

10. CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 This section presents the assessment on the cultural heritage impact during the construction and operation phases of the proposed Project. Cultural heritage resources were identified and the potential direct and indirect impacts from proposed works on these resources were assessed. Appropriate mitigation measures were identified, where necessary, to mitigate the potential impacts.

10.1.2 This assessment has based on the criteria and guidelines for evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage impact as stated in Annexes 10 and 19 of the EIAO-TM and has covered the scope outlined in Section 3.4.8 of the EIA Study Brief. As there are no sites of archaeological interest in the Project area, no archaeological impact assessment is considered necessary. With the use of HDD for the construction of the submarine outfall, marine excavation works will be largely avoided. Only a very small area of seabed for the proposed diffuser will need to be excavated. Side sonar scan from geophysical survey has revealed no anomalies in and on the seabed which maybe archaeological materials at the proposed diffuser area. Hence marine archaeological investigation is considered not necessary. Section 3.4.8.2 of the EIA Study Brief stipulates that the cultural heritage impact assessment shall include a Built Heritage Impact Assessment.

10.2 Relevant Legislations, Standards and Guidelines

10.2.1 Legislation, Standards, Guidelines and Criteria relevant to the consideration of Cultural Heritage impacts under this study include the following:

- Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance;
- Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance;
- Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines;
- Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process; and
- Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment.

Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53)

10.2.2 The Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (the Ordinance) provides the statutory framework to provide for the preservation of objects of historical, archaeological and paleontological interest. The Ordinance contains the statutory procedures for the Declaration of Monuments. The proposed monument can be any place, building, site or structure, which is considered to be of public interest by reason of its historical, archaeological or paleontological significance.

10.2.3 Under Section 6 and subject to sub-section (4) of the Ordinance, the following acts are prohibited in relation to certain monuments, except under permit:

- To excavate, carry on building works, plant or fell trees or deposit earth or refuse on or in a proposed monument or monument; and
- To demolish, remove, obstruct, deface or interfere with a proposed monument or monument.

10.2.4 The discovery of an Antiquity, as defined in the Ordinance must be reported to the Antiquities Authority (the Authority), or a designated person. The Ordinance also provides that, the ownership of every relic discovered in Hong Kong after the commencement of this Ordinance shall vest in the Government from the moment of discovery. The Authority on behalf of the Government may disclaim ownership of the relic.

- 10.2.5 No archaeological excavation may be carried out by any person, other than the Authority and the designated person, without a licence issued by the Authority. A licence will only be issued if the Authority is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient scientific training or experience to enable him to carry out the excavation and search satisfactorily, is able to conduct, or arrange for, a proper scientific study of any antiquities discovered as a result of the excavation and search and has sufficient staff and financial support.

Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499)

- 10.2.6 Schedule 1 Interpretation of the EIAO defines “Sites of Cultural Heritage” as “an antiquity or monument, whether being a place, building, site or structure or a relic, as defined in the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance and any place, building, site, or structure or a relic identified by the Antiquities and Monuments Office to be of archaeological, historical or palaeontological significance”.

Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process

- 10.2.7 The criteria and guidelines for evaluating and assessing impacts are listed in Annexes 10 and 19 of the EIAO-TM respectively. The criteria for evaluating impact on sites of cultural heritage include:

- The general presumption in favour of the protection and conservation of all sites of cultural heritage because they provide an essential, finite and irreplaceable link between the past and the future and are points of reference and identity for culture and tradition; and; or
- Adverse impacts on sites of cultural heritage shall be kept to an absolute minimum

Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

- 10.2.8 The Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) is issued by the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, which has been updated continuously in the past decades in responding to the issues generated from the practice of CHIA.
- 10.2.9 The Guidelines stipulate in detail the basic requirements for CHIA in the Baseline Study and Impact Assessment Study.

10.3 Built Heritage Impact Assessment

Introduction

Background

- 10.3.1 The EIA Study Brief stipulates that a Built Heritage Impact Assessment (BHIA) have to be conducted for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) as part of the EIA for the Project. The Built Heritage Survey (BHS) and Assessment for the Project are therefore carried out.

Objective of Built Heritage Survey

- 10.3.2 The main objective of the BHS is to identify and record all the known and unknown built heritage resources through a desk-top study and a field survey within the BHS Area. The result of the BHS will provide information on the location, historic value and current condition of the identified built heritage items for the assessment of built heritage impact and following mitigation measures if necessary.

Extent of the Built Heritage Survey

10.3.3 The built heritage survey (BHS) area is located at Sha Tau Kok, primarily including two sub-areas: the village of Ha Tam Shui Hang 下担水坑 and the town of Sha Tau Kok 沙頭角 within the Closed Area ([Figure 10.1](#)).

10.3.4 The locations of all the identified heritage items in the two sub-areas are marked in [Figure 10.2](#).

Methodology of Built Heritage Survey

Scope of Built Heritage Survey

10.3.5 According to the EIA Study Brief (No. ESB253/2012) Appendix I-1 Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, the built heritage features which fall within the scope of built heritage survey are as follows:

- all declared monuments and all proposed monuments ;
- all buildings/ structures/sites graded or proposed to be graded by the Antiquities Advisory Board;
- Government historic sites identified by AMO;
- buildings/ structures/ sites of high architectural/ historical significance and interest which are not included above; and
- cultural landscapes including places associated with historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values, such as sacred religious sites, battlefields, a setting for buildings or structures of architectural or archaeological importance, historic field patterns, clan graves, old tracks, fung shui woodlands, and ponds, and etc.

Three Approaches to the Identification of Built Heritage

10.3.6 The first approach to the identification of built heritage is to search all sorts of direct dating references, which include:

- historical documents, such as county gazettes;
- studies of Hong Kong history, especially those relevant to the study area;
- government resources, such as the List of 1,444 Historic Buildings in Building Assessment (latest version) publicized by the AMO and the list of established villages; and
- dating records on features and relics associated with the features, such as the marks of the year of house construction which are often seen on many vernacular village houses, the inscriptions of grave epitaph stones and inscriptions cast on temple bells.

10.3.7 The direct dating references are unavailable in many cases, especially for ordinary structures in rural areas. This approach, therefore, should be supplemented by the second approach: interviewing with the locals for additional or specific information. This approach, however, also has its limits. It is quite often in the field to encounter villagers who are not positive to the survey of their properties, and the responses are often vague or inaccurate. Therefore, the information acquired from the interviews should be cross-checked against other dating resources.

10.3.8 The third approach to the identification of built heritage is to date built heritage items based on a study of stylistic characteristics of the structures. In Hong Kong, numerous historic buildings and graves have been recorded by previous surveys during the past decades and some basic characteristics of built heritage can be

generalized. For historic buildings, the common characteristics of house structures dating to the late 19th century to early 20th century include:

- foundations and front steps that were built with granite rocks, and upper walls were made of gray bricks which are much larger in size than post-war bricks;
- *Ngang Shan* (硬山) type of pitched roof that was covered with clay tiles on top of wooden rafters;
- rectangular shape in layout with narrow front width and deep room depth. Because of the lack of cross beam, brick walls directly support the weight of the roof, the width of the room is consequently narrow; but this style allows additional rooms added to the old ones on both sides to form a long row of houses;
- one storey structure with the a height reaching 4 – 5m; a small attic with small windows was usually formed on the top of wooden beams; and
- painted, carved or moldered patterns decorated on main ridge, on fascia board, on gable frieze or wall frieze and on front door lintel as well.

10.3.9 The majority of the historic graves built since the early Qing dynasty is horse-hoof shaped in layout, which, in cross section, is composed of four basic structural units on four slope tiers, including (1) a curved wall at the top and back decorated with sun and cloud patterns, (2) a round wall above the grave chamber, (3) an altar platform with straight and perpendicular walls for the epitaph stone and offerings, and (4) a half-moon shaped “fung shui pond” in the front. At some locations, a stone wall was built to protect the slope of front platform. In addition, usually two small earth-god shrines are arranged beside the main grave structure.

Specific Dating Issues

10.3.10 Many pre-1950 built structures have been rebuilt, renovated or redecorated through time. For domestic or vernacular residential buildings, if the main structure of a building remains in original style or with direct evidence of historical origin, the building will be identified as a built heritage item. For structures with documented or significant historic and/or cultural value, they will all be recorded during the survey although they may have been considerably modified or even totally rebuilt.

10.3.11 In the old villages of Hong Kong, the most important structures that bear the history or tradition of a village are probably temples, clan-lineage ancestral halls and earth-god shrines. Because of their significance to the villagers, these structures have usually been repaired, redecorated, relocated or even totally rebuilt through time. In some cases, there is no trace left indicating their historical origin. These structures, however, will all be recorded during the survey even though they may be built or rebuilt only recently.

10.3.12 Earth-god shrines may be built in many natural forms such as tree or rock boulder. These features usually do not have any characteristics for dating. These features, however, will all be recorded due to their cultural or religious significance to the locals.

10.3.13 The dating of a grave is primarily based on the original and/or rebuilt / renovation date(s) of the grave indicated by the text of its epitaph. In many cases, however, the dating of a historic grave is based on a comparison of the structural style when the inscription of grave epitaph is missing or unclear.

Classification of Built Heritage

- 10.3.14 All the built heritage features identified during the survey will be classified into three categories: Historic Building (HB) for built structures, Historic Grave (HG) for pre-1950 graves and Historic Landscape (HL) for historic or cultural landscape features.
- 10.3.15 In some cases, this classification is not iron-clad clear. For example, some earth-god shrines are built as a formal building, which can be classified as Historic Building; but some are simply in a natural form such as a tree or a rock boulder, which can be considered as Historic Landscape. To deal with this kind of situation, the survey takes a simple criterion for classification: the earth-god shrines or fung shui ponds with or without artificial structures are all classified in the category of Historic Landscape.
- 10.3.16 During the BHS for the Project, only Historic Buildings have been identified.

Recording Scheme

- 10.3.17 The identified built heritage features are recorded in three forms: written descriptions in tables, location information in drawings and images in photographs. The tables of written descriptions include a Check List and a table for Historic Building. The locations of the identified built heritage resources are marked in [Figure 10.2](#). The photograph images of the identified built heritage features are shown in Plate 1 to Plate 23 in [Annex 10A](#).
- 10.3.18 The built heritage features in the BHS Area are identified in two sub-areas and these sub-areas are named using village names respectively, i.e. Ha Tam Shui Hang and Sha Tau Kok. The initial letters of a village name are used as location code for the section. The village Ha Tam Shui Hang is coded HTSH and the sub-area Sha Tau Kok coded STK. Each of the identified structures is coded with the location initials followed by HB (for historic building) and then a sequential number. For example, the first historic building identified at Ha Tam Shui Hang is coded as HTSH-HB1.
- 10.3.19 All the identified built heritage features are briefly presented in the Check List (**Table 10.1**) for quick inspection. The list includes the location, name, address and the type of each coded built heritage feature. Besides, the corresponding plate number(s) are also listed for the checking of cross references. For the convenience of impact assessment, the distance from the identified items to the nearest Project site is also listed in **Table 10.1**.

Table 10.1 – Check List of Identified Built Heritage Features

Place	Code	Name	Address	Type	Plate No. in Annex 10A	Distance to Nearest Project Site (m)
Ha Tam Shui Hang	HTSH-HB1	121A Ha Tam Shui Hang	121A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 1:1	>150
	HTSH-HB2	Wan Ancestral Hall 温氏宗祠	206--209 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Ancestral Hall	Plate 1:2-3 Plate 2	>150
	HTSH-HB3	Tse Ancestral 謝氏宗祠	211 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Ancestral Hall	Plate 3	>150
	HTSH-HB4	108-110A Ha Tam Shui Hang	108-110A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 4	>150
	HTSH-HB5	104 Ha Tam Shui Hang	104 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 5	>150
	HTSH-HB6	82 Ha Tam Shui Hang	82 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 6	>150
	HTSH-HB7	122 Ha Tam Shui Hang	122 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 7	>150
	HTSH-HB8	123-124A Ha Tam Shui Hang	123-124A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 8	>150
	<u>HTSH-HB9</u>	<u>Chung Ancestral Hall 鍾氏祖祠</u>	<u>133D Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Ancestral Hall</u>	<u>Plate 9</u>	<u>>150</u>
	HTSH-HB10	126-126A Ha Tam Shui Hang	126-126A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 10	>150
	HTSH-HB11	132 Ha Tam Shui Hang	132 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	Residence	Plate 11	>150
Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB1	Tin Hau Temple 天后宮	East of the Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works Filter Bed	Temple	Plates 12-13	4
	STK-HB2	11 Che Ping Street	11 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau Kok	Residence & Shop	Plates 14, 15:3	>100
Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB3	2 Che Ping Street	2 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau Kok	Residence & Shop	Plate 15	>100
	STK-HB4	4 Che Ping Street	4 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau	Residence & Shop	Plate 15	>100

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

Place	Code	Name	Address	Type	Plate No. in Annex 10A	Distance to Nearest Project Site (m)
			Kok			
	STK-HB5	6 Che Ping Street	6 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau Kok	Residence & Shop	Plate 15	>100
	<u>STK-HB6</u>	<u>No.1 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 17:1</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB7</u>	<u>No.2 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 17:2</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB8</u>	<u>No.3 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 17:3</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB9</u>	<u>No.4 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 18:1</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB10</u>	<u>No.5 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 18:2</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB11</u>	<u>No.6 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 18:3</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB12</u>	<u>No.7 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 19:1</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB13</u>	<u>No.8 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 19:2</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB14</u>	<u>No.9 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 19:3</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB15</u>	<u>No.10 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 20:1</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB16</u>	<u>No.11 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 20:2</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB17</u>	<u>No.12 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 20:3</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB18</u>	<u>No.13 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 21:1</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB19</u>	<u>No.14 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 21:2</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB20</u>	<u>No.15 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 21:3</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB21</u>	<u>No.16 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 22:1</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB22</u>	<u>No.17 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 22:2</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB23</u>	<u>No.18 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 22:3</u>	<u>>80</u>
Sha Tau Kok	<u>STK-HB24</u>	<u>No.19 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 23:1</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB25</u>	<u>No.20 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 23:2</u>	<u>>80</u>
	<u>STK-HB26</u>	<u>No.21 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 23:3</u>	<u>>80</u>

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

Place	Code	Name	Address	Type	Plate No. in Annex 10A	Distance to Nearest Project Site (m)
	<u>STK-HB27</u>	<u>No.22 San Lau Street</u>	<u>San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok</u>	<u>Shophouse</u>	<u>Plates 16, Plate 23:4</u>	<u>>80</u>
Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Details of the identified historic buildings are shown in Table 10.2: Identified Historic Buildings - Places with bold font type and underline are Graded Historic Building. 						

10.3.20 **Table 10.2** is a comprehensive inventory of the identified historic buildings. The data of the buildings are grouped into three major categories: Location, Description and Note. Within the category “Location”, if a building has its specific name, such as Wan Ancestral Hall, the building is named accordingly; otherwise, the building is named with its address number, such as No.206-209 Ha Tam Shui Hang. Within the category “Description”, the sub-category “General Feature” refers to the structural layout and building material; the “Decoration and Inscription” refers to all the observable images and written texts; the “Type” refers to the use or functional type(s) of a building in the past and present; the “Age” refers to the original and renovation or rebuilt date(s) based on written year mark on the building, interview with the locals and architectural styles. All other relevant information besides described features is grouped in the category “Note”, including references, condition of preservation, dating issues, associated events and so forth.

Table 10.2 – Comprehensive Inventory of the Identified Historic Buildings

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
Ha Tam Shui Hang	HTSH-HB1	121A Ha Tam Shui Hang	121A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	S	Brick structure in one-hall-one-courtyard plan with pitched roof of clay tiles	Lime paint on walls	Residence	Pre-1950	Not in use; dating based on architectural style
	HTSH-HB2	Wan Ancestral Hall 温氏宗祠	206--209 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	S	Concrete and stone structure with 3 adjacent rooms in one-hall-one-courtyard plan and with a recessed entrance; glazed ceramic tiles on pitched roof	Roof ridge decorated with ceramic dragon in the middle and mysterious animals at two ends; altars with fine wooden carvings of flowers and birds	Ancestral Hall	Originally over 100 years ago; rebuilt in the 1990s	Each room with difference ancestral soul tablets for different branches of the Wans; well maintained for the Wans to make ancestral worship with offerings
	HTSH-HB3	Tse Ancestral 謝氏宗祠	211 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	S	Concrete and brick structure in one-hall-one-courtyard plan with a recessed entrance; glazed ceramic tiles on pitched roof	Front surface and doorframe decorated colored ceramic bricks; simplified animal figures decorated on the two ends of the ridge	Ancestral Hall	Originally over 100 years ago; rebuilt in the 1990s	Ancestral soul tablets for different branches of the Tses; well maintained for the Tses to make ancestral worship with offerings

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
Ha Tam Shui Hang	HTSH-HB4	108-110A Ha Tam Shui Hang	108-110A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	S	Brick structure on stone foundation and with stone doorframes; 4 adjacent rooms in one-hall-one-courtyard plan; pitched roof covered with clay tiles	Lime paint on walls	Residence	Pre-1950	Currently not in use but under renovation; dating based on architectural style
	HTSH-HB5	104 Ha Tam Shui Hang	104 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	S	Brick structure in square shape on stone foundation with a recessed entrance; pitched roof covered with clay tiles; metal frame used for front door and windows	Walls painted light yellow	Residence	Pre-1950	Well retained. Minor renovation after the 1950s for door and windows; dating based on architectural style

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
Ha Tam Shui Hang	HTSH-HB6	82 Ha Tam Shui Hang	82 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	S	Brick structure with 2 adjacent rooms in one-hall-one-courtyard plan; pitched roof of clay tiles for the halls and flat roof for the front portion with open balustrate parapets in the front over the recessed entrance	Green parapets on front flat roof and yellow paint on walls	Residence	1920s-1930s	Well retained. The residents of the house stated that the house is over 90 years old; dating also based on architectural style
	HTSH-HB7	122 Ha Tam Shui Hang	122 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	SE	Brick and concrete structure in square shape with pitched roof of clay tiles; stone used for wall corners and foundation		Residence	Pre-1950	Abandoned house covered with plants; dating based on architectural style
Ha Tam Shui Hang	HTSH-HB8	123-124A Ha Tam Shui Hang	123-124A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	SE	Brick structures of 2 adjacent rooms in square shape; granite used for doorframe and lower course of the front wall		Residence	Pre-1950	Abandoned house; dating based on architectural style

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
	HTSH-HB9	Chung Ancestral Hall 鍾氏祖祠	133D Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	SE	Stone & brick building in one-hall-one-open courtyard plan, with walls supporting pitched roofs of timber rafters, purlins and clay tiles. Granite used for the doorframe of the recessed entrance, wall corners and lower courses of the front wall	The altar at end wall of the hall decorated with fine wooden carvings of flowers, birds and others. The name of the ancestral hall engraved on stone and flanked by wall paintings of flowers and rocks and calligraphy. The year jiaxu 甲戌 written on painting.	Ancestral Hall	1874	Grade 3 Historic Building confirmed by AMO on 22 Jan 2010. The Chungs come back at the Chinese New Year and at the Chung Yeung and Ching Ming Festivals to make ancestral worship with offerings to the their ancestors at the hall
Ha Tam Shui Hang	HTSH-HB10	126-126A Ha Tam Shui Hang	126-126A Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	SE	Brick structure on stone foundation; 3 adjacent rooms in rectangular shape with a recessed central entrance; pitched roof covered clay tiles	Painting of auspicious animals and calligraphy under eave over the entrance, with the year mark gengwu 庚午 in writing; beams under middle eave painted red; frieze on front and side walls	Residence	1930	The year gengwu 庚午 can also be 1870, but the style of the building is similar to the known buildings of the early 20th century, such as HTSH-HB6 registered above

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
						<p>painted black; walls painted light yellow</p>			
	HTSH-HB11	132 Ha Tam Shui Hang	132 Ha Tam Shui Hang, Sha Tau Kok	SE	Brick structures of 2 adjacent rooms in square shape; pitched roof covered with clay tiles; granite used for doorframe and window frames		Residence	Pre-1950	Abandoned. Next to a series of abandoned and partially ruined rooms covered with plants; dating based on architectural style

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB1	Tin Hau Temple 天后宮	East of the Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works Filter Bed	S	One-block concrete structure with one hall and 2 side rooms; recessed entrance on stairways with columns supporting front eave; roof covered with glazed ceramic tiles	Green roof tiles, red front columns and crimson stairways; altar inside decorated with drapes and flags	Temple	Origin in early 19th century; rebuilt 1992	According to the stone tablet inside the temple, the temple was originally built at Sha Lam Ha of Sha Tau Kok during the early 19th century (清嘉慶年間), then it was removed to different locations after 1958 and finally rebuilt at the present location in 1992
	STK-HB2	11 Che Ping Street	11 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	2-storey brick and concrete structure with pitched roof of clay tiles; the ground floor room has been heavily modified		Residence & Shop	Pre-1950	Dating based on interview with the locals and architectural style
Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB3	2 Che Ping Street	2 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau Kok	NW	2-storey brick and concrete structure with pitched roof of clay tiles; the ground floor and the upper floor both have been heavily modified		Residence & Shop		Dating based on interview with the locals and architectural style

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
	STK-HB4	4 Che Ping Street	4 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau Kok	NW	2-storey brick and concrete structure with pitched roof of clay tiles; the ground floor and the upper floor both have been heavily modified		Residence & Shop		Dating based on interview with the locals and architectural style
	STK-HB5	6 Che Ping Street	6 Che Ping Street, Sha Tau Kok	NW	2-storey brick and concrete structure with pitched roof of clay tiles; the ground floor and the upper floor both have been heavily modified		Residence & Shop		Dating based on interview with the locals and architectural style

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB6	No.1 San Lau Street	1 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	STK-HB6 and adjacent 21 units STK-HB7 to STK-HB27 constitute a two-storey concrete complex sharing common party walls. The main portions of the building have pitched roof of clay tiles. The upper floor on the front elevation projects over the pavement and is supported on columns to form a covered walkway in front of ground floor shops; the roofs over the front portions are flat with open balustrade parapets. The back portions are treated in a similar way. The brick walls are painted, the windows are regularly spaced and metal framed. Except some modern additions such as air-conditioners and some temporary structures, the building primarily retains its original appearance		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011. These 22 adjacent units are the largest group of remaining vernacular buildings in Hong Kong. Up to the present, the lower floors units have been mainly for commercial uses and the upper ones for residential purposes.
	STK-HB7	No.2 San Lau Street	2 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011
	STK-HB8	No.3 San Lau Street	3 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB9	No.4 San Lau Street	4 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
	STK-HB10	No.5 San Lau Street	5 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011
	STK-HB11	No.6 San Lau Street	6 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011
	STK-HB12	No.7 San Lau Street	7 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	STK-HB13	No.8 San Lau Street	8 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 31 Aug 2010
	STK-HB14	No.9 San Lau Street	9 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	STK-HB15	No.10 San Lau Street	10 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011
	STK-HB16	No.11 San Lau Street	11 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	STK-HB17	No.12 San Lau Street	12 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB18	No.13 San Lau Street	13 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934
STK-HB19		No.14 San Lau Street	14 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012

Expansion of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Treatment Works

LOCATION				DESCRIPTION					NOTE
Place	Bldg No.	Bldg Name	Address	Facing	General Feature	Decoration & Inscription	Type	Age	Reference, Preservation and Associated Events
Sha Tau Kok	STK-HB20	No.15 San Lau Street	15 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011
	STK-HB21	No.16 San Lau Street	16 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	STK-HB22	No.17 San Lau Street	17 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	STK-HB23	No.18 San Lau Street	18 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011
	STK-HB24	No.19 San Lau Street	19 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	STK-HB25	No.20 San Lau Street	20 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 22 Mar 2011
	STK-HB26	No.21 San Lau Street	21 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012
	STK-HB27	No.22 San Lau Street	No.22 San Lau Street, Sha Tau Kok	NE	Ditto		Shophouse	1933-1934	Grade 2 Historic Building confirmed on 14 June 2012

Note: Information was obtained from interview with the locals for buildings no. HTSH-HB6 and STK-HB2 to STK-HB5.

Historic Background

Ha Tam Shui Hang

- 10.3.21 The village Tam Shui Hang is one of oldest villages established in the Sha Tau Kok area. The Gazette of Xin'an County issued in 1819 already listed the village Tam Shui Hang as a Hakka village ¹.
- 10.3.22 By the end of the 19th century, when the New Territories was leased to the British colonial government in 1898, this village was also registered as one of the "Established Villages" in the BHS Area along with Shan Tsui 山咀 and Kong Ha 崗下 ².
- 10.3.23 The village Tam Shui Hang was later split into two villages: Sheung Tam Shui Hang and Ha Tam Shui Hang. Tam Shui Hang is a multi-lineage village inhabited by the Ngs 吳, the Wans 溫, the Yaus 丘/邱, the Chungs 鍾, the Chans 陳 and others. The Ngs were the earliest settlers who came in the Shunzhi (順治, 1644-1661) reign of the Qing dynasty. The Chungs moved to the village in the Qianlong (乾隆, 1736-1795) reign of the Qing dynasty. The early villagers were mainly farmers engaged in rice and vegetable growing as well as poultry and pig rearing. Many of the villagers moved overseas to Britain and other European countries in the 1960-70s and they only return to the village on holiday. Some others moved to the urban area due to the constraint of the restricted area ³.
- 10.3.24 Currently, the ancestral halls of the Wans, the Tses 謝 and the Chungs are retained at Ha Tam Shui Hang and the Wans are the largest lineage group.

Sha Tau Kok

- 10.3.25 The major portion of the town of Sha Tau Kok within the BHS area is developed after World War II, including the large estate of Sha Tau Kok Chuen 沙頭角邨 and other post-war structures and facilities. The pre-war development of this small town is mainly confined to the vicinity of the border.
- 10.3.26 During the late Qing dynasty, farming, fishing and other economic activities were relatively developed in the Sha Tau Kok area, represented by the prosperous Tung Wo Market 東和墟 founded by a local inter-village alliance named Shap Yeuk 十約. After 1898 when the Qing government of China and Britain signed the Convention for Extension of Hong Kong, Sha Tau Kok was divided into two parts, and the border was developed into a busy street, the famous Chung Ying Street 中英街 ⁴.
- 10.3.27 According to the Government Administrative Report for 1932, a large area of foreshore was reclaimed as a site for the shophouses. The project also included a new pier and a fish market. Following this, a complex of shophouses was built at San Lau Street in 1933-1934 as part of the development of the Tung Wo Market. It is believed that the shophouses were built by Yip Bill Kee 葉標記 and Wan Lam Kee 溫林記 ⁵.

Identified Built Heritage

Ha Tam Shui Hang (HTSH)

- 10.3.28 HTSH-HB1: 121A Ha Tam Shui Hang. This is a residential house in brick structure with pitched roof of clay tiles. It is not in use currently (Plate 1:1).
- 10.3.29 HTSH-HB2: Wan Ancestral Hall 溫氏宗祠. This three-bay ancestral hall in one-hall-one-courtyard plan is a modern rebuilt of the ancestral hall original built over 100 years ago (Plate 1:2-3, Plate 2).
- 10.3.30 HTSH-HB3: Tse Ancestral 謝氏宗祠. This ancestral hall in one-hall-one-courtyard plan is a modern rebuilt of the ancestral hall original built over 100 years ago (Plate 3).

- 10.3.31 HTSH-HB4: 108-110A Ha Tam Shui Hang. This residential building has four adjacent rooms in one-hall-one-courtyard plan with pitched roof of clay tiles. It is currently under renovation (Plate 4).
- 10.3.32 HTSH-HB5: 104 Ha Tam Shui Hang. This is a high square shaped residence house with pitched roof of clay tiles (Plate 5).
- 10.3.33 HTSH-HB6: 82 Ha Tam Shui Hang. This residential house is a brick structure in one-hall-one-courtyard plan. It has pitched roof of clay tiles for the halls and flat roof for the front portion with open balustrade parapets in the front (Plate 6).
- 10.3.34 HTSH-HB7: 122 Ha Tam Shui Hang. This is a brick and stone structure with pitched roof of clay tiles. This house has been abandoned, now heavily covered with plants (Plate 7).
- 10.3.35 HTSH-HB8: 123-124A Ha Tam Shui Hang. This is a brick and stone structure in square shape with pitched roof of clay tiles. This house has been abandoned (Plate 8).
- 10.3.36 HTSH-HB9: Chung Ancestral Hall 鍾氏祖祠. This is a Grade 3 Historic Building originally built in or before 1874. This is a brick and stone structure in one-hall-one-courtyard plan with pitched roof of clay tiles. The altar has fine wooden carvings of auspicious motifs; the fascia board is also decorated with paintings and calligraphy (Plate 9).
- 10.3.37 HTSH-HB10: 126-126A Ha Tam Shui Hang. This is a large brick and stone residence house built no later than 1930. The fascia board is decorated with paintings and calligraphy (Plate 10).
- 10.3.38 HTSH-HB11: 132 Ha Tam Shui Hang. This is a brick structure in square shape with pitched roof of clay tiles. This structure has been abandoned and is next to a series of abandoned and ruined rooms (Plate 11).

Sha Tau Kok (STK)

- 10.3.39 STK-HB1: Tin Hau Temple 天后宮. This is a modern concrete structure built in 1992 by seashore. It is a replacement of the old temple originally built in the early 19th century and located on the other side of the Shenzhen River (Plates 12-13).
- 10.3.40 STK-HB2: 11 Che Ping Street. This two-storey building has been heavily modified, leaving only the pitched roof of clay tiles as an indication of its pre-war date. The ground floor is now for commercial use and upper floor for residential purpose (Plate 14, Plate 15:3).
- 10.3.41 STK-HB3: 2 Che Ping Street. This two-storey building has been heavily modified, leaving only the pitched roof of clay tiles as an indication of its pre-war date. The ground floor is now for commercial use and upper floor for residential purpose (Plate 15).
- 10.3.42 STK-HB4: 4 Che Ping Street. This two-storey building has been heavily modified, leaving only the pitched roof of clay tiles as an indication of its pre-war date. The ground floor is now for commercial use and upper floor for residential purpose (Plate 15).
- 10.3.43 STK-HB5: 6 Che Ping Street. This two-storey building has been heavily modified, leaving only the pitched roof of clay tiles as the indication of its pre-war date. The ground floor is now for commercial use and upper floor for residential purpose (Plate 15).
- 10.3.44 STK-HB6 to SKT-HB27: No.1 to No. 22 San Lau Street. Built in 1933-1934, this concrete complex was composed of 22 adjacent shophouses sharing common party walls. The most characteristic style of this complex is the combination of both

Chinese and Verandah architectural features. The main portions of the building have pitched roof of clay tiles; the upper floor on the front elevation projects over the pavement and is supported on columns; the roofs over the front portions are flat with open balustrade parapets. All the shophouses have been individually assessed as Grade 2 Historic Building according to the List of the 1,444 Historic Buildings in Building Assessment as of 20 May 2016 (Plates 16-23).

Assessment of Built Heritage Impact

Distance to Nearest Project Site

- 10.3.45 The distance between the identified built heritage items and the proposed Project sites is measured and also shown on [Figure 10.2](#).
- 10.3.46 No declared monuments are identified. There are 11 historic buildings identified at Ha Tam Shui Hang. The closest site of the Project to this village is the proposed gravity sewer. The distance between this site and the nearest identified historic building at Ha Tam Shui Hang is over 150 metres.
- 10.3.47 There are 27 historic buildings identified at Sha Tau Kok. The closest site of the Project to STK-HB2 to STK-HB27 is the proposed decommissioning of Sha Tau Kok Sewage Pumping Station located on the western side of Shu Lung Street. The distance between this site and 26 identified historic buildings in the east on San Lau Street and Che Ping Street, with STK-HB6 as the nearest one, is over 100 metres. Besides, there are high concrete structures between the sewage pumping station and the identified historic buildings.
- 10.3.48 The identified historic building STK-HB1, the Tin Hau Temple, is located relatively close to the proposed gravity sewer. The distance to the nearest sewer is 4m.

Assessment of Impact

- 10.3.49 Alternative alignments for the construction of the gravity sewer have been investigated and it is considered as the most preferable alignment. As such, the following measures will be undertaken to ensure that all practical options for ensuring that the Tin Hau Temple is adequately protected during the construction works will be implemented.

Mitigation Measures

- 10.3.50 The contractor will undertake trenchless method in the vicinity of the Tin Hau Temple. A buffer zone of 10m will be provided between the works area for the open cut section and the Tin Hau Temple. The use of this method will ensure that excavation works is minimized in the vicinity of Tin Hau Temple hence minimizing disturbance to the public accessing Tin Hau Temple. The proposed plan for the excavation works in the vicinity of the Temple and the 10m buffer zone can be found in [Figure 10.2](#).
- 10.3.51 A condition survey and vibration impact assessment will be undertaken by a qualified building surveyor and a qualified structural engineer to define the vibration limit and to evaluate if construction vibration monitoring and structural strengthening measures are required. Any required protective measures will be highlighted in the condition survey report.
- 10.3.52 Vibration and settlement monitoring will be undertaken during the construction works to ensure that safe levels of vibration are not exceeded if it is recommended in the condition survey report. A maximum vibration level of 5mm/s for Grade 1, 7.5mm/s for Grade 2 and 3 Historic Buildings and 15mm/s for Nil Grade heritage structures. For safe vibration level, settlement check points in the Alert/Alarm/Action limit at 6mm/8mm/10mm will be provided. A monitoring

- schedule and the location of any monitoring equipment in the gate should be included in the condition survey report. The condition survey and vibration impact assessment report for the graded and proposed graded buildings should be submitted to AMO for comment and approved by the owner before the commencement of construction works and should avoid damaging the historic fabric.
- 10.3.53 If the maximum level is exceeded all works must stop and the structure must be examined to determine if it has been damaged. The contractor must also take measures, such as using smaller pneumatic drills to ensure that the levels are reduced to acceptable limits.
- 10.3.54 If at any time during the construction period the foundation of the structure is affected by the works; the works will be immediately suspended and the AMO notified. If the works cause any damage to the structures, the proponent should be responsible for the restoration and repair at their own cost. A method statement should be submitted to AMO for comment and the works should be under AMO's supervision.
- 10.3.55 The Tin Hau Temple at Sha Tau Kok is the only one identified historic building that is relatively close to the site of the proposed Project; all other identified historic buildings within the BHS area are quite far away from the proposed Project sites. To prevent from damages to the exterior, protective covering will be provided as an additional mitigation measure to the Tin Hau Temple. By adopting the above protective measures, it is believed that no impact will be caused to the Tin Hau Temple. For all other identified historic buildings, because of the distance between the identified historic buildings and the Project sites, it is believed that the proposed Project will not cause any impact from any perspective.
- 10.3.56 No secondary impact is expected from the mitigation measures proposed in the EIA report. No residual impact is anticipated. Hence, no additional study is required.

Conclusion

- 10.3.57 The Built Heritage Survey and Assessment has been carried out within the extent of the Project. The Survey has identified a series of historic buildings, comprising 11 historic buildings at Ha Tam Shui Hang and 27 historic buildings at Sha Tau Kok. No declared monuments are identified.
- 10.3.58 All the identified historic buildings at Ha Tam Shui Hang are located over 150 metres away from the nearest Project site; all the identified historic buildings at Sha Tau Kok except STK-HB1, the Tin Hau Temple, are located at least 80 metres away from the proposed works. The current Tin Hau Temple is a concrete modern structure rebuilt at this location in 1992 and it has a distance of 4 metres to the nearest Project site. Therefore, it can be concluded that no adverse impacts on any built heritage resources would be expected from the construction of the Project. During construction, precautionary measure will be carried out for the proposed construction works in the vicinity of the Tin Hau Temple in order to preserve the Temple from any damage caused by the construction activities.

References

1. 舒懋官修：《新安縣志》，清嘉慶二十四年 (1819)，卷二輿地略。
2. Information from the web site of Lands Department, HKSAR.

3. Information from “Brief Introduction to Grade 3 Historic Buildings”, associated with the List of Historic Buildings in Building Assessment on the web site of the AMO.
4. 北區區議會《北區風物志》1994.
5. Information from “Brief Introduction to Grade 2 Historic Buildings”, associated with the List of the 1,444 Historic Buildings in Building Assessment on the web site of the AMO.