

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Projects undertaken by Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 15 May 2024)

I. Projects in preparation stage

| Item No. | Works Project | Historical Background of the Concerned Building | Scope of Works | Progress |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|
| 1. | Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai (老圍門樓及圍牆), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling | Lo Wai is a village enclosed by brick walls on all four sides, and was the earliest walled village among the five renowned walled villages in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. The entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai were declared monuments in 1997. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural survey and structural remedial proposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender closed in May 2024. Tender assessment is in progress. |
| 2. | Hip Tin Temple (協天宮), Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok | Hip Tin Temple in Shan Tsui (山咀), Sha Tau Kok, was rebuilt between 1894 and 1895 to replace an earlier temple dedicated for the deity Kwan Tai. The temple served as a place to deliver religious, communal and educational functions for the local community in the twentieth century and was used as the premises of a village school named Fuk Tak Study Hall. The building was declared a monument in 2021. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dismantling of later-added partitions, doors and fixtures ● Repair of internal walls plaster, metal windows, timber elements and floor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender closed in May 2024. Tender assessment is in progress. |
| 3. | Kun Lung Wai (覲龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭) | Kun Lung Wai, presently known as San Wai (新圍), is believed to be built in 1744. Its enclosing walls and corner towers were declared a monument in 1993. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of north side enclosing wall | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation is in progress. |

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| 4. | Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠), Ping Shan, Yuen Long | Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was built by two 11 th generation brothers of the Tang clan, Tang Sai-yin (鄧世賢) (alias Yu-sing (愈聖)) and Tang Sai-chiu (鄧世昭) (alias Kiu-lum (喬林)) between the 13 th year of the Hongzhi (弘治) reign and the 15 th year of the Zhengde (正德) reign (1500-1520) in the Ming dynasty. The hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with three halls and two courtyards. The building was declared a monument in 2001. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of roof tiles and timber elements ● Repair and repaint of internal walls | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 5. | Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui | Built by the Liu clan in the 16 th year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1751) of Qing dynasty, Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall is a typical three-hall two-courtyard building. The building was declared a monument in 1985. | ● Repainting of internal and external walls of Middle Hall | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 6. | The Main Building of The Helena May (梅夫人婦女會), Central, Hong Kong | The Helena May Institute (renamed as The Helena May in 1974) was established in 1916 by Lady May, wife of the then Governor Sir Henry May. The exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993. | ● Re-roofing of flat roof at Main Building, repainting and repair of east and north elevations | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |

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| 7. | Fat Tat Tong (發達堂), Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok | Fat Tat Tong, built in 1933 by Li To Wan Tso (李道環祖) in Ha Wo Hang, is not only a testimony of the history of a renowned Hakka (客家) family in the area, but also a typical example of residences of eclectic style popular with the overseas Chinese returned to Hong Kong in the early 20 th century. The building was declared a monument in 2013. | <u>Phase II</u> ● Re-roofing and refurbishment works to Houses 1 and 2 | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 8. | Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall (居石侯公祠), Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui | Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall in Ho Sheung Heung was built in the late Ming dynasty (1368-1644) to commemorate Hau Ku-shek, the 17th generation ancestor of the Hau clan. The building was declared a monument in 2003. | ● Repair of roof and timber window at Entrance Hall and Rear Hall | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |
| 9. | Yan Tun Kong Study Hall (仁敦岡書室), Ping Shan, Yuen Long | Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as Yin Yik Tong (燕翼堂), was built to educate clan youngsters in preparation for the Imperial Civil Service Examinations (科舉考試). Apart from teaching purposes, Yan Tun Kong Study Hall serves as an ancestral hall of the Tang clan. The year of construction is uncertain. The building was declared a monument in 2009. | ● Repair of brick walls and timber elements | ● Tender preparation is in progress. |

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| 10. | Morrison Building (馬禮遜樓), Hoh Fuk Tong Centre (何福堂會所), Tuen Mun | Morrison Building was originally part of a villa built in 1936 by General Cai Tingkai (蔡廷鍔) (1892-1968) of the Nineteenth Route Army (十九路軍), a force renowned for its brave resistance against the Japanese invasion. The building was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute (達德學院) from 1946 to 1949. The building was declared a monument in 2004. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of Electrical, plumbing and drainage system to the main building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation is in progress. |

II. Projects with works in progress

| Item No. | Works Project | Historical Background of the Concerned Building | Scope of Works | Progress |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|
| 1. | Maryknoll Convent School (瑪利諾修院學校), Kowloon Tong | Maryknoll Convent School was founded on Austin Road in 1925 as kindergarten by the Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic (聖道明瑪利諾女修會). Its main building, which was built in 1937, is laid out in the style of a medieval monastery or college with an open peristyle courtyard surrounded by cloisters. The building was declared a monument in 2008. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleaning and repointing works to granite wall and steps at the Amah Shelter ● Survey and repair of metal gates and doors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in September 2023 and are expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter of 2024. |
| 2. | Kowloon Union Church (九龍佑寧堂), Jordan Road, | Kowloon Union Church at Jordan Road, built by the London Missionary Society (倫敦傳道會), was opened in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of roof tiles, windows and internal wall plaster at Sanctuary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in September 2023 and are expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter of |

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| | Kowloon | 1931. The building was declared a monument in 2017. | | 2024. |
| 3. | Tung Lin Kok Yuen (東蓮覺苑), Happy Valley | Tung Lin Kok Yuen is a Buddhist monastery and was founded in 1935 by Lady Clara Ho Tung (何張靜蓉居士) and her husband Sir Robert Ho Tung (何東爵士). The building was declared a monument in 2017. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey and repair of ceiling, upper walls and soffits of balcony at Main Hall | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in October 2023 and are expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter of 2024. |
| 4. | Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), San Tin, Yuen Long | The Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17 th century and it comprises three halls with two enclosed courtyards between them. The building was also used as the office of the village patrol forces and as a school for clansmen in the past. The building was declared a monument in 1983. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural strengthening works to columns and wall footing at the middle hall and left sheltered corridor ● Brick wall repair | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2023 and are expected to be completed in the 1st quarter of 2025. |
| 5. | Tung Wah Coffin Home (東華義莊), Pok Fu Lam | Tung Wah Coffin Home was established in 1899. The coffin home was able to provide a repatriation service for those deceased abroad by providing a temporary depository at the coffin home, from where the deceased could then be returned to their birth place for burial. Tung Wah Coffin Home was declared a monument in 2020. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-roofing and refurbishment works to meter room and repair of pavilion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2023 and are expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter of 2024. |

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| 6. | The Main Building of The Helena May (梅夫人婦女會), Central, Hong Kong | The Helena May Institute (renamed as The Helena May in 1974) was established in 1916 by Lady May, wife of the then Governor Sir Henry May. The exterior of the Main Building was declared a monument in 1993. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flat roof re-roofing and repair of parapet and fins at west side of the Main Building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2023 and are expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter of 2024. |
| 7. | Tung Wah Museum (東華三院文物館), Yau Ma Tei | Tung Wah Museum, converted from the former Main Building of Kwong Wah Hospital (廣華醫院), the first hospital built in Kowloon and the New Territories in 1911, is a single-storey building with an attic added to each of its two side rooms in 1919 to meet the increasing demand for medical services. The building was declared a monument in 2010. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Timber and louvre windows repair | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in March 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4th quarter of 2024. |
| 8. | Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall (松嶺鄧公祠), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling | Evidence suggests that the original building was dated from the 4 th year of Jiajing (嘉靖) reign (1525) of Ming dynasty to honour the founding ancestor, Tang Chung-ling (鄧松嶺) (1302-1387), and has since been the main ancestral hall of the Lung Yeuk Tau Tang clan. The ancestral hall was declared a monument in 1997. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of roof tiles and timber elements ● Repair and repaint of internal walls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in March 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4th quarter of 2024. |

III. Projects recently completed

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|-----------------|---|--|--|--|
| 1. | Fan Sin Temple (樊仙宮), Sheung Wun Yiu, Tai Po | Fan Sin Temple, situated in Sheung Wun Yiu (上碗窰), is the main temple for the villages of Sheung Wun Yiu and Ha Wun Yiu (下碗窰). The construction date of the temple is uncertain, but a wooden plaque hanging in the main hall of the temple was carved in the cyclical year Gengxu (庚戌) in the Qianlong reign (1790) of the Qing dynasty, indicating that the temple has a history of over 200 years. The building was declared a monument in 1999. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of timber elements, roofs and internal plaster walls | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in July 2023 and were completed in March 2024. |
| 2. | Kun Ting Study Hall (觀廷書室) and Ching Shu Hin (清暑軒), Ping Shan | Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung-chuen of the 22 nd generation of the Tang Clan in commemoration of his father Tang Kun-ting. Ching Shu Hin was constructed in 1874. It served as a guesthouse for prominent visitors and scholars. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of entrance door, spalling reinforced concrete, replacement of timber purlin and other minor repairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in November 2023 and were completed in March 2024. |
| 3. | St. John's Cathedral (聖約翰座堂), No. 4-8 Garden Road, Central | Built in 1849, St. John's Cathedral is the oldest surviving Western Christian ecclesiastical building in Hong Kong. The Cathedral was declared a monument in 1996. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof and timber truss survey at the crossing and transepts of the Cathedral ● Re-roofing works for Bookshop at Li Hall (李堂) | Works commenced in July 2023 and were completed in April 2024. |

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| 4. | Fat Tat Tong, Ha Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok | Fat Tat Tong, built in 1933 by Li To Wan Tso in Ha Wo Hang, is not only a testimony of the history of a renowned Hakka family in the area, but also a typical example of residences of eclectic style popular with the overseas Chinese returned to Hong Kong in the early 20 th century. The building was declared a monument in 2013. | <p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys ● Advance works, including structural and building condition investigation works, technical investigation of building materials <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural survey ● Re-roofing and refurbishment works | <p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on conservation management plan, cartographic and photographic surveys were completed in February 2016. ● Drainage, roof inspection and forecourt repair works were completed in August 2016. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structural survey and the final survey reports were completed in May 2021. Re-roofing and refurbishment works commenced in July 2022 and were completed in February 2024. |
| 5. | Man Mo Temple Compound (文武廟), Sheung Wan | Man Mo Temple on Hollywood Road, comprising the main temple, Lit Shing Kung (列聖宮) and Kung Sor (公所), was built probably between the 27 th year of Daoguang (道光) reign (1847) and the 1 st year of Tongzhi (同治) reign (1862) of Qing dynasty by wealthy Chinese merchants. The temple was declared a monument in 2010. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey and repair of brick walls in Man Mo Temple ● Repair of purlins and metal gates in Man Mo Temple, Lit Shing Kung and Kung Sor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in July 2023 and were completed in April 2024. |