

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 15 August 2013)**

**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.	External and internal repairs and redecoration at 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 as a monument in 2002.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● External cleaning, repairs and redecoration.</li> <li>● Provision of altar tables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are expected to commence in September 2013 for completion in end 2013.</li> </ul>
2.	Repairs to 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,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs to boundary wall.</li> <li>● Redecoration to roof ridges.</li> <li>● External cleaning, repairs and redecorations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are expected to commence in end August 2013 for completion in end 2013.</li> </ul>

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		<p>polychrome plaster mouldings, ceramic sculptures and murals of auspicious Chinese motifs, fully reflecting the superb craftsmanship of the olden days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 as a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>		
3.	Improvement works to Kang Yung Study Hall, 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 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 as a monument in 1991.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal of damaged Bat Roosts.</li> <li>● Installation of New Bat Roosts.</li> <li>● Painting works at Annex Building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender exercise is in progress.</li> </ul>
4.	Repairs and redecoration of Hung Shing Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hung Shing Temple is a typical example of a rural temple. The temple was constructed as a result of donations from local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and redecoration of brick walls.</li> <li>● Repairs of roof.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</li> </ul>

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	on Kau Sai Chau, Sai Kung	<p>residents. According to local legends and the stone tablet in the temple, the building was built before 1889.</p> <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>● A recent project, as sponsored by the Hong Kong Jockey Club, to restore the building to its original design which was supervised by the Antiquities and Monuments Office, had been completed in 2000.</li> <li>● The temple was declared as a monument on 15 November 2002.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs of timber works.</li> <li>● Restoration of mural behind the main altar.</li> </ul>	
5.	Improvement works 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and repavement of forecourt.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement works at forecourt.</li> <li>● Roof repairs at the Front and Rear Halls.</li> <li>● Repairs of the eave boards of side chambers.</li> <li>● Repairs of the timber balustrades and ladders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</li> </ul>

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		<p>carved ancestral altar is placed at the main bay of the rear hall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 2006.</li> </ul>		
6.	Upgrading services and roof repairs (Phase II) to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong, 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. 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 building bears witness to the unique role played by Hong Kong in the history of modern China and the establishment of the People's Republic of China.</li> <li>● The Morrison Building was declared as a monument in 2004.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of parapet wall at 1/F Terrace.</li> <li>● Waterproofing works to 1/F Terrace.</li> <li>● Upgrade of electrical and mechanical services to the floor on 1/F and the roof.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being finalised.</li> </ul>
7.	Improvement works to Chik Kwai Study Hall, Pat Heung, Yuen Long	<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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cleaning of brick wall.</li> <li>● Repairs of the gold gilding on eaves board at main entrance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 to provide modern education. It was later used as a kindergarten but 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 as a monument in 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Column repairs.</li> <li>● Lighting improvement works at cocklofts.</li> <li>● Cleaning of roof truss.</li> <li>● Cracks repairs at the Rear Hall external wall.</li> <li>● Doors repairs.</li> </ul>	
8.	Repairs and maintenance to furnace in 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 architecture of the period, still largely in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and maintenance to the furnace in Tin Hau Temple.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The maintenance contract is expected to be issued in end 2013.</li> </ul>

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		<p>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 as a monument in 1982.</li> </ul>		
9.	Dampness investigation and waterproofing works at Maryknoll Convent School, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maryknoll Convent School was established in 1925 on Austin Road, Kowloon, as the Maryknoll Kindergarten, by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. Construction of the present campus on Waterloo Road commenced in 1933.</li> <li>● In May 1936, Sir Andrew Caldecott, the then Governor of Hong Kong, laid the cornerstone of the school main building. The school moved to the new campus in 1937, which has been a landmark in the area since then.</li> <li>● The school was declared as a monument in 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dampness investigation.</li> <li>● Waterproofing and repair works to the roof of the covered playground, the external wall of staircase and the roof of teachers' room.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</li> </ul>
10.	External and internal repairs and redecoration of Cheung Shan Monastery, Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cheung Shan Monastery 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,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● External repairs and redecoration.</li> <li>● Internal redecoration.</li> <li>● Artwork redecoration.</li> <li>● Electrical upgrading.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are expected to commence in September 2013 for completion in end 2013.</li> </ul>

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cheung Shan Monastery was declared as a monument in 1998.</li> </ul>		
11.	Repairs and redecoration of Fan Sin Temple, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fan Sin Temple was built by the Ma clan in Wun Yiu to worship Fan Tai Sin Sze, the patron saint of potters.</li> <li>● The construction date of the temple is uncertain but a wooden plaque hanging at the main hall of the temple was carved in the year of 1790 (Geng-xu year of the Qianlong reign of Qing Dynasty), indicating that the temple has a history of over 200 years.</li> <li>● The temple underwent renovations in 1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The recent restoration was completed in 2000.</li> <li>● Fan Sin Temple was declared as a monument in 1999.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs and redecoration of brick walls.</li> <li>● Repairs of roof.</li> <li>● Repairs of floor cracks.</li> <li>● Repair of timber works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</li> </ul>
12.	Urgent repairs to Historic Building 2013 (Package I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This project involves minor repairs to the following buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall</li> <li>(ii) Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● General repairs and maintenance including bricks and other masonry works, re-plastering,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender exercise is in progress.</li> </ul>

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		(iii) Tai Fu Tai Mansion (iv) King Law Ka Shuk (v) I Shing Temple (vi) Ching Shu Hin (vii) Kun Ting Study Hall	repainting, timber repairs, artwork restoration, carpentry works, roof repairs, etc.	
13.	External restoration and redecoration of the Helena May (Phase I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Helena May Institute (renamed The Helena May in 1974) was established in 1916 by Lady May, wife of the then Governor Sir Henry May.</li> <li>● The Main Building was used to house Japanese troops and stable horses in 1941 and accommodated the Hong Kong Public Library in 1944 during the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945). The Institute was re-opened to members as a guest house for women in 1947 to present.</li> <li>● The Main Building is still used for its original purpose: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and to provide accommodation for women.</li> <li>● The Exterior of the Main Building of The Helena May was declared as a monument in 1993.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Drainage repairs.</li> <li>● Concrete and masonry repairs.</li> <li>● External redecoration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender documents are being prepared.</li> </ul>
14.	Structural repairs to Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall was built by the Liu clan in 1751. This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultancy study for the structural repairs to the defective timber structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tender exercise is in progress.</li> </ul>



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	Sheung Shui, New Territories.	<p>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 funding from the Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985.</li> </ul>	and brick external walls at the Middle Hall.	

## **II. Projects with works in progress**

<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.	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 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</li> </ul>	<p>Restoration works were carried out in four phases with the following scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Demolition of concrete and metal works of late additions.</li> <li>● Reconstruction of traditional Chinese tiled roofs.</li> <li>● Repair and restoration of tiled roofs.</li> <li>● Repair and replacement of rotten timber structures and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration works to the Tang Ancestral Hall and Yau Kung School were completed in 2011 and 2012 respectively.</li> <li>● Restoration of the Guesthouse and Patrol Office is expected to be completed in end 2013.</li> </ul>

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Tang Ancestral Hall and its adjoining buildings were declared as monuments in December 2007.</li> </ul>	<p>other timber works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Removal of defective plasterwork/paintwork and repaint where necessary.</li> <li>● Repairs to brick work and other masonry works.</li> <li>● Repair and replacement of defective windows, doors and associated building elements.</li> <li>● Repair to timber, plastered and ceramic artworks.</li> <li>● Drainage improvement works.</li> </ul>	
2.	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 ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations.</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 as a monument in 2009.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of main hall and front hall.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of annex block.</li> <li>● Minor works to main hall and front hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I restoration works have been completed. Defects rectification is in progress.</li> <li>● For Phase II, minor works to main hall and front hall commenced in February 2013. Restoration of annex block is expected to commence in end 2013.</li> </ul>

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3.	Structural investigation and minor works to perimeter wall of Lo Wai, Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lo Wai is the oldest among the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling.</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 the enclosing wall of Lo Wai were declared as a monument in 1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation of defects in the perimeter wall.</li> <li>● Minor repairs to the wall following the structural investigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monitoring and survey to the perimeter wall has been completed.</li> <li>● Tender documents for the repair works to the wall are being prepared.</li> </ul>
4.	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 then Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Davis, on 11 March 1847 and 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 suffered damages. It was fully repaired after the War and then re-opened. It was declared as a monument in 1996.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Phase I and Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Phase I and Phase II works completed in 2011 and 2012 respectively.</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>● Phase III works commenced in December 2012 and are in progress.</li> </ul>
5.	Repair and maintenance of External Area of Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion 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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration of the existing boundary wall.</li> <li>● Reconstruction of entrance gate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress and are expected to be completed in end 2013.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987.</li> </ul>		
6.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and a meeting venue for merchants.</li> <li>● It comprises 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.</li> <li>● 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 the AAB in 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Site formation and drainage improvement works to the surrounding and the front court.</li> <li>● Full restoration of the communal hall.</li> <li>● Slope stabilisation works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works including site formation and improvements to drainage of the building completed in March 2013.</li> <li>● Phase I restoration works commenced in July 2013 and are expected to complete in end 2013.</li> <li>● Slope stabilization works to be undertaken by the Civil Engineering and Development Department are expected</li> </ul>

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				to commence in late 2013.
7.	Structural and minor repairs to Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Man clan settled in San Tin and Tai Hang areas in the 15th century.</li> <li>● 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 open courtyards. It was fully restored in 1987 and 1995 respectively.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1983.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation, structural and roof repairs, and temporary support.</li> <li>● Cleaning, repair and restoration of ancestral tablets.</li> <li>● Repair and reprovion of old furniture in Chinese style.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigation and repairs are in progress and are expected to complete in end 2013.</li> </ul>
8.	Repair and restoration works for Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall, Kam Tin, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall was built in the 40th year of Kangxi Reign (1701) and renovated in the 47th year of Qianlong Reign (1782) in the Qing Dynasty. The last major renovation was completed in 1996.</li> <li>● The ancestral hall is a Qing vernacular building, having a two-hall-one-courtyard plan of three bays. Side chambers are located on both sides of the open courtyard.</li> <li>● Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repairs to the plaster mouldings on ridges.</li> <li>● Removal of the cement plaster and re-application of lime plaster and repainting to the brick walls.</li> <li>● Replacement of broken canton tiles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress and are expected to be completed in end August 2013.</li> </ul>

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		declared as a monument in 2010.		
9.	Structural investigations to Maryknoll Convent School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maryknoll Convent School was established in 1925 on Austin Road, Kowloon, as the Maryknoll Kindergarten, by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic. Construction of the present campus on Waterloo Road commenced in 1933.</li> <li>● In May 1936, Sir Andrew Caldecott, the then Governor of Hong Kong, laid the cornerstone of the school main building. The school moved to the new campus in 1937, which has been a landmark in the area since then.</li> <li>● The school was declared as a monument in 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural investigations to cracked and tilted boundary wall.</li> <li>● Construction of weep holes to retaining wall.</li> <li>● Repairs to surface channels and retaining wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structural monitoring works is underway until end 2013.</li> <li>● Construction of weep holes, repairs to surface channels and retaining wall have been completed.</li> <li>● Rectification works to tilted column is in progress.</li> </ul>
10.	Restoration and structural repairs to Kun Lung Wai entrance gate house and enclosing wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kun Lung Wai, presently known as San Wai, is one of the eleven Tang villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. The walls of San Wai were believed to be built in 1744. It is the most authentic and undisturbed walled village left in the area. The gate house of the walled village was declared as a monument in 1988.</li> <li>● Some years after the declaration of the gate house of Kun Lung Wai as a monument, the managers of the walled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Re-roofing, general repairs and restoration.</li> <li>● Structural repairs and strengthening.</li> <li>● External repairs and redecoration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress.</li> </ul>

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		village further agreed to the protection of the enclosing walls and corner watch towers.		
11.	Roof refurbishment and redecoration to King Law Ka Shuk, Tai Po Tau, Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● King Law Ka Shuk was built as a study hall which also served as the ancestral hall of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau. Nowadays, it still serves as a venue for clan members to hold meetings and traditional functions.</li> <li>● It is a three-hall building with an exquisite ancestral altar in the middle hall.</li> <li>● King Law Ka Shuk was declared as a monument in 1998.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Roof repairs and redecoration.</li> <li>● Internal wall and external redecoration.</li> <li>● Repairs to carpentry and artwork.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress and are expected to complete in end 2013.</li> </ul>
12.	Reconstruction of boundary wall and improvement of external ground and drainage at Tai Fu Tai Mansion, San Tin, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion 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 Shiwan ceramic figurines. Restoration was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restoration and partial reconstruction of boundary wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress and are expected to complete in end 2013.</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>completed in 1988 with donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987.</li> </ul>		
13.	External redecoration of School House of St. Stephen's College, Stanley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Opened on 25 March 1930, School House was the first building completed on the present Stanley campus. The Japanese attacked Hong Kong in 1941 and captured St. Stephen's College on Christmas Day in the same year. They broke into the School House and initiated the "St. Stephen's College Massacre". St. Stephen's College became part of the Stanley Internment Camp during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945). After the war, the school was re-opened in 1947.</li> <li>● School House was declared as a monument in 2011.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Painting to external walls and internal corridors at G/F.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works are in progress and are expected to be completed in September 2013.</li> </ul>