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**Environmental Team Consultancy for
XRL**

**Shek Kong Stabling Sidings (SSS) –
Further Archaeological Investigation Report**

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	Name	Signature
Prepared & Checked:	Steven Ng	
Reviewed & Approved:	Josh Lam	

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AECOM Asia Co. Ltd.

11/F, Grand Central Plaza, Tower 2, 138 Shatin Rural Committee Road, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 3105 8686 Fax: (852) 2317 7609 www.aecom.com

Table of Content

	Page
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Background	3
1.2 Purpose of this Report	3
1.3 Report Structure	4
2 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	5
2.1 Objective	5
2.2 Areas of Further Archaeological Investigation	5
3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.....	6
4 HISTORICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	7
4.1 Historical Background.....	7
4.2 Geological and Geographic Background	7
4.3 Archaeological Background	8
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FINDINGS	9
5.1 Further Archaeological Investigation	9
5.2 Result of Field Scanning.....	9
5.3 Results of Auger Test and Test Pit Excavation.....	9
5.4 Summary of Findings.....	16
6 REVIEW ON POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN INVESTIGATION AREA	19
6.2 Review of Each Area	19
6.3 Recommendations.....	22
7 CONCLUSION.....	23
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	24

List of Tables

Table 5.1	Summary of Supplementary Test Pits in SSS Area
Table 5.2	Findings of SP10
Table 5.3	Findings of SP14
Table 5.4	Findings of SP16
Table 5.5	Findings of SP20
Table 6.1	Impact Assessment on SSS area
Table 6.2	Archaeological Works in Area I
Table 6.3	General Stratigraphy of Area I
Table 6.4	Archaeological Works Conducted in Area II
Table 6.5	General stratigraphy of Area II West in test pits and auger holes - with archaeological deposits
Table 6.6	General Stratigraphy of Area II East in test pits and auger holes - without archaeological deposit
Table 6.7	Archaeological Works Conducted in Area III
Table 6.8	General Stratigraphy of Area III North in test pits and auger holes - with archaeological deposits

Table 6.9 General Stratigraphy of Area III South in test pits and auger holes - without archaeological deposit

List of Figures

C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009 Location of Test Pits and Auger Holes in Shek Kong

List of Appendices

Appendix A Test Pit and Auger Hole Recording Sheets
Appendix B Maps and Figures
Appendix C Representative Finds Photographs

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The “Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link” Project (hereinafter known as “the Project”) covers a 26km long underground rail line on a dedicated track that runs from the terminus in West Kowloon to the boundary at Huanggang, where it connects with the Mainland section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL). The Project also comprises construction and operation of ventilation buildings, emergency access points, stabling sidings and maintenance facilities and emergency rescue sidings.
- 1.1.2 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for the Project was conducted in accordance with the EIA Study Brief No. ESB-197/2008 (ESB). The EIA study concluded that the Project would be environmentally acceptable with the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 1.1.3 The EIA Report (Register No.: AEIA-143/2009) was approved on 28 September 2009 by the Director of Environmental Protection (DEP) under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO). Following the approval of the EIA Report, an environmental permit (EP) was granted on 16 October 2009 (EP No: EP-349/2009) for the construction and operation of the Project. A variation of environmental permit was approved with an Environmental Permit (EP No: EP-349/2009/A) issued by DEP on 27 September 2010.
- 1.1.4 Pursuant to EP Condition 2.37, an Archaeological Action Plan (AAP) was prepared following the AMO’s *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment* and the recommendations specified in the EIA Report. The AAP includes the details of the archaeological actions required to mitigate potential impact on archaeological deposits in the works area of Shek Kong Stabling Sidings (SSS), Tai Kong Po Emergency Access Point (TPP) or Tse Uk Tsuen (TUW). The AAP includes the following items:
- a detailed plan for further archaeological investigation at inaccessible areas at SSS and TPP;
 - a detailed plan for rescue excavation at the southern portion of SSS;
 - a contingency plan to address possible arrangement when significant archaeological findings are unearthed during the further archaeological investigation and rescue excavation; and
 - a detailed plan for Archaeological Watching Brief for the identification of any historical finds during the construction works at TUW.
- 1.1.5 This AAP was submitted to Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) together with the application of a Licence to excavate and search for antiquities under *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance* (Cap 53). A License (No. 306) was granted by Antiquities Authority on 1 September 2010.
- 1.1.6 AECOM Asia Co. Ltd has been commissioned by the MTR to conduct further archaeological investigation (hereinafter “the investigation”) at SSS. A total of 20 test pits and 42 auger holes were carried out in the further archaeological investigation (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**).
- 1.1.7 AECOM in-house archaeological team led by licensed archaeologist Steven Ng conducted the fieldworks and prepared further archaeological investigation report at the respective area for approval of AMO, following the detailed plan presented in the approved AAP.
- ### 1.2 Purpose of this Report
- 1.2.1 This Further Archaeological Investigation Report (FAIR) is prepared following the AMO’s *Guidelines for Archaeological Report* and the recommendations specified in the AAP. This report includes the details of the archaeological findings acquired from desktop research and

fieldworks conducted between 26 November 2010 and 17 May 2011 at the resumed lands in SSS. The FAIR includes the following items:

- Description of the results of the desktop research, auger testing and test pitting;
- Description of any significant archaeological finds during the course of the fieldwork;
- All the necessary photos, maps, drawings, survey information recorded during the fieldwork;
- Discussion of the archaeological findings; and
- Conclusion.

1.3 Report Structure

1.3.1 This FAIR comprises the following sections:

- Section 1 presents the background information and purpose of the report;
- Section 2 describes the objectives and scope of the archaeological survey;
- Section 3 presents the methodology of the archaeological investigation;
- Section 4 presents the background of the further archaeological investigation area;
- Section 5 describes the details of field findings;
- Section 6 reviews the potential archaeological remains in investigation area; and
- Section 7 concludes the findings of the archaeological investigation.

2 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

2.1 Objective

- 2.1.1 The objective of the further archaeological investigation is to examine the archaeological resource as necessary within the SSS area through a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with relevant research studies which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains, and to seek a better understanding of, to compile a lasting record of that resource, to analyse and interpret, and to disseminate the results.

2.2 Areas of Further Archaeological Investigation

- 2.2.1 Locations of further archaeological investigation with assigned area codes are shown in **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**. A total of 20 test pits and 42 auger holes were carried out in the resumed areas during the investigation. .

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The methodology discussed in this section was implemented according to the requirements of the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) *Guidelines for Archaeological Impact Assessment* and Section 3 (Methodology) of AAP.

Field Scanning

- 3.1.2 Field scanning was conducted in the investigation areas to identify archaeological deposits on ground surface. Locations of archaeological investigation areas for field scanning are shown in **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**.
- 3.1.3 The scanning of the surface for archaeological material was conducted in a systematic manner under ideal circumstances, and covered the identified inaccessible areas at SSS as defined in the EIA and AAP. Particular attention was given to exposed areas such as riverbed cuts, erosion areas, terraces, etc.
- 3.1.4 Material and concentrations of finds were recorded, mapped on appropriate scale, and collected during the field scanning to form part of the archive. Topography and surface conditions were noted during the field scanning.

Auger Holes

- 3.1.5 Hand auger was employed to drill soil and investigate the existence of archaeology beneath the ground. A hand auger consists of a hollow auger head with shape blades on one end, a pole and a handle. The tool was used to vertically drill into the ground and extract a column of soil for examination. To identify and record strata, soil colour, composition and compaction (3C) were measured and stratum depth was jotted each time the 3C changed. The depth of any material found was also measured. Augering only stopped when regolith, water table, or rocks is encountered, or the auger head failed to hold the soil due to its low degree in plasticity.
- 3.1.6 Hand augering were conducted at locations with consideration of site condition during the investigation period. The location of each drilled auger hole has been marked on a map with appropriate scale (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**).

Test Pit Excavation

- 3.1.7 Test Pit excavations were carried out to verify the archaeological potential within the proposed development areas, as well as to establish the horizontal spread of cultural material deposits and vertical sequence of cultural materials. Test pit location was set out at the designated locations based on AAP and the findings of field scanning. Adjustments to the test pit locations were made with consideration of the site condition during investigation period.
- 3.1.8 The interpretation of archaeological resources is based on the following aspects:
- the extent of archaeological deposit;
 - the depth of archaeological deposit;
 - the chronology and quantity of artefacts; and
 - the nature and condition of archaeological deposit (stable cultural layer / disturbed or otherwise).
- 3.1.9 All retrieved artefacts were processed following the AMO's *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives*. All retrieved artefacts were sorted, registered, cleaned, labelled and packaged. Their function and chronology were studied on a preliminary basis.
- 3.1.10 The locations of each test pit were surveyed by a qualified land surveyor according to the Hong Kong metric grid system. The site benchmark was tied to Hong Kong Principal Datum, i.e. mPD.

4 HISTORICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Historical Background

- 4.1.1 A review of historic information indicated inhabitants settled in Kam Tin Valley since at least Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907). However, archaeological findings indicated that human activities were recorded in Kam Tin Valley since the Bronze Age, which is about 3,500 years ago. Bronze Age pottery shreds were found in Cheung Po village and Tsat Sing Kong. As early as the 24th year of Kaiyuan (開元) Reign (736AD) of Tang Dynasty, a navy base, named as Tunmen Zhen (屯門鎮), was set up as a military division of Guangzhou. It was believed that the soldiers and their supporters settled in the valleys of Yuen Long, Kam Tin, San Tin in Hong Kong and Shekou in the present-day Shenzhen.
- 4.1.2 Kam Tin was original named as Sam Tin (岑田) before 1587, because it was where the Sam clan people cultivated their land. During early Qing Dynasty (late 17th century), the Qing court encouraged Hakka people to migrate from eastern Guangdong to Hong Kong, where belonged to Xinan County. These people established their villages at the eastern New Territories and Kowloon. There were battles between the Cantonese, or Puntin of Kam Tin, and the new comers, Hakka people of Pat Heung in late 18th to middle centuries¹. Pat Heung Temple was a Hakka people's commanded centre of battles².
- 4.1.3 The local villagers of New Territories were against British ruling, that battles were fought between the villagers and the British troop. Over 100 villagers of Kam Tin were killed by British troop in battle of Shek Tau Wai on 17th April 1898³.
- 4.1.4 A village called Shek-tau-wai 石頭圍 close to SSS was indicated on 1868 Father Volunteri's "Map of the Sun-on-District (新安縣全圖)" (see **Figure B-4 of Appendix B**), 1905 Map of Hong Kong and the Territory Leased to Great Britain. Shek Kong Wai (石崗圍) was mentioned and indicated in two historic documents and a historical map (1819 editions of Xinan County Gazetteer, Report on Extension of The Colony of HK, 1898 and 1899 maps). This village was located within the present-day Shek Kong PLA Barracks.
- 4.1.5 Leung Uk Tsuen, next to SSS site, was established in the early 20th century. The villagers of Leung Uk Tsuen was migrated from the Lam Tsuen Valley.

4.2 Geological and Geographic Background

- 4.2.1 Kam Tin is a broad alluvial valley surrounded by hills. The valley is filled by Late Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposit and Holocene alluvium, which are marked as "Qha"(Q-Quaternary, ha-Holocene alluvium / Fanling Formation) and "Qlpa" (Q-Quaternary, l-late, pa-Pleistocene alluvium / Chek Lap Kok Formation) in geological publications⁴.
- 4.2.2 The SSS site is located at a river terrace in eastern Kam Tin Valley. Most area of the SSS site was formatted by Late Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposit overlain by Holocene alluvium. According to geological studies and observation of cutting faces and river cliffs on-site, the fluvial terrace deposit comprises two horizons in general; upper horizon is mainly mottled red, brown and grey sandy silt or silt clay, the lower horizon is layers of gravelly sand with cobbles (see **Figure B-5a, B5b of Appendix B**)⁵. The Late Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposit in SSS is

¹ 瀨川昌久 1999 《族譜：華南漢族的宗教、風水、移居》，上海，上海書店出版社。

² Hase, P.H. 2008 *The Six-Day War of 1898, Hong Kong in Age of Imperialism*, Hong Kong, University of Hong Kong Press.

³ Hase, P.H. 2008 *The Six-Day War of 1898, Hong Kong in Age of Imperialism*, Hong Kong, University of Hong Kong Press.

⁴ Fyfes, J.A. and others 2000 *Quaternary Geology of Hong Kong*, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government. Langford, R.L and others 1989 *Geology of the Western New Territories*, Hong Kong, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government.

⁵ Langford, R.L and others 1989 *Geology of the Western New Territories*, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government.

about 8 to 14 m thick⁶, whereas the Holocene alluvium is about 0.7 to 1.5m thick in the SSS site.

4.3 Archaeological Background

- 4.3.1 As early as 1960, two cremation burial urns of Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907) were found in Shek Kong, indicating that there was human settlement in Kam Tin before Song Dynasty (A.D. 960-1279)⁷.
- 4.3.2 There are four archaeological sites (see **Figure B-3 of Appendix B**) close to the SSS site including:
- (1) Shui Lau Tin Archaeological Site, situated 300m far from the SSS;
 - (2) Tsat Sing Kong Archaeological Site, situated 40m far from the SSS;
 - (3) Lin Fa Tei Archaeological Site, situated 450 m far from SSS; and
 - (4) Pat Heung Sheung Tsuen Archaeological Site, situated 480m far from the SSS.
- 4.3.3 Artefacts and features unearthed from Tsat Sing Kong Archaeological Sites were dated to the Bronze Age, while the rest of the archaeological sites were dated to Song to Ming Dynasties⁸.
- 4.3.4 Since the 1980s, some archaeological investigations were carried out in Kam Tin, pottery shreds of the Bronze Age, early Iron Age and Song to Ming Dynasty were found in the investigations. In 1998, an archaeological investigation was undertaken in Pat Heung, a cultural layer of Song Dynasty with fragment of roof tiles and celadon were dug out in a test pit west to the Pat Heung Temple, indicating that a settlement was founded nearby the Pat Heung Temple a few hundred years ago⁹.
- 4.3.5 The archaeological investigation conducted at Shui Lau Tin discovered few pieces of Song or Ming Dynasty celadon adjacent to the existing village houses of Shui Lau Tin. However, no stable cultural layer of Song or Ming Dynasty was identified.
- 4.3.6 Due to river channel improvement works, archaeological investigations had been conducted along the old river channels in Kam Tin. The river terrace at Tsat Sing Kong was identified to have archaeological potential. Over 100 pieces of the Bronze Age pot shreds and post holes of dwelling feature were discovered, cultural layer of this age was observed in trial pits¹⁰.
- 4.3.7 During the course of XRL EIA in 2009, archaeological investigation was conducted at the accessible lands within the SSS area. Investigation findings revealed that a considerable amount of Song-Yuan ceramics, which hinted a possible Song-Yuan houses at or near the location of TP4. A rescue excavation was therefore recommended to retrieve artefacts and archaeological information at this location (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**).

⁶ Langford, R.L and others 1989 *Geology of the Western New Territories*, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government.

⁷ Meacham, W. 2009 *The Archaeology of Hong Kong*, Hong Kong University Press.

⁸ 黃慧怡 2007 〈香港出土宋元瓷器的初步研究〉,《考古》,2007(6)。

⁹ 中港考古研究室 1998 《香港錦田八鄉古廟宋代遺址試掘報告》,古物古蹟辦事處。

¹⁰ 中港考古研究室 2000 《1999年元朗錦田水渠第三期剩餘工程考古調查及評估報告》,古物古蹟辦事處。 香港考古學會 2009 《七星崗考古調查報告》,香港,香港考古學會。

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

5.1 Further Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1.1 During the further archaeological investigation in SSS, field scanning, auger test and test pit excavation were carried out to identify the archaeological potential. In order to facilitate the study and for easy reference, the SSS are mainly divided into three areas (marked as I to III on **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**).
- 5.1.2 Surface scan was performed across the study area in SSS in the investigation. In total, 42 supplementary auger holes were drilled and 20 supplementary test pits (1m X 1 m, 1m X 1.5m or 2 m X 1 m) were excavated. The supplementary auger holes and test pits were recorded and named using SH (for auger hole) and SP (for test pit) followed by a number. Following the numbering system adopted in investigation in Tai Kong Po, the numbering for SH and SP in SSS is started with SH7 and SP5 respectively. The locations of the auger holes and test pits in the area are marked on **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**.

5.2 Result of Field Scanning

- 5.2.1 Field scanning was conducted in the resumed areas and some roof tiles, celadon and blue-and-white porcelain shreds were observed on the surface at the area at Area II West (between SP10 and SP20) and Area III North (near SP16). According to the datable characters, these shreds are dated to Song-Yuan and Qing Dynasties.
- 5.2.2 The findings of field scanning demarcated the extent of archaeological deposits at the areas of SP16 and between SP10 and 20 (see **Figures B-6 and B-7 in Appendix B**)

5.3 Results of Auger Test and Test Pit Excavation

- 5.3.1 The detailed findings of auger holes and test pits (with written description, photographic and illustration records of section profile) are given in **Appendix A**. A summary of findings from the supplementary test pit excavation is presented in **Table 5.5**.
- 5.3.2 Some cultural remains were identified in four test pits (SP10, SP14, SP16, and SP20) at the western and southern of SSS. Details of the archaeological findings at SP10, SP16 and SP20 and SP14 are elaborated as follows.

Supplementary Test Pit SP 10

Landscape/Topographic Setting

- 5.3.3 The locality is situated at Wang Toi Shan area (橫台山) near one of the branches of Kam Tin River running from south to north (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**). To its southwest across the river lies the Shek Kong PLA Barracks. Its natural landscape is a river terrace (formed during late Pleistocene). Two types of quaternary deposits formed the local landscape, i.e., Qha (Q–Quaternary, ha–Holocene alluvium, consists of mottled red, brown and grey sandy silt or silt clay) and Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium, consists of well-sorted to semi-sorted brown coarse sand, gravelly sandy, gravel with cobbles). SP10 is situated at the east side of the river terrace formed of Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium (a terraced alluvium)) (see **Figure B-1 of Appendix B**).
- 5.3.4 SP10 is located at a small piece of sweet potato growing land (827021E 833079N) near village houses, with an altitude of ca. +18 mPD. A test pit of 2.0m x 1.2m was excavated up to a depth of 1.2m, when a layer of pebbles (river alluvium) was encountered.

Findings

- 5.3.5 Five layers were identified in SP10, numbered as L1 to L5 following excavation sequence (see record of SP10 in **Appendix A**). No feature was observed in the test pit.

Table 5.1 Findings of SP10

Finds Strata	Celadon Porcelain Shred	Blue & White Porcelain Shred	Undiagnosed Porcelain Shred	Pottery Shred	CBM
L1	3	-	7	14	1
L2	-	-	-	4	8
L3	-	-	-	-	-
L4	-	-	-	-	-
L5	-	-	-	-	-

5.3.6 L1 is a disturbed layer with modern, and Song to Yuan porcelain shreds, a small amount of pottery shreds and ceramic building material (hereafter, CBM) (see **Figure C-1** of **Appendix C**).

- Celadon, including 1 rim shred and 2 body shreds, were recovered (see **Figure C-1 (A)** of **Appendix C**). The rim shred has a thin layer of greyish blue translucent glaze with crackle. Glaze covers both interior and exterior except for the mouth rim, called as unglazed rim. Such glazing technique was adopted so that the vessel could be fired with its mouth rim faced up-side-down, and its foot rim or base could be fully glazed. The 2 body shreds have relatively thick (0.5mm) glaze in comparison to the rim shred, and both with crackle. Their glaze colours range from olive green to bluish green. These celadon shreds are too fragmentary to inform morphology, however, the glazing method and the characteristics of glaze (thickness, crackle, and colour) can be compared with Song to Yuan celadon shreds unearthed from rescue excavation undertaken at the Former Kai Tak Airport in 2009¹¹.
- Undiagnosed porcelain, including 5 modern porcelain shreds (see **Figure C-1 (C)** of **Appendix C**), possibly broken fragments from the same flowerpot, and 2 other undiagnosed shreds (see **Figure C-1 (B)** of **Appendix C**), were found.
- Pottery shreds from L1 are all body fragments (see **Figure C-1 (D)** of **Appendix C**). 5 shreds are glazed in black or dark brown while 2 are decorated with grey slip. The remaining 7 shreds are non-glaze shreds with grey fabric. 1 shred has no surface decoration but dense incised lines on the interior. It is probably a fragment from a grinding basin. The pottery shreds have no distinctive characteristics which yield dating information.
- CBM unearthed from L1 refers to an unknown object made of gray sandy fabric (see **Figure C-1 (E)** of **Appendix C**), which is similar to that of roof tiles, and thus the object is classified as CBM. It has four flat surfaces forming a blade-like cross section and both ends are broken.

5.3.7 L2 is a cultural deposit with a small quantity of pot shreds and CBM (see **Figure C-2** of **Appendix C**).

- Pottery shreds from L2 are mainly with black glaze (see **Figure C-2 (A)** of **Appendix C**). However, they are also too fragmentary to inform morphology and dating.
- CBM uncovered are mainly tile fragments in two individual piles lying in the middle of both the southwest and northeast sides of the test pit (see **Figure C-3** of **Appendix C**). Each pile has only a few tile fragments. The tiles have orangish red clay fabric and black slip and textile imprint on their surface. Their body form appears to be slightly curve in the middle. Similar tiles were found in excavation at Mong Tseng Wai at Tin Shui Wai and Siu Hang Tsuen at Tuen Mun¹². Another piece of CBM fragment found in this layer is probably tile in

¹¹ AECOM, 2009, Final Archaeological Investigation and Rescue Excavation Report on Recovery of Song Dynasty Ceramic Shreds, Kai Tak Development – Infrastructure at Former Runway and Remaining Areas of North Apron & Improvement of Adjacent Waterways – D&C.

¹² 香港考古學會 2003 《香港元朗輞井圍鶴洲嶺遺址發掘報告》，《香港考古學會會刊第十五卷》，香港，香港考古學會。劉茂 2002 〈屯門小坑村考古調查報告〉，香港，中港考古研究室。

gray fabric (see **Figure C-2B of Appendix C**), however, it is too fragmentary to inform its morphology.

5.3.8 No finds and features were observed in L3, L4 and L5.

Supplementary Test Pit SP14

Landscape/Topographic Setting

5.3.9 The locality is situated at Wang Toi Shan (橫台山) area near one of the branches of Kam Tin River running from south to north (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**). To its southwest across the river lies the Shek Kong PLA Barracks. Its natural landscape is a river terrace (formed during late Pleistocene). Two types of quaternary deposits formed the local landscape, i.e., Qha (Q–Quaternary, ha–Holocene alluvium, consists of mottled red, brown and grey sandy silt or silt clay) and Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium, consists of well-sorted to semi-sorted brown coarse sand, gravelly sandy, gravel with cobbles). SP14 is situated at the east side of the river terrace formed of Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium (terraced alluvium)) (see **Figure B-1 of Appendix B**).

5.3.10 SP14 is located at an abandoned orchard (827279E 832843N) close to the river bank, with an altitude of ca. +17.3mPD. A test pit of 2.1m x 1.1m was excavated up to a depth of 1.2m, when a layer of pebbles (river alluvium) and the water table were both encountered.

Findings

5.3.11 Three layers were identified in SP14, numbered as L1 to L3 following excavation sequence (see record of SP14 in **Appendix A**). No feature was observed in the test pit.

Table 5.2 Findings of SP14

Finds Strata	Celadon Porcelain Shred	Blue & White Porcelain Shred	Undiagnosed Porcelain Shred	Pottery Shred	CBM
L1	-	-	-	-	-
L2	-	-	-	-	-
L3	-	-	-	-	2

5.3.12 L1 is a modern layer with modern porcelain bowl bases and red fabric bricks. Since these objects do not bear archaeological value, they were not collected.

5.3.13 L2 is a natural layer formed by silty sand and its clean composition and texture indicate that the layer was probably formed by flooding or flow. No finds and archaeological features were observed in this layer.

5.3.14 L3 is a layer consisting river pebbles and boulders with small amount of CBM.

- **CBM** (see **Figure C-4 of Appendix C**) uncovered are 2 thick tile fragments. They are of red fabric and both bear textile imprint on their surface. Their body form appears to be slightly curve in the middle. Their edges are shattered, indicating long time exposure to natural agencies such as water or heat. Considering their thickness, colour of fabric and characteristic on surface, they are very similar to tiles found in SP 10 and SP 20. Thus they possibly can be dated to Song-Yuan to Qing periods. However, since they were unearthed in a consistent pebble layer, which indicates the location was once a river rift. It is therefore considered that the tiles fragments may be moved away by either natural or artificial agency from their original position and deposited along with the pebbles at river side.

5.3.15 No in-situ finds and archaeological features were identified in L3.

Supplementary Test Pit SP 16

Landscape/Topographic Setting

5.3.16 The locality is situated at a land west of Kei Ling (企嶺) along a branch of Kam Tin River (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**). Its natural landscape is a river terraces (formed during late Pleistocene). Two types of quaternary deposits formed the local landscape, i.e., Qha (Q–Quaternary, ha–Holocene alluvium, consists of mottled red, brown and grey sandy silt or silt clay) and Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium, consists of well-sorted to semi-sorted brown coarse sand, gravelly sandy, gravel with cobbles). SP16 is situated at the east side of the river terrace formed of Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium (terraced alluvium)) (see **Figure B-1 of Appendix B**).

5.3.17 SP16 is situated on an agricultural land (827394E 832686N) south of a cluster of village houses, with an altitude of c.a. +23 mPD. A test pit of 2m x 1.0m was excavated up to a depth of 0.70m, when a layer of pebbles (river alluvium) was encountered.

Findings

5.3.18 Six layers were identified in SP16, numbered as L1 to L6 following excavation sequence (see record of SP16 in **Appendix A**). No feature was observed during the course of excavation.

Table 5.3 Findings of SP16

Finds Strata	Celadon Porcelain Shred	Blue & White Porcelain Shred	Undiagnosed Porcelain Shred	Pottery Shred	CBM
L1	-	-	1	2	8
L2	-	3	-	3	10
L3	-	2	2	-	25
L4	5	-	-	-	30
L5	-	-	-	-	-
L6	-	-	-	-	-

5.3.19 L1 is a modern layer used for agricultural field which produced a small quantity of porcelain, pottery and CBM (see **Figure C-5 of Appendix C**) and modern roof tiles.

- The undiagnosed porcelain recovered is a body shred with a grayish green even glaze on both interior and exterior (see **Figure C-5 (A) of Appendix C**). It could be a fragment of late Qing blue and white. However, the piece is too fragmentary and bears no blue glaze on it.
- Pottery found in this layer includes 2 body shreds with one of them applied with dark brown glaze (see **Figure C-5 (B) of Appendix C**). There are no sufficient characteristics to inform dating.
- CBM found in this layer are tiles fragments made of orangish red fabric, and with shattered edges (see **Figure C-5 (C) of Appendix C**). Textile imprint could be observed on some tile fragments.

5.3.20 L2 produced a small quantity of porcelain, pottery and CBM (see **Figure C-6 of Appendix C**).

- Blue and white porcelain recovered from L2 includes 2 rim shreds and 1 body shred (see **Figure C-6 (A) of Appendix C**). The background glaze of them appears to be in grey tone, and the blue paint appears to be in dull tone. These shreds share similar characteristics with those in a Late Qing dating excavated from Wun Yiu Archaeological Site.
- Pottery found in L2 consists of body shreds with brown and black glaze (see **Figure C-6 (B) of Appendix C**) and they lack characteristics for dating.
- CBM found in this layer are tiles fragments (see **Figure C-6 (C) of Appendix C**). Fabric of most tile fragments is in orangish red colour while one fragment is in light grey. Black slip and

textile imprint appear on some red fabric tiles. Similar tiles can be seen in L2 of SP10 and in excavation at Siu Hang Tsuen, Tuen Mun in 2000¹³.

5.3.21 L3 produced a small quantity of porcelain shreds and CBM (see **Figure C-7 and C-8 of Appendix C**).

- Blue and white porcelain recovered from L3 includes 2 blue and white body shreds (see **Figure C-7 (A) of Appendix C**). The larger piece has a glaze comprised of bluish white background and dark to bright blue print appearing on both interior and exterior. Painting design on the exterior composed of overlapping circle patterns and dark blue dots. This shred shares no similarity to local wares dated to Qing period recovered at Wun Yiu. It could be made during Yuan to Ming periods. The smaller piece is too fragmentary and bears no sufficient characteristics to inform dating.
- Undiagnosed porcelain recovered from L3 includes 2 body shreds (see **Figure C-7 (B) of Appendix C**).
- CBM unearthed from L3 are tile fragments (see **Figure C-8 of Appendix C**). Most of them are with shattered edges and textile imprint. In general, these tiles have red fabric, while occasional grey fabric ones were also found. Considering their form and fabric, they can be compared with tiles found in SP10 and SP20 and those unearthed in Siu Hang Tsuen excavation.

5.3.22 L4 produced a certain quantity of porcelain and CBM.

- Celadon shreds found in L4 are too fragmentary to inform morphology and manufactory technique (see **Figure C-9 of Appendix C**). However, they are considered prevalent porcelain type during Song to Yuan period.
- CBM unearthed from L4 are tile fragments (see **Figure C-10 of Appendix C**). Most of them are with shattered edges and textile imprint. In general, these tiles have red fabric, while occasional grey fabric ones were also found. Considering their form and fabric, they can be compared with tiles found in SP10 and SP20 and those unearthed in Siu Hang Tsuen excavation.

5.3.23 L5 is a natural layer formed by river alluvial deposit and L6 is a layer of pebbles. No finds and features were observed in L5 and L6.

Supplementary Test Pit SP 20

Landscape/Topographic Setting

5.3.24 The locality is situated at Wang Toi Shan area (橫台山) near a branch of Kam Tin River running from south to north (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**). To its southwest across the river lies the Shek Kong PLA Barracks. Its natural landscape is a river terrace (formed during late Pleistocene). Two types of quaternary deposits formed the local landscape, i.e., Qha (Q–Quaternary, ha–Holocene alluvium, consists of mottled red, brown and grey sandy silt or silt clay) and Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium, consists of well-sorted to semi-sorted brown coarse sand, gravelly sandy, gravel with cobbles). SP20 is situated on the east side of the river terrace formed of Qlpa (Q–Quaternary, l–late, pa–Pleistocene alluvium (terraced alluvium)) (see **Figure B-1 of Appendix B**).

5.3.25 SP20 is situated on a vacant land (827067E 833026N), with an altitude of c.a. +18 mPD, by a village foot path. A test pit of 2.06m × 1.0m was excavated up to a depth of 1.44m, when fluvial alluvium was encountered.

¹³ 香港考古學會 2003 《香港元朗輞井圍鶴洲嶺遺址發掘報告》，《香港考古學會會刊第十五卷》，香港，香港考古學會。劉茂 2002 〈屯門小坑村考古調查報告〉，香港，中港考古研究室。

Findings

5.3.26 Four layers were identified in SP20, numbered as L1 to L4 following excavation sequence (see record of **SP20** in **Appendix A**). No feature was observed in this test pit.

Table 5.4 Findings of SP20

Findings Strata	Celadon Porcelain Shred	Blue & White Porcelain Shred	Undiagnosed Porcelain Shred	Pottery Shred	CBM
L1	1	-	-	2	60
L2	1	-	4	17	70
L3	6	1	7	75	85
L4	-	-	-	-	-

5.3.27 Scatters of tile fragments and occasional pottery shreds were observed on the ground surface.

5.3.28 L1 is a disturbed modern layer which contains a small quantity of celadon, pottery and CBM (see **Figure C-11** and **C-12** of **Appendix C**) associating with modern iron rods and concrete rubbles.

- Celadon recovered from L1 is a broken bowl base (see **Figure C-11 (A)** of **Appendix C**). It has a translucent thick glaze (0.7 to 1.5mm) in green colour and a light grey clay fabric. Apparent crackle can be observed all over the glaze layer. Glaze is applied to inner bowl base and the foot ring, and that the bottom of the base is left unglazed. At the inner base is a circle pattern with a smaller wave-shape circle incised in the centre. Such celadon shred can be compared with those recovered at Kai Tak Rescue Excavation of 2009¹⁴. It is believed that celadon wares were prevalent during Song to Yuan period.
- Pottery found at L1 includes 2 body shreds with brown glaze (see **Figure C-11 (B)** of **Appendix C**). However, they do not bear distinctive characteristics which can inform dating.
- CBM found in this layer are tiles fragments made of orangish red fabric, and with shattered edges (see **Figure C-12** of **Appendix C**). Textile imprint could be observed on some tile fragments.

5.3.29 L2 is a disturbed layer which contains a small quantity of porcelain and pottery, as well as a large quantity of CBM (see **Figures C-13** and **C-14** of **Appendix C**).

- Celadon unearthed from L2 is a celadon rim shred (see **Figure C-13 (A)** of **Appendix C**). It has a thin and fragile transparent pale green glaze with fine crackle. The remaining rim shred has a diameter of 12cm, and its mouth form is open.
- Undiagnosed Porcelain unearthed from L2 includes 2 rim shreds and 2 body shreds (see **Figure C-13 (B)** of **Appendix C**).
- Pottery shreds unearthed from L2 are all with glaze ranging from black to brown colours (see **Figure C-14 (D)** of **Appendix C**). Most of them are body shreds while a few appear to be parts near the base. Again, these shreds are too fragmentary to inform morphology, manufacturing technique and their surface decoration bear no sufficient characteristics which can be dated.
- CBM unearthed are tile fragments (see **Figure 13 (C)** of **Appendix C**). They appeared to have no difference from those observed on surface level and those unearthed in L3. Considering that no particular pattern associating with the find spots of tiles and no feature was identified, the presence of tiles in this layer could be secondary deposition. The tiles are

¹⁴ AECOM, 2009, Final Archaeological Investigation and Rescue Excavation Report on Recovery of Song Dynasty Ceramic Shreds, *Kai Tak Development – Infrastructure at Former Runway and Remaining Areas of North Apron & Improvement of Adjacent Waterways – D&C*.

probably brought up from their original deposition by past human activities, such as levelling the ground surface for building structures.

5.3.30 L3 is also a disturbed layer which contains rich material remains, including a small quantity of porcelain and large quantity of pottery and CBM (see **Figure C-15 to C19 of Appendix C**).

- Celadon unearthed from L3 includes 2 rim shreds, 3 body shreds and 1 base shred (see **Figure C-15 (A) of Appendix C**). One of the rim shreds has a light green glaze, grey fabric and incised circles on the exterior near the mouth. It can be dated to Southern Song period in comparison with the finds unearthed in Kai Tak Rescue Excavation¹⁵. One of the body shreds has a glass-like dark green glaze with crackle. It has a measured thickness ranging 4 – 8 mm, relatively thicker than those dated to Song to period. It was probably made during Ming to Qing periods. The other 3 shreds have thin and fragile light green glaze. They can be compared with celadon wares produced in Guangdong region during Yuan to Ming periods.
- Blue-and-white porcelain shred unearthed from L3 is a body shred (see **Figure C-15 (B) of Appendix C**). It has dull blue patterns on both exterior and interior. The background colour appears to be bluish white in grey tone. Blue and white porcelain is a generally agreed type that was prevalent during Yuan to Qing periods. However, this shred is too fragmentary and bears no sufficient decoration or manufacturing characteristics to inform dating.
- Undiagnosed Porcelain includes 1 rim shred, 2 body shred, and 4 base shreds (see **Figure C-15 (C) of Appendix C**). A reused bowl base with a conical bottom can be compared with similar ones found in Kai Tak Rescue Excavation in 2009, which were dated to Song to Yuan periods.
- Pottery shreds found in L3 are composed of rim shreds and body shreds (see **Figures C-16 to C18 of Appendix C**). In general, surface decoration can be divided into two main categories, namely with glaze and with slip. Glaze colour ranges from mid brown to black. Slip colour includes black and pinkish red. Nonetheless, these shreds are too fragmentary to inform dating.
- CBM unearthed from L3 are tile fragments (see **Figures C-19 of Appendix C**). Most of them are with shattered edges and textile imprint. In general, these tiles have red fabric, while occasional grey fabric ones were also found. Considering their form and fabric, they can be compared with tiles found in SP10 and those unearthed in Siu Hang Tsuen excavation¹⁶.

5.3.31 Find spots of tiles, porcelain and pottery from L3 were found interwoven on the profile (see Profile drawing in **Appendix A**) and appeared to have no clear boundary of different contexts. The deposit is thus believed a secondary deposit instead of an in-situ feature. There lack stratified relations among the archaeological materials in L3, which do not suggest an *in situ* collapse of any structure may have stood on this location. Moreover, no compact layer beneath L3 was revealed in this test pit that could be inferred as ground surface for a structure. In addition, datable specimens reveal no consistent dating, and the matrix of artefact deposited in L3 does not reveal a collapse sequence but rather an unsorted dumping of some sort. Yet the vast quantity of tiles suggested that the archaeological deposits from L3 were moved from a nearby location due to past agricultural activities¹⁷. Therefore, L3 is considered a dumping deposit.

5.3.32 No finds and features were observed in L4.

¹⁵ AECOM, 2009, Final Archaeological Investigation and Rescue Excavation Report on Recovery of Song Dynasty Ceramic Shreds, Kai Tak Development – Infrastructure at Former Runway and Remaining Areas of North Apron & Improvement of Adjacent Waterways – D&C.

¹⁶ 香港考古學會 2003 《香港元朗輞井圍鶴洲嶺遺址發掘報告》，《香港考古學會會刊第十五卷》，香港，香港考古學會。劉茂 2002 〈屯門小坑村考古調查報告〉，香港，中港考古研究室。

¹⁷ As observed from Aerial Photos in 1963, the area is extensively agricultural lands.

5.4 Summary of Findings

- 5.4.1 During field scanning, roof tiles, celadon shreds, and blue and white shreds were observed at Area II West, which are datable to Song to Qing Dynasties. Test pit excavation at SP10 and SP20 in Area II West revealed similar archaeological materials in a stratum of Song-Yuan period. Results of field scanning, auger hole testing and test pit excavation suggest that possible archaeological remains of Song-Yuan and possibly to Qing periods are anticipated in the two areas: one at SP16 and the other in between SP10 and SP20.
- 5.4.2 In Area II East, SP14 revealed a layer of redeposited cultural material dated to Song-Yuan to Qing. However, due to the nature of redeposition, artefacts discovered in SP14 do not indicate the original deposition. In addition, results of field scanning and auger hole revealed no archaeological findings in the surrounding. Thus, it is considered that there is no archaeological significance in this area.
- 5.4.3 SP16 in Area III North revealed three layers of cultural materials of Song-Yuan, Ming and Qing. Fragments of roof tile and celadon-like bowl were also discovered during field scanning in this area where archaeological remains may exist in this area.
- 5.4.4 Other surveyed areas (Area I, Area II East and Area II South) in this investigation has not revealed any archaeological materials during field scanning, auger hole tests, or test pit excavations, indicating similar cultural layer in these areas not exist.

Table 5.5 Summary of Supplementary Test Pits in SSS Area

Test Pit ⁽¹⁾	Surface Altitude	Maximum Depth Excavated / Drilled (cm)	Landscape	Current Land Use	Strata ⁽²⁾				
					Topsoil	Subsoil (sandy soil, silty soil, clay)		Fluvial & Alluvial Coarse Sandy Soil	Cobbles
						With Cultural Remain	Without Cultural Remain		
SP5	ca.18 mPD	90	River Terrace	Orchard	L1		L2, L3, L4		
SP6	ca.17.8 mPD	130	River Terrace	Abandoned footpath	L1		L2, L3,	L4	
SP7	c.a. +16 mPD	150/70	River Terrace	Abandoned village house	L1		L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8	L9	
SP8	c. a. +15.7mPD	120/120	River Terrace	Abandoned orchard	L1		L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7	L8	
SP9	c.a. +18 mPD	150	River Terrace	Vacant Open Storage	L1		L2, L3, L4, L5		L6
SP10	c. a. +18 mPD	120	River Terrace	Abandoned village house	L1	L1, L2	L3, L4		L5
SP11	c.a. +18 mPD	100	River Terrace	Demolished house ground	L1		L2, L3		L4
SP12	c.a. +18 mPD	110	River Terrace	Demolished house ground	L1	L2 (disturbed)			L3
SP13	c.a. +20 mPD	114/90	River Terrace	Demolished house ground	L1	L3 (disturbed)	L2, L4, L5	L6	
SP14	c.a. +17.3mPD	120	River Terrace	Abandoned orchard	L1	L3 (with redeposited tile fragments)	L2		L3
SP15	c.a. +23.1mPD	110	River Terrace	Vacant land near a garden	L1		L2		L3
SP16	c.a. +23 mPD	70	River Terrace	Abandoned cultivation field	L1	L1-L4	L5		L6
SP17	c.a. +22 mPD	140	River Terrace	Abandoned Field	L1		L2, L3		L4
SP18	c.a. +23 mPD	130	River Terrace	Vacant	L1		L2, L3, L4	L5	
SP19	c.a. +25mPD	100	River Terrace	Vacant agricultural land	L1		L2, L3	L4	

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SP20	c.a. +18 mPD	144	River Terrace	Demolished house ground	L1	L1-L3		L4	
SP21	c.a. +18 mPD	90	River Terrace	Vacant Open Storage	L1		L2, L3		L4
SP22	c.a. +16mPD	100	River Terrace	Abandoned village house	L1		L2, L3	L4	
SP23	c.a. +20 mPD	200	River Terrace	Abandoned cultivation field	L1		L2, L3, L4	L5	
SP24	c.a. +18 mPD	120	River Terrace	Open yard	L1		L2, L3, L4		

Note:

- (1) Test pits SP1 to 4 are located in Tai Kong Po. Details of findings in Tai Kong Po are presented in Tai Kong Po Emergency Assess Point – Further Archaeological Investigation Report (January 2011), by AECOM Asia Co. Ltd.
(2) L - Layer

6 REVIEW ON POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN INVESTIGATION AREA

6.1.1 This FAIR divides the investigation area into three main areas for discussion of archaeological significance. The interpretation of archaeological resource was made reference to **Section 3.1.8**. Numbers have been assigned from I to III to denote each sub area, which is presented in **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**.

6.1.2 The identified areas with archaeological deposits and the relevant recommendations are presented in **Table 6.1**. Details of review are also given in later part of this section.

Table 6.1 Impact Assessment on SSS area

Sub Area for Archaeological Assessment	Dating of finds	Location	Significance	Recommended Mitigation Measure
Area I	Nil	-	No	Nil
Area II West	Song-Yuan to Qing	Area between SP 10 and SP20	High	Rescue excavation
Area II East	Nil	-	No	Nil
Area III North	Song-Yuan to Qing	Area around SP16	High	Rescue Excavation
Area III South	Nil		No	Nil

6.2 Review of Each Area

Area I

6.2.1 The archaeological works conducted in Area I are summarised in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2 Archaeological Works in Area I

Archaeological Works Conducted	Test Pit (TP/SP) / Hand Auger Hole (AH/SH) Codes
Archaeological Investigation in the course of EIA	TP6, TP7, TP8, AH17, AH18, AH19, AH20, AH21
Further Archaeological Investigation	SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP22, SP23, SP24, SH10, SH11, SH12, SH16, SH17, SH18, SH19, SH20, SH21, SH22, SH23, SH24, SH25, SH26, SH27, SH28, SH29.

6.2.2 Area I contains a general stratigraphy which consists of four strata as presented in **Table 6.3**.

Table 6.3 General Stratigraphy of Area I

Strata	Description	Finds	Chronology
I-1	Sandy soil in light grey	Nil	Modern Top Soil
I-2	Loamy to clayey soil in dull yellow	Nil	Early Modern Agricultural Soil
I-3	Clayey to Sandy soil in bright yellow	Nil	Holocene fluvial deposits
I-4	Loamy Soil with pebbles in bright yellow	Nil	Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits

6.2.3 No cultural horizon is identified in any of the archaeological works conducted in and near this region. The taphonomy displayed in the stratigraphy around this area suggested that river action was dominant during the Late Pleistocene period and into the Holocene.

6.2.4 In SP7, SP8, SH28, and SH29 (see records in **Appendix A**), certain layers of these pits and holes contain organic-rich clay. It displayed perhaps the natural phenomena of fluvial actions,

temporary seasonal lakes, or a result of an abandonment of river channel. L9 of SP7 is an alluvial deposits that was later overlaid by some organically rich soils (L6 to L8), suggesting that this area was a swamp / meander after changes of river course. It is then overlaid by series of silty soils (L2 to L5). L2 and L4 of SP7 contain dark spots in the yellowish soil that indicating previous existence of vegetation growth on these strata, while L3 and L5 of SP7 are purer yellow silt that was brought in by alluvial action. No artefacts were revealed from field scanning in this area.

- 6.2.5 This area is continually affected and reshaped by running water since Late Pleistocene into Holocene and such condition render it unsuitable for human settlements. It is therefore suggested that Area I has no archaeological potential.

Area II

- 6.2.6 The archaeological works conducted in Area II are summarised in **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.4 Archaeological Works Conducted in Area II

Archaeological Works Conducted	Test Pit (TP/SP) / Hand Auger Hole (AH/SH) Codes
Archaeological Investigation in the course of EIA	TP5, AH14, AH13, AH16
Further Archaeological Investigation	SP9, SP10, SP11, SP12, SP13, SP14, SP20, SP21, SH7, SH8, SH9, SH13, SH14, SH15, SH30, SH31, SH32, SH33, SH37.

Area II West - with Archaeological Deposit

- 6.2.7 Field scanning revealed a concentrated area of tiles scattered between and around the area of SP 10 and SP20 (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009** and **Figure B-2 of Appendix B**) with celadon shreds. There are a few tiles found in L2 of SP10, L2 and L3 of SP20 (see IIW-2 in **Table 6.5**).
- 6.2.8 Area II West with archaeological deposits contains a general stratigraphy which consist of five strata as presented in **Table 6.5**.

Table 6.5 General stratigraphy of Area II West in test pits and auger holes - with archaeological deposits

Strata	Description	Finds	Chronology
IIW-1	Silty Sand in dull yellow	Song to Yuen Celadon with modern porcelain shreds	Disturbed Modern soil
IIW-2	Silty Sand in bright yellow	A few tiles with pot shards	Song to Qing periods
IIW-3	Sandy soil in brown	Nil	Holocene deposit
IIW-4	Clayey and Sandy soil in brown	Nil	Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits
IIW-5	Clayey soil with pebbles/ cobbles	Nil	Late Pleistocene river bed

- 6.2.9 The existence of Song-Yuan (AD960-1368) cultural horizon and the abundant tiles observed in the surrounding area during field scanning suggested that the extent of cultural layer likely covers an area between SP10 and SP20 (**Figures B-2 and B6**). Archaeological evidence suggests that the existence of a stable cultural horizon dated to Song-Yuan periods in this area is likely, as indicated by a cluster of roof tile dumping found in SP20 where few houses might existed in this area.

Area II East - without Archaeological Deposit

- 6.2.10 Area II East, with no archaeological deposits, contains a general stratigraphy which consists of four strata as presented in **Table 6.6**.

Table 6.6 General Stratigraphy of Area II East in test pits and auger holes - without archaeological deposit

Strata	Description	Finds	Chronology
IIE-1	Sandy soil in light grey	Nil	Modern Top Soil
IIE-2	Clayey soil in dull yellow	Nil	Early Modern Agricultural Soil
IIE-3	Clayey soil in bright yellow	Nil	Holocene fluvial deposits
IIE-4	Clayey Soil with pebbles in bright yellow	Nil	Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits

- 6.2.11 No cultural horizon is identified in any of the archaeological works conducted in Area II outside area between SP10 and SP20. The taphonomy displayed in the stratigraphy suggests that river action was dominant during the Late Pleistocene and into the Holocene. Note that the general stratigraphy is similar to that of Area I (see **Table 6.3**). Field scanning revealed no artefacts either.
- 6.2.12 Similar to Area I, in SP9 and SH30 (see records in **Appendix A**), certain lower layers of these pits and holes contain organic-rich clay. It displayed perhaps the natural phenomena of fluvial actions, temporary seasonal lakes, or a result of an abandonment of river channel. This area is continually affected and reshaped by running water since Late Pleistocene into early Holocene and such condition would render it unsuitable for human settlements. It is therefore suggested that Area II East has no archaeological potential.

Area III

- 6.2.13 The archaeological works conducted in Area III are summarised in **Table 6.7**.

Table 6.7 Archaeological Works Conducted in Area III

Archaeological Works Conducted	Test Pit (TP/SP) / Hand Auger Hole (AH/SH) Codes
Archaeological Investigation in the course of EIA	TP4, AH10, AH12, AH15, AH22, AH23, AH24
Further Archaeological Investigation	SP15, SP16, SP17, SP18, SP19, SH34, SH35, SH36, SH38, SH39, SH40, Sh41, SH42, Sh43, SH44, SH45, Sh46, SH47, SH48

Area III North - with Archaeological Deposit

- 6.2.14 Field scanning revealed a concentrated area of tiles, fragments of bowl likely dated early than Qing dynasty are scattered around and to the east of SP 16, indicating the possible extent of proposed rescue excavation area of SP16 (**Figure B-7** of **Appendix B**). Archaeological materials identified in SP16 contained Song-Yuan and Qing deposits.
- 6.2.15 Archaeological investigation at TP4 during the EIA also revealed the existence of a cultural layer and fragment of celadon and roof tiles exposing in ground surface around TP4 which are dated to possibly Song to Ming Dynasties (L2 and L3 in TP4).
- 6.2.16 Area III North, with archaeological deposits, contains a general stratigraphy which consists of six strata as presented in **Table 6.8**.

Table 6.8 General Stratigraphy of Area III North in test pits and auger holes - with archaeological deposits

Strata	Description	Finds	Chronology
IIIN-1	Silt in light grey	Bricks	Modern Top Soil
IIIN-2	Silt	Blue and white porcelain shreds and roof tiles	Late Qing Dynasty (late 19 th to early 20 th centuries)
IIIN-3	Silty soil	Blue and white porcelain shreds and roof tiles	Late Qing Dynasty
IIIN-4	Silty Soil	Celadon shreds with roof tiles	Song-Yuan and Qing dynasties (AD960-1911)
IIIN-5	Clayey soil	Nil	Holocene fluvial deposit
IIIN-6	Clayey soil with pebbles	Nil	Late Pleistocene fluvial deposit and river bed

- 6.2.17 In SP16 L4 (IIIN-4 in **Table 6.8**) contained celadon shreds of Song to Yuen Dynasties (AD960-1368) with clusters of roof tiles of Qing Dynasty (AD1644-1911), so L4 is possibly an disturbed stratum by L3 above. L3 (IIIN-3 in **Table 6.8**) is an *in situ* deposit of Ming to Qing period, signified by the blue and white porcelain shreds with characters from the period, with cluster of tiles in the stratum. L2 (IIIN-2 in **Table 6.8**) contained Late Qing (late 19th to 20th centuries) styled blue and white porcelain shreds with fewer tiles in it. In addition to field scanning results, which revealed a concentrated area of tiles, fragment of bowl around and to the east of SP16 (**Figure B-7**), the archaeological potential of Area III North is therefore high.

On Area III South without Archaeological Deposit

- 6.2.18 Area III South, without archaeological deposits, contains a general stratigraphy which consists of four strata as presented in **Table 6.9**.

Table 6.9 General Stratigraphy of Area III South in test pits and auger holes - without archaeological deposit

Strata	Description	Finds	Chronology
IIIS-1	Sandy soil in light grey	Nil	Modern Top Soil
IIIS-2	Clayey soil in dull yellow	Nil	Early Modern Agricultural Soil
IIIS-3	Clayey soil in bright yellow	Nil	Holocene fluvial deposits
IIIS-4	Clayey Soil with pebbles in bright yellow	Nil	Late Pleistocene fluvial deposits and river bed

- 6.2.19 No cultural horizon is identified in any of the archaeological works conducted. The taphonomy displayed in the stratigraphy around this area suggested that river action was dominant during the Late Pleistocene period and into the Holocene. Note that the general stratigraphy in this area is similar to that of Area I (see **Table 6.3**). Field scanning in this area revealed no artefacts either.
- 6.2.20 Similar to Area I, this area is continually affected and reshaped by running water since Late Pleistocene into early Holocene and such condition would render it unsuitable for human settlements. The lacking of archaeological evidence and the reference from geological perspective suggested that Area III South has no archaeological remains.

6.3 Recommendations

- 6.3.1 Findings of further archaeological investigations indicate that there are archaeological remains in the areas of SP10, SP20 and SP16. In order to preserve the archaeological remains by detailed records, rescue excavation is recommended to be conducted at the area between SP10 and 20 in Area II West, and at the area around SP16 (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009**).

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 In order to obtain field data in evaluating archaeological potential of the inaccessible areas of the SSS site, a further archaeological investigation was carried out in phases according to land resumption status between 26 November 2010 and 17 May 2011.
- 7.1.2 Based on the field works conducted in the resumed lands in SSS, layers of Song to Qing Dynasties (AD960-1911) was also discovered in three test pits SP10, SP16 and SP20, indicating that there were human activities in these areas at ancient periods. Some archaeological deposits such as roof tiles, celadon and blue-and-white porcelain shreds were observed on the surface at areas east to SP16, and around SP10 and SP20, in which the collected shreds are dated to Song and Qing Dynasties.
- 7.1.3 Based on the findings, areas around SP16, and between SP10 and SP20 have high archaeological potential. The rest of the investigated area has no archaeological potential.
- 7.1.4 Rescue excavation is recommended at the identified two areas with archaeological remains including the area around and east of SP16 and the area between SP10 and 20 in Area II West (See **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ENS/M55/009, Figures B-6 and B7**) as a proposed mitigation measure such that the archaeological remains in these areas would be preserved by detailed records. The methodology of rescue excavation at these areas would follow the AAP. Additional trial pits should be carried out as necessary prior to the rescue excavation in order to refine the extent of the rescue areas.

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Appendix A
Test Pit and Auger Hole Records

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP5
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	826937E	833410N	Test Pit Measurement	1.5m x 1.1m x 0.9m	
Digging Method	Hand and machine excavated		Ground Level	ca.18mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

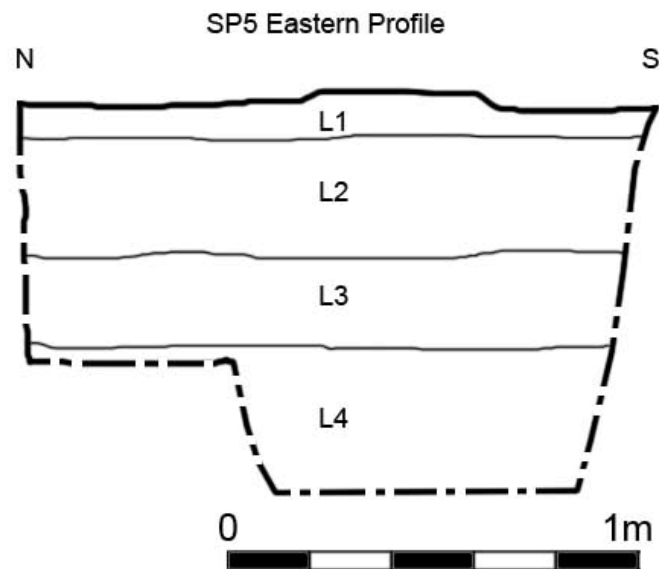
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sandy Silt	Light Gray	Nil	Modern
L2	Silt	Yellowish Brown	Nil	N/A
L3	Cobbles with Coarse Sand	Light Gray	Nil	N/A
L4	Weathered Cobbles with Silt	Reddish Brown	Nil	N/A

Test Pit Wall Photography



SP 5 Eastern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing



Date

13-Apr-2011

Log by

Kathy Chan

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP6
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	826726E	833417N	Test Pit Measurement	1.6m x 1.2m x 1.3m	
Digging Method	Hand and machine excavated		Ground Level	ca.17.8mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

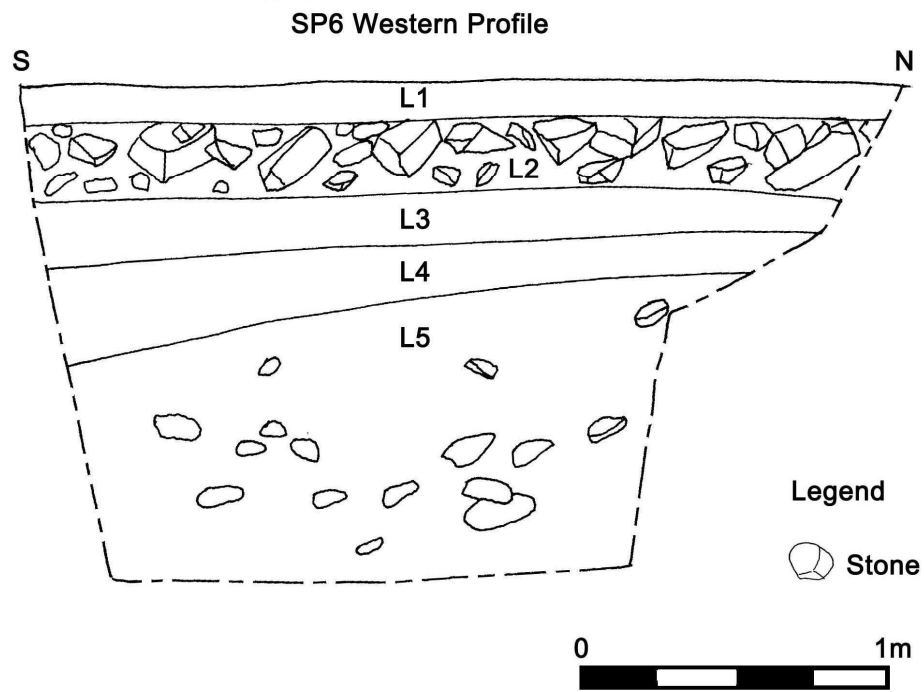
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Bitumen	Black	Nil	Modern Ground Paving (1950s)
L2	Rock	White	Nil	Modern Ground Paving (1950s)
L3	Loam	Very pale brown	Nil	N/A
L4	Loam	Yellow	Nil	N/A
L5	Weathered rock and sandy loam	Reddish Yellow	Nil	N/A

Test Pit Wall Photography



SP 6 Western Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing




Date

21-Feb-2011

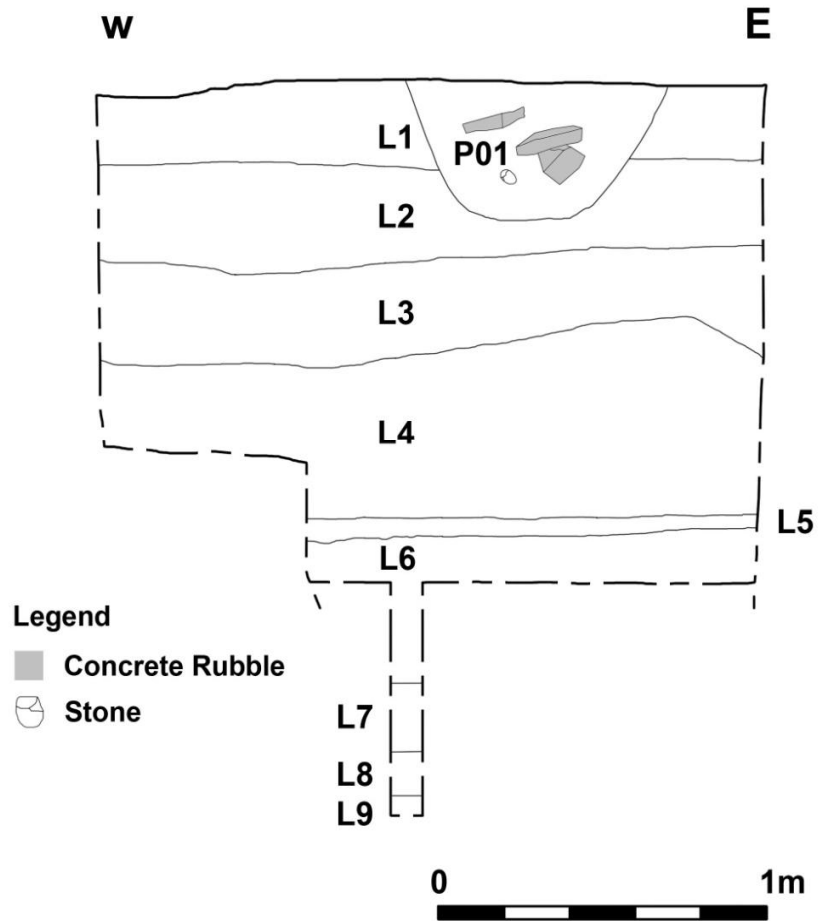
Log by

Steven Ng

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP7
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	826913E	833258N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.2m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca. 18mPD (at the center of the test pit)	
Stratigraphy and Finds					
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology	
P01	Silt	Yellowish Brown	Plastic Objects, Pot shreds, Nylon String	Modern	
L1	Sandy Silt	Olive Brown	Bricks, Concrete Rubbles, Tin Cans	Modern	
L2	Silt	Yellowish Brown+ Dark Grayish Brown + Very Dark Grayish Brown	Nil	N/A	
L3	Silt	Light Gray	Nil	N/A	
L4	Silt	Dark yellowish Brown	Nil	N/A	
L5	Clayey Silt	Light Yellowish Brown	Nil	N/A	
L6	Clayey Silt	Brown+ Very Dark Grayish Brown	Nil	N/A	
L7	Clayey Silt	Dark Yellowish Brown+ Strong Brown+ Gray	Nil	N/A	
L8	Clay	Dark Grayish Brown	Nil	N/A	
L9	Clayey Sand	Light Gray	Nil	N/A	
Test Pit Wall Photography					
					
SP 7 Northern Profile					

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP7 Northern Profile



Date

30-Nov-2010

Log by

Kathy Chan

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP8
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	826980E	833198N	Test Pit Measurement	1.0m x 1.0m x (1.2m+1.2m augering)	
Digging Method	Hand excavated		Ground Level	ca.15.7mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

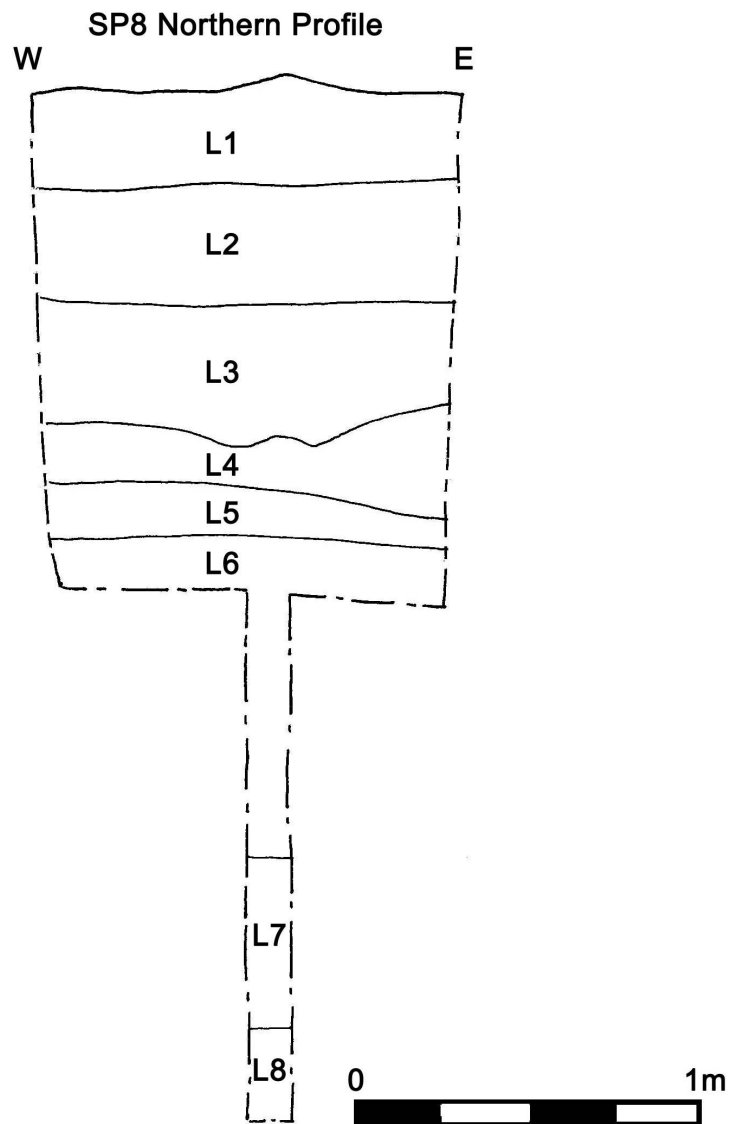
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sandy silt	Greyish brown	Nil	N/A
L2	Sandy silt	Brownish yellow	Nil	N/A
L3	Silty clay	Light reddish brown	Nil	N/A
L4	Sand	Yellow	Nil	N/A
L5	Silt	Yellow	Nil	N/A
L6	Clay	Black	Nil	N/A
L7	Clay	Strong brown	Nil	N/A
L8	Sand	Brownish yellow	Nil	N/A

Test Pit Wall Photography



SP8 Northern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing



Date

24-Feb-2011

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP9
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827138E	833143N	Test Pit Measurement	3.2m x 2.1m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	Ca. 18mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Bitumen Paving	Black	Nil	Modern Ground Paving
L2	Clay with Boulders	Yellowish Brown	Nil	Modern Fill Soil
L3	Sandy Clay	Gray	Nil	N/A
L4	Clay	Light Olive Brown	Nil	N/A
L5	Clayey Sand	Olive Brown	Nil	N/A
L6	Clay with Boulders	Dark Gray	Nil	N/A

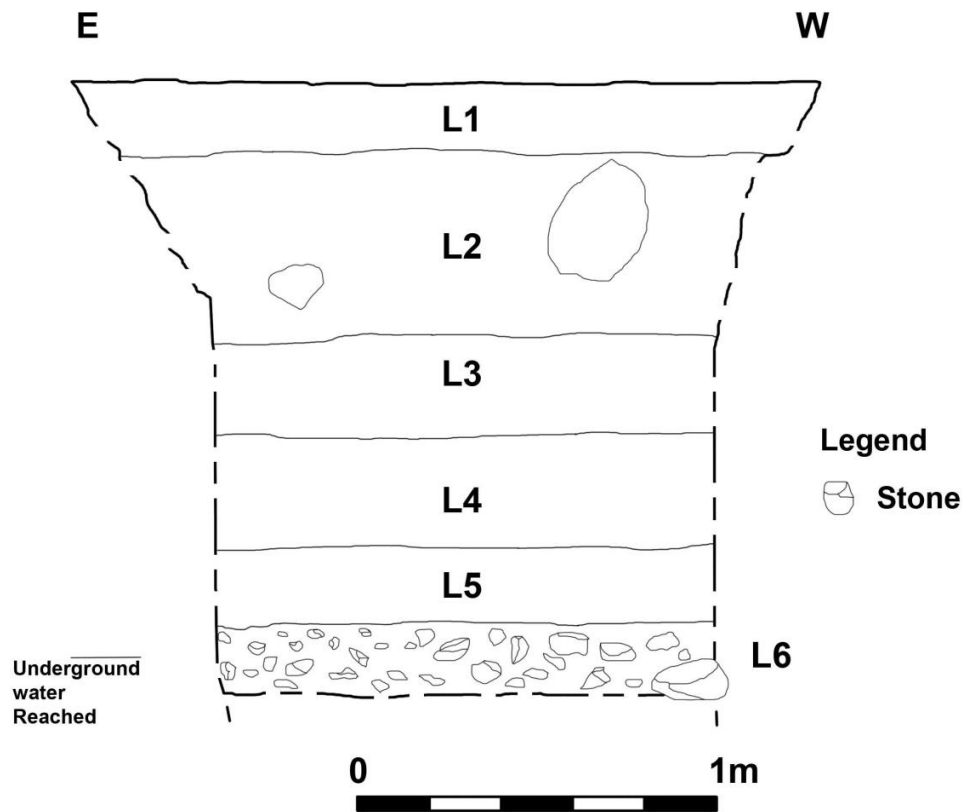
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP9 Southern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP9 Southern Profile



Date

26-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP10
Test Pit Coordinate (S corner)	827021E	833079N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.2m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.17.9mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

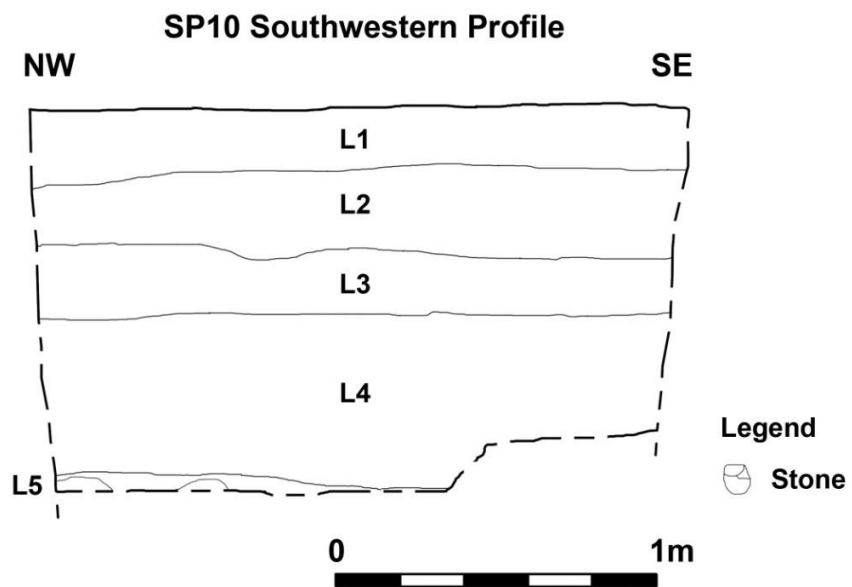
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Silty Sand	Dark Gray	Celadon and Porcelain shards	Modern (disturbed)
L2	Silty Sand	Brownish Yellow	A few tiles with pot shards	Song-Yuen dynasties
L3	Sandy Clay	Yellowish Brown	Nil	N/A
L4	Silty Clay with Course Sand	Olive Yellow + Red	Nil	N/A
L5	Silty Clay with Pebbles	Olive Yellow + Red	Nil	N/A

Test Pit Wall Photography



SP10 Southwestern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing



Date

27-Nov-2010

Log by

Kathy Chan

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP11
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827066E	832977N	Test Pit Measurement	1.7m x 1.0m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.15mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sand with Rubbles	Very Pale Brown	Nil	Modern Surface Fill
L2	Clayey Sand	Light Olive Brown	Concrete Paving with Rubbles	Modern fill
L3	Sandy Clay	Gray	Nil	N/A
L4	Sand with Boulders	Brownish Yellow	Nil	N/A

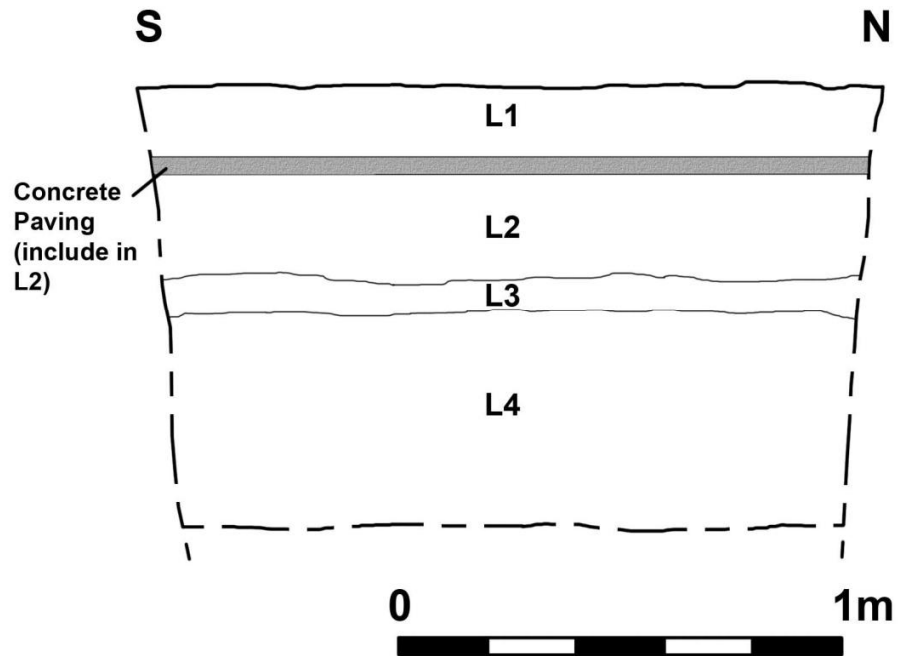
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP11 Western Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP11 Western Profile



Date

24-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP12
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827104E	833001N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m × 1.1m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging in General, Light Machinery used at L3 due to strongly cemented soil		Ground Level	ca.18.5mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sand with Rubbles	Very Pale Brown	Nil	Modern Surface Fill
L2	Clayey Sand with Boulders	Light Olive Brown	Blue and white porcelain shards mixed with concrete rubbles	Modern Fill
L3	Clay with Boulder	Gray	Nil	N/A

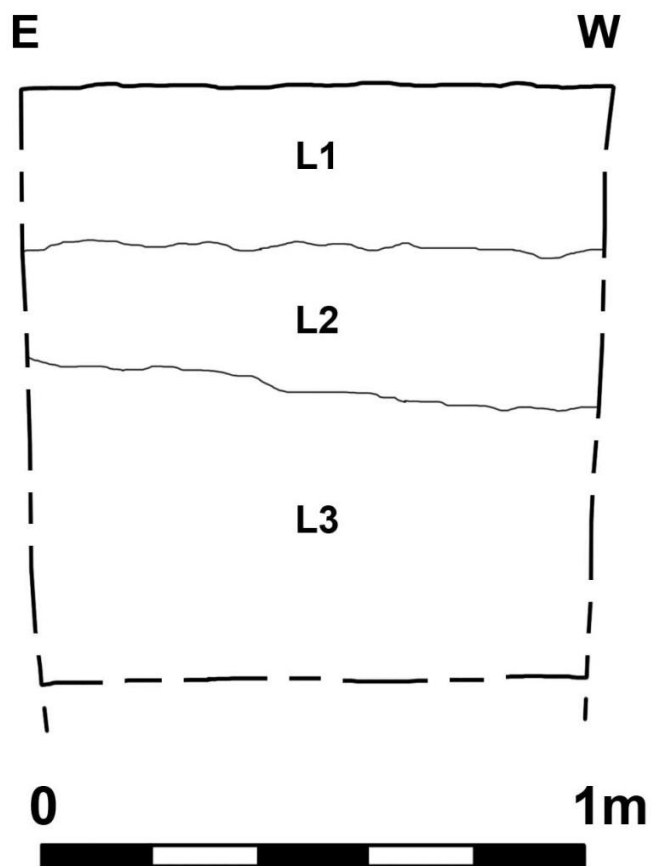
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP12 Southern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP12 Southern Profile



Date

25-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP 13
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827206E	832985N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.1m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.19.5mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Concrete Paving	White	Modern Refuse	Modern Ground Paving
L2	Coarse Sand	Yellowish Brown	Bricks, Concrete Rubbles	Modern Fill
L3	Silty Sand	Olive Brown	Tiles, Blue and white porcelain shards, with Modern building materials (mosaic)	Disturbed by modern materials
L4	Silty Sand	Light Olive Brown	Nil	N/A
L5	Clayey Sand	Red+ Gray	Nil	N/A
L6	Silty Sand	Yellowish Brown+ Red	Nil	N/A

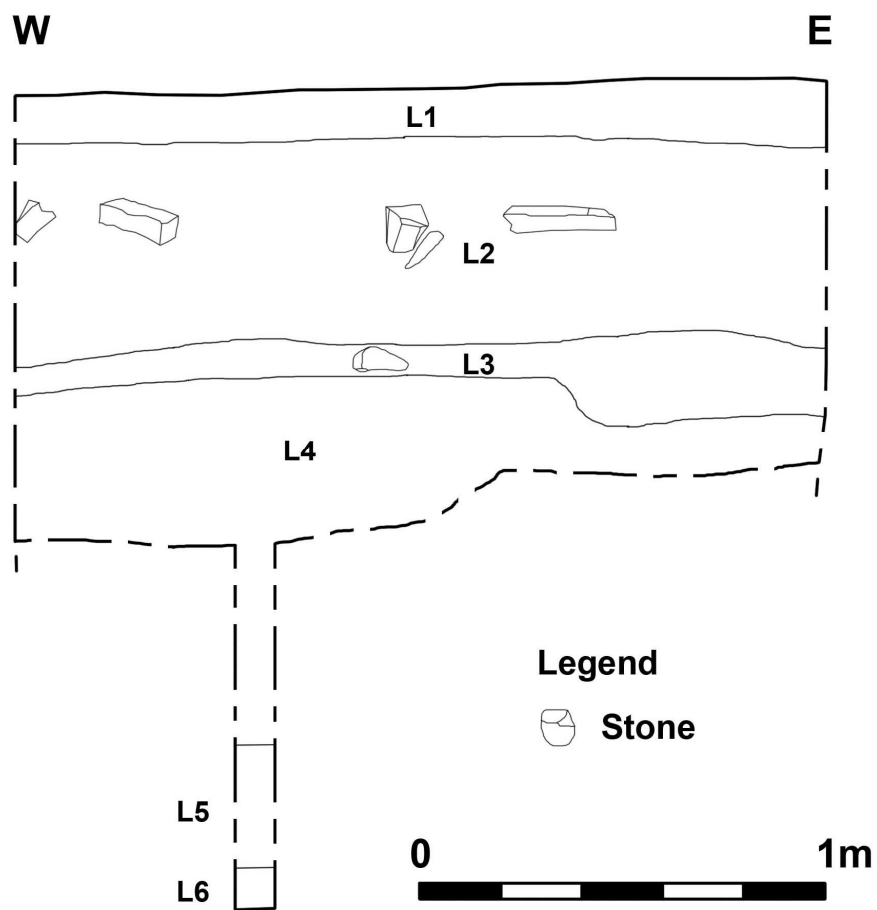
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP13 Northern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP13 Northern Profile



Date

2-Dec-2010

Log by

Kathy Chan

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP14
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827 279 E	832 843 N	Test Pit Measurement	2.1m x 1.1m x 1.2m	
Digging Method	Hand and machine excavated		Ground Level	ca.17.3mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

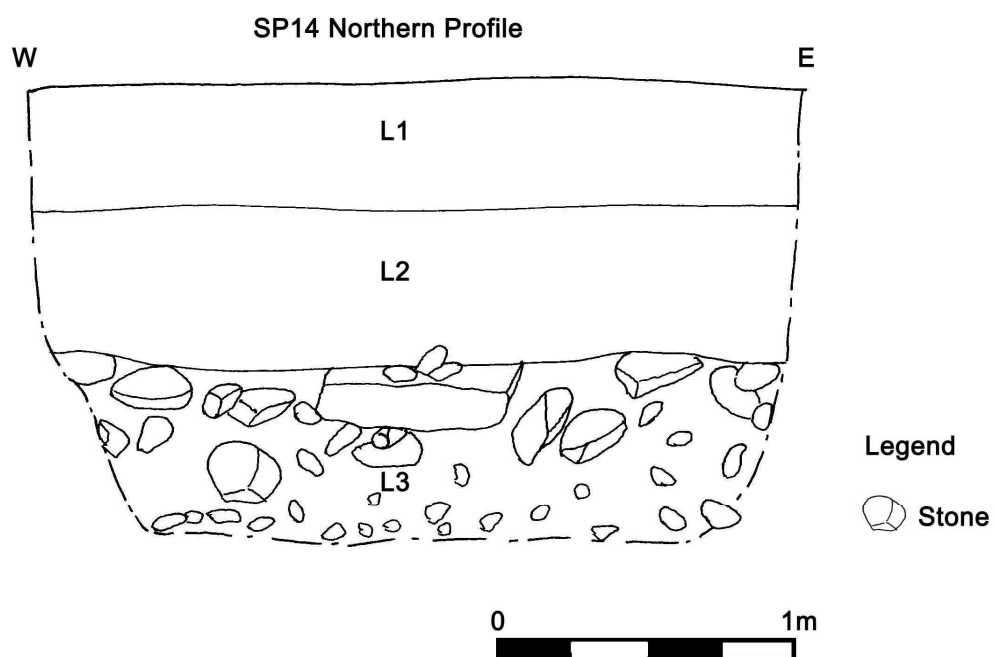
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Silt	Gray	Nil	Modern
L2	Silty sand	Very pale brown	Nil	N/A
L3	Boulders with pebbles and coarse sand	Red	Tiles with textile imprint	N/A

Test Pit Wall Photography



SP14 Northern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing



Date

21-Feb-2011

Log by

Kathy Chan

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP15
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827406E	832741N	Test Pit Measurement	1.4m x 1.0m x 1.1m	
Digging Method	Hand excavated		Ground Level	ca.21.3mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

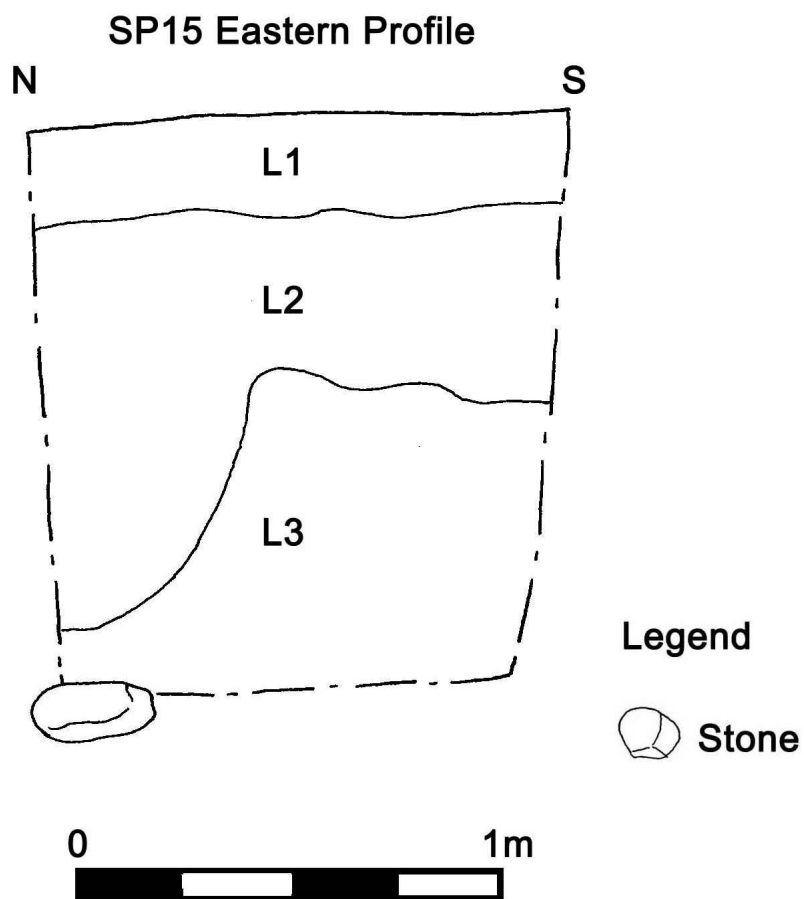
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Clayey sand	Yellowish brown	Nil	Modern
L2	Silty sand	Greyish brown	Fragments of modern rubbish	Modern fill
L3	Sand with occasional cobbles	Yellowish brown	Nil	N/A

Test Pit Wall Photography



SP15 Eastern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing



Date

25-Feb-2011

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP16
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827394E	832686 N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.0m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.23.2mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Silt	Olive Brown		Modern Topsoil
L2	Silt	Grayish Brown	Tiles, Porcelain, Pottery	Late Qing
L3	Silty Sand	Dark yellowish Brown	Tiles, B&W, Tiles	Ming-Qing
L4	Silty Sand	Olive Brown	Tiles, Celadon	Song-Yuan
L5	Clayey Silt	Light Olive Brown	Nil	N/A
L6	Clay with Pebbles	Light Olive Brown	Nil	N/A

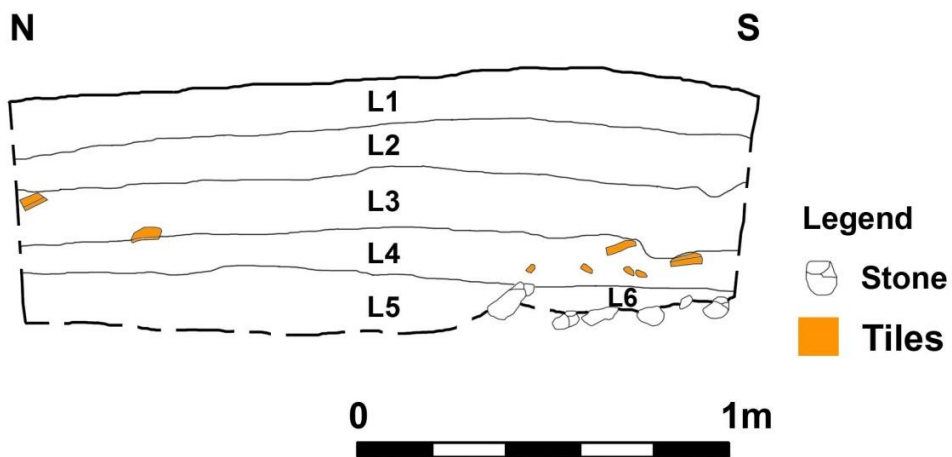
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP16 Eastern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP16 Eastern Profile



Date

30-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP17
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827495E	832532N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.0m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.21.9mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Silty Sand	Reddish Brown	Nil	Modern Topsoil
L2	Clayey Silt	Gray	Nil	N/A
L3	Sand with Boulders	Yellow	Nil	N/A
L4	Sand with Boulders	Brown+ Brownish Yellow	Nil	N/A

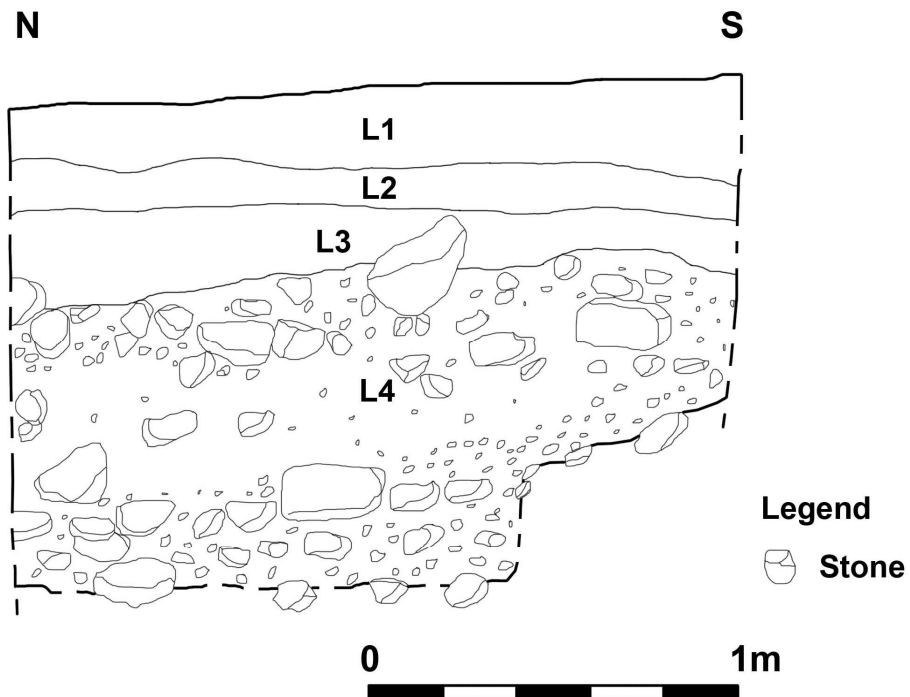
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP17 Eastern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP17 Eastern Profile



Date

30-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP18
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827580E	832422N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.0m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.24.7mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Silty Sand	Olive Yellow	Nil	Modern Topsoil
L2	Clayey Sand	Pale Yellow	Nil	N/A
L3	Clay	Reddish Yellow	Nil	N/A
L4	Clay	Strong Brown with black spots	Nil	N/A
L5	Clay	Brownish Yellow	Nil	N/A

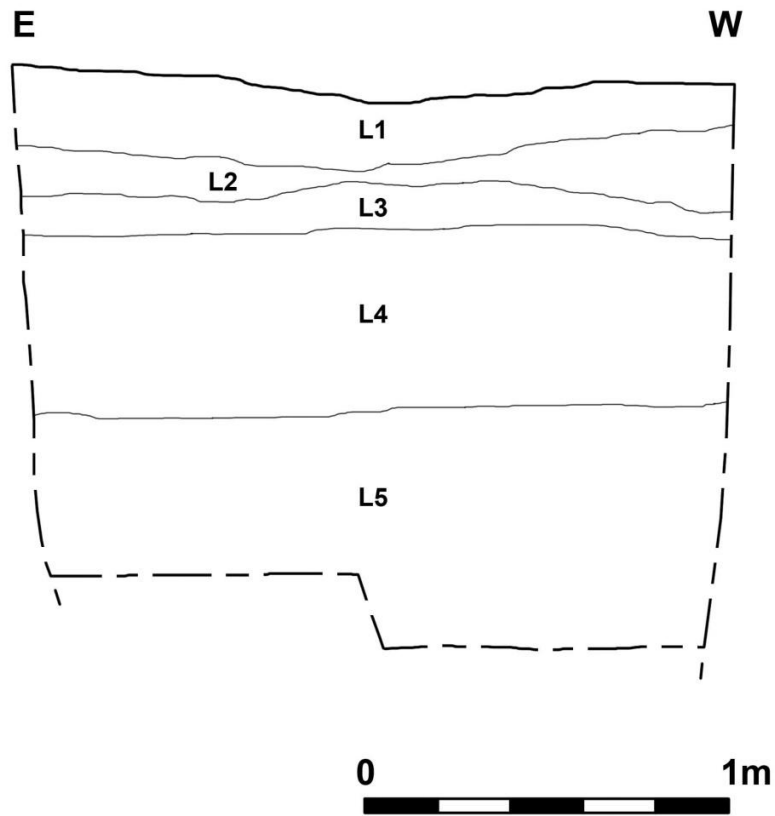
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP18 Southern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP18 Southern Profile



Date

30-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP19
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827614E	832534N	Test Pit Measurement	1.1m x 1.2m	
Digging Method	Hand excavated		Ground Level	ca. 25mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sandy Loam	Pale Yellow	Nil	Modern Agricultural soil
L2	Silty Sand	Yellow Orange	Nil	
L3	Sand with Cobbles	Yellow	Nil	Alluvial Deposit
L4	Sandy Clay with Weathered Rocks	Orange	Nil	N/A

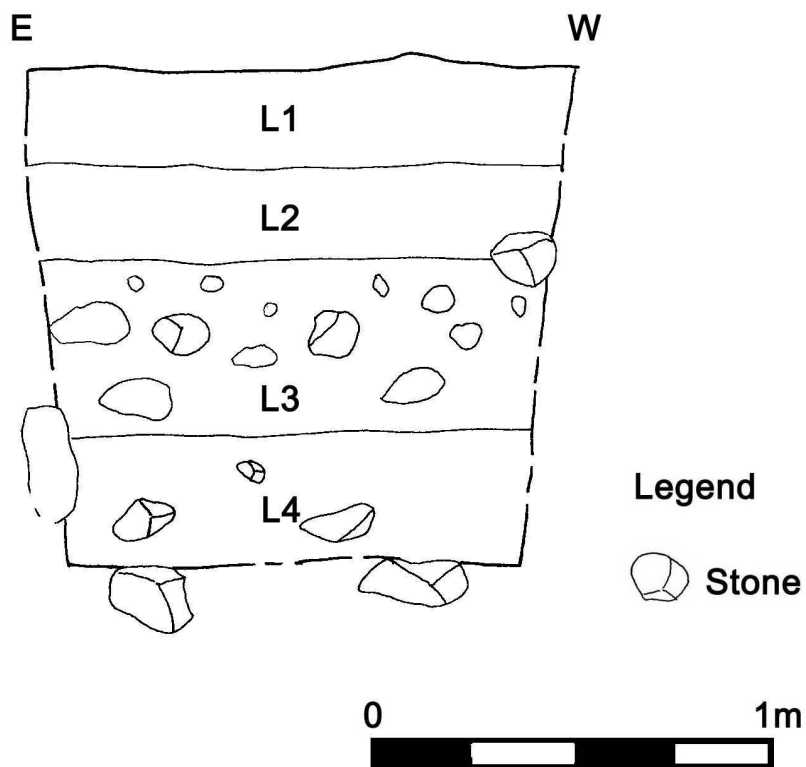
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP 19 Southern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP19 Southern Profile



Date

16-Feb-2011

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP20
Test Pit Coordinate (S corner)	827067E	833026N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.0m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.18mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Silty Sand	Olive Yellow	Celadon bowl base, Pottery shards, Iron rod, Tiles, Concrete	Modern Fill Surface
L2	Silty Sand	Yellowish Brown+ Grayish Brown	Tiles, Celadon, Porcelain, Pottery	Ming-Qing
L3	Sandy Clay	Light Olive Brown	Tiles, Celadon, B&W, Porcelain, Pottery	Song-Yuen
L4	Clayey Silt	Brownish Yellow + Yellowish Red	Nil	N/A

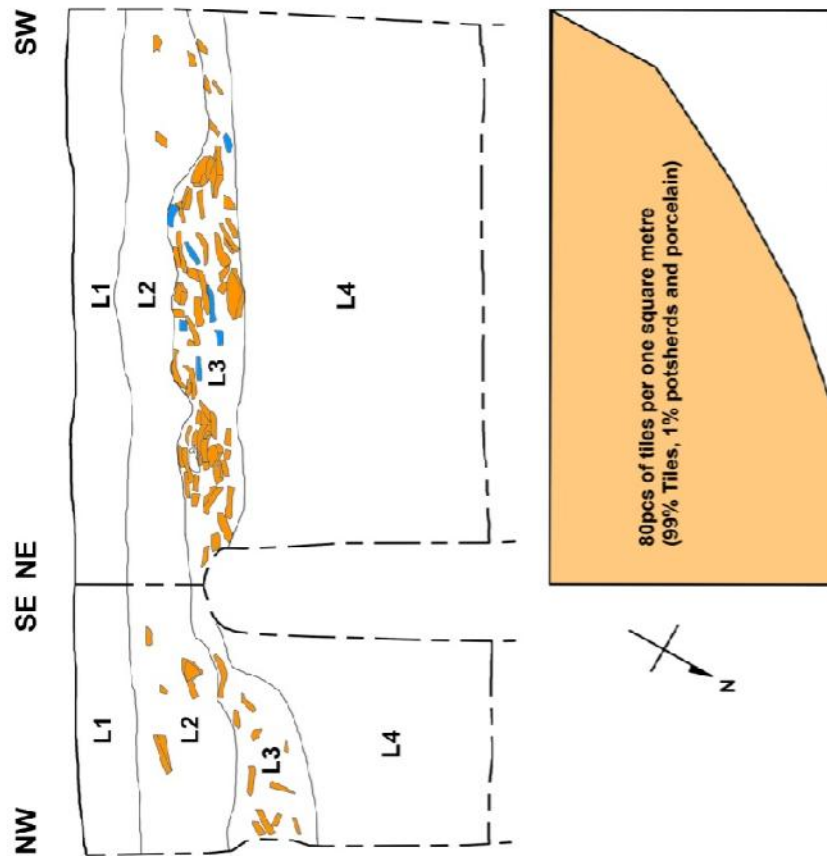
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP20 Southeastern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP20 Northeastern and Southeastern Profiles



Schematic Plan of Tile distributions in SP20
at a depth of 50cm

Date

25-Nov-2010

Log by

Kathy Chan

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP21
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	827178E	833082N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m × 1.0m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.18.5mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sand with Rubbles	Light Olive Brown	Nil	Modern
L2	Sandy Clay	Light Olive Brown	Nil	N/A
L3	Clay	Light Olive Brown	Nil	N/A
L4	Clayey Sand with Boulders	Yellowish Red	Nil	N/A

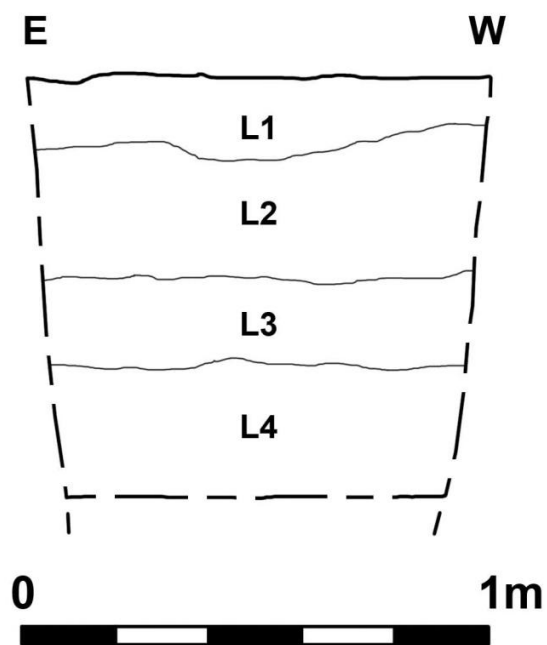
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP21 Southern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP21 Southern Profile



Date

27-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP22
Test Pit Coordinate (S corner)	826961E	833283N	Test Pit Measurement	2.1m x 1.1m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.15.7mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

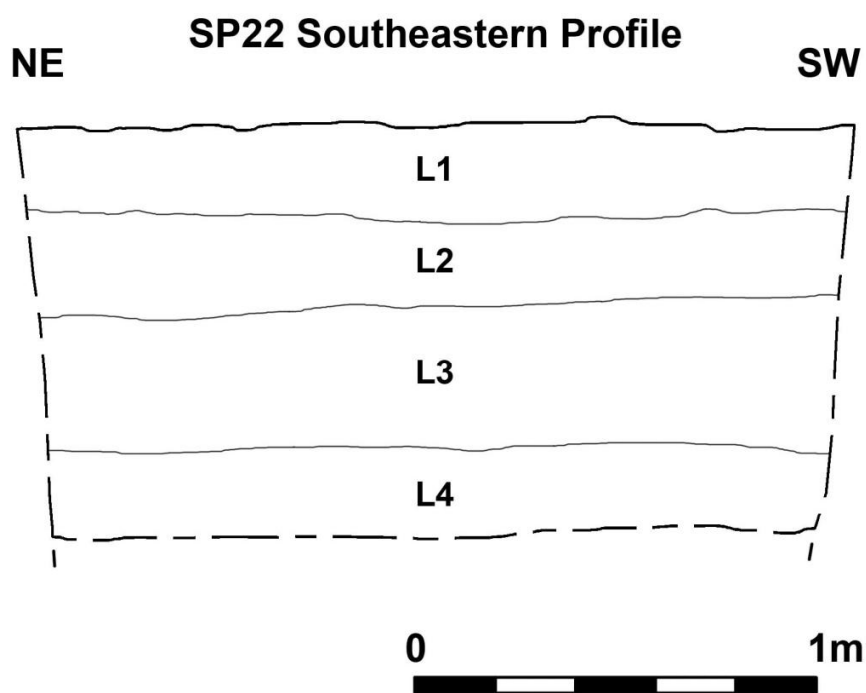
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sand	Pale Brown	Nil	Modern
L2	Clayey Sand	Light Olive Brown	Nil	N/A
L3	Clay	Brownish Yellow	Nil	N/A
L4	Sandy Clay	Olive Brown	Nil	N/A

Test Pit Wall Photography



SP22 Southeastern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing



Date

27-Nov-2010

Log by

Patrick Lai

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP23
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	826693E	833483N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.0m	
Digging Method	Hand Digging		Ground Level	ca.12mPD (at the center of the test pit)	

Stratigraphy and Finds

Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds	Chronology
L1	Sand	Light Yellow Orange	Nil	Modern
L2	Sand	Dull Orange	Nil	Early Modern Agricultural Soil
L3	Sandy Loam	Orange	Mineral Pan Deposits	N/A
L4	Coarse Sand Loam	Bright Brown	Nil	N/A
L5	Sand with Cobbles	Brownish Fray	Nil	N/A

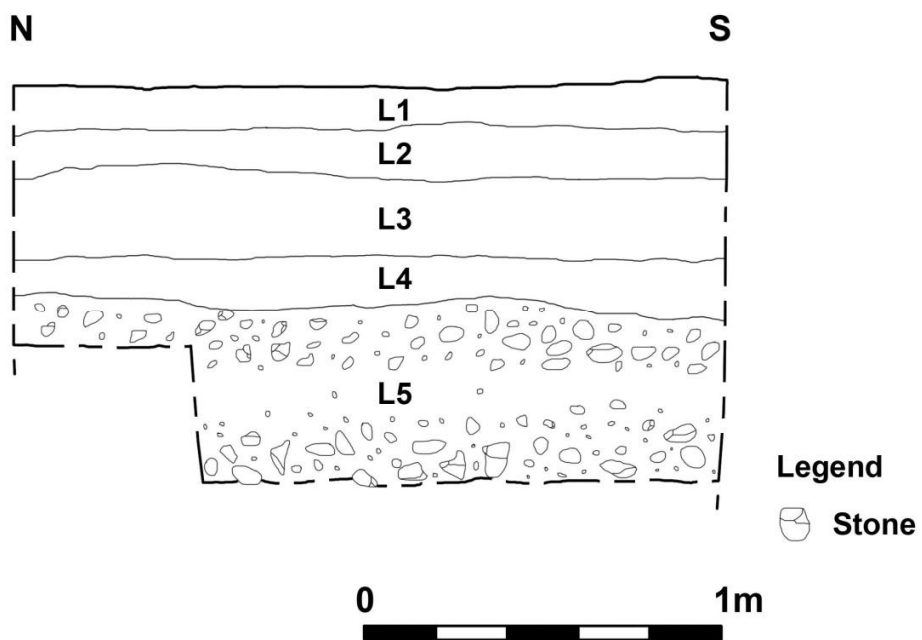
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP23 Eastern Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP23 Eastern Profile



Date


1-Dec-2010

Log by

Steven Ng

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Test Pit No.	SP24
Test Pit Coordinate (SW corner)	826859E	833503N	Test Pit Measurement	2.0m x 1.6m x 1.2m	
Digging Method	Hand and machine excavated		Ground Level	ca.18mPD (at the center of the test pit)	
Stratigraphy and Finds					
Layer	Soil Texture	Soil Colour	Finds		Chronology
L1	Concrete	Light Grey	Nil		Modern Paving
L2	Clayey Sand	Yellowish Brown	Modern steel rods, milk bottles		Modern Fill
L3	Clayey Sand	Reddish Brown	Nil		NA

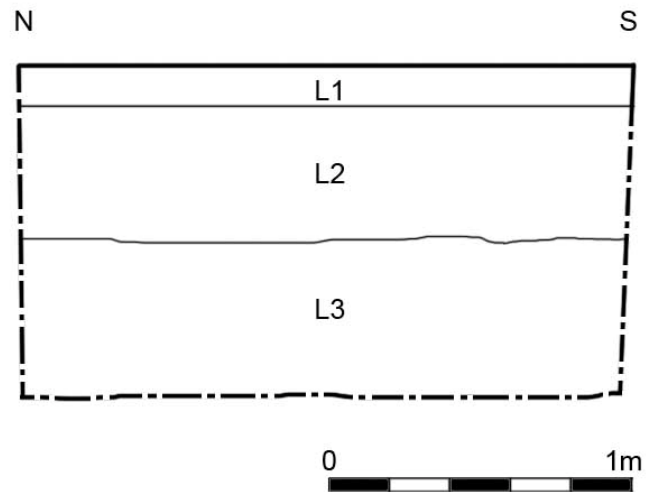
Test Pit Wall Photography



SP 24 Western Profile

Test Pit Wall Drawing

SP24 Western Profile




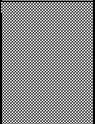








Date

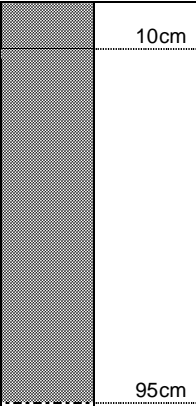








17-May-2011

Log by



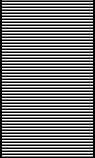
Kathy Chan









Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH7	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827086E	832975N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.18.4 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS
Ground Surface						
		0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100	L1	Light Olive Brown	Loam	Nil
			L2	Yellowish Brown	Sand	Nil
			Hit Rock			
Legend				Interpretation		
=Loam =Silty Sand =Sandy Clay =Sandy Silt =Clay =Clayey Sand =Sand =Cobbles and Pebbles						
Date		25-Nov-2010	Log by		Patrick Lai	

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH8	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827053E	833007N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.18.9 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 15cm	0	L1	Olive Brown	Sand	Nil	
 45cm	20	L2	Brownish Yellow	Sand	Nil	
	40					Hit Rock
	60					
	80					
	100					
	120					
	140					
	160					
	180					
	200					
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Sandy Clay  =Sandy Silt  =Clay  =Clayey Sand  =Sand  =Cobbles and Pebbles						
Date	25-Nov-2010		Log by	Patrick Lai		

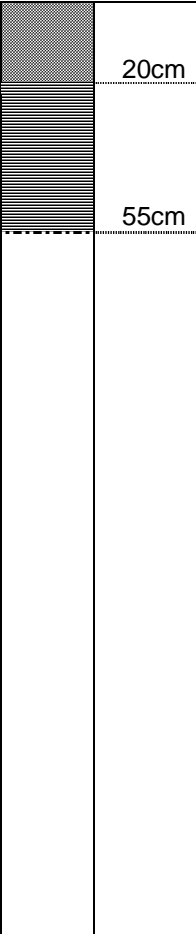








Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH9	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827084E	833031N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.18.9 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100	L1	Olive Brown	Sand	Nil	
		L2	Brownish Yellow	Sand	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Sandy Clay  =Clay  =Sand  =Silty Sand  =Sandy Silt  =Clayey Sand  =Cobbles and Pebbles						
Date	25-Nov-2010		Log by	Patrick Lai		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH10	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826985E	833299N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.15.6 mPD		


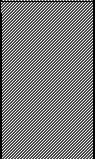


SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 20cm	0	L1	Dark Olive Brown	Sand	Nil	
 35cm	20	L2	Light Olive Brown	Clayey Sand	Nil	
 80cm	40	L3	Brown	Clayey Sand	Nil	
	60					
	80					Hit Rock
	100					
	120					
	140					
	160					
	180					
	200					









Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam	 =Silty Sand					
 =Sandy Clay	 =Sandy Silt					
 =Clay	 =Clayey Sand					
 =Sand	 =Cobbles and Pebbles					

Date	27-Nov-2010	Log by	Patrick Lai
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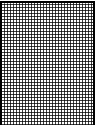
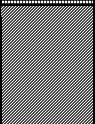









Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH11	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826981E	833330N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.15.6 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 <div style="position: absolute; top: 295px; left: 240px;">20cm</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 360px; left: 240px;">55cm</div>	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200	L1	Olive	Sand	Nil	
		L2	Brownish Yellow	Clayey Sand	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Sandy Clay  =Sandy Silt  =Clay  =Clayey Sand  =Sand  =Cobbles and Pebbles						
Date	27-Nov-2010		Log by	Patrick Lai		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH12	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827033.9061	833311.0875	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.15.2 mPD		

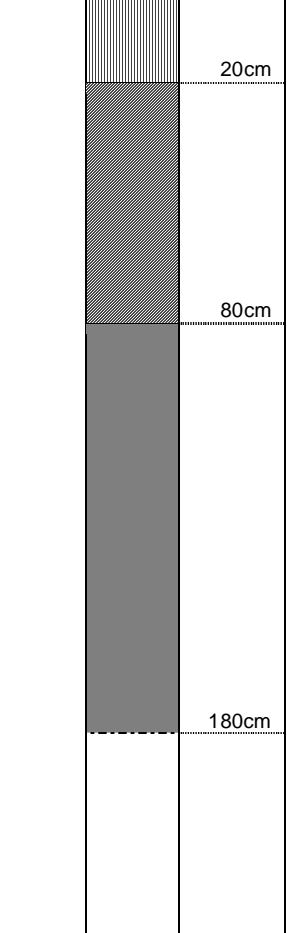
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 10cm	L1	Light Olive Brown	Sand	Nil	
	20 50cm	L2	Dark grayish Brown	Sandy Clay	Nil	
	60 90cm	L3	Pale Yellow	Clay	Nil	
	95cm	L4	Yellowish Red	Sandy Clay	Nil	
						Hit Rock









Legend				Interpretation	
 =Loam	 =Silty Sand				
 =Sandy Clay	 =Sandy Silt				
 =Clay	 =Clayey Sand				
 =Sand	 =Cobbles and Pebbles				

Date	27-Nov-2010	Log by	Patrick Lai
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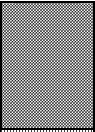
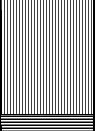
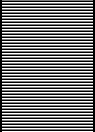
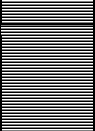








Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH13	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827087E	833181N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.17.3 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 20 30cm	L1	Olive Yellow	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	40 60cm	L2	Dark Brown	Sandy Clay	Nil	
	80cm	L3	Light Olive Brown	Clay	Nil	
	80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300					Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Sandy Clay  =Clay  =Sand  =Silty Sand  =Sandy Silt  =Clayey Sand  =Cobbles and Pebbles						
Date	27-Nov-2010		Log by	Patrick Lai		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH14	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827040E	833111N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.16.7 mPD		

SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180	L1	Pale Olive	Silty Sand	Nil	
		L2	Brownish Yellow	Sandy Clay	Nil	
		L3	Yellowish Red	Clay with Weathered Rocks	Nil	
						Hit Rock

Legend	Interpretation
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Sandy Clay  =Sandy Silt  =Clay  =Clayey Sand  =Sand  =Cobbles and Pebbles	

Date	27-Nov-2010	Log by	Patrick Lai
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Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH15	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827017E	833054N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.16.7 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 20 40	L1	Olive	Sand	Nil	
	40 60 80	L2	Strong Brown	Silty Sand	Nil	
	80 100 120	L3	Reddish Yellow	Clayey Sand	Nil	
	120 140 160	L4	Reddish Yellow	Clayey Sand with weathered rocks	Nil	
	160 180 200					Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Sandy Clay  =Sandy Silt  =Clay  =Clayey Sand  =Sand  =Cobbles and Pebbles						
Date	27-Nov-2010		Log by	Patrick Lai		


Location	Shek Kong	Area Code		SSS		Auger Hole No.	SH16
Auger Hole Coordinate	826677E	833450N		Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering			Ground Level	ca.17.8 mPD		













SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface							
	30cm	L1	Olive	Sandy Silt	Nil		
	40cm	L2	Light greyish yellow	Sandy Silt	Nil		
	65cm	L3	Light brown	Silt	Nil		
	120cm	L4	Brown	Clayey Silt	Nil		
	145cm	L5	Light Brown	Clayey Silt	Nil		
	155cm	L6	Light yellowish brown	Silt	Nil		
	180cm	L7	Yellowish Brown	Clayey Silt	Nil		
	200cm	L8	Light greyish Yellow	Sand	Nil		
							Hit Rock

Legend			Interpretation
=Loam =Sandy Loam =Silty loam =Sand	=Silty Sand =Sandy Silt =Clayey Silt =Silt	=Coarse Sand = Gravels = Cobbles and Pebbles = Peat	

Date	15-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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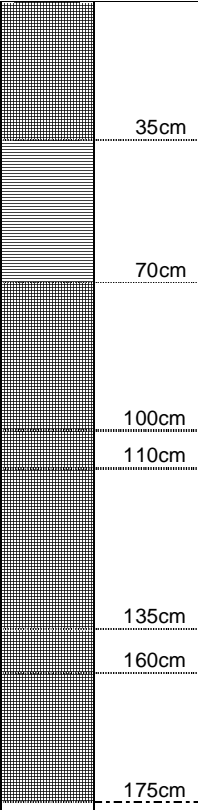












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH17	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826749E	833397N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.16.2 mPD		

SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface							
 <div style="position: absolute; left: 245px; top: 295px;">20cm</div>	0	L1	Light greyish yellow	Silt with concrete rubbles	Nil	Modern building material	
	2					Hit Hard Surface	
	4						
	6						
	8						
	10						
	12						
	14						
	16						
	18						
	20						
	22						
	24						


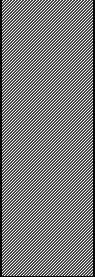












Legend			Interpretation
 =Loam  =Sandy Loam  =Silty loam  =Sand	 =Silty Sand  =Sandy Silt  =Clayey Silt  =Silt	 =Coarse Sand  = Gravels  = Cobbles and Pebbles  = Peat	

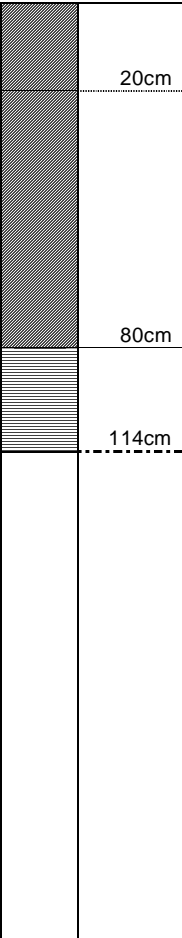












Date	15-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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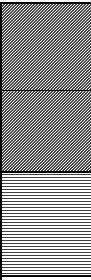












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH18		
Auger Hole Coordinate	826757E	833463N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter			
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.12.1 mPD			
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS	
Ground Surface							
	10cm	L1	Light greyish yellow	Silt	Nil		
	40cm	L2	Yellowish brown	Silt	Nil		
	80cm	L3	Brown	Clayey Silt	Nil		
	100cm	L4	Light brown	Clayey Silt	Nil		
	130cm	L5	Brown	Clayey Silt	Nil		
	160cm	L6	Light yellowish brown	Silt	Nil		
	170cm	L7	Light grey	Sandy Silt	Nil		
							Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation			
Date		15-Feb-2011	Log by		Kathy Chan		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH19	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826788E	833414N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.12.4 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200	L1	Light yellowish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
		L2	Brown	Silt	Nil	
		L3	Greyish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
		L4	Light greyish yellow	Sandy Silt	Nil	
		L5	Light brownish grey	Sandy Silt	Nil	
		L6	Bright yellow	Sandy Silt	Nil	
		L7	Bright yellowish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	15-Feb-2011		Log by	Kathy Chan		




Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH20	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826816E	833484N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.12.8 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS
Ground Surface						
	10cm	L1	Very pale brown	Sand	Nil	
	15cm	L2	Yellow	Sandy Loam	Nil	
	55cm	L3	Yellow	Sandy Loam	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
Date	18-Feb-2011		Log by	Steven Ng		




Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH21	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826844E	833435N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.14.5 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS
Ground Surface						
 10cm		0	L1	Very pale brown	Sandy loam	Nil
 75cm		2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100	L2	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date		18-Feb-2011		Log by		Steven Ng




Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH22	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826869E	833510N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.18mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20	L1	Dull Reddish Brown	Sandy loam	Nil	
		L2	Yellow orange	Sandy loam	Nil	
		L3	Orange	Silt	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date		17-May-2011		Log by		Steven Ng




Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH23	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826900E	833466N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.18mPD		
SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS
Ground Surface						REMARKS
	20cm 40cm 65cm	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22	L1 L2 L3	Grayish Brown Yellow Orange Dull Orange	Sandy loam Clayey Silt Clayey Silt	Nil Nil Nil
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date		17-May-2011		Log by		Steven Ng




Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH24		
Auger Hole Coordinate	826861E	833406N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter			
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.14.5 mPD			
SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface							
	10cm	0	L1	Very pale brown	Sandy loam	Nil	
		20	L2	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	40cm	40	L3	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	62cm	60					Hit Rock
		80					
		100					
		120					
		140					
		160					
		180					
		200					
Legend				Interpretation			
Date		18-Feb-2011		Log by		Steven Ng	

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH25	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826873E	833374N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.12.9 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 15cm	0	L1	Brown	Sandy loam	Nil	
 20cm		L2	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
 34cm	2	L3	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	0					Hit Rock
	4					
	0					
	6					
	0					
	8					
	0					
	1					
	0					
	1					
	2					
	0					
	1					
	4					
	0					
	1					
	6					
	0					
	1					
	8					
	0					
	2					
	0					
	0					
















 =Loam
 =Silty Sand
 =Coarse Sand

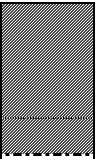












 =Sandy Loam
 =Sandy Silt
 = Gravels

 =Silty loam
 =Clayey Silt
 = Cobbles and Pebbles

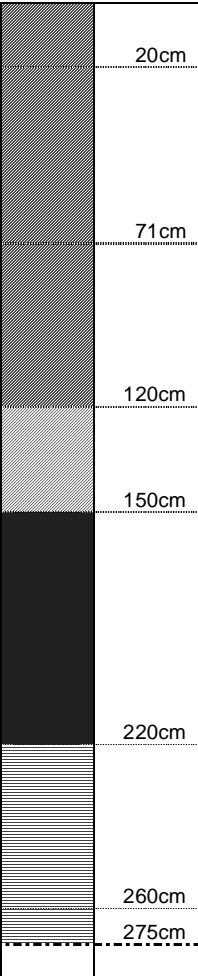












 =Sand
 =Silt
 = Peat

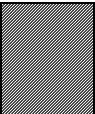
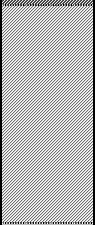


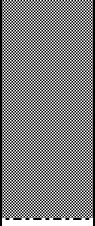












Date
18-Feb-2011
Log by
Steven Ng

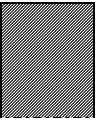












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH26		
Auger Hole Coordinate	826861E	833338N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter			
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.12.9 mPD			
SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface							
	10cm	0	L1	Brown	Sandy loam	Nil	
	24cm	20	L2	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	35cm	40	L3	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
		40					Hit Rock
		60					
		80					
		100					
		120					
		140					
		160					
		180					
		200					
Legend				Interpretation			
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat							
Date	18-Feb-2011		Log by	Steven Ng			

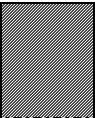












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH27	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826868E	833305N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.12.9 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 <div style="position: absolute; left: 245px; top: 305px;">24cm</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 245px; top: 320px;">35cm</div>	0					
	2	L1	Very pale brown	Sandy loam	Nil	
	0	L2	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	4					Hit Rock
	0					
	6					
	0					
	8					
	0					
	1					
	0					
	1					
	2					
	0					
	1					
	4					
	0					
	1					
	6					
	0					
	1					
	8					
	0					
	2					
	0					
	0					
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
18-Feb-2011		Log by		Steven Ng		18-Feb-2011

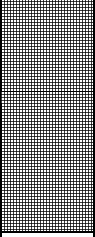












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH28	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826927E	833292N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.16.0 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30	L1	Reddish yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	45cm	L2	Brown	Loam	Nil	
	92cm	L3	Dark grey	Sandy loam	Nil	
	145cm	L4	Pink	Silt	Nil	
	160cm	L5	White	Silt	Nil	
230cm						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
=Loam =Silty Sand =Coarse Sand =Sandy Loam =Sandy Silt = Gravels =Silty loam =Clayey Silt = Cobbles and Pebbles =Sand =Silt = Peat						
Date	17-Feb-2011		Log by	Steven Ng		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH29	
Auger Hole Coordinate	826968E	833184N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.16.0 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 275	L1	Light brown	Sandy loam	Nil	
		L2	Pink	Sandy loam	Nil	
		L3	Pink	Sandy loam	Nil	
		L4	Dark brown	loam	Nil	
		L5	Black	Peat	Nil	
		L6	Dark grey	Silt	Nil	
		L7	Light bluish grey	Silt	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date		17-Feb-2011		Log by		Steven Ng

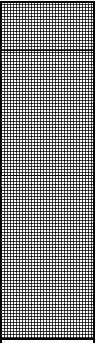
Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH30	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827097E	833069N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.18.6 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 20 30cm	L1	Reddish yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	40 60 95cm	L2	Reddish yellow	Loam	Nil	
	100 120 134cm	L3	Yellow	Silty loam	Nil	
	140 160 150cm	L4	Yellow	Sandy loam	Nil	
	180 200 220cm	L5	Very pale yellow	Silt with cobbles	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend			Interpretation			
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	17-Feb-2011	Log by	Steven Ng			













Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH31
Auger Hole Coordinate	827248.1880	832924.0995	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter	
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.16.9 mPD	
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS
Ground Surface					
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20	L1	Reddish yellow	Sandy loam	Nil
					Hit Rock
Legend			Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat					
Date	17-Feb-2011		Log by	Steven Ng	

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH32	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827229E	832872N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.17.8 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26	L1	Brownish yellow	Sandy loam		Hit Rock
Legend			Interpretation			
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date		17-Feb-2011	Log by		Steven Ng	

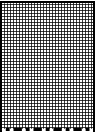












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH33	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827271E	832778N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.18.9 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20	L1	Brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
		L2	Dull reddish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	17-Feb-2011		Log by	Kathy Chan		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH34	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827305E	832751N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.19.5 mPD		

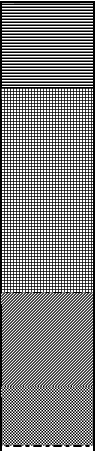
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 <div style="position: absolute; left: 250px; top: 285px;">10cm</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 250px; top: 340px;">40cm</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 250px; top: 415px;">80cm</div>	0	L1	Dark yellowish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	20	L2	Reddish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	40	L3	Light olive brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	80					Hit Rock
	100					
	120					
	140					
	160					
	180					
	200					
	220					
	240					
	260					
	280					
	300					
	320					
	340					
	360					
	380					
	400					
	420					
	440					
	460					
	480					
	500					
	520					
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	760					
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	940					
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	980					
	1000					













Legend	Interpretation
<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Loam </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Silty Sand </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Coarse Sand </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Sandy Loam </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Sandy Silt </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  = Gravels </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Silty loam </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Clayey Silt </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  = Cobbles and Pebbles </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Sand </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  =Silt </div> <div style="width: 33%;">  = Peat </div> </div>	

Date	17-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH35	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827328E	832710N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.22.0 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 0	L1	Black	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	30cm					Hit Rock
	4 0					
	6 0					
	8 0					
	1 0 0					
	1 2 0					
	1 4 0					
	1 6 0					
	1 8 0					
	2 0 0					
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	17-Feb-2011		Log by	Kathy Chan		

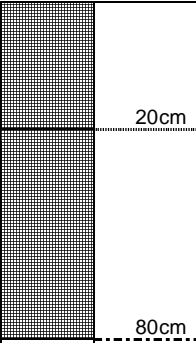
Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH36	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827352E	832766N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.19.7 mPD		













SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20	L1	Black	Clayey Silt	Nil	
		L2	Olive grey	Sandy Silt	Nil	
		L3	Olive grey	Clayey Sand	Nil	
		L4	Light olive brown	Sandy Clay with pebbles	Nil	
						Hit Rock

Legend			Interpretation
 =Loam  = Clayey Sand  =Silty loam  =Sand	 =Silty Sand  =Sandy Silt  =Clayey Silt  =Silt	 =Coarse Sand  = Gravels  = Cobbles and Pebbles  = Peat	

Date	17-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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
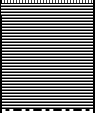
Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH37	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827381E	832810N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.21.8 mPD		

SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0	L1	Olive brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	20	L2	Brownish yellow	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	80					Hit Rock













Legend			Interpretation
 =Loam  =Sandy Loam  =Silty loam  =Sand	 =Silty Sand  =Sandy Silt  =Clayey Silt  =Silt	 =Coarse Sand  = Gravels  = Cobbles and Pebbles  = Peat	

Date	17-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH38	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827396E	832784N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.22.6 mPD		

SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 20cm	L1	Olive grey	Silty sand	Nil	
	20 43cm	L2	Light olive brown	Clayey Silt	Nil	
	43 Hit Rock					

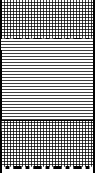












Legend














 =Loam	 =Silty Sand	 =Coarse Sand
 =Sandy Loam	 =Sandy Silt	 = Gravels
 =Silty loam	 =Clayey Silt	 = Cobbles and Pebbles
 =Sand	 =Silt	 = Peat














Interpretation


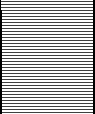












Date	17-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH39	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827356E	832685N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.20.8 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0	L1	Dark greyish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	20	L2	Dark yellowish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	40					Hit Rock
	60					
	80					
	100					
	120					
	140					
	160					
	180					
	200					
	220					
	240					
	260					
	280					
	300					
	320					
	340					
	360					
	380					
	400					
	420					
	440					
	460					
	480					
	500					
	520					
	540					
	560					
	580					
	600					
	620					
	640					
	660					
	680					
	700					
	720					
	740					
	760					
	780					
	800					
	820					
	840					
	860					
	880					
	900					
	920					
	940					
	960					
	980					
	1000					
Legend				Interpretation		
Date	17-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan			

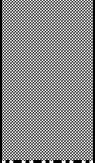












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH40	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827413E	832693N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.23.2 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	10cm	L1	Dark greyish brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	30cm	L2	Olive	Silt	Nil	
	40cm	L3	Light olive brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	17-Feb-2011		Log by	Kathy Chan		

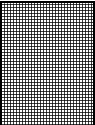












Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH41	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827433E	832597N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.20.7 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE		DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS
Ground Surface						
		0	L1	Dark olive brown	Fine Sand	Nil
		200				Hit Rock
		400				
		600				
		800				
		1000				
		1200				
		1400				
		1600				
		1800				
		2000				
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date		17-Feb-2011		Log by		Kathy Chan

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH42	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827474E	832592N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.21.4 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 5cm	0	L1	Dark greyish brown	Silt	Nil	
	200					Hit Rock
	400					
	600					
	800					
	1000					
	1200					
	1400					
	1600					
	1800					
	2000					
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date		17-Feb-2011		Log by		Kathy Chan




Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH43	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827553E	832610N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.24.8 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	10cm	L1	Light olive brown	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	35cm	L2	Strong brown	Silt	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend			Interpretation			
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	17-Feb-2011		Log by	Kathy Chan		













Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH44	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827480E	832548N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.24.8mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 10cm	0	L1	Dark olive grey	Sandy Silt	Nil	
	200					Hit Rock
	400					
	600					
	800					
	1000					
	1200					
	1400					
	1600					
	1800					
	2000					
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	16-Feb-2011		Log by	Kathy Chan		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH45	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827550E	832561N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.22.5mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40	L1	Yellowish brown	Sand	Nil	
						Hit Rock
Legend				Interpretation		
 =Loam  =Silty Sand  =Coarse Sand  =Sandy Loam  =Sandy Silt  = Gravels  =Silty loam  =Clayey Silt  = Cobbles and Pebbles  =Sand  =Silt  = Peat						
Date	25-Feb-2011		Log by	Patrick Lai		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH46	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827555E	832528N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.23.0 mPD		
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
 <div style="position: absolute; top: 315px; left: 250px;">40cm</div>	0	L1	Yellowish brown	Sandy silt	Nil	
	20					
	40					Hit Rock
	60					
	80					
	100					
	120					
	140					
	160					
	180					
Legend				Interpretation		
<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Loam </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Silty Sand </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Coarse Sand </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Sandy Loam </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Sandy Silt </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  = Gravels </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Silty loam </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Clayey Silt </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  = Cobbles and Pebbles </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Sand </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  =Silt </div> <div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">  = Peat </div> </div>						
Date	25-Feb-2011		Log by	Patrick Lai		

Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH47	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827637E	832572N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.23.5 mPD		

SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
	12cm	L1	Reddish brown	Sandy silt	Nil	
	25cm	L2	Strong brown	Clayey silt	Nil	
	34cm	L3	Yellow	Silt	Nil	
						Hit Rock

Legend	Interpretation
 =Loam  =Sandy Loam  =Silty loam  =Sand  =Silty Sand  =Sandy Silt  =Clayey Silt  =Silt  =Coarse Sand  = Gravels  = Cobbles and Pebbles  = Peat	

Date	16-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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Location	Shek Kong	Area Code	SSS	Auger Hole No.	SH48	
Auger Hole Coordinate	827588E	832503N	Auger Hole Drill Size	10cm diameter		
Augering Method	Hand Augering		Ground Level	ca.22.6mPD		

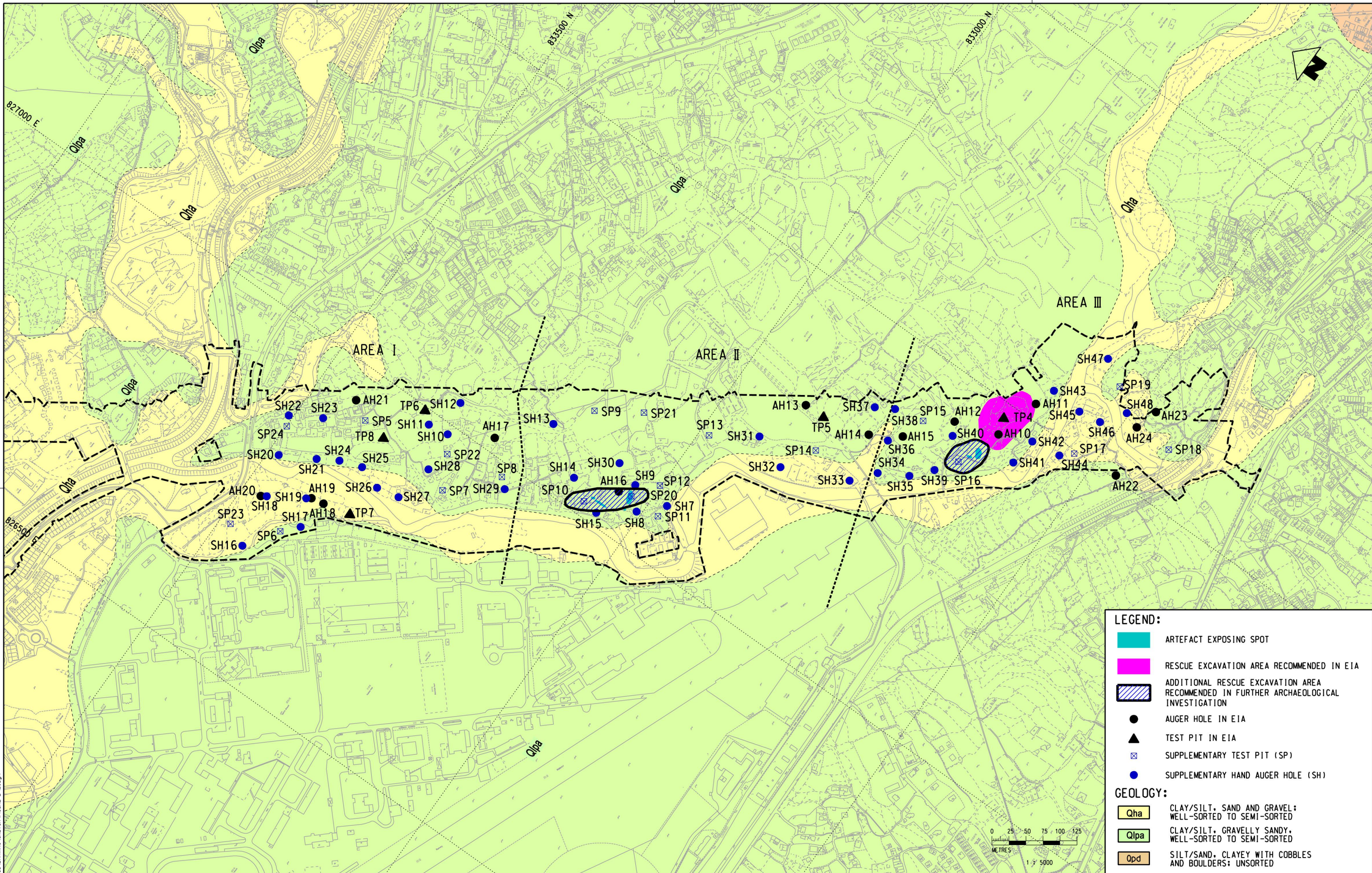
SOIL PROFILE	DEPTH (CM)	STRATUM	SOIL COLOUR	SOIL TEXTURE	FINDS	REMARKS
Ground Surface						
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10%; left: 10%;">15cm</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 40%; left: 10%;">25cm</div>	0	L1	Red	Sandy silt	Nil	
	2	L2	Reddish brown	Sandy silt	Nil	
	0					Hit Rock
	4					
	6					
	8					
	10					
	12					
	14					
	16					
	18					
	20					

Legend			Interpretation	
=Loam =Sandy Loam =Silty loam =Sand	=Silty Sand =Sandy Silt =Clayey Silt =Silt	=Coarse Sand = Gravels = Cobbles and Pebbles = Peat		

Date	16-Feb-2011	Log by	Kathy Chan
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Appendix B

Maps and Figures



LEGEND:

- ARTIFACT EXPOSING SPOT
- RESCUE EXCAVATION AREA RECOMMENDED IN EIA
- ADDITIONAL RESCUE EXCAVATION AREA RECOMMENDED IN FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
- AUGER HOLE IN EIA
- TEST PIT IN EIA
- SUPPLEMENTARY TEST PIT (SP)
- SUPPLEMENTARY HAND AUGER HOLE (SH)

GEOLOGY:

- Qha CLAY/SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL; WELL-SORTED TO SEMI-SORTED
- Qlpa CLAY/SILT, GRAVELLY SANDY, WELL-SORTED TO SEMI-SORTED
- Qpd SILT/SAND, CLAYEY WITH COBBLES AND BOULDERS; UNSORTED

PROJECT: C8016 ENVIRONMENTAL TERM CONSULTANCY FOR XRL
DRAWING: LOCATION OF TEST PITS AND AUGER HOLES WITH GEOLOGY IN SHEK KONG
DATE: 26/JAN/2011
DRAWN: WYY
DESIGNED: ---
CHECKED: LCR
APPROVED: ---
DATE: 26/JAN/2011

MTR
EXPRESS RAIL LINK
AECOM

C8016
ENVIRONMENTAL TERM CONSULTANCY FOR XRL
LOCATION OF TEST PITS AND AUGER HOLES
WITH GEOLOGY IN SHEK KONG

SCALE: 1 : 5000 (A3)
FIGURE NO. **FIGURE B-1**
REV. **B**

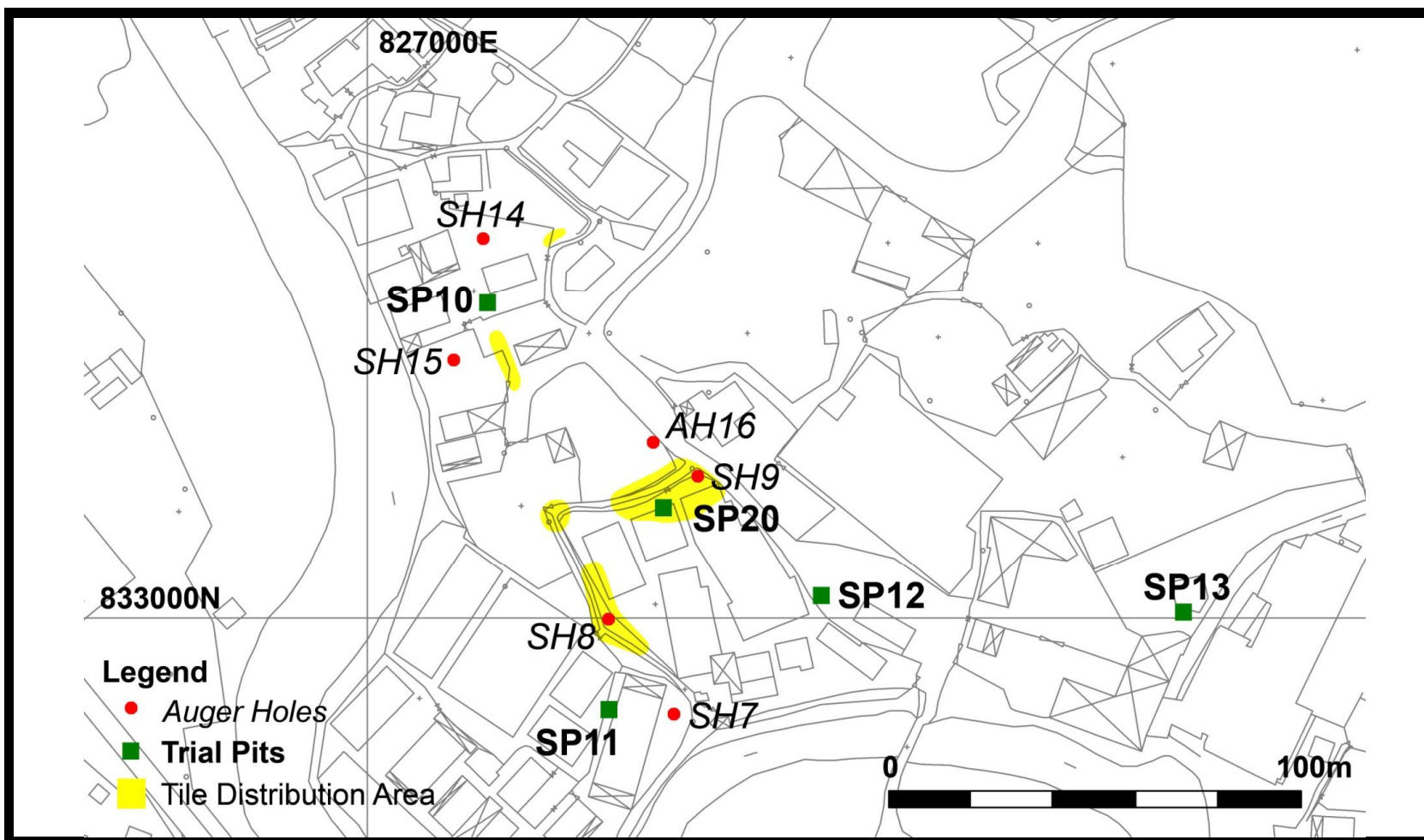


Figure B-2 Distribution of Roof Tiles Between SH14 and SH8 Observed during Field Scanning

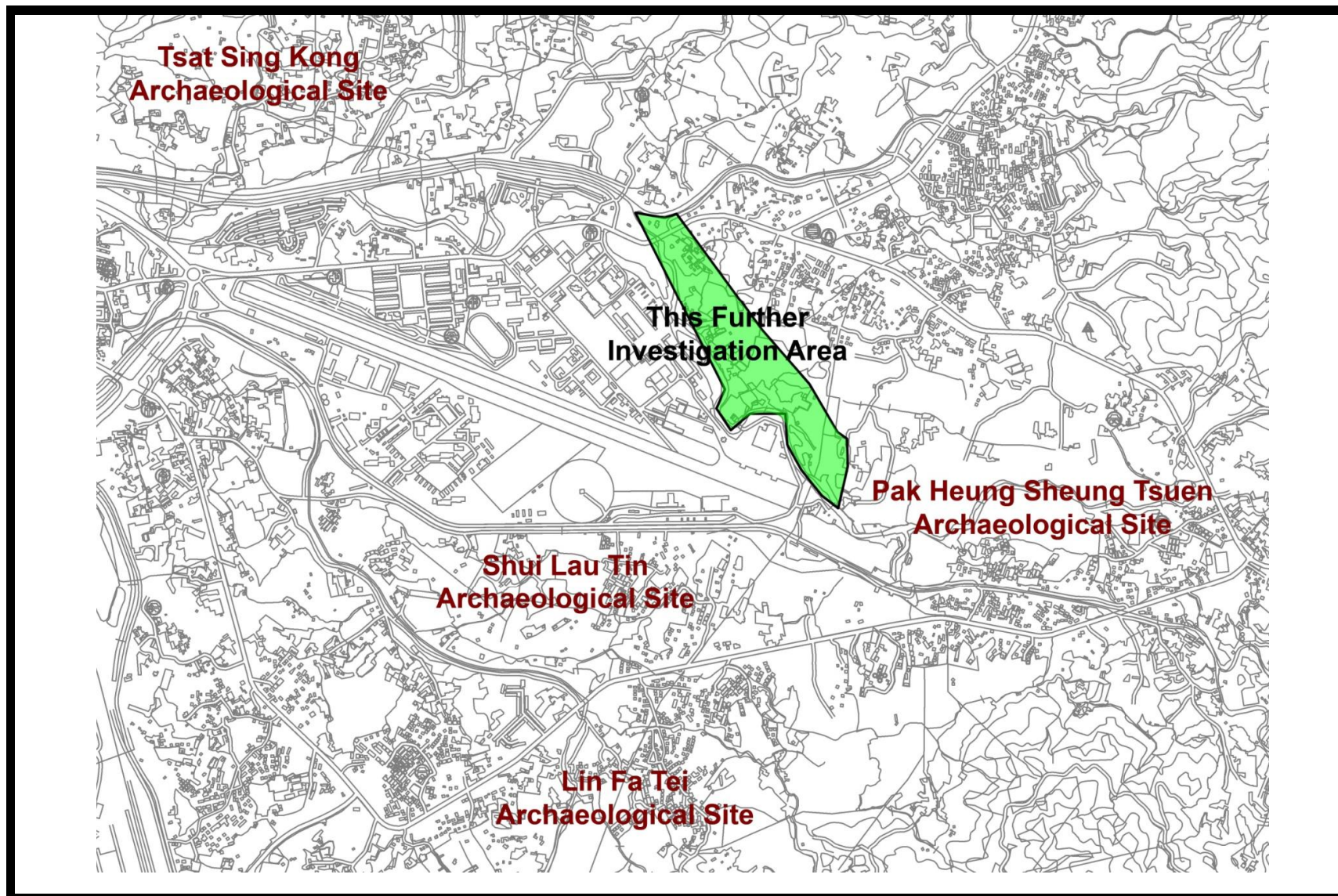


Figure B-3 Surrounding Archaeological Sites

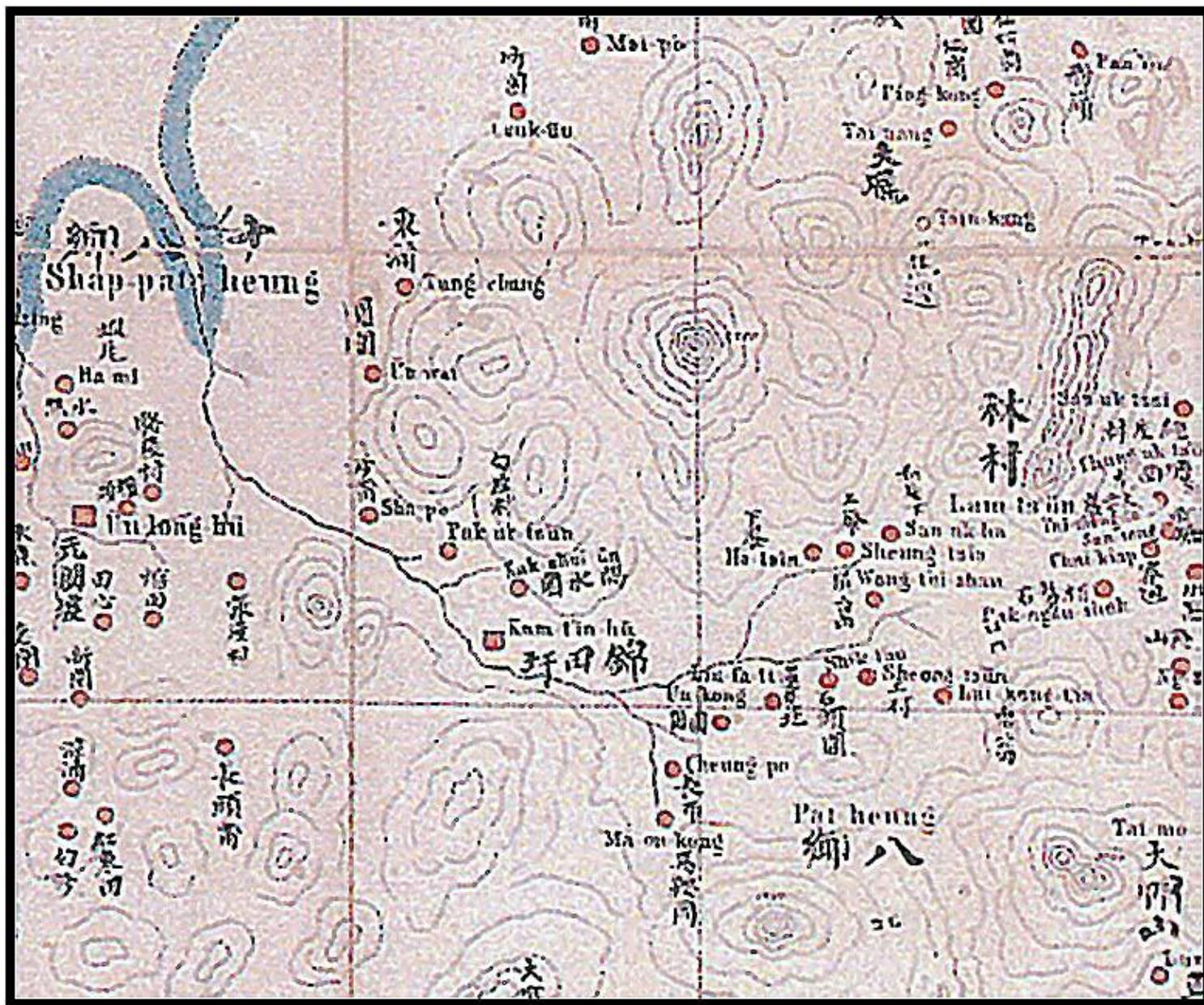


Figure B-4 1868 Father Volunteri's Map of the Sun-on-District

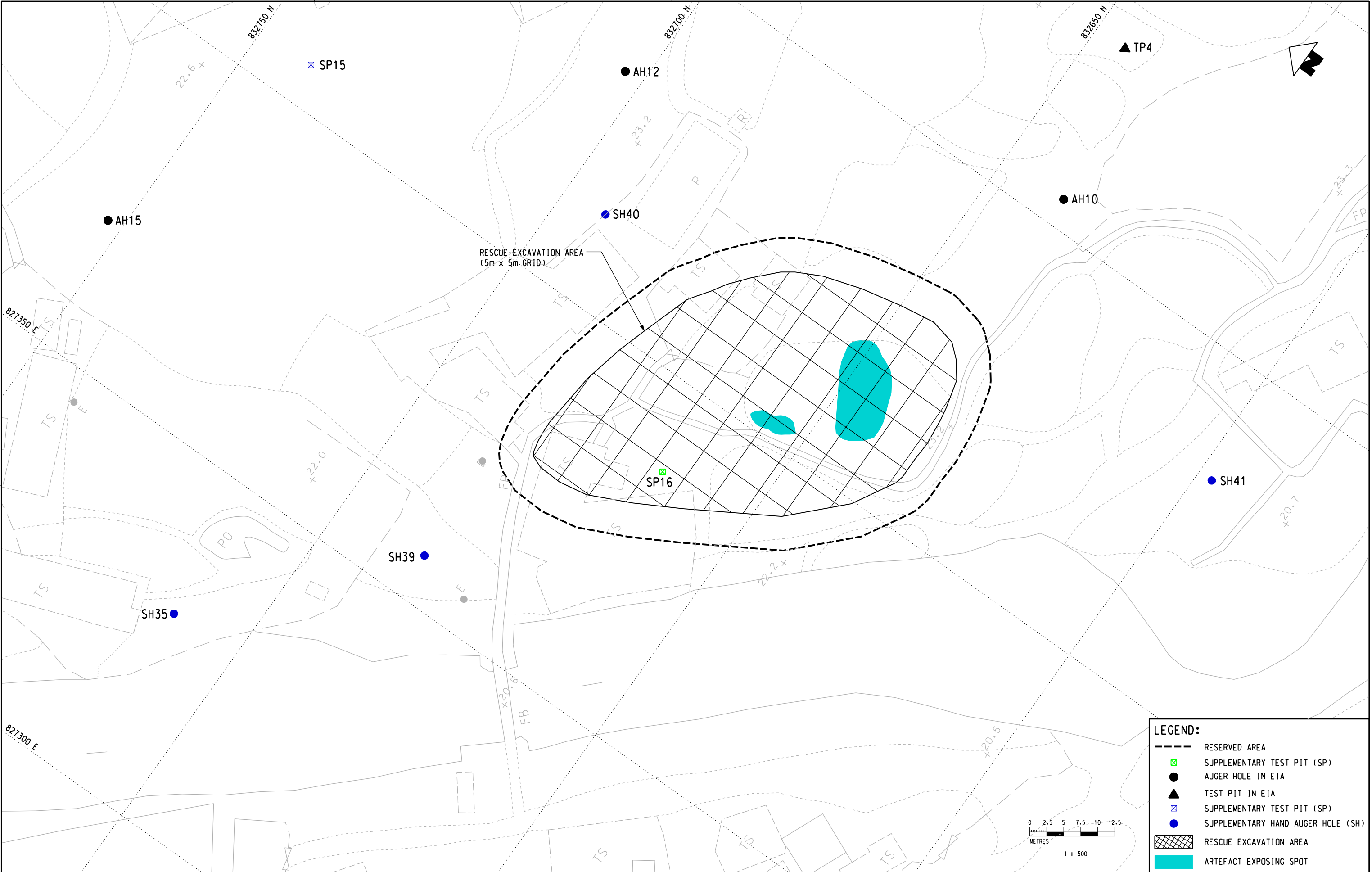


Figure B-5a Geological Profile of SSS Area II



Figure B-5b Geological Profile of Pleistocene Alluvium (Chek Lap Kok Formation) Overlain by Holocene Alluvium in SSS Area III

R:\usr\mtr\p1\driver\windows\13 colour\p1\p1.dgn
PLOT DRW: R:\usr\mtr\p1\driver\windows\13 colour\p1\p1.dgn
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Appendix C
Representative Finds Photographs



Figure C-1 Celadon (A), Undiagnosed Porcelain (B), Modern Porcelain Shreds (C), Pot shreds(D), Roof tiles (E) from SP10 L1



FigureC-2 Potshreds (A) and sample of Roof tiles (B) from SP10 L2



FigureC-3 Roof tiles from SP10 L2



Figure C-4 Tiles from SP14 L3



Figure C-5 Glazed Porcelain shred (A), Pot shreds (B) and Roof Tiles (C) from SP16 L1



Figure C-6 Blue-and- White Porcelian Shreds (A), Glazed Pot shreds (B), and Roof Tiles (C) from SP16 L2

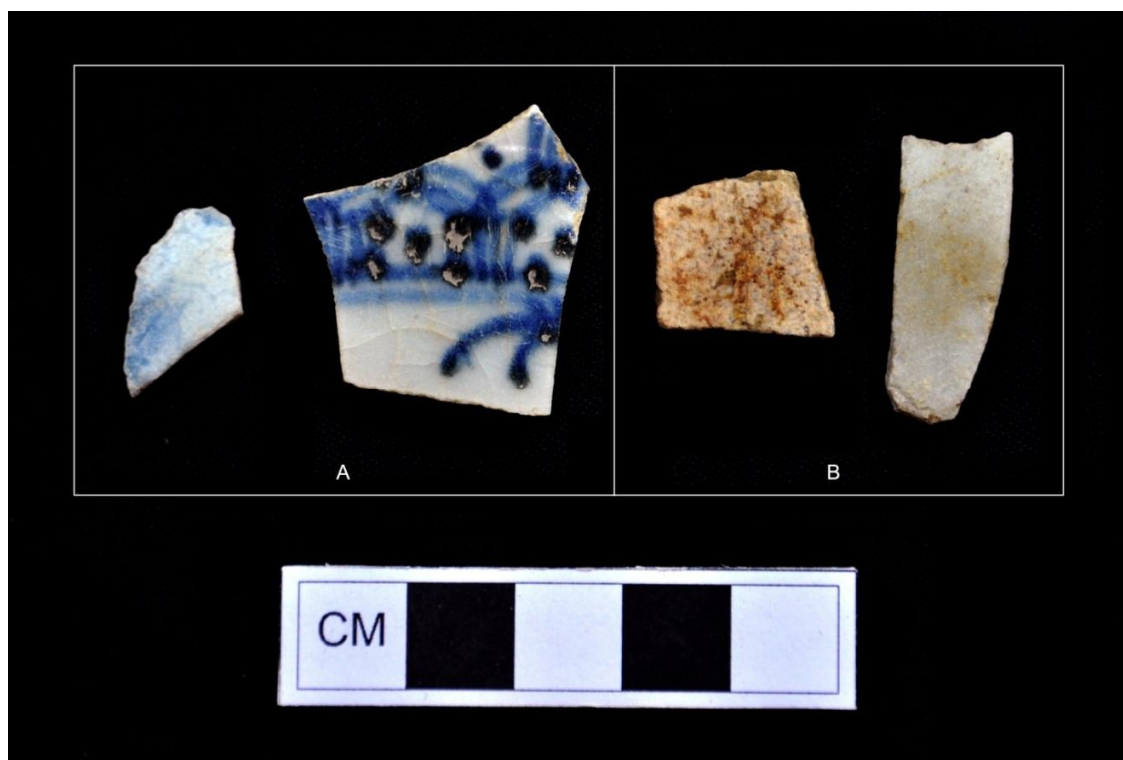


Figure C-7 Blue-and-White Porcelain Sherds (A) and Undiagnosed Porcelain Shreds (B) from SP16 L3



Figure C-8 Samples of Tiles from SP16 L3



Figure C-9 Celadon rim sherds from SP16 L4



Figure C-10 Samples of Tiles from SP16 L4



Figure C-11 Celadon Bowl Base (A) and Pot Shreds (B) from SP20 L1



Figure C-12 Samples of Tiles from SP20 L1



Figure C-13 Celedon Shreds (A), Undiagnosed Porcelain Sherds (B), and Roof Tiles (C) from SP20 L2



Figure C-14 Glazed Pot Shreds (D) from SP20 L2



Figure C-15 Celadon Shreds (A) and Blue-and-White Porcelain Shreds (B) and Undiagnosed Porcelain (C) from SP20 L3



Figure C-16 Potshreds from SP20 L3



Figure C-17 Pot Shreds from SP20 L3



Figure C-18 Pot Shreds from SP20 L3



Figure C-19 Samples of Tiles from SP20 L3