

**Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Projects undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office**  
**(Progress as at 15 February 2025)**

**I. Projects with works in progress**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall (麟峯文公祠), San Tin (新田), Yuen Long	The Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built around the middle of the 17 <sup>th</sup> 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"><li>● Structural strengthening works to columns and wall footing at the Middle Hall and left sheltered corridor</li><li>● Brick wall repair</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Works commenced in November 2023 and are expected to be completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025.</li></ul>
2.	Entrance Tower and Enclosing Walls of Lo Wai (老圍門樓及圍牆), Lung Yeuk Tau (龍躍頭), 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"><li>● Structural survey and structural remedial proposal</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Services commenced in June 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2025.</li></ul>
3.	Yan Tun Kong Study Hall (仁敦岡書室), Ping Shan (屏山),	Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, also known as Yin Yik Tong (燕翼堂), was built to educate clan youngsters in preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Repair of brick walls and timber elements</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Works commenced in July 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of</li></ul>

**Annex B**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
	Yuen Long	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.		2025.
4.	Hip Tin Temple (協天宮), Shan Tsui (山咀), Sha Tau Kok	Hip Tin Temple in Shan Tsui, Sha Tau Kok, was rebuilt between 1894 and 1895 to replace an earlier temple dedicated for the deity Kwan Tai (關帝) (God of Martial Arts). The temple served as a place to deliver religious, communal and educational functions for the local community in the 20 <sup>th</sup> 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"><li>● Dismantling of later-added partitions, doors and fixtures</li><li>● Repair of internal walls plaster, metal windows, timber elements and floor</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Works commenced in June 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025.</li></ul>
5.	Kun Lung Wai (觀龍圍), Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling	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"><li>● Repair of north side enclosing wall</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2025.</li></ul>

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
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"> <li>● Re-roofing of flat roof at Main Building, repainting and repair of east and north elevations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025.</li> </ul>
7.	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"> <li>● Repair of internal walls and ceilings at rear part of Main Hall</li> <li>● Repair of roof eaves near Entrance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in August 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2025.</li> </ul>
8.	Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院) and Tang Kwong U Ancestral Hall (廣瑜鄧公祠), Kam Tin (錦田), Yuen Long	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. The study hall is a two-hall rectangular building, built of grey bricks and rammed earth. The building was declared a monument in 1992.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Repair of timber purlins and timber elements</li> <li>● Repair of external plaster friezes and inscriptions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in September 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025.</li> </ul>

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		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 40 <sup>th</sup> year of the Kangxi (康熙) reign (1701) during the Qing dynasty. The building was declared a monument in 2010.		
9.	Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui	Built by the Liu clan in the 16 <sup>th</sup> 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	● Works commenced in October 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025.
10.	Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall (居石侯公祠), Ho Sheung Heung (河上鄉), 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 <sup>th</sup> 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	● Works commenced in September 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2025.
11.	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	● Repair of electrical, plumbing and drainage system to the main building	● Works commenced in September 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025.

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		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.		
12.	Cheung Shan Monastery (長山古寺), Ping Che (坪輦), 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"> <li>● Survey and repair of roof at Main Hall, Side Hall and Entrance Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025.</li> </ul>
13.	Fat Tat Tong (發達堂), Ha Wo Hang (下禾坑), 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 <sup>th</sup> century. The building was declared a monument in 2013.	<u>Phase II</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Re-roofing and refurbishment works to Houses 1 and 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Works commenced in December 2024 and are expected to be completed in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2025.</li> </ul>

**II. Projects recently completed**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Works Project</b>	<b>Historical Background of the Concerned Building</b>	<b>Scope of Works</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1.	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"> <li>● Repair of internal walls, floor and other minor repairs</li> <li>● Repair of main ridge, gable ridges and plastered mouldings</li> <li>● Provision of protective cover to carvings on front side of incense burner table</li> </ul>	● Works commenced in August 2024 and were completed in December 2024.
2.	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠), Ping Shan, Yuen Long	Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was built by two 11 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> year of the Hongzhi (弘治) reign and the 15 <sup>th</sup> 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"> <li>● Repair of roof tiles and timber elements</li> <li>● Repair and repaint of internal walls</li> </ul>	● Works commenced in August 2024 and were completed in January 2025.