

The MTR Corporation

Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai
and Hung Hom Section:
*Archaeological Action Plan for former
Tai Hom Village Site*
Works Contract 1106 - Diamond
Hill Station (DIH) and the
Associated Structures

March 2013

(Version 1)

Environmental Resources Management

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MTR Corporation Limited

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Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section**

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former Tai Hom Village Site

Works Contract 1106 – Diamond Hill Station (DIH)
and the Associated Structures
(March 2013)

Verified by: Tom Chapman 

Position: Independent Environmental Checker

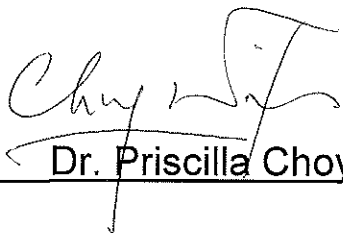
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Certified by: 
_____ Dr. Priscilla Choy

Position: _____ Environmental Team Leader

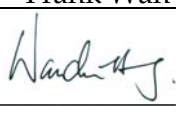
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Wan and Hung Hom Section:
*Archaeological Action Plan for Former
Tai Hom Village Site*
Works Contract 1106 - Diamond Hill
Station (DIH) and the Associated
Structures

March 2013

Reference no: 0185467

For and on behalf of ERM-Hong Kong, Limited	
Approved by:	Frank Wan
Signed:	
Position:	Partner
Date:	18 March 2013

This report has been prepared by ERM-Hong Kong, Limited with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporating our General Terms and Conditions of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to it by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

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

The construction of the SCL (TAW-HUH) has been divided into a series of Civil Construction Works Contracts and Contract 1106 covers the construction of Diamond Hill Station (DIH) and the associated structures. This construction contract was awarded to Sembawang-Leader JV (SLJV) in December 2012.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report of the SCL (TAW-HUH) (Register No. AEIAR-167/2012) and the EIA Report of SCL(HHS) (Register No. AEIAR-164/2012), which were approved by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the EIAO in February 2012. An Environmental Permit (EP-438/2012) has been issued in March 2012. The EP has been varied recently and two varied EP (EP-438/2012/A) and EP (EP-438/2012/B) were issued in July 2012 and October 2012, respectively.

As the Project will have potential impact on the potential archaeological deposits that may survive in the former Tai Hom Village site identified in the approved EIA reports (Registered Nos. AEIAR-167/2012 and AEIAR-164/2012), archaeological survey-cum-excavation has been recommended in the approved EIA report.

In accordance with Part C, Section 2.16 of the EP-438/2012B, an Archaeological Action Plan (AAP) shall be deposited with the Director of Environmental Protection (DEP) no later than two months before the commencement of the further archaeological investigation at the former Tai Hom Village site or the Sacred Hill (North) study area. Before submission to the DEP, the AAP shall be certified by the Environmental Team (ET) Leader and verified by the independent Environmental Checker (IEC) as conforming to the information and recommendations contained in the approved SCL (TAW-HUH) EIA Report (Registered No. AEIAR-167/2012). The AAPs shall include:

- (a) a detailed plan for further archaeological investigation and rescue excavation at the former Tai Hom Village site and the Sacred Hill (North) study area;

- (b) a contingency plan to address possible arrangement when significant archaeological findings are unearthed during the further archaeological investigation and rescue excavation.

The archaeological survey-cum-excavation at the former Tai Hom Village site is covered under the Civil Construction Works Contract 1106 and the tentative archaeological survey-cum excavation area is shown in *Drawing No. 1106/K/DHS/ACM/C01/020* in *Annex A*. The archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) study area is covered under the Civil Construction Works Contract 1109 and therefore excluded in this AAP.

This AAP, which is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Antiquities and Monuments Office's (AMO) Guideline for Archaeological Impact Assessment presents a detailed plan for the archaeological survey-cum-excavation at former Tai Hom Village site to be directly impacted by the construction works. The AAP with a contingency plan addresses possible arrangement when significant archaeological findings are unearthed during the archaeological survey-cum-excavation.

ERM-Hong Kong Limited (ERM) has been commissioned by the SLJV to conduct the archaeological survey-cum-excavation.

1.2 *STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT*

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

Section 2 describes the objectives and scope of the AAP;

Section 3 presents the methodology for the AAP;

Section 4 describes the work programme of the AAP;

Section 5 describes the personnel required for the AAP;

This AAP is supported by the following Annexes:

Annex A Archaeological Survey-cum Excavation Area

Annex B Samples of Field Recording Sheets;

Annex C Relevant Requirements and Guidelines; and

Annex D Curriculum Vitae of Key Staff.

Annex E Background Information

2.1 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY-CUM-EXCAVATION

According to Section 4.9.1.1 of the approved SCL (TAW-HUH) EIA Report, “previous studies at the former Tai Hom Village Site reveal that the Tang/ Song Dynasty remains found are both sparse and redeposited and hence of lesser archaeological significance. However, assemblage of Tang/ Song archaeological finds within urban setting is considered rare in Hong Kong. It is therefore recommended that a survey-cum-excavation works to be conducted prior to the construction works at the former Tai Hom Village site. The tentative extent for the survey-cum-excavation within former Tai Hom Village in Figure 4.1A. Before the excavation, the archaeologist shall conduct further test pits to refine the actual demarcation of the excavation area. The locations and total numbers of these test pits would need to be determined by the archaeologist and agreed with AMO on-site during the survey-cum-excavation.”

Based on the recommendation made in the SCL-NEX/2206 EIA Study Report, the scope of this archaeological survey-cum-excavation is defined in *Drawing No. 1106/K/DHS/ACM/C01/020* in *Annex A* as the “archaeological survey-cum-excavation area” (hereafter referred to as “the Site Boundary”).

The objectives of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation is to refine the actual demarcation of the excavation areas in the survey stage and to conduct archaeological excavation to salvage impacted archaeological materials in the former Tai Hom Village site and preserve them by record prior to the commencement of the construction of the Diamond Hill Station (DIH) and the associated structures in the area.

During the EIA stage of the Project, detailed archaeological, geological and topographic background of the site has been addressed and detailed in the SCL (TAW-HUH) and SCL (HHS) EIA Reports. A summary of the background information is provided in *Annex E*. The excavation strategy as presented in *Section 3.3* has taken into account the detailed information presented in the SCL (TAW-HUH) EIA and SCL (HHS) EIA Reports.

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3.1 INTRODUCTION

The tasks required to achieve the objectives as described in *Section 2* are detailed in this section. The excavation strategy as presented in *Section 3.3* has taken into account the background information and detailed information presented in the SCL (TAW-HUH) EIA and SCL (HHS) EIA Reports.

Numerous trees as shown in *Figure 3.1* within the Site Boundary will be fell prior to commencement of the archaeological survey-cum excavation. Only the tree trunks above ground will be cut. The root balls will be removed during the archaeological survey-cum excavation.

Upon approval of this AAP and receipt of the *Licence to Excavate and Search for Antiquities* for the archaeological survey-cum excavation under the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance*, the following tasks will be conducted.

3.2 TASK 1 – SETTING OUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY-CUM-EXCAVATION SITE BOUNDARY AND TEST PITS/GRIDS

Qualified land surveyor(s) will mark on site the Site Boundary in accordance with the “archaeological survey-cum-excavation area” as shown in *Drawing No. 1106/K/DHS/ACM/C01/020* (see *Annex A*). The based point and reference line will be clearly defined and certified by the land surveyor(s).

3.3 TASK 2 – MECHANICAL EXCAVATION OF FILL MATERIAL

Based on findings of previous archaeological excavations at the former Tai Hom Village area, the first cultural layer (Qing Dynasty) is located at approximately 0.81m to 1.45m below the existing ground level (bgl). The fill material is therefore approximately 0.81 to 1.45m thick subject to site condition within the Site Boundary. The fill material without archaeological potential will be removed by mechanical excavation using mini-hydraulic backhoe(s) with nominal weight of not exceeding 4 tonnes. The mechanical excavation process will be monitored by the archaeological team to ensure the mechanical excavation works will not over excavate into the cultural layer. In case the fill soil is found to be deeper than expected, selective areas will be further excavated to determine if mechanical excavation can be continued to deeper level. Once the actual fill level is determined, the mechanical excavation will continue until it almost (with a 20cm buffer allowed) reaches the original soil layer. If archaeological deposits are identified, mechanical excavation in the areas where the artefacts are found will be stopped and manual excavation will be carried out to record and recover artefacts.

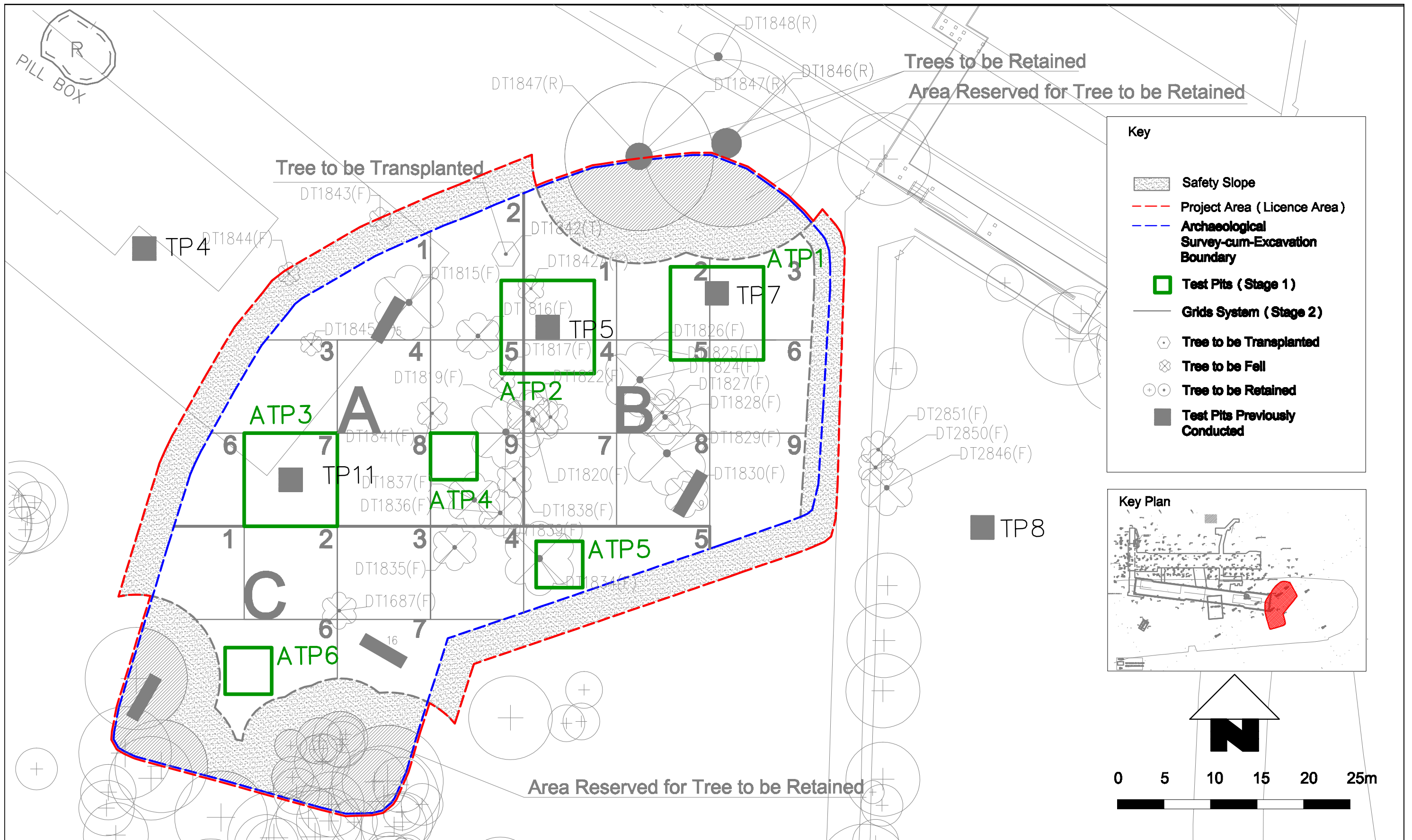


Figure 3.1

Stage 1 Archaeological Survey at the Former Tai Hom Village site

Previous archaeological investigations indicate that archaeological deposits may be found up to 2m bgl, a safety slope of 3.5m (horizontal width) will therefore be established around the Site Boundary to protect the safety of the archaeological team and workers for the open cut excavation as shown in *Figure 3.1*. For the safety slope next to the “area reserved for trees to be retained” to the north and southwest of the Site, the safety slope needs to be established within the Site Boundary. For the remaining safety slope, it mostly falls outside the Site Boundary except the northeast portion which is constrained by an existing fence of the existing path which is currently used as hoard road.

3.4

TASK 3 – STAGE 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Upon removal of the fill material, the qualified land surveyor(s) will be mobilised to set out survey pits grids as indicated in *Figure 3.1*. According to the archaeological survey report presented in *Appendix 4.2 of SCL (TAW-HUH) EIA Report, Section 7* recommended that:

- Test pits are required to refine the actual demarcation of the excavation areas prior to excavation; and
- Excavation works could start out with a series of 25m² (typically 5m x 5m) immediately next to test pits which yield the Tang/Song archaeological finds (i.e. TP5, TP7 and TP11) and fill in the gaps subsequently.

Nevertheless, review of the stratigraphy information from TP5, TP7 and TP11 conducted previously shows that potential archaeological deposits if survive, could be located approximately 2m below existing ground level. It is therefore recommend that 10m x 10m test pits be conducted with TP5, TP7 and TP11 located at the middle of the pits (ATP1 to ATP3) to allow safe and deep excavation.

In addition, the Project will retain a number of trees and some of these trees encroach onto the northern edge and southern edge of the Site Boundary. As the Project construction work will not involve any excavation work within the “area reserved for trees to be retained” as shown in *Figure 3.1*, no impact to any potential surviving archaeological deposits in the “area reserved for trees to be retained” is anticipated. As a result, archeological works in the “area reserved for trees to be retained” is considered not necessary. Nevertheless, in case excavation work is required in the “area reserved for trees to be retained”, AMO shall be informed to discuss if any archeological works is required in the area.

In order to demarcate the extent of archaeological deposits in the Site Boundary, in addition to test pits ATP1 to ATP3 proposed, three 5m x 5m test pits (ATP4 to ATP6) are proposed to be conducted. With the proposed test pits field data and supplemented by the findings from the seven test pits (TP5, TP7, TP11, T5, T9, T15 and T16) conducted previously, the findings will facilitate the team to demarcate the excavation area for Stage 2 excavation.

Based on the Stage 1 findings, archaeological excavation will be implemented at area with archaeological deposits after setting out of the grids by qualified land surveyor. As explained in *Section 3.4*, potential archaeological deposits if survive, could be located approximately 2m below existing ground level. It is therefore recommend that 10m x 10m grids instead of 5m x 5m grids system be adopted for the excavation which is considered safer for deep excavation.

Hence, a grid (10m x 10m) excavation system will be adopted for this excavation with consideration of the potential depth of excavation. Excavation will commence at grids considered to have archaeological deposits around the Stage 1 survey pits and then extend to other area.

The archaeological excavation will be conducted manually by manual labours using hand tools under strict supervision by the archaeological team down to approximately 2m (subject to Stage 1 findings) below existing ground level or the sterile layer. In case deeper excavation is considered required, on site meeting will be arranged with the Engineer and AMO to discuss the detailed requirements. The identified archaeological deposits will be collected and recorded.

Due care will be exercised to prevent any damages to the artefacts and archaeological features found within the Site Boundary.

The excavated soil will be properly handled by SLJV, who will submit a separate method statement to the Engineer of MTRC for approval under the Construction Works Contract 1106.

In addition to the above grids excavation sequence, this archaeological excavation will be divided into 3 Zones for better excavation management taking account of the archaeological data retrieved from previous archaeological test pits opened, the methodology recommended in the approved EIA report and the tight engineering construction works programme of the DIH and the associated structures within the Site Boundary. As Tang/Song dynasties materials were yielded in TP11 at Zone A and Song artefacts were unearthed in TP5 and TP7 in Zone B from previous survey ⁽¹⁾, excavation at Zones A and B will concurrently commence so that a comprehensive picture of relevant cultural layer(s) can be exposed and recorded concurrently. Based on the findings from Stage 1, the zoning boundaries will be refined if necessary. In case archaeological deposits are identified at Zone C in Stage 1 which may be extended to other zones, Zone C excavation will also commence concurrently where appropriate to enable full interpretation of the finds.

Due to tight construction programme, upon completion of the archaeological excavation at Zone A and with the agreement of AMO, Zone A will be released to SLJV for the civil engineering construction works first. The

⁽¹⁾ Golder Associates Pty Ltd. (2009) Archaeological Survey Former Tai Hom Village Kowloon, Hong Kong.

precise area for Zone A handover is subject to the outcome of the excavation and will be agreed with AMO.

Safety measures will be implemented by SLJV between civil engineering construction works and the archaeological excavation where appropriate to ensure safety of the archaeological team if construction work activities are to be concurrently conducted along with the archaeological excavation.

Table 3.1 presents the numbers of grids in different zones and their locations are shown in Figure 3.1.

Table 3.1 *No. of 10m x 10m Grids at Different Zones*

Zones	Grid Numbering	No. of Grids
Zone A	A1 to A9	9
Zone B	B1 to B9	8
Zone C	C1 to C7	7

One tree in Grid A2 will be transplanted (see Figure 3.2 for location). It will be transplanted after the archaeological excavation around the tree has been completed.

During the grid excavation, approximately 1m wide baulks (vertical cross-sections of the standing side of the excavation unit) will be allowed for observation and control of stratigraphy and for recording purpose. In case archaeological features are identified that may appear in the baulks, selective baulks will be excavated in order to expose the archaeological features as a whole for recording but still allowing adequate baulks for observation and control of stratigraphy and for recording purpose. The baulks will be excavated after recording if considered to contain archaeological remains. During the excavation, in case the excavation grids are with baulks deeper than 1.2m, either benching or safety slope will be established at edges of grids where appropriate to allow deep excavation or the baulks will be partly excavated to maintain less than 1.2m high baulk after recording.

3.6 *FIELD RECORDING*

Prior to excavation commencement, the Central Archaeological Repository (CAR) of AMO will be consulted for allocation of a standardised site code for the work.

The archaeological team will record the field archives during the course of the excavation using the recording sheets as presented in Annex B. All field archives will follow AMO's *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives* (as at 28 November 2011).

The artefacts (if discovered) will be processed and analysed in accordance with AMO's *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds* (see Annex C). Archaeological features will be recorded and samples will be collected, if

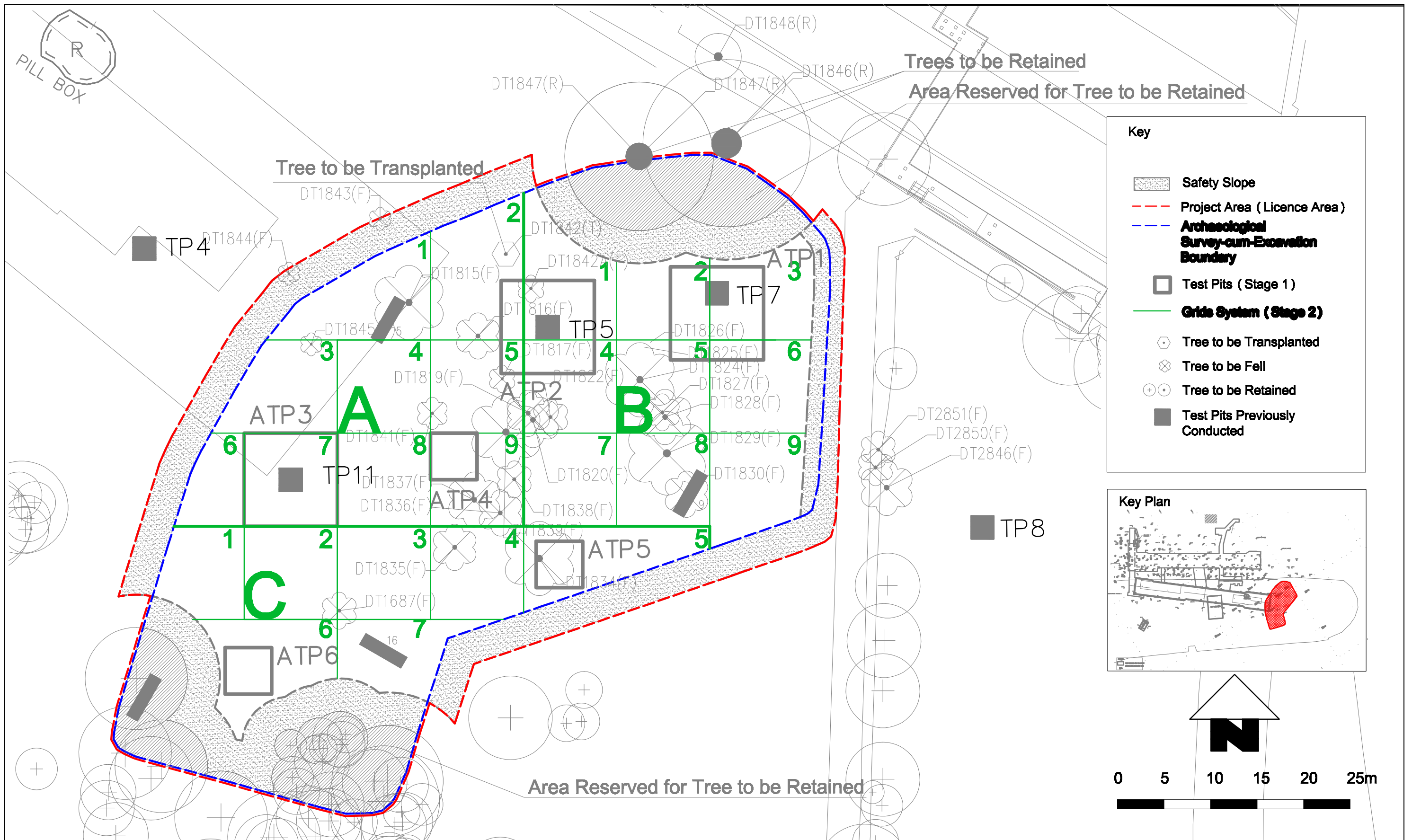


Figure 3.2

Stage 2 Archaeological Excavation grid system at the former Tai Hom Village site

considered necessary. Video will be taken to record the digging process and important finds unearthed.

The levels of the excavated area will be surveyed and certified by a qualified land surveyor to be provided by SLJV.

Representative artefacts with archaeological or historical significance will be dated (by relative dating), photographed, drawn and assessed, if identified. The degree of significance of the artefacts will be assessed in the period, rarity, and diversity and survival condition and also with reference to the context of Hong Kong and the findings will be presented in the *Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation Report*. Upon completion of the archaeological works, the finds unearthed will be handed over to AMO.

All unearthed archaeological remains will be collected, recorded, dated and sorted, and representative archaeological remains will be photographed and drawn. All photographs to be taken will be in colour with the date, time, crew identification contained and a minimum of 4 Mega pixels in resolution in JPEG format. The relics and field records will be processed and analysed in accordance with the *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives* (as at 28 November 2011) established by the AMO.

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

3.7

CONTINGENCY PLAN

In case significant and unexpected discovery is identified, AMO will be informed immediately by the archaeological team for on-site discussion meeting with AMO, the Engineer of MTRC and SLJV to discuss and agree on the way forward with reference to actions applied to the archaeological excavation undertaken in the adjacent area. Adequate time and resources will also be allowed for the qualified/experienced archaeologists and field assistants to carry out the supervision and recording works, and recommend mitigation measures to be adopted for the consideration of AMO and the project proponent.

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

After completion of Stage 1 Archaeological survey, a Stage 1 archaeological survey report will be submitted to for AMO's comment and endorsement with recommendation for the Stage 2 archaeological excavation before implementation of the excavation.

After completion of the Stage 2 archaeological excavation, an *Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation Report* (ASE Report) will present the background information of the excavated area and findings of the excavation in accordance with AMO's *Guidelines for Archaeological Reports* (see Annex C). The report will be submitted to the Engineer of MTRC and AMO for comments one month after completion of the excavation. After resolution of comments, the report will be finalised taking account of the Engineer's and AMO's comments, where appropriate. Five copies of the *Final Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation Report* will be provided to AMO for retention. The *Final ASE Report* will be provided to AMO for keeping in the Reference Library of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and a soft copy (.pdf format) will be provided to AMO for upload to the website of the AMO for public viewing.

The finds, field archives, drawings, maps, photos and video footage taken during the fieldwork for the Project will be handed over to AMO within two months after acceptance of the *Final Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation Report*.

In addition to the *ASE Report*, according to AMO's recent new requirements, the following deliverables are required:

- A monthly progress report will be provided during field excavation period;
- If partial site handover is required, a preliminary assessment report of relevant portions will be provided;
- Upon discovery of significant archaeological finds, a significant finds report will be submitted; and
- An interim report will be provided upon completion of the field excavation.

In accordance with the requirements of the Civil Construction Works Contract 1106, the archaeological survey-cum-excavation works shall be completed within nine (9) months from the possession date (ie 17 December 2012). The tentative work programme for this archaeological survey-cum-excavation is presented in *Figure 4.1* and outlined in *Table 4.1*. Should there be any updates on the work programme, the Engineer of the MTRC and AMO will be informed for agreement.

Table 4.1 *Tentative Work Programme*

Task	Work Description	Anticipated Start Date	Anticipated Finish Date	Approximate Duration
1	Licence obtained		10 May 2013	-
2	Fill material removal and setting out Site Boundary	13 May 2013	25 May 2013	2 weeks
3a	Stage 1 Archeological Survey	27 May 2013	15 Jun 2013	3 weeks
3b	Stage 2 Excavation (Zones A-C)	28 Jun 2013	10 Aug 2013	1.5 month
3c	Zone A Site Handover		24 Jul 2013	
3d	Whole Site Handover		17 Aug 2013	-
4a	Submission of <i>Stage 1 Archaeological Survey Report</i>		21 Jun 2013	
4b	Zone A Site Handover Assessment Report		17 Jul 2013	
4c	Excavation Completion Interim Report		10 Aug 2013	
4d	Monthly Progress Report #1		15 Jul 2013	-
4e	Monthly Progress Report #2		15 Aug 2013	-
4f	Preparation and submission of <i>Draft Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation Report</i>	16 Aug 2013	9 Sep 2013	4 weeks upon completion of fieldwork
4g	Address comments and submission of Final <i>Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation Report</i>	10 Sep 2013	25 Oct 2013	8 weeks
5	Artefacts Handover	-	Nov 2013	

Note:
 (a) After completion of Zone A and upon agreement with AMO, Zone A will be handed over to SLJV for the engineering construction works of the DIH.

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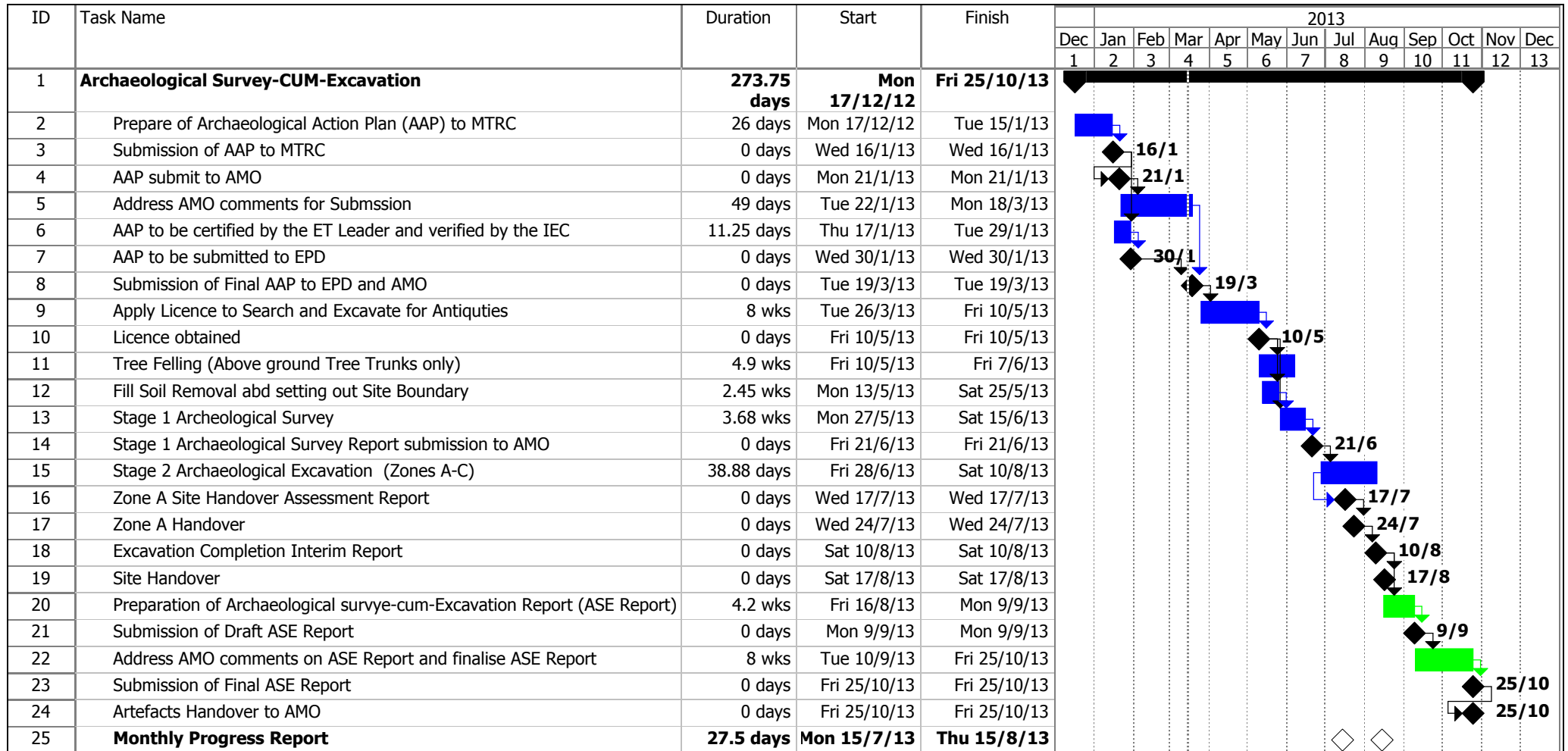


Figure 4.1 Work Programme for Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation

5.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM

It is anticipated that one archaeological team with the licence archaeologist and three field assistants will be deployed for the whole fieldwork period of during the archaeological excavation works. In case substantial archaeological deposits are identified or actual excavation work time is longer than expected (due to increment weather), an additional team with one experienced archaeologist and three field assistants will be deployed to ensure the quality of excavation works required by AMO is maintained while still meeting the target completion date specified in the Contract. Key team members for the archaeological survey-cum-excavation works will include the following members. Their CVs are included in *Annex D*.

Project Manager

Ms Peggy Wong, who will be the point of contact between AMO, the Engineer of MTRC and SLJV and manage the archaeological survey-cum-excavation work.

Project Coordinator

Ms Kitty Liu, who will assist Ms Peggy Wong regarding day-to-day communications with the archaeological team and SLJV.

Qualified Archaeologist

Mr Wang Hong, who will apply the licence for this survey-cum-excavation and direct the archaeological excavation. Mr Wang will act as the team leader to lead the archaeological team to conduct the excavation.

Experienced Archaeologists

In case additional team is required, experienced archaeologists including Dr Yao Chongxin, Dr Guo Lixin, Dr Jin Zhiwei and Mr Raymond Ng, will be available to support Mr Wang to supervision the excavation. It is tentatively scheduled that Mr Raymond Ng or Dr Yao Chongxin will be another team leader to lead the additional team, if required. Other experienced archaeologists are reserved as backup of the team.

Ceramic Experts

Archaeological records of the former Tai Hom Village Site identified large quantity of Song pottery shreds. Together with significant samples of prehistoric and Tang sherds, the findings shed light on the interpretation of a possible trading area of ceramics. Mr Raymond Ng and Dr Liu Wei, who have extensive experience in ceramics from Song to Qing dynasties identified in the coastal area will act as the ceramic experts for the excavation. They

will provide specialist inputs on ceramic dating and typology analysis, where necessary.

Field Assistants

Each archaeological team will be led by one qualified/experienced archaeologist and supported by three field assistants to supervise the archaeological excavation works and provide day-to-day administrative support to the team, photographic and video recording, manage the site record archives and preparation of backup records. Up to two archaeological teams will be deployed for the excavation. Therefore, up to six field assistants will be deployed for the archaeological excavation.

Land Surveyors

Qualified land surveyor(s) will be provided by SLJV who will undertake the land surveying for the archaeological survey-cum-excavation works.

In addition to the above staff, 9-12 manual labours will be deployed to each of the 10m x 10m grid and adequate excavation tools and equipment will be provided by SLJV. For area determined to have no artefacts, hand-held mechanical tools and mini-hydraulic backhoe(s) with nominal weight of not exceeding 4 tonnes will be used to assist the excavation.

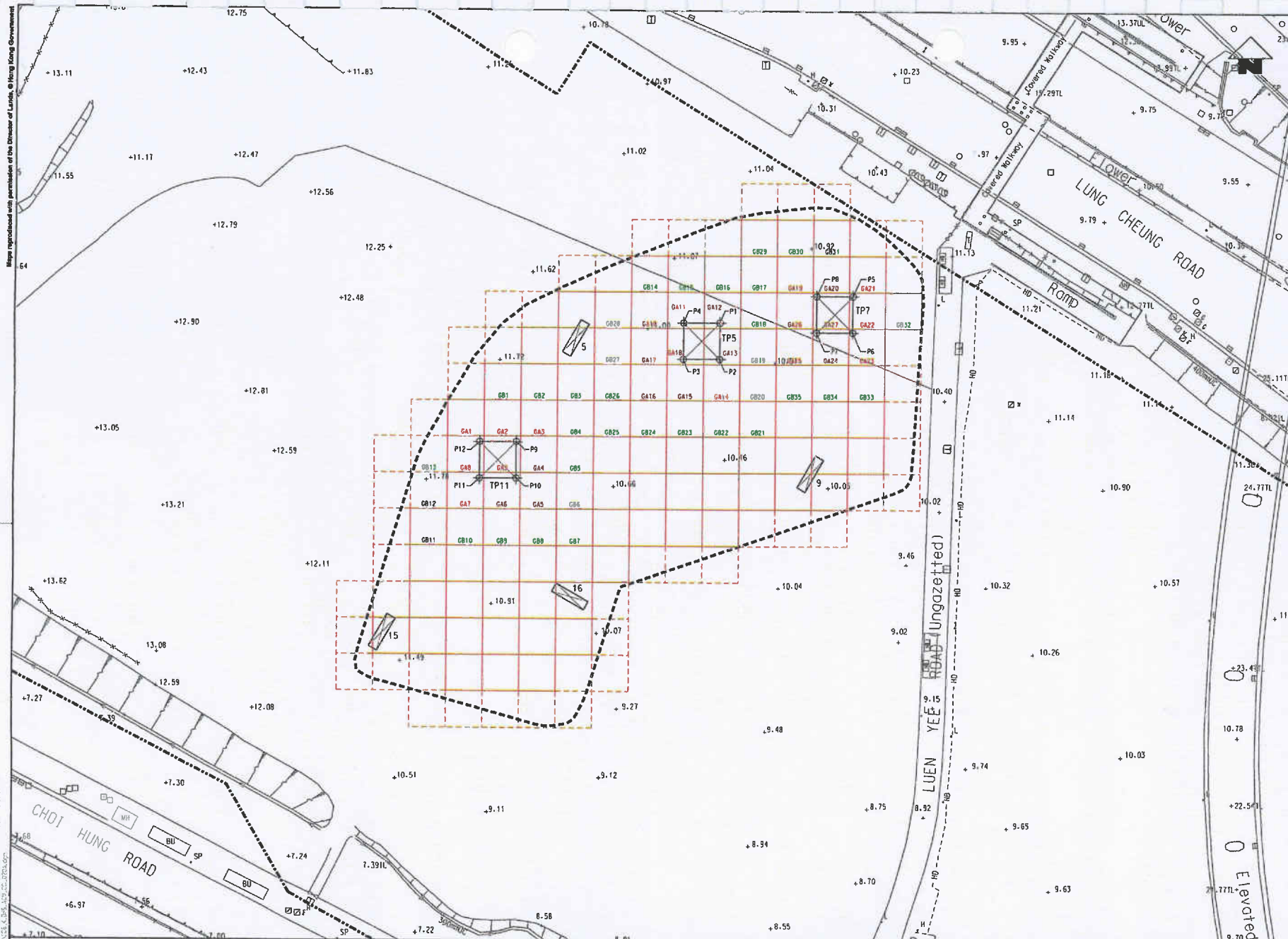
Health and Safety Provisions

SLJV will conduct utilities check within the Site Boundary prior to commencement of excavation; erect appropriate temporary support system (if required) for the excavation; dewatering of the excavation grids (if required) and provision of the necessary safety measures. SLJV will submit a separate method statement to the Engineer of MTRC for approval prior to excavation commencement.

Annex A

Drawing showing
Archaeological Survey-cum
Excavation Area

Map reproduced with permission of the Director of Lands, © Hong Kong Government



- LEGEND :**
- TP5 (Symbol: Square with cross) PREVIOUS TEST PITS
 - 9 (Symbol: Dashed line) PREVIOUS TEST TRENCHES
 - (Symbol: Dashed line) SURVEY-CUM-EXCAVATION AREA
 - (Symbol: Red square) GRID OF SIZE 5m x 5m OF EXCAVATION
 - GA1 (Symbol: Red square) STAGE 1 EXCAVATION
 - GB1 (Symbol: Orange square) STAGE 2 EXCAVATION

COORDINATION OF PREVIOUS TEST PITS :

POINT	COORDINATE	
	EASTING	NORTHING
P1	838905.600	822184.080
P2	838905.600	822185.080
P3	838900.600	822185.080
P4	838900.600	822194.080
P5	838923.900	822191.750
P6	838923.900	822192.750
P7	838916.900	822192.750
P8	838916.900	822191.750
P9	838877.810	822171.580
TP10	838877.810	822172.580
TP11	838872.810	822172.580
TP12	838872.810	822171.580

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 VACATED LANDS DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF LANDS SURVEY, 11/F, 100, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, HONG KONG
 DRAWN BY: [Name]
 CHECKED BY: [Name]
 APPROVED BY: [Name]
 DATE: 22/JUN/2010

DRAWN	EK
DESIGNED	HLHK
CHECKED	HLHK
APPROVED	JMW
DATE	22/JUN/2010

SHATIN TO CENTRAL LINK

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 Aedas, MVA and DLS

CONTRACT 1106
D1H AND DHS
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY-CUM-EXCAVATION

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	APPROVED	REV	DESCRIPTION	HLHK	JMW
A	FIRST ISSUES							

CADD REF.	1106_K_DHS_ACM_C01_020A.dgn
SCALE	1 : 250 (A1)
DRAWING NO.	1106/K/DHS/ACM/C01/020
REV.	A

Annex B

Samples of Field Recording Sheets

田野日誌

遺址編號:		日期:	20__年__月__日
記錄者:		發掘日:	第 _____ 工作天
天氣 <input type="checkbox"/> 晴 <input type="checkbox"/> 陰 <input type="checkbox"/> 驟雨 <input type="checkbox"/> 雨 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 _____	工作 <input type="checkbox"/> 鈔探 <input type="checkbox"/> 發掘 <input type="checkbox"/> 回填和復原 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 _____	人員 領隊: _____ 成員: <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ 工人: 共 ____ 人	
田野工作 總結	已完成發掘的探孔共 ____ 個 / 探方共 ____ 個		
	編號為:		
	正進行發掘的探方共 ____ 個		
	編號為:		
1. 田野工作 進度			
2. 安全事項			
3. 其他事項			
4. 訪客			
(在右面填上編號，然後填寫記錄)			
(此日誌不能代替田野總日記的筆記本)			

探方記錄表

地理座標 (西南角): N	E	發掘牌照編號:
探方方向 (西壁延伸線與磁北之方位角):		遺址編號:
發掘面積 (長/闊) (L/W) (m):		探方編號:
地表高程 (mPD):		發掘期間:
發掘深度 (距地表) (m):	(高程) (mPD):	紀錄日期: 20__年__月__日
探方週邊環境及土地用途:		
發掘經過:		1. 人員 2. 用工人數 3. 發掘方法 4. 重要發現 5. 其他 (左面填上編號及內容)
堆積情況概要 (*地層堆積及遺跡列表見後頁)		層序示意圖
與鄰近探方 / 探孔關係 / 地層對應		
備注:		
攝影: <input type="checkbox"/> 四壁; <input type="checkbox"/> 平面; <input type="checkbox"/> 其他		
繪圖: <input type="checkbox"/> 平面; <input type="checkbox"/> 剖面, 共__壁, <input type="checkbox"/> 其他,		
記錄者:		覆檢者:

地層	堆積單位號	土色、土質、包含物	考古年代	距地表 (cm)		厚度 (cm)	
				面	底	最小值	最大值
遺跡	遺跡號	性質及簡述	考古年代	被...疊壓/打破	疊壓/打破...	距地表 (cm)	厚度 (cm)
						面	最大值

測量數據

田野錄像記錄

頁:
遺址編號:

錄像機型號: _____ 儲存媒體: _____
 容量/帶長: _____ 檔案類型: _____
 日期: 由 _____ 至 _____

讀數/片段號	內 容	片 長	日 期	攝錄者

磚石構建築 記錄表	遺址號	探方號	探方內分區號	堆積單元編號
1. 物料 2. 物料大小 (磚/石塊的長/闊/高) (cm) 3. 石構表面的潤飾 4. 排列/黏砌樣式 (Coursing / bond) 5. 所屬類別 6. 面向 7. 黏合物料 8. 發現的磚石構建築大小 (長/闊/高) (cm) 9. 其他意見				
*示意圖於背頁				
層序關係				

繪示意圖 (用以輔助解釋，不能取代測繪圖)

日期：

繪圖者：

Annex C

Relevant Requirements and Guidelines

Guidelines for Archaeological Impact Assessment

(as at April 2011)

Introduction

The purpose of the guidelines is to assist the understanding of the requirements in assessing impact on sites of archaeological interest and sites with archaeological potential. The guidelines which will be revised by the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department from time to time, where appropriate, and when required should be followed in the interest of professional practice.

A comprehensive Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) includes a baseline study, and an impact assessment study associated with the appropriate mitigation measures proposed and to be implemented by the project proponents.

(1) Baseline Study

1.1 A baseline study shall be conducted:

- a. to compile a comprehensive inventory of all sites of archaeological interest (both terrestrial and marine) within the proposed project area.
- b. to identify the direct and indirect impacts on sites of archaeological interest at the planning stage in order to avoid causing any negative effects. The impacts include the direct loss, destruction or disturbance of an element of archaeological potential, impact on its settings or impinging on its character through inappropriate siting or design, potential damage to the physical fabric of archaeological remains through air pollution, change of ground water level, vibration, ecological damage, new recreation or other daily needs to be caused by the new development. The impacts listed are merely to illustrate the range of potential impacts and not intended to be exhaustive.

1.2 The baseline study shall also include a desk-top research and a field evaluation.

1.3. Desk-top Research

1.3.1 Desk-top research should be conducted to analyse, collect and collate the best available information. It shall include (if applicable) but not limited to:

- a. List of declared monuments protected by the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Chapter 53).

- b. Lists and archives kept in the Reference Library of AMO, including sites of archaeological interest, declared monuments, etc.
- c. Publications on local historical, architectural, anthropological, archaeological and other cultural studies, such as, Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society (Hong Kong Branch), Journals of the Hong Kong Archaeological Society, AMO Monograph Series and so forth.
- d. Other unpublished papers, records, archival and historical documents through public libraries, archives, and the tertiary institutions, such as the Hong Kong Collection and libraries of the Department of Architecture of the University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Public Records Office, photographic library of the Information Services Department and so forth.
- e. Any other unpublished archaeological investigation and excavation reports kept by the AMO.
- f. Relevant information from AMO's website.
- g. Historical documents in the Public Records Office, the Land Registry, District Lands Office, District Office and the Hong Kong Museum of History and so forth.
- h. Cartographic and pictorial documents. Old and recent maps and aerial photos searched in the Maps and Aerial Photo Library of the Lands Department.
- i. Existing geological and topographic information (for archaeological desk-top research).
- j. Discussion with local informants.

1.4 Field Evaluation

1.4.1 General

The potential value of the project area with regard the sites of archaeological interest could be established easily where the area is well-documented. However, it does not mean that the area is devoid of archaeological interest or potential if it lacks information. In cases where information is inadequate, an archaeological survey should be carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

1.4.2 Archaeological Survey

- a. Appropriate methods for pricing and valuation of the archaeological survey, including by means of a Bill of Quantities or a Schedule of Rates should be adopted when appropriate in preparing specifications and relevant documents for calling tenders to carry out the archaeological survey. The specifications and relevant documents should be sent to the AMO for agreement prior to calling

tenders to conduct the archaeological survey.

- b. For archaeologists involved in contract archaeological works, they should adhere to recognized standards for professional practice and ethical conduct in undertaking commissioned archaeological works under contracts. They should make themselves fully understand recognized principles and guidelines regarding contract archaeological works, such as those of the Institute for Archaeologists, European Associations of Archaeologists and in Mainland China.
- c. A licence shall be obtained from the Antiquities Authority for conducting an archaeological fieldwork. It takes at least two months to process the application.
- d. An archaeological brief/proposal, as an outline framework of the proposed archaeological works, should be prepared. The brief/proposal should clearly state the project and archaeological background, address necessary archaeological works required, elaborate the strategy and methodology adopted, including what particular research question(s) will be resolved, how the archaeological data will be collected and recorded, how the evidence will be analysed and interpreted and how the archaeological finds and results will be organized and made available. Effective field techniques including method and sampling details are required to be demonstrated clearly in the brief/proposal. Monitoring arrangement, reporting, contingency plan for field and post-excavation works and archive deposition (including finds, field and laboratory records, etc.) should also be addressed in the brief/proposal. The brief/proposal should be submitted to AMO for agreement prior to applying for a licence. Prior site visit to the project site before the submission of the brief/proposal is required so as to ascertain the feasibility of the proposed strategy and methodology as well as the availability of the proposed locations for auger survey and test pitting.
- e. The following methods of archaeological survey (but not limited to) should be applied to assess the archaeological potential of the project area:
 - (i) Definition of areas of natural land undisturbed in the recent past.
 - (ii) Field scan of the natural land undisturbed in the recent past in detail with special attention paid to areas of exposed soil which were searched for artifacts.
 - (iii) Conduct systematic auger survey and test pitting. The data collected from auger survey and test pitting should be able to establish the horizontal spread of cultural materials deposits.
 - (iv) Excavation of test pits to establish the vertical sequence of cultural materials.

The hand digging of 1 x 1 m or 1.5 x 1.5 m test pits to determine the presence or absence of deeper archaeological deposits and their cultural history.

- (v) The quantity and location of auger holes and test pits should be agreed with AMO prior to applying for a licence. Additional auger holes and test pits may be required to ascertain and demarcate the extent of archaeological deposits and remains.
 - (vi) A qualified land surveyor should be engaged to record reduced levels and coordinates as well as setting base points and reference lines in the course of the field survey.
 - (vii) All archaeological works should be properly completed and recorded to agreed standards.
- f. Archaeologists should adhere to all the agreed professional and ethical standards for archaeological works, such as the standards and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists, English Heritage, European Associations of Archaeologists, Society for American Archaeology and in Mainland China.
- g. A Marine Archaeological Investigation (MAI) following *Guidelines for MAI* may be required for projects involving disturbance of seabed.

1.4.3 If the field evaluation identifies any additional sites of archaeological interest within the study area which are of potential archaeological importance/interest and not recorded by AMO, the findings should be reported to AMO as soon as possible.

1.5 The Report of Baseline Study

1.5.1 The process and findings of the above desk-top research and field evaluation should be properly documented in the report. The following, but not limited to, should be included:

- a. A map showing the boundary of each site of archaeological interest as supported and delineated by field walking, augering and test-pitting;
- b. Drawing of stratigraphic section of test-pits excavated which shows the cultural sequence of a site.
- c. Reduced levels, coordinates, base points and reference lines should be clearly defined and certified by a qualified land surveyor.
- d. *Guidelines for Archaeological Reports* should be followed (Annex 1).

1.5.2 A full bibliography and the source of information consulted should be provided to assist the evaluation of the quality of the evidence, including the title of the relevant

material, its author(s), publisher, publication place and date. To facilitate verification of the accuracy, AMO will reserve the right to examine the full details of the research materials collected under the baseline study.

1.6 Finds and Archives

1.6.1 Archaeological finds and archives should be handled following *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives* (Annex 2).

1.7 Safety Issue

1.7.1 During the course of the AIA Study, all participants shall comply with all Ordinances, Regulations and By-laws which may be relevant or applicable in safety aspect in connection with the carrying out of the AIA Study, such as site safety, insurance for personal injuries, death and property damage as well as personal safety apparatuses, etc.

1.7.2 A Risk Assessment for the fieldwork shall be carried out with full consideration to all relevant Ordinances, Regulations and By-laws.

1.8 Information Disclosure

1.8.1 For releasing any information on the AIA Study, the archaeologist/expert involved should strictly comply with the terms and conditions set in the contract/agreement and avoid conflict of interest.

(2) Impact Assessment Study

2.1 Identification of impact on sites of archaeological interest

2.1.1 The archaeological impact assessment study must be undertaken to identify the impacts on sites of archaeological interest and sites with archaeological potential which will be affected by the proposed development subject to the result of desk-top research and field evaluation. The prediction of impacts and an evaluation of their significance must be undertaken by expert(s) in both local heritage and archaeology.

2.1.2 During the assessment, both the direct impacts such as loss or damage of important features as well as indirect impacts should be clearly stated, such as adverse visual impact, landscape change to the associated landscape features, temporary change of access during the work period, change of ground level or water level which may affect

the preservation of the site of archaeological interest *in-situ* during the implementation stage of the project. A detailed description and plans should be provided to elaborate to what extent the sites of archaeological interest will be affected.

- 2.1.3 Preservation in totality must be taken as the first priority as it will be a beneficial impact and will enhance the cultural and socio-economical environment if suitable measures to integrate the site of archaeological interest into the proposed project are carried out.
- 2.1.4 If, due to site constraints and other factors, only preservation in part is possible, this must be fully justified with alternative proposals or layout designs which confirm the impracticability of total preservation.
- 2.1.5 Total destruction must be taken as the very last resort in all cases and shall only be recommended with a meticulous and careful analysis balancing the interest of preserving local archaeology as against that of the community as a whole. Assessment of impacts on sites of archaeological interest shall also take full account of, and follow where appropriate, paragraph 4.3.1(c), item 2 of Annex 10, items 2.6 to 2.9 of Annex 19 and other relevant parts of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process.
- 2.1.6 All the assessments should be conducted by an expert in archaeology and further evaluated and endorsed by the AMO.

2.2 Mitigation Measures

- 2.2.1 It is always a good practice to recognize the sites of archaeological interest early in the planning stage and site selection process, and to avoid it, i.e. preserve it *in-situ*, or leaving a buffer zone around the site with full justifications demonstrating the best practice of heritage conservation.
- 2.2.2 Mitigation is not only concerned with minimizing adverse impact on the sites of archaeological interest but also give consideration of sites with archaeological potential.
- 2.2.3 Mitigation measures shall not be recommended or taken as *de facto* means to avoid preservation of sites of archaeological interest. They must be proved beyond all possibilities to be the only practical course of action. Sites of archaeological interest are to be in favour of preservation unless it can be demonstrated that there is a need for a particular development which is of paramount importance and outweighs the

significance of a site of archaeological interest.

2.2.4 If avoidance of the site of archaeological interest is not possible, amelioration can be achieved by minimizing the potential impacts such as revision of the detailed design of the development to lessen the impacts.

2.2.5 A rescue programme, when required, may involve preservation of the sites of archaeological interest “by record”, i.e. through excavation to extract the maximum data as the very last resort.

2.3 The Report of Archaeological Impact Assessment

2.3.1 A detailed description and plans should be provided to elaborate on the sites of archaeological interest to be affected. Besides, please also refer to paragraph 4.3.1(d), items 2.10 to 2.14 of Annex 19 and other relevant parts of the Technical Memorandum, other appropriate presentation methods for mitigation proposals like elevation, landscape plan and photomontage shall be used in the report extensively for illustrating the effectiveness of the measures.

2.3.2 To illustrate the landscape and visual impacts on sites of archaeological interest, as well as effects of the mitigation measures, choice of appropriate presentation methods is important. These methods include perspective drawings, plans and section/ elevation diagrams, photographs on scaled physical models, photo-retouching and photomontage. These methods shall be used extensively to facilitate communication among the concerned parties.

2.3.3 The implementation programme for the agreed mitigation measures should be able to be executed and should be clearly set out in the report together with the funding proposal. These shall form an integral part of the overall redevelopment project programme and financing of the proposed redevelopment project. Competent professionals must be engaged to design and carry out the mitigation measures.

2.3.4 For contents of the implementation programme, reference can be made to Annex 20 of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process. In particular, item 6.7 of Annex 20 requires to define and list out clearly the proposed mitigation measures to be implemented, by whom, when, where, to what requirements and the various implementation responsibilities. A comprehensive plan and programme for the protection and conservation of the preserved site of archaeological interest, if any, during the planning and design stage of the proposed project must be addressed in details.

2.3.5 Supplementary information to facilitate the verification of the findings shall be provided in the report including but not limited to:

- a. layout plan(s) in a proper scale illustrating the location of all sites of archaeological interest within the study area, the extent of the work area together with brief description of the proposed works;
- b. all the sites of archaeological interest within the study area should be properly numbered, cross-reference to the relevant drawings and plans.
- c. an impact assessment cross-referenced checklist of all the sites of archaeological interest within the study area including reference of the site of archaeological interest, distance between the site of archaeological interest and work area, summary of the possible impact(s), impact level, summary of the proposed mitigation measure(s), as well as references of the relevant plans, drawings and photos; and
- d. a full implementation programme of the mitigation measures for all affected sites of archaeological interest to be implemented with details, such as by whom, when, where, to what requirements and the various implementation responsibilities of individual parties.

Guidelines for Archaeological Reports

(As at April 2011)

I. General

1. All reports should be written in a clear, concise and logical style.
2. All the constituent parts (text, figures, photos and specialist reports (if any)) should provide full cross-reference. Readers should be able to find their way around the report without difficulty.
3. The reports should be submitted in A4 size and accompanying drawings of convenient sizes.
4. Draft reports should be submitted to the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) for comments within two months after completion of archaeological work unless otherwise approved by AMO.
5. The draft reports should be revised as required by AMO and relevant parties. The revised reports should be submitted to AMO within three weeks after receiving comments from AMO and relevant parties.
6. At least 5 hard copies of the final reports should be submitted to AMO for record purpose.
7. At least 2 digital copies of the final reports in both Microsoft Word format and Acrobat (.PDF) format without loss of data and change of appearance compared with the corresponding hard copy should be submitted to AMO. The digital copies should be saved in a convenient medium, such as compact discs with clear label on the surface and kept in protective pockets.
8. Errors are the responsibilities of the author(s) and should so far as possible be identified and rectified before submission to AMO.
9. The guidelines which will be revised by the AMO of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department from time to time, where appropriate, and when required should be followed in the interest of professional practice.

II. Suggested Format of Reports

1. Front page:
 - Project/Site name
 - Nature of the report
e.g. (Draft/Final)
Archaeological Investigation/Survey Report
Archaeological Impact Assessment Report
Watching Brief Report
Rescue Excavation Report
Post-excavation Report
 - Organization
 - Date of report
2. Contents list
Page number of each section should be given.
3. Non-technical summary (both in English and Chinese with approximate 150 - 300 words each)

This should outline in plain, non-technical language, the principal reasons for the archaeological work, its aims and main results, and should include reference to authorship and commissioning body.

4. Introduction

This should set out background leading to the commission of the reports. The location, area, scope and date of conducting the archaeological work must be given. The location of archaeological work should be shown on maps in appropriate scales and with proper legends.

5. Aims of archaeological work

These should reflect the aims set in the project design.

6. Archaeological, historical, geological and topographical background of the site

Supporting aerial photos and maps (both old and present) in appropriate scales, with proper legends and with the site locations clearly marked on should be provided.

7. Methodology

The methods used including any variation to the agreed project design should be set out clearly and explained as appropriate.

8. Results

- The results should outline the findings, known and potential archaeological interests by period and/or type. Their significance and value with reference/inclusion of supporting evidence should be indicated. If more than one interpretation is possible, the alternatives should also be presented, at least in summary.
- The results should be amplified by the use of drawings and photographs.
- Tables summarizing features and artifacts by trench/grid/test pit together with their interpretation should be included.
- The method, sampling details, results and interpretation as well as appropriate supporting data of the analysis for the environmental materials, e.g. ecofacts identified and/or collected during the fieldwork should be included.
- For impact assessment, the likely effect of the proposed development on the known or potential archaeological resource should be outlined.

9. Conclusion

This should include summarization and interpretation of the result.

10. Recommendation

Recommendations on further work and the responsible party as well as a brief planning framework should be outlined.

11. Reference and bibliography

A list of all primary and secondary sources including electronic sources used should be given in full detail, including the title of the relevant material, its author(s), publisher, publication place and date.

12. Archaeological team

The director and members of the archaeological team and the author(s) of the report should be clearly specified.

13. Copyright and dissemination

The copyright of the report should be clearly identified. To facilitate future research studies, please specify that the report can be made available to the public in the Reference Library of the Heritage Discovery Centre.

14. Supporting illustrations

They should be clearly numbered and easily referenced to the text. They should be scanned and saved in TIFF or JPEG formats.

A. Maps

A location plan of the project site should be included. Archaeological work locations, such as auger hole and test pit locations (with relevant coordinates certified by a qualified land surveyor), should be clearly shown on maps in appropriate scales, with proper legends, grid references (in 8 digits) and captions.

B. Drawings of test pits, archaeological features, special finds¹, selected representative samples from general finds

Drawings of all excavated test pits (at least one cross section of each test pit), all excavated archaeological features (both plan and cross section of each archaeological feature), all special finds identified in the excavation and selected representative samples from general finds (at least front view and section of each finds) should be included. All drawings should be clearly numbered and easily referenced to the text. The drawing scales stipulated below should be followed:

Cross section and profile drawings of test pits	1:20
Archaeological feature drawings	1:10
Finds drawings	1:1

If drawings of the above stated scales are not appropriate to be incorporated into the report under certain occasions, reduced copy of the drawings with the same scales are acceptable. Proper captions, legends and indication of reduced size should be given.

C. Photos of project site and the surrounding area, test pits, archaeological features, special finds, selected representative samples from general finds

Photos of project site and the surrounding area, all excavated test pits (at least one cross section of each test pit), all excavated archaeological features (both plan and cross section of each archaeological feature), all special finds identified in the excavation and selected representative samples from general finds (at least front view of each of the finds) should be included. All photos should be at least in 3R size with proper captions and scales. They should be clearly numbered and easily referenced to the text. They should be scanned and saved in TIFF or JPEG formats.

15. Supporting data in appendices

These should consist of essential technical details to support the result. These may include stratigraphic record of test pits and auger holes, records of general and special

¹ Special finds are sometimes known as small finds (小件) in Chinese or registered finds. Drawings and photos of the special/small/registered finds should be included in the archaeological report.

finds as well as ecofacts discovered with description, quantity and context number/stratigraphic sequence, result of laboratory testing, index of field archives.

16. Other professional views/comments
This can reflect any issues/difficulties regarding the archaeological project observed/encountered by the archaeological team.
17. Comment and response
All comments and responses from AMO and relevant parties should be attached in full.

III. Green Measures

1. All reports should be of single line spacing and printed on both sides of the paper.
2. Excessive page margins should be avoided. A top/bottom margin of 2 cm and left/right margin of 2.5 cm are sufficient.
3. Use of blank paper should be avoided as far as possible.
4. Suitable font type of font size 12 should be used generally in balancing legibility and waste reduction objective.

Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives

(As at 28 November 2011)

I. General Remark

1. The guidelines which will be revised by the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department from time to time, where appropriate, and when required should be followed in the interest of professional practice.
2. Please use the site code (_____)** for the archaeological project, namely _____. Licensee must use this unique site code for the whole project.

** If an archaeological project covers more than one archaeological site/location, licensee should contact the Central Archaeological Repository (CAR) at 2384 5446 or aciamoar@lcsd.gov.hk to obtain relevant site codes.

3. Licensee should contact the CAR at 2384 5446 or aciamoar@lcsd.gov.hk regarding the handover of archaeological finds and archives when post-excavation research and excavation report have been completed and accepted by the AMO.
4. If a huge quantity of similar general finds was discovered from a single archaeological project, licensee is advised to consult the AMO regarding the collecting strategy as early as possible.
5. For the preparation of archaeological finds and archives for long-term curation by the CAR, the guidelines as set out below should be followed.
6. If the licensee does not handle the finds and archives in accordance with this guidelines, the AMO may inform the project proponent to revise the relevant data. The arrangement of handover may subsequently be deferred.

II. Archaeological Finds

7. Cleaning

The excavated finds should be properly cleaned with water, except: (i) the finds are identified for scientific analysis; (ii) metal & organic objects (e.g. bone, wood, leather, textile objects and etc.) should not be cleaned with water. Licensee is advised to consult the AMO if in doubt.

8. Marking

- The excavated finds should be cleaned before marking object number.
- “Sandwich” technique¹ should be adopted for marking permanent object number.

¹ Steps for “Sandwich” technique

1. First of all, the find number should be marked in appropriate area and size that does not impact important diagnostic or aesthetic parts of the find.
2. Clean the area to be marked.
3. Apply a thin coat of clear reversible lacquer on the area. Use white lacquer if the object is dark in colour. Let the base coat dry completely.
4. Use a permanent water-based ink to write the find number on top of the base coat. Let ink dry completely.
5. Apply a top coat of clear varnish.
6. Let the clear varnish dry completely before packing.

- Each special find should be marked with site code, context number and SF number, etc.
- Any representative samples selected from the general finds for discussion on the excavation report should be marked with site code, context number, sample number and bagged separately.
- The general finds should be marked with site code and context number.
- For the finds which are too small, organic objects (e.g. bone, wood, leather, textile objects and etc.) or have unstable surface, object number should not be marked on the object directly. These finds should be bagged separately and attached with a label containing information about the site code, context number, find number and description of find.

9. Labeling and bagging

- Two labels should be provided for each bag which contains finds, one is adhered on the surface of the bag while the other is kept inside the bag for easy reference.
- The label inside the bag should be kept separately with a smaller plastic bag so that the label can be kept much longer.
- Information about the site code, context number, test-pit number, object number (or bag number) and description of finds should be written clearly on the label.
- Finds under the same context should be bagged together. If those finds, however, have been categorized according to their typology, materials or characteristics, separate bagging is required.

10. Conservation

- To refit and reconstruct pottery vessels with appropriate adhesive. A heat and waterproof adhesive, e.g. product of H. Marcel Guest Ltd., is recommended.
- Any adhesives which are not reversible or would damage the finds should not be applied on the finds. Archaeologist is advised to consult the AMO if in doubt.

11. Finds register

A standard finds register, for both special finds and general finds, with information about the find's number, name, description, quantity, type, weight, dimensions and field data should be duly filled in. Licensee should contact the CAR at 2384 5446 or aciamoar@lcsd.gov.hk to obtain the standard finds register (in Excel format). Special finds and general finds should be inputted in individual register. Both hard & soft copies (in Excel format) of the duly completed register should be handed over.

12. Sample register of eco-facts

A clear sample register with information about the description of the sample, quantity, type and weight should be prepared for handover.

III. Field Records and Finds Processing Records

13. Field records include field diary, site record for individual test pit/trench/square, context recording sheet, special finds recording sheet, soil sample & eco-facts sample recording sheet, map, survey sheet, photograph/ audio-visual records, etc.

14. Finds processing records include conservation record, measured drawings and photographs, laboratory reports, etc.

15. Measured drawing, both hard & soft copies (in pdf format), and photograph (in jpg format) of each special find should be handed over.
16. All the aforesaid records stated in paragraphs 12 to 14 should be handed over to the CAR when post-excavation research and excavation report have been completed. Please note:
 - all the field records should be submitted together with indexes.
 - the video footage should be submitted together with index describing the content of the video footage.
 - all the slides, colour/ black & white negatives or digital photographs should be submitted together with photo register.

IV. Handover of Finds

17. Packing

- Each special find should be packed and protected with tissue paper, bubble sheet or P.E. foam to avoid shocking when transporting to the repository. No packing material other than the aforesaid items should be used.
- The general finds should be protected with bubble sheet or P.E. foam and packed in heavy duty plastic container.
- The heavy duty plastic container, e.g. product of the Star Industrial Co., Ltd. (No. 1849 or 1852), is recommended.
- For oversized finds, prior advice on packing method should be sought from the AMO.

18. Handover procedure

- The licensee should make an appointment with the CAR for the handover and arrange to transport the finds and archives to the repository.
- Prior to handover, licensee is required to supply with the aforesaid finds register, field records register and associated records to the CAR for checking at least three working days in advance. Exact date of handover will be arranged subsequently.
- Handover forms for finds and archives should be signed by the representatives of the licensee and the AMO.

Annex D

Curriculum Vitae of Key Staff

Peggy Wong 王珮琪

Project Manager

Ms Wong has over 14 years experience in the cultural heritage impact assessment, management, planning and conservation. She has been responsible for managing numerous cultural heritage impact assessments, built heritage conservation, historical buildings and features survey, condition surveys, cultural tourism and cultural heritage impact assessments, archaeological investigations, rescue excavations, monitoring and marine archaeological investigations in Hong Kong.

Being responsible for a number of cultural heritage impact assessments, Ms Wong has established an excellent reputation with Antiquities & Monuments Office of Leisure & Cultural Services Department and is fully aware of government legislation, guidelines and requirements for cultural heritage conservation and impact assessment.

As part of her experience, Ms Wong was placed on short term secondment to the Museum of London Archaeology Services (MOLAS) and undertook intensive training in the management of archaeological assessments and has participated in the UNESCO 2001 conference in providing input to models in managing issues on cultural heritage management and tourism on World Heritage Sites in the Asia Pacific region.

Ms Wong has recent obtained the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Part II intermediate certificate in Foreshore and Underwater Archaeology and obtained the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust grant to undertake a project on maritime archaeology for Hong Kong with the Underwater Heritage Group lead by Dr Bill Jeffery, a qualified marine archaeologist.

Fields of Competence

- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Management
- Built Heritage Survey
- Archaeological Investigation, Rescue Excavation, Impact Assessment and Management.
- Marine Archaeological Investigation Review and Management.
- Cultural Heritage Conservation
- Regulatory agency liaison
- Project Management

Education

- MSc (Conservation), the University of Hong Kong
- BSocSc (Hons) Anthropology, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Post-Graduate Diploma in Applied Geoinformatics, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
- NAS Part II Intermediate certificate in Foreshore and Underwater Archaeology

Languages

- English
- Chinese
- Japanese (fair)

Thesis/ Paper

Wong, P.K. 2002 *Area Based Conservation in Hong Kong – A Case Study of Tai O Fishing Village*, Thesis. Hong Kong University

Siu, P Y & Wong, P K 2002 *Measuring Tourism Potential and Impacts on Tai O*, Course Assignment. Hong Kong University.

Wong, P.K. 2009 *Statement of Cultural Significance for Blue House Cluster* for Heritage Hong Kong Foundation (Unpublished)

Key Projects

Ms Wong has been involved in numerous cultural heritage projects including archaeological investigations, archaeological survey-cum-excavation, rescue excavation, archaeological watching brief, cultural heritage impact assessment, built heritage surveys, cultural tourism and conservation planning and management in Hong Kong. Selected relevant experiences include:

- Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation for SCL Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section archaeological survey-cum-excavation at Sacred Hill (North), for MTRC, 2012 - ongoing.
- Archaeological Watching Brief in Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 – Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North District and Tai Po, for WSD via Tsun Yip Civil Construction Limited, 2012 – ongoing.
- Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation for the Sewage Interception Scheme in Kowloon City – Pumping Stations, Rising Mains and Trunk Sewers, for DSD via Penta-Ocean – Concentric Joint Venture, 2009 – 2010.
- Shatin to Central Link-Fouth Harbour Crossing and Central West Extension (Southern Section) Preliminary Project Feasibility Study, KCRC, 2001.
- Archaeological Survey Cum Rescue Excavation for Ma On Shan Development – Roads, Drainage and Sewerage Works at Whitehead and Lok Wo Sha Phase 1, for CEDD via China Road and Bridge Corporation (Hong Kong) Ltd., 2009 - 2010.
- Archaeological Investigation on North Apron at Kai Tak Airport, TDD, 2003.
- Archaeological Rescue Excavation for Small House Development at Yung Shue Wan, Lamma Island, for AMO, 2004.
- Archaeological watching brief and rescue excavation for the Transformation of the Former Police Married Quarters Site on Hollywood Road into a Creative Industries Landmark, for ArchD, 2012 – on going.
- Archaeological watching brief and rescue excavation for Central Police Station Compound Conservation and Revitalisation, Hong Kong Jockey Club, 2012- ongoing.
- Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Transformation of the Former Police Married Quarters Site on Hollywood Road into a Creative Industries Landmark, for ArchD, 2010 – 2011.
- Survey-cum-Excavation at Small houses of Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun, AMO, 2003.
- Archaeological Field Evaluation for West Rail – Environmental Support Service, KCRC, 2001.
- Cultural Heritage Consultancy Services for Sharp Island, Confidential Client, 2004-2005
- Survey-cum-Excavation at Ham Tin, Sai Kung, New Territories, AMO, 2002.
- Archaeological Investigation at Cheung Lek, Sheung Shui, New Territories, AMO, 2002.
- Archaeological Investigation at Hang Tau Road, Sheung Shui, New Territories, AMO, 2002.
- Rescue Excavation at *Wan Tuk* in the former Cheoy Lee Shipyard at Penny Bay, Lantau Island, AMO, 2002.
- Archaeological Survey and Rescue Excavation for Additional Transmission System from Lamma Island to Cyberport, for Hongkong Electric Co (HEC) Ltd, 2001-2002.
- Formation, Roads and Drains in Area 54, Tuen Mun - Phases 1 and 2 Review of Traffic, Environmental, Drainage and Sewerage Impact Assessment, - Investigation for CEDD via BV, 2011- ongoing.
- Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works, for CEDD via Mott MacDonald (Hong Kong) Ltd., 2009 - 2010.
- Shenzhen River Regulation Stage IV EIA Study, for ERM(HK) Ltd., 2009 – 2010.
- Cycle Tracks Connecting North West New Territories and North East New Territories, for CEDD via Mott Connell Ltd., 2008
- Pilot Project for Public-Private Partnership Conservation Scheme, Sha Lo Tung Valley, for Confidential Client, 2009 – 2010.
- Feasibility Study of Proposed Hosing Sites at Tuen Mun East Areas, for CEDD, 2008.
- Mountain Bike Trail Networks in South Lantau – Feasibility Study, for CEDD via Scott Wilson Ltd., 2009 - 2011.
- Yuen Long & Kam Tin Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Stage 1 Sewers, Rising Mains and Ancillary Pumping Stations EIA and TIA studies, DSD, 1999-2002.
- North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study- Investigation, CEDD and PlanD, 2008- ongoing.
- Planning and Development Study of Potential Housing Site near San Wai Court, Tuen Mun, for TDD, 1998-2001.
- Planning and Development Study on North East New Territories, TDD and PlanD, 1998 – 2003.
- Drainage Improvement for Northern NT- Package B, DSD via Mott Connell Ltd, 2003- 2006.
- Northshore Lantau Development Feasibility Study and Theme Park Development, CED, 1998 –2000.

- Tolo Harbour Sewerage of Unsewered Areas, for DSD via Aktins China Limited , 2008.
- Planning and Development Study on Potential Housing Site in Tuen Mun Area 54, CED, 1998.
- Liquefied Natural Gas Receiving Terminal and Associated Facilities, CLP Power & ExxonMobil, 2004 - 2007.
- EIA for A Commercial Scale Wind Turbine Pilot Demonstration at Hei Ling Chau, CLP Power, 2006.
- 132 kV Supply Circuit from Pui O via Chi Ma Wan Peninsula via Sea Crossing towards Cheung Chau Island, China Light Power, 2000.
- East Rail Extension, Tai Wai to Ma On Shan for detailed EIA, KCRC, 1999.
- Reclamation of Sai Wan Typhoon Shelter and Associated Engineering Works at Cheung Chau Investigation EIA, TDD, 2001-2002.
- Shatin to Central Link-Fouth Harbour Crossing and Central West Extension (Southern Section) Preliminary Project Feasibility Study for the KCRC, 2001.
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment at She Shan Tsuen, Ha Tin Liu Ha and Sheung Tin Liu Ha at the Lam Tsuen Valley, for AMO 2003.
- Archaeological Impact Assessment for Central Police Station Compound Conservation and Revitalisation, Hong Kong Jockey Club, 2009 - 2010.
- Chu Hai College Development at East Tuen Mun Archaeological Review, Chu Hai College Higher Education, 2010 to 2011.
- Archaeological Watching Brief for Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon Sewerage, Sum Kee Construction Limited, ongoing.
- Archaeological Watching Brief for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1(Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North district and Tai Po), in Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok, Tsun Yip, 2011- ongoing.
- Archaeological Watching Brief for the Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon Sewerage – Phase 1, for DSD via Penta-Ocean – Concentric Joint Venture, 2009 – 2012.
- Archaeological Watching Brief for the Replacement & Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 3 – Mains in West Kowloon (Package A), for WSD via Noble Crown Development Limited, 2009 – ongoing.
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains at Sha Tin and Sai Kung, Kwan On, ongoing.
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Tuen Mun Village Sewerage and Trunk Sewers at Pillar Point, China Road and Bridge Corporation, 2011- 2012.
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 (Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North district and Tai Po), at Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok, Tsun Yip, 2011-2012.
- Condition Survey, Monitoring Measures and Protective Measures for historic buildings at Chek Keng, Tai Long and Ham Tin falling within 5m from the proposed water mains in Sai Kung, Hing & Cheong, 2002-2004.
- Built Heritage Survey for Tuen Mun Sewerage Investigation, Design and Construction, for AECOM, 2010.
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains at Tai O and Cheung Chau, Hing & Cheung Construction Ltd, 2008.
- Built Heritage Survey for Lamma Village Sewerage Phase 2, for DSD via Metcalf & Eddy Ltd, 2009.
- Built Heritage Survey for Upgrading of Mui Wo Sewerage Phase 2 and Mui Wo Sewage Treatment Works, DSD via Metcalf & Eddy Ltd, 2008
- Built Heritage Survey for Upgrading of Central and Western Kowloon Sewerage, DSD via Aktins China Limited, 2008.
- Preliminary Project Feasibility Study for Western Expansion to the Main Campus, HKU via Percy Thomas, 2003.
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains at Tai O and Cheung Chau, Hing & Cheung Construction Ltd, 2008.
- Built Heritage Investigation and Impact Assessment for The Feasibility Study of Proposed Hosing Sites at Tuen Mun East Areas, for CEDD, 2008.
- Built Heritage Survey and Conservation Guidelines for Three Villages at Sha Lo Tung, Tai Po, for Sha Lo Tung Development Co, 2007-2008.
- Survey on Features with Cultural Heritage Value in the Sha Tau Kok Ta Kwu Ling and Ma Tso Lung Areas, PlanD, 2007.
- Shatin Central Link EIA, KCRC, 2004.
- Tuen Mun Western Bypass – Investigation Built Heritage Survey, for AECOM, 2011-2012.
- Survey on Features with Cultural Heritage Value in the Sha Tau Kok Ta Kwu Ling and Ma Tso Lung Areas, PlanD, 2007.
- Feasibility Study of Conservation and Development of the Wun Yiu Pottery Kiln Site, AMO, 2003-2004.
- Study on Village Improvement and Upgrading of Lei Yue Mun, PlanD, 1999.
- Study on Revitalisation of Tai O, PlanD, 1998-1999.

Kitty Liu 廖潔盈

Project Coordinator

Ms. Liu is a cultural heritage specialist with ERM. She is trained in Archaeology and Built Heritage Conservation during her four years undergraduate study in the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University (PKU) and two years MPhil study in the School of Architecture, the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK).

During her undergraduate study in Beijing, she has involved in various tangible and intangible cultural heritage research, survey and investigation projects, ranging from World Heritage sites to small ancient temples in remote villages in Mainland. During her MPhil study, her experience in architectural survey of historical buildings qualified her to develop and assess coursework of conservation courses, as well as supervise two built heritage investigation and survey for architecture students.

She has also worked in Centre for Architectural Heritage Research (CAHR) in CUHK and the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO), which enriched her knowledge of survey, value assessment and reporting of historical buildings in Hong Kong.

Fields of Competence

- Conservation of Historical Buildings/Cultural Heritage
- Measured Drawing of Historical Buildings
- Field Investigation and Reporting

Education

- BA in Archaeology, Peking University
- MPhil in Architecture, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Languages

- English
- Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin)

Thesis, Research project and Conference paper

Liu, Kit Ying. 2010 *Shifting Idea of Gong: Transformation of Public Space of Ningbo and Changing Collective Identity, 1840-1940*, Thesis. The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Ho, Puay-peng & Zheng, Jing & Liu, Kit Ying. 2010 Tradition and Transformation—Architectural study on village dwellings in Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, research project (unpublished).

Liu, Kit Ying. 2010 “Changing cityscape: development of public spaces in Ningbo walled city”, conference paper.

Liu, Kit Ying. 2009 “Viewing temples as heterotopia: analysis of public space and public domain in Chinese city”, conference paper.

Liu, Kit Ying. 2008 “The Potential Problem of Dominating Intangible Value — Defining Heritage Values of Yuanming Yuan”, conference paper.

Work Experience

- Museum Trainee of the Hong Kong Museum of History (HKMH) under the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, HKSAR Government, October 2010 to September 2011;
- Research assistant of Centre for Architectural Heritage Research (CAHR) under the School of Architecture, The CUHK, Hong Kong, August 2010 to September 2011;

Key Projects

Ms. Liu has been involved in a number of cultural heritage projects in Mainland and Hong Kong including:

Archaeological Excavation:

- Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation for SCL Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section archaeological survey-cum-excavation at Sacred Hill (North), for MTRC. Ms Liu is the field assistant to supervise the excavation.
- Archaeological Watching Brief in Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 – Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North District and Tai Po, for WSD via Tsun Yip Civil Construction Limited, 2012 – ongoing. Ms Liu is the field assistant to supervise the excavation.
- Archaeological Survey for Resort Development on Lamma Island, for Confidential Client, 2012 – ongoing. Ms Liu is the field assistant to supervise the excavation.
- Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavation for Transformation of Former Police Married Quarters Site on Hollywood Road into a Creative Industries Landmark, for Architectural Services Department, 2012 – ongoing. Ms. Liu acts as the assistant field archaeologist for the archaeological watching brief and rescue excavation.
- Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavation for Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project, for Hong Kong Jockey Club, 2012 – ongoing. Ms. Liu acts as the assistant field archaeologist for the archaeological watching brief and rescue excavation.

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:

- North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Engineering Study- Investigation, Arup, Ongoing.
- EIA Study Brief No. ESB-244/2012 Proposed Comprehensive Development with Wetland Enhancement (CDWE) at Nam Sang Wai and Lut Chau Revised Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, Nam Sang Wai Development Co. Ltd, ongoing.

Architectural Survey and Investigation:

- Built Heritage Survey for Tuen Mun Western Bypass Project for AECOM, 2012.
- Built Heritage Survey for Environmental Review of Formation, Roads and Drains in Area 54, Tuen Mun – Phases 1 and 2, Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited, 2012.
- Review of Traffic, Environmental, Drainage and Sewerage Impact Assessment – Investigation
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains at Sha Tin and Sai Kung, Kwan On, ongoing.
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Tuen Mun Village Sewerage and Trunk Sewers at Pillar Point, China Road and Bridge Corporation, ongoing.
- Condition Survey of Built Heritages for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 (Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North district and Tai Po), at Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok, Tsun Yip, ongoing.
- Study on Old Trails in Hong Kong, for Antiquities and Monuments Office, 2010-ongoing.
- Kamtin Heritage Trail Research Project for CAHU, 2010. Ms Liu is responsible for taking photo record, value assessment, on site investigation and composing research report.
- Architectural survey of historical buildings in Hong Kong, including Fong Yuen Study hall, Central market, Tsang's watch tower and Daak Tak Study Hall for CAHU, 2010. Ms Liu is responsible for dealing with Application for Financial Assistance on Maintenance of Privately-Owned Graded Historic Buildings.

Mainland Projects

- Internship for the Historical Building Unit, the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) under the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, HKSAR Government, January 2008 to February 2008. Ms Liu has duties included editing conservation reports, conducting projects visit and measured drawings for Declared monuments (rural traditional architecture).
- Urban planning of Old town of Xu Chang, Henan; for Beijing Superplanner Institute of Urban Planning & Design, 2007. Ms Liu assisted in 10-day on site investigation and evaluation of the social and physical condition of the historical city, preparing suggestions for urban planning issue.

- Coursework requirement: survey and investigation of three temples dated before Yuan Dynasty at Zhangzi County, Shanxi province; at World Cultural Heritage site, Pule Temple and Puren Temple at Chengde, Hebei province, under the guidance of Associate Professor Xu Yitao, PKU, 2007.
- Conservation planning of Luzhou Laojiao for application of World Intangible Cultural Heritage for Luzhou Laojiao Ltd., 2006. Ms Liu acted as research assistant to conduct desktop research and 4-day intensive on site investigations.

Wang Hong (王宏)

Experience Archaeologist

Mr Wang is an associated archaeologist with ERM and has over 30 years of experience in archaeological investigation and excavation in Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China.

Apart from archaeological fieldwork experience, Mr Wang is also an Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology of the Sun Yat-sen University since 1997, teaching and conducting research in Archaeology.

Mr Wang was involved in the Territory Wide Archaeological Survey in Hong Kong between 1997 and 1998 covering the Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan areas for the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO), as well as to assist in the rescue excavation for the Neolithic archaeological site at Sai Kung Ho Chung (1999 to 2001) where fruitful archaeological deposits were unearthed.

In addition, Mr Wang had assisted Hong Kong Archaeological Society (HKAS) to conduct archaeological excavations at Sham Chung Wong Tei Tung, Sai Kung, between 2004 and 2006.

With Mr Wang's involvement in Hong Kong's archaeological projects, he is very familiar with the archaeological field practice, standards and requirements in Hong Kong and he has recently been involved in the archaeological excavation at the Central Police Station Compound in 2012.

In 1995, Mr Wang obtained the qualification as an Archaeological Excavation Team Leader under the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in China and had led a number of archaeological excavations in China.

Fields of Competence

- Archaeological Research
- Archaeological Rescue Excavation
- Archaeological Investigation
- Archaeological Watching Brief
- Archaeological Impact Assessment

Education

- BA in Archaeology, Wuhan University, 1982

Qualification

- Certificate of Archaeological Excavation Team Leader from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, 2000 to present

Languages

- Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese)
- English

Working Experience

- Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 2003 to present
- Vice-Chairperson, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 1999 to 2000
- Associate Research Fellow (Associate Professor), Jingzhou Museum, China, 1993 to 1997, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 1997 to 2003
- Chairperson of the Archaeology Section, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 1997 to 2002
- Chairperson of the Archaeology Section, Jingzhou Museum, China, 1982 to 1997

Key Projects

Mr Wang has conducted numerous archaeological surveys and excavations projects in Hong Kong and in Mainland China. Key project Mr Wang led or participated include:

Hong Kong and Macau Projects:

- Archaeological watching brief and rescue excavation for Central Police Station Compound Conservation and Revitalisation EIA Study, for Hong Kong Jockey Club, 2012 – on going. Mr Wang is a professional archaeologist to supervise part of the excavation.
- Archaeological Excavation at Wong Tei Tung Archaeological Site in Shum Chung, Sai Kung, for HKAS, 2004 – 2006. Mr Wang was a field archaeologist to assist in conducting the excavation.
- Archaeological Excavation at Lung Kwu Tan Archaeological Site in Tuen Mun, for AMO, 2001. Mr Wang was a field archaeologist to assist in conducting the excavation.
- Archaeological Excavation at Ho Chung Archaeological Site in Sai Kung, for AMO, 1999 and 2001. Mr Wang was a field archaeologist to assist in conducting the excavation.
- Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan District Archaeological Investigation as part of the Territory Wide Archaeological Survey, for AMO, 1997 - 1998. Mr Wang was a field archaeologist to assist in conducting the investigation.
- Archaeological Survey of Coloane, Macau, for the Macao Museum of Art, 2006 – 2007. Mr Wang was a field archaeologist to assist in conducting the survey.

Mainland China Projects:

Mr Wang has led numerous archaeological excavations in China:

- Archaeological Excavation of Qianhe Archaeological Site in Xichuan County of Henan Province (河南省浙川縣前河考古遺址) in 2012.
- Archaeological Investigation of the downstream area of Tao River, tributaries of Dan River (丹江支流滔河下游區域) in September, 2011.
- Archaeological Excavation of Penyao Archaeological Site in Xichuan County of Henan Province (河南省浙川縣盆窯考古遺址) in 2010 to 2011.
- Archaeological Excavation of a Cliff Grave Yard at Thermal Power Plant in Zhong County of

Chongqing City (重慶市忠縣火電廠崖墓群) in August, 2007 to 2008.

- Archaeological Excavation of a Grave Yard at Liuchakou in Xichuan County of Henan Province (河南省浙川縣六岔口墓群) in 2008 to 2009.
- Archaeological Excavation of Dachang Ancient City Archaeological Site in Wushan County of Chongqing City (重慶市巫山縣大昌古城遺址) in 2000– 2005.
- Archaeological Excavation of Dongba Archaeological Site in Wushan County of Chongqing City (重慶市巫山縣東壩遺址) from 2003 – 2004.
- Archaeological Excavation of Tujiaba Archaeological Site in Wushan County of Chongqing City (重慶市巫山縣涂家壩考古遺址) from 2000 - 2002.
- Archaeological Excavation of Linjia Pier Archaeological Site in Wushan County of Chongqing City (重慶市巫山縣林家碼頭遺址) in 2001.
- Archaeological Excavation of Lijiatuo Archaeological Site in Badong County of Hubei Province (湖北省巴東縣黎家沱考古遺址) in 2000.
- Archaeological Excavation of Shilaodun Archaeological Site in Yingde County of Guangdong Province (廣東省英德縣史老墩考古遺址) in 1998.
- Archaeological Excavation of Bagutai Shang Archaeological Site in Jiangling County of Hubei Province (湖北省江陵縣八姑臺商代考古遺址) in 1996.
- Archaeological Excavation and Reporting of Jinnan Temple archaeological site in Jiangling County of Hubei Province (湖北江陵荆南寺遺址) 1984 to 1992.
- Archaeological Excavation of Meihuaiqiao Shang-Zhou Archaeological Site in Jiangling County of Hubei Province (湖北省江陵縣梅槐橋商周考古遺址) in 1987.
- Archaeological Excavation of Xiaojiawuji Archaeological Site of Shijiahe Archaeological Site Group in Tianmen County of Hubei Province (湖北省天門縣石家河遺址群尚家屋脊遺址) in 1987.
- Archaeological Excavation of Shizi Mountain Archaeological Site in Jianli County of Hubei Province (湖北省監利縣獅子山遺址) in 1987.
- Second national survey on cultural relics in Shishou City of Hubei Province in (湖北省石首市第二次全國文物普查) in 1984.
- Second national survey on cultural relics in Jianli County of Hubei Province (湖北省監利縣第二次全國文物普查) in 1983.

Mr Wang has also participated in numerous archaeological excavations and investigations:

- Environmental-Archaeology collaborative research in Youshui River Basin of Chongqing City (重慶市西河流域環境考古合作研究) in May, 2009.
- Environmental-Archaeology collaborative research in the downstream region of Fujiang of Chongqing City (重慶市涪江下游地區環境考古合作研究) in May, 2009.
- Environmental-Archaeology collaborative research in the downstream region of A Pengjiang River and Wujiang River of Chongqing City (重慶市阿蓬江流域、烏江下游地區環境考古合作研究) in June, 2008.
- Joint Archaeological Excavation of flooded area of the construction project of Xiangziyan Hyperpower Station in Qianjiang District of Chongqing City (重慶市黔江區箱子岩水電站建設工程淹沒區聯合考古發掘) in February, 2008.
- Archaeological Excavation of Naman Paleolithic Archaeological Site in Tianyang County, Baise City of Guangxi Province (廣西省百色市田陽縣那滿舊石器時代遺址) from July to August, 2005.
- Archaeological Excavation of Palace Site of Nanyue King in Guangzhou City of Guangdong Province (廣東省廣州市南越王宮署遺址) in 2003.
- Archaeological Excavation of Yangxihe Archaeological Site in Wushan County of Chongqing City (重慶市巫山縣洋溪河考古遺址) in 2003.
- Archaeological Excavation of Baishuihe Archaeological Site in Wushan County of Chongqing City (重慶市巫山縣白水河考古遺址) in 2001.
- Archaeological Excavation of Palace Site of Nanyue King in Guangzhou City of Guangdong Province (廣東省廣州市南越王宮署遺址) in 1997.
- Archaeological Excavation of Xishan Archaeological Site in Zhengzhou City of Henan Province (河南省鄭州市西山考古遺址) from 1994–1995.
- Archaeological Excavation of Zhongshibao Chu Grave in Zhongxiang City of Hubei Province (湖北省鍾祥市冢十包楚墓) in 1994.
- Archaeological Excavation Sandouping, Yangjiawan and Baimiaozi Archaeological Site in Three Gorges Dam Region of Yichang City of Hubei Province (湖北省宜昌市三峽壩區三斗坪、楊家灣、白廟子考古遺址) in 1993.
- Archaeological Excavation of Bianfan Archaeological Site in Zhongxiang City of Hubei Province (湖北省鍾祥市邊畝考古遺址) in 1984.
- Archaeological Excavation of Liuhe Archaeological Site in Zhongxiang City of Hubei Province (湖北省鍾祥市六合考古遺址) in 1983.
- Archaeological Investigation of Ancient Graves and Ruins of all brick factory in Jiangling County of Hubei Province (湖北省江陵縣全縣磚瓦廠古墓葬古遺址考古調查) in 1982.
- Archaeological Excavation of Feijiahe Shang Archaeological Site and Kilns in Yueyang City, Hunan Province (湖南省岳陽市費家河商代遺址和窯址) in 1982.
- Archaeological Excavation of Guanmiaoshan Archaeological Site in Zhijiang City of Hubei Province (湖北省枝江市關廟山考古遺址) in 1980.

Publications

Books:

- 《忠縣翠屏山崖墓》(主編), 科學出版社, 2011年。
- 《英德史前考古報告》(合著, 史老墩遺址主持與主編), 廣東人民出版社, 1999年。

Journals:

- 《重慶忠縣翠屏山崖墓所見葬俗辨析》, 重慶市文物考古所, 重慶文化遺產保護中心編:《“早期中國的文化交流與互動:以長江三峽庫區為中心”術研討會論文集》, 科學出版社, 2012年6月。
- 《巫山大昌古城遺址發掘報告》, 重慶市文物局、重慶市移民局編:《重慶庫區考古報告集·2002卷》, 科學出版社, 2010年11月。
- 《巫山塗家壩遺址發掘報告》, 重慶市文物局、重慶市移民局編:《重慶庫區考古報告集·2002卷》, 科學出版社, 2010年11月。
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Raymond Ng 吳震霖

Experience Archaeologist and Ceramic Expert

Mr. Ng is an experience field archaeologist with ERM. He has over eight years archaeological fieldwork experience which has been obtained from project works and participation in archaeological surveys and rescue excavations since joining ERM and during his academic studies in Beijing and Hubei in China.

Mr Ng is also a ceramic expert with extensive knowledge on kiln production and technology and ceramic typology and chronology.

Through his thesis study with the topic on the *Periodization of Ceramics Excavated from Jin to Tang Dynasties Graves at Loyang region in Henan* (洛陽地區晉唐墓葬所出瓷器分期), Mr Ng is very familiar with the typology of the ceramic of the Jin to Tang Dynasties ceramics.

During Mr Ng's MPhil study in the School of Archaeology and Museology at Peking University (PKU) in Beijing, from his study on the *"Periodization of Zhangzhou wares found in Southeast Asia from late 16th century to mid-17th century"* (16世紀末17世紀中期東南亞出土漳州窯瓷器分期) and with the supervision from Dr. Quan Kuishan (權奎山) who was an ceramic expert in China and a member of the ceramic expert of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Mr Ng obtained in-depth study on the chronology and typology of ceramics, kiln construction, ceramic production technology, ceramic and cultural dispersion along the coast of China.

During the period of Mr Ng's academic study from 2008-2011, Mr Ng followed Dr Quan Kuishan and had been to numerous kiln sites to conduct archaeological surveys along the coast of China including kilns at Guangdong, Fujian and Jiangxi such as Chaozhou (潮州), Boluo (博羅), Raoping (饒平), Jieyang (揭陽) and Dabu (大埔) in Guangdong, Zhangzhou in Fujian and Jingdezhen in Jiangxi etc. As a result of these surveys, Mr Ng obtained in-depth knowledge on Song dynasty celadon from kilns at Chaozhou (潮州) and Ming to Qing dynasties blue and white porcelains from Jingdezhen and at the Guangdong area along the coast of China. He was also the organizing supervisor of an exhibition for a Major Research Project of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. Through these

investigations and excavations and involvement in the exhibition, Mr Ng obtained in-depth knowledge on ceramics from different periods.

As a result, Mr Ng's expertise is focused on trade ceramics along the coastal area of China from Jin Dynasty to Qing dynasties.

Since joining ERM, Mr Ng has been assisting the licenced archaeologist to supervise a number of archaeological investigation and excavation projects.

Fields of Competence

- Typology of Ceramics at costal area in China
- Supervise archaeological surveys, archaeological excavations and archaeological watching briefs;
- Registering and Cataloging of archaeological finds;
- Conservation of archaeological and ethnographical artifacts and materials;
- Drawing of archaeological excavation, which includes general plan of archaeological site, test-pit/trench plan and section.
- Drawing of archaeological features;
- Drawing of archaeological artifacts;
- Photography of archaeological and ethnographical artifacts.

Education

- BA in Archaeology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, China
- MPhil in Ceramic Archaeology, Peking University, Beijing, China

Languages

- English
- Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin)

Key Projects

Mr. Ng has been involved in a number of archaeological projects in Hong Kong including:

- *Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavation for Transformation of Former Police Married Quarters Site on Hollywood Road into a Creative Industries Landmark, for Architectural Services Department, 2012 – ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the field archaeologist to supervise the archaeological watching brief and rescue excavation.
- *Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavation for Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project, for Hong Kong Jockey Club, 2012 – ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the field archaeologist to supervise the archaeological watching brief and rescue excavation.
- *Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment for Replacement of the Existing 11kV Submarine Cable Circuit Connecting Liu Ko Ngam and Pak Sha Tau Tsui at Kat O Pak Sha Tau, Kat O Island for CLP Power Hong Kong Limited, 2012 - ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the archaeologist to prepare the Archaeological Survey Proposal, supervise the archaeological survey and conduct the archaeological impact assessment.
- *Archaeological Watching Brief for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North District and Tai Po – ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the archaeologist to prepare the Archaeological Quarterly Progress Report, supervise the archaeological watching brief.
- *Archaeological Survey for Construction of a Secondary Boundary Fence and New Sections of Primary Boundary Fence and Boundary Patrol Road (Phase 2) Archaeological Survey at Lin Ma Hang - ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the archaeologist to prepare the Archaeological Survey Proposal, supervise the archaeological survey and conduct the archaeological impact assessment.
- *Archaeological Survey for The Baroque on Lamma Project EIA Study -* Mr. Ng acts as the archaeologist to prepare the Archaeological Survey

Proposal, supervise the archaeological survey and conduct the archaeological impact assessment.

- *Archaeological Watching Brief, Archaeological Survey, Archaeological Impact Assessment and Historic Buildings Survey for Pak Hok Lam Trunk Sewer and Sha Tau Kok Village Sewerage – ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the archaeologist to prepare the Archaeological Survey Proposal, supervise the archaeological survey and conduct the archaeological impact assessment.
- *Archaeological Survey cum Excavation for Sacred Hill (North) Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section of Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai and Hung Hom Section – ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the experienced archaeologist to prepare the Archaeological Action Plan, supervise the archaeological survey and conduct the archaeological excavation.
- *Archaeological Watching Brief for Agreement No. CE61/2006 Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon Sewerage - Phase I – 2012.* Mr. Ng acts as the experienced archaeologist to prepare the Archaeological Final Report.
- *Study on Old Trails in Hong Kong – ongoing.* Mr. Ng acts as the experienced archaeologist to conduct the old trail walking.

In addition to Hong Kong projects, Mr Ng was a key person in managing and supervising excavation of a number of archaeological projects in China.

- *Archaeological Survey at a Jingdezhen kiln, Jiangxi Province, China (江西省景德鎮窯址調查), April 2011.* Mr Ng was the key person managing and supervising the survey. The ceramics identified from the kiln is dated to Ming to Qing dynasties.
- *Exhibition of “Ceramic Production Technology”(瓷器生產工藝展), April to November, 2010.* Mr Ng was the Organiser of the ceramic exhibition which is a “Compass Project” held by State Administration of Cultural Heritage (國家文物局指南針計畫)
- *Archaeological Survey at Zhangzhou kiln, Fujian Province, China (福建省漳州窯遺址), April, 2010.* Mr Ng was the key person managing and supervising the survey. The ceramics identified from the kiln is dated to late Ming to middle Qing dynasties.

- **Archaeological Excavation at the Ding Kiln, Hebei Province, China (河北省定窯遺址)**, September to January, 2009- 2011. Mr Ng was the key person managing and supervising the excavation of the kiln site with fruitful discovery of ceramics from Tang to Yuen dynasties. From the discovery, Mr Ng obtained full understanding of the kiln development, technology, typology and Chronology of these ceramics. This archaeological site was regarded as the one of the ten major discoveries in China in 2010 (2010年全國十大考古發現).

Also, Mr Ng was also participated in the following investigations and excavation during his academic study:

- **Archaeological investigation at kiln sites, 2007-2008.** Archaeological investigations were conducted at a number of kiln sites including Gongxian kiln at Henan (河南鞏縣窯), Xing kiln at Hebei (河北邢窯) and Yaozhou kiln at Shanxi (陝西耀州窯) etc. Mr Ng was the field archaeologist to supervise the excavation and assisted in the study on chronology, typology and technology of the ceramics identified from the kilns.
- **Archaeological excavation of Liaowa Dianzi site at Yun County of Shiyan City in Hubei Province, China (湖北省十堰市遼瓦店子遺址)**, September to January, 2006-2007. Mr Ng was the field archaeologist to supervise the excavation and assisted the management of the excavation of this one of the ten major archaeological discovery in 2007 (2007年全國十大考古發現).
- **Archaeological excavation of Yangdi town site, Yuzhou, Xuchang, Henan Province, China.** June to September 2005 (河南省陽翟故城遺址). Mr Ng was the field archaeologist assist in the excavation. The ceramics unearthed were from Song to Yuan dynasties kilns (磁州窯及鈞窯). As a result, Mr Ng obtained knowledge on the typology of these ceramics.

Publications:

- *Periodization of Ceramics excavated from Jin to Tang Dynasties Graves at Loyang region in Henan, China (洛陽地區晉唐墓葬所出瓷器分期)*. Dr. He Shiwei as the supervisor, 2007 to 2008. Mr. Ng was involved in the following tasks: research planning; collecting materials including literature and journals; photography of ceramics; preparing relic catalog of the ceramics; graph drawing of

ceramics; typology arrangement of ceramics; writing thesis. The thesis was published and collected at the archaeological reference room of Wuhan University.

- *Periodization of Zhangzhou wares found in Southeast Asia from the late 16th century to mid-17th century (16世紀末17世紀中期東南亞出土漳州窯瓷器分期)*, Dr. Quan Kuishan as the supervisor, 2010-2011. Mr. Ng was involved in the following tasks: research planning; collecting materials including literature and journals; photography of ceramics; preparing relic catalog of the ceramics; graph drawing of ceramics; typology arrangement of ceramics; conduct a fieldwork of Zhangzhou kiln; writing thesis. The thesis was published and collected at the library of Peking University.

Liu Wei

Experience Archaeologist and Ceramic Expert

Dr Liu is an associated archaeologist with ERM and has over 10 years of experience in archaeological investigation and excavation in Mainland China. Apart from archaeological fieldwork experience, Dr Liu is also an assistant Professor in the School of History of the Renmin University of China in Beijing, teaching and conducting research in Archaeology.

With extensive archaeological excavation experience in particular kiln sites excavation, Dr Liu is an expert specialized in the identification of ceramic typology and chronology in particular ceramic products for trade from Song dynasty to Qing dynasty.

Fields of Competence

- Song to Ming Dynasties Archaeology
- Ceramic Assessment
- Archaeological Research
- Archaeological Rescue Excavation
- Archaeological Investigation
- Archaeological Watching Brief
- Archaeological Impact Assessment

Education

- PhD in Archaeology, Peking University, China, 2011
- Master in Archaeology, Peking University, China, 2004
- Bachelor in History, Liaoning University, China, 2001

Languages

- English
- Mandarin

Academic/Teaching Experience

- Assistant Professor, School of History, Renmin University of China, China, 2011 to present
- Teaching Assistant, Institute of Archaeology, Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, China, 2004 to 2006

Key Projects

Dr Liu assisted in the following Hong Kong Project:

- **Archaeological Excavation at Sacred Hill (North) Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section, Nov 2012 - Feb 2013.** Dr Liu is an experience archaeologist to supervise the archaeological excavation and provide his specialized input on ceramic analysis.

Dr Liu has also participated in numerous archaeological excavations and investigations in China and overseas:

- **Archaeological Excavation of Mambui archaeological site in Malindi, Kenya (肯尼亞馬林迪曼布魯伊遺址) in 2012.** Dr Liu was the Executive team leader to direct the excavation. The discovery included China Song and Yuen Dynasties celadon, greenish white porcelain and Ming dynasty blue and white porcelain products. Based on their chronology, Mr Liu established the chronology of the local pottery products (斯瓦西里陶器) from 11th century to 16th century.
- **Archaeological Investigation of ceramics excavated from Xisha Islands (西沙群島出水陶瓷) in Yangjiang City, Guangdong Province in 2011.** Dr Liu conducted ceramic measurement, recording, drawing and write up finds description and assess the dating of the products. The discoveries included Five dynasty to Song dynasty products blue and white porcelain from Yue Kiln (越窯), Ding Kiln (定窯) and white porcelain from other kilns at Anhui (安徽) province.
- **Archaeological Excavation of Wayaoyang archaeological site in Longquan City, Zhejiang Province (浙江龍泉瓦窯埕遺址) from 2010 to 2011.** Dr Liu was the archaeologist to supervise full excavation of this famous kiln. The outcome of the excavation provided strong material evidence to establish the chronology of the kiln which is dated to middle of southern Song dynasty. In addition to the excavation of this famous kiln, a number of investigations were

also conducted at the adjacent kiln sites in Longquan City in order to establish the comprehensive understanding on the Longquan kilns products from different period.

- **Archaeological Excavation of Dingyao archaeological site in Quyang County, Hebei Province (河北曲陽定窯遺址) from 2009 to 2010.** Dr Liu was the Executive team leader to direct this large scale excavation of the Dingyao kiln. Based on the stratigraphy and the discovery, Dr Liu established the chronology of the kiln products which was dated from late Tang dynasty to Yuen dynasty. This discovery allowed Dr Liu to obtain in depth knowledge on the Dingyao kiln production and characteristic of the porcelain products.
- **Archaeological Excavation of Guanying archaeological site in Jingdezhen City, Jiangxi Province (江西景德鎮觀音閣遺址) from 2007 to 2008.** Dr Liu was the archaeologist to supervise the excavation of this Ming dynasty kiln site. Through the excavation of the kiln deposits, Dr Liu established the detailed chronology of the Jingdezhen blue and white porcelain products and obtained further understanding on the typology of different types of products and their inter-relationship.
- **Archaeological Excavation of Buyaocun archaeological site in Lincheng County, Hebei Province (河北曲陽補要村遺址) in 2007.** Dr Liu was the archaeologist to supervise the excavation of this site with finds from Neolithic Age to Shang dynasty and Tang to Song dynasties.
- **Archaeological Investigation of ceramic kiln sites in Jiangxi, Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces (江西、廣東、福建、浙江瓷窯遺址) in 2005.** Dr Liu investigated various ceramic kiln sites dated to Song- Yuen Dynasty, including ceramic kilns at Jingdezhen (景德鎮) in Jiangxi Province (江西), Jizhou (Yonghe) Kiln (吉州永和窯), Qilizhen (Ganzhou) Kiln (贛州七里鎮窯), Baishe (Nanfeng) Kiln (南豐白舍窯); Chaozhou (Bijiashan) Kiln (潮州筆架山窯) at Guangdong Province; kilns at Fujian Province namely Dingxi Kiln at Xiamen City (廈門汀溪窯), Cizao Kiln at Jinjiang City (晉江磁灶窯), Qudougong Kiln at Dehua County (德化屈斗宮窯), Yi Kiln at Mingqing County (閩清義窯), Chayang Kiln at Nanping City (南平茶洋窯), Huiyao Kiln at Sanming City (三明回瑤窯), Lanxi Kiln at Jianning County (建寧瀾溪窯), Sidu Kiln at Zhaowu City (邵武四都窯), Shuiji Kiln at Jianyang City (建陽水吉窯), Dakou Kiln at

Pucheng County (浦城大口窯); as well as various ceramic kilns at Longquan city (龍泉市) of Zhejiang Province.

- **Archaeological Investigation of Gangguantun ceramic kiln site in Liaoyang City (遼陽江官屯瓷窯遺址), Liaoning Province from 2004 to 2010.** Dr Liu had conducted serious of investigations on representative ceramic kilns dated to Liao-Jin period at the northeastern part of China. Investigation reports had been completed.
- **Archaeological Excavation of Shaopengzui archaeological site and Yajiao Burial Ground in Zhong County, Chongqing Province (重慶忠縣哨棚嘴遺址和崖腳墓葬群) from 2002 to 2003.** Dr Liu was the archaeologist to supervise the excavation of this site. This site is a Neolithic Age to Qing dynasty site.
- **Archaeological Investigation of Lin'an City of Southern Song Dynasty in Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province (南宋臨安城遺址) in 2011.**
- **Archaeological Investigation of ancient cities in Hebei Province (河北古代城市遺址) in 2008.**
- **Archaeological Investigation of imperial city and tombs of Northern Song Dynasty (北宋都城與皇陵) in Henan Province in 2007.**
- **Archaeological Investigation of Ming Dynasty tombs in Nanjing City (南京明代墓葬), Jiangsu Province from 2004 to 2006.**
- **Archaeological Investigation of Liao Dynasty tombs in Liaoning and Inner Mongolia (遼寧、內蒙古遼代墓葬) Province in 2003.**
- **Archaeological Investigation of various family graveyards dated to Southern Song Dynasty in Ningbo City (寧波南宋家族墓地), Zhejiang Province in 2006.**

• Publications

Archaeological Reports:

- 《江西景德镇观音阁明代窑址发掘简报》，《文物》2009年12期。执笔

Journals:

- 《南宋临安府治址考》，《庆祝宿白先生九十华诞文集》，科学出版社，2012年。
- 《龙门唐萧元礼妻张氏瘞窟考察札记》，《中国历史文物》2012年5期。
- 《邵谔、王晋锡与修内司窑》，《故宫博物院院刊》2010年5期。
- 《辽代契丹墓葬研究》，《考古学报》2009年4

期。

- 《宋代的石藏葬制》，《故宫博物院院刊》2009年6期。
- 《大同金代张澄石棺铭跋》，《山西大同大学学报》2009年3期。
- 《高句丽石室墓的起源与发展阶段》，《南方文物》2008年4期。
- 《尉氏元代壁画墓札记》，《故宫博物院院刊》2007年3期。
- 《辽代汉人墓葬研究》，《汉学研究》24卷1期，台北汉学研究中心，2006年6月。
- 《魏晋南北朝图像资料中的伞扇仪仗》，《东南文化》2005年3期。
- 《辽阳汉魏晋壁画墓研究》，《边疆考古研究》第2辑，科学出版社，2004年。
- Book Critics:
- 《评〈徐水西黑山〉》，《文物春秋》2009年4期。
- 《评〈魏晋南北朝壁画墓研究〉》，《艺术史研究》第5辑，中山大学出版社，2003年。

Dr Jin Zhiwei (金志偉)

Experience Archaeologist

Dr Jin is an associated archaeologist with ERM and has over 18 years of experience in archaeological investigation and excavation in Hong Kong and Mainland China.

Apart from archaeological fieldwork experience, Dr Jin is also a Lecturer in the Anthropology Department of the Sun Yat-sen University, teaching and conducting research in Archaeology.

Dr Jin was involved as one of the field archaeologists in the team of the Sun Yat-sen University to participate in the Territory Wide Archaeological Survey in Hong Kong between 1997 and 1998 covering the Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan areas for the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO), as well as to assist in the rescue excavation for the Neolithic archaeological site at Sai Kung Ho Chung where fruitful archaeological deposits were unearthed.

In addition, being one of the team members of the Peking University, Dr Jin had also assisted AMO to conduct finds processing work for artefacts discovered from So Kwu Wat archaeological site in Tuen Mun.

With Dr Jin's involvement in AMO's archaeological projects, he is very familiar with the archaeological field practice, standards and requirements in Hong Kong.

In 2001, Dr Jin obtained the qualification as an Archaeological Excavation Team Leader under the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in China and had led a number of archaeological excavations in China.

Dr Jin is also a qualified archaeologist to apply for a *Licence to Excavate and Search for Antiquities* under the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance* in Hong Kong. He has successfully obtained the *Licence* to conduct a number of archaeological excavation, survey and watching brief projects in Hong Kong.

Fields of Competence

- Archaeological Research
- Archaeological Rescue Excavation
- Archaeological Investigation
- Archaeological Watching Brief
- Archaeological Impact Assessment
- Anthropological Research
- Anthropological Field Survey
- Social Impact Assessment

Education

- PhD in Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 2007
- Master in Archaeology, Peking University, China, 1996
- Bachelor in Archaeology, Peking University, 1992

Qualification

- Certificate of Archaeological Excavation Team Leader, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, China, 2001 to present

Languages

- Chinese
- English

Working Experience

- Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 1996 to present
- Tutor, Department of Archaeology, Peking University, China, 1992 to 1993

Key Projects

Dr Jin has conducted numerous archaeological surveys and excavations projects in Hong Kong and in Mainland China. Key project Dr Jin led or participated include:

Hong Kong Projects:

Archaeological Excavation

- Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation for SCL Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section archaeological survey-cum-excavation at Sacred Hill (North), for MTRC. Dr Jin is the qualified archaeologist to supervise the excavation.
- Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation for Sewage Interception Scheme in Kowloon City – Pumping Station, Rising Mains and Trunk Sewers, for DSD via Penta-Ocean – Concentric Joint Venture, 2009– 2011. Dr Jin is the Licenced Archaeologist to lead the excavation.
- Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavation for Central Police Station Compound Conservation and Revitalisation EIA Study, for Hong Kong Jockey Club, 2012 – on going. Dr Jin is a qualified archaeologist to lead the excavation.
- Archaeological Survey Cum Rescue Excavation for Ma On Shan Development – Roads, Drainage and Sewerage Works at Whitehead and Lok Wo Sha Phase 1, for CEDD via China Road and Bridge Corporation (Hong Kong) Ltd., 2009 - 2010. Dr Jin was the Licenced Archaeologist to lead the excavation.
- Archaeological Rescue Excavation at Ho Chung Archaeological Site in Sai Kung, for AMO, 2001. Dr Jin was invited by AMO as field archaeologist to assist in conducting the excavation.
- Archaeological Watching Brief and Rescue Excavation for the Transformation of the Former Police Married Quarters Site on Hollywood Road into a Creative Industries Landmark, for ArchD, 2012 – on going.

Archaeological Survey

- Archaeological Survey for Replacement of the Existing 11kV Submarine Cable Circuit Connecting Liu Ko Ngam and Pak Sha Tau Tsui at Kat O, for CLP Hong Kong, Limited, 2012. Dr Jin is the licenced holder to lead the survey.
- Archaeological Impact Assessment for Central Police Station Compound Conservation and Revitalisation

EIA Study, for Hong Kong Jockey Club, 2011. Dr Jin is a qualified archaeologist to lead the investigation.

- Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Transformation of the Former Police Married Quarters Site on Hollywood Road into a Creative Industries Landmark, for ArchD, 2010 – 2011. Dr Jin is a qualified archaeologist to lead the investigation.
- Archaeological Investigation for Planning and Engineering Study of Private Housing Development at Cheung Sha, Lantau – Feasibility Study, CEDD via Scott Wilson, 2008. Dr Jin was the Licenced Archaeologist to lead the survey.
- Tuen Mun District Archaeological Investigation as part of the Territory Wide Archaeological Survey, AMO, 1997 - 1998. Dr Jin was invited by AMO as field archaeologist to assist in conducting the survey.

Archaeological Watching Brief

- Archaeological Watching Brief in Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 – Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North District and Tai Po, for WSD via Tsun Yip Civil Construction Limited, 2011 – ongoing. Dr Jin is a qualified archaeologist to lead the archaeological watching brief.
- Archaeological Watching Brief for Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon Sewerage – Phase 1, for DSD via Penta Ocean – Concentric Joint Venture, 2010 - 2012. Dr Jin is the Licenced Archaeologist to lead the archaeological watching brief.
- Archaeological Watching Brief for the Replacement & Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 3 – Mains in West Kowloon (Package A), for WSD via Noble Crown Development Limited, 2009 – ongoing. Dr Jin is a qualified archaeologist to lead the archaeological watching brief.

General Archaeological Project

- North East New Territories New Development Areas Planning and Development Studies, CEDD and PlanD, 2008 – ongoing. Dr Jin is a qualified archaeologist who provide specialist input on the archaeological aspect of the Project.
- Finds Processing of Archaeological Discovery from So Kwu Wat archaeological site in Tuen Mun, AMO, 2005. Dr Jin was invited by AMO to assist in the finds processing work.

Mainland China Projects:

As the qualified Archaeological Excavation Team Leader in Mainland China, Dr Jin has led a number of archaeological excavations in China:

- Archaeological Excavation of Men Huo archaeological site in Xi Chuan County in Henan Province (河南省淅川縣門夥遺址) in 2007.
- Archaeological Excavation of a Grave Yard at Shi Xia Zi in Zhong County of Chongqing City (重慶市忠縣石匣子墓群) in 2004 and 2007.
- Archaeological Excavation of the Shao Peng Zui archaeological site in Zhong County of Chongqing City (重慶市忠縣哨棚嘴遺址) in 2002.

Dr Jin has also participated in leading the following archaeological excavations:

- Archaeological Excavation of Han Dynasty kiln sites in Yanhe County of Guizhou Province (貴州省沿河縣漢代窑址) in 2005.
- Archaeological Excavation of Ba Li Jiang archaeological site in Tang Zhou City of Henan Province (河南省鄧州市八里崗遺址) in 1992. The excavation was led by Assistant Professor Zhang Jiangkai (張江凱).
- Archaeological Excavation of Wang clan village archaeological site in Bei Hai Village, Lu Shun Kou District in Dalian City of Liaoning Province (遼寧省大連市旅順口區北海鄉王家村遺址) in 1994. The excavation was led by Curator Mr Xin (辛) from the Archaeological Institution of Liaoning Province (遼寧省考古研究所).

Dr Jin has also participated in numerous archaeological excavations and investigations:

- Archaeological Investigation at the Gu Jie Yang and Rong Jiang area in Guangdong (廣東“古揭陽及榕江流域考古調查和試掘”) in 2003 and 2004.
- Archaeological Excavation at Heng Ling Mountain Grave Yard in Bo Luo County in Guangdong Province (廣東省博羅縣橫嶺山墓群) in 2000.
- Archaeological Excavation at Guangxiao Temple in Guangzhou City in Guangdong (廣州市光孝寺) in 1999 and 2000.
- Archaeological Excavation and Reporting of Niu Lan Cave archaeological site in Yun Ling Town, Ying De City of Guangdong Province (廣東省英德市雲嶺鎮牛欄洞遺址) in 1996 and 1997.

- Archaeological Investigation and Reporting for Bei San City in Dalian City of Liaoning Province (遼寧省大連市北三市) in 1995.
- Archaeological Excavation for the Qu Chuan archaeological site in Qu Wo County in Shanxi Province (山西省曲沃縣天馬一曲村遺址) in 1990.

Other anthropological projects:

- Social Impact Assessment for the Gan Yue Highway project in Jiangxi Province (江西省贛粵高速公路) for World Bank;
- Social Impact Assessment for the Tong Tang Highway project in An Hui Province (安徽省銅湯高速公路) for World Bank.
- Social Impact Assessment for the modernisation of agricultural industry in Zhong Shang Rao district in Jiangxi Province (江西省農業現代化專案) for World Bank.
- Social Impact Assessment at the middle Hailongjiang Province (黑龍江省) due to the Promotion of Agricultural Technology for World Bank.
- Social Impact Assessment for the Agricultural Technology Promotion Project for World Bank.
- Christian Study at the Shangzha Town in Jiexi County in Guangdong Province (廣東省揭西縣上砂鎮);
- Social Assessment for the Environmental Protection Project at Da Li Zhou in Yunnan Province (雲南省大理州) for World Bank.

Publications

- “Region Rule and Behavioural Choice (宗教規範與行為選擇)” in *Qing Hai Race Study (青海民族研究)*, February 2006.
- “The Existing Catholic Church Investigation in Shang Shan (上山天主教會現狀調查)” in *Qing Hai Race Study (青海民族研究)*, April 2006.
- “Views on Internet Museum (對網上博物館的一點看法)” (co-author) in *China Museum (中國博物館)*, March 2004.
- “Summary Report of Archaeological Investigation at the Niu Lan Cave archaeological site in Yun Ling Town, Ying De City of Guangdong Province (英德雲嶺牛欄洞遺址試掘簡報)” (co-author) in *Jiangnan Archaeology (江漢考古)*, January 1998.
- “Ancient Cultural Remains and Archaeological Investigation for Gou Liao Chung in Ying De City of Guangdong Province (廣東英德沙口狗了沖古文化遺存與試掘)” (co-author) in *Jiangnan Archaeology (江漢考古)*, January 1998.

- “Summary Report on the Neolithic Cultural Site at North Dalian(大連北部新石器文化遺址調查簡報)” (co-author) in *Academic Journal of Liaohai Relics* (遼海文物學刊), January 1997.

Dr Guo Lixin (郭立新)

Experience Archaeologist

Dr Guo is an associated archaeologist with ERM and has over 17 years of experience in archaeological investigation and excavation in Mainland China.

Apart from archaeological fieldwork experience, Dr Guo is also a Professor in the Department of Anthropology of the Sun Yat-sen University, teaching and conducting research in Archaeology.

In 2009, Dr Guo obtained the qualification as an Archaeological Excavation Team Leader under the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in China and had led a number of archaeological excavations in China.

Fields of Competence

- Archaeological Research
- Archaeological Rescue Excavation
- Archaeological Investigation
- Archaeological Watching Brief
- Archaeological Impact Assessment
- Anthropological Research
- Anthropological Field Survey

Education

- PhD in Archaeology, Nanjing University, China, 2001
- Master in Archaeology, Nanjing University, China, 1995

Qualification

- Certificate of Archaeological Excavation Team Leader, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, China, 2009 to present

Languages

- Chinese
- English

Working Experience

- Professor, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 2010 to present
- Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 2002 to 2009
- Associate Professor, Lecturer, Guangxi University for Nationalities, China, 1996 - 2002

Key Projects

Dr Guo has participated in an archaeological project in Hong Kong:

- **Archaeological Excavation at Sacred Hill (North) Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section, 2013.** Dr Guo is an experience archaeologist to supervise the archaeological excavation and provide his specialized input on ceramic analysis.
- **Archaeological Watching Brief in Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 – Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North District and Tai Po, for WSD via Tsun Yip Civil Construction Limited, 2011 – ongoing.** Dr Guo is the qualified archaeologist to supervise the archaeological watching brief.

Apart from Hong Kong experience, Dr Guo has led numerous archaeological excavations in China:

- Archaeological Excavation of Xiapeng Archaeological Site in Yunxian County, Hubei Province (湖北鄖縣下棚遺址), from 2010 to 2011.
- Pilot Study for the Utilization of Cultural Heritage Resources in the Old City of Guangzhou in 2008.
- Archaeological Excavation of Qiligou Burial Ground in Danjiangkou City, Hubei Province (湖北丹江口市七里溝墓群), from August to November 2008.
- Cultural Relics Ground Survey and Evaluation for the Tianhe District, Guangzhou (廣州市天河區地面文物普查與評價), from July to September 2005.
- Archaeological Excavation of Wangjiawan Burial Ground in Badong County, Hubei Province (湖北巴東王家灣墓群), from 2004 to 2005.
- Archaeological Excavation of Shangjing Longquanfu Imperial Garden of Ancient Bohai State in Ningan City, Heilongjiang Province (黑龍江省寧安市古渤海國上京龍泉府御花園), from July to October 2004.
- Archaeological Excavation of Kongbao Burial Ground (Han Dynasty) in Badong County, Hubei Province (湖北巴東孔包墓群), from 2003 to 2004.

Dr Guo has also participated in numerous archaeological excavations and investigations:

- Archaeological Excavation of Jiaojiayuan Burial Ground in Hubei Province (湖北焦家院墓群), from July to September 2009.
- First and Second Archaeological Excavations of Jiangdongzui Archaeological Site (Shang to Zhou

Dynasties) in Wushan County, Chongqing (重慶巫山縣江東嘴遺址), in 2001.

- Second Archaeological Excavation of Zhangjiawan Archaeological Site (Warring States Period to Han Dynasty) in Wushan County, Chongqing (重慶巫山縣張家灣遺址), in 2000.
- Archaeological Excavation of Maqiao Archaeological Site in Shanghai, from October to December 1996.
- Sub-surface Cultural Relics Survey, Trial Excavation and Conservation Planning for the Inundation Zone and Resettlement Zone of the Three Gorges Reservoir (Original Tiancheng and Wuqiao District of Wanxian City) (長江三峽水庫淹沒區與移民安置區地下文物的普查、試掘與保護規劃 (原萬縣市天城區與五橋區段)), in April to June 1994.

Publications

- 《天上人間：廣西龍脊龍脊壯族文化考察札記》，南寧：廣西人民出版社，2006年1月。
- 《長江中游地區初期社會復雜化研究（4300BC—2000BC）》，上海古籍出版社，2005年2月。
- 《考古人類學》，主編及主要撰稿人，南寧：廣西民族出版社，1998年4月。
- 《榮耀的背後：廣西龍脊壯族喪葬儀式分析》，《中南民族大學學報（人文社科版）》2005年第1期，第57-61頁。
- 《打造生命：龍脊壯族豎房活動分析》，《廣西民族研究》2004年第1期，36-42頁。
- 《界限與共享：龍脊壯族社會空間模式分析》，《首屆中國與東南亞民族論壇論文集》，北京：民族出版社，2005年2月，第75-85頁。
- 《墓葬情境分析與身份標識：以博羅橫嶺山墓地為例》，《中山大學學報（哲社版）》2006年第5期，87-93頁。
- 《論長江中游地區新石器時代晚期的生計經濟與人口壓力》，《華夏考古》2006年第3期，第33-39，53頁。
- 《論漢江東部地區史前時期的手工業專業化生產》，《東南文化》2003年9期，22-28頁。
- 《長江中游地區新石器時代自然環境變遷研究》，《中國歷史地理論叢》2004年第2輯，5-16頁。
- 《衝突與戰爭：從大溪到石家河》，《長江三峽湖北庫區文物保護與考古學研究論文集》，北京：科學出版社，2003年7月，137-156頁。
- 《探索與論爭：長江中游新石器時代晚期的文化譜系》，《江漢考古》2004年第3期，69-74頁。《屈家嶺文化的聚落形態與社會結構分析》，《中原文物》2004年第6期，9-14頁。

- 《石家河文化晚期的甕棺葬研究》，《四川文物》2005年第3期，第22-26頁，考古類中文核心期刊。
《湖北省巴東縣孔包漢墓發掘報告》（執筆），《四川文物》2003年6期。
- 《巫山張家灣遺址第二次發掘報告》（第一執筆人），重慶市文物局、重慶市移民局編：《重慶庫區考古報告集(1999卷長江三峽工程文物保護項目報告甲種第6號)》，北京：科學出版社2006年1月，頁26-58。
- 《巴東陳向坪王家灣墓群2004年發掘報告》（第一執筆人），國務院三峽工程建設委員會辦公室、國家文物局編著，《長江三峽工程文物保護項目報告·湖北庫區考古報告集》（第四卷），北京：科學出版社，2007年1月。
- 《考古對象對考古學研究的影響—考古學反思之一》，《華夏考古》2000年第2期。
- 《民族考古學三題—關於名實問題、理論基礎與研究方法的探討》，《南方文物》1997年第4期。
- 《論冷水沖型、北流型與靈山型銅鼓的關係》，《廣西民族學院學報》（哲社版）1997年第3期。
- 《論冷水沖型銅鼓的三個地方類型》，《廣西民族學院學報》（哲社版）1997年。
- 《東周玉器的分期》，《中原文物》1998年第3期，考古類中文核心期刊。

Dr Yao Chongxin (姚崇新)

Experience Archaeologist

Dr Yao is an associated archaeologist with ERM and has over 15 years of experience in archaeological investigation and excavation in Mainland China.

Apart from archaeological fieldwork experience, Dr Yao is also a Professor in the Department of Anthropology of the Sun Yat-sen University, teaching and conducting research in Archaeology.

In 2011, Dr Yao obtained the qualification as an Archaeological Excavation Team Leader under the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in China and had led a number of archaeological excavations in China.

Fields of Competence

- Archaeological Research
- Archaeological Rescue Excavation
- Archaeological Investigation
- Archaeological Watching Brief
- Archaeological Impact Assessment
- Anthropological Research
- Anthropological Field Survey

Education

- PhD in Archaeology, Peking University, China, 2002
- Master in History, Peking University, China, 1997
- Bachelor in History, Xinjiang Normal University, 1990

Qualification

- Certificate of Archaeological Excavation Team Leader, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, China, 2011 to present

Languages

- Chinese
- English

Academic/Teaching Experience

- Professor, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 2011 to present
- Visiting Scholar, National Heritage Board (NHB) of Singapore, Singapore, 2011 to 2012
- Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 2004 to 2011
- Visiting Scholar, Columbia University in the City of New York, the United States of America, 2006
- Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, China, 2001 to 2004

Key Projects

Dr Yao has led or participated a number of archaeological excavations:

Hong Kong Projects:

- **Archaeological Excavation at Sacred Hill (North) Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section, 2013.** Dr Yao is an experience archaeologist to supervise the archaeological excavation and provide his specialized input on ceramic analysis.
- **Archaeological Watching Brief in Lung Kwu Tan, Tuen Mun North and Sha Tau Kok for Replacement and Rehabilitation of Water Mains Stage 4 Phase 1 – Mains in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North District and Tai Po, for WSD via Tsun Yip Civil Construction Limited, 2012 – ongoing.** Dr Yao is the qualified archaeologist to supervise the archaeological watching brief.

China

- Archaeological Excavation of Tabuaobao Neolithic archaeological site in Balinyouqi, Inner Mongolia (內蒙古巴林右旗塔布敖包新石器時代遺址) in 2009.
- Archaeological Excavation of Grave Yard at Shi Xia Zi in Zhong County of Chongqing City (重慶市忠縣石匣子墓群) in 2004.
- Archaeological Excavation of the Nanyue Kingdom Palace in Guangzhou City (廣州市南越國宮署遺址) in 2003
- Archaeological Excavation of Kongbao Burial Ground in Badong County, Hubei Province (湖北巴東孔包墓群) from 2002 to 2003.
- Archaeological Excavation of Warring States Period Graveyard in Maidehang, Nanshan District, Shenzhen City (深圳市南山區麥地巷戰國墓地) in 2009.
- Archaeological Excavation of Menhuo archaeological site in Xichuan County, Henan Province (河南淅川門火遺址) in 2007.
- Archaeological Excavation of Heshupai archaeological site in Longchuan County, Guangdong Province (廣東龍川荷樹排遺址) from 2003 to 2004.
- Archaeological Excavation of Wazhadi archaeological site and Banbianjie Burial Ground in Zhong County, Chongqing Province (重慶忠縣瓦渣地遺址和半邊街墓葬群) from 1998 to 2000.

Publications

Books:

- 巴蜀佛教石窟造像初步研究：以川北地區為中心》，北京：中華書局，2011年。
- 《中古藝術宗教與西域歷史論稿》，北京：商務印書館，2011年。
- 《新獲吐魯番出土文獻》，合編，北京：中華書局，2008年。
- 《吐魯番文書總目》（歐美收藏卷），合編，武漢大學出版社，2007年。

Archaeological Reports:

- 《蒙古巴林右旗塔布敖包新石器時代遺址 2009年發掘簡報》，執筆，《考古》2011年第5期，3—15頁。
- 《2004重慶市忠縣石匣墓地發掘簡報》，執筆，《南方文物》2005年第2期，1—7頁。

Journals:

- 《四川安岳西禪寺窟僧伽三十二化變相及相關問題》，合著，《藝術史研究》第十三輯，廣州：中山大學出版社，2011年。
- 《唐代僧尼授田問題新探——以新獲吐魯番文書為中心》，載《敦煌文獻·考古·藝術綜合研究：紀念向達先生誕辰110週年學術研討會論文集》，北京：中華書局，2011年，404—422頁。
- 《中古時期巴蜀地區的火祇教遺痕》，載朱鳳玉、汪娟編《張廣達先生八十華誕祝壽論文集》，台北：新文豐出版公司，2010年，997—1028頁。
- 《唐代西州的醫學教育與醫療實踐》，《文史》2010年第4輯，147—174頁。
- 《中山大學圖書館藏北齊盧舍那法界人中像及相關問題》，合著，《藝術史研究》第十一輯，2009年，161—208頁。
- 《中古時期西南地區的粟特、波斯人踪跡》，《邊疆民族考古與民族考古學集刊》第一集，北京：文物出版社，2009年，104—125頁。
- 《“火神廟”非祇廟辨》，《世界宗教研究》2009年第3期，125—135頁（中國人民大學書報資料中心《宗教》2009年第6期全文轉載，93—99頁）
- 《中外醫藥文化交流視域下的西州藥材市場》，《文史》2009年第4輯，87—106頁。

- 《觀音與地藏：唐代佛教造像中的一種特殊組合》，合著，《藝術史研究》第十輯，2008年，467—508頁。
- 《在宗教與世俗之間：從新出吐魯番文書看高昌國僧尼的社會角色》，《西域研究》2008年第1期，45—60頁（中國人民大學書報資料中心《宗教》2008年第3期全文轉載，19—31頁）。
- 《〈中國歷史文獻課〉教學札記》，載《教學研究與實踐》，廣州：中山大學出版社，2008年，249—260頁。
- 《2008年和田考察行程日誌》，合著，《西域文史》第三輯，2008年，127—152頁。
- 《廣元唐代佛教窟龕與造像的分期與研究》，《考古學報》2007年第4期，423—468頁。
- 《中古時期巴蜀地區的粟特人踪跡》，《西域文史》第二輯，北京：科學出版社，2007年，169—182頁。
- 《對大足北山晚唐五代千手千眼觀音造像的初步考察》，載《2005年重慶大足石刻國際學術研討會論文集》，北京：文物出版社，2007年，449—468頁。
- 《廣元石窟窟龕形制初步研究》，載《漢代考古與漢文化國際學術研討會論文集》，濟南：齊魯書社，2006年，558—571頁。
- 《對部分廣元密教造像題材的再考察——兼析某些密教造型藝術的淵源》，《敦煌研究》2006年第2期，1—5頁。
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Annex E

Background Information

E1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

E1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

During the EIA stage of the Project, detailed archaeological, geological and topographic background of the site has been addressed and detailed in the SCL (TAW-HUH) and SCL (HHS) EIA Reports. A summary is presented below:

E1.1.1 *Archaeological Background*⁽¹⁾

Previous studies identified the Former Tai Hom Village area as a site with potential archaeological value. Two archaeological surveys were conducted in 2002:

- Archaeological Survey at Tai Hom Tsuen by Archaeo-Environments Ltd
- 九龍鑽石山舊大磡村考古搶救發掘報告 by 區家發文物考古顧問公司

Based on the findings of the abovementioned surveys, it was concluded that Qing Dynasty or modern pottery was common throughout the site with localised deposits of Song dynasty artefacts and rare prehistoric artefacts in the centre-east and east of the former Tai Hom Village area. These latter deposits were found within secondary (colluvial) material and are therefore not part of an original (in situ) occupation site. The author of the excavation report (Au Ka Fat 2002) concluded that the study area was not an important cultural site.

Another follow up archaeological survey was conducted in 2009 as part of the SCL (TAW-HUH) EIA study. The central and eastern part of the proposed Diamond Hill CDA is the general study area for the archaeological survey. Test pit survey have proven the presence of a sparse Tang/Song Dynasty layer which extends to the north-eastern part of the site, but the deposit is secondary with no further evidence of in situ remains, foundations, postholes or evidence of occupation. However, as assemblage of Tang/Song archaeological finds within urban setting is considered rare in Hong Kong, survey-cum-excavation works at the former Tai Hom Village site was recommended.

E1.1.2 *Topographic and Geological Background*

The former Tai Hom Village area is located between Lung Cheung Road and Choi Hung Road. It is situated at the southerly margin of low granite hills and what was originally marshland along the original coastline.

According to geological mapping by Strange and Shaw (1986), this area is located almost entirely on Quaternary alluvium with a small edge of debris

(1) Appendix 4.2 and Section 4.4.2 of the SCL (TAW-HUH) EIA Report.

flow entering the southern end of the site. On inspection of the local geology during the archaeological survey by Archaeo-Enviroments Ltd (2002), however, it was noted that a low hill (+14mPD) composed of deeply weathered granite occupies much of the centre and eastern half of the former Tai Hom Village area. Aerial photos taken in 1948 showed the low hill was occupied by agricultural fields and slopes extending to the south and east. Data obtained for previous archaeological investigations provided evidence of cultivation of the Qing and modern period at and around the Site Boundary.

Modern road construction in the vicinity has removed part of this granite hill to the south, revealed in the cross section in a road cutting some 3-4m high and 100m long along Choi Hung Road. Directly opposite to the cutting is a small outcrop of granite which indicates the southerly extent of this hill.

Relief throughout the Tai Hom area varies from +6m-8mPD on the lower lying western half of the study area, while to the east relief is from +8-14mPD.