ting Study Hall,(iv) I Shing Temple(v) Fan Sin Gung,(vi) Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall(vii) Tai Fu Tai.(viii) Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay(ix) Man Mo Temple(x) The Helena May	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Minor repairs, including purlin replacement, roof repair, repair to timber doors, windows and artwork.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Works are in progress.

III. Projects completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	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">● Redecoration to internal of temple.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Works completed in November 2010.
2.	Minor roof repairs and artwork restoration to Kang Yung Shu Uk, Sha Tau Kok	<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 (1736-1795).● 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Repairs to leaking sections of the tiled roof.● Cleaning and restoration to items of artwork.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Works completed in November 2010.

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3.	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 works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Works completed in January 2011.
4.	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 funds from the Government.● Liu Man Shek Tong was declared a monument in 1985.	<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">● Works completed in January 2011.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Improvements to external drainage and waterproofing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Works completed in January 2011.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Temple was declared a monument in 1988.		
6.	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.● 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.	<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, mouldings, Shanghai plaster, terrazzo, stained glass and mosaic tiles, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● All restoration works completed in December 2010.