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MTR Corporation Limited

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Samsung – Hsin Chong Joint Venture

Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai and Hung Hom Section Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section

Archaeological Report for Sacred Hill Area
(Licence Nos. 409 and 424)

3 August 2020

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Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai and Hung Hom Section Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section

Archaeological Report for Sacred Hill Area (Licence Nos. 409 and 424)



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAP	Archaeological Action Plan
AMO	Antiquities and Monuments Office
ASE	Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation
AWB	Archaeological Watching Brief
Bgl	below the existing ground level
CAR	Central Archaeological Repository
CEDD	Civil Engineering and Development Department
DSD	Drainage Services Department
E	East
EP	Environmental Permit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAO	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
ERM	ERM-Hong Kong, Limited
F	Foundation feature
GF	General Finds
H	Pit feature
He	Height
HKSAR	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
HOM	Ho Man Tin
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
Kik	Kowloon Granite
L	Layer
LSA	Launching Shaft Area
MTW	Ma Ta Wai
mPD	metres above Principle Datum
MTRC	MTR Corporation Limited
N	North
S	South
SCL (TAW-HUH)	The Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
SF	Special Finds

Archaeological Report for Sacred Hill Area (Licence Nos. 409 and 424)

Site	Archaeological excavation area
SSHCJV	Samsung-Hsin Chong Joint Venture
TKW	To Kwa Wan

SUMMARY

The Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section (hereafter referred to as SCL (TAW-HUH) or the Project) is an approximately 11 km long extension of the Ma On Shan Line, which connects the West Rail Line at Hung Hom forming a strategic east-west rail corridor. It is a Designated Project under the *Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance* (Cap. 499) (EIAO).

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report of the SCL (TAW-HUH) (Register No. AEIAR-167/2012) was approved by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the EIAO in February 2012 (hereafter referred to as the approved EIA Report). An Environmental Permit (EP-438/2012) (EP) was issued in March 2012. The EP has been varied subsequently and the current EP (EP-438/2012/K) was issued in October 2016.

The construction of the SCL (TAW-HUH) has been divided into a series of Civil Construction Works Contracts and Works Contract 1109 covers the construction of the To Kwa Wan (TKW) station and Ma Tau Wai (MTW) station, and the tunnels between the TKW and Ho Man Tin (HOM) stations and the associated structures. Works Contract 1109 was awarded to Samsung-Hsin Chong JV (SSHCJV) in July 2012.

As the construction works of the Works Contract 1109 will have impact on the potential archaeological resources survived in the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area as identified in the approved EIA Report, it was recommended to carry out archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area (hereafter referred to as Phase 1 Archaeological Work). ERM-Hong Kong, Limited (ERM) was commissioned by the SSHCJV to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Work with Licences to Search and Excavate for Antiquities (Licence Nos. 342 and 363) held by Dr Liu Wensuo who directed the fieldwork. The fieldwork of Phase 1 Archaeological Work were conducted between November 2012 and December 2013 covering an area of approximately 14,500 m².

In September 2013, during the course of construction works of the SCL (TAW-HUH) under Works Contract 1109, over 500 coins (mainly dated to Song Dynasty) were discovered at the Launching Shaft Area (LSA), which is located to the west of the Phase 1 Archaeological Work area. The incident was reported to the Antiquities and Monument Office (AMO) by MTR Corporation Limited (MTRC). AMO initiated and MTRC agreed that an Archaeological Watching Brief (AWB) should be undertaken at the LSA (referred to as the Phase 2 Archaeological Work). The AWB was then conducted between December 2013 and June 2014 with Licence No. 366 held by Dr Liu Wensuo and covering an area of approximately 2,800 m².

In April 2014, based on the archaeological discovery identified in the Phase 2 Archaeological Work area, it was considered that the coverage of archaeological discovery might likely be extended outside the LSA. AMO further initiated and MTRC agreed that the AWB should be further expanded to cover the remaining excavation areas of the TKW station (hereafter referred to as the Phase 3 Archaeological Work). A new Licence (Licence No. 371) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo for the Phase 3 Archaeological Work, which was conducted between April and September 2014 covering an area of approximately 6,000 m². However, the conservation measure such as backfilling of the unearthed Song-Yuan archaeological features was not completed within the licensed period. Another Licence (Licence No. 386) was therefore obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo and the Song-Yuan archaeological features were preserved in-situ and backfilled except for the archaeological features preserved in-situ in T1 of Phase 2 Archaeological Work due to construction work of the TKW station adjacent to T1 was underway.

In April 2016, a new Licence (Licence No. 409) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo. The Licence included a provision to carry out potential small scale archaeological excavation works at the TKW station that was not planned but considered necessary during detailed design or refinement of construction works. In June 2016, as the location of a tower crane needed to be re-located to suit

construction works and the construction of the footing of the tower crane at the new location involved deep excavation that might reach to layers with archaeological potential, potential archaeological impact due to construction of the footing was anticipated. Therefore, an AWB was conducted at the relocated site to salvage any archaeological deposits if identified. The AWB was conducted between June and July 2016.

As mentioned above, the Song-Yuan archaeological features preserved in-situ in T1 of Phase 2 Archaeological Work had not yet been backfilled and were exposed which might potentially be affected by natural erosion, a new Licence (Licence No. 424) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo in July 2017 to conduct a protective backfilling work of T1. A Protective Backfilling Proposal was agreed with AMO prior to the commencement of the backfilling work and the protective backfilling work of T1 was conducted between July and August 2017.

This *Archaeological Report* presents the key findings and records of the archaeological works conducted under Licence Nos. 409 and 424. For Licence No. 409, a pit was excavated (KSWT2016 Trench 1) at the relocated site of the footing of the tower crane. Except the sterile layer, only a topsoil layer was identified which can be dated to Mid-20th Century. No archaeological deposit, feature and artefact was identified. It was concluded that the relocated pit area had no archaeological potential and no further archaeological action was required. For Licence No.424, the Song-Yuan archaeological features and the whole T1 area was backfilled to existing ground level. The backfilled area was then fenced off with signage posted on the fence to the presence of archaeological features are preserved underneath.

摘要

沙田至中環綫-大圍至紅磡段(以下簡稱沙中綫或工程項目)是一條約長 11 公里、連接西鐵綫紅磡站的馬鞍山綫之延綫,從而形成一條「東西走廊」。此工程項目根據《環境保護條例》定為指定工程項目。

根據《環境影響評估條例》,沙中綫《環境影響評估報告》(登記冊檔號 AEIAR-167/2012)(下稱已審批的環評報告)已於 2012 年 2 月獲環境保護署審批,並於 2012 年 3 月獲發環境許可證(編號 EP-438/2012)。此環境許可證後來曾經修訂,現時的環境許可證(編號 EP-438/2012/K)乃於 2016 年 10 月批出。

沙中綫之建設分成一系列的土建施工工程合約。工程合約 1109 包括土瓜灣站及馬頭圍站的建設,以及貫通何文田站和土瓜灣站的隧道建設及其他附屬設施的建設。工程合約 1109 於 2012 年 7 月授予三星新昌聯營公司負責施工。

由於工程合約 1109 的施工將會影響前聖山(北)研究範圍內潛在的考古資源,因此,已審批的環評報告建議進行考古調查暨發掘及額外調查工作(第一期考古工作)。香港環境資源管理顧問有限公司受三星新昌聯營公司委託,由劉文鎖博士持有《挖掘及搜尋古物牌照》(牌照編號 342 及 363)並主導第一期考古工作的田野考古發掘。第一期考古工作的田野工作在 2012 年 11 月至 2013 年 12 月期間進行,覆蓋面積大約有 14,500 平方米。

2013 年 9 月,香港鐵路有限公司(下稱港鐵)向古物古蹟辦事處匯報,在沙中綫工程合約 1109 九龍城土瓜灣站第一期考古工作區以西的豎井區域施工期間,發現了 500 多枚銅錢,主要為宋代圓形方孔錢幣。古物古蹟辦事處提出,並在港鐵公司同意後,對豎井區域進行考古監察工作(第二期考古工作)。這項考古監察工作由劉文鎖博士持牌(牌照編號 366),於 2013 年 12 月至 2014 年 6 月期間進行,覆蓋範圍約 2,800 平方米,

2014 年 4 月,根據第二期考古工作的考古發現,考古發現之覆蓋範圍很可能向外延伸至豎井範圍外。古物古蹟辦事處再次提出並在港鐵公司同意下,擴大考古監察工作以覆蓋整個土瓜灣站的挖掘範圍(第三期考古工作)。劉文鎖博士為此考古監察工作取得新牌照(牌照編號 371),考古工作於 2014 年 4 月至 9 月期間進行,覆蓋範圍約 6,000 平方米。但因保護措施(如對回填已發現的考古宋元考古遺蹟)未能於牌照有效期間完成,劉文鎖博士再為完成工作取得牌照(牌照編號 386)。除了第二期考古工作 T1 內原址保留的宋元考古遺蹟因土瓜灣站施工進行中未能回填外,其餘原址保留的宋元考古遺蹟均已回填。

2016 年 4 月,劉文鎖教授取得新牌照(牌照編號 409)。此牌照包括在土瓜灣站範圍進行一些沒有預計,但在詳細設計或因施工而作出修改,又認為有需要進行的小型考古發掘工作。2016 年 6 月,為配合工程需要,需對大型吊機座地位置進行更改,而修改位置需要挖掘較深至有潛在考古文物的層位,可能會對該位置帶來潛在的考古影響,因此,在修改位置進行了考古監察工作,以盡可能地拯救該位置存在的任何考古遺存。考古監察工作在於 2016 年 6 月和 7 月間完成。

如上文所述,第二期考古工作內的 T1 內原址保留的宋元遺蹟尚未回填並一直暴露於戶外,遺蹟有可能受到自然侵蝕的影響,劉文鎖教授在 2017 年 7 月取得新牌照(牌照編號 424)以進行保護性回填工作。保護性回填工作開始前,古物古蹟辦事處審批了一份保護性回填計劃書。對 T1 的保護性回填工作於 2017 年 7 月和 8 月完成

本考古報告闡述了兩個牌照(牌照編號 409 及 424)內所進行的工作之發現及記錄。牌照編號 409 發掘了一個修改位置的探溝(KSWT2016 Trench 1),除了生土層以外,只發現了 20 世紀中期的填土層。沒有發現任何考古堆積、遺蹟及文物。修改位置的探溝之結果總結認為並無考古潛質。不需進行進一步考古工作。在牌照編號 424 下,所有宋元考古遺蹟及整個 T1 均被回填至現有地面高程。回填區域亦妥善的圍封,並張貼該位置下保存了考古遺蹟。

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

The Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section (hereafter referred to as SCL (TAW-HUH) or the Project) is an approximately 11 km long extension of the Ma On Shan Line and connects the West Rail Line at Hung Hom forming a strategic east-west rail corridor. It is a Designated Project under the *Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499)* (EIAO).

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report of the SCL (TAW-HUH) (Register No. AEIAR-167/2012) was approved by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the EIAO in February 2012 (hereafter referred to as the approved EIA Report). An Environmental Permit (EP-438/2012) (EP) was issued in March 2012. The EP has been varied subsequently and the current EP (EP-438/2012/ K) was issued in October 2016.

As the Project will have impact on the potential archaeological resources survived in the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area as identified in the approved EIA Report, it was recommended to carry out archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area (hereafter referred to as Phase 1 Archaeological Work) (see *Figure 1.1 of Appendix A*).

The construction of the Project has been divided into a series of Civil Construction Works Contracts and Works Contract 1109 covers the construction of To Kwa Wan station (hereafter referred to as TKW station) and Ma Tau Wai (MTW) station, and tunnels between the TKW and Ho Man Tin (HOM) stations and the associated structures. Work Contract 1109 was awarded to Samsung-Hsin Chong Joint Venture (SSHCJV) in July 2012. The Phase 1 Archaeological Work is covered under this Civil Construction Works Contract. ERM-Hong Kong, Limited (ERM) has been commissioned by the SSHCJV to conduct the Phase 1 Archaeological Work.

An *Archaeological Action Plan* (AAP) was prepared by ERM and approved by the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) in September 2012 before the commencement of the Phase 1 Archaeological Work in order to fulfill the requirement of EP. The Licence to Excavate and Search for Antiquities (the Licence) was issued on 29 October 2012 (Licence No. 342) to Dr Liu Wensuo, and was renewed in October 2013 (Licence No. 363). The fieldwork of the Phase 1 Archaeological Work were conducted between November 2012 and December 2013.

An *Interim Report* presenting the key findings of the Phase 1 Archaeological Work had been prepared and uploaded on the AMO website in April 2014 for public viewing. However, due to the huge quantity of artefacts unearthed, the finds process has not been completed when the *Interim Report* was prepared and issued.

In September 2013, during the course of Phase 1 Archaeological Work, over 500 coins (mainly dated to Song (宋) Dynasty) were discovered by the construction workers at the Launching Shaft Area (LSA) which is located to the west of the Phase 1 Archaeological Work area and the incident was reported to AMO by MTR Corporation Limited (MTRC). AMO initiated and MTRC agreed that an Archaeological Watching Brief (AWB) should be undertaken at the LSA (hereafter referred to as the Phase 2 Archaeological Work) (see *Figure 1.1 of Appendix A*). An *AWB Proposal* was prepared by ERM and approved by the AMO and the new Licence (Licence No. 366) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo who directed the fieldwork. The Phase 2 Archaeological Work was conducted between December 2013 and June 2014.

Based on the archaeological discovery identified at the LSA, it was considered that the coverage of archaeological discovery might likely be extended outside the LSA. An AWB for the remaining excavation areas of the entire TKW station was considered necessary to salvage the archaeological deposits that might be potentially impacted by the excavation works of the entire TKW station. AMO further initiated and MTRC agreed that the AWB shall be further expanded to cover the remaining

excavation areas of the TKW station (hereafter referred to as the Phase 3 Archaeological Work) (see *Figure 1.1 of Appendix A*). Another *AWB Proposal* was prepared by ERM and approved by the AMO and a new Licence (Licence No. 371) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo. However, the conservation measure such as backfilling of the archaeological features unearthed was not completed within the licensed period. As a result, another *AWB Proposal* was prepared by ERM and approved by the AMO and the Licence (Licence No. 386) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo. This Licence has included a provision to carry out potential small scale archaeological excavation works at the TKW station that was not planned but considered necessary during detailed design or refinement of construction works. However, during the licensed period, no additional archaeological excavation work was required. The Phase 3 Archaeological Work was conducted between April and September 2014, while the backfilling of the identified archaeological features except those in T1 of Phase 2 Archaeological Work (as conservation measure) was conducted between December 2014 and May 2015.

The *Final Archaeological Excavation Report* of the three Phases of Archaeological Works at the former Sacred Hill for the *Shatin to Central Link Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section Works Contract 1109-Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section* had been prepared and uploaded on the AMO website.

In April 2016, a new Licence (Licence No. 409) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo. The Licence included a provision to carry out potential small scale archaeological excavation works at the TKW station that was not planned but considered necessary during detailed design or refinement of construction works. In June 2016, as a tower crane needed to be re-located to suit construction works and the construction of footing of the tower crane (hereafter referred as the relocation pit) at the new site would involve deep excavation that might reach to layers with archaeological potential, potential archaeological impact due to the construction of the footing was anticipated. Therefore, an *AWB* was conducted at the relocation pit to salvage any archaeological deposits, if identified. The *AWB* work was conducted between June and July 2016 (see *Figure 1.1 of Appendix A*).

As mentioned above, the Song-Yuan archaeological features preserved in-situ T1 of Phase 2 Archaeological Work had not yet been backfilled and were exposed to the atmosphere that might potentially be affected by natural erosion, a new Licence (Licence No. 424) was obtained by Dr Liu Wensuo in July 2017 to conduct a protective backfilling work of T1 (see *Figure 1.1 of Appendix A*). A *Protective Backfilling Proposal* (see Appendix D) was agreed with AMO prior to the commencement of the backfilling work and the protective backfilling work of T1 was conducted between July and August 2017.

The findings of archaeological works conducted under the Licence Nos. 342, 363, 366, 371 and 386 were presented in the *Final Archaeological Excavation Report* of the three Phases of Archaeological Works at the former Sacred Hill for the *Shatin to Central Link Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section Works Contract 1109-Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section* and uploaded on the AMO website as mentioned above. This *Archaeological Report* only presents the findings and records of the archaeological works conducted under the Licence Nos. 409 and 424.

1.2 Archaeological Team Members

Team members participated in the *AWB* under Licence No. 409 and protective backfilling under Licence No. 424 include:

Dr Liu Wensuo	Licensed Archaeologist
Ms Peggy Wong	Project Manager
Mr Raymond Ng	Qualified Archaeologist/ Ceramic Expert
Mr Alan Chan	Assistant Archaeologist
Ms Vivian Lau	Assistant Archaeologist
Ms Tracy Wong	Field Assistant

Ms Jenny Wong Field Assistant

This report was prepared by Dr Liu Wensuo, who was supported by Mr Raymond Ng, and Mr Alan Chan.

1.3 **Structure of the Report**

Following this introductory section, the remainder of this report comprises the following sections:

- Section 2* provides a brief description of the archaeological work area, including information on geology, topography and history as well as the archaeological background of the area;
- Section 3* describes the objectives and methodology for the archaeological works;
- Section 4* presents the findings of the archaeological works;
- Section 5* presents the conclusions and recommendations of the archaeological works;
- Section 6* presents the bibliography.

The following appendices are also included:

- Appendix A* presents figures;
- Appendix B* presents the test pit record of KSWT2016 Trench 1 (Licence No. 409);
- Appendix C* presents the photographic records of the AWB of KSWT2016 Trench 1 in Licence No. 409;
- Appendix D* presents the proposal of the protective backfilling of T1 under Licence No. 424;
- Appendix E* presents the photographic records of the Phase 1 protective backfilling work of T1 under Licence No. 424

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AREA UNDER LICENCE NOS. 409 AND 424

2.1 Topographical Background

The areas covered under Licence Nos. 409 and 424 are situated east of the Kowloon Peninsula in the urban area and at the northwest coast of Kowloon Bay. It is located at the western end of the former Kai Tak Airport near the Kowloon City, north of the Sung Wong Toi Road (宋皇臺道), and bound by the Olympic Avenue (世運道) at the northwest/west. The majority of the former Kai Tak Airport area was built mainly by reclamation of the Kowloon Bay. The area at the western end of the former Kai Tak Airport was built mainly by filling of original ground and levelling of a small mound. Only south or southeast portion of the area was the former sea or coastal area which was reclaimed. After abandonment of the Kai Tak Airport in 1998, the area was vacant.

An analysis of old maps, photographs, literature and supplemented by the findings of the three Phases of Archaeological Works indicates that the relocation pit investigated under Licence No. 409 is located at the northwest foothill of the former Sacred Hill, and the backfilling area of T1 excavated under Licence No. 424 is located at the southwest of the former Sacred Hill (see *Figure 1.1* of Appendix A).

2.2 Geological Background

According to the geological map (Strange & Shaw 1985) (see *Figure 2.1* of Appendix A), the relocation pit excavated under Licence No. 409 and the backfilling area of T1 excavated under Licence No. 424 are located on Kowloon Granite (Klk), which is Cretaceous intrusive rock. The lithology of Kowloon Granite is equi-granular medium-grained granite (CEDD 2008) while a small portion at the west is on alluvium land.

2.3 Historical Background

2.3.1 General History of Hong Kong Area

The archaeological discoveries indicate that Hong Kong's history could be dated back to the Neolithic period (i.e. over 6,000 years ago). Historical writings concerning the area of Hong Kong became more since the Tang Dynasty probably due to the growing prosperity and heavy Chinese immigration to the Guangdong area during the Tang Dynasty (Ng 1983:20).

During the Tang Dynasty, Hong Kong, which was part of the Dongguan (東莞) County, Guangzhou Nanhai (廣州南海) Prefecture, Lingnan (嶺南) Circuit (嶺南道廣州南海郡東莞縣), was under the rule of Tunmen Zhen (屯門鎮) (Tuen Mun military division), which was stationed in the present Natao (南頭) district at Shenzhen (深圳) City (歐陽修、宋祁撰 1975: 1095-1096; 李吉甫撰 1983:890). *Xin Tang Shu* (新唐書) (New Tang Annals) recorded that salt fields were established in the present Hong Kong region (歐陽修、宋祁撰 1975: 1095-1096).

Song Dynasty

Hong Kong was part of Dongguan County under the administrative region of the Guangnan East Circuit (廣南東路) during the Song Dynasty. At that time, the Dongguan County was one of the major salt production districts with four salt production fields. *Guan Fu Chang* (官富場), one of the salt production fields, was probably located in Kowloon and the area in the vicinity. Due to the imperial salt development of the area, it is believed that the marine transportation at the Kowloon area was rather well developed at the time. Many marine vessels and ships from Jiangsu (江蘇), Zhejiang (浙

江) and Fujian (福建) provinces which travelled to the south would pass by Hong Kong (劉蜀永 1995:4).

It is also believed that some settlements of salt workers should have been established since then and the inland was also settled by people working for cultivation which provided food supply to the local. Literatures such as *Yudi Jisheng* (輿地紀勝) (王象之 1992:2852) and *Songhuiyao Jigao* (宋會要輯稿) (徐松輯 1957:5288) also described there were some smuggling activities related to salt production at the region.

One major history that related to Kowloon area was the attack of the *Yuan* Dynasty army towards Song Emperor during the Southern Song Dynasty which forced the Song Emperor fled to south. When the Song Emperor, Tuen Chung, (端宗) ascended to the throne in Foo Chow (福州), the armies of the Yuan Dynasty pressed upon him and he fled by sea to Chuen Chow (泉州), then to Chiu Chow (潮州) and Kap Tsz Mun (甲子門) in Wai Chow (惠州). At the beginning of the 2nd year of his reign (1277), the emperor entered the Guangzhou territory, via the Mui Wia (梅蔚) Island and landed at *Guan Fu Chang* and set up his temporary palace near the former Sacred Hill area, which is the present To Kwa Wan (簡又文 1960:122-174). The 1819 edition of the *Xin'an Gazetteer* also recorded “二黃(皇)店(殿)村” (Two Emperors' Palace village) and indicated that the remains of the palace still existed at the time and local people constructed the Pak Tai temple on top of the remains (簡又文 編, 1960:56).

Some said that the Emperor Tuen Chung from time to time visited a small mound near the seashore and the legend is given as the reason for the name of the small mound as “宋王臺” (Sung Wong Toi) Hill. According to the 1819 edition of the *Xin'an Gazetteer*, Emperor Tuen Chung's younger brother, Wai Wong Ping (衛王昺), has lived at Sung Wong Toi. The great rock at the “Toi” engraved with three characters “宋王臺” (Sung Wong Toi). The existing rock engraved with “宋王臺” (Sung Wong Toi) is inscribed with the text on the year of repair in 1807 (嘉慶十二年重修). That means the Sung Wong Toi great rock existed before 1807. In the same year, the Emperor moved to Kwu Tap (古塔) at Tung-lung island (Jen 1967:35) and then to Tsin Wan (淺灣) (now known as Tsuen Wan (荃灣)). In the eleventh moon of the same year, the Yuan Dynasty's armies attacked and the Emperor sailed away to Sau Shan (秀山) and then camped in Kowloon for about ten months.

According to history and local genealogical records, a big wave of immigrants from mainland China migrated to the Lingnan area since the Song Dynasty. Due to the salt production development and economic needs, some people from Jiangxi (江西) and Fujian areas migrated to the Dongguan County. For example, according to the genealogical record of Lam clan (林氏) of Chuk Yuen village (竹園), their ancestor was originated from Putian (莆田) of Fujian during the Late Song Dynasty (張瑞威 2013:8-9).

Another historical background is that from the Tang Dynasty, coastal ceramic trading between the southern coast of China and southeast Asia, south Asia and east Asia areas was growing and reached its peak during the Song-Yuan Dynasties. Hong Kong is situated along this maritime route known as maritime silk road.

Yuan Dynasty

During the Yuan Dynasty, Hong Kong was under the administrative region of the Dongguan County under the Guangzhou Circuit of Jiangxi province (江西行省廣州路). One major change was probably the change of *Guan Fu Chang* to *Guan Fu Tsai* (官富寨) that the management system of salt administration was incorporated into Huangtien (黃田) Field (Jen 1967:25).

It was likely that after the Yuan Dynasty army conquered the Southern Song Dynasty, three Chinese characters “宋王臺” (Sung Wong Toi) were engraved horizontally upon the western face of a great rock on the summit of the former Sacred Hill (Jen 1967:26).

Ming Dynasty

In 1370 (明.洪武三年), the *Guan Fu Tsai* was changed to *Guan Fu Xun Si* (巡司), a political sub-district under the charge of an Assistant Magistrate (巡檢) (Jen 1967:21-38) (see *Figure 2.3 of Appendix A* showing an old map marked with the changed status as “官富巡司”).

Due to coastal defence issues, during 1368 to 1398 (明.洪武年間) and 1425 to 1566 (明.洪熙至嘉靖年間), Coastal Evacuation Policies were promulgated to move coastal population inland. During the 15th century, the coastal areas of the Dongguan County were attacked by marauding bandits and pirates. In order to protect against the bandits and pirates, the Xin'an County (新安縣) was set up in 1573 (明.萬曆元年), Kowloon area was zoned under the Xin'an County. In 1586 and 1643, two editions of the *Xin'an Gazetteer* were published but both of them were lost. According to the record of the 1819 edition of the *Xin'an Gazetteer* (新安縣志), Hong Kong was zoned within the Xin'an County, which covered 2/5 of the County.

Qing Dynasty

In 1661, the Coastal Evacuation was promulgated by the Qing Emperor in order to stifle the supply of the Anti-Manchu (滿州) troops in Taiwan, people living along the coast of Guangdong were moved 50 li (里) inland. The settlers of coastal areas were forced to move back to the inland. Until 1669, Boundary Extension was promulgated, settlers moved back and newcomers in particular the Hakka (客家) people were encouraged to immigrate to the coast of Guangdong and Hong Kong in late 17th to early 18th century.

In 1807 (清.嘉慶十二年), Sung Wong Toi along with the great rock engraved with characters “宋王臺”(Sung Wong Toi) on top of the former Sacred Hill were repaired with further Chinese inscription recorded the date of repair (see *Figure 2.4 of Appendix A*) (Jen 1967:27).

The 1819 edition of the *Xin'an Gazetteer* recorded the resident site of *Guan Fu* and the Sung Wong Toi monument (簡又文編, 1960:56). In 1843, in order to reinforce the coastal defence due to frequent attack by pirates, the Qing government relocated the Assistant Magistrate of Chik Mei (赤尾) Village in Nantao City of Xin'an County (南頭城赤尾村官富巡檢司) to further south and stationed in Kowloon *Tsai* (九龍寨) (formerly the *Guan Fu Tsai*) with the new title known as the Assistant Magistrate of Kowloon (九龍巡檢司) (劉蜀永 1995:23; 九龍城區議會 2011:27; Jen 1967:25) and the office was then established in Kowloon Walled City in 1847 (清.道光二十七年).

Following Qing's failure in Second Opium Wars to Britain, Kowloon Peninsula and Stonecutter's Island were successively ceded in perpetuity to Britain under the *Peking Treaty* (北京條約) in 1860 (清.咸豐十年). The area south of Boundary Street (see *Figure 2.5 of Appendix A*) in Kowloon was ceded to Britain and the area was formally taken over by the Hong Kong Government in 1861 (Jen 1967:26-27).

An old map of c. 1862-1874 showing Song Emperor Terrace “宋皇台” marked on the map (see *Figure 2.6 of Appendix A*).

In early 1899, the *Sung Wong Toi Reservation Ordinance* was enacted by the Hong Kong Colonial Government (Jen 1967:28).

Some historical information (including photographs and maps) indicated that during the Late Qing Dynasty (around 1840 to 1911), the former Sacred Hill area in Kowloon was mainly a cultivation area.

2.3.2 Naming of the Former Sacred Hill

As mentioned above, “宋王臺” (Sung Wong Toi) had been recorded on a great rock with repair date of 1807 and in the 1819 version of the *Xin'an Gazetteer* but the old map of c. 1862-1874 marked as “宋皇台”(see *Figure 2.6 of Appendix A*) literally meaning the Song Emperor Terrace. It is now known as the Sacred Hill which is believed to be named by the colonial government during their establishment of maps of Hong Kong after Kowloon was taken over by the Great British as no Chinese literature recorded such a name and even older generation of Hong Kong people did not know of it (簡又文編 1960:141; Jen 1967:26). Some old maps prepared in the late 19th century to early 20th century referred the Sacred Hill as “Hill of the King of the Sung” (see *Figures 2.11, 2.16 and 2.20 of Appendix A*).

2.3.3 History of the Three Phases of Archaeological Work Area and the Relocation Pit of the Tower Crane

There is very limited detailed record about the history of the three Phases of Archaeological Work area and the Relocation Pit of the tower crane. Nevertheless, through the analysis of available information from limited literatures, old maps and old photographs, the results still provided us some clues to the understanding of the history of the area. *Table 2.1* below listed out the key findings. Mapping analysis was also conducted using available current and old survey sheets/maps with available georeferenced information in each sheet/map to demarcate the locations of the three phases of Archaeological Work area. It should be noted that as the comprehensiveness, accuracy and scales of these sheets/maps vary, the analysis results were based on GIS experts' and cultural heritage specialists' best estimation. Therefore, it is common that discrepancy may exist between maps.

Table 2.1 History of the Three Phases of Archaeological Work Area and the Relocation Pit of the Tower Crane

Period	Description	Figure Reference (Appendix A)
c. 1860	A panoramic sketch drawn by Collinson during the early colonial period of Hong Kong showing the former Sacred Hill.	2.7
1863	It is said that to the southwest of the former Sacred Hill, there was once a village called Two Emperors' Palace (二皇殿村) ⁽¹⁾ , which was so named because the Emperor Tuen Chung and his brother Wai Wong Ping (衛王昺) who succeeded him, visited that village together. The location of the Village probably refers to “Ye-wong-lien” as shown on the 1863 old map. It was believed that the original location of the village is as shown in <i>Figure 2.32 of Appendix A</i> (Jen 1967:31). The village was mainly occupied by Li clan with approximately 300 people (吳灞陵 1960: 106). The old map spelled Sung Wong Toi as “Sung-wong-toe”.	2.8
1864	The numbers showed in the 1864 old map refer to the size (in terms of square yards) of cultivated land of the numbered areas. The numbered areas referred to place name which are marked as blue text (Kowloon Town and Matow Wei) on <i>Figure 2.9 of Appendix A</i> . The map	2.9

(1) Amongst the many old villages listed in 1819 edition of the *Xin'an Gazetteer*, there is a name written in the form of “二黃店”, meaning two Wong's store. It is clear that this was a mistake and should be Two Emperors' Palace.

Period	Description	Figure Reference (Appendix A)
	indicated that a small mound was surrounded by the cultivation area except the southeast of the mound was the sea area. At the west foothill of the mound, there was a village marked as “Matow” village (馬頭村) and a stream. Further west/northwest, there was another village “Matow Wei” (馬頭圍).	
1887	The 1887 map showed that apart from the cultivated land, there were scattered houses around the area. The stream west of the mound was marked as “Ma Tau Chung”(馬頭涌) with a bridge. The area northeast of the mound was known as “Kau Pai Shek”(琰杯石) ⁽¹⁾ by the coast.	2.10
1894	1894 old map indicated that the cultivated land area was marked as “Kau Pui Shek” with some buildings at the area (i.e. the Phase 1 Archaeological Work area). The mound was named as “Hill of the King of the Sung” (i.e. the Phase 2 Archaeological Work area) with houses of “Matow” village at the west foothill. In front of the Matow village houses (SW) runs the stream “Ma Tau Chung” (i.e. the Phase 3 Archaeological Work area) with a bridge.	2.11
1898-99	In 1898, under the terms of the <i>Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory</i> (展拓香港界址專條), Britain leased the New Territories (including new Kowloon) as a crown colony of the Great Britain. Mr Ho Kai (何啟) with other Kowloon residence request to preserve Sung Wong Toi as a public resort and to prohibit the leasing of any piece of land within it for constructing buildings or any other purposes. The colonial government of Hong Kong accepted and delineated a certain land area surrounding Sung Wong Toi as Sung Wong Toi Park for protection. Funding was also allocated to construct a stone wall around the great rock and a small stone tablet at the foot of former Sacred Hill bearing the words “Sung Wong Toi Reservation, Quarrying Absolutely Forbidden” and two lines of Chinese characters beneath reading “此地禁止採石保護宋王臺” as established. The <i>Sung Wong Toi Reservation Ordinance</i> was enacted in 1899 for its protection (吳灞陵 1960: 105; Jen 1967:28).	2.20
c. 1900	A number of historical photographs or postcard illustrated the condition of the area at the time. The area was mainly farmland with a small mound and scattered houses.	2.12 to 2.13
1902-03	The 1902-03 historical map showed similar information as the 1894 historical map. The mound with the boulder engraved with “宋王臺” (Sung Wong Toi) was marked as “Sacred Hill”.	2.14
1904-24	Prior to around 1924, the area was still left untouched and mainly occupied by farmlands with scattered houses but major reclamation and development in Kowloon had already started at Sham Shui Po, Jordan, along the Hung Hom Bay and To Kwa Wan. The Kowloon Bay area had also been reclaimed in 1910-1920s for the Kai Tak Bund residential development. In 1915, the head of the Chinese Department of the University of Hong Kong, upon hearing that the Sung Wong Toi area was to be sold by auction, appealed to the Government to reserve the area permanently. A leading citizen of Hong Kong, Mr Li Sui Kam (李瑞琴) supported and	2.15

(1) The Chinese of Kau Pai Shek was known as “琰杯石” meaning two pieces of wood carved in the shape of oyster shells which are used for the purpose of divination in worshipping idols. (Jen 1967:28)

Period	Description	Figure Reference (Appendix A)
	paid for the erection of an encircling stone balustrade for protection. (Jen 1967:28; 李景康 1960:264; 陳伯陶 1960:91)	
1920s	The 1920 and 1922 historical maps (<i>Figures 2.16 and 2.17 of Appendix A</i>) also showed similar information to that presented in the 1894 historical map (<i>Figure 2.11 of Appendix A</i>). The 1922 historical map (<i>Figure 2.17 of Appendix A</i>) is considered the most accurate map prepared at the time since it is a 1:600 old survey map.	2.16 & 2.17
	Two drawings and two photographs showing the Sung Wong Toi Park.	2.18 to 2.19
1920s and 1930s	Planning of reclamation works at the Hill of the King of the Sung and Kau Pui Shek areas were underway as shown in the Kowloon City Area Development Plan in the 1920s. It shows that the former Sacred Hill area was planning to be reclaimed for new roads and the Kau Pui Shek area was planned to build Sung Street, Tai Street and Ping Street, Kau Pui Shek Road and Ching Lung Street. In 1927/28, the two Emperors Palace village (二王殿村) with approximately 20 houses was evacuated and a temple of the village named (上帝廟) was moved to the former Sacred Hill area by Tam Kung Road by the Government (吳灞陵 1960: 105).	2.20
	Some historical photographs of c.1920 and 1930s showing the area was still mainly occupied by cultivated land and the former Sacred Hill still remain untouched but some tenement buildings have been built at the northeast of former Sacred Hill.	2.21 to 2.22
1936-37	Two historical photographs showed the tenement buildings at Ping Street area dated to 1936/37 (i.e. the Phase 1 Archaeological Work area).	2.23
1937	Prior to the former Sacred Hill was levelled, Schofield who had seen it described the hill as "a crescent-shaped hill, convex towards the east where it raised steeply from the beach. It commanded a good view of the south slope of the Kowloon hills and the plain beneath, the east half of the Victoria harbour, and of Lyemun channel and the west end of the Fat Tau Mun channel. The concave side, on which lies the main path to the top, was terraced for cultivation up to 15 or 20 m." (Schofield 1968:67).	2.2
1924-39	Throughout the years between 1924 and 1939, reclamation works in Kowloon continued. This development plan also showed that the presence of a nullah at the east of the former Sacred Hill.	2.24
1940	The 1940 old map showed the reclaimed area around the "Hill of the King of the Sung", the presence of Tai Street, Ping Street and Kau Pui Shek Street in the Phase 1 Archaeological Work area. It also showed that the landscape at Kau Pui Shek had changed from cultivation area to residential area. The stream Ma Tau Chung had also been filled.	2.25
Japanese occupation between 1941 and 1945	During the Japanese occupation, they extended the Kai Tak Airport by demolition of the buildings and streets established in the 1920 to 1930s in the adjacent area and a drainage nullah was built. <i>Figure 2.26 of Appendix A</i> summarised the different stage of Kai Tak Airport development.	2.26
	The 1944 aerial photo showed that a nullah was built. The construction of the nullah made use of stones taken from the walls of Kowloon Walled City and stones cut from the former Sacred Hill. In 1943, a ritual was conducted for the removal of the Sung Wong Toi inscription	2.27

Period	Description	Figure Reference (Appendix A)
	stone to make way for stone cutting for the construction of the nullah (吳灞陵 1960: 105).	
	At the west foothill of the former Sacred Hill, there was a temple named as Tam Kung temple (譚公廟) but the temple was removed (吳灞陵 1960: 105).	
	After the Liberation in 1945, the Government held to its former desire to preserve the engraved Sung Wong Toi rock.	
1947	1947 old map also showed that Tai Street, Ping Street and SE section of Kau Pui Shek Street were converted to a nullah and the area became part of the Kai Tak Airport.	2.28
1949	A 1940s old photo showed the former Sacred Hill still existed and the nullah was built.	2.29 and 2.30
	1949 aerial photo and oblique view photo showed that the area east of the nullah became part of the Kai Tak area while west of the nullah showed squatters were built at west and NW foothill of the former Sacred Hill.	
Late 1950s	An oblique view of an old photo showed that the nullah started to be filled for further extension of the Kai Tak Airport. While west of the nullah remained more or less similar to the situation as showed in the 1949 aerial photo.	2.31
	The section of the engraved Sung Wong Toi rock was trimmed into a rectangular shape and placed within a small garden above 500 feet west of the original Sacred Hill. The construction of the Sung Wong Toi Garden was completed in 1957.	2.4
	Since June 1956, the Chiu Clansmen's Association (趙族宗親會) was preparing the publication of the "Memorial of Sung Wong Toi" (宋皇臺紀念集) and two first quality stone tablets in commemorating the Sung Wong Toi and a simple and dignified unveiling ceremony was held in 1959 (趙立勳 1960:265-266; Jen 1967:29).	
1960s	A scholar Jen Yu-wen through his research prepared a map showing possible location of Song Dynasty historical sites (Jen 1967:21-38).	2.32
	Former Kai Tak Airport extended. A 1964 aerial photograph showing the area was filled to become part of the former Kai Tak Airport. The nullah was also filled up for construction of the new runway.	2.31
	The Kai Tak Airport operated until 1998 when the new international airport was opened.	

2.3.4 Summary of Baseline Conditions

In summary, literatures about the history of former Sacred Hill area are very general, limited and piecemeal. In accordance to the discoveries of Mr Schofield, pre-Han Dynasty archaeological finds had been discovered at the former Sacred Hill area, however, the findings provided limited information to understand more about the local history at the period.

General history of Hong Kong becoming more explicit from about Tang Dynasty probably due to the growing prosperity and heavy immigration to the south, such as Lingnan District (嶺南地區). During the Song Dynasty, there had been people migrated to Hong Kong area of the Dongguan County and the Kowloon area was the *Guan Fu Chang* for salt production. In the end of Southern Song Dynasty, Mongolian invasions forced the Emperor fled and looked for refuge by the shores of the sea. It is also believed that a temporary palace had been set up near the former Sacred Hill area. In the Yuan

Dynasty, immigration to Kowloon area continued and *Guan Fu Chang* might have been changed to *Guan Fu Tsai*. Until the Ming Dynasty to the early Qing Dynasty, due to Coastal Evacuation Policies, coastal population were moved inland and resulted in Hong Kong to become barren. It was possibly during the Yuan Dynasty, three Chinese characters “宋王臺” (Sung Wong Toi) were engraved horizontally upon the western face of a great rock on the summit of the former Sacred Hill as memorial of the history by the local people and the Sung Wong Toi had been restored in the 12th Year of Jiaqing (嘉慶), Qing Dynasty. The *Xin'an Gazetteer* of the Qing Dynasty also recorded the Sung Wong Toi monument and the Two Emperors' Palace village. The first archaeological discovery at the former Sacred Hill area identified pre-Han wares and Tang to Song Dynasties artefacts on shores of the former Sacred Hill but there was lack of primary deposits information for further detailed interpretation. Later on, large quantities of the Song Dynasty ceramics and Southern Han (南漢) (905-971 A.D.) and Song Dynasty coins were found with the ceramics at the former Sacred Hill when it was levelling for Kai Tak Airport development. Again, the lack of primary deposits information constrained further detailed interpretation of the finds.

From the 21st century, a number of archaeological works had been conducted at the former Sacred Hill area in a more systemic way. The Song-Yuan Dynasties finds have been the dominating finds among the discoveries. The area in and around the Drainage Services Department (DSD) Pumping Station at the northeast of the former Sacred Hill have been identified with large quantities of the Song-Yuan Dynasties deposits but a nullah built during Japanese occupation had significantly damaged/destroyed some parts of the primary deposits. Although some of the archaeological findings strongly suggested that inhabitants existed in the Kowloon City area since the Song-Yuan Dynasties, the location of the inhabitant is unknown.

No Ming to early Qing Dynasties archaeological features or artefacts unearthed at the area. The second dominating finds unearthed at the former Sacred Hill area had been the Late Qing Dynasty to Republican period finds.

As a result, Phase 1 Archaeological Work area is considered to have low archaeological potential as various evidences suggest that the area was utilised as a burial or living ground and then turned into a dumping area. Only original soil layer was considered to have archaeological potential. Artefacts concentration was predicted to be low at the area east, south and north of the DSD Pumping Station. The Phase 1 Archaeological Work located south of the DSD Pumping Station was therefore predicted to have low artefacts concentration.

The Phases 2 and 3 Archaeological Work areas are considered to have low archaeological potential as they are located at the levelled former Sacred Hill. It is believed that the levelling work of the former Sacred Hill during and after Japanese occupation had mostly disturbed or damaged any surviving archaeological deposits. However, in September 2013, over 500 coins (mainly dated to the Song Dynasty) were discovered by the construction workers at the LSA which is located to the west of the Phase 1 Archaeological Work area and the incident was reported to AMO by MTRC. As a result, AMO initiated and MTRC agreed that an AWB should be undertaken at the LSA (Phase 2 Archaeological Work). Based on the archaeological discovery identified from Phase 2 Archaeological Work, it was considered that the coverage of archaeological discovery might likely extend outside the LSA, AWB at the remaining excavation areas of the entire TKW station was implemented to salvage the archaeological deposits that might be potentially impacted by the excavation works of the entire TKW station (Phase 3 Archaeological Work).

2.4 Archaeological Background

Prior to the three Phases of Archaeological Works, the archaeological investigation and excavation at the former Sacred Hill area have been piecemeal and not comprehensive. Since the early 20th century, archaeological remains were found in the area. Artefacts had also been reported between 1940s and around 1970. During this 20th century period, only these few archaeological works were conducted in the area. Until early 21st century, due to development works of the area, a number of

small scale archaeological investigations and excavations were conducted. Features and artefacts belong to the Song-Yuan Dynasties to Qing Dynasty were unearthed. The archaeological works conducted are detailed in *Table 2.2*.

Table 2.2 Key Findings of Previous Archaeological Works

Archaeological Works (Year)	Description
1918 and 1937	Mr W. Schofield conducted the first archaeological investigation between 1918 and 1937, in which pre-Han (漢) wares and Tang (唐, 618-906 A.D.) to Song Dynasties artefacts were discovered on the shores of the former Sacred Hill. The finds were found from the surface of the hill, in shallow pits for seedling pine and small cuttings on the west side of the hill; from a beach southeast of the hill; and from the exposed surface of a cutting through the southern end of the earthwork facing east (Schofield 1968: 67-73). <i>Figure 2.2</i> of Appendix A shows a sketch drawn by Schofield showing location of beach discovery.
1971	A large quantity of ceramics was unearthed when the former Sacred Hill was excavated between the 1940s and around 1970. The finds were then reviewed by Mr Watt J. C. Y., the Assistant Curator of the City Museum and Art Gallery of Hong Kong at the time. As the finds were not unearthed through a systematic archaeological excavation, a precise dating of the finds was considered not possible. According to the typology of the ceramics, Mr Watt believed that they could mainly be dated to the Song Dynasty and categorised by <i>Watt</i> into five main types: Longquan (龍泉) type celadons, black glazed wares, white wares, Ying-ching (影青) type wares and greenish glaze wares. In addition, a large number of the Southern Han (南漢) (905-971 A.D.) and Song (宋, 960-1279 A.D.) Dynasties coins were found with the ceramics (Watt 1971:144).
2002-2003	As part of the archaeological investigation for the <i>South East Kowloon Development, Site Investigation at North Apron of Kai Tak Airport</i> (ERM 2003), a test pit was excavated in a safety island of Olympic Avenue and a celadon bowl rim dated to the Song Dynasty was discovered (ERM 2003: 53) (referred to as "Archaeological Investigation 2002-2003" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A for locations of test pits AT1 to AT3 conducted under this investigation).
2008	<p>As part of the <i>EIA Study for the Kai Tak Development Engineering Study cum Design and Construction of Advance Works – Investigation, Design and Construction</i> (Kai Tak EIA Report) (MCAL 2009), an archaeological impact assessment (AIA) was conducted including an archaeological excavation of a series of test trenches (AA1 to AA5).</p> <p>Trench AA1 was designed to locate the historic Ma Tau Chung village and no archaeological deposits were identified (referred to as "AIA for Kai Tak EIA 2008" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A for location trench AA1).</p> <p>Trenches AA2 and AA5 were located at the area over 500m northeast from the three Phases of Archaeological Works areas in 2012-2014 and were aimed to identify any remains of the Lung Tsun Bridge (龍津橋) and therefore not discussed in detail here.</p> <p>Trench AA3 revealed a series of cultural layers in which, a large quantity of the Song-Yuan Dynasties ceramics was found (see <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A for the location of Trench AA3) (Archaeological Assessments Limited 2008:45) (referred to as "AIA for Kai Tak EIA 2008" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A for location trench AA3).</p> <p>Only re-deposition of the 19th to early 20th century materials were identified in Trench AA4 (see <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A for the location of Trench AA4)</p>

Archaeological Works (Year)	Description
	<p>(Archaeological Assessments Limited 2008:45) (referred to as "AIA for Kai Tak EIA 2008" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A for location trench AA4).</p> <p>De-watering problems prevented further excavation of the trenches to lower levels and it was recommended that works be continued at a test trench coded as AA3 (presented in the Kai Tak EIA Report) in the far north-eastern part of the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area as a series of 30m trenches.</p> <p>It was recommended in the Kai Tak EIA report that any archaeological findings within these trenches might inform the wider archaeological potential of the former coastal area north of the former Sacred Hill. Thus, the Kai Tak EIA report recommended a further archaeological survey-cum-excavation at the north of the former Sacred Hill (ARUP 2011).</p>
2009	<p>An archaeological survey was conducted in 2009 under the <i>Sewage Interception Scheme in Kowloon City—Investigation</i> via the DSD to examine the archaeological potential of the proposed work area of the pumping stations, namely pumping station no. 1 (SPS1) and no. 2 (SPS2). SPS2 referred to as the "DSD Pumping Station" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A while SPS1 is approximately 750m northeast of SPS2. Five 10m x 10m test pits were excavated in SPS2 (referred to as "Archaeological Survey 2009" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A but only 51 pieces of the Song Dynasty pottery shards unearthed. It was reported that the cultural layer of the SPS2 work area had been disturbed and it is concluded the area had low heritage significance (ENSR 2009:20).</p>
2009-2010	<p>An archaeological survey-cum-rescue excavation for a DSD pumping station was undertaken to salvage any remaining archaeological deposits within the proposed work area which was located within the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area, from October 2009 to July 2010. The excavation was divided into three main areas (Areas 1, 2, and 3) and was carried out two phases. Phase I work covered excavation in Areas 1 and 2 and a total of 24 trenches were excavated. A total of 19 archaeological features and large quantities of finds were unearthed in Areas 1 and 2, which included a large quantity of pottery and porcelain shards that could be dated back to the Song-Yuan Dynasties. The findings strongly suggested that inhabitants existed in the northern area of the former Sacred Hill area since the Song-Yuan Dynasties. The Phase II excavation covered Area 3 and a total of 7 trenches were excavated. The total excavation area for Areas 1, 2 and 3 was approximately 916m² (ERM 2011) (referred to as "ASE for a Pumping Station 2009-2010" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A).</p> <p>Further to the Kai Tak EIA Report which recommended conducting an archaeological survey-cum-excavation at Trench AA3 and its surrounding area, the fieldwork was conducted between November 2009 and March 2010. The total excavation area was 731m² and the total weight of finds unearthed was 2,370kg which included a large amount of finds that could be dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties (AECOM 2011) (referred to as "ASE at Excavated Trench AA3 and Its Surrounding Area 2009-2010" in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A).</p>

Archaeological Works (Year)	Description
November 2012 – December 2013	<p>The construction of the SCL (TAW-HUH) has been divided into a series of Civil Construction Works Contracts and Contract 1109 covers the construction of TKW station (which has been subsequently renamed as Sung Wong Toi Station) and MTW station, and the tunnels between TKW and HOM stations and the associated structures. As the SCL (TAW-HUH) will have impact on the potential archaeological resources survive in the Sacred Hill (North) study area identified in the approved EIA report (Registered No. AEIAR-167/2012), archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) study area has been recommended in the approved EIA report. This work is covered under the Civil Construction Works Contract 1109 and ERM has been commissioned by the SSHCJV to conduct the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) study area covering an area of approximately 14,500 m².</p> <p>The archaeological works commenced in November 2012 and completed in December 2013. Preliminary findings indicated that Song-Yuan Dynasties cultural layer with archaeological features and a large quantity of porcelain and pottery shards were identified (ERM 2013a). The report on the findings submitted to AMO and published in AMO website (referred to as “Phase 1 Archaeological Work 2012-2013” in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A).</p>
September 2013 to 2016	<p>In September 2013, during the course of Phase 1 Archaeological Work, over 500 coins (mainly dated to Song (宋) Dynasty) were discovered by the construction workers at the LSA which is located to the west of the Phase 1 Archaeological Work area and the incident was reported to AMO by MTRC. AMO initiated and MTRC agreed that an AWB should be arranged at the LSA. The AWB was conducted between December 2013 and June 2014 (referred to as “Phase 2 Archaeological Work 2013-2014 in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A). Key findings included further Song-Yuan Dynasties cultural layer with archaeological features and artefacts. The report on the findings submitted to AMO and published in AMO website.</p> <p>Based on the archaeological discovery identified at the LSA, it was considered that the coverage of archaeological discovery might likely be extended outside the LSA. An AWB for the remaining excavation areas of the entire TKW station was considered necessary to salvage the archaeological deposits that might be potentially impacted by the excavation works of the entire TKW station. AMO further initiated and MTRC agreed that the AWB shall be further expanded to cover the remaining excavation areas of the TKW station. The AWB was conducted between April and September 2014 (referred to as “Phase 3 Archaeological Work 2014” in <i>Figure 2.33</i> of Appendix A). Conservation measures such as backfilling of identified archaeological features was conducted between December 2014 and May 2015. Key findings included further Song-Yuan Dynasties cultural layer with archaeological features and artefacts. The report on the findings submitted to AMO and published in AMO website.</p>

It should be noted that due to the limitations from previous archaeological investigations conducted, coverage of excavated areas and other conditions of each previous works, the discovery from the above mentioned archaeological works could only provide a predictive archaeological potential of the area at the three Phases of Archaeological Works. It is not possible to provide precise and detailed information about the nature and distribution of the archaeological deposits of the area unless the area is fully excavated. Therefore, based on available information obtained, the desktop study identified no Site of Archaeological Interest recorded by the AMO within or adjacent to the three Phases of Archaeological Works areas (AMO 2012).

After the completion of three Phases of Archaeological Works, it provides comprehensive information to the archaeological works conducted under Licence No. 409.

3. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objective and Scope

3.1.1 Licence No. 409

The objective and scope of work under Licence No. 409 is to conduct an AWB at the concerned excavation areas of the TKW Station that involved excavation to ensure any archaeological resources identified in the course of the excavation are adequately recorded and recovered and appropriate measures are taken on site. As the location of a tower crane needed to be re-located to suit construction works and the footing of the tower crane (the relocation pit) at the new site involved deep excavation that might reach to layers with archaeological potential, potential archaeological impact due to the construction of the footing is anticipated. Therefore, an AWB was conducted at the relocation pit to salvage any archaeological deposits if identified. The relocation pit was an open cut trench with a dimension of 3m X 6m and excavated to approximately 1m to 3m below the existing ground level (+6.50mPD).

3.1.2 Licence No. 424

The objective of the archaeological work under Licence No. 424 was to conduct an AWB at the concerned provisional area of the TKW Station that involved excavation to ensure any archaeological resources identified in the course of the excavation are adequately recorded and recovered and appropriate measures are taken on site, and to inspect the backfilling work at T1 for better preservation of the unearthed archaeological features dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties.

3.2 Methodology

As the archaeological works under the two Licences are different, their methodologies are separately discussed as below.

3.2.1 Licence No. 409

Based on the result of the three Phases of Archaeological Works, the relocation pit is located at the northwest foothill of the former Sacred Hill considered to have archaeological potential. Thus, an AWB was conducted by the archaeological team to monitor the excavation work of the relocation pit (coded as KSWT2016 Trench 1). The excavation was conducted by open cut using mechanical excavator. The excavation only needs to reach the impacted level with 1m to 3m depth below the ground level (+6.50mPD).

3.2.2 Licence No. 424

The protective backfilling work of T1 of Phase 2 Archaeological Work was carried out in accordance with the backfilling proposal agreed with AMO. The backfilling work is divided into two phases and discussed below.

3.2.2.1 Phase 1 Protective Backfilling Work

Phase 1 protective backfilling work was conducted under the supervision of the archaeological team to avoid unpredictable damage to the archaeological features dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties in T1 during the backfilling work. The work is divided into four steps:

Step 1-1

Since T1 has been idle and exposed for a long period of time (2014-2017), the entire area of T1 was first tidy up. Then, the gaps between stones and the archaeological features were filled with sand. Weeds, accumulated silt and dust due to weather impact on the ground were removed (see 圖三 of Appendix D).

Step 1-2

The Song-Yuan archaeological features in T1 was covered with a layer of water-permeable canvas which was the same material used to backfill the A6b area of the Phase 3 Archaeological Work Area. The water-permeable canvas covered the archaeological features and a 1m buffer zone around the features. Inside well J1, it was backfilled with sand to about 50cm below the surrounding ground. The backfilled sand was then slightly tamped. The inner walls of well J1 was then covered with water-permeable canvas, and then backfilled with sand up to the well head. The backfilled sand was slightly tamped. After that, the wellhead stone was covered with a 50 mm foam board, and a wooden board. The size of the wooden board was the same as the wellhead stone (about 1m X 1m). Any excess parts of the well J1 was filled with sandbags and covered with sand. Finally, the T1 area was covered with 300 mm thick sand (see 圖三 of Appendix D)

Step 1-3

In order to strengthen the protection of well J1, several cement strips are placed on backfilled sand above well J1, in order to cover the well and the 300 mm buffer zone around the well; the cement strip is about 100 mm thick and is embedded with steel bars (see 圖三 of Appendix D) .

Step 1-4

Covered two layers of sandbags on the Song-Yuan archaeological features in T1. The first layer of sandbags placed along the outline of the features and covered to about 500 mm (500mm sand) above the features. Then the second layer of sandbags were put on top to strengthen protection of the features, which was above 500 mm above the first layer of sandbags (see 圖三 of Appendix D).

3.2.2.2 Phase 2 Protective Backfilling Work

After completion of Phase 1 protective backfilling work, the Works Contractor removed the supporting iron frame of the TKW station as part of the construction work of the station and then followed by Phase 2 protective backfilling work. The work was monitored by the Engineer of MTRC as follows: ⁽¹⁾

Step 2-1

Covered the sandbags filled area of the Phase 1 protective backfilling work with a layer of clay (about 2.8m thick) and tamped the clay layer. After that, the entire backfilling area was about 400 mm higher than the surrounding ground, tilting from the center to all sides, and surface drains were dug around the entire backfilling area of T1 for surface water diversion.

Step 2-2

The locations of the Song-Yuan archaeological features were then marked with small flagpoles.

In order to ensure the best protection of the Song-Yuan archaeological features, the backfilled area was fenced off and signage was posted on the fences to remind the site staff not to impact the protected area.

3.2.3 Field Recording

The site code KSWT2016 was assigned by AMO for both licensed works.

The archaeological team conducted necessary archaeological field records during the course of the AWB and protective backfilling work using standardised recording sheets.

Any artefacts recovered from the AWB were processed and analysed. Archaeological features were recorded and samples were collected, if considered necessary. Artefacts were stored temporary at the site office. Video were taken to record the excavation process and important finds unearthed.

1 As the Phase 2 protective backfilling work was conducted by the Works Contractor and inspected by the Engineer of MTRC, no photographic record was conducted by the Archaeology Team.

The levels and coordinates of the excavated area were surveyed and certified by a qualified land surveyor.

According to Section 10 of *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance*⁽¹⁾, the archaeological relics ownership vest in the Hong Kong SAR Government. Upon submission of the final *Archaeological Report* to the Engineer and AMO, the finds, artefacts and archives arising from the Contract will be handed over to AMO in accordance with the conditions of the licence under the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance* or as instructed by the Engineer.

3.2.4 Reporting

The findings of these two licensed works are presented in this *Archaeological Report* according to AMO's *Guidelines for Archaeological Reports*. After resolution of comments, the report will be finalised. Five copies of the final *Archaeological Report for Sacred Hill Area (Licence Nos. 409 and 424)* will be provided to AMO for keeping in the Reference Library of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and a soft copy (.pdf format) will be provided to AMO for upload to the website of the AMO for public inspection.

3.2.5 Handover of Archaeological Finds and Archives

The archives prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives* will be handed over to AMO after acceptance of the final *Archaeological Report for Sacred Hill Area (Nos. 409 and 424)*.

1 Under Section 10 (1) of the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance*, the ownership of every relic discovered in Hong Kong after the commencement of this Ordinance shall vest in the Government from the moment of discovery.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Licence No. 409

The AWB of KSWT2016 Trench 1 was conducted between 28 June and 16 July 2016. Only one trench (3m x 6m) was excavated. No archaeological remains were identified.

4.1.2 Licence No. 424

The protective backfilling of T1 was conducted between 20 July 2017 and 5 August 2017. The Song-Yuan archaeological features were well covered and protected (see Photos E1 to E4 of Appendix E). No additional archaeological remains were identified.

4.2 General Stratigraphy

4.2.1 Licence No. 409

Two layers were revealed in the AWB of KSWT2016 Trench 1:

- Layer 1 (①) - Top soil layer. Its composition is complex, comprising modern construction waste and fills, includes reddish soil, tiles and bricks shards, concrete blocks, stones etc. With reference to the findings of the three Phases of Archaeological Works conducted under the Project, this layer is dated to Mid-20th Century.
- Sterile Layer - Medium grained granite.

The original topography of the excavated area was revealed after Layer 1 was removed. The area was located at the northwest foothill of the former Sacred Hill. The excavation was conducted to reach the impacted level, which is 1m to 3m below the ground level. The mPD level of the original ground level of the area is +6.5mPD and the bottom of the trench reached +3.5mPD to +5.5mPD. The records, section drawings and photographic records of the relocation pit (KSWT2016 Trench 1) are presented in Appendices B and C.

4.2.2 Licence No. 424

As T1 was excavated in Phase 2 Archaeological Work, no further excavation was conducted and therefore no new information on the stratigraphy was obtained.

4.3 Archaeological Features

4.3.1 Licence No. 409

No archaeological feature identified.

4.3.2 Licence No. 424

No archaeological feature identified.

4.4 Finds

4.4.1 Licence No. 409

No artefacts identified.

4.4.2 Licence No. 424

No artefacts identified.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Licence No. 409

The findings of the AWB of the relocation pit identified no significant archaeological deposits. With reference to the findings of the three Phases of Archaeological Works conducted for the Project, the outcome matched the desktop findings that the relocation pit is located at the northwest foothill of the former Sacred Hill. No further archaeological action is required. As a result, the tower crane was relocated to the site.

5.2 Licence No. 424

The two phases of protective backfilling of T1 of Phase 2 Archaeological Work was conducted between 20 July 2017 and 5 August 2017 in accordance with to the backfilling proposal agreed with AMO. The backfilled area was fenced off and signage was posted on the fences to remind site staff not to impact on the protected area.

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6.3.1 Archives

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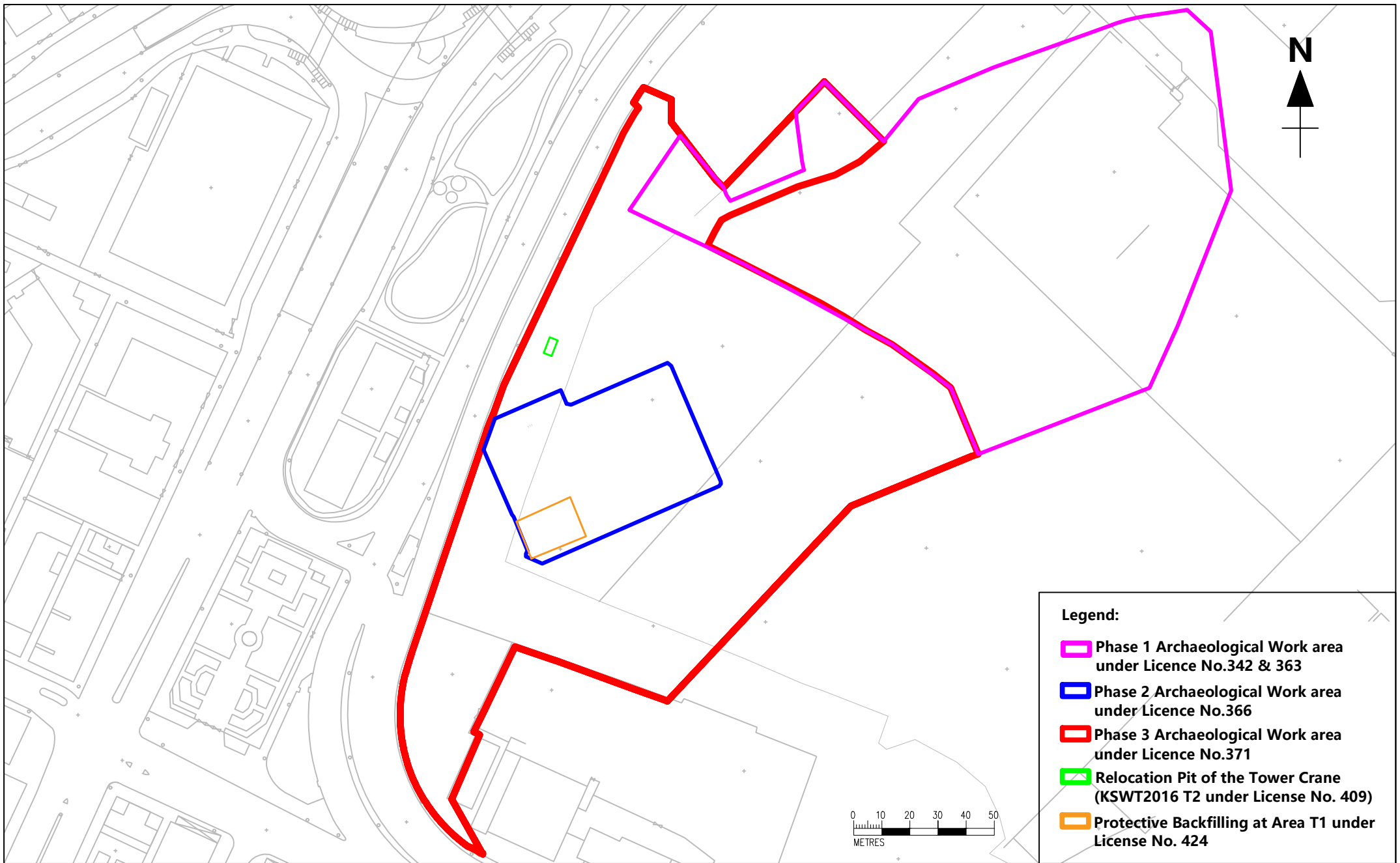
IDJ, 1936b, 'Typhoon-Beached Ship', *Gwulo: Old Hong Kong*, viewed on 29 May 2019, from, <http://gwulo.com/atom/15660>.

Museum of History, 1900, *Kowloon City*, Museum of History, Hong Kong, viewed on 29 May 2019, from https://mmis.hkpl.gov.hk/coverpage/-/coverpage/view?coverage_WAR_mmisportalportlet_actual_q=%28%20%28%20%2Ball_dc.title%3A%28kowloon%29%20AND+%2Ball_dc.title%3A%28city%29%29%29&p_r_p_-1078056564_c=QF757YsWv59JUcUoLpFJoVV2Jal7pwfv&coverage_WAR_mmisportalportlet_sort_field=score&coverage_WAR_mmisportalportlet_sort_order=desc&coverage_WAR_mmisportalportlet_o=8.

Museum of History, c. 1920, *Sung Wong Toi, Kowloon City*, Museum of History, Hong Kong, viewed on 29 May 2019, from <https://mmis.hkpl.gov.hk/coverpage/->

[/coverage/view? coverage WAR mmisportalportlet actual q=%28%20%28%20%2Ball dc.title%3A%28city%29%29%29&p_r_p - 1078056564 c=QF757YsWv59JUcUoLpFJoWKf%2F1aAHyw%2F& coverage WAR mmisportalportlet sort field=score& coverage WAR mmisportalportlet hsf=kowloon+city& coverage WAR mmisportalportlet sort order=desc& coverage WAR mmisportalportlet o=49.](#)

APPENDIX A FIGURES



Legend:

- ▭ Phase 1 Archaeological Work area under Licence No.342 & 363
- ▭ Phase 2 Archaeological Work area under Licence No.366
- ▭ Phase 3 Archaeological Work area under Licence No.371
- ▭ Relocation Pit of the Tower Crane (KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409)
- ▭ Protective Backfilling at Area T1 under License No. 424

Figure 1.1

Location of Archaeological Works conducted under License Nos. 409 and 424

FILE: KSWT2013_Fig1.1
DATE: 29/05/2019



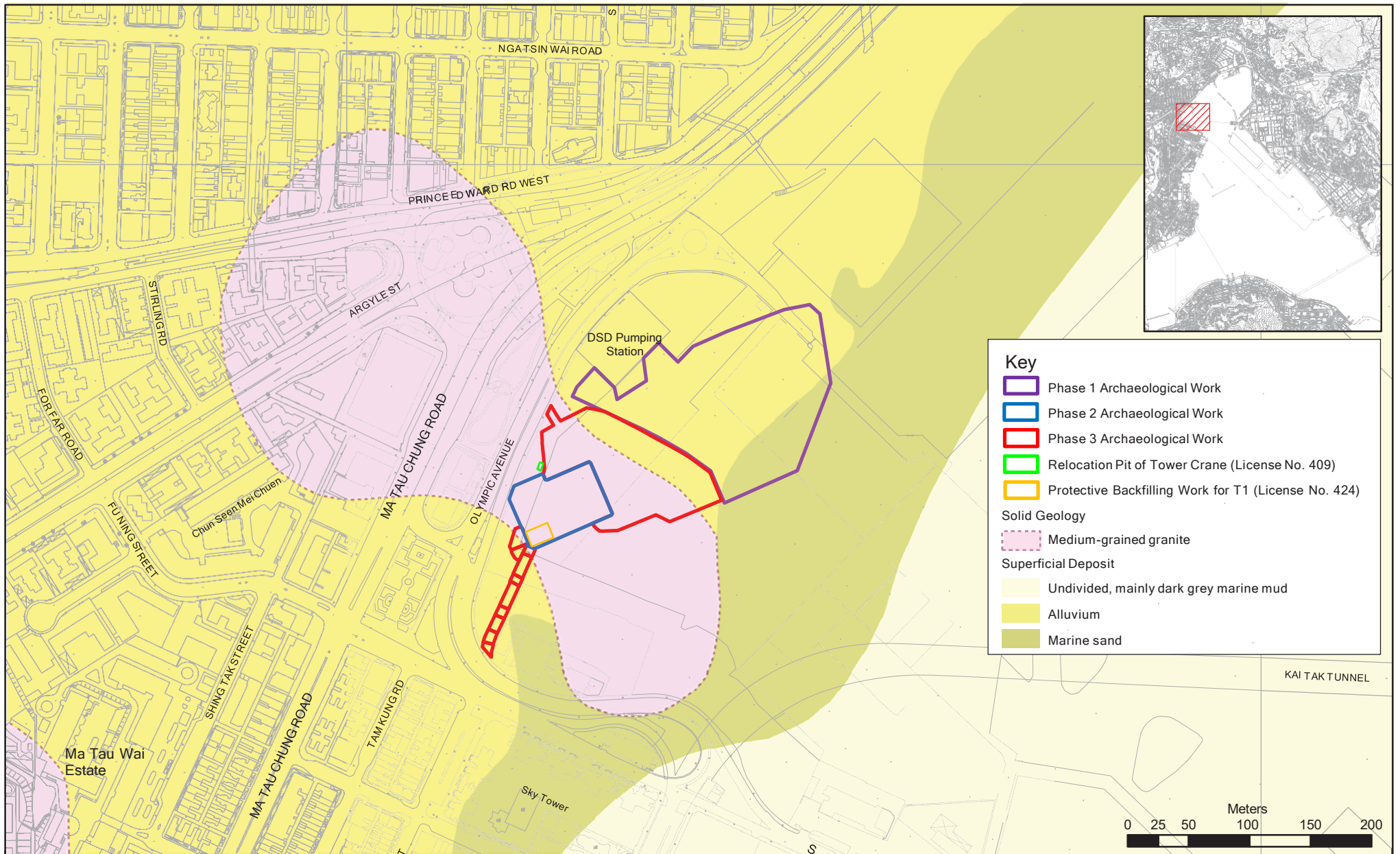


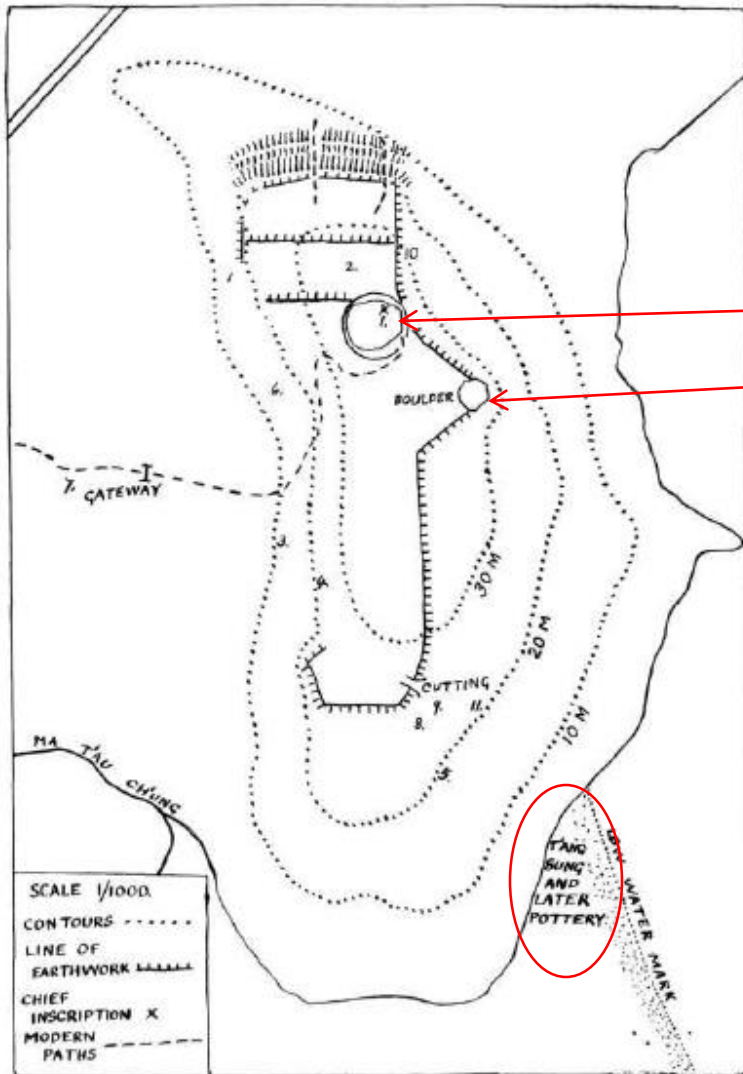
Figure 2.1

Geology Map of The Three Phases of Archaeological Work Area and Works Area under License Nos. 409 and 424

File: T:\GIS\CONTRACT\0171394\mxd\0171394_Geology_map_Three_Phase_Arch_Work.mxd
 Date: 29/5/2019

Environmental
 Resources
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Numbers 1-11 refers to location of inscriptions found recorded by Schofield

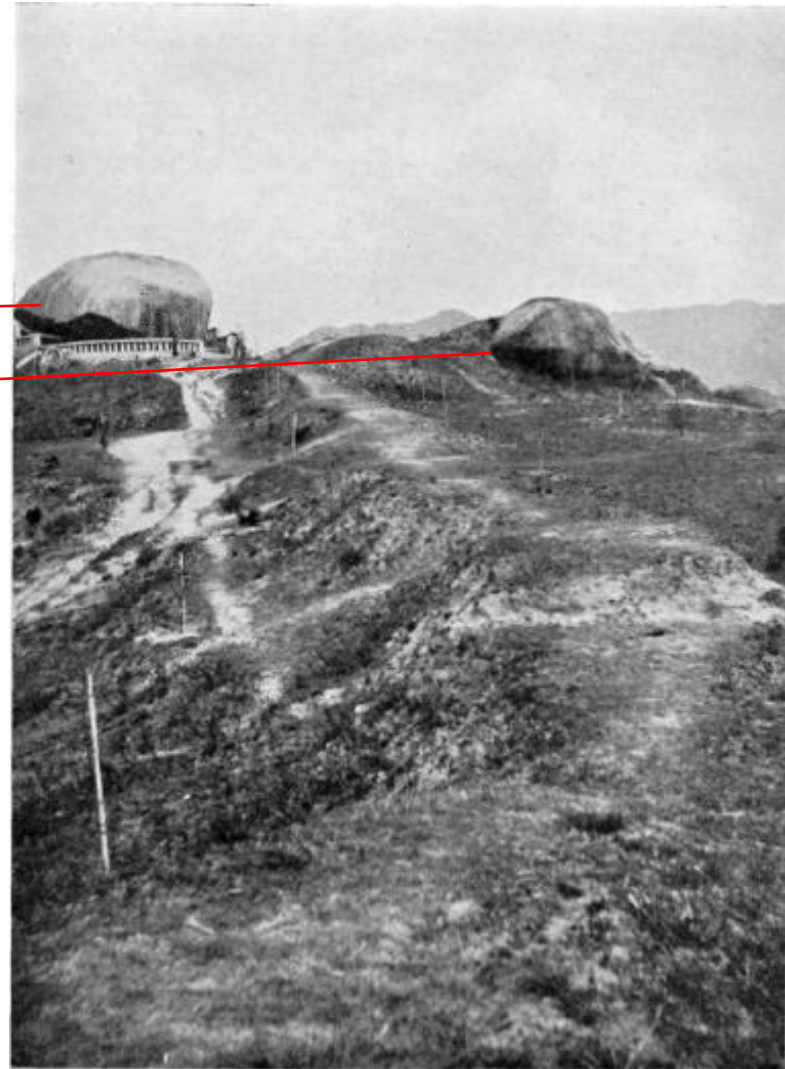
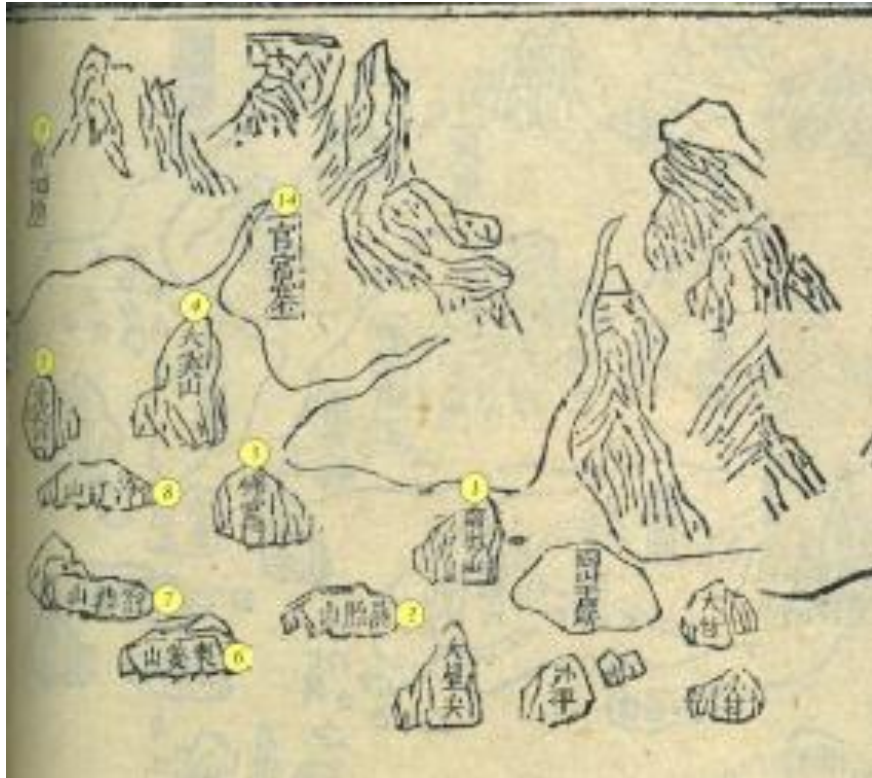


Photo showing the summit of Sacred Hill

Figure 2.2

Sketch plan and photos of Sacred Hill (Schofield 1968: Plates 3 and 4)



c.1425 Admiral Cheng Ho Navigation Map



1553 Coastal Map of Guangdong

Figure 2.3

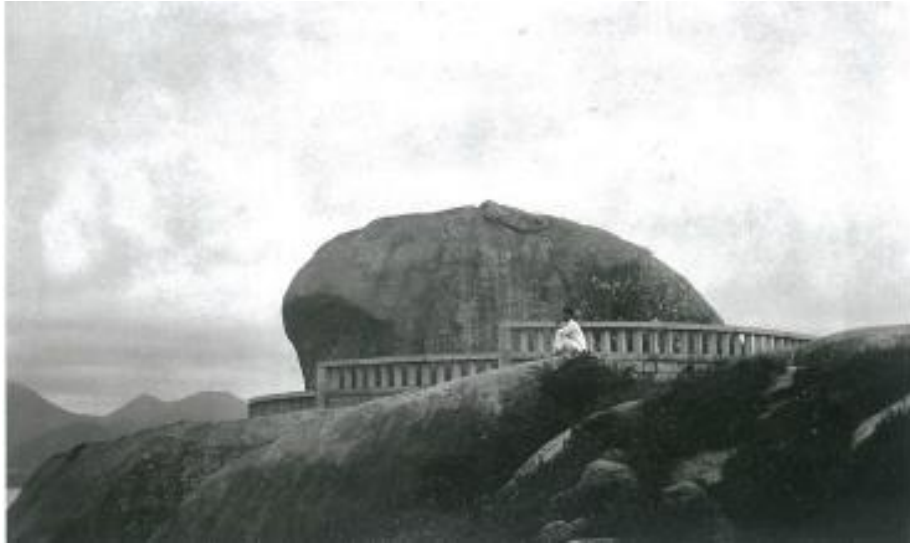
Old Maps indicated *Guan Fu Tsai* (官富寨) and *Guan Fu* Assistant Magistrate.
(Empson 1992:178,82)

Date 29/05/2019

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ERM



The engraved rock before it was trimmed. c. 1925 (鄭寶鴻 2007:166)



Current view of the trimmed "Sung Wong Toi" rock.

Figure 2.4

Engraved Sung Wong Toi Rock Before and After Trimmed.

Date 29/05/2019

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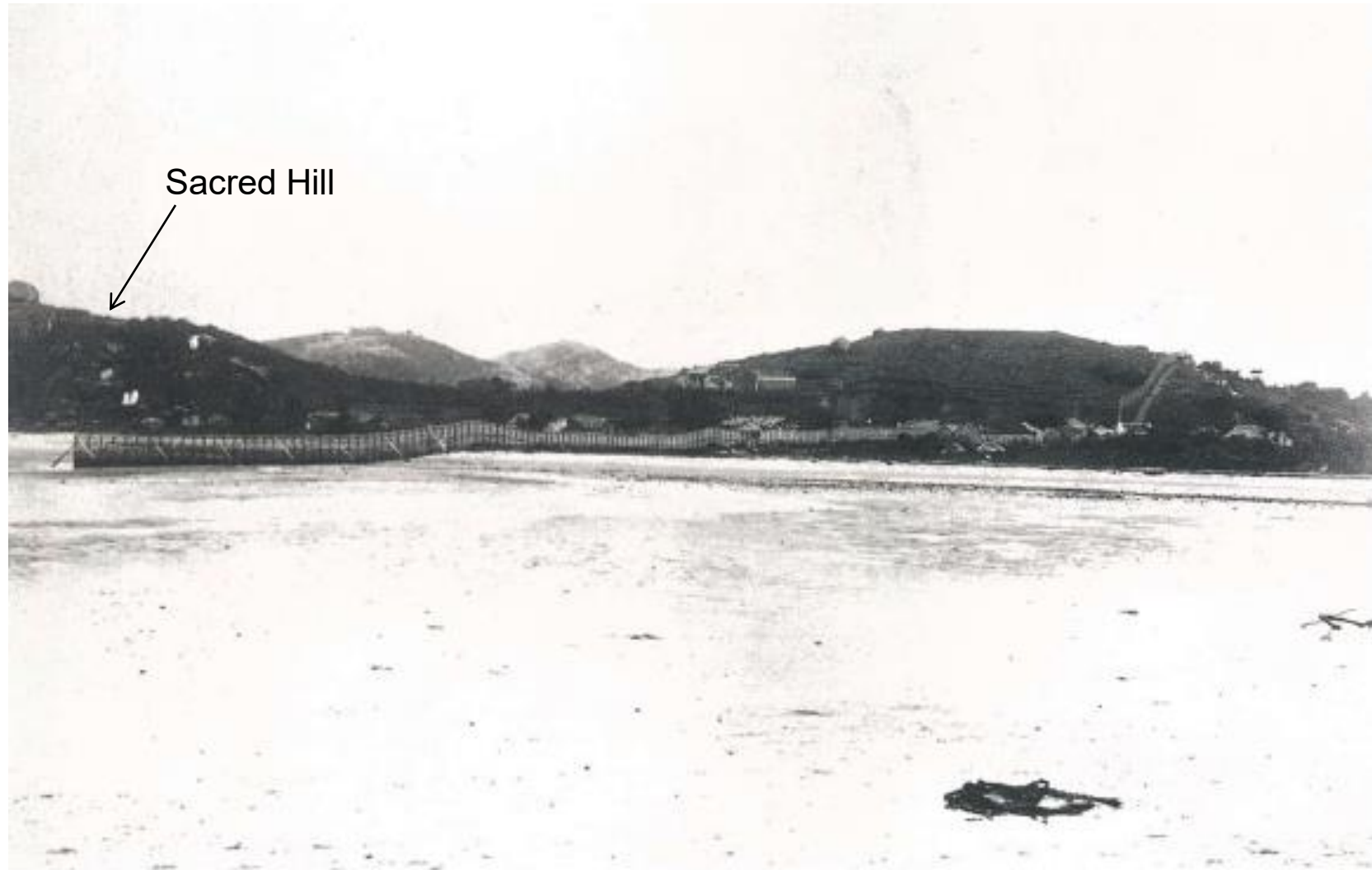


Figure 2.5

Photograph showing the Boundary (Later Became the Boundary Street) Separating Kowloon Dated around Late 19th Century (中國第一歷史檔案館編 1996:131)

Date 29/05/2019

**Environmental
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宋皇台



廣東水師營官兵駐防圖 c. 1862-1874.

Figure 2.6

Old Map of c 1862-1874 showing “Sung Wong Toi” Marked on the Map
(中國第一歷史檔案館編 1996:80)

Date 29/05/2019

Environmental
Resources
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Key

○ Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424

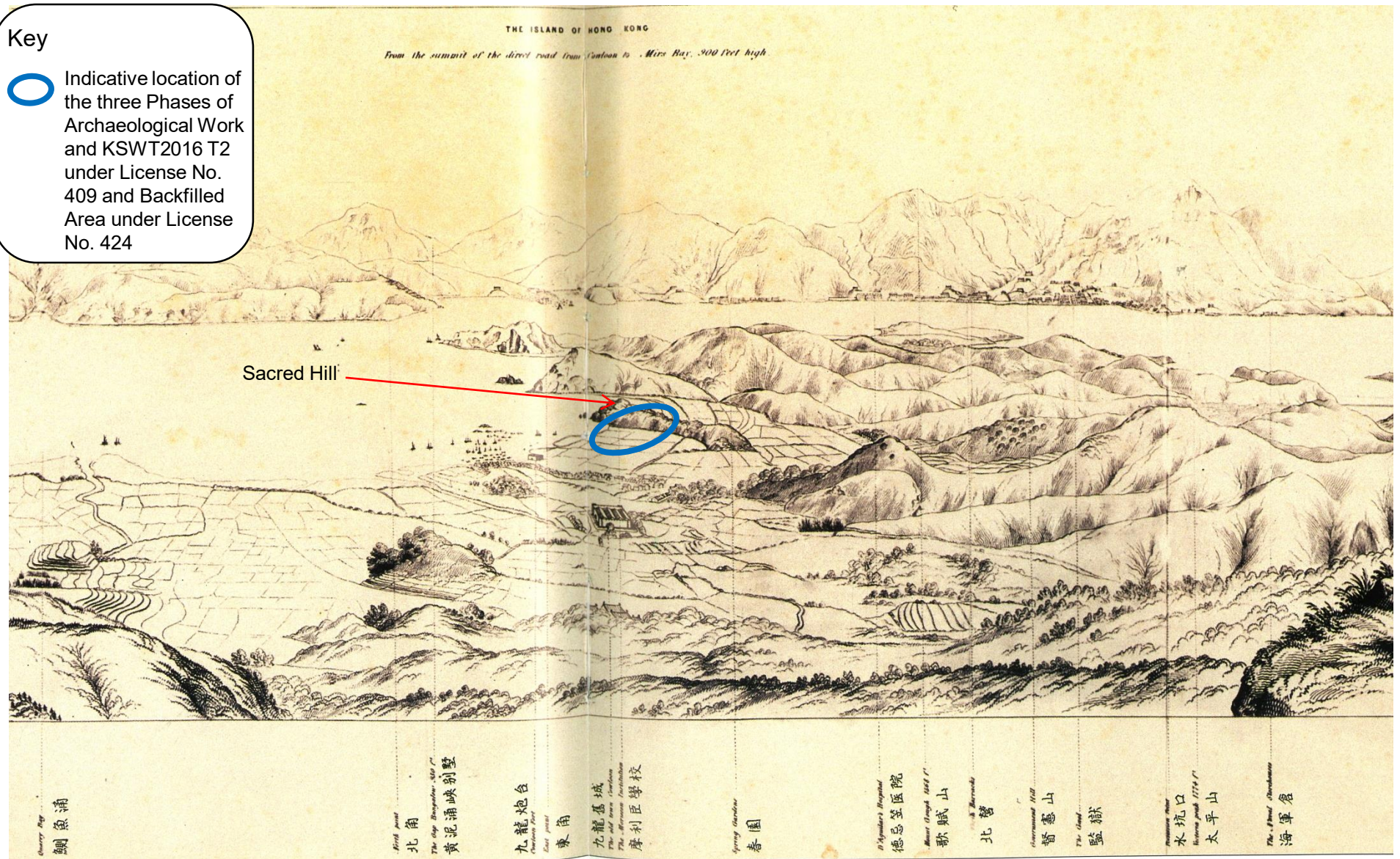


Figure 2.7 A Panoramic Sketch Drawn by Collinson During the Early Colonial Period of Hong Kong. (Empson 1992: 128-129)

Date 29/05/2019

Environmental
Resources
Management



Key

○ Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424

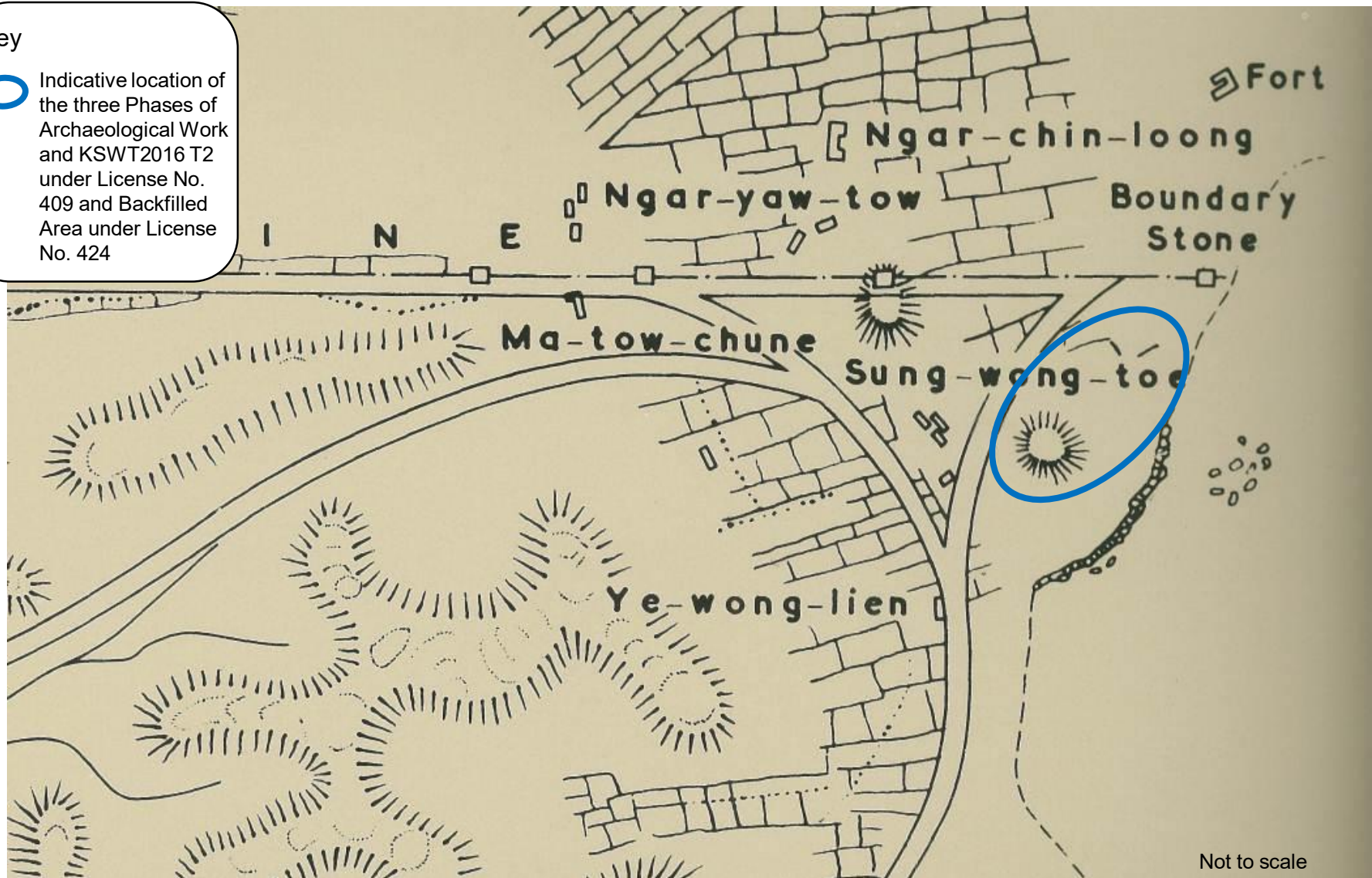


Figure 2.8

1863 Historical Map (Empson 1992: 178)

Date 29/05/2019

Environmental
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Key

Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424



Figure 2.9

1864 Kowloon Peninsula – Plan Showing Areas of Cultivated Land
(C.O. 129-098-P283)

Date 29/05/2019

Environmental
Resources
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Key



Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424

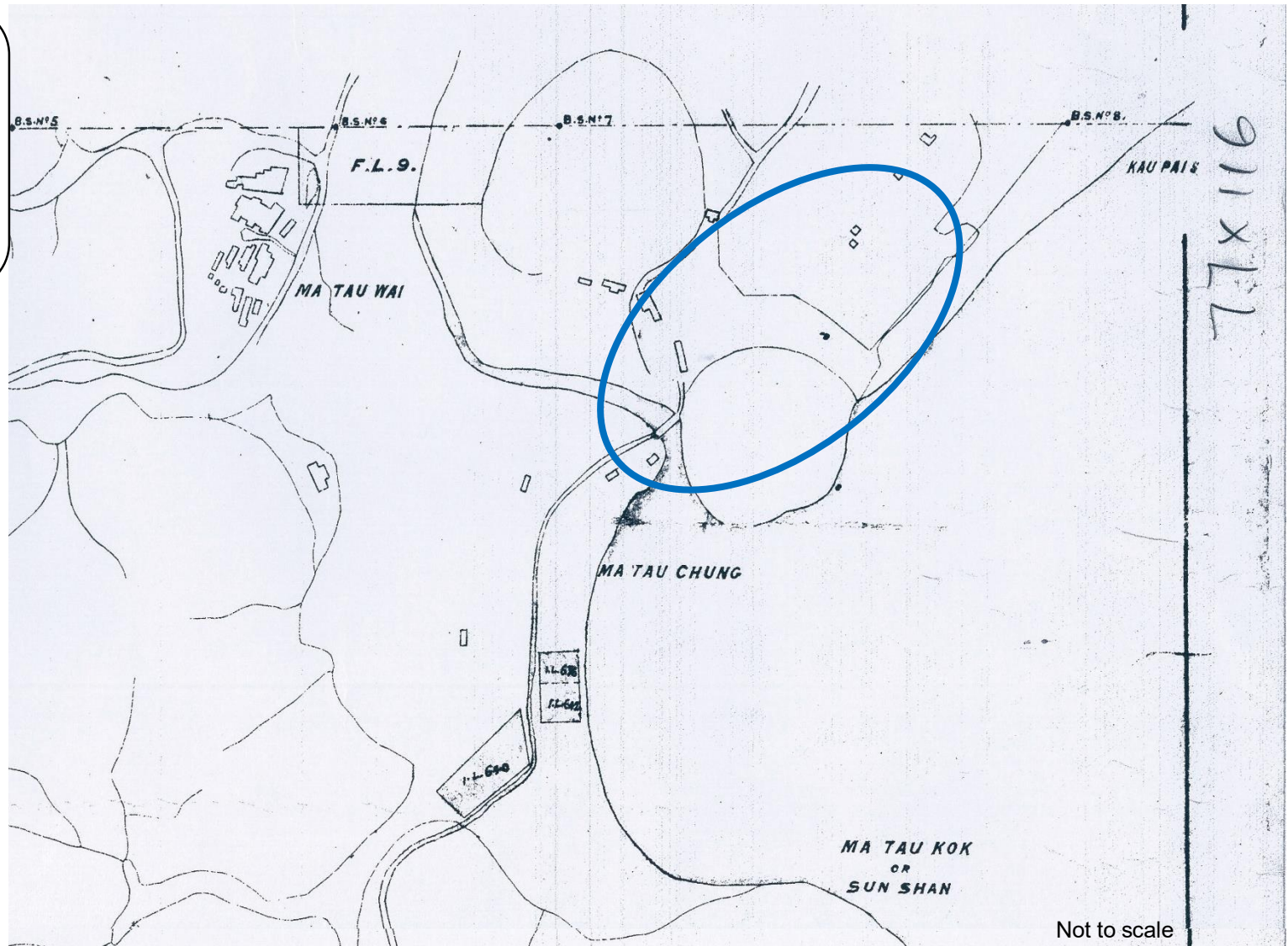


Figure 2.10

1887 Historical Map
(Lands Department Historical Map No. HG10)

Date 29/05/2019

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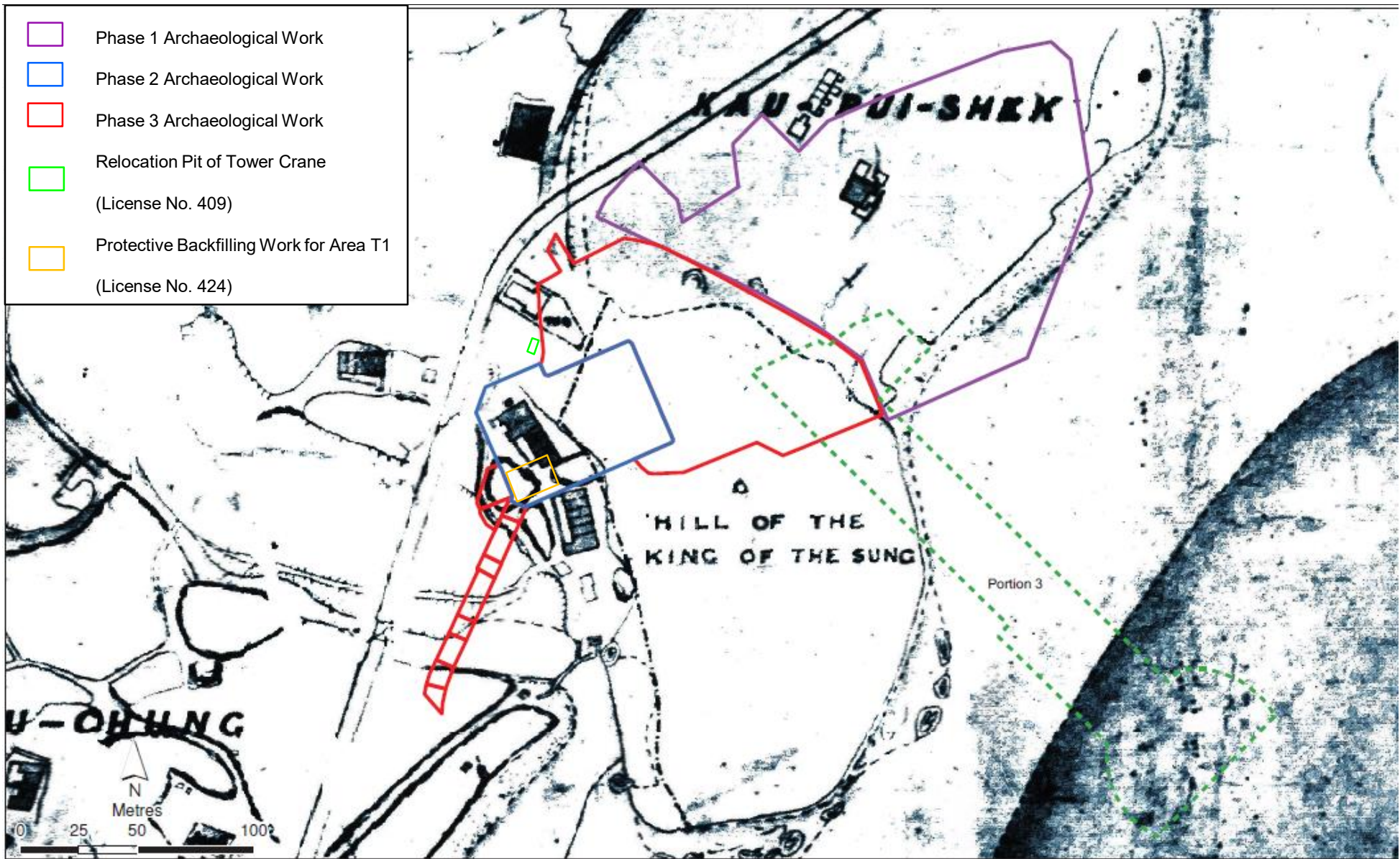


Figure 2.11

1894 Historical Map
(Lands Department Historical Map No. HG 12-1)

Date 29/05/2019

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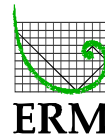




Figure 2.12 Historical Photograph Dated c. 1900 Showing the Original Mound with the Boulder on Top Bearing the Three Characters Sung Wong Toi (Museum of History c.1900)

Date 29/05/2019

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(何瑞麟 2001)



(趙雨樂 鍾寶賢編 2001)

Figure 2.13

Historical Photographs Dated c. 1900 in the Adjacent Area

Date 29/05/2019

**Environmental
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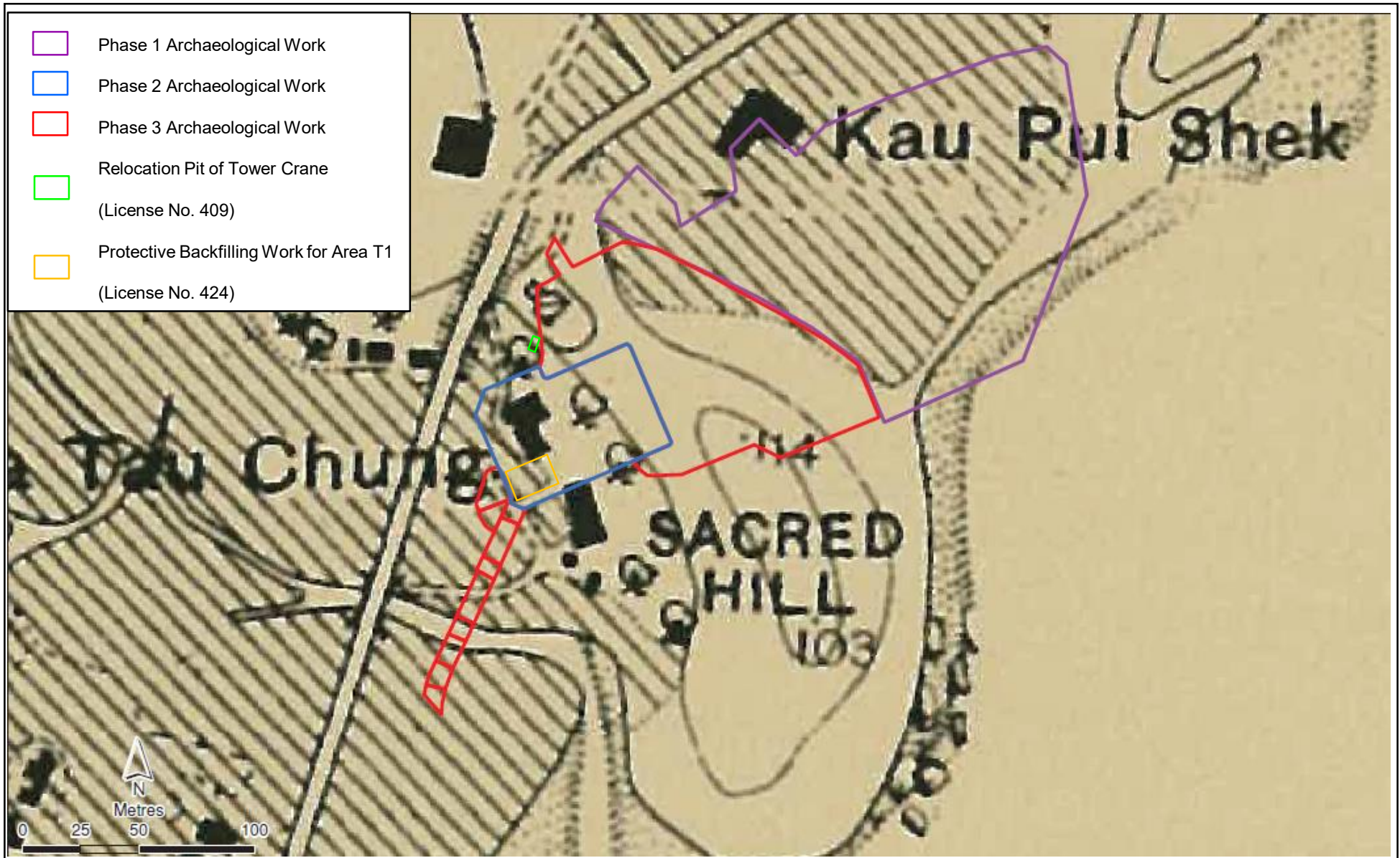


Figure 2.14

1902-03 Historical Map
(Empson 1992:180)

Date 29/05/2019

Environmental
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Key



Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424

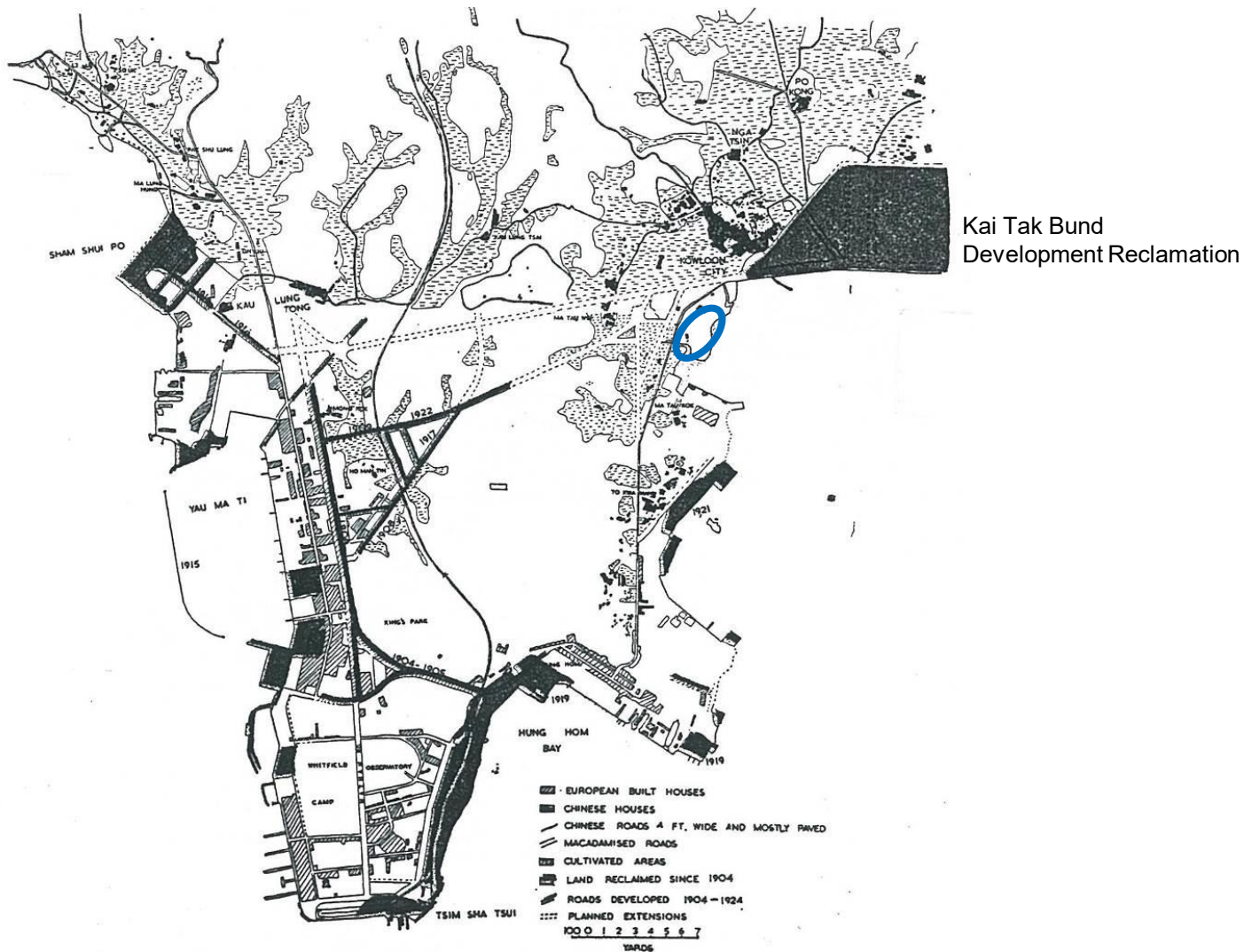
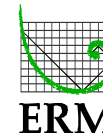


Figure 2.15 Kowloon Reclamation and Development in 1904-1924 (Tregear & Berry 1959:17)

Date 29/05/2019

Environmental
Resources
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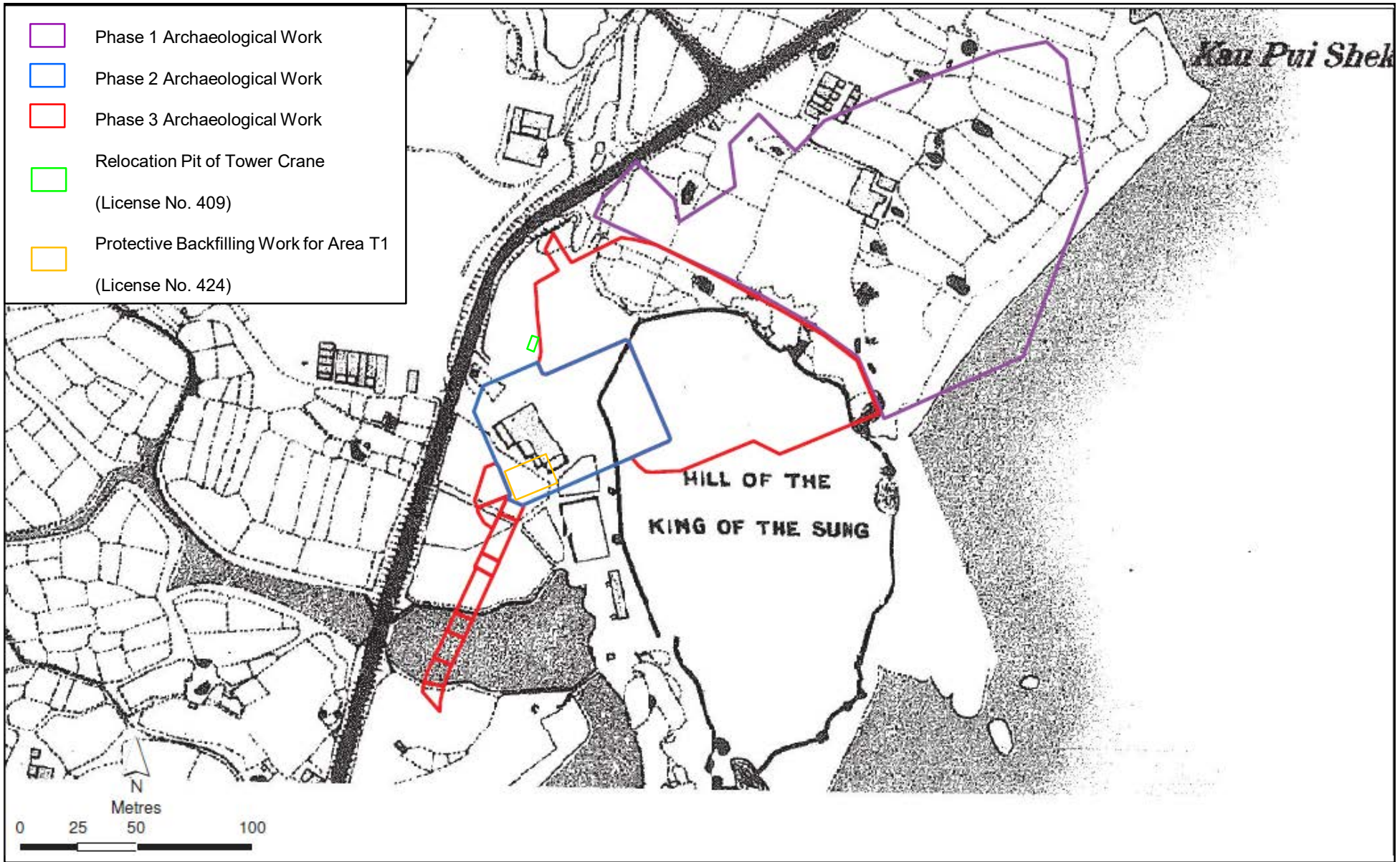


Figure 2.16

1920 Historical Map
(Lands Department 1920)

Date 29/05/2019

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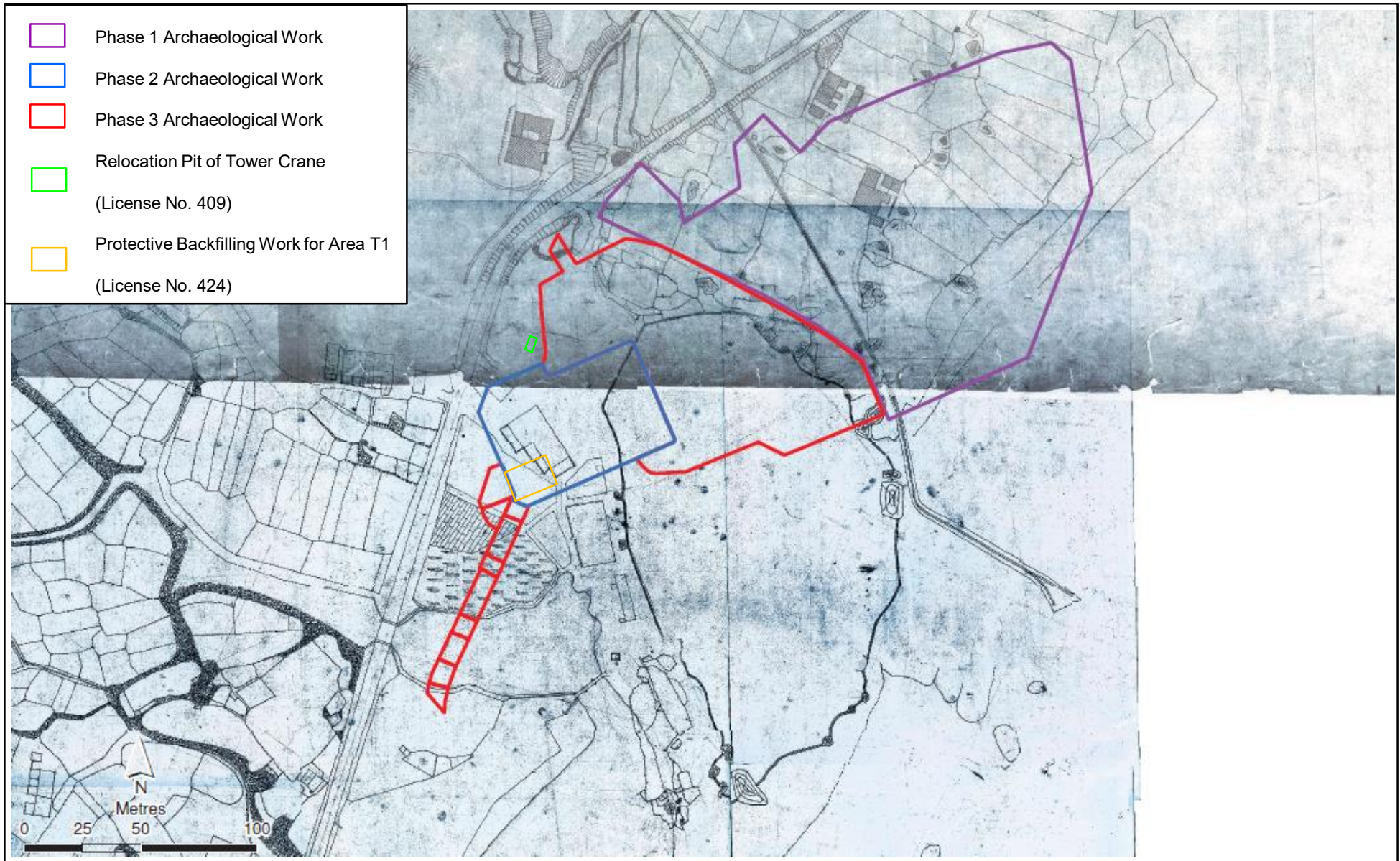


Figure 2.17

1922 Survey Map
 (Lands Department Survey Sheet Nos. 137-NE-7 and 137-NE-11)

Date 29/05/2019

Environmental
 Resources
 Management



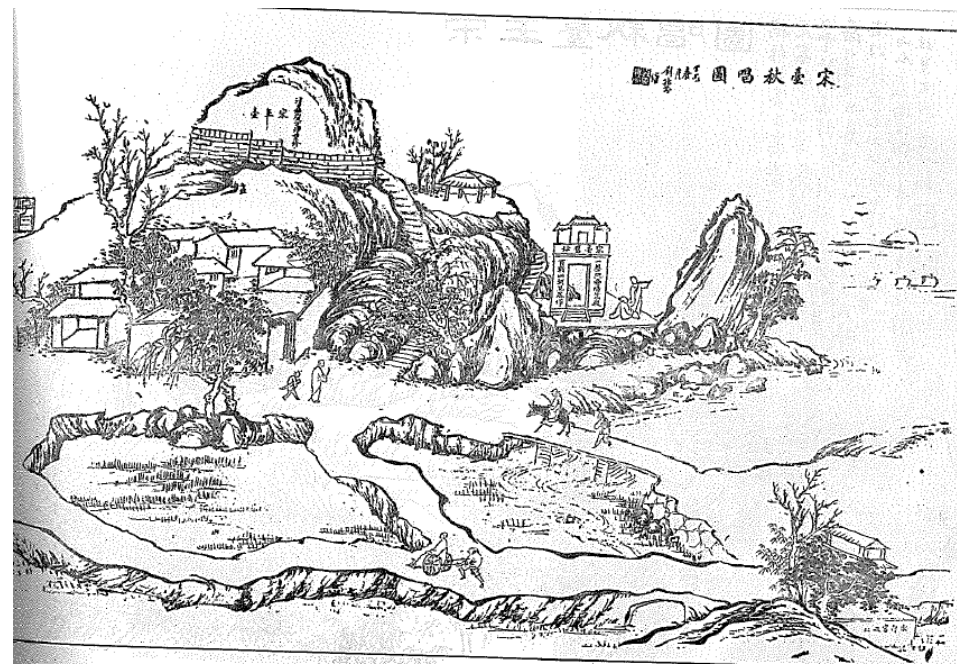


Figure 2.18 Two Drawings Showing the Appearance of the Sung Wong Toi Park Drawn Around the Early 20th Century. (簡又文編 1960:9-10)

Date 29/05/2019



(鄭寶鴻 2007:166)



(鄭寶鴻 2007:167)

Tablet erected to prohibit quarrying at Sung Wong Toi.

Figure 2.19 c. 1925 Photos Showing the Sacred Hill and Sung Wong Toi Rock. The Gate, the Steps to the Inscription and the Balustrade around the Boulder were Erected in 1915.

Date 29/05/2019

**Environmental
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Key



Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424



Figure 2.20

Kowloon City Area Development Plan in the 1920s (九龍城區議會 2005)

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Figure 2.21

A Historical Photography c. 1920 Showing the Presence of Tenement Buildings Adjacent to the Sacred Hill (View from Ma Tau Chung Area) (Museum of History c. 1920)

Date 29/05/2019

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Resources
Management**



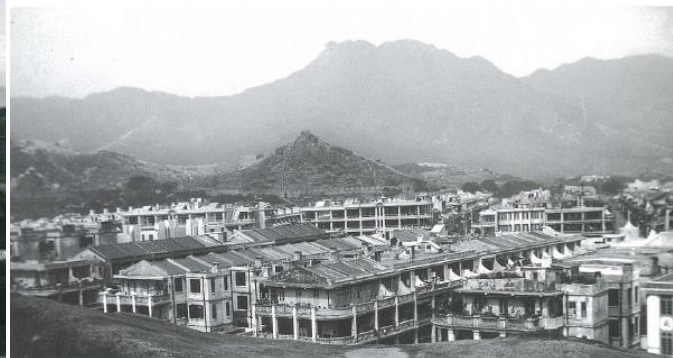


A view of Kowloon City area from Pak Hok Shan, c. 1920. (鄭寶鴻&佟賓銘 趙 2012:13)

Vegetable farms outside Kowloon Walled City area in c. 1920. (鄭寶鴻,佟賓銘 趙 2012:13)



A view from Kowloon Walled City towards Sacred Hill area (鄭寶鴻 2007:162)



Residential Blocks in Kowloon City, view from Sacred Hill c.1930. (鄭寶鴻&佟賓銘趙 2001:82)



View from Sacred Hill towards the Kowloon Walled City, c.1930s. (香港歷史博物館 2014)

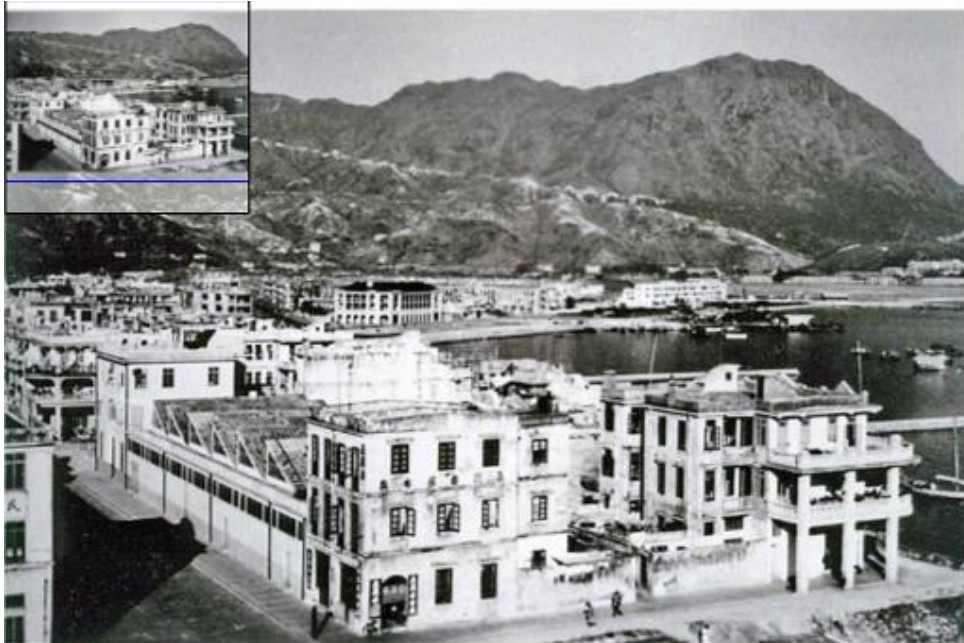
Figure 2.22

Historical Photographs of c.1920 and 1930s Showing the Presence of Tenement Buildings Adjacent to the Sacred Hill.

Date 29/05/2019

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Old photo showing Ping Street dated 1936. Probably looking from Sacred Hill. (IDJ 1936a)



Old photo showing Ping Street and the Coast dated 1936. (IDJ 1936b)

Figure 2.23

1936 Old Photographs

Date 29/05/2019

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Key

Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424



-  Original Airfield, 1925
-  Extension, 1929
-  Extension, 1931
-  Extension, 1943
-  Extension, 1950

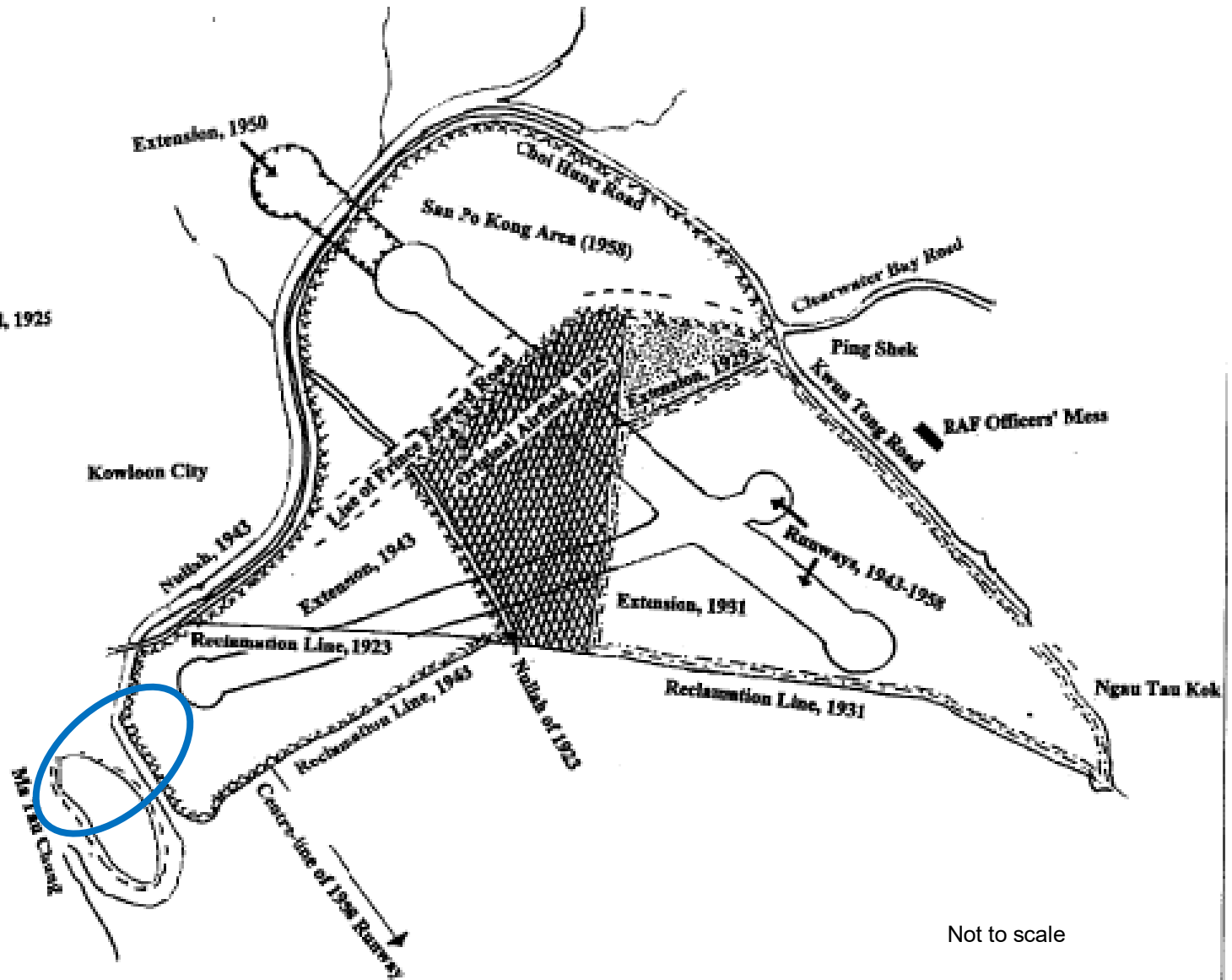


Figure 2.26

Kai Tak Development Between 1925 and 1958.
(ARUP 2001: Drawing No. 22936/EN/108)

Date 29/05/2019

Key

Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424



Figure 2.27

1944 Aerial Photograph Showing the Nullah constructed. (Empson 1992:217)

Date 29/05/2019

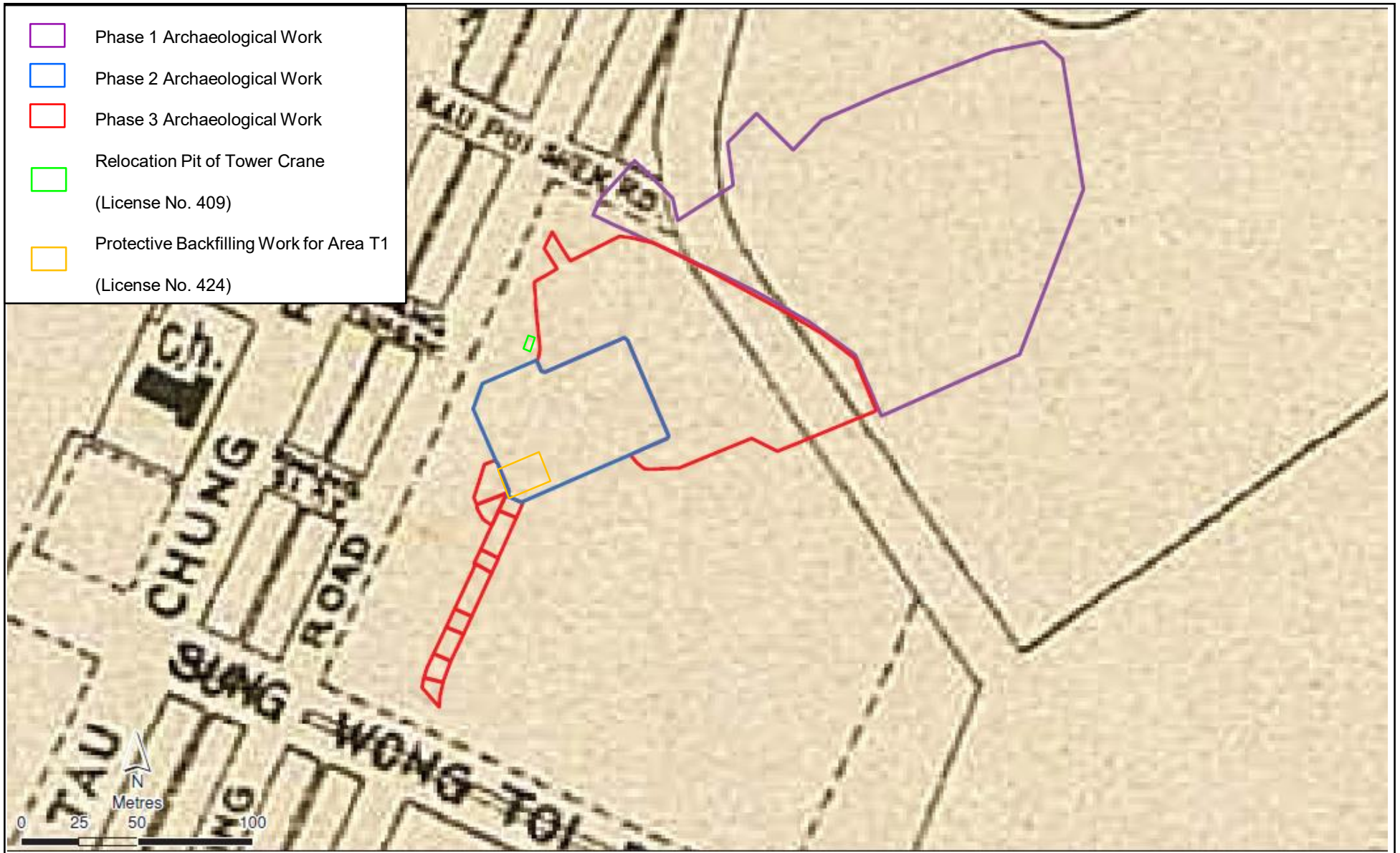


Figure 2.28

1947 Historical Map
(Empson 1992:185)

Date 29/05/2019

**Environmental
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Sacred Hill

Nullah

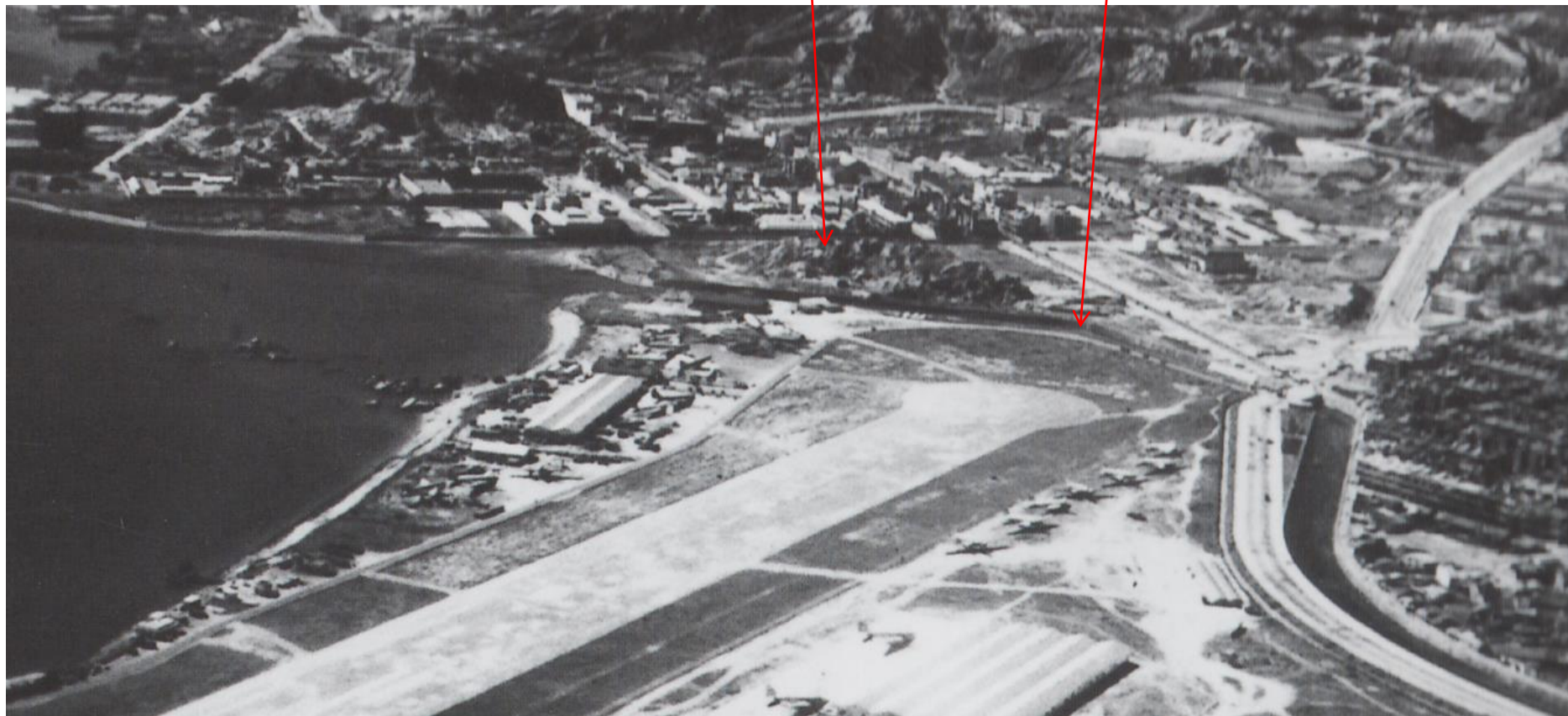


Figure 2.29 1940s Old Photograph Showing the Sacred Hill Still Exist with the Nullah Built at the East (Wings Over Hong Kong 1998:176)

Date 29/05/2019

**Environmental
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Key



Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424



Figure 2.30

1949 Aerial Photo No 6060-81A-117(Lands Department 1949)

Date 29/05/2019

Key



Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424

Nullah being reclaimed

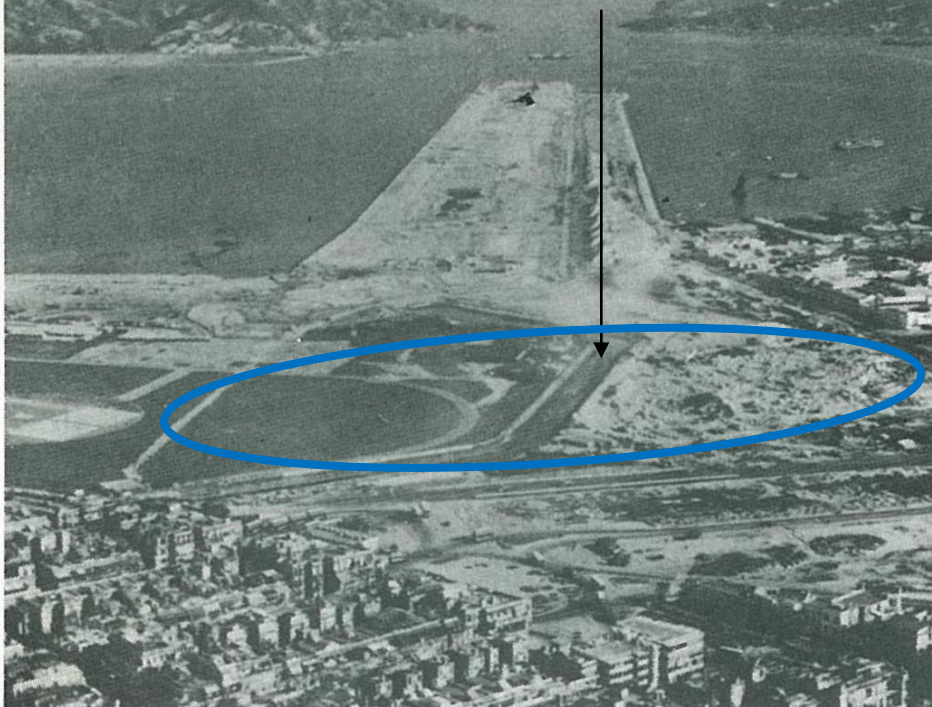


Photo dated to the late 1950s. (香港大道文化有限公司編輯部編 1990)

1964 Aerial Photograph (Empson 1992:221)

Figure 2.31

1950s and 1964 Old Photographs Showing the three Phases of Archaeological Work Area

Date 29/05/2019

Key



Indicative location of the three Phases of Archaeological Work and KSWT2016 T2 under License No. 409 and Backfilled Area under License No. 424

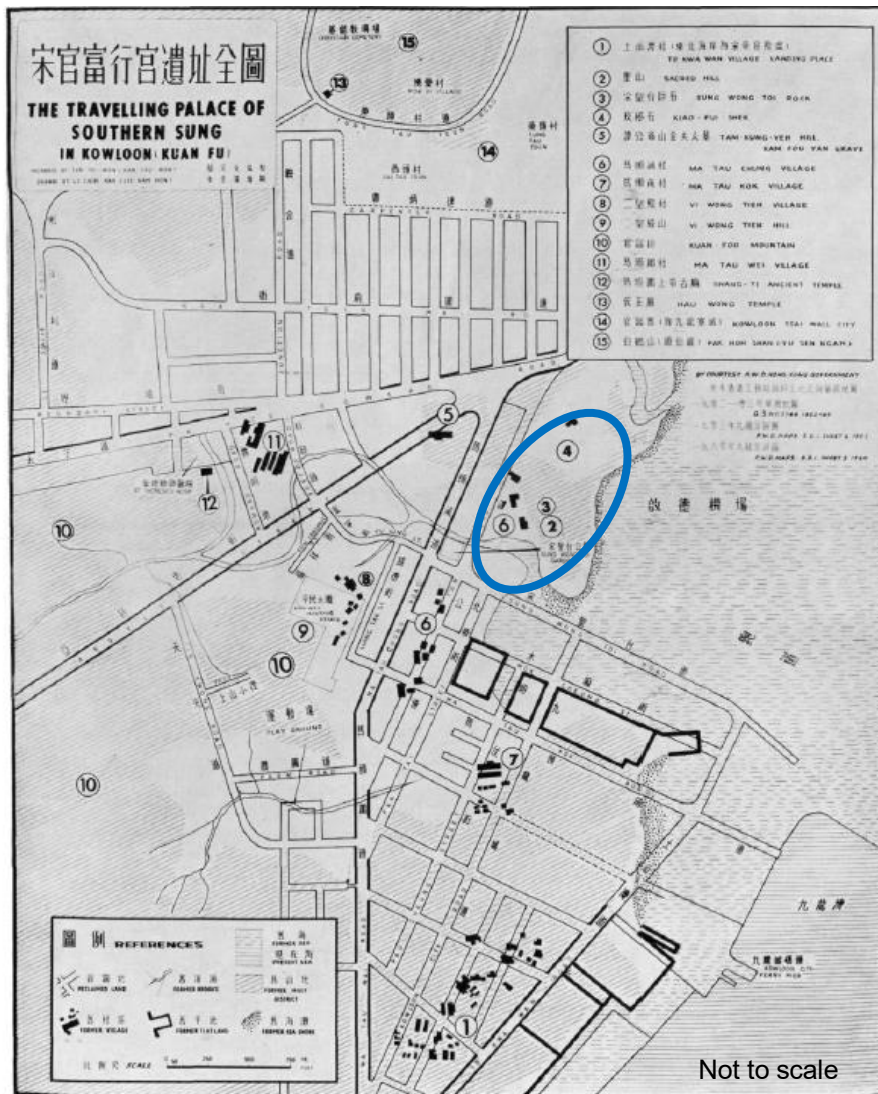


Plate 12. Map to illustrate Mr Jen Yu-wen's article "The Travelling Palace of Southern Sung in Kowloon" between pp. 21 & 38 "Romford Road" to the immediate right of the number 12 above is taken from a Chinese-English map, and should read "Lomond Road".

Figure 2.32

Location of Historical Sites identified by Scholar *Jen Yu-wen* in the 1960s. (*Jen 1967: Plate 12*)

Date 29/05/2019

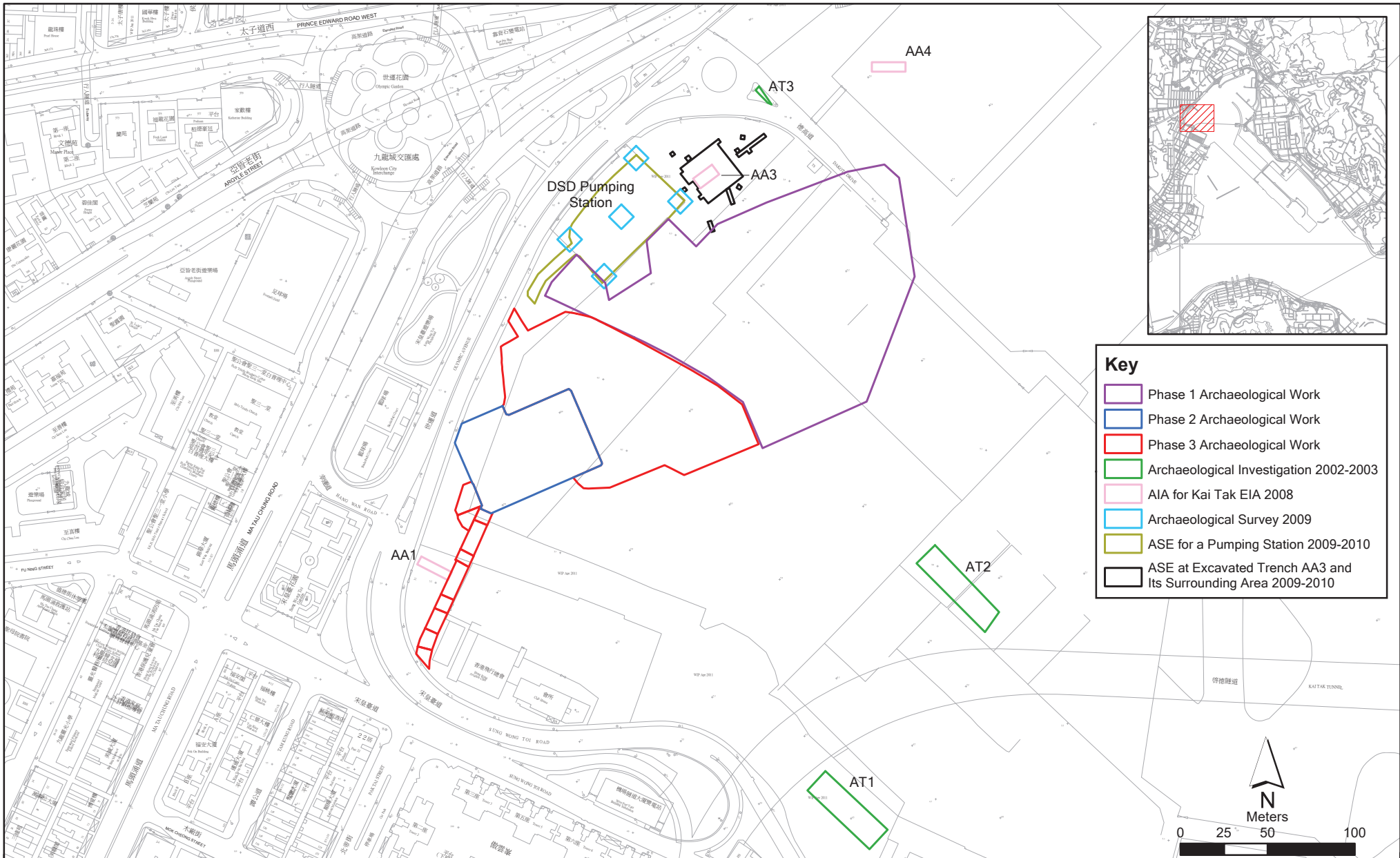
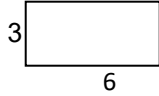


Figure 2.33

Previous Archaeological Excavations

APPENDIX B TEST PIT RECORD OF KSWT2016 TRENCH 1 (LICENCE NO. 409)

Site Code:	KSWT2016	Grid Pit No.: Trench 1			
Test Pit Coordinate (Y,X) (SE corner)	820756.842	837736.684	Test Pit Measurement (Length X Width)(m)		
Digging Method	Machine Digging		Original Ground Level (mPD)	+6.50 mPD	
			Ground Level After Machinery Removal (mPD)	+3.50 mPD	
Stratigraphy					
Layer/ Feature	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Thickness (cm)	Archaeological Dating Finds	Chronology
1	Compacted fill soil layer	Reddish	95-105	Tiles, brick shards, concrete blocks and stones	Mid-20 th Century
Sterile Layer	Medium-grained granite	Reddish	N/A	N/A	N/A

Photographic Record



Northwest wall



Northeast wall



Southeast wall



Southwest wall

APPENDIX C PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS OF THE AWB OF KSWT2016 TRENCH 1 IN LICENCE NO. 409



Photo C1 Location of KSWT2016 Trench 1



Photo C2 Excavation of KSWT2016 Trench 1 (NE to SW)



Photo C3 Excavation of KSWT2016 Trench 1 (NW to SE)



Photo C4 Excavation of KSWT2016 Trench 1 (SE to NW)



Photo C5 Excavation of KSWT2016 Trench 1 (SW to NE)

APPENDIX D PROPOSAL OF THE PROTECTIVE BACKFILLING OF T1 IN LICENCE NO. 424

第二考古區T1保護性回填計劃書

T1位於第二考古區的西南角，為一個約 21m X 15m的長方形探方，發掘面積 315m² (參見**圖一 T1位置圖及平面、剖面草圖**)。發掘始於2013年12月上旬，完成於2014年4月下旬。

共發現九個地層，分別是1層(填土)、2a層 (晚清民國時期)、3a層、3b層、4a層、4b層、5b層、6b層以及7層 (3a至7層均為宋元地層)。

T1發現的宋元遺蹟基本集中於探方西南部及中部，諸如F3、J1、H11等遺蹟，均已原址保留。對於T1範圍，基本可定性為一處位於聖山西南山腳的生活區。西南部及J1所處位置的發掘停留在第一層宋元時期居住面上 (3a層下)。這部份將予以原址保留。其餘部分，發掘至6b層，然後在探方中部佈置一個1X2m探溝，發掘至生土層。7層為一層灰燼層，由草木灰和木炭組成，自西南向東北，沿山勢而上，可推論為遺址最早的人類活動的痕跡，應為人類最初到達聖山一帶，為平整土地，以火燒山所遺留下來的堆積。

本計劃書將闡述T1西南部及J1在原址保留的決定下，所做的保護性回填工作 (參見**圖二 T1遺蹟分佈圖**)。

參照早前對第三考古區的A6b、Zone B、C、D的保護性回填經驗，對於T1的保護性回填工作將分為兩個部分。每個部分再分為若干步驟。

第一部分：

第一部分共分為四個步驟：

步驟 1-1

由於已長時間閒置(2014年至今)，因故在回填前，先把整個T1清理乾淨，用沙填補石與石間的空隙。去花草、小樹，堆積的淤泥、塵土則打掃乾淨(參見**圖三 T1保護性回填過程構想圖. 1**)。

步驟 1-2

在T1範圍內的宋元時期遺蹟上覆蓋一層透水性帆布，帆布須具透水性，採用物料將與回填第三考古區A6b區域時所用的透水性紗質帆布一樣。透水性帆布的覆蓋範圍將包括遺蹟本身以及遺蹟之外一米的範圍。至於J1井內已以沙回填至距周邊地表約50cm處，將J1井內填沙稍微進行夯實，井內鋪上透水性帆布，再填沙至井口，稍微夯實。其後在J1井口石上方蓋上50mm泡沫板 (foam board)，再用木板覆蓋。木板大小將與J1井口石大小相若，約1m X 1m，木板覆蓋井邊，突出部份以沙包墊托，木板上覆蓋幼沙。T1填以300mm厚的沙，夯實(參見**圖三 T1保護性回填過程構想圖. 1**)；

步驟 1-3

為加強對J1井的保護，在J1井口幼沙上方放置數條的水泥條覆蓋井及四面各30cm範圍；水泥條厚約10cm，包嵌鋼筋(參見**圖三 T1保護性回填過程構想圖. 1**)。

步驟 1-4

T1範圍內的宋元時期遺蹟覆蓋兩層沙包，第一層沙包標示遺蹟位置，覆蓋在遺蹟上方500mm，第二層沙包加強保護遺蹟，覆蓋距第一層沙包上方500mm處(參見**圖三 T1保護性回填過程構想圖. 1**)；

為避免對T1範圍內的宋元時期遺蹟造成不可預測的破壞，第一部分工作將在持牌考古學家及助理的監察下進行。經過以上四個步驟，T1回填的第一部分工作完成，將暫時閒置，以等待第二部分工作的進行。

當港鐵公司完成對T1上方的支撐鐵架的拆除工作後，將進行第二部分的回填工作。

第二部分：

第二部分的回填工作將分為兩個步驟：

步驟 2-1

在第一部分的沙包上填以黏土，厚約2.8m，夯實；回填後整個回填區域將比周圍地面高出約40cm，自中心向四面傾斜，整個T1回填區域周邊，挖設排水渠，以免積水(參見**圖三 T1保護性回填過程構想圖. 1**)。

步驟 2-2

在回填後的泥面上以小旗杆標出宋元時期遺蹟(參見**圖三 T1保護性回填過程構想圖. 2**)。

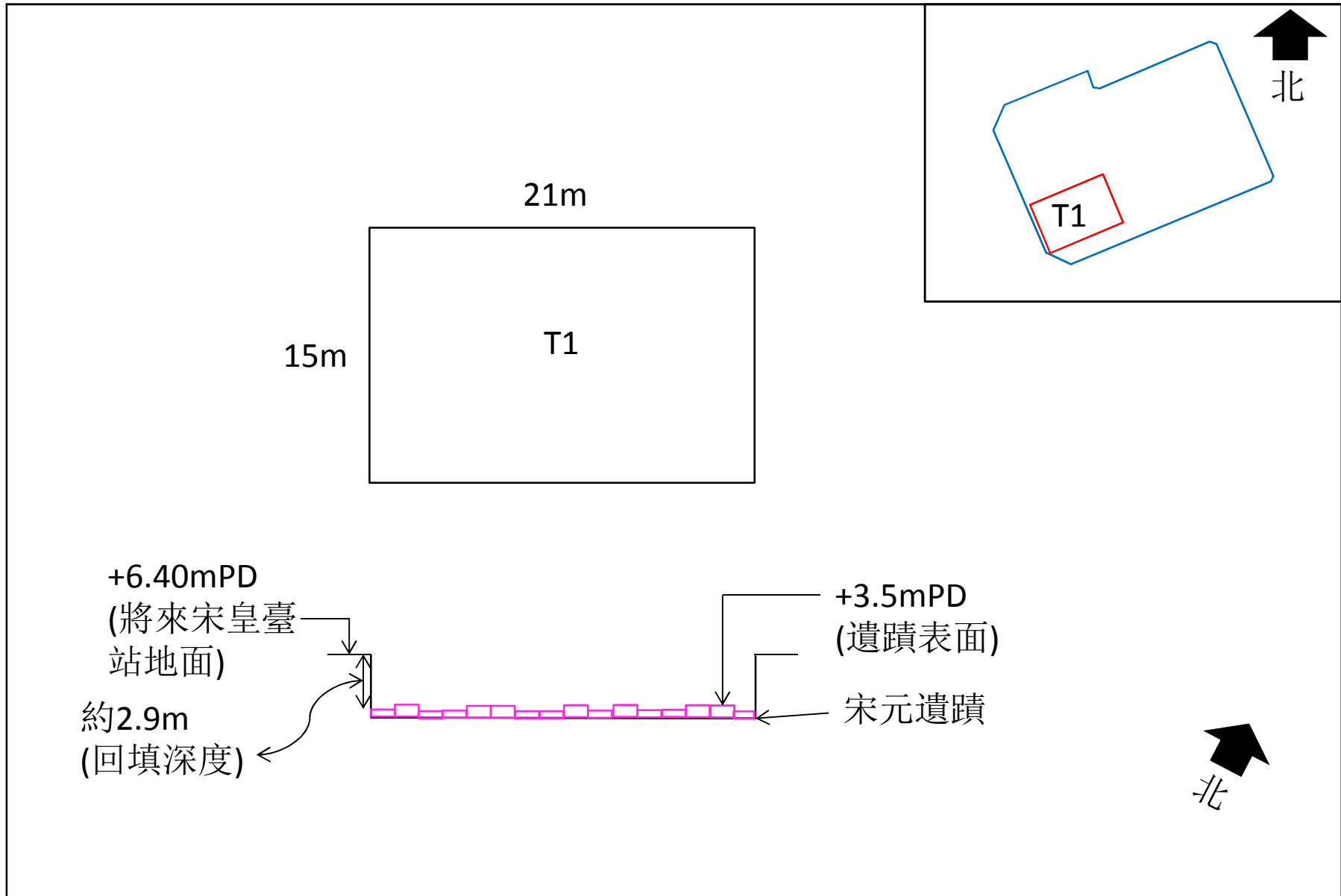
經過以上過程，T1的保護性回填工作基本完成。

為確保T1宋元遺蹟群得到最好的保護，在回填後，仍需進行一些額外的保護工作，建議如下：

- 1、整個回填區域將以圍欄圍起。
- 2、圍欄上將貼上警告牌。

需要物資和工人數目

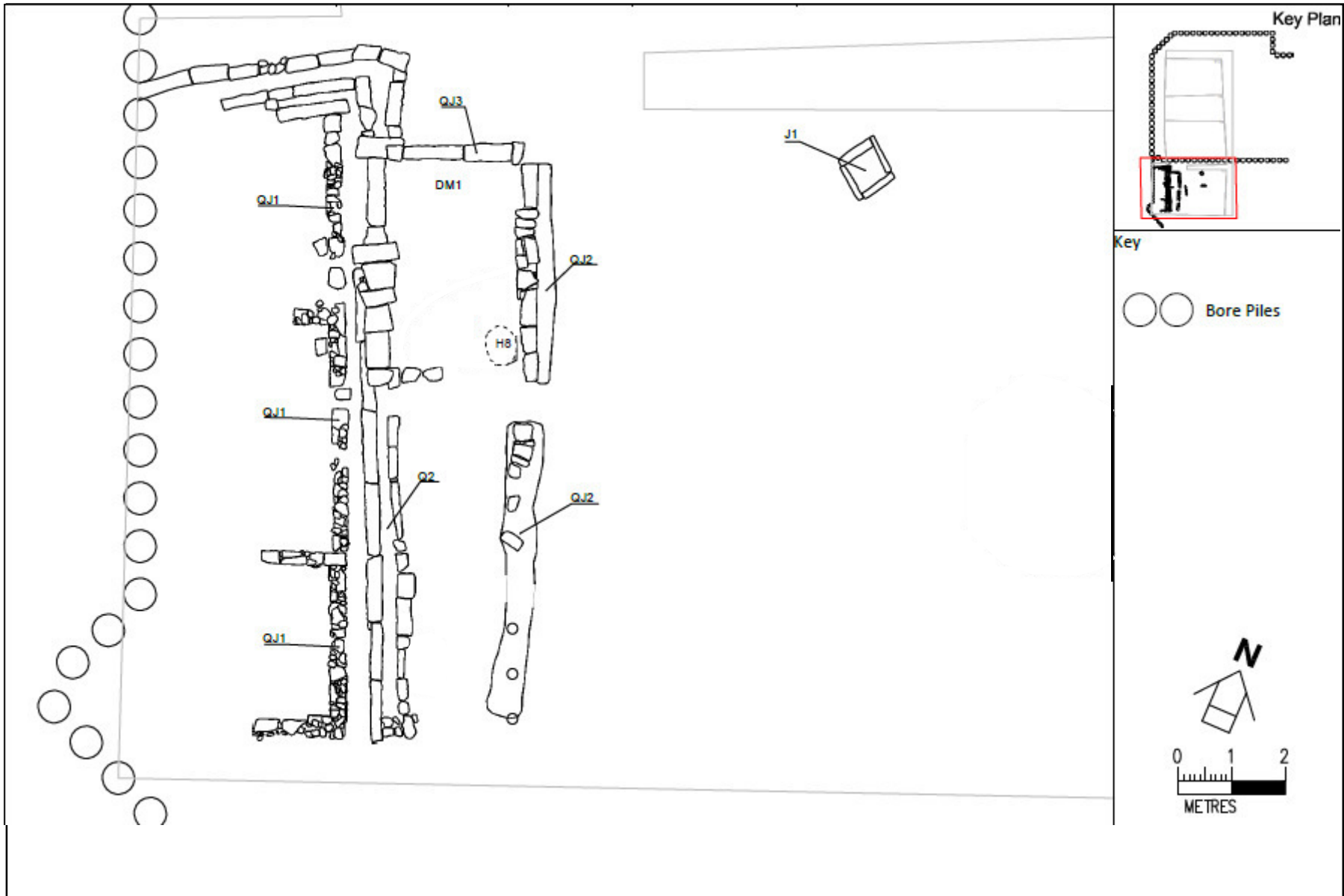
- 1、沙包
- 2、幼沙
- 3、透水性帆布
- 4、黏土
- 5、工人 5個



圖一

T1 位置及平面、剖面圖 (草圖)

Date 21/12/2016

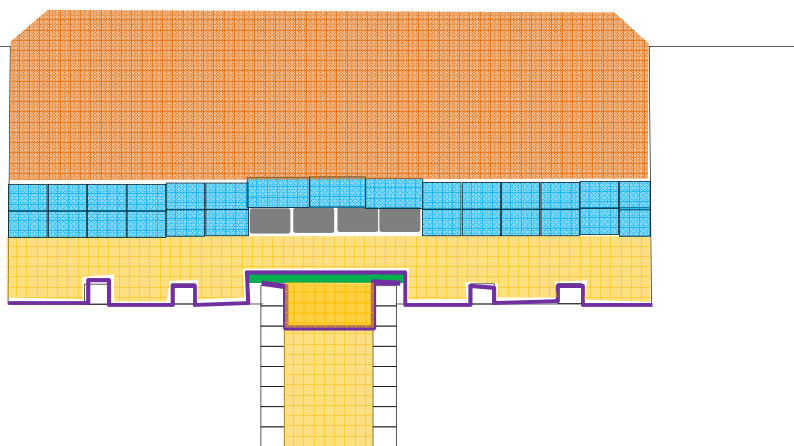


圖二

T1 遺蹟分佈圖

Date 21/12/2016

構想圖 1



圖示

沙包

透水帆布

幼沙

黏土

木板

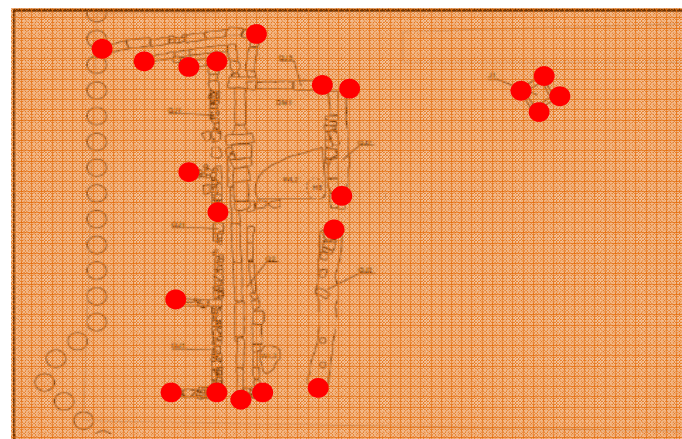
水泥條

旗杆

註解:

1. 在J1井口石上方蓋上50mm泡沫板 (foam board)，再用木板覆蓋。木板大小將與J1井口石大小相若，約1m X 1m，木板覆蓋井邊，突出部份以沙包墊托，木板上覆蓋幼沙。
2. T1範圍內的宋元時期遺蹟覆蓋兩層沙包，第一層沙包標示遺蹟位置，覆蓋在遺蹟上方500mm，第二層沙包加強保護遺蹟，覆蓋距第一層沙包上方500mm處。

構想圖 2 在回填後的泥面上以小旗杆標出宋元時期遺蹟。



圖三

T1保護性回填過程構想圖

Date 22/04/2017

Environmental
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APPENDIX E PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS OF THE PROTECTIVE BACKFILLING WORK OF T1 IN LICENCE NO. 424



Photo E1 T1 tidied up before backfilling



Photo E2 Features covered with water-permeable canvas, J1 backfilled with sands and stabilized with sand bags and covered, the whole T1 filled with 500mm sand



Photo E3 Concrete strips placed on backfilled sand above J1 well to strengthen the protection



Photo E4 Covered the T1 with 2 layers of sand bags



Photo E5 View after backfilling with the flags added to demarcate the location of the Song-Yuan archaeological features

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