

6.0 HERITAGE

6.1 Applicable Environmental Standards and Guidelines

Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

- 6.1.1 Criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage are presented in Annex 10 of the TMEIA but more specific requirements are set out below.

Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance

- 6.1.2 Buildings and structures and above ground archaeological sites considered to have historical value may be gazetted and protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap 53). Under the Ordinance, the Antiquities Authority (the Secretary for Home Affairs) may, after consultation with the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) and with Government approval, declare any place, building, site or structure which the Antiquities Authority considers to be of public interest by reason of its historical, archaeological or paleontological significance, to be a monument, historical building, archaeological or paleontological site or structure. Once declared to be a site of public interest, no person may undertake acts which are prohibited under the Ordinance, such as to demolish or carry on building or other works, unless a permit is obtained from the Antiquities Authority.
- 6.1.3 The Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department is part of the Government Secretariat and comprises the executive arm of the Antiquities Authority. The Antiquities and Monuments Office services the Antiquities Advisory Board who are responsible for advising the Government on sites which merit protection. The office further has responsibility for the protection of buildings and items of historical interest and areas of archaeological significance.

Cultural Heritage

- 6.1.4 The AMO provide guidelines and Criteria for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CCHIA) which stress that preservation in totality must be taken as the first priority. Projects undertaken are not to cause excessive impact on archaeologically and historically important sites unless there are adequate protection or mitigation measures or a satisfactory rescue plan is proposed.
- 6.1.5 The AMO considers all buildings and structures in the following categories to be historical and deserving of consideration for preservation:
- C all pre-1950 buildings and structures; and
 - C selected post-1950 buildings and structures of high architectural and historical significance and interest.
- 6.1.6 Once identified as having the potential for conservation, buildings are entered into the record. They are then graded by AMO to show their relative value. Evaluation is based on the following criteria:

- C outstanding architectural merits - especially features emphasising certain period, technological and artistic merits;
- C special historical interest - accommodating important civic or social function, for example, ancestral halls, religious buildings, post offices, city halls, courts of law, railways station, etc;
- C associations - with important events or well-known persons; and
- C group value - especially in historic villages.

6.1.7 Archaeological sites are identified and recorded by the AMO as they are revealed through systematic survey, casual finding and/or the EIA process. All such archaeological sites are considered to be of cultural heritage value and their preservation in totality is taken as the primary aim of the EIA process. The CCHIA stipulate that if this is not possible, amelioration must be achieved by reduction of potential impacts and preservation achieved by means of detailed cartographic and photographic survey or preservation of an archaeological site 'by record', i.e. through excavation to extract the maximum data as the very last resort. The search for and excavation of all archaeological material requires a license from the Antiquities Authority.

6.2 Mitigation Measures

6.2.1 Based upon the possibility of indirect impacts on certain structures during the construction phase, it is recommended that individual structures be monitored once per week during the engineering works. The recommended heritage mitigation measures are presented in Appendix A and the specific monitoring programme should be applied to the following structures. The locations of the historic buildings and structures can be seen in Drawings 6.1a-f.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| C | So Kwun Wat (Ching Ka Tsuen) | Ching family ancestral hall (TMS-99-02)
Fung Shui Shrine (TMS-99-03) |
| C | So Kwun Wat (East Section) | Chan family ancestral hall (TMS-99-04)
Village house (TMS-99-05)
Pig sty (TMS-99-06)
Village house (TMS-99-07)
Row of terraced houses (TMS-99-08) |
| C | So Kwun Wat (Main Village) | Ching Ying study hall (TMS-99-12)
Green brick house (TMS-99-13)
Green brick house (TMS-99-14)
Village house (TMS-99-15)
Terraced house (TMS-99-16)
Village house (TMS-99-19)
Former study hall/stables (TMS-99-20)
Storage shed (TMS-99-21) |

		Village house (TMS-99-22)
		Village house (TMS-99-24)
		Renovated gate (TMS-99-26)
		Village house (TMS-99-28)
		Village house (TMS-99-29)
		Tse Tong (TMS-99-30 a/b)
		Terraced house (TMS-99-52)
C	Tai Lam Chung	Row of terraced houses (TMS-99-33)
		Village house (TMS-99-34)
		Village house (TMS-99-35)
		Village house (TMS-99-39)
		Village house (TMS-99-40)
		Village house (TMS-99-41)
		Wu's ancestral hall (An Ding Ga Suk) (TMS-99-43)
C	Tai Lam Chung Road	Fung Shui shrine (TMS-99-47)
C	Wong Uk	Village house (TMS-99-49)
		Row of village houses (TMS-99-50)

6.2.2 A substantial proportion of the sewer alignment is currently under concrete and, thus, investigation of these areas was not included in this archaeological survey. It is recommended that during removal of concrete and the excavation of sewer trenches, particular attention should be paid to areas of high archaeological potential currently under concrete as follows:

- C Wong Uk Tsuen; and
- C Ching Ka Tsuen, So Kwun Wat.

6.2.3 In addition, monitoring of excavation at Luen On San Tsuen and Tai Lam Correctional Institution Pumping Station sites is also required. Monitoring during excavation in all cases should comprise an area of not less than 2.5% of the total area and undertaken once per week, with each visit being for a period of not less than three hours.

6.3 EM&A Requirements

6.3.1 In accordance with the findings of the EIA Report, a programme of monitoring is recommended for the observation of the engineering works when they come in close proximity, i.e. 0 to 3 metres, of the highlighted historic buildings, see Section 6.2.1. The main aim of the programme is prevention of any possible damage through on-site liaison with the Contractor, Engineer's Representative and the Environmental Specialist before and during the engineering works. A heritage consultant will be required to be present on-site to ensure that no structural damage is incurred or that any historical or cultural features of the buildings are altered, through:

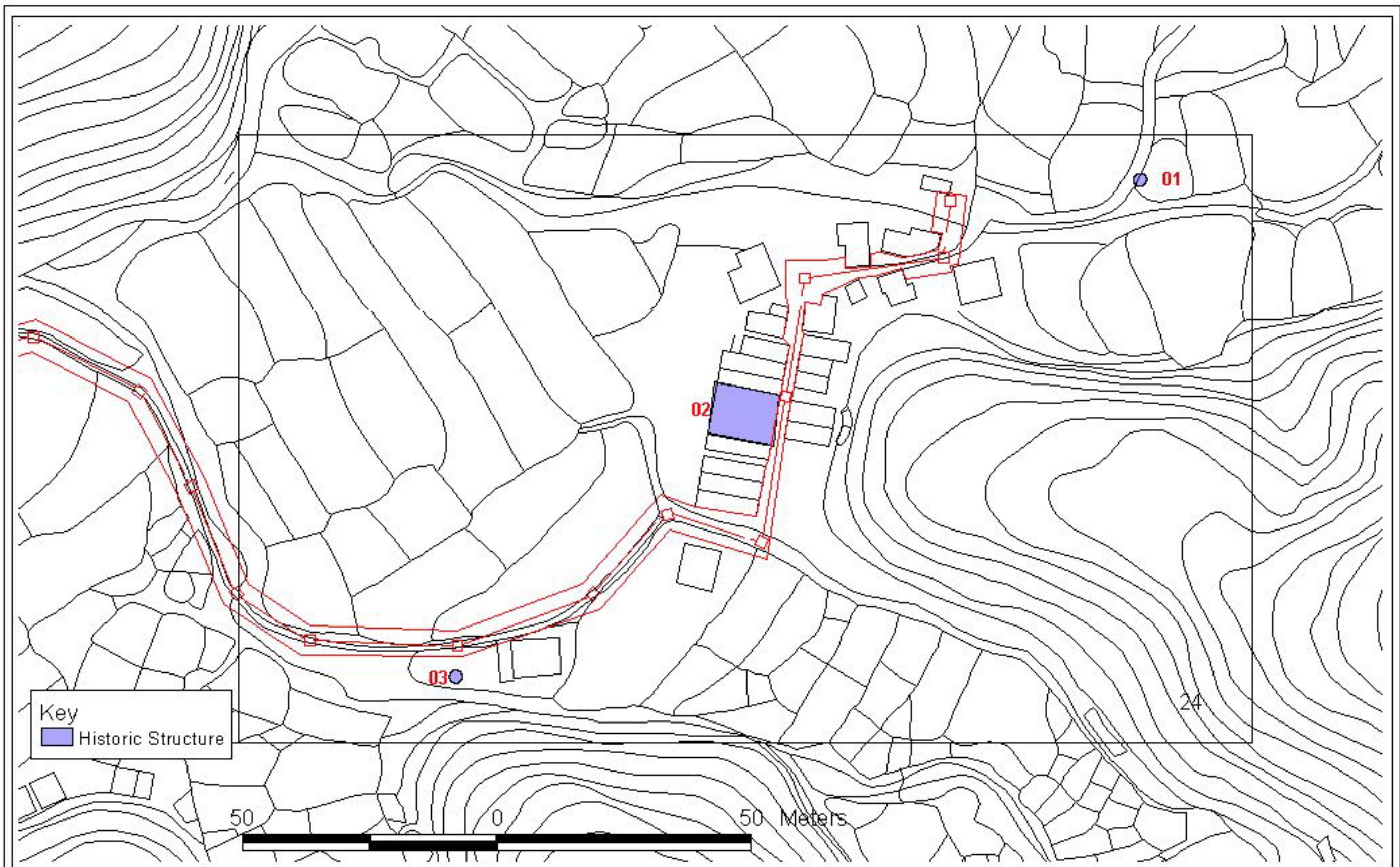
- non-contact effects of the engineering works, such as vibration from pneumatic drills which could cause damage, such as foundation or wall cracks and loosening of tiles or

fixtures; and

- contact between the historic structures and equipment and materials associated with the engineering works;

- 6.3.2 The monitoring programme will entail observation of the historic structures not less than once per week by a heritage consultant during all times that the engineering works are carried out within the area defined above. In the event that any damage to the historic structure is observed by the heritage consultant, works must cease until the degree and nature of the damage is assessed and measures are recommended for remedy and prevention of any further damage. These measures must be agreed upon and implemented before work is allowed to resume.
- 6.3.3 In addition, a programme of monitoring is recommended to systematically observe the excavations associated with the sewerage works. This programme will require archaeologists to be present on site when strata with archaeological potential are penetrated in areas considered to have medium and high archaeological potential which are currently under concrete. The strata of interest are those below the present road surface and pavement down to decomposing rock or rock head. The timing and duration of archaeological monitoring and the number of archaeologists required will be dependent on the scheduling of the engineering works and, thus, liaison will be required between the archaeologists and the Contractor, Engineer's Representative and Environmental Specialist.
- 6.3.4 Monitoring will entail observation of the stratigraphy and contents of the excavations as they are removed. The archaeologists will observe the excavation of deposits with archaeological potential and scan the material as it is removed. These procedures will not interfere with the progress of the works. The survey procedure will be implemented for approximately 20-25 % of the area of the excavations but periodic monitoring should not be less than once per week.
- 6.3.5 Supervision units will be randomly spaced within the areas of archaeological interest. Areas of interest will be clearly identified before excavation works begin and archaeologists will liaise with the Contractor involved to arrange scheduling.
- 6.3.6 In respect of the archaeological supervision, these works should be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The qualified archaeologist should possess professional qualifications such as an academic degree in archaeology, relevant experience in field archaeology at a supervision level and be familiar with the archaeology of Hong Kong and/or South China. The qualified archaeologist will also be required to obtain a licence from the AMO prior to undertaking the supervision works. The responsibilities of the specialist will be to oversee the construction activities, notify the AMO, the DEP and the ER of any findings and develop appropriate mitigation measures.
- 6.3.7 In the event that archaeological material is found during the excavation, the archaeologists will require time to retrieve as much data as possible. The retrieval methodology is designed to achieve this aim while at the same time minimising delay in the engineering programme.

- 6.3.8 If original soil deposits are exposed, which could potentially contain archaeological material, soil samples will be taken and the excavations will proceed. If archaeological material is found, time will be required to map, record and remove it before excavation can continue.
- 6.3.9 The period of cessation of works would depend on the material concerned, although every effort will be made to minimise the interruption to the programme. In order to increase efficiency and minimise delay, a draft set of Guidelines for the Archaeological Monitoring of Engineering Works have been prepared as detailed in Appendix C. The guidelines will need to be reviewed and finalised by the ES in conjunction with the archaeologist and in liaison with the AMO prior to the start of the monitoring works.

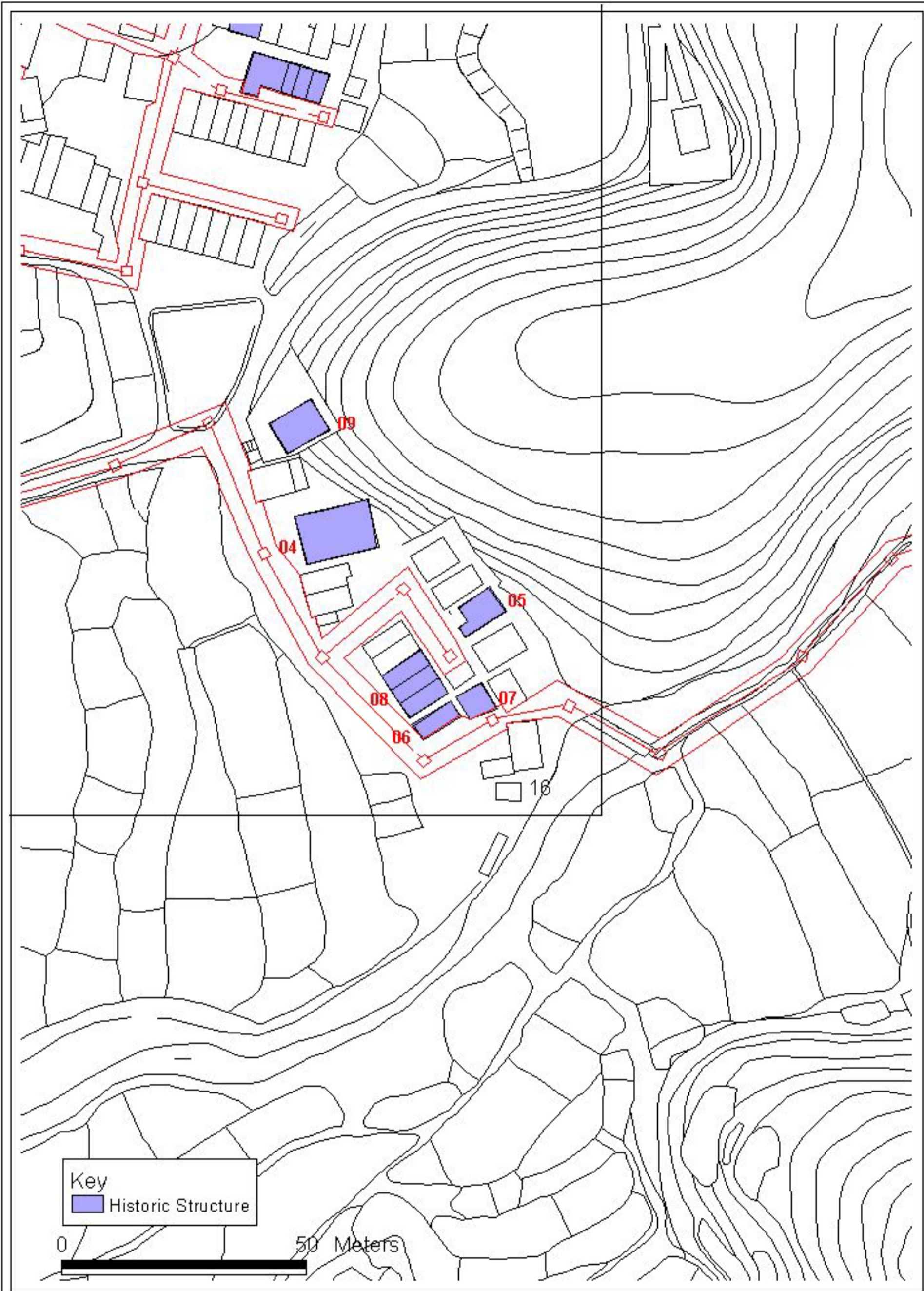


Historical Building Locations in Ching Ka Tsuen

Mouchel

Drawing No.

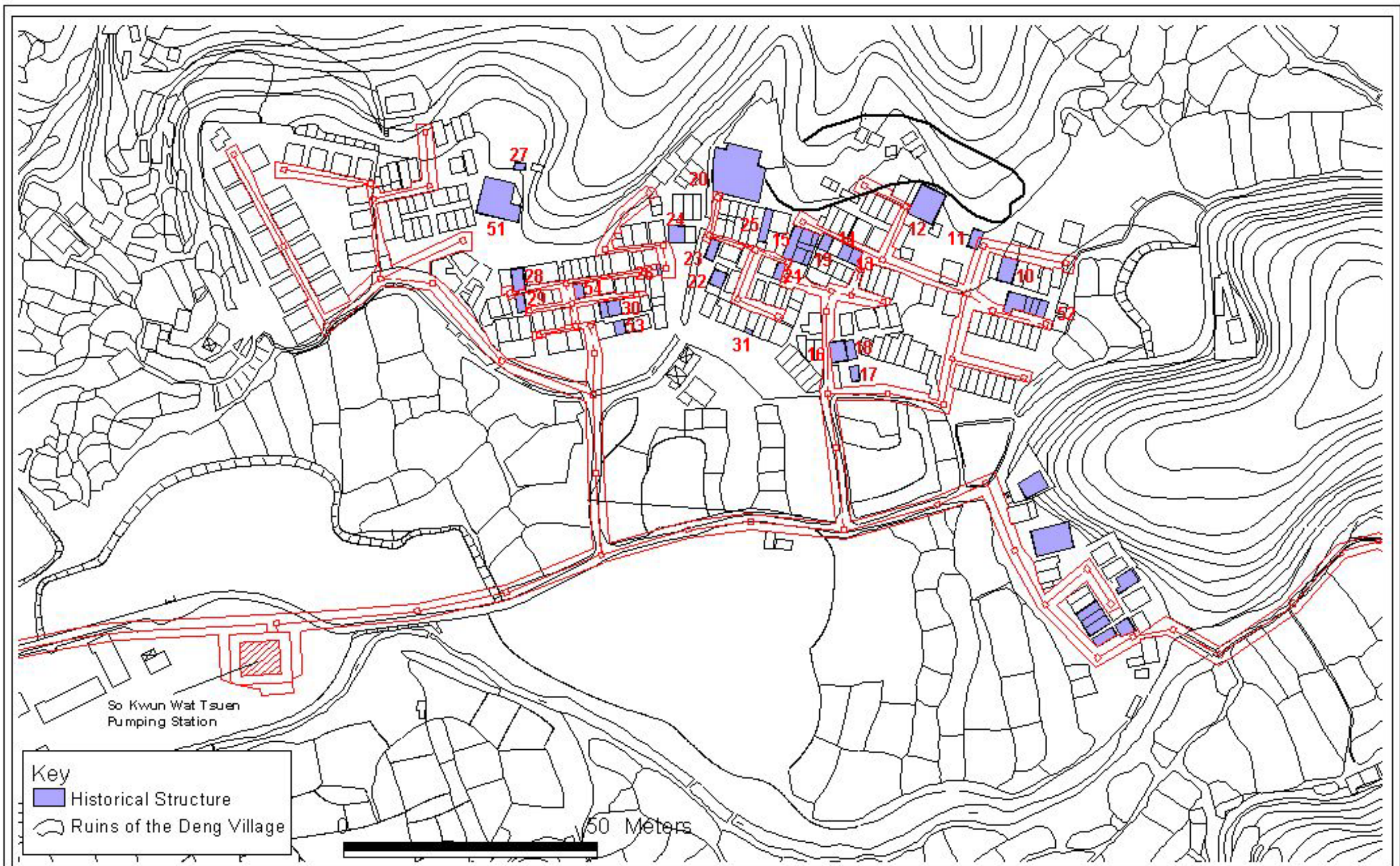
6.1 a



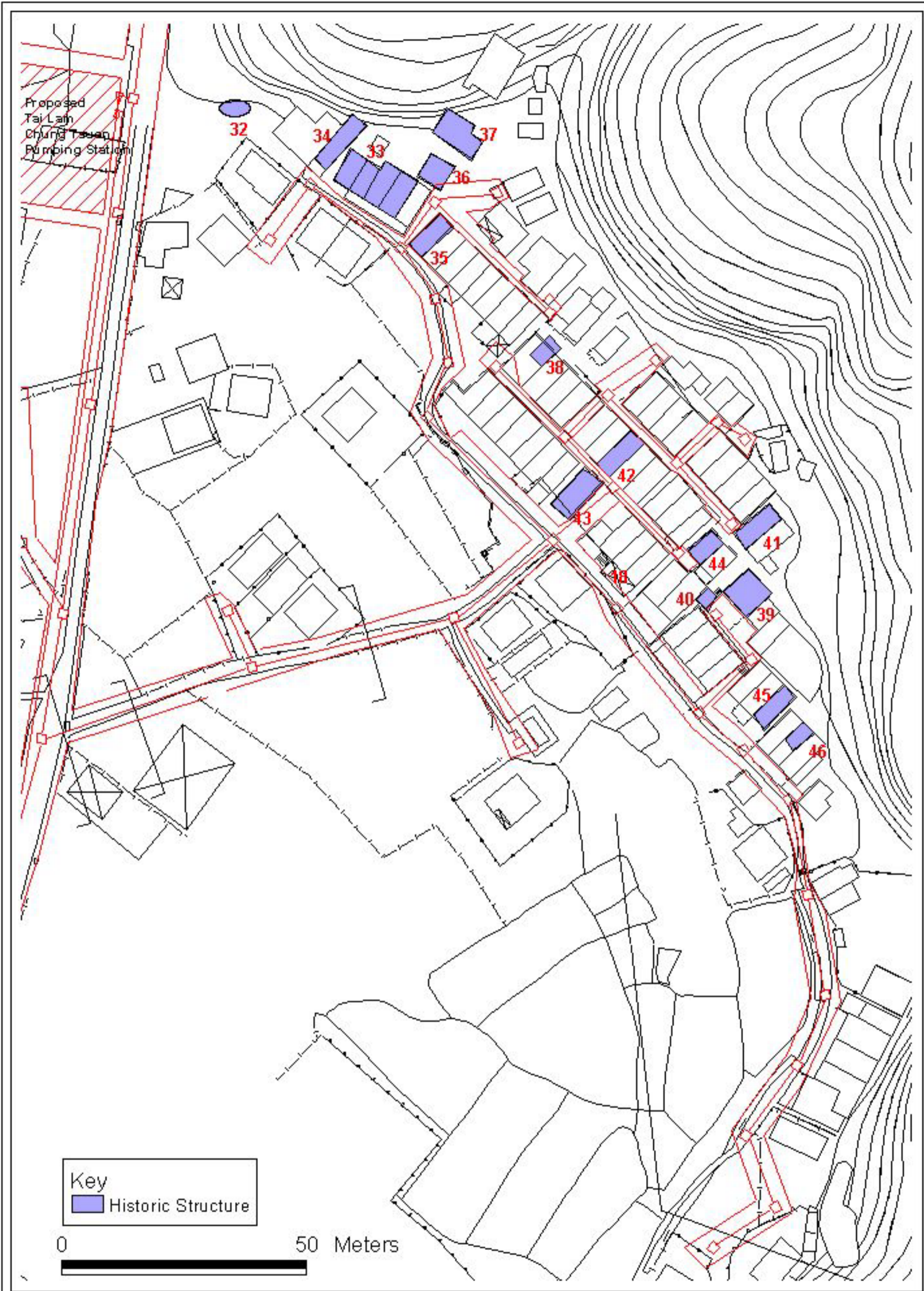
Key
Historic Structure

0 50 Meters

Historical Building Locations in So Kwun Wat (East Section)



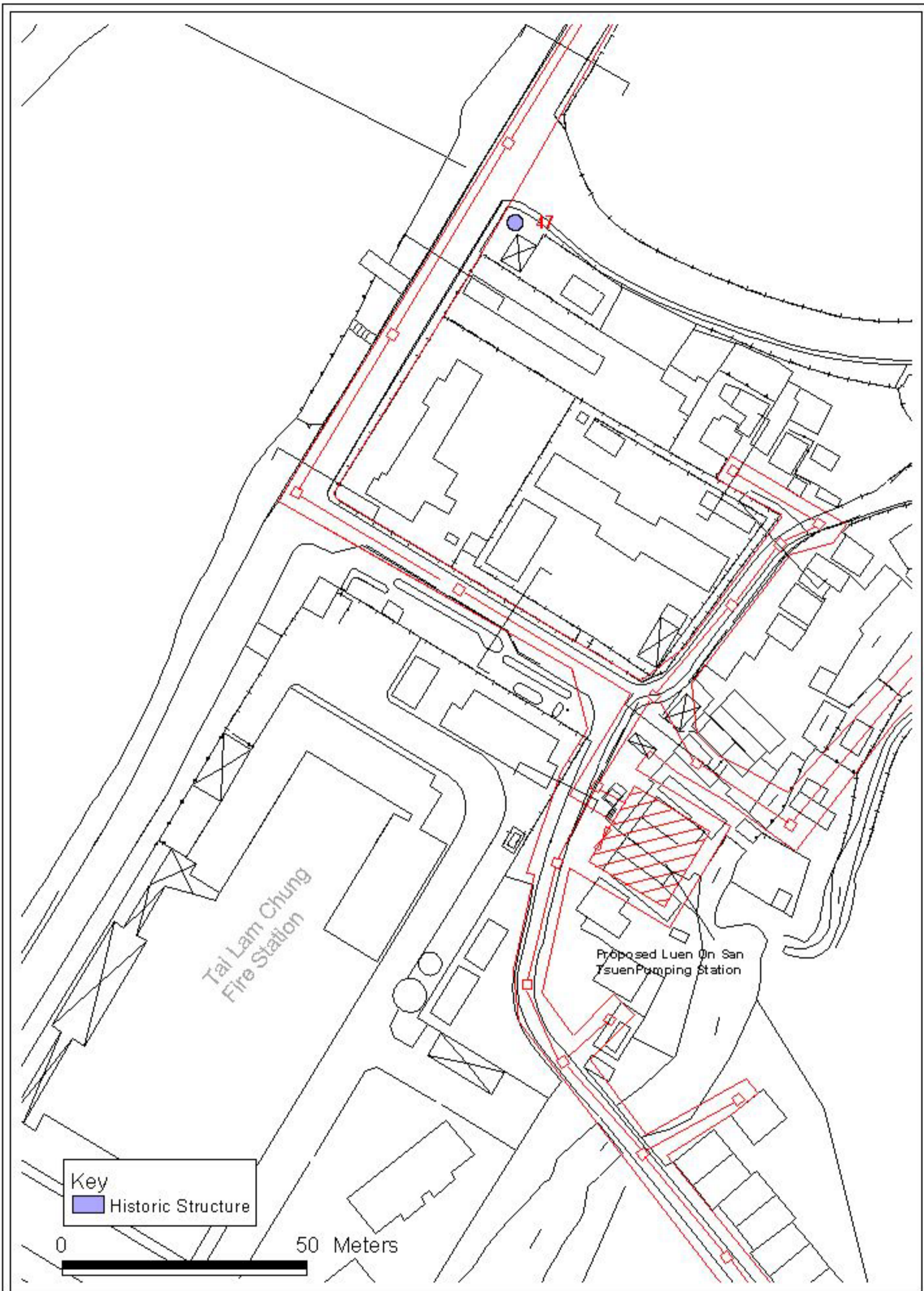
**Historical Building Locations in So Kwun Wat (Main Village)
 including the abandoned village of the Deng**



Historical Building Locations in Tai Lam Chung Tsuen

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Figure No. 6.1d



Fung Shui Shrine on Tai Lam Chung Road

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Drawing No. **6.1e**



Historical Building Locations in Wong UK

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Drawing No. **6.1f**