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3. Earth Shrine
2. Tin Hau Temple
1. Hung Shing Temple

Scale: 1:2000

Hong Kong Link Road
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[Map showing survey areas with different labels and symbols]
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### Image 13  Borehole ESC 17 located off North-west Lantau

**BOREHOLE NO:** ESC 17  
**GRID REFERENCE:** 804798E 818402N  
**DATE DRILLED:** October 1991  
**LOCATION:** North of Sham Wat, Lantau Island.  
**SEA BED LEVEL:** -5.3mPD  
**LOGGED BY:** J.W.C. James

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Hardness</th>
<th>Diam.</th>
<th>Gravel</th>
<th>Sand</th>
<th>Clay</th>
<th>Mud</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0 - 10.2m</td>
<td>Very soft, moist, greenish grey (SGY 5/1) SILTY CLAY with comminuted shell debris (0.1 - 20mm) scattered through matrix and concentrated in thin lenses; 10cm thick shell band at 0.3m. Articulated and disarticulated bivalves as well as broken valves are relatively common. Silty and fine sand lenses occur regularly. Some black sulphide spots and lenses occur randomly. Infrequent small organic and plant fragments in matrix.</td>
<td>HANG HAU FORMATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.2 - 22.0m</td>
<td>Firm, grey (5Y 5/1) SILTY CLAY. Lenses and mottled bands of pale olive (5Y 6/3) oxidised silty clay up to 8mm thick are common, many are brittle and denser than ambient silty clay. Some dark, soft, friable, white shell fragments, mainly &lt;1mm occasionally to 3mm, occur in grey laminations. Black sulphide spots and lenses occur randomly.</td>
<td>SHAM WAT FORMATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.2 - 32.8m</td>
<td>Black organic streaks and lenses relatively common. Some diffuse laminae and bands. Sand and silt lenses prevalent from 26.5m to base.</td>
<td>CHEK LAP KOK FORMATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.2 - 30.8m</td>
<td>Firm to stiff, grey (5Y 5/1) to pale olive (5Y 6/3) SILTY CLAY. Mottled, oxidised, poor laminae, some plant debris.</td>
<td>INTRUSIVE ROCKS 46.5 - 48.5m+</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.8 - 31.5m</td>
<td>Greenish grey (SGY 6/1) CLAYEY SAND on 0.3m of flaser bedded CLAY and fine SAND. Flasers 1 - 2mm thick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.5 - 31.7m</td>
<td>Oxidised, thinly laminated SILTY CLAY.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.7 - 32.8m</td>
<td>Grey (5Y 5/1), flaser bedded CLAY and SAND. Sand flasers 1.5mm, clay flasers &lt;20mm thick. Some organic debris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.8 - 36.0m</td>
<td>Light grey (5Y 7/1), moderately to poorly sorted, fine to coarse CLAYEY SAND. Some clay laminae and graded sand beds.</td>
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<td>36.0 - 42.5m</td>
<td>Pale yellow (5Y 7/4), medium to coarse SAND and GRAVELLY SAND; mainly quartz. Few shell fragments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>42.5 - 44.0m</td>
<td>Light grey (5Y 7/1) flaser bedded SAND and CLAY to 43m underlain by pale yellow (5Y 7/4) firm CLAY with some sand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.0 - 46.5m</td>
<td>Light grey (5Y 7/1) poorly sorted, medium to coarse GRAVELLY SAND. quartz with some lithics. Few shell fragments.</td>
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**Samples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U76</th>
<th>Massler</th>
<th>Calc. Micropalaeontology</th>
<th>Palynology</th>
<th>Diatoms</th>
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<tr>
<td>Radiocarbon date</td>
<td>21700±80</td>
<td>7800±85</td>
<td>41700±1700</td>
<td>44000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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B: A Tang dynasty tower ship holds a Song dynasty war junk with its striking arms and projects Greek Fire, AD 975
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