

ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD

Minutes of the 213th Meeting
on Thursday, 11 June 2026 at 2:30 pm
at Conference Room, Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre
Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

Present: Prof HUI Cheuk-kuen, Desmond (Chairman)
Prof CHAN Ching, Selina
Mr CHAN Chun-hung, Vincent
Miss CHAN Ka-man
Prof CHEUNG Sui-wai
Ms CHEUNG Yi-mei, Amy, BBS
Mr CHIU Kam-kuen
Dr KONG Wing-man, Samantha
Prof LAM Weng-cheong
Ms Christina Maisenne LEE, JP
Mr LEE Tsz-leung
Mr MAN Ka-ho, Donald, JP
Ms SEE Sau-mei, Salome
Mr YAM Ming-ho, Caspar

Ms Shirley YEUNG (Secretary)
Senior Executive Officer (Antiquities & Monuments) 2
Antiquities and Monuments Office

Absent with Apologies: Mr CHOI Wun-hing, Donald, BBS, JP
Mr FU Chin-shing, Ivan, MH, JP
Prof LAU Sing-yeung, Sunnie
Mr SU Yau-on, Albert, MH, JP
Prof YEUNG Wai-shing, Frankie, BBS, MH, JP
Mr YUEN Siu-bun, Edward

In Attendance: Development Bureau

Mr Gary POON, JP
Deputy Secretary for Development (Works) 1

Mr David LEUNG
Commissioner for Heritage

Mr Sunny LO
Chief Assistant Secretary (Works) 2

Miss Joanna POON
Assistant Secretary (Heritage Conservation) 3

Ms Phyllis SO
Chief Executive Officer (Heritage Conservation) 1

Ms Josephine YU
Secretariat Press Officer (Development)

Antiquities and Monuments Office

Ms Fione LO
Executive Secretary (Antiquities & Monuments) 1
[ES(AM)1]

Ms Carmen WONG
Executive Secretary (Antiquities & Monuments) 2
[ES(AM)2]

Ms Susanna SIU, MH
Chief Heritage Executive (Antiquities & Monuments)
[CHE(AM)]

Mr Clarence HO
Senior Architect (Antiquities & Monuments) 1

Ms Teresa LEUNG
Senior Architect (Antiquities & Monuments) 2

Miss Fanny KONG
Curator (Historical Buildings) 2 [C(HB)2]

Miss Beatrice WONG
Curator (Historical Buildings) 3 [C(HB)3]

Architectural Services Department

Mr Raymond CHAN
Assistant Director (Property Services)

Planning Department

Miss Winnie LAU
Assistant Director of Planning/Metro

Opening Remarks

The Chairman welcomed Members and Government representatives to the meeting.

2. The Chairman reminded Members to declare any actual or perceived conflict of interest in relation to matters to be discussed at the meeting.

**Item 1 Confirmation of Minutes of the 212th Meeting held on 12 March 2026
(Board Minutes AAB/5/2025-26)**

3. The minutes of the 212th meeting held on 12 March 2026 were confirmed without amendments.

Item 2 Matters Arising and Progress Report
(Board Paper AAB/23/2025-26)

4. ES(AM)1 updated Members on the progress of major heritage conservation initiatives undertaken between 1 February and 15 May 2026, as outlined in the Board Paper. These included major preservation, restoration and maintenance projects for historic buildings.

5. ES(AM)2 reported on the archaeological works conducted under issued licences. She added that the revamped “Dinosaur Parlour – Quest on Port Island” at the Heritage Discovery Centre (“HDC”) was reopened in late March 2026, showcasing a selection of prepared dinosaur fossils and new interactive displays, including a simulation of fossil preparation and three-dimensional (“3D”)-printed replicas of the excavated fossils. Experts from the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences also carried out a study on the species of the prepared fossils.

6. CHE(AM) briefed Members on the educational and publicity activities held during the same period, as detailed in the Board Paper. These included the exhibition “The Majestic Han: A Golden Age of Vigour and Cultural Integration” (the “Majestic Han exhibition”) being staged at HDC and its complementary programmes such as talks, guided tours, workshops, fun days, docent training and various off-site and outbound exhibitions. She highlighted that the Majestic Han exhibition, featuring 252 pieces/sets of invaluable exhibits from the Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong, was well received by visitors. She also thanked Prof CHEUNG Sui-wai and Prof LAM Weng-cheong for delivering lectures to complement the exhibition. The Chairman commended the Antiquities and Monuments Office (“AMO”) for its efforts in promoting heritage conservation and education.

Item 3 Declaration of Two Historic Buildings as Monuments
(Board Paper AAB/24/2025-26)

7. The Chairman said that the following two items were proposed for declaration as monuments, which had been visited by Members on 5 September 2025 and 3 June 2026 respectively:

- (i) Hung Shing Temple, Nos. 129 & 131 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, Hong Kong; and
- (ii) Stanley Mosque, No. 53 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, Hong Kong.

He expressed gratitude to the Chinese Temples Committee, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals ("TWGHs") and the Correctional Services Department ("CSD"), the respective owners and management bodies, for their hospitality during the Antiquities Advisory Board ("Board")'s visits as well as support in the research and intended declaration of the two historic buildings as monuments.

8. C(HB)2 briefed Members on the heritage value of the Wan Chai Hung Shing Temple (the "Temple") and the Stanley Mosque (the "Mosque") with the aid of videos and PowerPoint slides.

Hung Shing Temple, Nos. 129 & 131 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

9. Ms Salome SEE supported the monument declaration proposal. She remarked that, while its layout was compact, the Temple was adorned with rich architectural features and decorations. She highlighted its enduring presence in a bustling commercial district and strong ties with the community, recalling that its Shiwan ceramic ridge had once been depicted in a painting by a renowned artist.

10. Prof CHEUNG Sui-wai was supportive of the proposed declaration, considering that the Temple bore witness to the urban development of Hong Kong Island and Wan Chai, as well as the diverse beliefs of the local community. He supplemented the historical context, noting that it was originally a shrine on a boulder along the shoreline, primarily worshipped by fishermen. It subsequently attracted more believers including nearby merchants and residents following the opening of Hong Kong as a trading port. This evolution was reflected in the different deities housed there and the various functions it served, including funeral services. He noticed that many figurines on the Shiwan ceramic ridge were damaged, and recommended that repair works be undertaken upon monument declaration, citing the successful restoration of the Lo Pan Temple (a declared monument) as a precedent.

11. Mr CHIU Kam-kuen concurred, emphasising the importance of restoration for historic buildings. He suggested that if local craftsmen and

materials required for restoration were unavailable, experts from the Chinese Mainland with experience in heritage conservation could be engaged. He believed that decent tours linking historic buildings of group value could be arranged following proper restoration, thereby enhancing their value in promoting local tourism.

12. Dr Samantha KONG supported the proposed declaration. She said that the Temple possessed high architectural merit, noting that many of its original 19th century structures, including granite columns, prawn-shaped tie beams and the ceramic ridge, had been well preserved. She considered it both a historic building and an important cultural landmark of Wan Chai, which was important in particular for the younger generations to understand the early years of Hong Kong's development.

13. Mr Caspar YAM supported the proposed declaration, highlighting the Temple's unique integration with the natural rock formations, parts of which were visible both inside and outside the structure. He enquired whether the proposed monument boundary included the exterior portion of the boulder. The Chairman also shared an overseas example of Frank Lloyd Wright's "Fallingwater", where the natural stone was incorporated into the house design.

14. Prof Selina CHAN supported the proposed declaration in view of the Temple's historical and social significance. She pointed out its role in testifying Hong Kong's transformation from a fishing village to a commercial city through reclamation (as the Temple's location was originally along Wan Chai's coastal line at that time), as well as the changes in its usage over the years, as evidenced by the presence of ancestral tablets there. Noting that the Temple was one of the oldest and best-preserved of its kind, she hoped that the declaration could bring about more resources for restoring the Shiwan ceramic figurines and promoting Hung Shing temples across different districts, thereby achieving "tourism is everywhere".

15. Prof LAM Weng-cheong echoed the support expressed by other Members, adding that AMO could leverage the declaration to launch educational and publicity activities to enhance public appreciation of local Hung Shing temples with various heritage statuses and deepen understanding of Wan Chai's history.

16. ES(AM)1 provided a consolidated response to Members' comments. She said that monument declaration would not affect the owner's responsibility for maintenance. If private owners would like to carry out repair and maintenance works to their declared monuments, AMO would be pleased to provide them with technical advice and assistance where necessary. Owners might also apply to AMO to carry out such works. Regarding the Temple, AMO would liaise with TWGHs on its restoration efforts and provide historical research support if needed. On the proposed monument boundary, she explained that it followed the Temple's existing delineation as a Grade 1 historic building.

17. With no further views from Members, the Board supported the intended declaration of the Wan Chai Hung Shing Temple as a monument under section 3(1) of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53) (the "Ordinance").

Stanley Mosque, No. 53 Tung Tau Wan Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

18. Miss CHAN Ka-man supported the proposed declaration. She remarked that both the Temple and the Mosque were religious buildings representing different architectural typologies and faiths, and the Mosque demonstrated Hong Kong's inclusivity towards diverse ethnic and religious groups. Given its highly restricted location, she suggested presenting it to the public through online virtual tours. These tours could highlight distinctive architectural and cultural features, such as the specific arrangement of floor tiles used for prayers. As regards the large air-conditioning units on the rear elevation, she suggested that the relevant Government departments be consulted to mitigate their visual impact on the building.

19. Prof Selina CHAN supported the proposed declaration, considering the Mosque a testament to the history of ethnic minorities and cultural diversity in Hong Kong spanning over a century. It served as an important reminder that Hong Kong's local population had long included non-ethnic Chinese communities who settled here generations ago, and it reinforced the principle of social inclusion.

20. Mr CHIU Kam-kuen expressed support for the proposed declaration. He noted that the establishment of the Mosque was funded by donations from a small group of individuals for the benefit of the Muslim prison staff, which explained its modest scale, but he emphasised its historical significance, particularly given that at the time many police and correctional officers were of

Indian or Pakistani origin. He added that such background could be included in future materials introducing the site. In addition, he considered that the outdoor air-conditioning units were too visually prominent and that improvement to the visual impact should be made when the opportunity arose.

21. In response to Members' comments on the public appreciation arrangements and maintenance of the Mosque, ES(AM)1 explained that the proposed declaration would not affect the ownership, usage and management rights of the site, which laid within a prison compound. Therefore, AMO would respect CSD's security needs in the opening arrangements of the Mosque. However, AMO had been working closely with CSD to explore possible ways to enhance public appreciation of the Mosque through different channels. In particular, virtual tours and 3D scans would be made available online, featuring stories and details of Muslim worship rituals to present the building as a "living monument". She added that while the removal of modern facilities upon monument declaration was not required, AMO would liaise with the Architectural Services Department to better integrate these installations during future improvement works.

22. Prof CHEUNG Sui-wai supported the proposed declaration and asked if the Mosque could be used by both male and their female family members, given his understanding of the practice of other mosques. ES(AM)1 replied that a partition was set up inside the prayer hall of the Mosque to separate men and women worshippers.

23. Ms Salome SEE said that the Mosque lacked a dome or minaret, architectural features commonly associated with Islamic religious buildings. In terms of architectural rarity and grandeur, she wondered if the current Grade 1 status was already adequate in recognising its historical value. Prof CHEUNG Sui-wai said that, while noting the features as spotted by Ms SEE on the external appearance of the Mosque, he would suggest a more holistic approach in assessing its value. The Chairman responded that Hong Kong's historic buildings should be assessed in their local context rather than through direct comparison with other examples on an international scale. Many declared monuments in Hong Kong might not match the scale of counterparts in other places but were nonetheless worthy of preservation. Mr Vincent CHAN concurred and supported the proposed declaration.

24. Mr LEE Tsz-leung agreed with the proposed declaration. While acknowledging that the Mosque was a simplified version of a typical mosque, he stressed its historical significance and exceptional rarity of having a place of worship within a prison setting. Rather than opening it for mass tourism, he considered that virtual tours and digital information online would be sufficient and more appropriate for public appreciation, given the restrictions on public access to the site.

25. With no further views from Members, the Board supported the intended declaration of the Stanley Mosque as a monument under section 3(1) of the Ordinance.

**Item 4 Heritage Impact Assessment in respect of Renovation of Block P in Kowloon Hospital
(Board Paper AAB/25/2025-26)**

26. The Chairman welcomed the following representatives of the Hospital Authority and the project and heritage consultant (the “Project Team”) to the meeting, to present a heritage impact assessment (“HIA”) of the proposed renovation of Block P at Kowloon Hospital (the “Project”):

- (i) Mr Gabriel LO
Heritage Consultant, Artitects Limited
- (ii) Mr NG Wing-hang
Project Surveyor, Fujitac Construction & Engineering Consultants Limited
- (iii) Mr Johnny LAW
Senior Hospital Manager (Facility Management), Kowloon Hospital

27. Mr Gabriel LO briefed Members on the historical interest and architectural merit of Block P (a Grade 2 historic building) and the objective of the Project, which involved its adaptive reuse as administration offices for Kowloon Hospital. He outlined the proposed scope of works and mitigation measures, covering (i) the restoration of historic elements, including the reinstatement of the timber plank ceiling at the first-floor verandah and conservation of fireplaces;

(ii) demolition of non-heritage and modern additions; (iii) structural works to accommodate new functions, such as installation of new washrooms for both genders; (iv) upgrading of building services; and (v) compliance improvements to meet statutory requirements. He emphasised that the building's original appearance and internal layout would largely be retained, with renovation works following established conservation principles, employing materials and finishes consistent with the original style and engaging skilled craftsmen. Key character-defining elements, including the external roof, chimneys and façades as well as the internal grand timber staircase and timber toilet cubicle doors, would be preserved and repaired according to the original design. All detailed plans would be submitted to AMO for agreement beforehand, and full heritage documentation and photographic surveys of historic fabrics would be conducted before commencement of works.

28. Mr NG Wing-hang supplemented that a new galvanised mild steel ("GMS") inspection platform was proposed above the false ceiling to facilitate safe access to the roof for maintenance. It would be designed to minimise structural impact on the building and the load-bearing requirements of the steel frame. He also elaborated on improvements to the internal grand timber staircase, including installation of fire-rated partitions and doors, handrails and tactile warning strips to meet statutory requirements while preserving the historic fabrics. He stressed that non-invasive methods would be adopted to avoid damage to the original structure, and mitigation measures would be taken to ensure that the new elements would be visually compatible as far as practicable with the other parts of the building.

29. Dr Samantha KONG asked if real-time vibration monitoring would be undertaken during the restoration and demolition works to protect the internal and external features. Mr NG Wing-hang replied that as demolition works would be limited to one or two walls, the extent of impact was considered minimal. Accordingly, vibration monitoring was not regarded as necessary.

30. Miss CHAN Ka-man asked whether the proposed extent of the GMS inspection walkway was necessary, and suggested a less extensive design to reduce impact of the additional structure on the building. Ms Christina LEE raised concerns about previous termite damage to the timber plank ceiling at the first-floor verandah, and whether preventive measures would be implemented to prevent its recurrence. She also asked if any water leakage issues had been

identified. Mr Caspar YAM enquired whether the wooden structure above the grand timber staircase on the first floor would simply be covered by the new fire protection partition, or if any removal would be involved. In response, Mr NG Wing-hang said that the comments made by Members would be duly taken into account when drawing up the detailed design. On the new partitions, he said that they would be supported by an external steel frame without physical attachment to the original wooden structure.

31. The Chairman remarked that as the timber staircase, a visually impressive feature, would be obscured by the new fire-proof installations, alternative approaches should be explored to preserve its visibility while meeting statutory requirements. He also urged the Project Team to minimise the extent of the proposed inspection platform. Mr NG Wing-hang explained that the platform was intended primarily to reach the highest roof areas requiring repair works, which were more than six metres above ground level. He added that other areas might not require platform coverage, and its extent would be refined during the detailed design stage.

32. With no further views from Members, the Chairman concluded that the Board endorsed the HIA report on the Project and no further consultation with the Board was required. He thanked the Project Team for their presentation, and hoped that Members' comments would be duly considered, with the design refined and alternatives explored during the detailed design stage.

Item 5 Assessment of Historic Buildings (Board Paper AAB/26/2025-26)

Confirmation of Proposed Grading Endorsed at the Last Meeting

33. ES(AM)1 recapped that the Board had endorsed the proposed grading of the following four items at the meeting on 12 March 2026:

- (i) Saviour Lutheran Church, No. 290 Tai Po Road, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon (serial no. N108) – proposed Grade 2;
- (ii) Former Rennie's Mill Police Station, No. 160 Po Lam Road South, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories (serial no. N214) – proposed Grade 3;

- (iii) Mayar Silk Mills, Nos. 13-19 Mei Wan Street, Tsuen Wan, New Territories (serial no. N446) – proposed No-Grading; and
- (iv) Maykong Godown, Nos. 364-372 Castle Peak Road - Tsuen Wan, Tsuen Wan, New Territories (serial no. N447) – proposed No-Grading.

34. ES(AM)1 reported that a one-month public consultation on the proposed grading of the above four items was conducted from 15 April to 15 May 2026. No written submissions were received for item (i), while there were three submissions regarding items (ii), (iii) and (iv). All submissions had been presented to the Historic Buildings Assessment Panel (the “Assessment Panel”) for review and circulated to Members before the meeting.

Former Rennie’s Mill Police Station, No. 160 Po Lam Road South, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories (serial no. N214)

35. With the aid of PowerPoint slides, C(HB)3 recapitulated the historical background and architectural features of the Former Rennie’s Mill Police Station, and briefed Members on the single submission received. Lodged by a Tseung Kwan O resident, the submission largely reiterated information already contained in the appraisal and suggested that the item merited a proposed Grade 2 status. Upon deliberation and considering that no new information or perspectives on its heritage value had been provided, the Assessment Panel upheld its recommendation of a proposed Grade 3 status for the item.

Mayar Silk Mills, Nos. 13-19 Mei Wan Street, and Maykong Godown, Nos. 364-372 Castle Peak Road - Tsuen Wan, Tsuen Wan, New Territories (serial nos. N446 & N447)

36. C(HB)3 recapped the background of the Mayar Silk Mills (the “Mills”) and the Maykong Godown (the “Godown”), and with the aid of PowerPoint slides, briefed Members on the two submissions received:

- (i) One submission from a member of the public raised no objection to the Mills being proposed No-Grading but opined that the Godown did warrant a grading, highlighting: (a) the rarity of post-war industrial buildings in Hong Kong; (b) its role as a witness to the region’s once-

flourishing textile industry; (c) its distinctive red brick veneer design; (d) the protruding column heads on the roof were possibly designed to accommodate later extensions; (e) the importance of the Godown in silk weaving production; and (f) the description in the Chinese appraisal stating that the installation of the new entrance gate had “damaged the original building façade” might not be appropriate.

- (ii) The other submission, from the Hong Kong Institute of Architectural Conservationists (“HKICON”), set out its view that both items did deserve a grading, contending that (a) they formed a single integrated industrial system and should be assessed collectively; (b) their social significance to Tsuen Wan residents and the broader role of silk and textile production in Hong Kong’s history had been overlooked; and (c) national or international experts with textile and industrial heritage expertise should be consulted. HKICON also referred to the *ICOMOS-TICCIH Principles (The Dublin Principles)*, Chinese Mainland policy documents on the protection of cultural and industrial heritage, as well as online references including websites, social media posts, film scenes and overseas warehouse examples.

37. C(HB)3 remarked that the Assessment Panel had thoroughly examined all submissions, and addressed these public views individually:

- (i) Regarding the view on the rarity of post-war industrial buildings in Hong Kong at paragraph 36(i)(a) above, it was noted that some post-war industrial buildings had already been graded having regard to their higher heritage value (including the Chai Wan Factory Estate (Grade 2), Building of The Garden Company Limited at Sham Shui Po (Grade 2) and Ma On Shan Iron Mine Mineral Preparation Plant (Grade 3)), or had been included in the *List of New Items for Grading Assessment* (such as the Kowloon Flour Mills). This demonstrated that post-war industrial buildings had not been left unrecognised.
- (ii) Regarding the suggestion about the Godown’s role in the textile industry at paragraph 36(i)(b) above, it was noted that the Godown could hardly serve as a showcase for the flourishing textile industry of Tsuen Wan, as the premises was leased out shortly after completion and its floor expansion plan was unrealised. What the brevity of the operation of the

Mills and the Godown could show was more the decline of the operations of the company. By contrast, the revitalised Nan Fung Cotton Mills, with larger production scale and longer lifespan, was in a much stronger position to serve as a vivid testimony to the textile industry in Tsuen Wan.

- (iii) Regarding the view on architectural distinctiveness at paragraph 36(i)(c) above, the Godown was only a concrete building clad in red brick veneer, but not structure constructed in solid red brickwork, such as the Former Kowloon British School (a declared monument) and the Former Pumping Station of the Water Supplies Department (Grade 1), which were considered to possess higher heritage value and distinctiveness.
- (iv) Regarding the views on collective assessment and social significance at paragraphs 36(i)(e), and 36(ii) above, the operational link between the Mills and the Godown in the silk production line was acknowledged and elaborated in the appraisals, and it remained appropriate to assess them separately as they were independent structures with differing construction dates, architectural styles and functions. No oral history from textile workers was available, and the short operational span limited their social significance and value for collective memory as an industrial site and workplace.
- (v) Regarding the suggestions about consultation and non-local expert input at paragraph 36(ii) above, public consultation had been undertaken on the proposed grading. Extensive research was conducted in line with *The Dublin Principles*. The process also had no conflict with the principles in the relevant Chinese Mainland official documents (in 2005 and 2006) on the protection of cultural and industrial heritage as a reference. The Assessment Panel, comprising professionals from multiple disciplines, had the necessary expertise required to conduct the heritage assessment based on the six established assessment criteria; whereas non-local experts might not fully understand the local context.
- (vi) Regarding the description in the appraisal at paragraph 36(i)(f) above, after reviewing the Chinese translation regarding the impact of the new entrance gate on the Godown, the Chinese appraisal term would be revised to better reflect the situation in line with the English version.

38. The Assessment Panel noted that both buildings had simple layouts, common features also found in other industrial buildings, and no remaining machinery. The documents cited in the submissions received were regarded as general references not directly applicable, and the online materials cited in these submissions had either been studied or proven to be of limited relevance. As no new information had been provided regarding their heritage value, the Assessment Panel upheld its recommendation of proposed No-Grading for both items.

39. Mr CHIU Kam-kuen supported the proposed “No-Grading” status for both the Mills and the Godown, noting that the historical interest laid more in the founding family than in the buildings themselves. The Mills and the Godown were independent structures, and were ordinary industrial buildings of limited architectural merit. They were subsequently leased out for unrelated uses with internal fittings dismantled, compromising their authenticity. As the operations only lasted for less than a decade and there were other textile factories remained in Tsuen Wan, he considered the social value of the Mills and the Godown and their role in collective memories rather minimal.

40. Prof CHEUNG Sui-wai also supported the proposed No-Grading for both buildings and remarked that his earlier doubts about the Godown’s red brick veneer had been addressed. He commended the Assessment Panel for their thorough follow-up on the views in the submissions received to ease the concerns raised.

41. Miss CHAN Ka-man echoed the views expressed by other Members. She recalled that the Godown might initially appear to be a distinctive building, but the structure turned out to be only made of concrete with red brick cladding. She noticed that the land grant of the Mills had been converted from factory use to both factory and godown use before completion, a change that reflected the owners’ foresight then regarding the decline of silk operations. She considered the design generic, lacking distinctive features or social significance. She further expressed appreciation to the Assessment Panel and AMO for their detailed work.

(Mr Donald MAN joined the meeting at 5:02 p.m.)

42. Ms Amy CHEUNG said while she reckoned Tsuen Wan as an important textile hub and the Godown a prominent landmark along the Castle Peak Road, she accepted the Assessment Panel’s proposed No-Grading recommendation for

both the Mills and the Godown following their detailed explanations.

43. Prof Selina CHAN concurred, also sharing the view that the buildings carried limited historical or social significance, with no oral history or community narratives available.

44. Ms Salome SEE agreed to the proposed No-Grading recommendation. While appreciating HKICON for its information, she commended the Assessment Panel and AMO for their comprehensive research and transparent consultation process, which helped justify the proposed “No-Grading” status to the public.

45. Prof LAM Weng-cheong echoed these views, remarking that the point-by-point responses contextualised with principles and supported by evidence offered useful examples for future heritage assessments.

46. Ms Christina LEE supported the proposed No-Grading recommendation. She stressed the importance of objective and consistent assessment, and noted that the Assessment Panel had carefully balanced public views against the six established assessment criteria.

47. Dr Samantha KONG agreed with the Assessment Panel’s recommendation, highlighting that the short operational span limited the historical interest and social value of the two buildings.

48. Mr Caspar YAM appreciated the detailed and transparent responses from the Assessment Panel and AMO. He considered the explanations reasonable. He added that consideration might be given to the subsequent uses of the Godown beyond silk production when assessing its social value, and suggested reviewing other textile-related buildings in Tsuen Wan to identify those of heritage value for grading and preservation.

49. The Chairman expressed appreciation of the views in the submissions from public, including the one from HKICON. He noted that subsequent meetings of the International Council on Monuments and Sites had emphasised the need to define Asian industrial heritage in contrast to Western contexts, while a 2006 official document from the Chinese Mainland highlighted the importance of aligning industrial heritage assessment with that of other cultural relics and adopting a scientific process. He remarked that the present case embodied the

spirit involved.

50. With no further views from Members, the Board supported the confirmation of the proposed grading status for the four items listed in paragraph 33 above.

New Items for Grading Assessment

51. The Chairman said that the following two items would be discussed at the meeting, and thanked Members for attending the site visit for item (i) on 3 June 2026:

- (i) Haven of Hope Chapel, No. 1 Haven of Hope Road, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories (serial no. N253) – proposed Grade 3; and
- (ii) Pok Oi Public School, Cheung Sheung, Tai Po, New Territories (serial no. N220) – proposed No-Grading.

He also expressed gratitude to the staff of the Haven of Hope Chapel for receiving the Board during the said visit.

(Ms Christina LEE and Mr LEE Tsz-leung left the meeting at 5:16 p.m.)

52. With the aid of videos and PowerPoint slides, C(HB)3 briefed Members on the heritage value, current conditions and proposed grading of the above items.

Haven of Hope Chapel, No. 1 Haven of Hope Road, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories (serial no. N253)

53. Members had no comment and supported the proposed grading of the Haven of Hope Chapel. The proposed grading would be put up for public consultation in accordance with the established practice.

Pok Oi Public School, Cheung Sheung, Tai Po, New Territories (serial no. N220)

54. Miss CHAN Ka-man supported the proposed “No-Grading” status for Pok Oi Public School (the “Pok Oi School”). She suggested that AMO should upload videos for both graded and No-Grading items, to the Geographical

Information System on Hong Kong Heritage, so that the public could access more readily relevant materials compiled by AMO during the grading process. ES(AM)1 replied that research findings would be made available online, while PowerPoint slides or recordings could only be shared with copyright permission. AMO had been releasing videos or 3D images where practicable, and would continue to do so where appropriate.

55. Mr Caspar YAM noted that some public schools of similar design had been graded and enquired how the social value of the Pok Oi School, a typical village school in a remote setting, should be assessed in relation to them. He added that, while he agreed with the proposed “No-Grading” status, the evaluation should also consider whether a building represented a typical form only or possessed any distinctive architectural features, citing examples of village schools in Pat Heung, Kam Tin and Chung Uk Tsuen, Tuen Mun.

56. Prof LAM Weng-cheong concurred with the proposed “No-Grading” status, but asked about the distinctions between the Pok Oi School and the King Lam School in Tap Mun (Grade 3). C(HB)3 explained that the latter, built in 1957, was larger in scale and incorporated more elaborate architectural features, such as a pitched roof on the front and rear elevations that projected to form overhanging eaves for shade and weather protection, as well as a Neo-Classical style portico with a stepped parapet. Its authenticity was better retained, with the external appearance, original metal windows and internal layouts largely preserved with minimal alterations.

57. ES(AM)1 said that the heritage value of historic buildings should be assessed holistically based on the six established criteria, with each case evaluated objectively against a consistent benchmark and by reference to structures of similar typology. In the case of Pok Oi School, given its limited scale, low student numbers and typical design, it had comparatively lower architectural and social value, and hence the Assessment Panel recommended a proposed “No-Grading” status for the item.

58. With no further views from Members, the Board endorsed the proposed “No-Grading” status for the Pok Oi School, which would be put up for public consultation in accordance with the established practice.

Item 6 Any Other Business

59. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:51 p.m.

Antiquities and Monuments Office

September 2026

Ref: AMO 22-3/1