

Agreement No. CE 48/2021 (CE)

# Site Formation and Infrastructure Works for Public Housing Development at Cha Kwo Ling Village, Kowloon East – Investigation, Design and Construction

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Report (Final)  
(Ref. A13-07)

October 2022





土木工程拓展署  
Civil Engineering and  
Development Department

Agreement No. CE 48/2021 (CE)

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### AECOM ASIA COMPANY LIMITED

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## **TABLE OF CONTENT**

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Background .....	1
1.2	Scope of the Project.....	1
1.3	Scope of HIA Report .....	2
1.4	Structure of this Report .....	2
<b>2</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Baseline Review.....	3
2.2	Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures .....	3
<b>3</b>	<b>DESKTOP STUDY OF THE PROJECT AREA .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Geographical Setting of Cha Kwo Ling .....	4
3.2	Historical Background .....	4
<b>4</b>	<b>FIELD EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1	General .....	6
4.2	Status of the Cultural Heritage Resources .....	7
<b>5</b>	<b>IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1	Direct Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition Phase .....	13
5.2	Indirect Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition Phase.....	13
5.3	Operational Phase issue.....	13
<b>6</b>	<b>MITIGATION MEASURES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
6.1	Direct Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition Phase .....	14
6.2	Indirect Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition Phase.....	14
6.3	Future possible use of the portable cultural heritage resource.....	16
<b>7</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>18</b>

### **Figures**

60672654/HIA/FIGURE 1.1	Proposed Layout Plan for CKLV Development
60672654/HIA/FIGURE 3.1	Location Plan of Heritage Buildings
CKL-01	Notional scheme of the proposed public housing development at Cha Kwo Ling Village

### **Tables**

Table 4.1	Cultural Heritage Resources at the Project Area.
Table 6.1	Mitigation Measures for Cultural Heritage Resources
Table 6.2	Storage Arrangement of Salvaged Fabrics

### **Appendices**

Appendix A	Photos of the Concerned Cultural Heritage Resources
Appendix B	Old Maps of Cha Kwo Ling Area

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 In the 2019, 2020 and 2021 Policy Address, as part of the Government-led land resumption initiatives, the Chief Executive put forward the proposal to resume and clear land in three urban squatter areas, namely Cha Kwo Ling Village (CKLV), Ngau Chi Wan Village and Chuk Yuen United Village, for high-density housing development, with a view to expediting the development of these urban sites and rebuilding a new community mainly comprising public housing. The Project is planned to provide about 4,500 flats with associated supporting G/IC facilities. Site formation and supporting infrastructure works are required to facilitate the Development. 10% allowance on no. of flats and population will be provided for technical assessments and design to allow design flexibility.
- 1.1.2 Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) commenced a Feasibility Study (FS) under Agreement No. CE 60/2018 (CE) - Site Formation and Infrastructural Works for Proposed Public Housing Developments at Kowloon East – Feasibility Study (thereafter called “FS”) in May 2019 for the Project. The FS concluded that the Project is technically feasible. Based on this conclusion, CEDD is tasked to carry out the corresponding investigation, detailed design and implementation of site formation and infrastructure works so as to handover the Site to the implementation agent for construction of public housing and other G/IC facilities.
- 1.1.3 The Site, with a total area of about 8.89 hectares, is bounded by Cha Kwo Ling Road to the southwest, Fan Wa Street and Laguna City to the northwest and north, and the CKLKMS to the east and northeast. The FS recommended the site formation and infrastructure works to accommodate (i) public housing development, (ii) a new vehicular access road from the access road of ex-CKLKMS to Cha Kwo Ling Road, (iii) a new footbridge with associated lifts between the Development and ex-CKLKMS, (iv) realignment/ widening of Wing Fook Street and Fan Wa Street and the associated junction improvement works at the junction of Wai Fat Street/ Wai Yip Street, Cha Kwo Ling Road/ Sin Fat Road, Sin Fat Road/ ex-CKLKMS Site Access Road and (v) G/IC facilities which may include a G/IC building and a standard sub-divisional fire station cum ambulance depot. The proposed Development layout under the FS is shown in **Figure No. 60672654/HIA/FIGURE 1.1**. The earliest population intake of the Development is tentatively in year 2031/32.
- 1.1.4 AECOM Asia Co. Ltd. was commissioned by CEDD to undertake the Assignment which commenced on 5 November 2021.

### 1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The Project comprises, but not limited to, the site formation and the infrastructure works within the preliminary site boundary as shown in **Figure No. 60672654/HIA/FIGURE 1.1**. Other essential site formation and infrastructure works for supporting the public housing and G/IC facilities, if identified necessary under the Investigation and Design Phases of this Assignment but out of the preliminary boundary shown on the above drawing, shall also be required and included in the Project, subject to the agreement of CEDD and relevant government departments.
- 1.2.2 The scope of Project shall comprise the following principal elements: -
- (a) site formation works including site clearance and land decontamination works if required;
  - (b) geotechnical works including slope works, construction of retaining structures, and natural terrain hazards mitigation measures if required;
  - (c) roadworks, including the proposed vehicular access road connecting access road of ex-CKLKMS and Cha Kwo Ling Road, the proposed footbridge with associated lifts, road realignment, traffic improvement schemes and associated structures identified under the FS and subsequent stages if required;
  - (d) sewerage, drainage works and waterworks including diversion if required;

- (e) landscape works including both landscape hardworks and softworks as well as associated tree felling, transplanting and preservation works; and
- (f) ancillary works including waterworks, environmental mitigation measures, etc

### 1.3 Scope of HIA Report

1.3.1 According to Clause 6.2.101 and Appendix J of the Brief, the HIA is to identify the heritage sites within and/ or 50m from the Project Site boundary and present the assessment of potential direct and indirect impacts arising from the implementation of the Project on these heritage sites and propose appropriate mitigation measures shall be proposed to alleviate the adverse impacts, if necessary, so that conservation of heritage sites will be given due consideration. The key items to be address in this HIA Report consist are as follows: -

- (a) To understand the history and context of Law Mansion (Grade 3 Historic Building), Tin Hau Temple (Cha Kwo Ling) (Grade 3 Historic Building) and Cha Kwo Ling Village through desktop study, site visit(s) and documentary research of oral history.
- (b) To understand the architectural and social significance of Law Mansion and Tin Hau Temple (Cha Kwo Ling) and identify the character-defining elements.
- (c) To set out conservation policies and guidelines.
- (d) To conduct impact assessment and classify the potential impacts into five levels of significance with reference to Built Heritage Impact Assessment (BHIA).

### 1.4 Structure of this Report

1.4.1 Apart from this introductory section, there will be other sections as follows:

- **Section 2** – Assessment Methodology;
- **Section 3** – Desktop Study of the Project Area;
- **Section 4** – Field Evaluation;
- **Section 5** – Impact Assessment;
- **Section 6** – Mitigation Measures;
- **Section 7** – Conclusion.

## **2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Baseline Review**

2.1.1 The baseline review comprised of a desktop study and a field evaluation. The desktop study was undertaken to compile a comprehensive inventory of heritage sites in the vicinity of the Site with the following information:

- Latest lists of cultural heritage resources (on Declared Monuments, proposed monuments, all sites and buildings / structures graded by the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB), sites, buildings / structures in the list of new items pending for grading assessment by AAB, all Sites of Archaeological Interest and Government Historic Sites identified by Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO)), available on the websites of AAB and AMO;
- All available literatures and archival information
- All available cartographic and photographic information

2.1.2 Field evaluation in the form of site visit was carried out in January 2022 to identify any cultural heritage resources that might be affected by the proposed project. The site visit covered all cultural heritage resources within 300m from the site boundary, including items on the latest lists of cultural heritage resources available on the websites of AAB and AMO, as well as other buildings/structures which have certain significance in cultural heritage, assessing from perspective of historical, architectural, cultural as well as group values.

### **2.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures**

2.2.1 The potential direct and indirect impacts that may affect the built heritage will be assessed by the following procedures and requirements of the *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment*. Preservation *in situ* will always be the first priority for cultural heritage. If only partial preservation is possible due to site constraints and/or engineering concerns etc., it would be justified with alternative proposals. Total destruction must be taken as the last resort and shall have recommendations to balance the interest of preservation against the development. Assessment of impacts on heritage sites shall also take full account of current legislation, standards and guidelines.

### 3 DESKTOP STUDY OF THE PROJECT AREA

#### 3.1 Geographical Setting of Cha Kwo Ling

- 3.1.1 Cha Kwo Ling obtained its name as the area has abundance of Parasol Leaf Tree (*Macaranga tanarius*) (茶果樹)<sup>1</sup>. The leaves of this tree are an essential ingredient for the Hakka Tea Cake, a prominent snack of the Hakka culture.
- 3.1.2 Cha Kwo Ling is located on a long and narrow land on the southeast of Kowloon Peninsula. It lies between Lei Yue Mun (to the south) and Kwun Tong (to the north). The settlement faces a shallow shore of the Kowloon Bay. The hills to the east of Cha Kwo Ling has granite bedrock.

#### 3.2 Historical Background

- 3.2.1 Clues of human occupation within the south China can be found in historic textual records such as *Shiji* (史記) and *Hanshu* (漢書), both written in the first century BC and first century AD. These records describe that *Yue* ethnic groups (also known as *Hundreds of Yue* (百越)) were scattered in southern China. The *Yue* ethnic groups were comprised of different tribes bearing various surnames and can be differentiated from the *Han* ethnic group who lived in central China in terms of physical characteristics, language, and folklore.
- 3.2.2 The *Yue* people were gradually assimilated into the *Han* culture when southern China became an administration territory of the central government since *Qin* dynasty (221-206BC). During the *Qin* period, the *Guangdong* region was subordinated to *Panyu* (番禺) County. In 208 BC, *Southern Yue State* (南越國) was established around the *Guangdong* region by military officials, who were sent from the *Qin* Court to conquer the *Yue* in the south. Following the collapse of *Qin*'s political power in the north, *Han* dynasty (206BC-AD220)<sup>2</sup> began. *Southern Yue State* was soon became a vassal state of *Han* before integrated into the *Han* Empire.
- 3.2.3 Between *Han* and *Eastern Jin* dynasties (AD317-420), Hong Kong was subordinated to *Bolou* (博羅) County<sup>3</sup>. From AD331 to AD756, Hong Kong was subordinated to *Bao'an* (寶安) County. After AD757, Hong Kong was subordinated to *Dongguan* (東莞) County and followed by *Song* dynasty (AD960-1279) and *Yuan* dynasty (AD1271-1368)<sup>4</sup>.
- 3.2.4 With this favourable environmental setting, *Guanfu Chang* (官富場) was set up by the court of the *Song* dynasty as a salt production district, possibly near Kwun Tong today. Military garrison with 150 soldiers was dispatched to *Guangfu Chang* during the *Northern Song* dynasty to suppress salt smuggling.
- 3.2.5 During the 15th century, the coastal areas of *Dongguan* County suffered from frequent marauding bandit and pirate attacks. *Xin'an* (新安) County was thus set up in AD1573 to defend such attacks. According to *Xinan Gazetteer* (新安縣誌)<sup>5</sup>, the modern region of Hong Kong fell within the *Xin'an* County.

<sup>1</sup> 梁濤。(1993)。《九龍街道命名考源》。香港市政局。

<sup>2</sup> 司馬遷 (c.a. 91BC). 史記 卷一百一十三 南越列傳 第五十三。維基文庫。https://zh.m.wikisource.org/zh-hant/史記/卷 113

<sup>3</sup> Although the boundary between Boluo (博羅) County and Panyu (番禺) County during Han to East Jin period is unclear, it is generally suggested that Hong Kong region belonged to Boluo County at that time, according to *Xinan Gazetteer* (1819), *Social Change in Hong Kong Before and After the Early Qing Clearance* (1986), and *Brief History of Ancient Shenzhen* (1997). However, Professor Jao Tsung-I (2005) discussed that the area belonged to Panyu based on the inscriptions on bricks of Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb.

<sup>4</sup> 劉智鵬、劉蜀永 (編) (2020) 《方志中的古代香港- 《新安縣志》香港史料選》。香港，三聯書店（香港）有限公司。

<sup>5</sup> 劉智鵬、劉蜀永 (編) (2020) 《方志中的古代香港- 《新安縣志》香港史料選》。香港，三聯書店（香港）有限公司。

- 3.2.6 In 1661, Coastal Evacuation Order was compelled by the *Qing* Court in order to stifle the anti-Manchu troops in Taiwan. People living in coastal area were forced to move 50 *li* (里) (approximately 25 km) inland, including the New Territories inhabitants. The Order was lifted in 1669. However, after the coastal evacuation, population severely dropped from 13,302 as recorded in 1594 to 3,912 in 1677. Thus, Hakka people were encouraged to move into the New Territories area during late 17th to early 18th centuries<sup>6</sup>.
- 3.2.7 After the First Opium War (1839-1842) between the Qing government and the British Empire, the Qing government "...ceded ... the Island of Hongkong, to be possessed in perpetuity by ... Great Britain" signed in 1842 under the *Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce Between Her Majesty The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of China* (also known as the *Treaty of Nanking* (南京條約))<sup>7</sup>. The Qing government lost the Second Opium War (1856-1860), which led to the ceding Kowloon as a dependency of Hong Kong under the *Convention of Peace Between Her Majesty and The Emperor of China* (also known as the *Convention of Peking* (北京條約)) in 1860.<sup>8</sup> At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, *The Convention between the United Kingdom and China, Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory* (展拓香港界址專條) (also known as the *Second Convention of Peking* (第二北京條約)) signed between the British and the Qing government in 1898 allowed the British colony to "...enlarged under lease ... [for] ninety-nine years."<sup>9</sup>
- 3.2.8 Quarrying industry was prosperous at Cha Kwo Ling since the 19<sup>th</sup> century due to the construction and development of the Victoria City on Hong Kong Island by the British colonists. Cha Kwo Ling, together with Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Tso Wan and Lei Yue Mun, were jointly known as *Si Shan* (四山) as the four major locales for Quarrying industry. These quarrying locales quarried granite fine for constructions of many fine structures in the region. The granite quarried from Cha Kwo Ling were transported by marine means. Initially the Qing government nominated a headman from each of these four districts to manage the tax collection and operations of the mine. The *Si Shan Communal Hall* (四山公所) was set up in Cha Kwo Ling to handle the administration of the quarry activities of *Si Shan*. The system continues during the British colonial era but ended before the WWII<sup>10</sup>.
- 3.2.9 The main street of Cha Kwo Ling village is believed to be established around the same time as the rise of the *Si Shan*, which provide the local miners with daily needs (such as grocery and restaurants). The remnants of local shops might no longer be operating today, but the remains of the metal gates of each store are still present to mark the name of each stores in its prime time. (**Map Plate 1** and **Map Plate 2** in Appendix B refers)
- 3.2.10 From the 1950s, the Colonial Government began land reclamation and built roads along the seafront of the Cha Kwo Ling area. The improvement of terrestrial transportation allowed further development of kaolin mining at Cha Kwo Ling. Kaolin clay has a wide variety of economic value, including making of pottery and cosmetics, especially during the post-WWII period when demand to export to Japan rises. Between 1946 and 1952, an average between 100 and 200 tonnes of dried kaolin clay per month were exported. There were two main knolls for excavation of Kaolin clay in the early 1950s. Deep excavation of Kaolin clay can reach a depth of over 30 metres below the hill surface. However, the mining depleted the Kaolin clay and the industry halted since the 1960s.<sup>11</sup>
- 3.2.11 After the diminish of the granite quarrying and kaolin clay mining, the area was gradually occupied by squatter housing built by immigrants from mainland China during the 1960s and 70s. The proximity to the sea also helped the flourishing of seafood wholesales as seen at Cha Kwo Ling Street today, but the market was much less prominent than Lei Yue Mun, which is a foci of seafood of Hong Kong today.

<sup>6</sup> 蕭國健 (1986)。《清初遷界前後香港之社會變遷》。台北：台灣商務印書館。

<sup>7</sup> Mayers, William Fredrick. (1902, 4<sup>th</sup> edition). *Treaties Between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers*. Shanghai: North-China Herald Treaty of London (1871).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> 蕭國健。(1994)。〈香港開埠初期之打石工業〉，《香港歷史與社會》。香港：香港教育圖書公司。

<sup>11</sup> Davis, S.G. 1952. *The Geology of Hong Kong*. Hong Kong Government Printer.

## 4 FIELD EVALUATION

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 This section presents the field evaluation finding of cultural heritage resources identified during the desktop review and site visit conducted on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2022. Table 4.1 summaries the cultural heritage resources at the Project Area. The locations of each cultural heritage resources are marked on **60672654/HIA/FIGURE 3.1**.

#### On Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

- 4.1.2 One Graded Historic Building, namely the Law Mansion (Grade 3 Historic Building), is identified within the Project area. On the other hand, one Graded Historic Building, namely the Tin Hau Temple (Cha Kwo Ling) (Grade 3 Historic Building), is identified within the 300m assessment area but outside the Project area.

#### On Unlisted Cultural Heritage Resources

- 4.1.3 Four unlisted cultural heritage resources are identified within the Project area, while two unlisted cultural heritage resources are identified within the 300m assessment area but outside the Project area.

**Table 4.1 Cultural Heritage Resources at the Project Area.**

Name	Status	Typology	Remarks
<i>Listed Cultural Heritage Resources</i>			
Law Mansion, Nos. 50A, 51 & 51A, Cha Kwo Ling	Grade 3 Historic Building	Residential	❖ Within Project area
Tin Hau Temple (Cha Kwo Ling)	Grade 3 Historic Building	Communal	❖ Just outside the Project area to the south
<i>Unlisted Cultural Heritage Resources</i>			
No. 212 Cha Kwo Ling	N/A	Residential	❖ Within Project area
Former Si Shan Public School	N/A	Communal	❖ Within Project area
Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling	N/A	Industrial	❖ Within Project area
No. 40 Cha Kwo Ling (Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association)	N/A	Communal	❖ Within Project area
Stones of Fertility	N/A	Landscape Features	❖ Within Project area
Dragon Boat Hop Yi Lung	N/A	Dragonboat	❖ Currently stored within Project area ❖ Portable object
Twelve sets of Folding Metal Gates of Stores on the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village	N/A	Gate	❖ Within Project area ❖ Part of the squatter structures ❖ Twelve sets attached on Nos. 47, 50B, 53, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 78, 80, 81 & 82
Memorial Tablet of 1910	N/A	Memorial Tablet	❖ Within Project area ❖ Tablet detached from cement stand
Two boundary stones of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry	N/A	Boundary Stone	❖ Within Project area ❖ Boundary stones C2 and C3 of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry

## 4.2 Status of the Cultural Heritage Resources

### Law Mansion (Grade 3 Historic Building) (Plate 1 of Appendix A)

- 4.2.1 The Law Mansion is one of the oldest surviving residential building in Cha Kwo Ling. According to the information available at the website of the Antiquities Advisory Board, the mansion was built around 1900.<sup>12</sup> The Law clansmen migrated from *Huiyang* in *Guangdong* and have settled in Cha Kwo Ling. They worked in the quarry and built the Mansion using locally available granite. The Laws at Cha Kwo Ling took up quarrying as their main occupation. It was believed that *Law Fun* (羅寬), one of the first few Laws, were once the headman of Cha Kwo Ling nominated by the Qing government<sup>13</sup>. *Law Fun* leased a granite quarry at Cha Kwo Ling from the Hong Kong Government for three years from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1904 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1907 with a monthly license fee of HKD450<sup>14</sup>. Another clansman, *Lo Sin-Ko* (羅先哥) purchased a quarry in Lei Yue Mun from *Lai A-Tsat* (賴亞七) in 1849<sup>15</sup>.
- 4.2.2 At the time of the construction, the Law Mansion was located near to the coastline, approximately at the Cha Kwo Ling Road at present. Later reclamation pushes the coastline further westward. The Law Mansion was located at the centre of the Cha Kwo Ling village, implying a higher social status of the Laws at Cha Kwo Ling village during the time. The Mansion is a two storey granite structure with a balcony on the upper floor with a tiled roof. The ground floor was once used as the ancestral hall<sup>16</sup>. Some of the original building materials were destroyed during the Japanese occupation period (1941-1945)<sup>17</sup>. After the war, the Laws renovated and expanded the Mansion using cement and stone<sup>18</sup>, and it was later converted into three small factories in the 1950s<sup>19</sup>. Since the 1960s, the Laws left Cha Kwo Ling and moved to urban areas. They sublet the Mansion to new tenants. It was used as a warehouse for a short period of time after the factories were closed in the 1980s<sup>20</sup>.
- 4.2.3 The Mansion is a two-storey high structure of Qing vernacular style. It is built of a pitched Chinese tiled roof supported on timber purlins. The walls are built of elongated granite blocks. The wall of the west façade decorated with wall friezes. The Mansion is divided into three bays, each with its own separate entrance. The balcony is situated above the main entrance, with a granite horizontal rail and the balustrade is constructed of concrete (**Plate 1-b**). A concrete staircase leading up to the first floor and an area closed with folding gate are found on the ground floor facing the main entrance (**Plate 1-d**). The first floor is divided into a corridor and numbers of rooms with wooden partitions. The top of the first floor is surmounted with timbers to support the cockloft above.
- 4.2.4 Being constructed with concrete and associated with a significant family in the history of Cha Kwo Ling, the Law Mansion is an important physical testimony to the history of Cha Kwo Ling, and is one of the few houses that reminds the past village-life in Kowloon. The mansion is also rare in the way that it is a small house built with granite, its local material.<sup>21</sup> It is noted that the Law Mansion has been modified in the modern period using modern materials, and has been divided into three units with separate entrances, which have diminished some of its authenticity, but the building's original structure are still observable.<sup>22</sup> Meanwhile, the building still maintains its integrity with no visible collapse or threat to the structure, and the major features in place.

<sup>12</sup> Antiquities and Monuments Office. 1444 幢歷史建築簡要- Number: 1242.

[https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/cn/1242\\_Appraisal\\_Chin.pdf](https://www.aab.gov.hk/filemanager/aab/common/historicbuilding/cn/1242_Appraisal_Chin.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> AECOM. (2009). *Collective Memory and Oral History Study of Cha Kwo Ling*.

<sup>14</sup> Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong. (1904). *The Hong Kong Government Gazette*, 24<sup>th</sup> June 1904.

<sup>15</sup> Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong. (1900). *The Hong Kong Government Gazette Extraordinary*.

<sup>16</sup> AECOM. (2013). *EIA Study for Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works Investigation*.

<sup>17</sup> AECOM. (2009). *Collective Memory and Oral History Study of Cha Kwo Ling*.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2019). *Historic Building Appraisal – Law Mansion*.  
[http://www.aab.gov.hk/historicbuilding/en/1242\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](http://www.aab.gov.hk/historicbuilding/en/1242_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

*Tin Hau Temple (Grade 3 Historic Building) (Plate 2 of Appendix A)*

- 4.2.5 The original Tin Hau Temple was believed to be constructed near the coast in 1845 and was destroyed by typhoon in 1912<sup>23</sup>. According to the plaque placed inside the temple, the villagers of Si Shan funded to build the new temple in 1941. The temple gave way for construction of an oil tank of Asiatic Petroleum Company (South China) Limited and the present temple was erected by the Government in 1948.
- 4.2.6 Tin Hau (a Sea Goddess) is the main deity worshipped in this temple; Lupan (魯班) (God of Craftsmanship) is worshipped in the right bay of the Temple; Guanyin (觀音) (a Buddhist deity) is worshipped in the left bay of the Temple. The Tin Hau Festival is usually celebrated on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of the third lunar month, while Lupan Festival is celebrated on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the sixth lunar month. The festivity has been organized by the *Chinese Temples Committee*, who is also in charge of the daily operation of the Temple. It is also a custom for many locals to worship Tin Hau on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> day of each lunar month.
- 4.2.7 The temple is a Qing vernacular structure with a two-hall one-courtyard three-bay layout (**Plate 2-a**). The building is constructed of granite blocks with its walls supporting its pitched roof of timber rafters, purlins and brown ceramic tiles. The roof is supported by the Purlins-and-load-bearing-wall structural system (直標式樑架). The main ridge is decorated with a pair of ceramic dragon fishes and a pearl. The interior floors are also built with granite blocks. Tin Hau's bed-chamber is located on the right side of the entrance hall. A Tin Hau statue is placed in the middle bay of the main hall. The left bay is placed with a Guanyin statue. The right bay is placed with a Lupan statue. The right side-entrance of the temple is engraved with *Si Shan Communal Hall* (四山公所) on the granite lintel (**Plate 2-c**).
- 4.2.8 It is also noted that there are several memorial plaques installed on the walls inside the Tin Hau Temple, dedicating to the sponsors of all past renovations and constructions. They are remnants for the social dynamics and community networks that once existed in Cha Kwo Ling.

*No. 212 Cha Kwo Ling (Plate 3 of Appendix A)*

- 4.2.9 According to recording by locals<sup>24</sup>, this house was constructed by the *Tsang* (曾) family, possibly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The *Tsang* clan at Cha Kwo Ling is of Hakka origin. It was believed that the *Tsangs* have also bought a quarry at Cha Kwo Ling.
- 4.2.10 It is a two-storey vernacular structure, with gable walls and a pitched roof. The walls is possibly built using granite blocks, but is currently plastered with concrete on the exterior. The window cases are constructed with granite and the window Grilles are constructed of iron. The pitched roof is covered with metal sheets. A Chinese banyan tree is growing close to the building.
- 4.2.11 Similar to the Law Mansion, this building also witnessed the prosperous quarrying industry of Cha Kwo Ling. However, its architectural features are less prominent and visible in comparison to the Law Mansion.

*Former Si Shan Public School (Plate 4 and Plate 5 of Appendix A)*

- 4.2.12 The Former Si Shan Public School is a post-1950 building. The school was built in 1952 with financial assistance from the Government and generous donations among villagers and several parties for the children of nearby areas including Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Cho Wan, Cha Kwa Ling and Lei Yue Mun. It was popular among locals. However, after the accessibility of Cha Kwo Ling was improved, the enrolment of students gradually decreased as locals moved out or preferred to send their children to urban area to receive education. The school was closed in 1993 and is now occupied by *Physartrain 90's Sports & Leisure Centre* and *Prospects Theatre*. The School is a display of the prosperity of CKLV due to its industrial

<sup>23</sup> Antiquities Advisory Board. (2019) *Historic Building Appraisal – Cha Kwo Ling Tin Hau Temple*. [http://www.aab.gov.hk/historicbuilding/en/1164\\_Appraisal\\_En.pdf](http://www.aab.gov.hk/historicbuilding/en/1164_Appraisal_En.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> 民系故中尋小組。(2005)《鯉魚門三家村·茶果嶺》。香港：救世軍耆才拓展計劃觀塘中心。

success of Kaolin mining, which has significance in cultural heritage from historical perspective.

- 4.2.13 The School is comprised of a Main Building which is a two-storey structure, and an Annex Block to the back of the Main Building in the north, and is surrounded by a chain fencing. Apparently the Physartrain 90's Sports & Leisure Centre has set up some facilities using geotextiles outside the frontyard that blocked the holistic view of the building. Six Chinese characters “四山公立學校” (literally *Si Shan Public School*) from right to left is visible on top of the front façade of the building. The internal rooms of the School building are still occupied by the *Centre* and the *Theatre* and is currently not accessible, with pad locks at the gate of the chain fencing. From the external look of the building, it is in fair conditions, but some windows are broken and not repaired. There are three lintels on the entrance of three classrooms. They are made of polished granite block and carved with “華人廟宇管理委員會堂” (Chinese Temples Committee Hall), “亞細亞公司堂” (Asiatic Petroleum Company Hall), and “副華民政務司鍾境培堂” (*Chung King Pui*, Deputy Secretary for Chinese Affairs Hall). It is not sure if memorial plaques commemorating the opening of the school exist inside the building. But given that the classrooms are dedicated to these possible sponsors, it is of reasonable doubt that some form of memorial plaques would have existed in the School. These plaques are remnants for the social dynamics and community networks that once existed in Cha Kwo Ling, together with those inside the Tin Hau Temple at Cha Kwo Ling today.

Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling (Plate 6 of Appendix A)

- 4.2.14 The porcelain factory is located in the north of the Project area. It is appeared as early as 1941 and is the only remainder of the disappeared Kaolin mining industry in Cha Kwo Ling. It has significance in cultural heritage from historical perspective. The porcelain factory were remnants of the socio-economic development of the Kaolin mining industry at Cha Kwo Ling.
- 4.2.15 Only the exterior wall is visible during the site visit, as it is currently used by an operating paper recycling factory. The wall is made of granite blocks that are roughly chiselled and pasted together by cement. No visible structural damage is observed during the site visit, but the interior is not accessible.

No. 40 Cha Kwo Ling (Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association) (Plate 7 of Appendix A)

- 4.2.16 *Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association*, which is privately-owned, was built in 1956 by locals to serve as a place to settle village affairs and organize community activities. It is a remnant of a social hub for the locals in the past, which has significance in cultural heritage from social perspective.
- 4.2.17 The one-storey building is surrounded by a concrete wall, with an entrance gate facing Cha Kwo Ling Road. On the day of site visit it is locked. Two rows of Chinese characters “茶果嶺鄉公所 // 街坊值理會” are painted on the top of the front façade from right to left, while “1956” is painted on top of these two rows of Chinese characters, marking the year of its construction. It is in good condition and seems that it is still well-maintained by the *Association*.

Stones of Fertility (Plate 8 of Appendix A)

- 4.2.18 The Stone of Fertility (求子石) is located to the south within the Project area adjoining Tin Hau Temple. It is in the local legend that this pair of stones looks like the testicles. One would have a higher changes of pregnancy if they touch and pray to these stones. The Stone, together with Tin Hau Temple demonstrated the religious culture of the village. Although it is not a building or structure, the Stone of Fertility as an landscape feature contains significance in cultural heritage as it carries the intangible tradition of the village believes.
- 4.2.19 The Stones of Fertility is composed of two huge rocks of over two metres tall, possibly granitic (and local) in origin. A modern plate installed next to the stones tells the origins of the legend.

*Dragon Boat Hop Yi Lung (Plate 9 of Appendix A)*

- 4.2.20 The dragon boat *Hop Yi Lung* (合義龍) abutting the Cha Kwo Ling Road has a length of over 20m. It was made in 1958, funded by the locals. The villagers used to participate the dragon boat races by using the dragon boat in many festivals including the Dragon Boat Festival and Lunar New Year. Due to the reclamation works along the eastern coastline of the Victoria Harbour in 1960s and the development for the Cha Kwo Ling Public Cargo Working Area that was closed in 2011 (existing works area for construction of CKL Tunnels), the dragon boat is now displaced near the Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association for villager's celebration during the Dragon Boat Festival every year. Although it is not a building or structure, this artefact contains significance in cultural heritage as it is a reminder of a transformed landscape of Cha Kwo Ling as well as the vessel of the intangible tradition of the village believes.
- 4.2.21 The dragon boat is currently stored on open space, with a metal roof built covering the entirety of the boat. The boat is racked and raised approximately 1 metre above the ground surface. It is carved out of wood and painted on the exterior and decorated with a dragon head on one end and a tail on the other, embodying a traditional Chinese sea dragon. Flags with the name of the dragon boat *Hop Yi Lung* (合義龍) is raised on the boat. No paddle is seen on or near the dragon boat.

*Folding Metal Gates of Stores on the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village (Plate 10 to Plate 13 of Appendix A)*

- 4.2.22 Prosperous during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Cha Kwo Ling Village Main Street have stores and restaurants set up by the locals to serve the workers of the quarry, the kaolin miners and the supporting industries. While the squatter structures might not have any uniform style and was not permanently built, these stores and restaurants used folding metal gates as their front doors. Such uniformity is rarely seen in current Hong Kong due to the rise of centralised shopping malls (such as those in the Laguna City to the north of Cha Kwo Ling), and it has been a street scape of a local prosperous settlement of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.2.23 Some folding metal gates are on the front doors of Nos. 47, 50B, 53, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 78, 80, 81 & 82 Cha Kwo Ling. These folding gates probably used iron as the main metal, with silver paint covering the metal surface to protect the iron from corrosion. The names of the shops were hollowed out on each gate and can be clearly visible at the top centre when the gates were closed. Floral-like, repetitive geometric patterns were also hollowed out along the top of the gate as decoration.

*Memorial Tablet of 1910 (Plate 14 of Appendix A)*

- 4.2.24 The memorial tablet recorded the construction of roads and bridge at Cha Kwo Ling on an auspicious day in the seventh month of 1910. It recorded the event, with donors and supporters and the amount and/or building materials they sponsored for the constructions, which includes the then *Secretary for Chinese Affairs* (華民政務司) of the Colonial Government of Hong Kong and the Asiatic Petroleum Company (South China) Limited. However, it is believed that this tablet has been relocated to its current site. The original location of the tablet and the whereabouts of the said roads and bridge is not known. Nevertheless, this memorial tablet has significance in cultural heritage as it is a historic monument of the prosperity of Cha Kwo Ling.
- 4.2.25 The tablet is made on a polished granite slate that was supposed to be attached on a cement stand at the back and on its base but has fallen off. Chinese characters are carved on the polished granite slate, with cracks and stains on top due to lack of maintenance. It is still in one piece and has already detached from its cement stand but is tying onto the cement base by a rope.

*Two boundary stones of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry (Plate 15 of Appendix A)*

- 4.2.26 Two boundary stones are located to the north of the Project area, on the slope near Lai Chui Path. The two stones are of granite and are laid side by side, each inscribed with “C2” and “C3” respectively.
- 4.2.27 According to 1904 *The Hong Kong Government Gazette* titled *Rules for Granite quarries from Lyeemun to Ngau-Tau Kok in Kowloon Bay*, the quarry at Cha Kwo Ling was referred to as “C”<sup>25</sup>. These two boundary stones might have relationship with the “C” recorded in the gazette due to the historical inference, but “C2” and “C3” requires further research by the academia in the future.
- 4.2.28 Whether if the two boundary stones have been moved away from their original location is not known. Nevertheless, the stones bear some significance in cultural heritage being possibly the relics of the Cha Kwo Ling quarries.

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<sup>25</sup> “For the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> April. 1904. To the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1907, the following Crown Rent shall be paid for the granite quarries under-mentioned: -

.....  
C. For the group of quarries at Cha-kwo-ling, ..... \$450

.....  
The rent for each group of quarries shall be paid by the headman of such group. The following persons are the present headman: -

.....  
C. For Cha-kwo-ling – Lo Fum.

.....  
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong. 1904. *The Hong Kong Government Gazette*, 24<sup>th</sup> June 1904.

## 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Direct Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition and Site Formation Phase

5.1.1 Anticipated that the ownership issue would be settled by land resumption by the Government, direct impacts through demolition is anticipated to the following cultural heritage resources.

- No. 212 Cha Kwo Ling
- Former Si Shan Public School;
- No. 40 Cha Kwo Ling, Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association;
- Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling;
- Some Folding Metal Gates of Stores on the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village
- Memorial Tablet of 1910
- Two boundary stones of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry.

### 5.2 Indirect Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition and Site Formation Phase

5.2.1 Indirect impacts by ground-bourne vibration, tilting and settlement from the Site Formation Works is anticipated to the following cultural heritage resource.

- Law Mansion, Nos. 50A, 51 & 51A, Cha Kwo Ling (Grade 3 Historic Building)
- Tin Hau Temple, Cha Kwo Ling (Grade 3 Historic Building)

5.2.2 Anticipated that the ownership issue would be settled by land resumption by the Government, the following cultural heritage resources requires relocation or fencing during the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase to protect them from potential works damage:

- Stones of Fertility
- Dragon Boat *Hop Yi Lung*

### 5.3 Operational Phase issue

5.3.1 This Project involves the site clearance / demolition and site formation works of the Project area conducted by CEDD, that is the project proponent of the site clearance / demolition and site formation works. Upon completion of the site formation works, the Project area will be handed over to other concerned parties involved in the construction of the subsequent development(s). As stated in the 2020 Policy Address, the Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS) was invited to implement the public housing development at CKLV. However, the Land Grant to HKHS is yet to be granted. The impact assessment to the operational phases of the housing development would be conducted by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) and expected to be presented in a Conservation Management Plan, a Heritage Impact Study, or any other form of study deemed required by the Antiquities Authority.

## 6 MITIGATION MEASURES

### 6.1 Direct Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition and site Formation Phase

- 6.1.1 For the No. 212 Cha Kwo Ling, Former Si Shan Public School, No. 40 Cha Kwo Ling (Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association) and Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling, photographic, video and cartographic records as well as 3D scanning of the interior and exterior should be carried out prior to the site clearance/ demolition and site formation phase of the Project to the satisfaction of the Antiquities and Monuments Office before they can be demolished. A set of such records should be provided to AMO for record purpose and future use, such as research, exhibition and educational programmes.
- 6.1.2 For the Si Shan Public School, the demolition works should also preserve any memorial plaques that might exist inside the School. The horizontal plaques on the entrance of the three classrooms in the Main Building, as well as any memorial plaques of the School should also be preserved and properly stored following the storage arrangement as stated in **Table 6.2**.
- 6.1.3 For Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling, the demolition works should avoid causing damage to the granite blocks that constitute the building. The granite blocks should be dismantled with care, preserved, and properly stored following the storage arrangement as stated in **Table 6.2**.
- 6.1.4 For the Memorial Tablet of 1910, CEDD should clean and dry the granite slate after removal from the current base, carefully and securely wrap the slate with polyethylene, and store it following the storage arrangement as stated in **Table 6.2**. The Antiquities and Monuments Office should be informed on the removal event and the storage location.
- 6.1.5 For the folding metal gates of stores on the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village, any of these gates that still remain on site after the evacuation of the villagers should be collected and kept. CEDD should carefully dismantle these gates before the demolition of the squatter structures, preferably on a non-rainy day. The dismantled gates should be transported an indoor enclosed environment to be cleaned and dried thoroughly, and wrapped individually using vapour corrosion inhibitor (VCI) packaging materials for ferrous metals. VCI capsule emitters should also be affixed in the storage room if possible.
- 6.1.6 For the two boundary stones of the granite quarry of Cha Kwo Ling, the stones should be carefully removed from soil before site clearance / demolition and site formation work. The stones should be dried thoroughly, securely wrapped with polyethylene sheets and stored following the storage arrangement as stated in **Table 6.2**.

### 6.2 Indirect Impacts during Site Clearance / Demolition and Site Formation Phase

- 6.2.1 For the Law Mansion (Grade 3), photographic and cartographic recorded should be carried out prior to the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase of the Project to the satisfaction of the Antiquities and Monuments Office. A structural assessment should also be conducted to inspect its structural integrity prior to the commencement of the site clearance / demolition and site formation works in the adjacency.
- 6.2.2 For the Law Mansion (Grade 3) and the Stones of Fertility, clear protective barriers should be set up throughout the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase and no person should enter the barred area without notifying CEDD. Should demolition works be carried out within 10 metres away from these resources, it must have close supervision of the works and must avoid any form of physical or chemical damages done to the structure or appearance of the Law Mansion and the Stones of Fertility. The Antiquities and Monuments Office should be informed if such works are to be proceed.
- 6.2.3 For both the Law Mansion (Grade 3) and the Tin Hau Temple, Cha Kwo Ling (Grade 3), monitoring of ground-borne vibration, tilting and ground settlement should be employed incorporating with AAA system during the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase. AAA criteria and monitoring proposal, including type of monitoring, distribution of monitoring points and proposed actions to be taken when reaching respective monitoring limited, should

be provided to the Antiquities and Monuments Office for endorsement before the commencement of any site clearance / demolition and site formation works.

- 6.2.4 The dragon boat *Hop Yi Lung* should be carefully stored away from the Project area prior to the commencement of site clearance / demolition and site formation phase. It shall be stored following the storage arrangement as stated in **Table 6.2**, in a similar environment as the current setting, with covered roof to protect it from rain and direct sunlight. It is not advice to store the dragon boat in a humidity-controlled environment, as that would impose unknown changes to the fibre of the wood of the boat.

**Table 6.1 Mitigation Measures for Cultural Heritage Resources**

Cultural Heritage Resource	Mitigation Measures					
	Cartographic, Photographic Recording	Video Recording and 3D Scanning	Condition Survey & Structural Assessment	Monitoring of vibration, tilting and ground settlement	Protective barriers	Dismantle and/or Preservation of movable artefacts
Tin Hau Temple (Cha Kwo Ling) (Grade 3)				✓		
Law Mansion, Nos. 50A, 51 & 51A Cha Kwo Ling (Grade 3)	✓		✓	✓	✓	
No. 212 Cha Kwo Ling	✓	✓				
Former Si Shan Public School	✓	✓				✓
No. 40 Cha Kwo Ling (Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association)	✓	✓				
Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling	✓	✓				✓
Some Folding Metal Gates of Stores on the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village	✓ (Photographic Recording only)					✓
Memorial Tablet of 1910	✓ (Photographic Recording only)					✓
Two boundary stones of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry	✓ (Photographic Recording only)					✓
Dragon Boat Hop Yi Lung	✓ (Photographic Recording only)					✓
Stones of Fertility	✓ (Photographic Recording only)					✓

Notes: 1. All mitigation measures for cultural heritage resources as proposed in **Table 6.1** are to be carried out by CEDD, that is project proponent of the site clearance / demolition and site formation works, tentatively in 2024 - 2026. All relocated or preserved artefacts will be stored by CEDD under the conditions as stated in **Sections 6.1 & 6.2**. A list of items would be compiled by CEDD to facilitate the transfer of the items to HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) upon the site possession of HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) and subject to subsequent HIA or any suitable deliverable(s) with regard to detailed design.

**Table 6.2 Storage Arrangement of Salvaged Fabrics**

Heritage Fabric	Storage Environment	Packaging / Protection Measures
Plaques of Former Si Shan Public School	Indoor	To be stacked and stored together in a box, each plaque to be protected on both sides with polyethylene sheets no less than 10mm thick. Fill any extra gaps with polyethylene foams.
Granite Blocks of Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling	Outdoor	To be stacked together on a flat terrain. Protective barriers around the stones with warning signs.
Some Folding Metal Gates of Stores on the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village	Enclosed Indoor	When thoroughly cleaned and dried, pack each with VCI films or foam sheets for ferrous metals and seal the packages. Store in an enclosed room and affix VCI capsules in the room.
Memorial Tablet of 1910	Indoor	When thoroughly cleaned and dried, the slate is to be wrapped with polyethylene, and stored inside a sturdy wooden box under controlled environment (less than 20 °C and relative humidity levels in 45-55% with maximum variations of 4 °C and 5 % respectively within any 24 hour period)
Two boundary stones of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry		
Dragon Boat Hop Yi Lung	Outdoor	To be sheltered by open-sided shed or covered by canvas with ventilation holes
Stones of Fertility	Outdoor (in-situ)	Set up protective barriers around the stones with warning signs

### 6.3 Future possible use of the portable cultural heritage resource

- 6.3.1 The dragon boat *Hop Yi Lung* is a reminder of a transformed landscape of Cha Kwo Ling as well as the vessel of the intangible tradition of the village believes, this dragon boat should be considered by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) to be displayed at Cha Kwo Ling during the operational phase of the housing development subject to detailed design.
- 6.3.2 The Memorial Tablet of 1910, the boundary stones of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry, as well as all plaques collected from the Former Si Shan Public School, have significance in cultural heritage as they are a physical manifestation of the prosperity of Cha Kwo Ling. These tablets and plaques should be considered by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) to be displayed at Cha Kwo Ling during the operational phase of the housing development subject to detailed design.
- 6.3.3 Similar to the granite blocks of Tin Hau Temple, Cha Kwo Ling, the granite blocks used in Nos. 95 & 95A testify to the quarry history of Cha Kwo Ling and its abundance in granite. As an approach to interpret Cha Kwo Ling's history, the reuse of these blocks should be considered by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) in the architectural and/or landscape design of later development stages, such as for creating pavements or gardening at future recreation areas on site, subject to detailed design.
- 6.3.4 The folding metal gates of the stores at the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village are remnants of the thriving village. Different from the dragon boat and the Memorial Tablet, both of which has their historic significance contained within the whole of the artefacts themselves, these folding metal gates are only reminders of the streetscape of the old Cha Kwo Ling Village. In the light that these gates serve as memory reminders, modification could be considered by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) regarding the enhancement of these folding metal gates, not limiting to modification into artistic installation or historical remnant display, subject to detailed design.
- 6.3.5 With regard to the private ownership of the dragon boat *Hop Yi Lung*, the folding metal gates and the granite blocks of Nos. 95 & 95A, the actual quantity of these items to be collected are subject to site conditions. CEDD should collect these items as much as possible during site clearance / demolition and site formation phase, and a list of items should be compiled by CEDD to facilitate the transfer of the items to HKHS (if taking up the public housing project).

- 6.3.6 It is recommended that an interpretation on Cha Kwo Ling village regarding its history should also be provided on the site together with these portable items. It should be noted that while the future display of portable items aforementioned in sections 6.3.1 to 6.3.5 are suggested in this HIA, the preservation of the portable items is subject to ownership clarification, availability and readiness upon the commencement of site clearance and site formation works. AMO should be notified on the inventory of items actually collected and stored by CEDD during the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase. Future display of items in section 6.3.1 to 6.3.5 should also be subject to future HIA by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project), having regarded to the detailed design.

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 Law Mansion (Grade 3) is located within the Project area, which shall be preserved *in situ*. Photographic and cartographic recorded should be carried out prior to the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase. Condition survey should be carried out before and after the site clearance / demolition and site formation work to the Antiquities and Monuments Office for endorsement. In order to protect it from potential damage during the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase, protective barriers should be set up throughout the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase. Indirect impacts, including ground-bourne vibration, tilting and settlement, would also be anticipated. During the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase, condition of the mansion shall be inspected regularly, and monitoring should be employed incorporating with AAA system.
- 7.1.2 For the No. 212 Cha Kwo Ling, Former Si Shan Public School, No. 40 Cha Kwo Ling (Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association) and Nos. 95 & 95A Cha Kwo Ling, photographic, video and cartographic records as well as 3D scanning of the interior and exterior should be carried out prior to the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase of the Project to the satisfaction of the Antiquities and Monuments Office before they can be demolished / detached from the building.
- 7.1.3 For the Memorial Tablet of 1910, the granite slate should be carefully and securely wrapped with high-density polyethylene sheets and securely store inside sturdy wooden boxes under controlled environment.
- 7.1.4 For the Folding Metal Gates of Stores on the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling Village, any of these gates that still remain on site after land resumption should be collected and kept. The metal gates should be wrapped in VCI packaging materials in an indoor environment, VCI capsule emitters should also be affixed in the storage room if possible.
- 7.1.5 The Stones of Fertility is located on the edge of the Project area, which shall be preserved *in situ*. In order to protect it from potential damage during the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase, protective barriers should be set up throughout the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase.
- 7.1.6 Tin Hau Temple, Cha Kwo Ling (Grade 3) is located outside the Site and is preserved *in situ*. Condition survey should be carried out before and after the site clearance / demolition and site formation work to the Antiquities and Monuments Office for endorsement. Indirect impacts, including ground-bourne vibration, tilting and settlement, would also be anticipated. During the site clearance / demolition and site formation phase, condition of the temple shall be inspected regularly, and monitoring should be employed incorporating with AAA system.
- 7.1.7 The future possible use of the portable cultural heritage resources, including the dragon boat *Hop Yi Lung*, the Memorial Tablet of 1910, the boundary stones of Cha Kwo Ling Granite Quarry, the plaques collected from the Former Si Shan Public School, and the folding metal gates of the store at the Main Street of Cha Kwo Ling village shall be considered by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) subject to detailed design.
- 7.1.8 The granite blocks dismantled from Nos. 95 & 95A should be preserved. Their reuse should be considered by HKHS (if taking up the public housing project) in the architectural and/or landscape design of later development stages, subject to detailed design.
- 7.1.9 It should be noted that while the future display of portable items aforementioned under Section 7.1.7 and Section 7.1.8 are suggested in this HIA, the preservation of the portable items are subject to ownership clarification, availability and readiness upon the commencement of site clearance and site formation works.



ISO A1 594mm x 841mm  
Approved:  
Checked:  
Designer:  
Project Management Initials:  
Plot File by: Wellun Pan 2022/5/28  
PATH P:\PROJECTS\60672654\DRAWINGS\KETCH\K1006.dgn



LEGEND:

- PROPOSED CKLV DEVELOPMENT
- HOUSING SITE AREA
- G/IC SITE AREA
- PROPOSED STANDARD SUB-DIVISIONAL FIRE STATION CUM AMBULANCE DEPOT
- REALIGNMENT AND WIDENING OF EXISTING WING FOK STREET AND FAN WA STREET
- PROPOSED FOOTPATH
- PROPOSED ROADSIDE VERGE GREENING WORKS
- REFUSE COLLECTION POINT TO BE RETAINED IN-SITU
- PROPOSED VEHICULAR ACCESS ROAD
- LAW MANSION (GRADE 3 HISTORIC BUILDING) TO BE PRESERVED IN-SITU
- REPROVISION OF EXISTING STAIRCASE
- SLOPE FORMATION WORKS
- SLOPE UPGRADING/MODIFICATION WORKS
- EXISTING PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN LINKAGE
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- PROPOSED FORMATION LEVEL



PROJECT  
SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT CHA KWO LING VILLAGE, KOWLOON EAST - INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

CLIENT  
土木工程拓展署  
Civil Engineering and Development Department

CONSULTANT  
AECOM Asia Company Ltd.  
www.aecom.com

SUB-CONSULTANTS  
分判工程顧問公司

ISSUE/REVISION

I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHK.

STATUS

SCALE

A1 1:1500

DIMENSION UNIT

METRES

KEY PLAN

PROJECT NO.

60672654

CONTRACT NO.

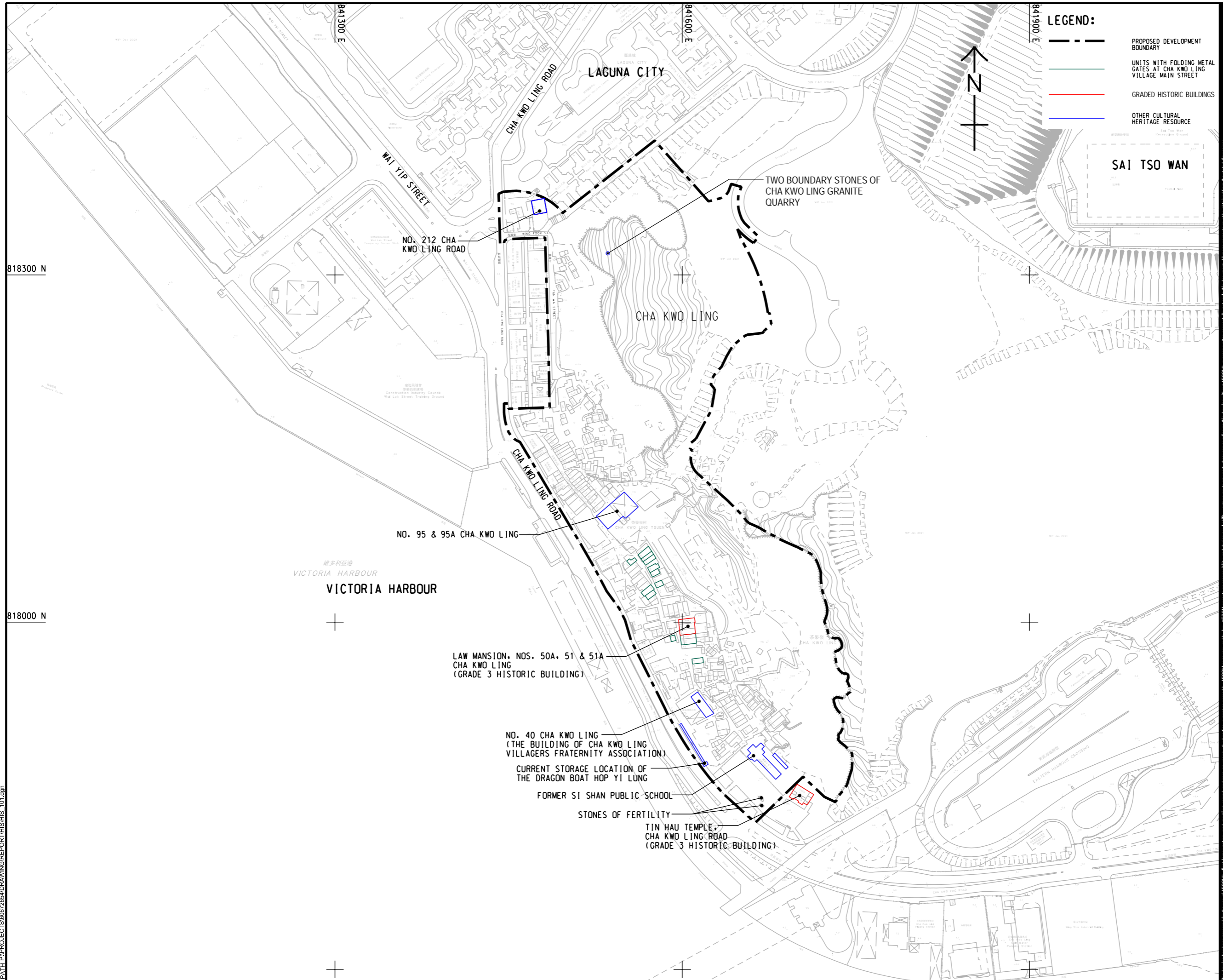
CE 48/2021 (CE)

SHEET TITLE

PROPOSED LAYOUT PLAN FOR CKLV DEVELOPMENT

SHEET NUMBER

60672654/HIA/FIGURE 1.1

**AECOM**

## PROJECT

# SITE FORMATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT CHA KWO LING VILLAGE, KOWLOON EAST - INVESTIGATION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

## CLIENT



土木工程拓展署  
Civil Engineering and  
Development Department

## CONSULTANT

AECOM Asia Company Ltd.  
www.aecom.com

## SUB-CONSULTANTS

## ISSUE/REVISION

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<b>I/R</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CHK.</b>
修訂	日期	内容摘要	複核

## STATUS

<b>SCALE</b> 比例	<b>DIMENSION UNIT</b> 尺寸單位
A1 1 : 1500	METRES

## KEY PLAN

<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 項目編號	<b>CONTRACT NO.</b> 合約編號
60672654	CE 48/2021 (CE)

**SHEET TITLE**  
[000] of [000]

## LOCATION PLAN OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS

**SHEET NUMBER**  
(fill out 6044)

60672854/HIA/FIGURE 3.1



## ***Appendix A***

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### ***Photos of the Concerned Cultural Heritage Resources***



a) No. 50A portion



b) No. 51 portion



c) No. 51A portion



d) staircase and folding gate inside the main entrance

Plate 1

Law Mansion (Nos. 50A, 51 & 51A Cha Kwo Ling) (Grade 3 Historic Building)



a) Front Façade



b) Entrance Poach



c) The plaque of *Si Shan Kung So* (四山公所), western side of the building



a) Fencing of the current building



b) Eastern façade (view blocked by trees)



c) Close up of Eastern Façade



a) Front Façade



b) Close up of the *Si Shan Public School* (四山公立學校)



c) Annex Block of the School behind the Main Building



a) Entrance of the East-most Classroom of the Main Building (blocked)



b) Entrance of the Middle Classroom of the Main Building



c) Entrance of the West-most Classroom of the Main Building



a) No. 95 Cha Kwo Ling



b) No. 95A Cha Kwo Ling



a) Cha Kwo Ling Villagers Fraternity Association



b) Close up of the Entrance Gate and the Building Plaque



a) Setting of the Stones of Fertility (facing roughly west)



b) Stones of Fertility (facing roughly east)



c) Explanation plaque set up near the Stones of Fertility



a) Head of the boat



b) The Rear of the boat



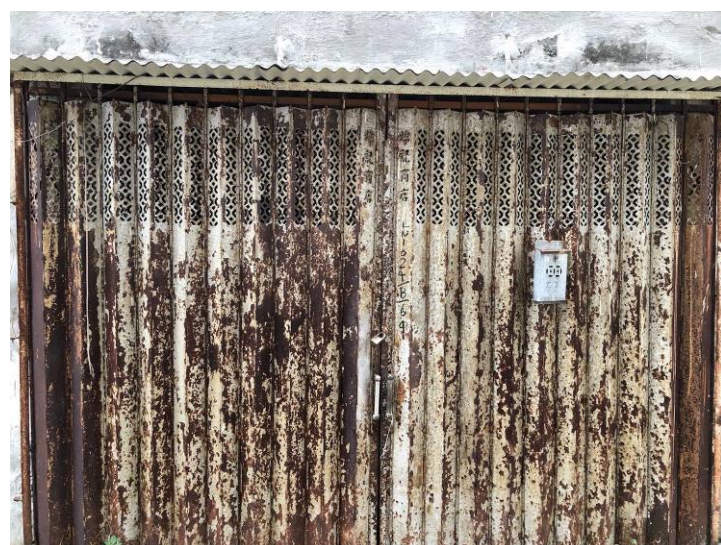
c) One of the flag on the boat



a) No. 47



b) No. 50B



c) No. 53



a) No. 67



b) No. 68



c) No. 69



a) No. 72



b) No. 74



c) No. 78



a) No. 80



b) No. 81



c) No. 82



a) Front view of the Memorial Tablet



b) Side View of the Memorial Tablet



c) Stains on the tablet



a) Front view of the boundary stones



b) Surrounding environment of the boundary stones

## ***Appendix B***

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### ***Old Maps of Cha Kwo Ling Area***

