

Appendix N

Archaeological Baseline Rev

Archaeological Baseline Review

For

Section 16 Application

For

**Proposed Shui Hau Education Centre on the
Approved South Lantau Coast Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SLC/23 in
Shui Hau, Lantau Island, Hong Kong**

Client:
Consultant
Date:

Civil Engineering and Development Department
Prudential Surveyors International Limited
March 2026

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1 Introduction / Background

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Archaeological Baseline Review (ABR) is submitted in support of a Section 16 Planning Application for Submission for the Proposed Shui Hau Education Centre (the Proposed Centre) on the Approved South Lantau Coast Outline Zoning Plan No. S/SLC/23 in Shui Hau, Lantau Island, Hong Kong.
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Centre consists of a single-storey structure with an outdoor activity lawn and is equipped with a multi-purpose room, a staff office, together with other ancillary facilities such as plant room, washing area and toilets.
- 1.1.3 The Application Site (the Site) with an area of about 1,110 sq.m. is situated in Shui Hau, South Lantau, in close proximity to the Shui Hau Sandflat and South Lantau Road (**Figure 1.1** refers).

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 There are seventeen Sites of Archaeological Interest (SAIs) within the area of the Approved OZP, the Proposed Centre is situated within the Tong Fuk Miu Wan Site of Archeological Interest (“SAI”) (**Figure 1.2** refers). The purpose of this Archaeological Baseline Review is (1) to gain a holistic understanding of the archaeological impact to the area and (2) to ascertain if there is any archaeological materials, features or deposits on the Site.
- 1.2.2 A desktop Archaeological Baseline Review has been carried out and the closed stack reference materials of “*The Hong Kong Archaeological Survey Subsurface Investigation Reports*”, “*Report of the Hong Kong Archaeological Survey*” and “*South Lantau Archaeological Survey 1997*” from Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) have been reviewed. Reference has also been made to governmental study, namely “*Site Investigation, Surveys and Testings Report (Volume 2 – Environmental, Part 3) of Outlying Islands Sewerage Stage 2 – South Lantau Sewerage Works – Investigation*” conducted by Drainage Service Department (DSD) in 2012.

2 Site Context

2.1 The Site and its Surroundings

Site

- 2.1.1 The Site is situated along the South Lantau Road near an existing football field (Shui Hau Mini-Soccer Pitch) to the southwest. Per on-site observations from the site visits in February 2026, the Site is generally flat with low quality natural vegetation (**Figures 1.1 and 2.1** refer).

Surrounding Context

Existing Context

- 2.1.2 The existing uses in the surroundings are as follows:-
- to the east of the Site are single-storey structures;
 - to the south and southeast of the Site is Shui Hau Wan;
 - to the southwest of the Site are the Lower Wan Lung Bus Stop (Tung Chung to Tai O Bound), a football field, the Lantau Trail Section 10 (about 210m away)
 - to the west of the Site is the Shui Hau Village (about 550m away);

- to the northwest of the Site is the Shui Hau Picnic Area of Lantau Trail Section 10; and
- to the northeast of the Site are the Lower Wan Lung Bus Stop (Tai O to Tung Chung Bound) and a Green Education Farm (離島婦聯鄧福興紀念農場).

Planned Context

2.1.3 The planned use in the surroundings is as follows:-

- to the immediate northeast of the Site is the Drainage Services Department's (DSD) Shui Hau Sewage Pumping Station (SPS).

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aim and objective of this Archaeological Baseline Review are as follows:-

- to identify and summarize the past archaeological studies of the surrounding area for a holistic understanding of the archaeological impact on the Site; and
- to ascertain if there is any archaeological materials, features or deposits nearby.

4 Relevant Surveys and Assessment Criteria

4.1.1 Key literature and study relevant to the findings of archaeological survey include the followings:-

- Report of the Hong Kong Archaeological Survey (1985) by Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P.;
- The Hong Kong Archaeological Survey Subsurface Investigation Reports (1988) by Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P.;
- South Lantau Archaeological Survey 1997 (1997) by Mower, James P., Abel A. Drewett and Alison K. Gatland; and
- Site Investigation, Surveys and Testings Report (Volume 2 – Environmental, Part 3) of Outlying Islands Sewerage Stage 2 – South Lantau Sewerage Works – Investigation (2012) by DSD (Approved by Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in 2017).

4.1.2 Reference has been made to following key legislations, standards, and guidelines. They include the followings:-

- Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499) and the associated Technical Memorandum on the EIA Process (EIAO-TM);
- Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG);
- Development Bureau Technical Circular (Works) No. 1/2022: Heritage Impact Assessment Mechanism for Capital Works Projects;
- List of the 1,444 Historic Buildings with Assessments Results and List of New Items for Grading Assessment with Assessment Results; and
- Guidance Note on Assessment of Impact on Sites of Cultural Heritage in Environmental Impact Assessment Studies.

Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53)¹

- 4.1.3 The Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance provides the statutory framework for the preservation of objects of historical, archaeological and palaeontological interest and for matters ancillary thereto or connected therewith.
- 4.1.4 This Ordinance contains the statutory procedures for the Declaration of Monuments. With reference to Section 2 of the Ordinance, monument means “*a place, building, site or structure which is declared to be a monument, historical building, archaeological or palaeontological site or structure because of its historical, archaeological or palaeontological significance under Section 3 of the Ordinance*”.
- 4.1.5 Under Section 6 and subject to Subsection (4) of the Ordinance, the following acts are prohibited in relation to certain monuments, except under permit granted by the Secretary for Development:-
- “*to excavate, carry on building works, plant or fell trees or deposit earth or refuse on or in a proposed monument or monument; or*
 - *to demolish, remove, obstruct, deface or interfere with a proposed monument or monument*”.
- 4.1.6 Under the Section 10 (1) and (2) of the Ordinance, it provides that the ownership of every relic discovered in Hong Kong after the commencement of this Ordinance shall vest in the Government from the moment of discovery. The Authority on behalf of the Government may disclaim ownership of the relic. With reference to Section 11 (1) of the Ordinance, the discovery of an antiquity or supposed antiquity shall forthwith report the discovery to the Authority, or a designated person.
- 4.1.7 According to Section 12 of the Ordinance, no archaeological excavation of antiquities can be carried out by any person, other than the Authority and the designated person, without a licence issued by the Authority. Under Section 13 of the Ordinance, a licence will only be issued if the Authority is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient scientific training or experience to enable him to carry out the excavation and search satisfactorily, is able to conduct, or arrange for, a proper scientific study of any antiquities discovered as a result of the excavation and search, with sufficient staff and financial support.

Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499)² (EIAO) and the associated Technical Memorandum on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM)³

- 4.1.8 The EIAO stipulates that consideration must be given to issues associated with built heritage and archaeology as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. Schedule 1 Interpretation of the EIAO defines “Sites of Cultural Heritage” as “*an antiquity or monument, whether being a place, building, site or structure or a relic, as defined in the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance and any place, building, site, or structure or a relic identified by AMO to be of archaeological, historical or paleontological significance*”.
- 4.1.9 With reference to Annex 10, Para 2.1 (a) and (b) of the EIAO-TM, it identifies that “*the general presumption in the favour of the protection and conservation of all sites of cultural heritage and requires adverse impacts on sites of cultural heritage shall be kept to the absolute minimum*”. Annex 10 and 19 of the EIAO-TM outline criteria for evaluating the impacts on sites of cultural heritage and guidelines for impact assessment, respectively.

¹ Secretary for Development, (2019). Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53). Retrieve from https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap53!en-zh-Hant-HK?INDEX_CS=N&xpid=ID_1438403334981_001

² HKSAR, (2021). Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499). Retrieved from <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap499>

³ Environmental Protection Department, (2023). Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process. Retrieved from <https://www.epd.gov.hk/eia/english/legis/memorandum/es5202327182.pdf>

Guidance Notes on Assessment of Impact on Sites of Cultural Heritage in Environmental Impact Assessment Studies⁴

4.1.10 The purpose of this Guidance Notes is to assist the understanding of the requirements set out in Section 2 of Annex 10 and Annex 19 of the EIAO-TM under the EIAO in assessing impacts on sites of cultural heritage in EIA studies. The set of Guidance Notes shall no way override the provisions under Section 2 of Annex 10 and Annex 19 of the EIAO-TM which stipulate the requirements in carrying out assessment of impact on sites of cultural heritage in EIA reports. The Guidance Notes serves only as a reference and it is not meant to be exhaustive nor comprehensive. The onus remains on the project proponents to conduct EIA studies, when required, in such manner and to such standard as to completely satisfy the Director in accordance with the EIAO-TM.

Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG)⁵

4.1.11 With reference to the Para. 4.1 of Chapter 10: Conservation of HKPSG, “*heritage conservation aims to protect declared monuments, historic buildings, Sites of Archaeological Interest and other heritage items but in a wider sense implies respect for local activities, customs and traditions*”.

Development Bureau (DevB) Technical Circular (Works) No. 1/2022: Heritage Impact Assessment Mechanism for Capital Works Projects⁶

4.1.12 This Technical Circular provides the requirement for assessing impacts on historic / heritage sites and buildings / structures arising from the implementation of capital works projects so that their conservation will be given due consideration.

4.1.13 In regard to the implementation of a development project, Para. 6 of the Technical Circular required to:-

- “*confirm with the Antiquities & Monuments Office (AMO) of the Development Bureau whether there is / are any declared monuments, proposed monuments, sites and buildings / structures graded by the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB), Sites of Archaeological Interest or Government Sites identified by AMO (referred as “Heritage Sites”) within or in the vicinity of the project boundary. The responsibility to identify the presence of “Heritage Sites” should rest with the works agents. Based on the detailed submitted information (including but not limited to site plans, building plans / record information, historic and recent photos of external and internal of “Heritage Sites”), AMO will advise whether the works agent should conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the project” and*
- “*conduct a HIA for its project should AMO advise it is necessary to do so. Before conducting the HIA, it is required to submit a proposed Study Brief and agree with AMO on the scope of the HIA”*

⁴ Environmental Protection Department, (1998). Guidance Notes on Assessment of Impact on Sites of Cultural Heritage in Environmental Impact Assessment Studies. Retrieved from <https://www.epd.gov.hk/eia/english/guid/cultural/intro.html>

⁵ Planning Department, (2020). HKPSG Chapter 10: Conservation. Retrieved from https://www.pland.gov.hk/file/tech_doc/hkpsg/full/pdf/ch10.pdf

⁶ Works Branch, Development Bureau, Government Secretariat, (2022). Development Bureau Technical Circular (Works) No. 1/2022 – Heritage Impact Assessment Mechanism for Capital Works Projects. Retrieved from <https://www.devb.gov.hk/filemanager/technicalcirculars/en/upload/390/2/C-2022-01-02.pdf>

List of the 1,444 Historic Buildings with Assessments Results and List of New Items for Grading Assessment with Assessment Results⁷

4.1.14 AAB provides the definition of the gradings for historic buildings and the definitions of gradings are administrative guidelines adopted by the AAB and the AMO for the preservation of historic buildings (Table 4.1 refers).

Grade 1	Buildings of outstanding merit, which every effort should be made to preserve if possible.
Grade 2	Buildings of special merit; efforts should be made to selectively preserve.
Grade 3	Buildings of some merit; preservation in some form would be desirable and alternative means should be considered if preservation is not practicable.

Table 4.1: Definition of the Gradings for Historical Buildings

5 Methodology

5.1.1 A baseline review has been conducted based on the desktop research, closed stack reference materials from AMO and relevant governmental study reports. The methodology adopted to formulate this Archaeological Baseline Review includes the following steps:-

- to conduct a baseline review through searching and reviewing of the published material related to the Site and its surrounding;
- to analyse the material from above, to identifying any potential archaeological issues relating to the surrounding area including the Site; and
- to report findings in the form of a report.

6 Baseline Review of the Site and its Surroundings

6.1 General Information

6.1.1 With reference to Chapter 11: of the Tong Fuk of The Hong Kong Archaeological Survey Subsurface Investigation Reports by Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P., no records of archaeological remains on the low coastal hill near Tong Fuk exist prior to the investigations of the Survey.

6.2 Previous Archaeology Surveys

Archaeological Survey in 1982

6.2.1 The first archaeological survey investigation was conducted by Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P. in the Tong Fuk area in 1982. The area covers from Shui Hau to Tong Fuk with a distance of 1.5km. This survey served as an initial survey for the general area as a whole. Several surface artefacts were observed amongst small cairns. This also included stoneware sherds with geometric designs applied with a carved paddle, coarse, low-fired pottery, and chipped and polished stone tools. Further artefacts were observed eroding from soil exposures at the downhill edges of the cultivation terraces. In many instances, sherds from the same vessel were found together, suggesting that some in situ deposits are likely still present. The archaeologists tentatively classified these surface artifacts as originating from the Bronze Age.

⁷ Antiquities Advisory Board, (2024). Results of the Assessment of 1,444 Historic Buildings and New Items. Retrieved from <https://www.aab.gov.hk/en/historic-buildings/results-of-the-assessment/index.html>

- 6.2.2 Considering the gentleness of the hillslope and the absence of any high or steep terrain in the near proximity, artefact displacement at the Site is considered minimal, which represented that a smaller likelihood of redeposition – either of the archaeological deposits or of colluvium over the archaeological deposits. However, on subsequent visits the effects of grazing cattle and the seasonal alteration of the vegetation cover were clearly displayed in the increased number of artefacts eroding from the terrace fronts.
- 6.2.3 The Survey Area had apparently been cultivated for about 20 years, ending around 1980, but the extent of disturbance to any in situ deposits could not be assessed. Farmers reported uncovering numerous artefacts during their farming and terracing activities across the entire hillslope. The limited presence of surface artefacts above the +50m contour suggests that archaeological deposits in that area may have been moved downhill to the more defined terraced slopes. The higher elevations feature thin soil and exposed bedrock, recent land modifications, such as partial store walls, pathways, and cairns, have likely disturbed the archaeological context. The continued presence of associated artefacts, despite erosion, indicates that some undisturbed deposits may still remain.

Archaeological Survey in 1985^{8,9}

- 6.2.4 The second archaeological survey investigation was also conducted by Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P. in 1985. This was conducted in the general Tong Fuk area similar to the 1982 survey. From surface observations, it appeared that there was a high density of artefacts both on the grass surfaces of the terraces and eroding from the terrace walls. During subsequent visits, the scrub became noticeably denser, and erosion had been slowed down, leading to a decrease in the number of surface artefacts. Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P. also conducted a subsurface investigation to assess the extent and nature of the archaeologically significant deposits and to determine whether cultivation and the formation of terraces had caused significant disturbance.
- 6.2.5 Survey excavated four small trenches running down the hillslope for subsurface investigation. The subsurface investigation found that the top layer of residual soil was archaeologically sterile. The trenches on the lower terraces indicated that their formation involved significant modification of the natural hillslope, with steps cut deeply into the decomposed bedrock. The soil that was subsequently redeposited was concluded to have been relocated from its original position.
- 6.2.6 From the survey, it is assumed farmers who had unearthed quantities of artefacts during farming activities in the early 60s, the Survey Area have had considerable archaeological potential. Considering the Survey Area were some distance away from the Site and the test pits were excavated at the top hill of the other side of the valley. Therefore, the survey findings can only be used as a reference.

Archaeological Survey in 1997¹⁰

- 6.2.7 A third archaeological survey investigation was conducted by Mower, James P., Abel A. Drewett and Alison K. Gatland in 1997. It was a follow-up survey based on the findings from the 1985 survey. It was conducted in Tong Fuk Miu Wan (about 150m from the Site), shown in **Figure 6.1**. It was an enhanced study that explore the high potential area for archeology findings.
- 6.2.8 This survey investigation only assessed the exposed areas in Tong Fuk Miu Wan. From survey observation, there was much of the rest of the coastline remained inaccessible or heavily overgrown since the agricultural land use ended. A high number of artefacts were

⁸ Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P. "Tong Fuk", The Hong Kong Archaeological Survey Subsurface Investigation Reports. Antiquities and Monuments Office Occasional Paper No. 1. (1988): pp.83-98.

⁹ Peacock, B.A.V. and Nixon, T.J.P. "Summary site data sheet of Tong Fuk Miu Wan (E), site no,13/08.". Report of the Hong Kong Archaeological Survey, 3.3 (1985-86): pp. 412-4, 424-5

¹⁰ Mower, James P., Abel A. Frewett and Alison K. Gatland. "1308 Tong Fuk Miu Wan", South Lantau Archaeological Survey 1997. 1997.

discovered, including Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age coarse ware, Qing dynasty pottery and evidence of stone working in the form of chipped stone, stone ring cores and fragments.

6.2.9 Two Test Pits (namely Test Pit A and Test Pit B) with 1m x 1m were excavated at the southern end of the coastal hill within the Tong Fuk Miu Wan SAI (**Figure 6.1** refers). The survey findings of the two Test Pits are as the followings:-

- Test Pit A: It contained dark deposit described as ironpan in 1985 and the artefacts recovered included Bronze age pottery and stone working debitage; and
- Test Pit B: It contained coarse pebbles, stone debitage a single Bronze age sherd and Bronze age pottery.

6.2.10 From the survey, artefacts were found in Test Pits A and B. However, taking the consideration to the Survey Area is located about 150m away from the Site and the excavation of Test Pits were at the top of the hill on the opposite side of the valley and separated by a hill and a stream, it is likely that these artefacts would be drifted to the Survey Area and it is unlikely that any in situ archaeological remains will be found in the current nearby Site. Therefore, the survey findings can only be used as a reference.

Archaeological Survey in 2012¹¹

6.2.11 A Baseline Archaeological Survey was conducted by DSD in 2012, covering the Tong Fuk Miu Wan SAI. Referring to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for Outlying Islands Sewerage Stage 2 – South Lantau Sewerage Works approved in 2017, the location of the proposed Shui Hau SPS, in which the location is identical to that of the Proposed Centre, is considered of **low archaeological potential**.

6.2.12 With reference to Para. 3.5.2 of Annex 11B – Final Site Investigation, Surveys and Testings Report (Volume 2 – Environmental, Part 3) by DSD, one red coarse pottery sherd was retrieved from the sandy layer at Test Pit TFT6¹², dating to the Neolithic period (**Figure 6.1** refers). Only one artefact was discovered, which is considered a small quantity and not significant. It was assumed the found pottery sherd had drifted over and accumulated on the Site, which was not originally from this area and considered a secondary deposit. **Through the surface scan, auger testing and test pit excavation in the Survey Area, the survey concluded that there were unlikely signs of archaeological remains.** Given the Test Pit TFT6 is located about 10m to northeast of the Site, the potential for finding similar artefacts within the Site is also relatively low. However, the Applicant will implement the recommended mitigation measures as outlined in the Approved EIA.

6.2.13 Based on the latest survey and the close proximity of this test pit, there are no additional in-situ archaeological materials, features or deposits found nearby. It is observed the Site and the surrounding had undergone some land works between 80s to 90s, including farming, terracing activities, and stone working. The remnants of the previous disturbances can be seen in the aerial photo (Photo No.: 04063) dated 31.05.1973 and is reproduced in **Figure 6.2**. In this connection, the Site of the Proposed Centre within the Tong Fuk Miu Wan SAI has low archaeological potential.

¹¹ Drainage Services Department. (2012). Site Investigation, Surveys and Testings Report (Volume 2 – Environmental, Part 3) of Outlying Islands Sewerage Stage 2 – South Lantau Sewerage Works – Investigation.

¹² The location of TFTA was newly proposed by DSD due to the original location of test pit and auger hole of PT28 was identified having near 2m thick layer of modern fill of stone boulders.

7 Discussion

7.1.1 Shui Hau Area was largely unexplored in terms of archaeological manner in the past. Farming activities including excavations occurred in the past (**Figure 6.2** refers). These activities may have disturbed and impacted the integrity of the Site. In 1982, the first archaeological survey of the area was conducted. It found some artefacts but were at the surface level. In 1997, a dig was conducted in four trenches, Test Pit B being the closest at about 150m northwest of the Site. It should be noted that Test Pit B and the Site is separated by a canyon shape topography, divided by a hill and a stream separating the two locations. The corresponding elevations are approximately as follows: Test Pit B about +17mPD; the stream about +1.5mPD and the Site about +5.0mPD.

7.1.2 In 2012, a nearby Test Pit in vicinity to the Site (previous reserved Shui Hau SPS) was excavated under a baseline archaeological survey conducted by DSD for the Shui Hau SPS. It found only one artefact and it was concluded as a secondary deposit. The site of the Shui Hau SPS, in which the location is identical to that of the Proposed Centre, is considered of low archaeological potential. Given the above, two categories of precautionary measures should be implemented for the future, including i) informing and arrangement with AMO; and ii) establishing a communication plan. It is advised that the Applicant and the its contractor for the on-site works shall carry out the followings:-

i) Informing AMO

- inform the AMO on the works schedule for AMO to conduct site inspection as and when required;
- inform the AMO immediately in case of discovery of antiquities or supposed antiquities in the course of soil excavation works in the construction stage in the proposed works area including the areas of proposed works with low archaeological potential;

ii) Establishing a Communication Plan

- prepare a communication plan (including the specific contact person at each level and their contact numbers), circulate the communication plan among the relevant parties to solicit their comments and obtain approval from the Applicant before the commencement of construction works;
- post the communication plan and relevant documents in the site office(s);
- inform AMO immediately for site inspection in the event of discovery of antiquities or supposed antiquities and agreement on the follow up action if required;
- arrange necessary measures as agreed with the AMO to protect and secure the discovered object(s) and also the location of discovery, which may include temporary suspension of works, under the instruction of the Applicant if necessary and appropriately carry out protection / further investigation on the discovered object(s); and
- brief the communication plan to all site staffs, including workers who will be responsible for the excavation works and to make sure that they are fully comprehend with the procedures of discovering remain(s).

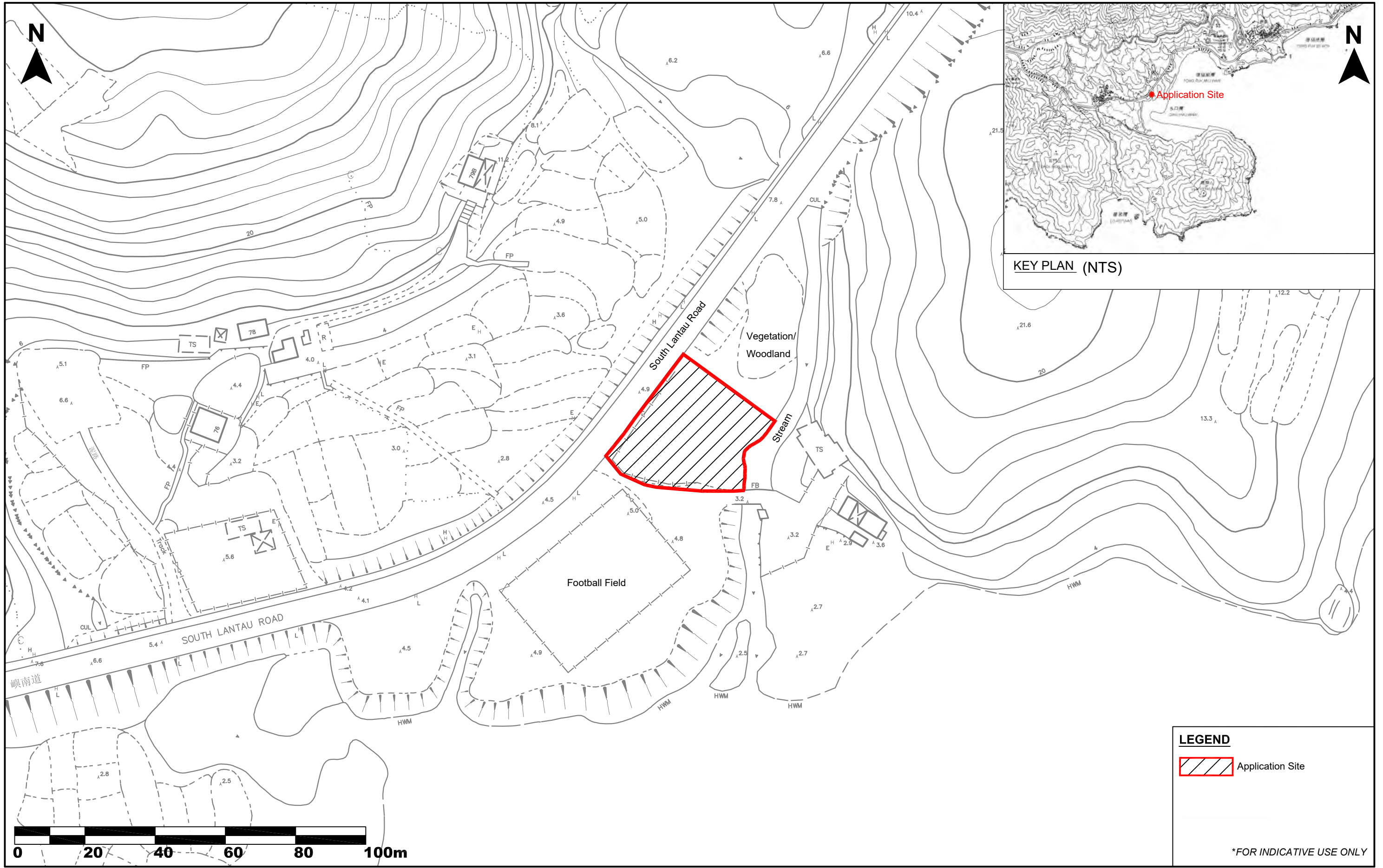
8 Conclusion

- 8.1.1 A desktop Archaeological Baseline Review focussing on the Proposed Centre Site has been carried out. The Archaeological Baseline Review identified that archaeological surveys had been respectively carried out in Tong Fuk Miu Wan SAI in 1982, 1985, 1997 and 2012. In the 1997 Archaeological Survey, some surface artefacts were found at Test Pit B. Test Pit B located on the top of the hill on the opposite side of the canyon and separated by a hill and a stream. The latest archaeological survey was specifically carried out in close proximity to the Site (about 10m away) within the Tong Fuk Miu Wan SAI in 2012. Through the surface scan, auger testing and test pit excavation in the SAI, the survey findings concluded that **the Site has a low archaeological potential**. The assessment of the Site as low archaeological potential is also agreed in the Approved EIA Report for Outlying Island Sewerage Stage 2 – South Lantau Sewerage Works.
- 8.1.2 Given that the past archaeological Test Pits did not fall within the Site, with the closest one located about 10m away, we cannot rule out that no archaeological materials, features or deposits are present at the Site. However, the chances are low. It is suggested that the Applicant to inform the AMO on the works schedule for AMO to conduct site inspection as and when required; and to inform AMO if antiquities or supposed antiquities are discovered within the Site.

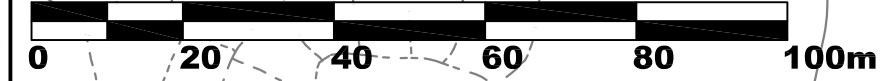
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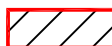
Figures



File Name :
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LEGEND

 Application Site

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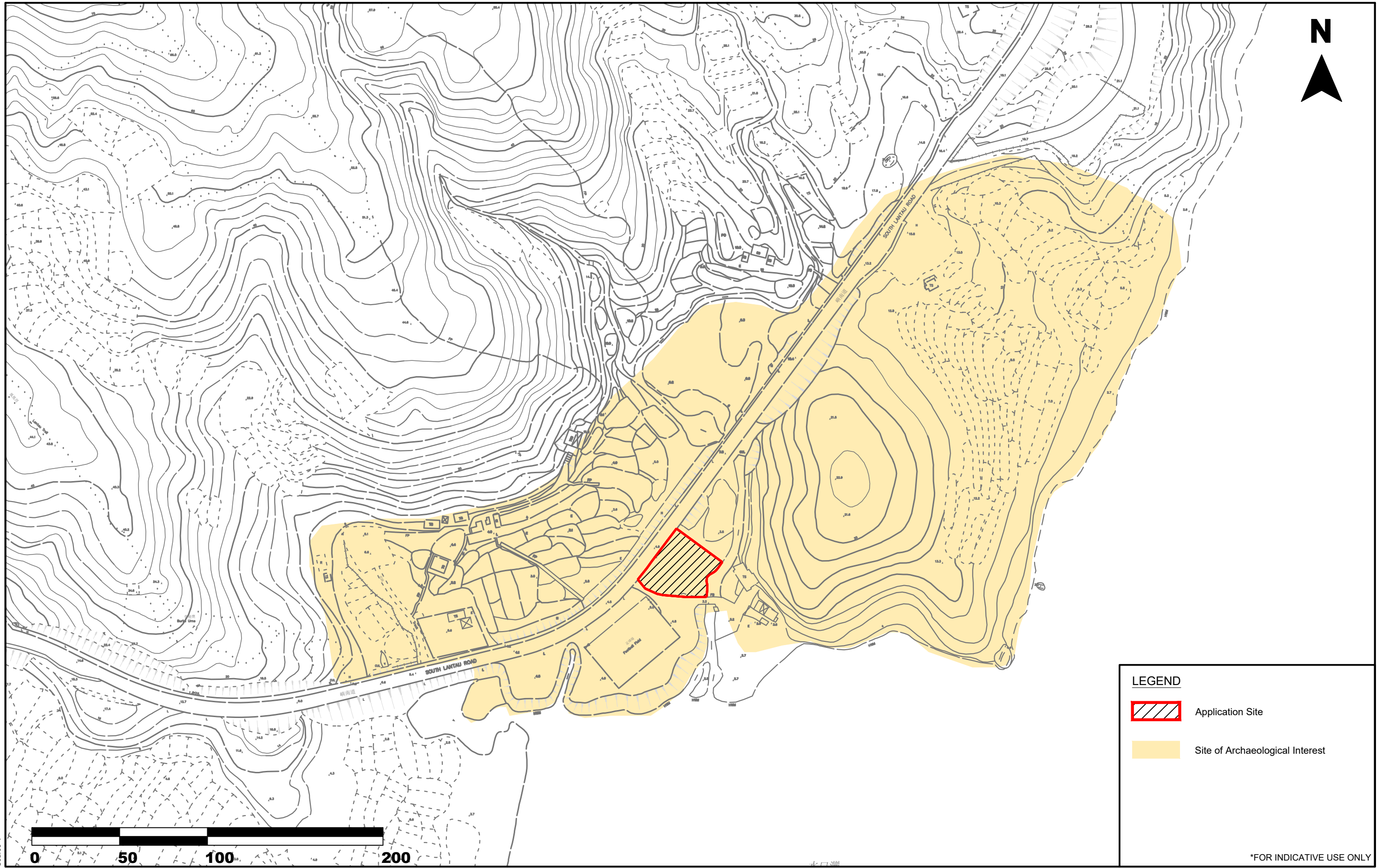


JOB TITLE:
Section 16 Application for
Proposed Shui Hau Education Centre on the Approved South
Lantau Coast Outline Zoning Plan NO. S/SLC/23 in Shui Hau,
Lantau Island, Hong Kong



Drawing Title
Site Location Plan

-	Submission	18/02/2025	Drawn	HY	Date	23/09/24
			Checked	HT	Approved	RT
Rev	Description	Date	Scale	1:1 000 @ A3		

Drawing No.
Fig. 1.1
Rev. -



LEGEND

-  Application Site
-  Site of Archaeological Interest

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File Name :
Source :



JOB TITLE:
Section 16 Application for
Proposed Shui Hau Education Centre on the Approved South
Lantau Coast Outline Zoning Plan NO. S/SLC/23 in Shui Hau,
Lantau Island, Hong Kong

Drawing Title
Boundary of Tong Fuk Miu Wan Site of
Archaeological Interest

Submission	26/03/2025	Drawn	WC	Date	04/10/24
Checked		HT	HT	Approved	HT
Rev	Description	Date	Scale	1:2000@A3	

Drawing No.	Fig.1.2
Rev.	-



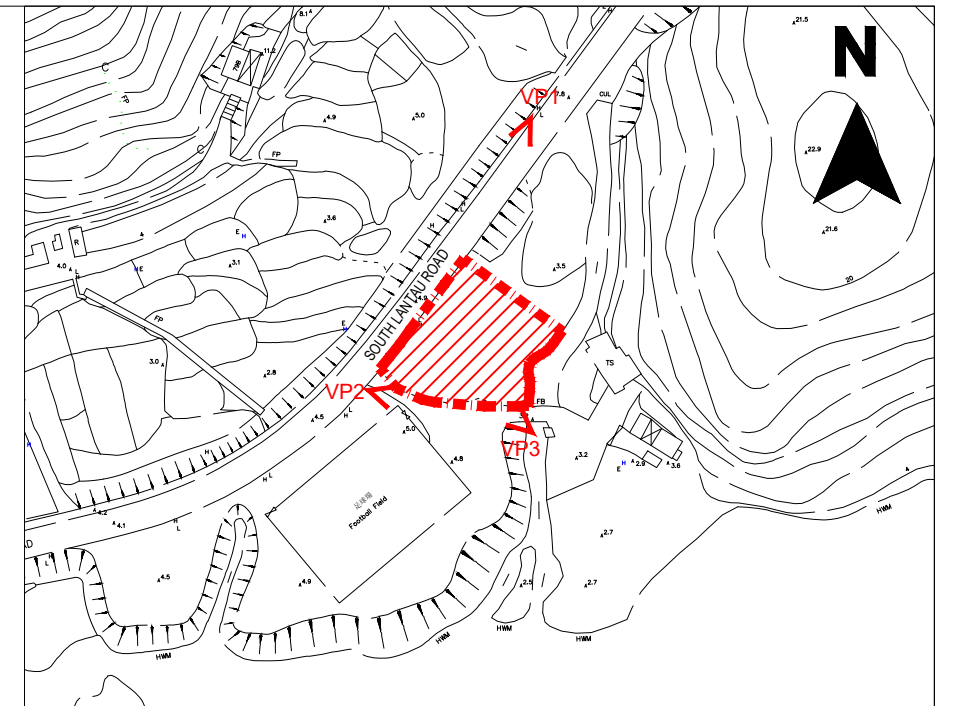
Viewing Point 1



Viewing Point 2



Viewing Point 3



KEY PLAN (NTS)

LEGEND:



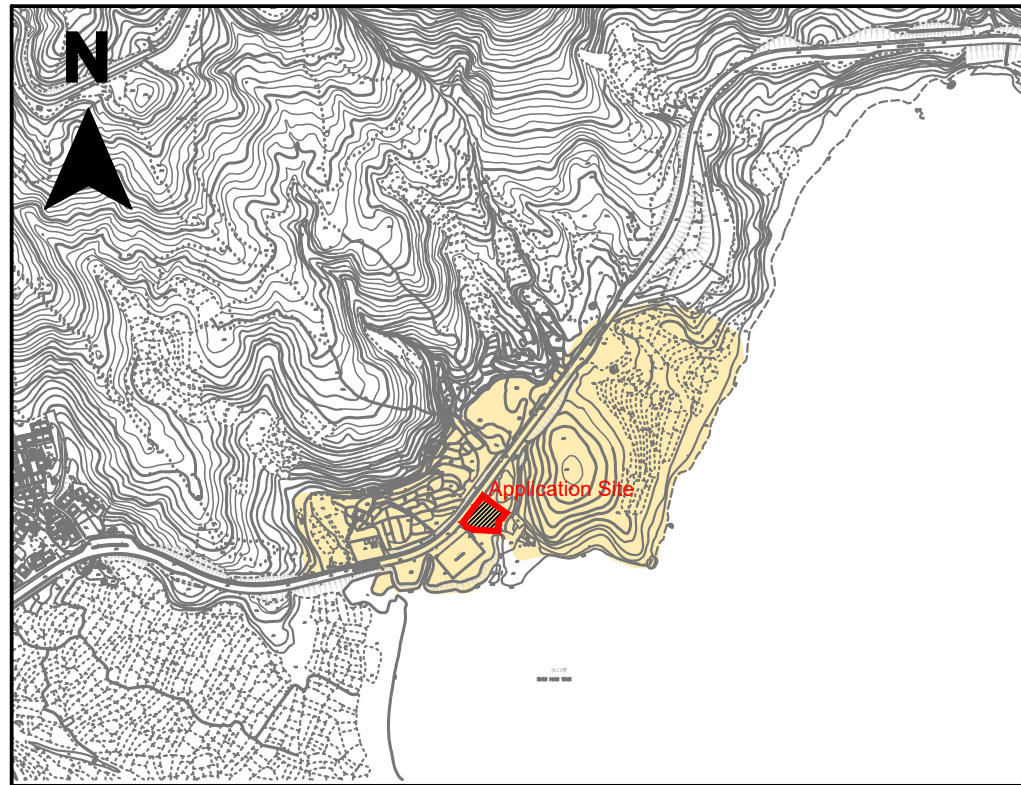
-  Application Site
-  VP1 North East View of the Site
-  VP2 West View of the Site
-  VP3 South View of the Site

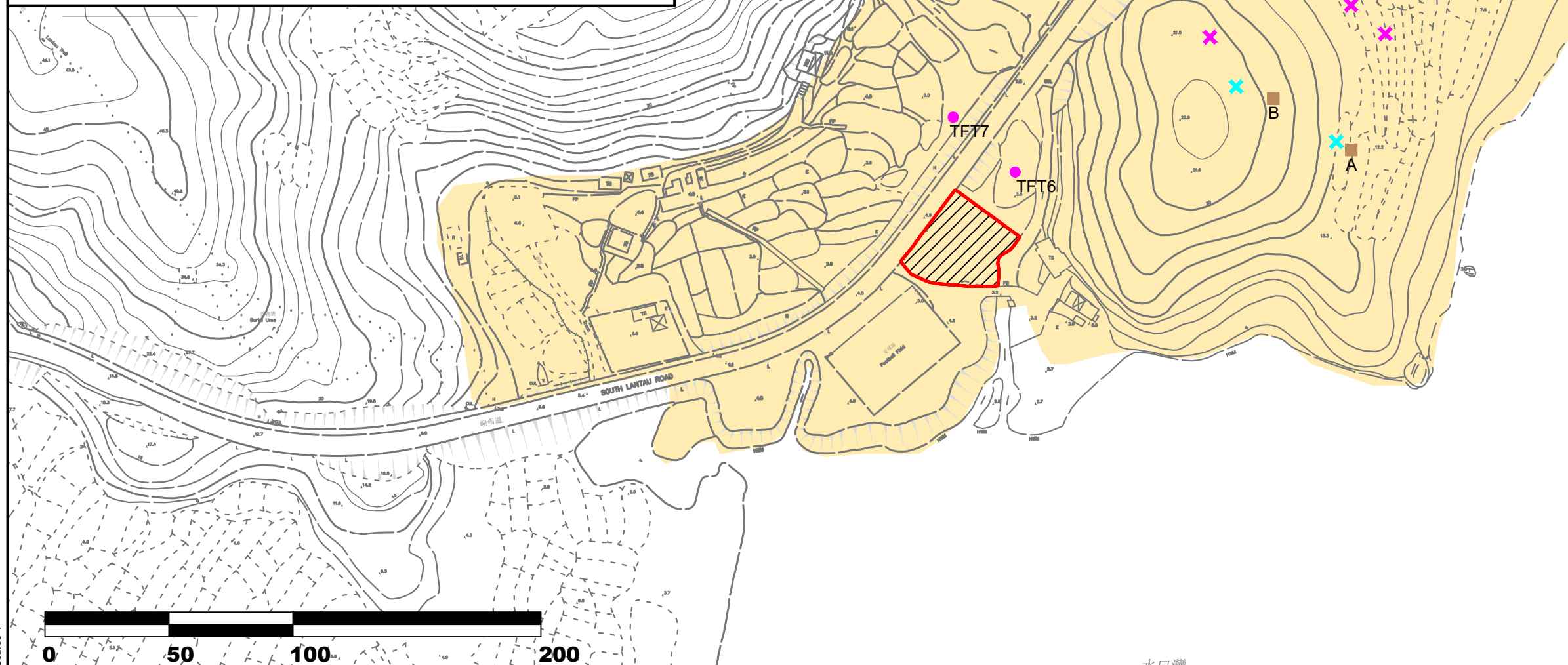
PHOTO DATE: 24/09/2024(VP1,VP2), 03/10/2024(VP3)

File Name :
Source :







Drawn	WC	Date	26/09/24	Drawing No.	Fig. 2.1
Checked	KC	Approved	KC	Rev.	
Rev	Description	Date	Scale	AS SHOWN	-



KEY PLAN (NTS)



LEGEND

-  Application Site
-  Site of Archaeological Interest
-  Trenchers of 1985 Survey (Indicative) ①
-  Trenchers of 1997 Survey (Indicative) ②
-  Test Pit (2012) ①
-  Test Pit (1997) ②

① Site Investigation, Surveys and Testing Report (Volume 2 - Environmental, Part 3) of Outlying Islands Sewerage Stage 2 - South Lantau Sewerage Works - Investigation (2012) by DSD
 ② South Lantau Archaeological Survey 1997 by Mower, James P., Abel A. Drewett and Alison K. Galland

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File Name :
Source :



JOB TITLE:
 Section 16 Application for Proposed Shui Hau Education Centre on the Approved South Lantau Coast Outline Zoning Plan NO. S/SLC/23 in Shui Hau, Lantau Island, Hong Kong

Drawing Title
 Location of Test Pits

-	Submission	18/02/2025	Drawn	WC	Date	04/10/24
A	Drawing Update	26/03/2025	Checked	HT	Approved	HT
Rev	Description	Date	Scale	1:2000@A3		

Drawing No.
 Fig.6.1
 Rev. A



① Original

② Enlargement

LEGEND

Application Site

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File Name :
Source :



JOB TITLE:
Section 16 Application for
Proposed Shui Hau Education Centre on the Approved South
Lantau Coast Outline Zoning Plan NO. S/SLC/23 in Shui Hau,
Lantau Island, Hong Kong

Drawing Title
Aerial Photo

Submission	26/03/2025	Drawn	WC	Date	04/10/24
		Checked	HT	Approved	HT
Rev	Description	Date	Scale	N.T.S.	Rev.

Drawing No.
Fig.6.2