THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HONG KONG
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
DRAINAGE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Project Profile

for

Revitalisation of Tai Wai Nullah

July 2019

CONTENTS

1 BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 Project Title

1.1.1 Revitalisation of Tai Wai Nullah (hereinafter referred to as the "Project").

1.2 Purpose and Nature of the Project

1.2.1 In the Policy Address 2015, the Government set out the intention to adopt the concept of revitalising water bodies in large-scale drainage improvement works and planning drainage networks for the new development areas. The concept of revitalising water bodies is aimed at promoting greening, biodiversity, beautification and water friendliness in addition to achieving efficient drainage, with a view to building sustainable drainage facilities and providing a better living environment.

1.2.2 This Project is to revitalise the existing Tai Wai Nullah (hereinafter referred to as the "Nullah") and aims to enhance the ecological value of the nullah, provide a greener environment, promote water friendliness and improve the community environment for building a liveable city. In addition, the Project includes necessary drainage improvement works to the nullah, and provision of dry weather flow intercepting devices to improve the water quality.

1.3 Name of the Project Proponent

1.3.1 Drainage Projects Division, Drainage Services Department (DSD) of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

1.4 Location and Scale of the Project

1.4.1 The location of the Nullah is shown at **Enclosure 1** and the proposed works of the Project comprise:

(a) beautification of the existing nullah (approximately 2 kilometres (km) long and 40 metres (m) wide) by re-surfacing, greening and modification;

(b) provision of approximately 3 km walkways along the nullah bed and associated stairs and access ramps;

(c) provision of a dry weather flow intercepting (DWFI) system;

(d) provision of features for ecological enhancement and sustainable drainage system;

(e) construction of viewing decks and revamp of existing bridges;

(f) revamp/provision of footpaths, railings, pavilions and amenity areas along the nullah banks; and

(g) associated works including landscaping, utility works, etc.

1.5 Type of Designated Project covered by the Project Profile

1.5.1 Based on the current project layout, the subject project is a designated project under Item I.1(b)(ii), Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) (Cap.499) " *a drainage channel or river training and diversion works which discharges or discharge into an area which is less than 300m from the nearest boundary of an existing or planned site of cultural heritage*".

1.6 Name and Telephone Number of Contact Persons

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2 OUTLINE OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

2.1 Project Planning and Implementation

2.1.1 Consultants will be engaged by the project proponent to undertake investigation of the proposed works, which will include, among other tasks, the investigation of revitalization of the Nullah and the environmental impact assessment.

2.2 Project Programme

2.2.1 The construction works are tentatively scheduled to commence in Q3 2024 for completion in Q4 2029. Consultants will be engaged in Q3 2020 for completion the investigation and environmental impact assessment in Q3 2022.

2.3 Interfacing Project

2.3.1 According to the available information, there is no project likely interact with this Project. If there are interfacing projects identified during the environmental impact assessment study, the cumulative environmental impacts will be investigated.

3 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.1 Outline of Processes Involved

3.1.1 The potential environmental impacts identified in Sections 3.2 and 3.3 are preliminary, possible environmental impacts will be assessed in detail in the environmental impact assessment study.

3.1.2 The Project involves the following key works:

(a) Introduction of greening elements, riffles and pools at the upstream section of the Nullah near the existing Lower Shing Mun Reservoir Dam to promote a vibrant freshwater ecosystem and biodiversity;

(b) Modification of the existing energy dissipation structure to maintain a steady source of inflow from the upstream and support a healthy river ecosystem;

(c) Resurfacing the existing concrete nullah bed with growing substrate, introduction of greening vegetative elements on the sloping embankments, and modification of the existing low flow channel from a straight alignment to a meandering alignment;

(d) Renovation of the existing pedestrian walkways and construction of pavilions along the banks of the Nullah and revamp of the existing bridges;

(e) Construction of a pedestrian walkway, platforms, entrance points with stepped seats, with associated staircases and ramps, on the nullah bed to provide an open space for recreational activties and promote water friendliness culture; and

(f) Construction of dry weather flow intercepting channels along the nullah bed to collect dry weather flow and convey it to the Sha Tin Sewage Treatment Works (STSTW) via the existing sewerage network.

3.1.3 The major construction activities will include landscaping works, earthworks (excavation and backfilling works), construction of civil structures and pipe laying.

3.2 Construction Phase

Air Quality

3.2.1 Dust emissions would be resulted from construction activities such as earthworks, foundation works, and construction of building and other structures. Odour impacts would be resulted from construction activities such as excavation and handling of nullah bed material.

Noise

3.2.2 Noise would be generated from construction activities through the use of construction plant and equipment.

Water Quality

3.2.3 Runoff from the site during construction may contain sediments and silts arising from earthworks, and oil and lubricants from construction vehicles and plant. Muddy water may also be generated from construction activities such as dust suppression sprays, dewatering during excavation and washing of construction equipment.

Waste Management

3.2.4 Wastes and general spoil would be generated alongside materials such as excavated rocks / soil, surplus materials and packaging materials during construction and demolition (C&D).

Ecology

3.2.5 During construction phase, potential ecological impacts associated with the proposed revitalisation works would include direct loss of aquatic and riparian habitats and indirect impact on downstream aquatic communities due to deterioration in water quality resulting from sedimentation and re-suspension of pollutants. Disturbance to wildlife and vegetation from air and noise pollution, site run-off and human activities associated with the construction works would also be resulted, particularly the potential impact on the ardeid night roosting site. Indirect impacts on the ecological sensitive receivers in Tolo Harbour may arise due to the contaminants potentially present in the runoff from the works area. In view of the distance separation (the nearest corals in Tolo Harbour being about 5.3 km from the works area), the indirect impact is anticipated to be minor.

Fisheries

3.2.6 There are fisheries sensitive receivers, such as Yim Tin Tsai Fish Culture Zone and Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zone in the Tolo Harbour, located over 10 km away from the works area. The runoff from the works area during construction may have indirect impact on these fisheries sensitive receivers. Due to the distance separation, the indirect impact is anticipated to be minor.

Landscape and Visual

3.2.7 Temporary visual impact may arise from establishment of equipment, stockpile of materials and erection of temporary works for construction.

Cultural Heritage

3.2.8 A declared monument, the Old House in Wong Uk Village, is located within 300 m of the discharge area from the proposed works. Indirect impacts to this declared monument are not anticipated as the proposed works are mostly situated within the Nullah and there is a substantial separation distance (about 1.8km) between the proposed works and the declared monument. There are built heritage features within in the vicinity of the Nullah and no archaeological sites in the vicinity. The sites of built heritage are shown **Enclosure 2**. However, adverse impacts are not anticipated as the proposed works are mostly situated within the Nullah.

Land Contamination

3.2.9 Some of the excavation areas for the revitalization works will be located near Tai Wai industrial area, where potentially contaminating activities may have occurred at industrial buildings include potential leakage / spillage related to storage, transfer or use of chemicals, fuels and oils, treatment and disposal of chemical wastes at industrial buildings.

3.3 Operation Phase

Air Quality

3.3.1 While no adverse impact on air quality would be expected due to the operation of the Nullah, the future users / visitors of the Nullah would become the air sensitive receivers. The potential air quality impact to the future users / visitors of the Nullah due to the surrounding environment will be investigated.

Noise

3.3.2 No adverse noise impact would be expected during the operation phase.

Water Quality

3.3.3 No adverse impact on water quality would be expected during the operation phase. The proposed DWFI system would enhance the water quality of the Nullah.

Waste Management

3.3.4 The wastes generated during operational phase would mainly be silt and debris removed from the DWFI system, which would be similar in nature to general refuse.

Ecology

3.3.5 The proposed DWFI system would improve the water quality, and hence be beneficial to the vegetation and aquatic organisms in the Nullah. Routine maintenance works, such as removal of accumulated sediments and control of vegetation, at the nullah bed could potentially impact aquatic and riparian communities in the Nullah.

Fisheries

3.3.6 Due to the distance separation between the Nullah and the fisheries sensitive receivers, no impact to fisheries sensitive receivers would be expected during the operation phase.

Landscape and Visual

3.3.7 The revitalization works will improve and enhance the appearance of the Nullah. No impact on landscape and visual would be expected during the operation phase.

Cultural Heritage

3.3.8 No impacts to the declared monument, the Old House in Wong Uk Village, are anticipated during the operation phase due to the substantial separation distance between the proposed works and the declared monument. There are built heritage features within 50m from the works boundary and no archaeological sites are identified within 50m from the works boundary. The sites of built heritage are shown **Enclosure 2**. Nevertheless, no adverse impact on built heritages would be expected during the operation phase.

Land Contamination

3.3.9 No adverse impact on land contamination would be expected during the operation phase.

4 MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Existing and Planned Sensitive Receivers and Sensitive Parts of the Environment

4.1.1 The Project site is about 0.11 km^2 and located at the centre of the Tai Wai District, surrounded by the buildings of residential estates, such as Mei Tin Estate, Mei Lam Estate, and Mei Shing Court, and an industrial zone. The nearest identified air, noise and visual sensitive receivers are the residential developments and the schools / education institutes in the vicinity of the Project. Ecological sensitive receivers include the downstream tidal stream/river habitats and associated riparian habitats, in particular the ardeid night roost on the banks of Shing Mun River, as well as the corals in Tolo Habour. The identified fisheries sensitive receivers include Yim Tin Tsai Fish Culture Zones, Yim Tin Tsai (East) and Lo Fu Wat Fish Culture Zone. The identified sensitive receivers, as well as the landscape resources, landscape character areas and cultural heritage resources, are shown at **Enclosure 2** and are not exhaustive and indicative only. More potential sensitive receivers might be identified in the environmental impact assessment study.

4.2 Major Elements of the Surrounding Environment Affecting the Project Site

4.2.1 The Project is located within the approved Sha Tin Outline Zoning Plan No. S/ST/34 (OZP). According to the Notes of the OZP, drainage works, road works and such other public works coordinated or implemented by the Government are always permitted on land falling within the boundaries of the OZP. These works may have influence to the Project in the future. The effects of land use in the surrounding environment of the Project will be assessed in detail in the environmental impact assessment study.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE DESIGN AND ANY FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Description

5.1.1 This section describes those measures likely to be incorporated in the design to minimize environmental impacts arising from both construction and operation phases of the Project.

5.2 Construction Phase

Air Quality

5.2.1 Adverse dust impact from the construction works is not expected with the implementation of dust suppression measures as stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation of Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO). The potential odour issues results from construction activities such as excavation and handling of nullah bed material will be investigated and mitigation measures would be proposed if necessary. These measures would be incorporated into the specifications for the works contract.

Noise

5.2.2 The contractor for the works will have to comply with the provisions of the Noise Control Ordinance. The contractor will be required to follow good site practices, such as use of low noise construction plant and equipment, use of noise barriers / enclosure for noisy equipment / activities, careful scheduling of activities to minimize noise nuisance.

Water Quality

5.2.3 Measures will be implemented to minimise potential sedimentation and other water quality impacts to areas downstream of the proposed works areas. Excavation works carried out within or close to the nullah bed would be carried out during the dry seasons where possible, with containment measures such as bunds and barriers used within the nullah bed to minimize the impacts upon the downstream water body. Site runoff will be directed towards regularly cleaned and maintained silt traps and oil/grease separators to minimise the risk of sedimentation and pollution of the water body. Silt

removal facilities will be provided to remove silt before the discharge of site runoff into the nearby stormwater drains. The design of temporary on-site drainage and silt removal facilities will comply with the guidelines stipulated in EPD's Practice Note for Professional Persons, Construction Site Drainage (ProPECC PN 1/94). The above mitigation measures will be incorporated into the specifications of the works contract and be provided prior to the commencement of earthworks.

Waste Management

5.2.4 Consideration will be taken during the design phase to minimize the generation of construction and demolition (C&D) materials and to maximize its re-use on site. The contractor will be required to sort all C&D materials and waste into different categories for re-use on site and disposal at designated public fill reception facilities, landfills, or recycling facilities as appropriate.

Ecology

5.2.5 Measures will be implemented to minimise potential sedimentation and other water quality impacts to areas downstream of the proposed works areas. Excavation works carried out within or close to the nullah bed would be carried out during the dry seasons where possible, with containment measures such as bunds and barriers used within the nullah bed to minimize the impacts upon the downstream water body. The upstream non-tidal river flow will be maintained during the construction phase. Site runoff will be directed towards regularly cleaned and maintained silt traps and oil/grease separators to minimise the risk of sedimentation and pollution of the water body. Excavation works would be carried out in sections to maintain relatively undisturbed habitat during the construction phase. The ETWB TC (W) No. 5/2005 "Protection of Natural Streams/ Rivers from Adverse Impacts arising from Construction Works" will be referred to in planning of construction works in natural streams/rivers to minimize the ecological impacts. Channel modification works with greening vegetation elements along the bed and embankment would provide compensation for the unavoidable loss of potential habitats, tree-felling and riparian vegetation resulting from the proposed works.

Fisheries

5.2.6 Site runoff will be directed towards regularly cleaned and maintained silt traps and oil/grease separators to minimise the potential indirect impact to the fisheries sensitive receivers due to the contaminants potentially present in the runoff from the works area.

Landscape and Visual

5.2.7 Site hoarding, with aesthetically pleasing design and compatible with the surrounding environment, will be erected as a mitigation measure. Proper control over site cleanliness and the stockpiling of materials will be exercised to minimize the impact on landscape and visual qualities. Moreover, to minimise the potential impact on existing landscape, landscape impact assessment would be conducted and the greening scheme would take into account the existing trees/vegetation along the nullah.

Cultural Heritage

5.2.8 No impact on cultural heritage, including the sites of archaeological interests (SAIs), would be expected during the construction phase, and therefore mitigation measure is not necessary.

Land Contamination

5.2.9 A land contamination assessment should be carried out prior to commencement of the construction phase to determine the extent of potential contamination. Mitigation measures should be proposed for handling the contaminated materials (if any) in order to minimise the potentially adverse effects on the health and safety of construction workers and impact arising from the disposal of potentially contaminated materials.

5.3 Operation Phase

Air Quality

5.3.1 While no adverse impact on air quality would be expected due to the operation of the Nullah, the future users / visitors of the Nullah would become the air sensitive receivers. The potential air quality impact to the future users / visitors of the Nullah due to the surrounding environment will be investigated and mitigation measures would be proposed if necessary.

Noise

5.3.2 No adverse noise impact would be expected during the operation phase, and therefore mitigation measure is not necessary.

Water Quality

5.3.3 The Nullah will be improved with greening elements and landscaping. The proposed DWFI system would also enhance the water quality of the Nullah. The potential impact to the water sensitive receivers nearby or groundwater due to the proposed greening and landscaping works will be investigated and mitigation measures would be proposed if necessary.

Waste Management

5.3.4 The wastes generated during operational phase would mainly be silt and debris removed from the DWFI system, which would be similar in nature to general refuse. Waste generated in the operation phase will be handled, stored and disposed according to the Waste Disposal Ordinance on regular basis.

Ecology

5.3.5 The proposed DWFI system would improve the water quality, and hence be beneficial to the vegetation and aquatic organisms in the Nullah. The potential operational phase activities would be limited to regular maintenance of bed vegetation. Impacts to aquatic communities resulting from these activities would be minor. Nevertheless, the measures, such as scheduling maintenance desilting activities during dry seasons and to be carried out in phases, would be recommended.

Fisheries

5.3.6 Due to the distance separation between the Nullah and the fisheries sensitive receivers, no impact to fisheries sensitive receivers would be expected during the operation phase, and therefore mitigation measure is not necessary.

Landscape and Visual

5.3.7 The revitalization works will improve and enhance the appearance of the Nullah. No impact on landscape and visual would be expected during the operation phase, and therefore mitigation measure is not necessary.

Cultural Heritage

5.3.8 No adverse impact on cultural heritage, including the sites of archaeological interests (SAIs), would be expected during the operation phase, and therefore mitigation measure is not necessary.

Land Contamination

5.3.9 No adverse impact on land contamination would be expected during the operation phase, and therefore mitigation measure is not necessary.

6 USE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED EIA REPORTS

6.1 Previously Approved Reports

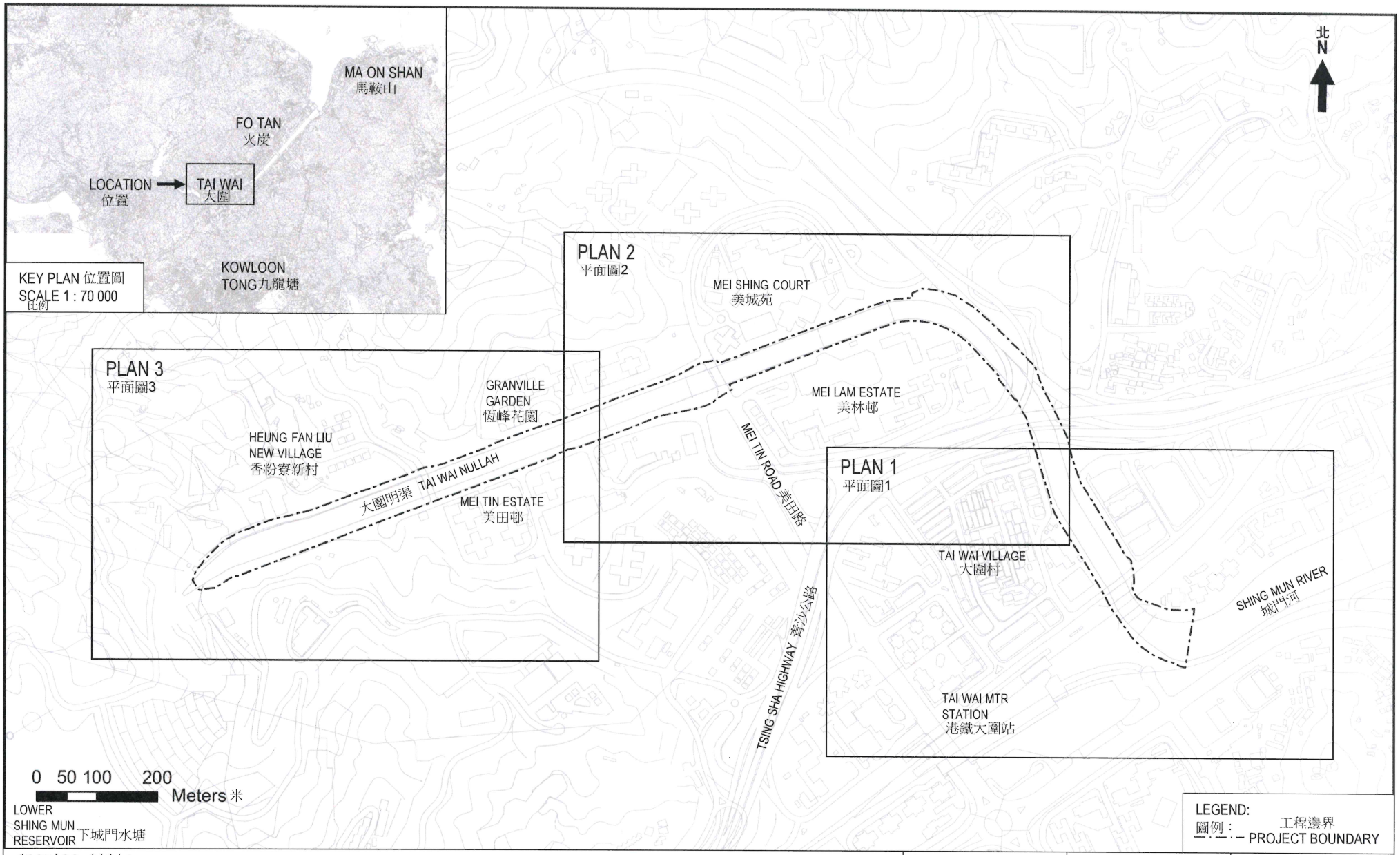
6.1.1 No previously approved EIA reports have been referred to in the preparation of this Project Profile.

7 FURTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Consultation of relevant District Council

7.1.1 The Project was generally introduced to the Health and Environment Committee of Sha Tin District Council on 7 March 2019.

Enclosure 1



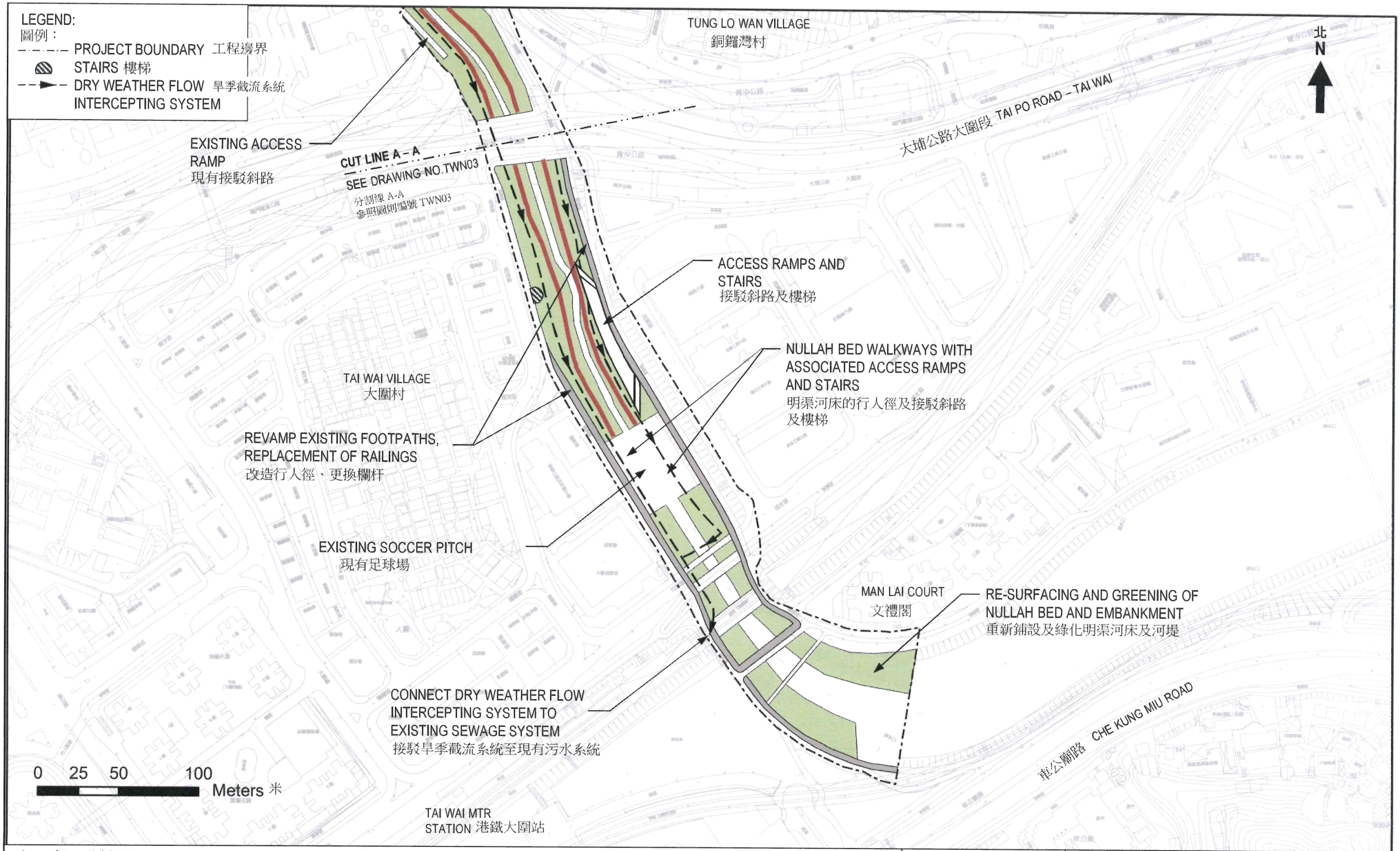
drawing title
圖則名稱

REVITALISATION OF TAI WAI NULLAH (GENERAL LAYOUT)
大圍明渠活化方案 (總平面圖)

drawing no. 圖則編號	scale 比例	date 日期
TWN01	A4=1:8000	2019年7月 July 2019

office 辦公室
DRAINAGE PROJECTS DIVISION\
排水工程部

DRAINAGE SERVICES DEPARTMENT HONG KONG 渠務署



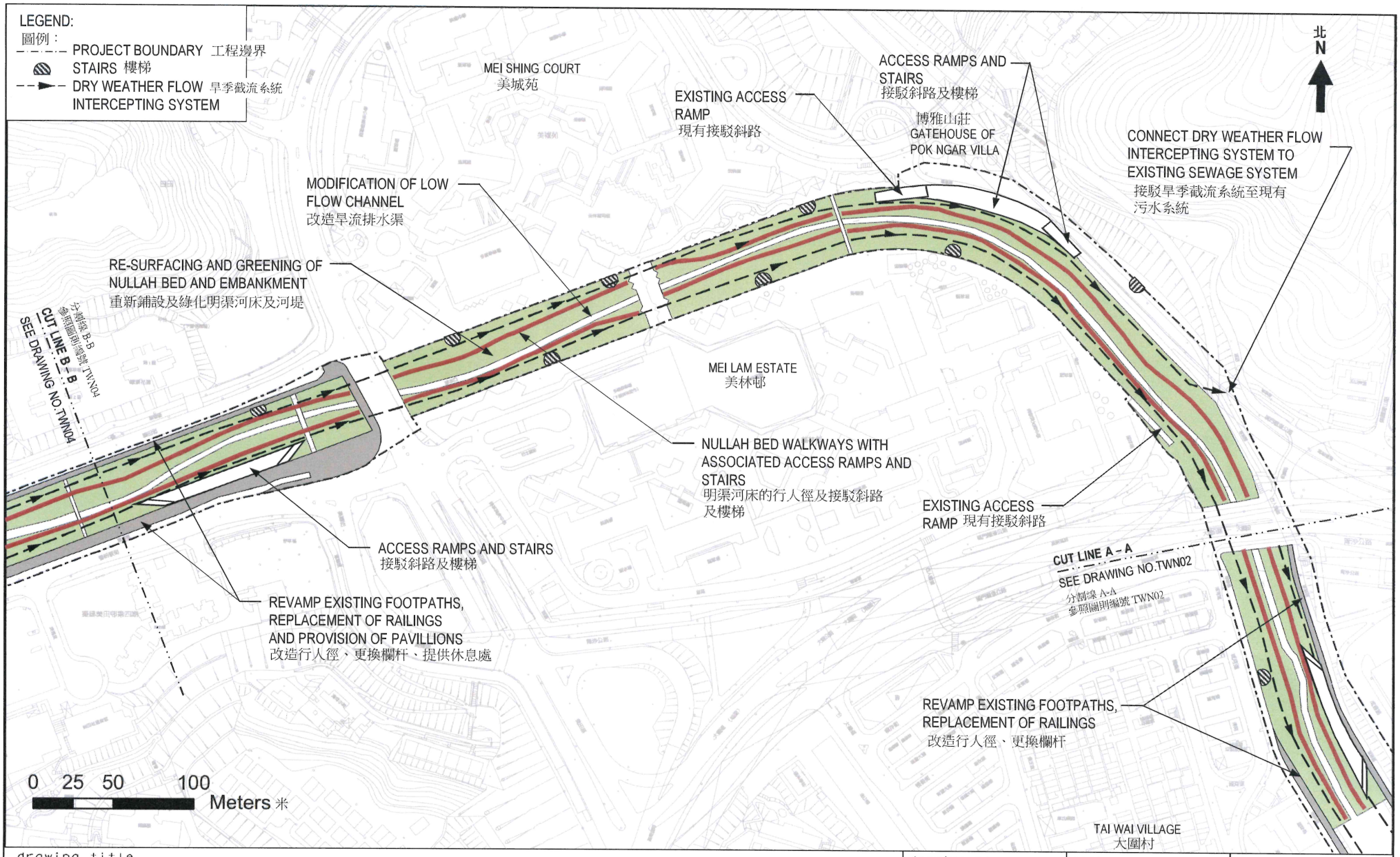
drawing title
圖則名稱

REVITALISATION OF TAI WAI NULLAH (PLAN 1)
大圍明渠活化方案 (平面圖1)

drawing no. 圖則編號	scale 比例	date 日期
TWN02	A4=1:3000	2019年7月 July 2019

office 辦公室
DRAINAGE PROJECTS DIVISION
排水工程部

DRAINAGE SERVICES DEPARTMENT HONG KONG 渠務署



drawing title
圖則名稱

REVITALISATION OF TAI WAI NULLAH (PLAN 2)
大圍明渠活化方案 (平面圖2)

drawing no. 圖則編號	scale 比例	date 日期
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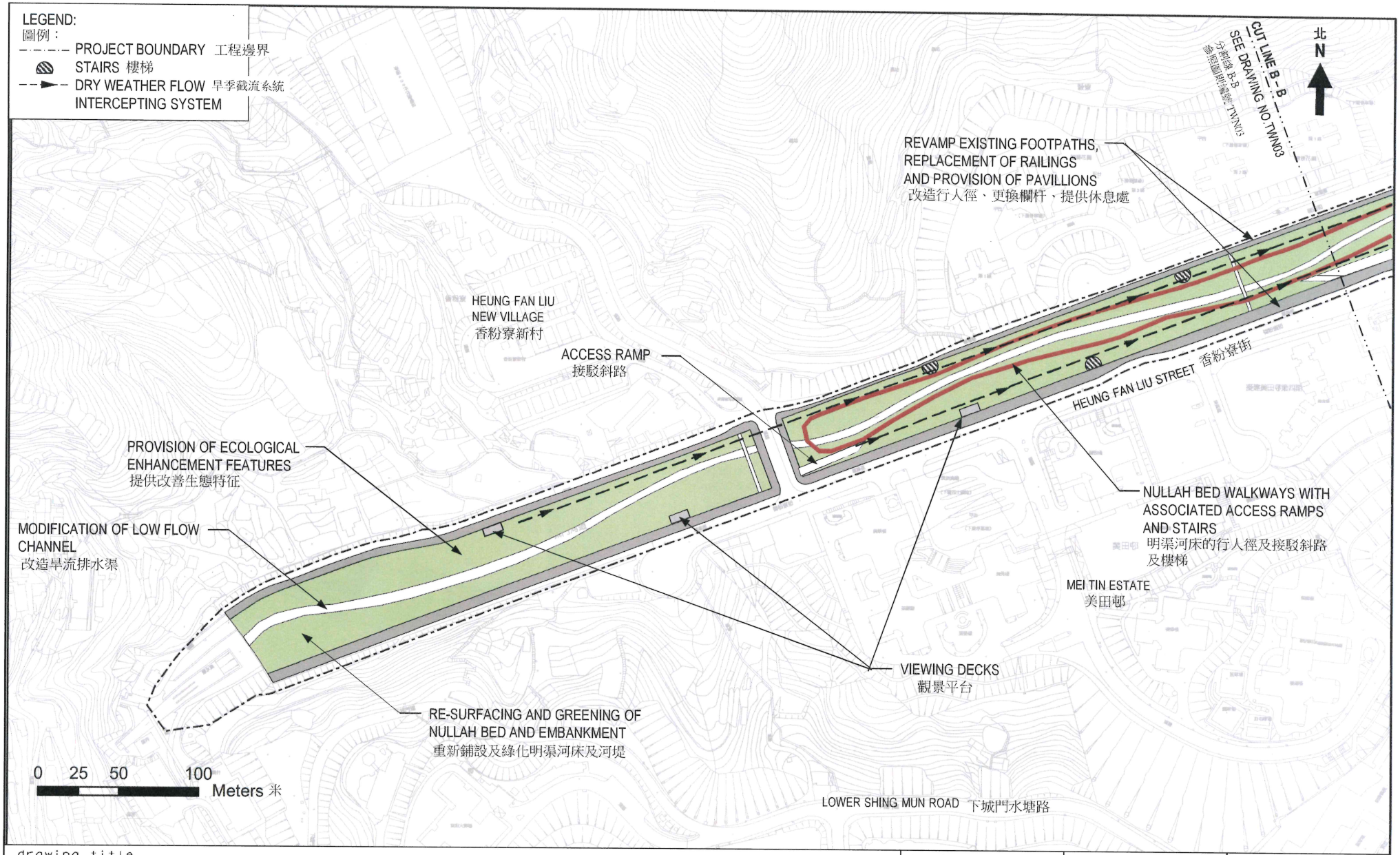
排水工程部

DRAINAGE SERVICES DEPARTMENT HONG KONG 渠務署



drawing title
圖則名稱

REVITALISATION OF TAI WAI NULLAH (PLAN 3)
大圍明渠活化方案 (平面圖3)

drawing no. 圖則編號	scale 比例	date 日期
TWN04	A4=1:3000	2019年7月 July 2019

office
DRAINAGE PROJECTS DIVISION
排水工程部

DRAINAGE SERVICES DEPARTMENT HONG KONG 渠務署

Enclosure 2

Figure 1 – Potential Air Sensitive Receivers

Figure 2 – Potential Noise Sensitive Receivers

Figure 3 – Potential Water Sensitive Receivers

Figure 4 – Potential Ecological Sensitive Receivers

Figure 5 – Potential Visually Sensitive Receivers

Figure 6 – Landscape Resources and Landscape Character Areas

Figure 7 – Cultural Heritage Resources

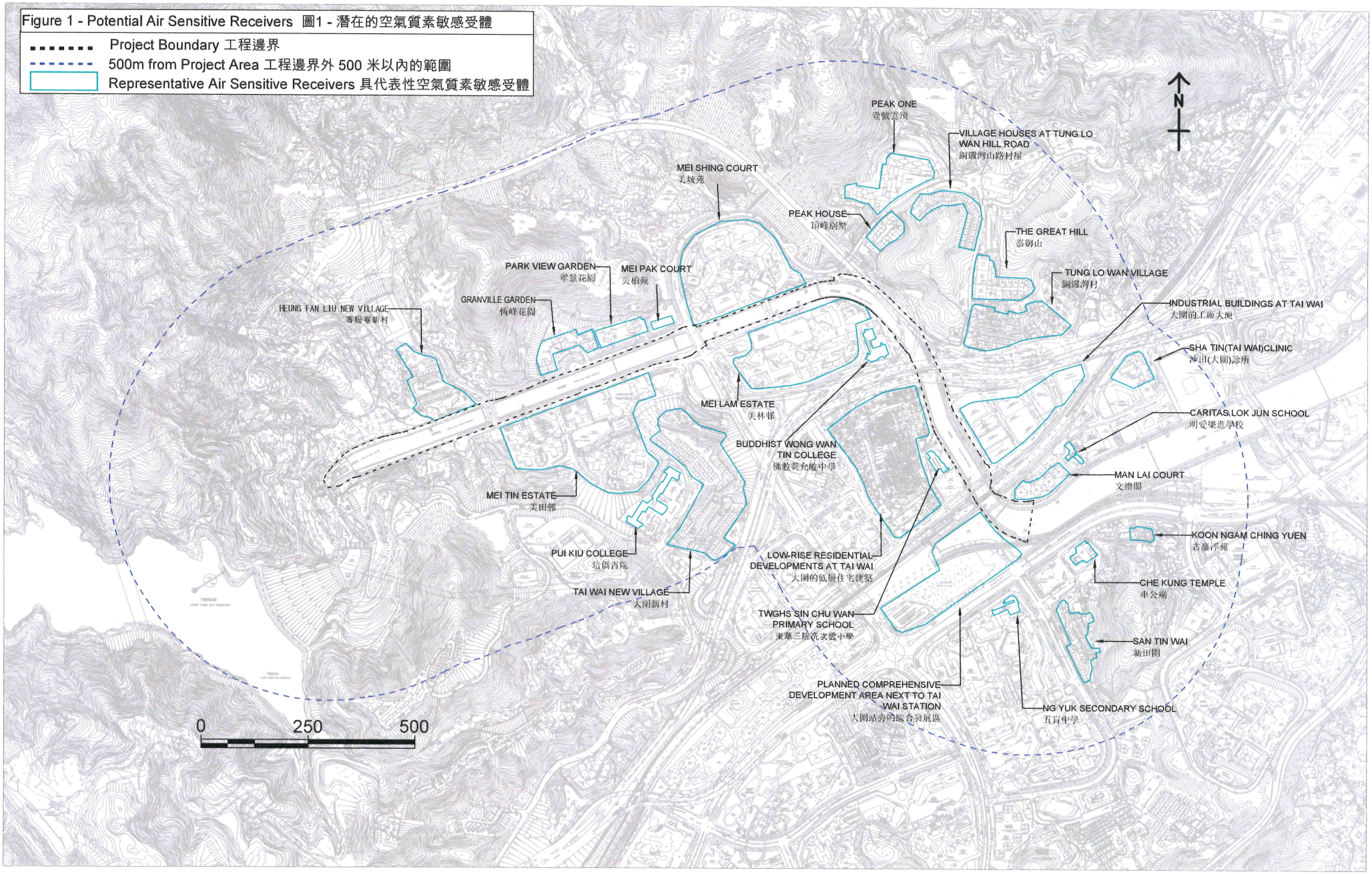


Figure 1 - Potential Air Sensitive Receivers 圖1 - 潛在的空氣質素敏感受體
Project Boundary 工程邊界
500m from Project Area 工程邊界外 500 米以內的範圍
Representative Air Sensitive Receivers 具代表性空氣質素敏感受體
N
PEAK ONE
壹號雲頂
VILLAGE HOUSES AT TUNG LO WAN HILL ROAD
銅鑼灣山路村屋
MEI SHING COURT
美城苑
PEAK HOUSE
頂峰別墅
THE GREAT HILL
蕙御山
PARK VIEW GARDEN
翠景花園
MEI PAK COURT
美柏苑
TUNG LO WAN VILLAGE
銅鑼灣村
HEUNG FAN LIU NEW VILLAGE
香粉寮新村
GRANVILLE GARDEN
恆峰花園
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AT TAI WAI
大圍的工廠大廈
SHA TIN(TAI WAI)CLINIC
沙田(大圍)診所
MEI LAM ESTATE
美林邨
CARITAS LOK JUN SCHOOL
明愛樂進學校
BUDDHIST WONG WAN TIN COLLEGE
佛教黃允畯中學
MAN LAI COURT
文禮閣
MEI TIN ESTATE
美田邨
KOON NGAM CHING YUEN
古蹟浮苑
PUI KIU COLLEGE
培僑書院
LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AT TAI WAI
大圍的低層住宅建築
CHE KUNG TEMPLE
車公廟
TAI WAI NEW VILLAGE
大圍新村
TWGHS SIN CHU WAN PRIMARY SCHOOL
東華三院冼次暖小學
SAN TIN WAI
新田圍
PLANNED COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA NEXT TO TAI WAI STATION
大圍站旁的綜合發展區
NG YUK SECONDARY SCHOOL
五育中學
0
250
500

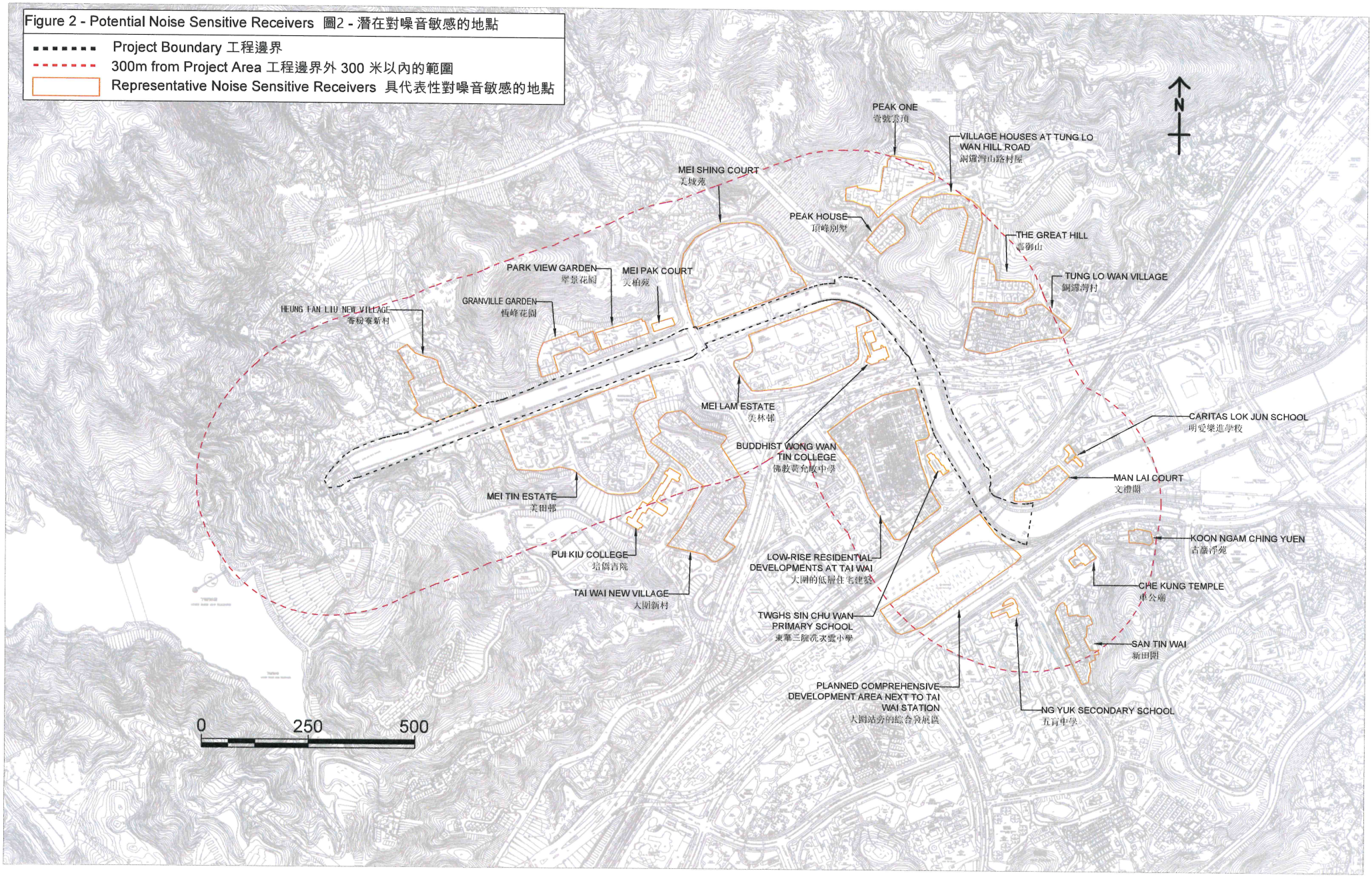


Figure 2 - Potential Noise Sensitive Receivers 圖2 - 潛在對噪音敏感的地點
Project Boundary 工程邊界
300m from Project Area 工程邊界外 300 米以內的範圍
Representative Noise Sensitive Receivers 具代表性對噪音敏感的地點
N
PEAK ONE
壹號零頂
VILLAGE HOUSES AT TUNG LO WAN HILL ROAD
銅鑼灣山路村屋
MEI SHING COURT
美城苑
PEAK HOUSE
頂峰別墅
THE GREAT HILL
嘉御山
TUNG LO WAN VILLAGE
銅鑼灣村
PARK VIEW GARDEN
翠景花園
MEI PAK COURT
美柏苑
GRANVILLE GARDEN
恆峰花園
HEUNG FAN LIU NEW VILLAGE
香粉寮新村
MEI LAM ESTATE
美林邨
CARITAS LOK JUN SCHOOL
明愛樂進學校
BUDDHIST WONG WAN TIN COLLEGE
佛教黃允畋中學
MAN LAI COURT
文禮閣
MEI TIN ESTATE
美田邨
KOON NGAM CHING YUEN
官嶺澤苑
PUI KIU COLLEGE
培僑書院
LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AT TAI WAI
大圍的低層住宅建築
CHE KUNG TEMPLE
車公廟
TAI WAI NEW VILLAGE
大圍新村
TWGHS SIN CHU WAN PRIMARY SCHOOL
東華三院冼次雲小學
SAN TIN WAI
新田圍
PLANNED COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA NEXT TO TAI WAI STATION
大圍站旁的綜合發展區
NG YUK SECONDARY SCHOOL
五育中學
0
250
500

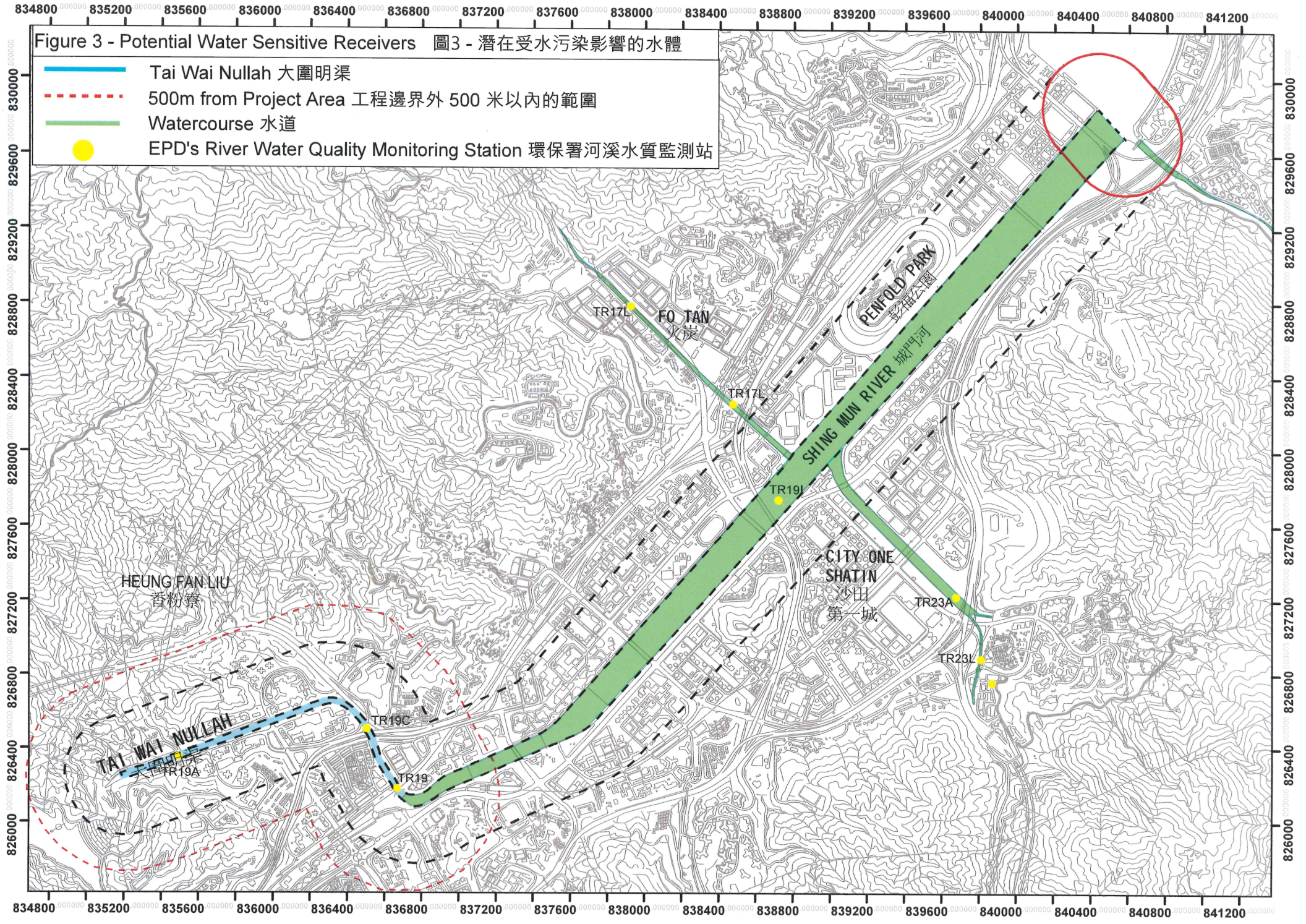


Figure 3 - Potential Water Sensitive Receivers 圖3 - 潛在受水污染影響的水體
Tai Wai Nullah 大圍明渠
500m from Project Area 工程邊界外 500 米以內的範圍
Watercourse 水道
EPD's River Water Quality Monitoring Station 環保署河溪水質監測站
834800
835200
835600
836000
836400
836800
837200
837600
838000
838400
838800
839200
839600
840000
840400
840800
841200
830000
829600
829200
828800
828400
828000
827600
827200
826800
826400
826000
TR17L
FO TAN
火炭
PENFOLD PARK
彭福公園
SHING MUN RIVER 城門河
TR17L
TR19L
CITY ONE SHATIN
沙田第一城
TR23A
TR23L
HEUNG FAN LIU
香粉寮
TAI WAI NULLAH
大圍明渠
TR19A
TR19C
TR19

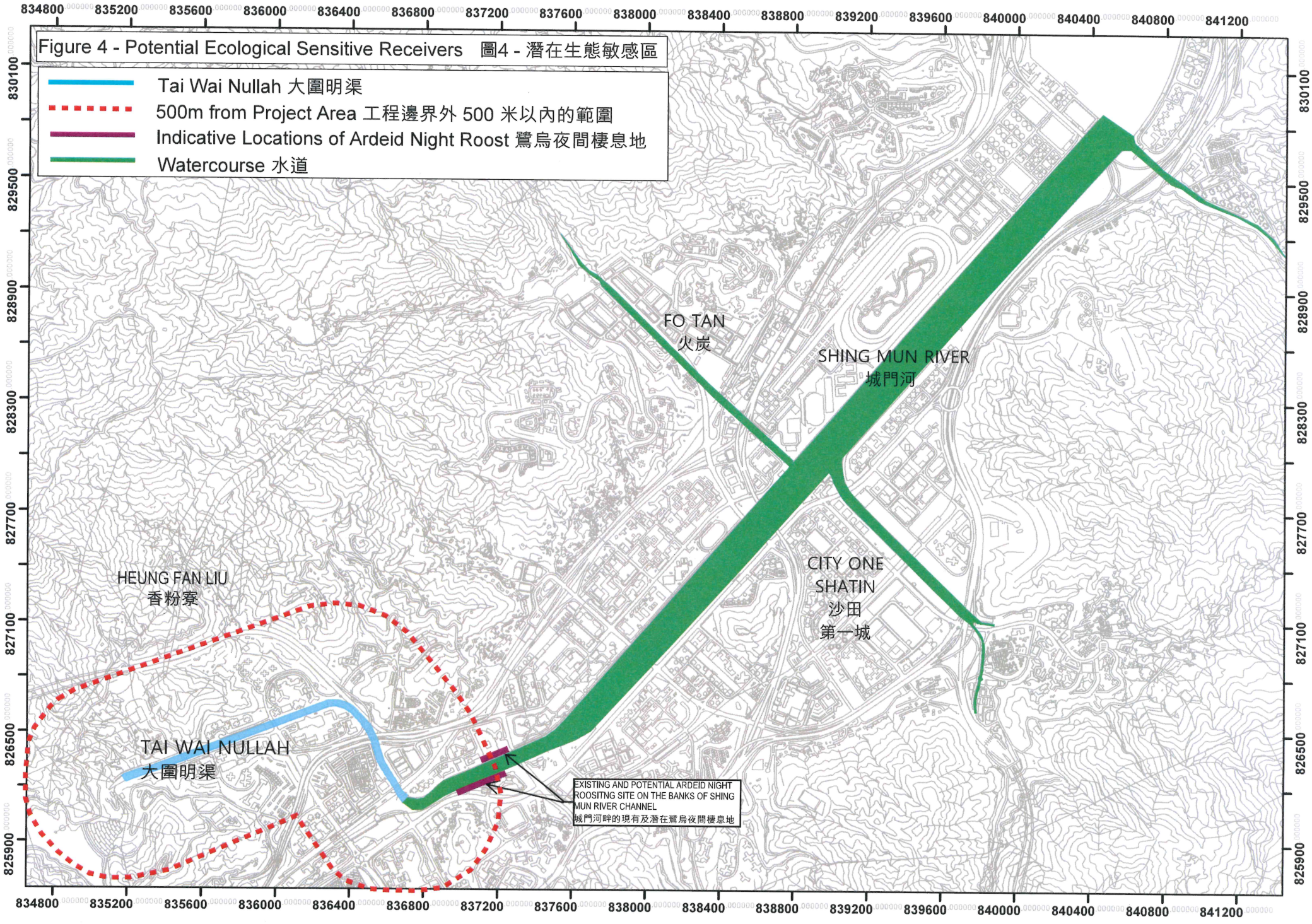
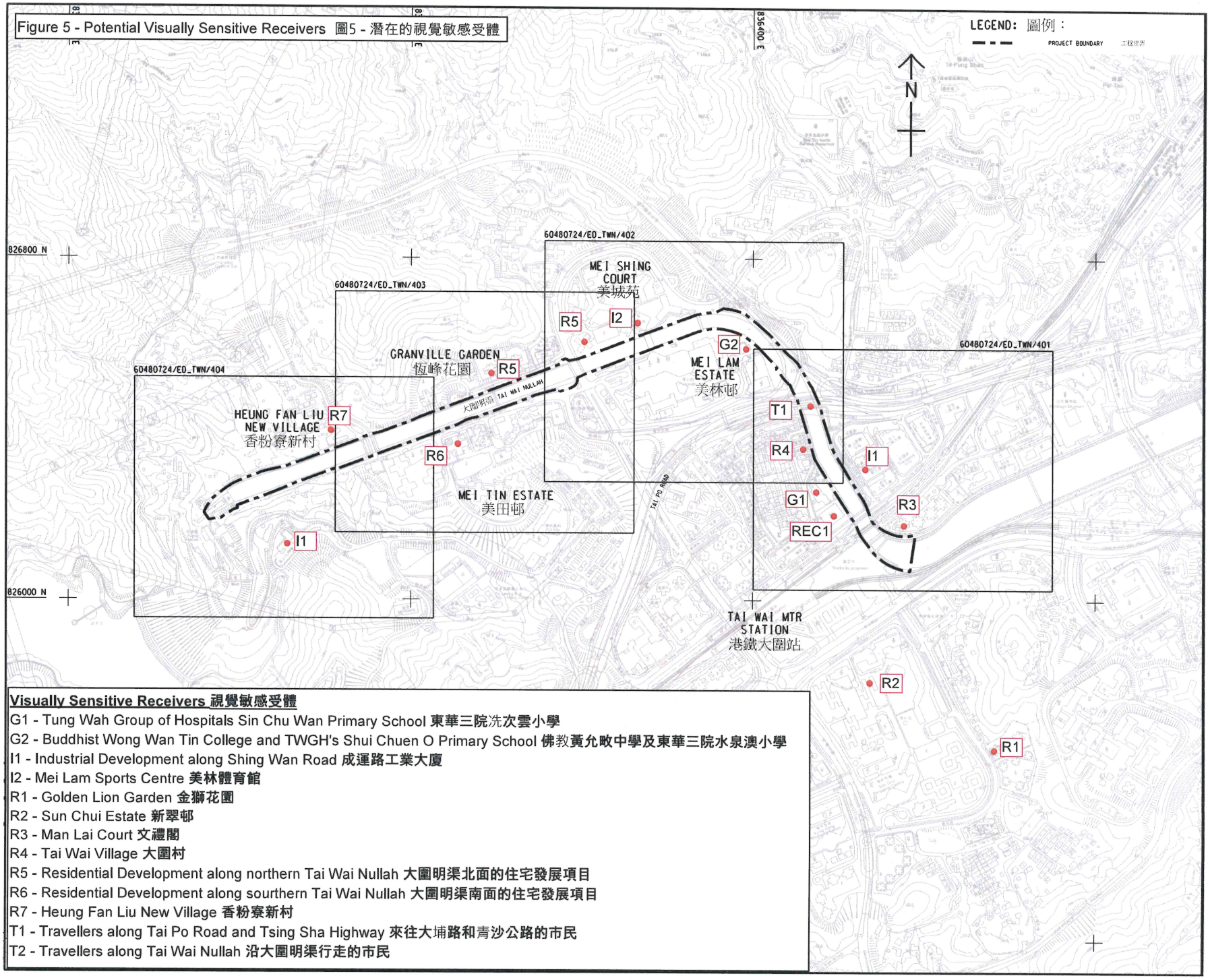


Figure 4 - Potential Ecological Sensitive Receivers 圖4 - 潛在生態敏感區
Tai Wai Nullah 大圍明渠
500m from Project Area 工程邊界外 500 米以內的範圍
Indicative Locations of Ardeid Night Roost 鷺鳥夜間棲息地
Watercourse 水道
FO TAN
火炭
SHING MUN RIVER
城門河
CITY ONE
SHATIN
沙田
第一城
HEUNG FAN LIU
香粉寮
TAI WAI NULLAH
大圍明渠
EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ARDEID NIGHT ROOSITNG SITE ON THE BANKS OF SHING MUN RIVER CHANNEL
城門河畔的現有及潛在鷺鳥夜間棲息地
834800
835200
835600
836000
836400
836800
837200
837600
838000
838400
838800
839200
839600
840000
840400
840800
841200
830100
829500
828900
828300
827700
827100
826500
825900

Figure 5 - Potential Visually Sensitive Receivers 圖5 - 潛在的視覺敏感受體



Visually Sensitive Receivers 視覺敏感受體

G1 - Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Sin Chu Wan Primary School 東華三院冼次雲小學
G2 - Buddhist Wong Wan Tin College and TWGH's Shui Chuen O Primary School 佛教黃允畋中學及東華三院水泉澳小學
I1 - Industrial Development along Shing Wan Road 成運路工業大廈
I2 - Mei Lam Sports Centre 美林體育館
R1 - Golden Lion Garden 金獅花園
R2 - Sun Chui Estate 新翠邨
R3 - Man Lai Court 文禮閣
R4 - Tai Wai Village 大圍村
R5 - Residential Development along northern Tai Wai Nullah 大圍明渠北面的住宅發展項目
R6 - Residential Development along sourthern Tai Wai Nullah 大圍明渠南面的住宅發展項目
R7 - Heung Fan Liu New Village 香粉寮新村
T1 - Travellers along Tai Po Road and Tsing Sha Highway 來往大埔路和青沙公路的市民
T2 - Travellers along Tai Wai Nullah 沿大圍明渠行走的市民

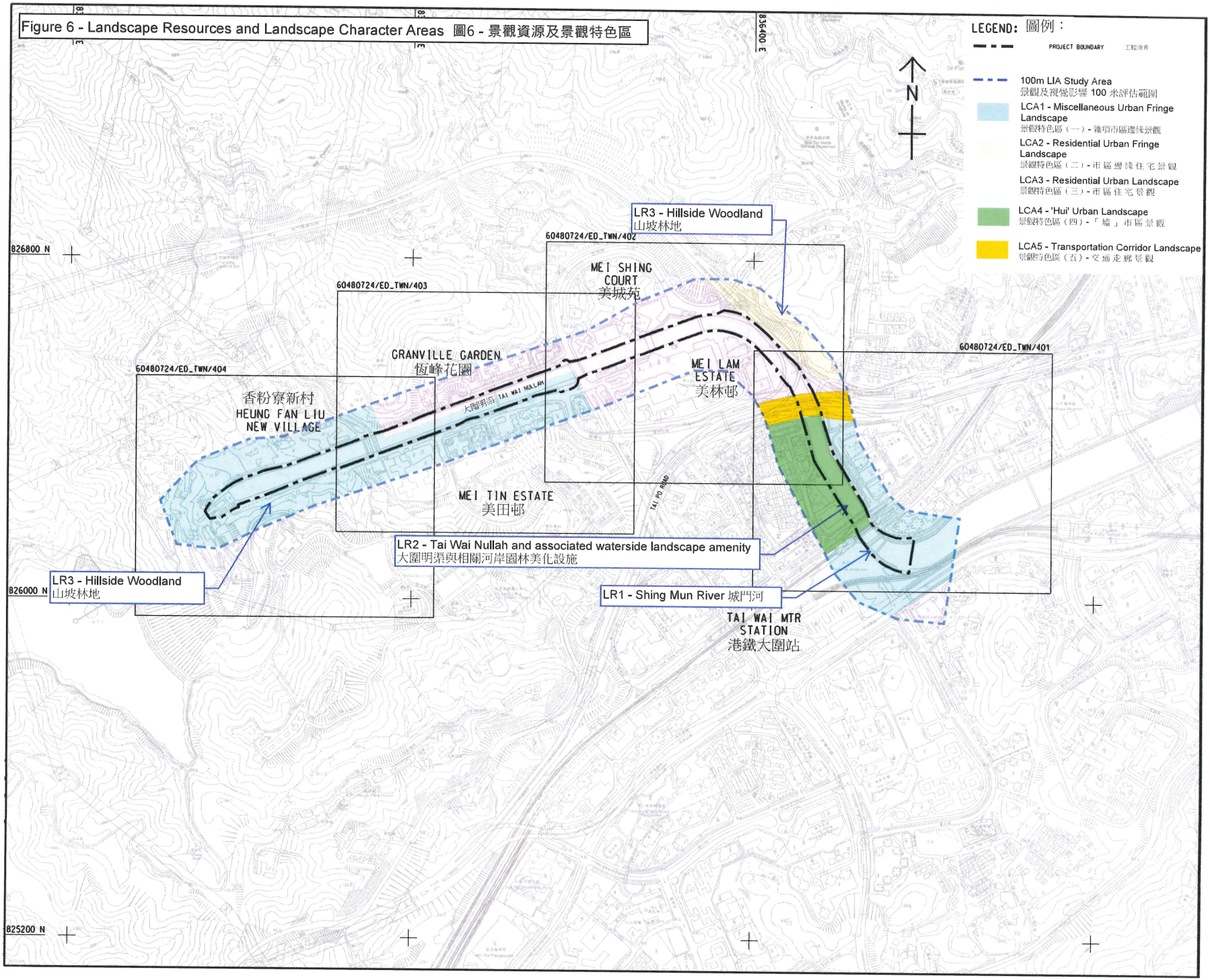


Figure 6 - Landscape Resources and Landscape Character Areas 圖6 - 景觀資源及景觀特色區
LEGEND: 圖例：
PROJECT BOUNDARY
100m LIA Study Area
景觀及視覺影響 100 米評估範圍
LCA1 - Miscellaneous Urban Fringe Landscape
景觀特色區（一）- 雜項市區邊緣景觀
LCA2 - Residential Urban Fringe Landscape
景觀特色區（二）- 市區邊緣住宅景觀
LCA3 - Residential Urban Landscape
景觀特色區（三）- 市區住宅景觀
LCA4 - 'Hui' Urban Landscape
景觀特色區（四）-「 墟 」市區景觀
LCA5 - Transportation Corridor Landscape
景觀特色區（五）- 交通走廊景觀
N
836400 E
826800 N
826000 N
825200 N
60480724/ED_TWN/402
60480724/ED_TWN/403
60480724/ED_TWN/404
60480724/ED_TWN/401
LR3 - Hillside Woodland
山坡林地
MEI SHING COURT
美城苑
GRANVILLE GARDEN
恆峰花園
香粉寮新村
HEUNG FAN LIU NEW VILLAGE
大圍明渠 TAI WAI NULLAH
MEI LAM ESTATE
美林邨
MEI TIN ESTATE
美田邨
TAI PO ROAD
LR2 - Tai Wai Nullah and associated waterside landscape amenity
大圍明渠與相關河岸園林美化設施
LR3 - Hillside Woodland
山坡林地
LR1 - Shing Mun River 城門河
TAI WAI MTR STATION
港鐵大圍站

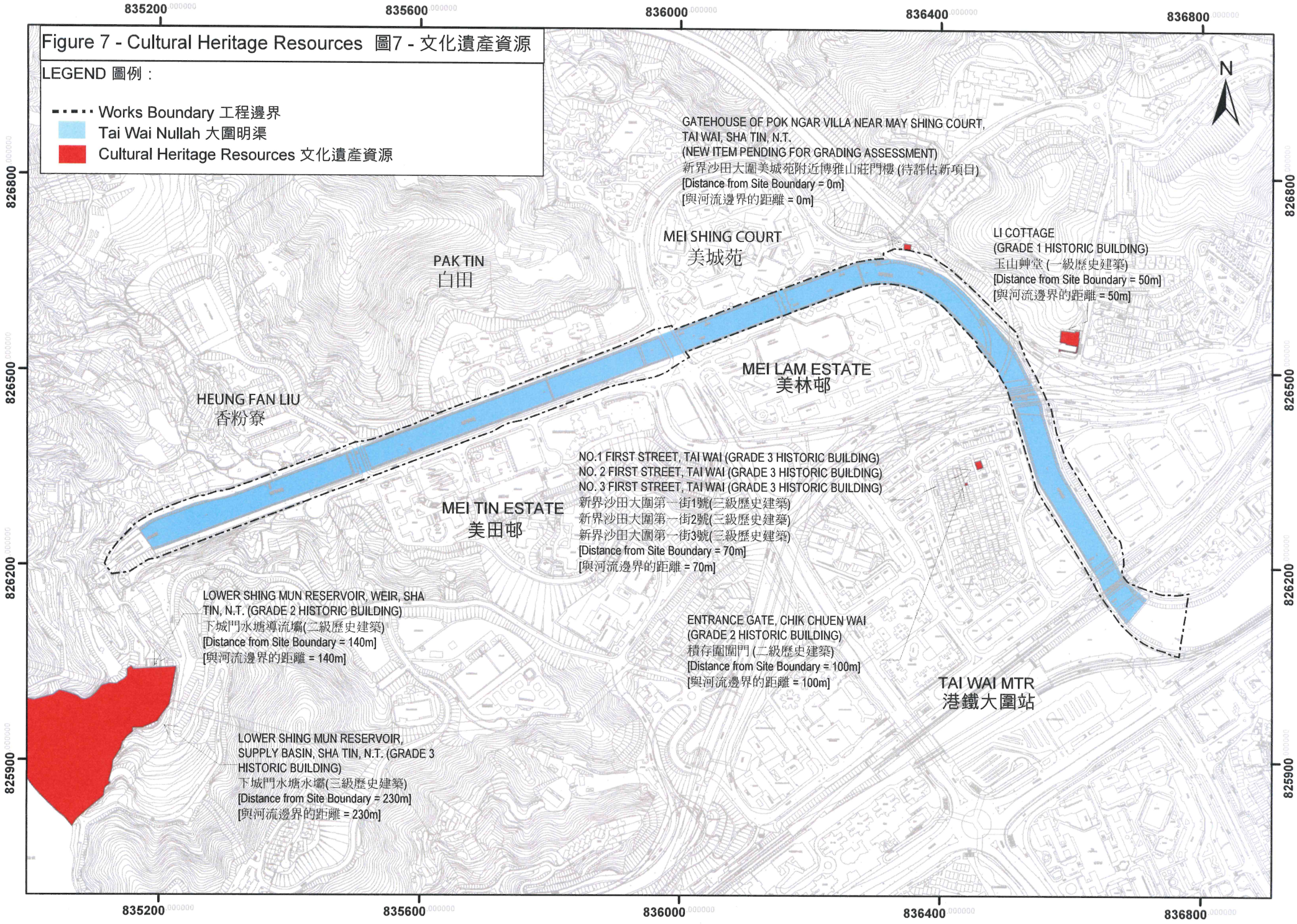


Figure 7 - Cultural Heritage Resources 圖7 - 文化遺產資源
LEGEND 圖例：
Works Boundary 工程邊界
Tai Wai Nullah 大圍明渠
Cultural Heritage Resources 文化遺產資源
N
835200
835600
836000
836400
836800
826800
826500
826200
825900
GATEHOUSE OF POK NGAR VILLA NEAR MAY SHING COURT, TAI WAI, SHA TIN, N.T. (NEW ITEM PENDING FOR GRADING ASSESSMENT)
新界沙田大圍美城苑附近博雅山莊門樓 (待評估新項目)
[Distance from Site Boundary = 0m]
[與河流邊界的距離 = 0m]
MEI SHING COURT
美城苑
PAK TIN
白田
LI COTTAGE (GRADE 1 HISTORIC BUILDING)
玉山艸堂 (一級歷史建築)
[Distance from Site Boundary = 50m]
[與河流邊界的距離 = 50m]
MEI LAM ESTATE
美林邨
HEUNG FAN LIU
香粉寮
NO.1 FIRST STREET, TAI WAI (GRADE 3 HISTORIC BUILDING)
NO. 2 FIRST STREET, TAI WAI (GRADE 3 HISTORIC BUILDING)
NO. 3 FIRST STREET, TAI WAI (GRADE 3 HISTORIC BUILDING)
新界沙田大圍第一街1號(三級歷史建築)
新界沙田大圍第一街2號(三級歷史建築)
新界沙田大圍第一街3號(三級歷史建築)
[Distance from Site Boundary = 70m]
[與河流邊界的距離 = 70m]
MEI TIN ESTATE
美田邨
LOWER SHING MUN RESERVOIR, WEIR, SHA TIN, N.T. (GRADE 2 HISTORIC BUILDING)
下城門水塘導流壩(二級歷史建築)
[Distance from Site Boundary = 140m]
[與河流邊界的距離 = 140m]
ENTRANCE GATE, CHIK CHUEN WAI (GRADE 2 HISTORIC BUILDING)
積存圍圍門 (二級歷史建築)
[Distance from Site Boundary = 100m]
[與河流邊界的距離 = 100m]
TAI WAI MTR
港鐵大圍站
LOWER SHING MUN RESERVOIR, SUPPLY BASIN, SHA TIN, N.T. (GRADE 3 HISTORIC BUILDING)
下城門水塘水壩(三級歷史建築)
[Distance from Site Boundary = 230m]
[與河流邊界的距離 = 230m]