

Progress of Restoration and Maintenance Programmes undertaken by the Antiquities and Monuments Office
(Progress as at 31 August 2014)

I. Projects in preparation stage

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Reconstruction of boundary wall and improvement of external ground and drainage at Tai Fu Tai Mansion (大夫第), San Tin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was built in the 4th year of Tongzhi (1865) of the Qing Dynasty as a residence by Man Chung Luen (文頌鑾), whose ancestors had settled in San Tin since the 15th century. ● 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> (石灣) ceramic figurines. Restoration was completed in 1988 with donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club. ● Tai Fu Tai Mansion was declared as a monument in 1987. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partial reconstruction of boundary wall. ● Improvement of drainage system at external open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender documents are being prepared.
2.	Minor Repair Package II 2014 (Kun Ting Study Hall (觀廷書室) and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung-chuen (鄧香泉) of the 22nd generation of the Tang clan in commemoration of his father Tang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof structural repairs. ● Roof leaks repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender documents are being prepared.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
	Ching Shu Hin (清暑軒))	<p>Kun-ting (鄧觀廷). Kun Ting Study Hall is a two-hall building with a single courtyard. The distinguished design of the ancestral altar, brackets, screen panels, wall paintings, ridge decorations, eaves boards and plaster mouldings inside the study hall reflect the high level of skill of the craftsmen of the period in which it was built.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ching Shu Hin, adjoining the Kun Ting Study Hall and constructed shortly after its completion, served as a guesthouse for prominent visitors and scholars. Originally, it had no particular name, and Ching Shu Hin in fact referred to a chamber on the ground floor. The restoration of Ching Shu Hin was completed in late 1993 with a donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club. The whole building was decorated with carved panels, murals, patterned grilles, carved brackets and plaster mouldings to demonstrate the grandeur and elegance expected of the residences of the local gentry. 		

II. Projects with works in progress

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Restoration and Improvement Works of Tang Ancestral Hall (鄧氏宗祠), Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The three-hall Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1751 to commemorate their two ancestors, Tang Hung Chi (鄧洪贇) and Tang Hung Wai (鄧洪惠), 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. ● The Guesthouse and the Yau Kung School (友恭學校) 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"> ● Drainage improvement works. ● Construction of an arch gateway. ● Electrical and mechanical provisions and upgrading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair and improvement works have commenced. Phase 1 works are targeted to be completed by September 2014 whereas the remaining works would be carried out after the <i>Dajiao</i> (打醮) in January 2015.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
2.	Full restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall (仁敦岡書室), 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 ancestors of the fourteenth to sixteenth generations. ● Yan Tun Kong Study Hall, alias “Yin Yik Tong” (燕翼堂), is a three-hall building with two open courtyards in-between. ● 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 as a monument in 2009. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of main hall and front hall. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of annex block. ● Minor works to main hall and front hall. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration of the remaining portion of the annex block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I restoration works were completed in 2012. ● Phase II restoration works were practically completed in March 2014. ● Phase III restoration work are planned to commence in November 2014, pending confirmation from the owners.
3.	Major repair to entrance tower and enclosing walls of Lo Wai (老圍), Lung Yeuk Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lo Wai is the oldest among the five renowned walled villages of the Tang clan in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. ● 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 monuments in 1997. 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconstruction of bulging section of North Wall. ● Formation of footing to the enclosing wall. ● Brickworks repair to the North Wall. ● Minor repair to the entrance tower. <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major repair to the entrance tower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I repair works commenced in April 2014 and are expected to be completed in February 2015.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repair to the remaining sections of the enclosing wall. 	
4.	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 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. 	<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"> ● Underground drainage improvements. <p><u>Phase III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works. <p><u>Phase IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and repainting of external walls and associated improvement works for the remaining areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I works were completed in 2011. ● Phase II works were completed in 2012. ● Phase III works were completed in 2013. ● Phase IV works are expected to commence in late 2014.
5.	Restoration of Tat Tak Communal Hall (達德公所), Yuen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tat Tak Communal Hall was built between 1851-1861 as an assembling place for village guards and a meeting venue for merchants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site formation and drainage improvement works to the surrounding and the front court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works including site formation and improvement to drainage of the building were

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
	Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It comprises the Main Hall, the Hall of Lonesome Consolation (慰寂祠) at the left chamber and the Hall of the Bravery (英勇祠) on the right. It was a guerrilla's headquarters in the resistance against British takeover of the New Territories in 1899. ● 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 was accorded a Grade 1 status by the AAB in 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full restoration of the communal hall. ● Slope stabilisation works. 	<p>completed in March 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I restoration works for the building commenced in July 2013 and were substantially completed in December 2013. ● Slope stabilisation works undertaken by the Civil Engineering and Development Department commenced in mid-April 2014 for completion in early 2015. ● Phase II restoration works for the building will commence after completion of the slope stabilisation works.
6.	Repair and Improvement Works to the Helena May (Phase I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● The Main Building was used to house Japanese troops and stable horses in 1941 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy study for the structural investigation of the Main Building. ● Drainage repairs. ● Concrete and masonry repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Final consultancy report is being prepared by the consultant. ● Works commenced in late April 2014 and are targeted to be completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Main Building is still used for its original purpose: as a meeting place for Hong Kong people and to provide accommodation for women. ● The Exterior of the Main Building of The Helena May was declared as a monument in 1993. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waterproofing works. 	by November 2014.
7.	Structural repairs to Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂), Sheung Shui, New Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall 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 funding from the Government. ● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy study for the structural repairs to the defective timber structures and brick external walls at the Middle Hall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The consultancy study is in progress and targeted to be completed by the end of September 2014.
8.	Repair of the Residence of Ip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residence of Ip Ting-sz (葉定仕)(1882-1942), located at Lin Ma Hang 	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building investigation and repair works, including the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase I works were completed in March 2014.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
	Ting-sz (葉定仕故宮)	<p>Tsuen, was built around 1908.</p> <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 the Thailand Branch of the Tong Meng Hui (同盟會) (United League). ● The residence was declared as a monument in 2009. 	<p>reconstruction of cockloft.</p> <p><u>Phase II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof repair and general repair works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For Phase II works, tender preparation is in progress.
9.	Roof Repairs and Drainage Works to Morrison Building, Hoh Fuk Tong, 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 (蔡廷鍇) (1892-1968), who led the Nineteen Corps against the Japanese invasion. It was used for tertiary education by the Dade Institute (達德學院), founded under the directive of Chinese leaders Zhou Enlai (周恩來) and Dong Biwu (董必武), 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration and reconstruction of parapet wall at 1/F Terrace. ● Waterproofing works to 1/F Terrace. ● Installation of metal balustrades and railings at 1/F Terrace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in December 2013 and are targeted to be completed by mid-September 2014.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<p>China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Morrison Building was declared as a monument in 2004. 		
10.	Restoration of Man Mo Temple Compound (文武廟), Sheung Wan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man Mo Temple Compound on Hollywood Road, Sheung Wan comprising three blocks, namely Man Mo Temple (文武廟), Lit Shing Kung (列聖宮) and Kung Sor (公所), were built approximately between 1847 and 1862 by wealthy Chinese merchants. Man Mo Temple was built mainly for the worship of Man Cheong (文昌) (God of Literature) and Mo Tai (武帝) (God of Martial Arts). Lit Shing Kung was built for the worship of all heavenly gods. Kung Sor was used as a meeting place and for resolving matters related to the Chinese community in the area. The three blocks are separated by two alleys. ● The Temple was officially entrusted to Tung Wah Hospital with the enactment of the Man Mo Temple Ordinance in 1908. The Temple has imperative historical and social values to the territory, representing the traditional social organisation and religious practices of the Chinese 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies on Conservation Management Plan, Cartographic and Photographic Survey, and Asbestos Investigation Works. ● Structural and Building Condition Investigation Works. ● Repair and restoration works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultancy studies are in progress. ● Structural and Building Investigation Works were completed in March 2014. ● Subject to the findings of the above consultancy studies and investigations, repair and restoration works will tentatively commence in mid-2015.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<p>community in old Hong Kong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Man Mo Temple Compound was declared as a monument in 2010. 		
11.	Dampness investigation and waterproofing works at Maryknoll Convent School, Kowloon Tong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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. ● The school was declared as a monument in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dampness investigation. ● Waterproofing and repair works to the roof of the covered playground, the external wall of staircase and the roof of teachers' room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tender was awarded in February 2014. ● Waterproofing and repair works are in progress.
12.	Minor Repair Package 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院) is situated at Shui Tau Village, Yuen Long. It was built by the Tang clan of Kam Tin who came to settle down in this fertile plain as far back as the 11th century. According to the local legends, Yi Tai Study Hall was built towards the end of Daoguang (道光) reign (1821-1850) of the Qing Dynasty to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof repairs and redecorations. ● External wall cleaning. ● Internal wall repairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quotation was accepted in July 2014. ● Works are targeted to be completed by February 2015.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<p>accommodate the two immortals, Man Cheong (文昌) and Kwan Tai (關帝) (literary and martial gods respectively). The building was built purely for use as a study hall and its architecture is therefore simple and functional. Restoration work was completed in 1994.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheung Ancestral Hall (張氏宗祠), also known as Wah Fung Tong (華封堂), was mainly built by Cheung Nam-yat (張南一), Cheung Shui-yat (張瑞一), Cheung Chi-kwong (張志廣) and Cheung Yiu-fong (張耀晃) of the 22nd generation of the Cheung clan of Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long in the 20th year of Jiaqing (嘉慶) reign (1815) of the Qing Dynasty. The ancestral hall then served as a centre for communal gatherings and ancestral worship. The ancestral hall was declared a monument on 30 December 1999. 		

III. Projects completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
1.	Urgent Repairs to the screen doors at Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall (廖萬石堂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall 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 first restored in 1983 with funding mainly from the clan, and again in 1994 with funding from the Government. ● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 1985. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace defective pivot hinge supports to the screen doors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quotation was accepted in early April 2014. ● Works were completed in May 2014.
2.	Urgent Replacement of rotten purlin at Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall (居石侯公祠)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall in Ho Sheung Heung was built in the late Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644). According to the genealogy of the Hau clan, the Ancestral Hall was constructed by Hau Ku Shek (侯居石), the 17th generation ancestor of the Hau clan. ● The ancestral hall was declared a monument on 19 December 2003. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace rotten timber purlin at rear annex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quotation was accepted in April 2014. ● Works were completed in June 2014.
3.	Urgent Repairs in Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheung Ancestral Hall (張氏宗祠), also known as Wah Fung Tong (華封堂), was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheung Ancestral Hall: replace deteriorated pivot hinge supports of Dong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quotation was accepted in April 2014. ● Works were completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<p>mainly built by Cheung Nam-yat (張南一), Cheung Shui-yat (張瑞一), Cheung Chi-kwong (張志廣) and Cheung Yiu-fong (張耀晃) of the 22nd generation of the Cheung clan of Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long in the 20th year of Jiaqing (嘉慶) reign (1815) of the Qing Dynasty. The ancestral hall then served as a centre for communal gatherings and ancestral worship. The ancestral hall was declared a monument on 30 December 1999.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I Shing Temple (二聖宮) is situated at the multi-clan village of Wang Chau in Yuen Long. The temple was constructed by the villagers around the 57th year of Kangxi (康熙) (1718) of the Qing Dynasty to promote communal spirit. It was dedicated to the worship of the two deities, Hung Shing (洪聖) and Che Kung (車公). The temple was declared a monument in 1996. ● Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall (愈喬二公祠) is situated adjacent to the Ping Shan Tang Ancestral Hall (屏山鄧氏宗祠). It was constructed in the early 16th century by two eleventh generation brothers of the Tang clan of Ping Shan: Tang Sai-yin (鄧世賢) 	<p>Chung doors, clear debris at surface channel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I Shing Temple: modify roof drainage outlet. ● Yu Ku Ancestral Hall: roof repair. 	<p>in July 2014.</p>

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		(alias Yu-sing (愈聖)) and Tang Sai-chiu (鄧世昭) (alias Kiu-lum (喬林)). From 1931 to 1961, it was occupied by Tat Tak Primary School (達德學校). The last major renovation of the building probably took place during the Guangzu (光緒) reign (1875-1908) of the Qing Dynasty as indicated by the engraved characters on the stone tablet above the main entrance. Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall was declared a monument on 14 December 2001.		
4.	Urgent Repairs at Yi Tai Study Hall (二帝書院)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yi Tai Study Hall is situated at Shui Tau Village, Yuen Long. It was built by the Tang clan of Kam Tin who came to settle in this fertile plain as far back as the 11th century. According to the local legends, Yi Tai Study Hall was built towards the end of Daoguang (道光) reign (1821-1850) of the Qing Dynasty to accommodate the two immortals, Man Cheong (文昌) and Kwan Tai (關帝) (literary and martial gods respectively). A group of 16 local scholar-gentry formed a society called the Tang Yi Tai Wui (鄧二帝會) (The Tang Society of the Two Immortals) for the construction and operation of a new study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof repair. ● Repair cracked ridge. ● Replace defective timber purlin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quotation was accepted in April 2014. ● Works were completed in July 2014.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<p>hall which was named Yi Tai Study Hall, i.e. study hall of the two immortals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The building was built purely for use as a study hall and its architecture is therefore simple and functional. Restoration work was completed in 1994. 		
5.	Urgent Repairs at Kun Ting Study Hall (觀廷書室)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kun Ting Study Hall was built in 1870 by Tang Heung-chuen (鄧香泉) of the 22nd generation of the Tang clan in commemoration of his father Tang Kun-ting (鄧觀廷). ● Kun Ting Study Hall is a two-hall building with a single courtyard. The distinguished design of the ancestral altar, brackets, screen panels, wall paintings, ridge decorations, eaves boards and plaster mouldings inside the study hall reflect the high level of skill of the craftsmen of the period in which it was built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace rotten timber pivot hinge of Dong Chung Door. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quotation was accepted in June 2014. ● Works were completed in early July 2014.
6.	Repairs and redecoration of Fan Sin Temple (樊仙宮), Tai Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fan Sin Temple was built by the Ma clan in Wun Yiu (碗窰) to worship Fan Tai Sin Sze (樊大仙師), the patron saint of potters. ● The construction date of the temple is uncertain but a wooden plaque hanging at the main hall of the temple was carved in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and redecoration of brick walls. ● Repairs of roof. ● Repairs of floor cracks. ● Repair of timber works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced in March 2014. ● Works were completed in May 2014.

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
		<p>the year of 1790 (Geng-xu (庚戌) year of the Qianlong (乾隆) reign of Qing Dynasty), indicating that the temple has a history of over 200 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The temple underwent renovations in 1897, 1925, 1964 and 1976 respectively. The recent restoration was completed in 2000. ● Fan Sin Temple was declared as a monument in 1999. 		
7.	Improvement works to Kang Yung Study Hall (鏡蓉書室), Sha Tau Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kang Yung Study Hall was built by the Li clan in the early Qing Dynasty. It was rebuilt in the Qianlong (乾隆) reign (1736-1795). ● As Kang Yung Study Hall was constructed purely for teaching purposes, the architecture is simple but functional. It is a two-hall building with cocklofts, providing classrooms and living quarters. It was built with green brick walls, with rammed earth for internal partitions. ● Kang Yung Study Hall was declared as a monument in 1991. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Removal of damaged Bat Roosts. ● Installation of New Bat Roosts. ● Painting works at Annex Building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced on 10 March 2014. ● Works were completed in May 2014.
8.	Improvement works to Leung Ancestral Hall (梁氏宗祠), Pat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Built by the Leung clan in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history of about 200 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repairs and repavement of forecourt. ● Drainage improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Works commenced on 17 February 2014. ● Works were completed

Item No	Work Project	Historical Background of the Concerned Building	Scope of Work	Progress
	Heung, Yuen Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical Qing vernacular building having a layout of two-hall-one-courtyard. Side chambers are located on 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 carved ancestral altar is placed at the main bay of the rear hall. ● The ancestral hall was declared as a monument in 2006. 	<p>works at forecourt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roof repairs at the Front and Rear Halls. ● Repairs of the eave boards of side chambers. ● Repairs of the timber balustrades and ladders. 	in July 2014.