

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

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
1.	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 closed in August 2024. Tender assessment is in progress.
2.	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 17 th 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 was issued and closed in August 2024.
3.	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 (蔡廷鍇) (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.	● Repair of electrical, plumbing and drainage system to the main building	● Tender closed in mid-August 2024. Tender assessment is in progress.

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4.	Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院) and Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall (廣瑜鄧公祠), Kam Tin, Yuen Long	<p>Yi Tai Study Hall was erected by a group of 16 local scholar-gentry from Tang Yi Tai Wui (鄧二帝會) during the Daoguang (道光) reign (1821-1850) of Qing dynasty for the worship of Man Cheong (文昌帝) (God of Literature) and Kwan Tai (關聖帝) (God of Martial Arts). The study hall is a two-hall rectangular building, built of grey bricks and rammed earth. The building was declared a monument in 1992.</p> <p>Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall is an example of Qing vernacular architecture with a two-hall, three-bay and one-courtyard layout, built in the 40th year of the Kangxi (康熙) reign (1701) during the Qing dynasty. The building was declared a monument in 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of timber purlins and timber elements ● Repair of external plaster friezes and inscriptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender was issued and closed in August 2024.
5.	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.	<p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Re-roofing and refurbishment works to Houses 1 and 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender preparation is in progress.

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6.	Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺), Ping Che, Fanling	Situated at Miu Keng (廟徑) in Wo Keng Shan (禾徑山), Cheung Shan Monastery was formerly called Cheung Sang Nunnery (長生庵), and was probably constructed in 1789. Since Miu Keng was the halfway point on the route to Shenzhen via Sha Tau Kok in the past, the temple was once a rest stop for travellers, providing services including free tea. It was declared a monument in 1998.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey and repair of roof at Main Hall and Side Hall 	<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.	Kowloon Union Church (九龍佑寧堂), Jordan Road, Kowloon	Kowloon Union Church at Jordan Road, built by the London Missionary Society (倫敦傳道會), was opened in 1931. The building was declared a monument in 2017.	<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 3rd quarter of 2024.
2.	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.

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3.	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.	● Timber and louvre windows repair	● Works commenced in March 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4 th quarter of 2024.
4.	Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall (松嶺鄧公祠), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭), 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 	● Works commenced in March 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4 th quarter of 2024.
5.	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.	● Structural survey and structural remedial proposal	● Services commenced in June 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1 st quarter of 2025.
6.	Hip Tin Temple (協天宮), Shan Tsui (山)	Hip Tin Temple in Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok, was rebuilt between 1894 and 1895 to replace an earlier temple	● Dismantling of later-added partitions, doors and fixtures	● Works commenced in June 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 2 nd quarter of

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	咀), Sha Tau Kok	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 20 th century and was used as the premises of a village school named Fuk Tak Study Hall (福德私塾). The building was declared a monument in 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of internal walls plaster, metal windows, timber elements and floor 	2025.
7.	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of brick walls and timber elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in July 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1st quarter of 2025.
8.	Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau	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 monuments in 1993.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of north side enclosing wall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4th quarter of 2025.
9.	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠), Ping Shan, Yuen	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was built by two 11 th generation brothers of the Tang clan, Tang Sai-yin (鄧世賢) (alias Yu-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of roof tiles and timber elements ● Repair and repaint of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1st quarter of

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	Long	ing (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.	internal walls	2025.
10.	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"> ● Re-roofing of flat roof at Main Building, repainting and repair of east and north elevations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter of 2025.
11.	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"> ● Repair of internal walls and ceilings at rear part of Main Hall ● Repair of roof eaves near Entrance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1st quarter of 2025.
12.	Hung Shing Temple (洪聖古廟), Kau Sai Chau (淺西洲), Sai Kung	Built before 1889, Hung Shing Temple is a two-hall-three-bay structure. The building was declared a monument in 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair of internal walls, floor and other minor repairs ● Repair of main ridge, gable ridges and plastered mouldings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1st quarter of 2025.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of protective cover to carvings on front side of incense burner table 	
13.	Minor Repairs of Declared Monuments (2024) (i) School House (書院大樓) of St Stephen's College (聖士提反書院), Stanley (ii) Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long (iii) Yeung Hau Temple (楊侯宮), Ha Tsuen (iv) Kang Yung Study Hall (鏡蓉書屋), Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minor repairs of building fabrics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in July 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4th quarter of 2024.

III. Projects recently completed

Item No.	Works Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Works	Progress
1.	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 were completed in July 2024.

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2.	The Main Building of The Helena May, 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 were completed in July 2024.
3.	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 were completed in June 2024.
4.	Tung Lin Kok Yuen, Happy Valley	Tung Lin Kok Yuen is a Buddhist monastery and was founded in 1935 by Lady Clara Ho Tung and her husband Sir Robert Ho Tung. 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 were completed in June 2024.