Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule (EMIS)

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
Air Quality						
S4.10	Watering once per hour on active works areas, exposed areas and unpaved haul roads to reduce dust emission	To minimize the dust impact	Contractor	Construction Phase	• Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) • To control the dust impact to meet HKAQO and TM-EIAO criteria	Implemented
	The active construction works area should be reduced to one-third of monthly average work of the respective Work Contract so as to alleviate adverse dust impact.					Implemented
	When there are open excavation and spoil handling works, hoarding of 3m high should be provided along the construction site boundary adjacent to the non-construction areas such as residential, educational institutes or recreation area in use so as to minimize the dust impact.					To be Implemented
	Dust suppression measures stipulated in Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation and good site practices: • Use of regular watering to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads, particularly during dry weather. • Use of frequent watering for particularly dusty construction areas and areas close to Air Sensitive Receivers (ASRs). • Side enclosure and covering of any aggregate or dusty material storage piles to reduce emissions. Where this is not practicable owing to frequent usage, watering shall be applied to aggregate fines. • Open stockpiles shall be avoided or covered. Where possible, prevent placing dusty material storage piles near ASRs. • Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations. • Establishment and use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site.				• Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Ordinance (APCO) • To control the dust impact to meet HKAQO and TM-EIAO criteria	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	• Provision of wind shield and dust extraction units or similar dust mitigation measures at the loading area of barging point, and use of water sprinklers at the loading area where dust generation is likely during the loading process of loose material, particularly in dry seasons/ periods. • Provision of not less than 2.4m high hoarding from ground level along site boundary where adjoins a road, streets or other accessible to the public except for a site entrance or exit. Good site practice shall also be adopted by the Contractor to ensure the conditions of the hoardings are properly maintained throughout the construction period. • Imposition of speed controls for vehicles on site haul roads. • Where possible, routing of vehicles and positioning of construction plant should be at the maximum possible distance from ASRs. • Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry pulverised fuel ash (PFA) should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides.					
Construction Noise						
S5.13	Use of quiet plant which should be made reference to the Powered Mechanical Equipment (PME) listed in the Technical Memorandum or the Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment (QPME) / other commonly used PME listed in Environmental Protection Department (EPD) web pages as far as possible which includes the Sound Power Level (SWLs) for specific quiet PME.	Reduce the noise levels of plant items	Contractor	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S5.13	Install movable noise barrier and enclosures. The movable noise barrier can provide 5 dB(A) noise reduction for mobile plant and 10 dB(A) noise reduction for static plant. The barrier material shall have a surface mass of not less than 14 kg/m2. The enclosures can provide 15 dB(A) noise reduction.	Screen the noisy plant items to be used at all construction sites				To be implemented
S5.13	Proper workfront management and proper grouping of PME during construction activities operated at the critical work areas.	Reduce the construction noise impact				Implemented
S5.13	Maintain the recommended minimum separation between the schools and the critical works areas during examination periods.					N/A
S5.13	<u>Good Site Management Practices</u> • only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site, and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme; • machines and plant (such as trucks and cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; • plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs • silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works • mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable; and • material stockpiles, site offices and other structures should be effectively utilized, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities.	Control construction airborne noise				Implemented
S5.13	Liaison with the school representative(s) to obtain the examination schedule so as to avoid noisy construction activities during school examination period.					N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S5.13	Set up a liaison group among CEDD, relevant government departments, contractors of the Works contracts, etc. during construction phase of the Project to ensure proper implementation of mitigation measures.					To be implemented
Water Quality						
S6.11	Surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into stormwater drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sedimentation basins. Channels/earth bunds/sandbag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities. Perimeter channels should be provided on site boundaries where necessary to intercept stormwater run-off from outside the site so that it will not wash across the site. Catchpits and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks.	To minimise impact from construction site run-off	Contractor	Construction Phase	• Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO), Technical Memorandum on EIA Ordinance (EIAO-TM), ProPECC PN 1/94, • Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters (TM-DSS)	Implemented
S6.11	Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes should be maintained, and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to prevent local flooding. Any practical options for the diversion and re-alignment of drainage should comply with both engineering and environmental requirements in order to provide adequate hydraulic capacity of all drains.					Implemented
S6.11	Construction works should be programmed to minimise soil excavation works in rainy seasons (April to September). If excavation in soil cannot be avoided in these months or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, for the purpose of preventing soil erosion, temporary exposed slope surfaces should be covered e.g. by tarpaulin, and temporary access roads should be protected by crushed stone or gravel, as excavation proceeds. Intercepting channels should be provided (e.g., along the crest / edge of excavation) to prevent stormwater run-off from washing across exposed soil surfaces. Arrangements should always be in place in such a way that adequate surface					Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	protection measures can be safely carried out well before the arrival of a rainstorm.					
S6.11	Earthworks final surfaces should be well compacted, and the subsequent permanent work or surface protection should be carried out immediately after the final surfaces are formed to prevent erosion caused by rainstorms. Appropriate drainage like intercepting channels should be provided where necessary.					To be implemented
S6.11	Measures should be taken to minimize the ingress of rainwater into trenches. If excavation of trenches in wet seasons is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections. Rainwater pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into stormwater drains via silt removal facilities.					N/A
S6.11	Open stockpiles of construction materials (e.g., aggregates, sand and fill material) on sites should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms.					Implemented
S6.11	Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from getting into the drainage system, and to prevent stormwater run-off from getting into foul sewers. Discharge of surface run-off into foul sewers must always be prevented in order not to unduly overload the foul sewerage system.					Implemented
S6.11	Good site practices should be adopted to remove rubbish and litter from construction sites so as to prevent the rubbish and litter from spreading from the site area. It is recommended to clean the construction sites on a regular basis.					Implemented
S6.11	Water used in ground boring and drilling for site investigation or rock / soil anchoring should as far as practicable be re-circulated after sedimentation. When there is a need for final disposal, the wastewater should be discharged into stormwater drains via silt removal facilities.	To minimise impact from boring and drilling water				N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S6.11	All vehicles and plants should be cleaned before they leave a construction site to minimise the deposition of earth, mud, debris on roads. A wheel washing bay should be provided at every site exit if practicable and wash-water should have sand and silt settled out or removed before discharging into stormwater drains. The section of construction road between the wheel washing bay and the public road should be paved with backfall to reduce vehicle tracking of soil and to prevent site run-off from entering public road drains.	To minimise impact from wheel washing water				Implemented
S6.11	Acidic wastewater generated from acid cleaning, etching, pickling and similar activities should be neutralised to within the pH range of 6 to 10 before discharging into foul sewers.	To minimise impact from acidic wastewater				N/A
S6.11	There is a need to apply to EPD for a discharge licence for discharge of effluent from the construction site under the WPCO. The discharge quality must meet the requirements specified in the discharge licence. All the run-off and wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the TM-DSS.	To minimise impact from effluent discharges				Implemented
S6.11	Beneficial uses of the treated effluent for other on-site activities such as dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning etc., can minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. If monitoring of the treated effluent quality from the works areas is required during the construction phase of the Project, the monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the relevant WPCO licence. The beneficial uses of the treated effluent for other on-site activities such as dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning etc., can minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. If monitoring of the treated effluent quality from the works areas is required during the construction phase of the Project, the monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the relevant WPCO licence.	To minimise impact from effluent discharges				Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S6.11	To minimise the potential water quality impacts from the construction works located near any inland watercourses, the practices outlined in ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 "Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works" should be adopted where applicable: • Impermeable sheet piles and cofferdams should be used as required to divert water flow from the construction works area so that all the construction works would be undertaken within a dry zone and physically separated from the watercourses. • The proposed works should preferably be carried out within the dry season where the flow in the stormwater culvert/water channel/stream is low. • The use of less or smaller construction plants may be specified in works areas close to the inland water bodies. • Temporary storage of materials (e.g. equipment, filling materials, chemicals and fuel) and temporary stockpile of construction materials should be located well away from any watercourses during carrying out of the construction works. • Stockpiling of construction materials and dusty materials should be covered and located away from any watercourses. • Construction debris and spoil should be covered up and/or disposed of as soon as possible to avoid being washed into the nearby water receivers. • Construction activities, which generate large amount of wastewater, should be carried out in a distance away from the watercourses, where practicable. • Mitigation measures to control site run-off from entering the nearby water environment should be implemented to minimise water quality impacts. Surface channels should	To minimise impact from construction works near watercourses			• WPCO, EIAO-TM, ETWB TC9Works) No. 5/2005	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	be provided along the edge of the waterfront within the work sites to intercept the run-off. • Construction effluent, site run-off and sewage should be properly collected and/or treated. • Any temporary works site inside the stormwater watercourses should be temporarily isolated, such as by placing of sandbags or silt curtains with lead edge at bottom and properly supported props to prevent adverse impact on the stormwater quality. • Proper shoring may need to be erected in order to prevent soil/mud from slipping into the inland water bodies.					
S6.11	The key water quality measure for protection of the revitalised drainage channel water is to avoid polluted site run-off from reaching the revitalised drainage channel water. Relevant mitigation measures should follow the practices outlined in ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 "Protection of natural streams / rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works" as listed below: • Impermeable sheet piles and cofferdams should be used as required to divert water flow from the construction works area so that all the construction works would be undertaken within a dry zone and physically separated from the revitalised drainage channel water. • The proposed works should preferably be carried out within the dry season where the flow in the revitalised drainage channel is low. • The use of less or smaller construction plants may be specified in works areas close to the revitalised drainage channel. • Temporary storage of materials (e.g. equipment, filling materials, chemicals and fuel) and temporary stockpile of construction materials should be located well away from	To minimise impact from revitalisation and greening of Drainage Channel Banks				N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	the revitalised drainage channel during carrying out of the construction works. • Stockpiling of construction materials and dusty materials should be covered and located away from the revitalised drainage channel water. • Construction debris and spoil should be covered up and/or disposed of as soon as possible to avoid being washed into the nearby revitalised drainage channel. • Construction activities, which generate large amount of wastewater, should be carried out a distance away from the revitalised drainage channel, where practicable. • Mitigation measures to control site run-off from entering the nearby revitalised drainage channel should be implemented to minimise water quality impacts. Surface channels should be provided along the edge of the revitalised drainage channel within the work sites to intercept the run-off. • Construction effluent, site run-off and sewage should be properly collected and/or treated. • Any temporary works site inside the revitalised drainage channel should be temporarily isolated, such as by placing of sandbags or silt curtains with lead edge at bottom and properly supported props to prevent adverse impact on the revitalised drainage channel water. Proper shoring may need to be erected in order to prevent soil / mud from slipping into the revitalised drainage channel.					
S6.11	The construction method and sequence of the proposed construction in watercourses / concrete flood storage pond for works sites of DP12 should be carefully designed so that all the construction works including any excavation and pilling operations would be undertaken within a dry zone and physically separated from the watercourses downstream.	To minimise impact from construction in watercourses / concrete flood storage pond			WPCO, EIAO-TM	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S6.11	Impermeable sheet pile walls or cofferdam walls or steel casing should be installed to fully enclose the construction works area (including all the excavation and piling works) in the watercourse / pond prior to the commencement of any works in watercourse / pond. Dewatering of the construction works area or diversion of water flow should be undertaken before the construction works to avoid water flow in the construction works area. Silt removal facilities should be used to clarify the effluent generated from the dewatering operation before discharging back to the watercourse / drainage system.	To minimise impact from construction in watercourses / concrete flood storage pond			WPCO, EIAO-TM, TM-DSS	N/A
S6.11	Any construction works including excavation and pilling activities should be undertaken in a dry zone surrounded by the impermeable sheet pile walls or cofferdam walls or steel casing. Silt curtains should also be deployed around the construction works area inside the watercourse, where practicable, as a second layer of protection to further minimise sediment and contaminant release. All wastewater generated from the pilling activities should be regarded as part of the construction site effluent, which should be properly collected and treated as appropriate to meet the standards stipulated in the TM-DSS before disposal. It is recommended that the construction works in watercourses / pond should be undertaken in dry seasons, where practicable, when the water flow is low.	To minimise impact from construction in watercourses / concrete flood storage pond			WPCO, EIAO-TM	N/A
S6.11	Construction works for removal and diversion of watercourses should be undertaken within a dry zone. Where necessary, cofferdams or similar impermeable sheet pile walls should be used to isolate the works areas from the neighbouring waters.	To minimise impact from removal and diversion of watercourse			WPCO, EIAO-TM	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S6.11	Construction works at watercourse should be undertaken only after flow diversion or dewatering operation is fully completed to avoid water flow in the works area. Dewatering of watercourse should be performed by diverting the water flow to new or temporary drainage. Where necessary, cofferdams or similar impermeable sheet pile walls should be used to isolate the works areas from neighbouring waters. The permanent or temporary drainage for carrying the diverted flow from existing watercourse to be removed should be constructed and completed before dewatering of that existing watercourse. Construction of all the proposed permanent and temporary drainage should be undertaken in a dry zone prior to receiving any water flow.				WPCO, EIAO-TM, TM-DSS	N/A
S6.11	The Contractor should provide a dry zone for all the construction works to be undertaken in watercourses and stormwater drainage following the tentative works sequence as described above or using other approved methods as appropriate to suit the works condition. The flow diversion works should be conducted in dry season, where possible, when the flow in the watercourse is low. The wastewater and ingress water from the site should be properly treated to comply with the WPCO and the TM-DSS before discharge.				WPCO, EIAO-TM, TM-DSS	N/A
S6.11	The site practices outlined in the ProPECC PN 1/94 “Construction Site Drainage” and ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 “Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works” should be adopted for the proposed demolition or diversion of watercourses where applicable.				WPCO, EIAO-TM, ProPECC PN 1/94, ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S6.11	Construction works at the existing ponds / wet areas should be conducted only after dewatering of these ponds / wet areas is fully completed. The drained water generated from the dewatering of these ponds / wet areas to be removed should be temporarily stored in appropriate storage tanks or containers for reuse on-site as far as possible. Any surplus drained water should be tankered away for proper disposal at STW in a controlled manner.	To minimise impact from removal of ponds / wet areas			WPCO, EIAO-TM	N/A
S6.11	It is recommended to drain only one pond at a time to minimise the potential water quality impact. Dewatering works at ponds / wet areas should be conducted within dry season to minimise the quantity of drained water. No direct discharge of drained water to the stormwater drainage system or marine water should be allowed.					N/A
S6.11	Contractor must register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes would be produced from the construction activities. The Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and its subsidiary regulations in particular the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes.	To minimise impact from accidental spillage			WPCO, Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO), Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, EIAO-TM	Implemented
S6.11	Any service workshop and maintenance facilities should be located on hard standings within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors should be provided. Maintenance of vehicles and equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage should only be undertaken within the areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges.				WPCO, WDO, Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, EIAO-TM	N/A
S6.11	Disposal of chemical wastes should be carried out in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published under the Waste Disposal Ordinance details the requirements to deal with chemical wastes. General requirements are given as follows:					Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	• Suitable containers should be used to hold the chemical wastes to avoid leakage or spillage during storage, handling and transport. • Chemical waste containers should be suitably labelled, to notify and warn the personnel who are handling the wastes, to avoid accidents. • Storage area should be selected at a safe location on site and adequate space should be allocated to the storage area.					
S6.11	No discharge of sewage to the stormwater system and marine water will be allowed. Adequate and sufficient portable chemical toilets should be provided in the works areas to handle sewage from construction workforce. A licensed waste collector should be employed to clean and maintain the chemical toilets on a regular basis.	To minimise impact from workforce sewage effluent			WPCO, EIAO-TM, TM-DSS	Implemented
S6.11	Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the surrounding environment. Regular environmental audit of the construction site should be conducted to provide an effective control of any malpractices and achieve continual improvement of environmental performance on site.				WPCO, EIAO-TM	Implemented
S6.11	Any excavated contaminated material and exposed contaminated surface should be properly housed and covered to avoid generation of contaminated run-off. Open stockpiling of contaminated materials should not be allowed. Any contaminated run-off or wastewater generated from the land decontamination processes should be properly collected and diverted to wastewater treatment facilities (WTF). The WTF shall deploy suitable treatment processes (e.g. oil interceptor / activated carbon) to reduce the pollution level to an acceptable standard and remove any prohibited substances (such as total petroleum hydrocarbon) to an undetectable range. All treated effluent from the wastewater treatment system shall meet the	To minimise impact from contaminated site run-off and wastewater from land decontamination			WPCO, EIAO-TM, TM-DSS	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	requirements as stated in TM-DSS and should be either discharged into the foul sewers or tankered away for proper disposal.					
S6.11	No direct discharge of groundwater from contaminated areas should be adopted. Prior to any excavation works within the potentially contaminated areas, the baseline groundwater quality in these areas should be reviewed based on the past relevant site investigation data and any additional groundwater quality measurements to be performed with reference to Guidance Note for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation and the review results should be submitted to EPD for examination. If the review results indicated that the groundwater to be generated from the excavation works would be contaminated, this contaminated groundwater should be either properly treated or properly recharged into the ground in compliance with the requirements of the TM-DSS. If wastewater treatment is to be deployed for treating the contaminated groundwater, the wastewater treatment unit shall deploy suitable treatment processes (e.g. oil interceptor / activated carbon) to reduce the pollution level to an acceptable standard and remove any prohibited substances (such as total petroleum hydrocarbon) to an undetectable range. All treated effluent from the wastewater treatment plant shall meet the requirements as stated in the TM-DSS and should be either discharged into the foul sewers or tankered away for proper disposal.	To minimise impact from groundwater from contaminated areas			WPCO, TM-DSS, Guidance Note for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation	Implemented
S6.11	If deployment of wastewater treatment is not feasible for handling the contaminated groundwater, groundwater recharging wells should be installed as appropriate for recharging the contaminated groundwater back into the ground. The recharging wells should be selected at places where the groundwater quality will not be affected by the recharge operation as indicated in section 2.3 of the TM-DSS. The baseline groundwater quality should be determined prior to the	To minimise impact from groundwater from contaminated areas			WPCO, EIAO-TM, TM-DSS	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	selection of the recharge wells and submit a working plan to EPD for agreement. Pollution levels of groundwater to be recharged shall not be higher than pollutant levels of ambient groundwater at the recharge well. Groundwater monitoring wells should be installed near the recharge points to monitor the effectiveness of the recharge wells and to ensure that no likelihood of increase of groundwater level and transfer of pollutants beyond the site boundary. Prior to recharge, free products should be removed as necessary by installing the petrol interceptor. The Contractor should apply for a discharge licence under the WPCO through the Regional Office of EPD for groundwater recharge operation or discharge of treated groundwater.					
S6.11	The following measures should be implemented by the Contractors to minimise the chance of emergency construction site discharge (due to failure of treatment facilities such as sand traps, silt traps, sedimentation basins, oil interceptors etc.): • Provide spare or standby treatment facilities of suitable capacities for emergency replacement in case damage or defect or malfunctioning of the duty treatment facilities is observed. • Conduct daily integrity checking of the construction site drainage and treatment facilities to inspect malfunctions, in particular before, during and after a storm event. • Carry out regular maintenance or desilting works to maintain effectiveness of the construction site drainage and treatment facilities in particular before, during and after a storm event.	To minimise impact from construction site discharges			WPCO, EIAO-TM, TM-DSS	Implemented
S6.11	An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) should be developed to minimise the potential impact from construction site discharges under failure of treatment facilities during emergency situations or inclement weather. The ERP should give the emergency contacts to mobilise retention facilities and	To minimise impact from construction site discharges				Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	stakeholders to be notified as well as the details of the proposed construction site drainage system and the design and operation of duty and standby treatment facilities. The ERP should also provide the procedures and guidelines for routine integrity checking and maintenance of the drainage system and treatment facilities as well as the emergency response and rectification procedures to restore normal operation of the treatment facilities in case of treatment failure during emergency situation or inclement weather. The Best Management Practices (BMPs) in controlling water pollution arising from the construction activities and an event and action plan with action and limit levels for water quality monitoring should be included in the ERP. The ERP should be submitted to the EPD for approval before commencement of the construction works.					
S6.11	Construction of the Project would involve diversion of the existing twin 800 mm diameter rising mains along Tin Ying Road. New sewerage facilities for receiving the diverted sewage flow from the existing rising mains should be constructed prior to the commencement of any demolition and construction works at the existing rising mains. All sewage flow running in the existing rising mains along Tin Ying Road should be diverted to the new sewerage system prior to any demolition and construction works at the existing rising mains. No discharge of sewage flow to the environment should be allowed during the sewerage diversion works.	To minimise impact from sewerage diversion works			WPCO, EIAO-TM	N/A
S6.11	All excavated materials generated from removal and diversion of watercourses, removal and construction works in ponds and wet areas as well as the proposed bridge pier construction works in watercourses should be collected and handled in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Excavated sediment, if any, generated from the excavation activities in watercourses, ponds and wet areas should be tested and classified in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 34/2002 for	To manage the disposal of sediment			Waste Disposal Ordinance, ETWB TCW No. 34/2002	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	determining the disposal arrangement for the sediment. No direct disposal of the construction wastes or excavated materials into the stormwater drainage system and marine water should be allowed.					
Waste Management						
S8.2	<u>Good Site Practice</u> The following good site practices are recommended during the construction phase: • Nomination of an approved person, such as a site manager, to be responsible for the implementation of good site practices, • Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical handling procedures. • Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection of waste. • Appropriate measures to minimize windblown litter and dust during handing, transportation and disposal of waste; and • Preparation of a WMP in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Sites and submitted it to the Engineer for approval.	Minimise waste generation during construction	Contractor	Construction Phase	Waste Disposal Ordinance, Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation (Cap. 132BK)	Implemented
S8.2	<u>Waste Reduction Measures</u> Waste reduction is best achieved by proper planning and design at the planning and design phases, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. The following recommendations are proposed to achieve waste reduction: • Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers or skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. • Adopt proper storage and site practices to minimize the potential for damage to, and contamination of, construction materials;				Waste Disposal Ordinance	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	• Plan the delivery and stock of construction materials carefully to minimise the amount of waste generated; • Sort out demolition debris and excavated materials from demolition works to recover reusable / recyclable portions (i.e. soil, rock, broken concrete, etc.); • Maximize the use of reusable steel formwork to reduce the amount of C&D materials; • Minimize over ordering concrete, mortars and cement grout by doing careful check before ordering; and • Adopt pre-cast construction method instead of cast-in-situ method for construction of concrete structures as far as possible.					
S8.2	<u>Storage of Waste</u> Storage of materials on site may induce adverse environmental impacts if not properly managed. The following recommendations should be implemented to minimise the impacts: • Waste, such as soil, should be handled and stored well to ensure secure containment, thus minimising the potential of pollution; • Maintain and clean storage areas routinely; • Stockpiling area should be provided with covers and water spraying system to prevent materials from being wind-blown or washed away; and • Different locations should be designated to stockpile each material to enhance reuse.	Minimise waste impacts during storage of waste			Waste Disposal Ordinance	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S8.2	Collection and Transportation of Waste Waste hauler with appropriate permits should be employed by the Contractor for the collection and transportation of waste from works areas to respective disposal outlets. The following recommendation should be implemented to minimise the impacts: • Remove waste in timely manner; • Employ the trucks with cover or enclosed containers for waste transportation; • Obtain relevant waste disposal permits from the appropriate authorities; and • Dispose of waste at licensed waste disposal facilities.	Minimise waste impacts during collection and transportation of waste			Waste Disposal Ordinance	Implemented
S8.2	Construction and Demolition (C&D) Materials Wherever practicable, C&D materials should be segregated from other waste to avoid contamination and ensure acceptability at the public filling areas or reclamation sites. The following mitigation measures should be implemented in handling the C&D materials: • Adopt "selective demolition" technique to demolish the existing structure and facilities with a view to recovering broken concrete effectively for recycling purpose, where possible; • Maintain the stockpile areas and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling; • Carry out on-site sorting to recover the inert C&D materials and reusable and recyclable materials prior to disposal off-site; • Make provisions in the contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate; and • Implement a trip-ticket system for each works contract in accordance with DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010 Trip-ticket System for Disposal of Construction and Demolition	Minimise waste impacts from C&D materials			Waste Disposal Ordinance, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation (Cap. 354N)	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	Material to ensure that the disposal of C&D materials are properly documented and verified. The Contractor should be responsible for devising a system to work for on-site sorting of C&D materials. It is recommended that the system should include the identification of the source of generation, estimated quantity of waste generated, arrangement for on-site sorting and/or collection, designated stockpiling areas, frequency of collection by recycling contractors and frequency of removal off-site.					
S8.2	<u>Asbestos Containing Materials</u> Due to the potential large amount of asbestos containing materials during the site clearance stage, asbestos investigation is required. However, as asbestos investigation will involve a large number of buildings and most premises will involve private access, which cannot be obtained at this stage, it is considered that an asbestos specialist shall be employed by the responsible parties during the construction stage to investigate this issue. Sufficient and reasonable lead time shall be allowed for preparation, vetting and implementation of Asbestos Investigation Report and Asbestos Abatement Plan in accordance with Air Pollution Control Ordinance before commencement of any demolition or site clearance work. Some key precautionary measures related to the handling and disposal of asbestos are listed as following: • Adoption of protection, such as full containment, mini containment, or segregation of work area; • Provision of decontamination facilities for cleaning of workings, equipment and bagged waste before leaving the work area; • Adoption of engineering control techniques to prevent fibre release from work area, such as use of negative pressure equipment with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA)	Control the asbestos containing materials and ensure proper storage, handling and disposal			Code of Practice on Handling, Transportation and Disposal of Asbestos Waste ProPECC PN 2/97 Handling of Asbestos Containing Materials in Buildings	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	filters to control air flow between the work area and the outside environment; • Wetting of asbestos containing materials before and during disturbance, minimising the breakage and dropping of asbestos containing materials, and packing of debris and waste immediately after it is produced; • Cleaning of work area by wet wiping and vacuuming with HEPA-filtered vacuum cleaner; • Coating on any surfaces previously in contact with or contained by asbestos with a sealant; • Proper bagging, safe storage and disposal of asbestos and asbestos-contaminated waste; • Pre-treatment of all effluent from the work area before discharged; and • Air monitoring strategy to check the leakage and clearance of the work area during and after the asbestos work.					
S8.2	Chemical Waste For those processes which generated chemical waste, it may be possible to find alternatives to eliminate the use of chemicals, to reduce the generation quantities or to select a chemical type of less impact on environment, health and safety as far as possible. If chemical waste is produced at the construction site, the Contractor will be required to register with the EPD as a chemical waste producer. Chemical waste should be stored in appropriate containers and collected by a licensed chemical waste contractor. Chemical waste (e.g. spent lubricant oil) should be recycled at an appropriate facility as far as possible, while chemical waste that cannot be recycled should be disposed of at either the CWTC, or another licensed facility.	Control the chemical waste and ensure proper storage, handling and disposal.			Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S8.2	General Refuse General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins separately from construction and chemical waste. Recycling bins should also be placed to encourage recycling. Preferably enclosed and covered areas should be provided for general refuse collection and routine cleaning for these areas should also be implemented to keep areas clean. A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove general refuse on a daily basis. It is expected that such arrangements would minimise potential environmental impacts.	Minimise production of general refuse and avoid odour, pest and litter impacts			Waste Disposal Ordinance	Implemented
	Excavated Sediment Since the amount of excavated sediment generated from the inland water removal / diversion works is expected to be small, all excavated sediment will be treated and reused on-site as backfilling materials for the Project. This approach avoids the need for off-site disposal that may result in impacts on the marine environment. In addition, all construction works near the watercourses should be undertaken within a dry zone and during dry season to avoid adverse impacts to the environment. The excavated sediment, if stockpiled on site, should be stored in enclosed containers and transported to the on-site treatment facilities as soon as practicable to minimise any potential odour impacts.	Proper handling of excavated sediment			Waste Disposal Ordinance	N/A
	Contaminated Soil It is considered unlikely that contaminated land issues, if any subject to site investigation, would be a concern during either the construction or the operational of the proposed development as remediation on contaminated area would be carried out prior to construction. However, as a precaution, it is recommended that standard good site practices should be implemented during the construction phase to minimise any potential exposure to contaminated soils or groundwater.	Proper handling of contaminated soil			Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
Land Contamination						
-	<u>Identified Potentially Contaminated Sites</u> Prior to development of these sites, the Project Proponent should appoint a consultant to re-appraise these sites to update the corresponding findings and sampling and testing requirements presented in the Contamination Assessment Plan (CAP). Supplementary CAP(s), incorporating the findings of the site re-appraisal and the updated sampling and testing strategy, should be prepared and submitted to EPD for approval prior to conducting any site investigation (SI) works. SI works should then be carried out according to the supplementary CAP(s). Contamination Assessment Report (CAR(s)) and, if contaminated soil and/or groundwater identified, Remediation Action Plan (RAP(s)) should be prepared and submitted to EPD for approval.	Identify the presence, nature and extent of contamination and formulate the necessary remedial actions	CEDD/ Detailed Design Consultant / Contractor	After the land is resumed and handed over to the Project Proponent and prior to commencement of any remediation / construction works.	EIAO-TM, Guidance Manual for Use of Risk-Based Remediation Goals (RBRGs) for Contaminated Land Management, Guidance Notes for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation; and Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land	Implemented
-	<u>Remaining Non-Contaminated Sites</u> After the sites are handed over to the Project Proponent for development, the Project Proponent should appoint a consultant to revisit these sites to assess the latest land uses and site conditions. If any of these sites are found to have potential land contamination issues, the Project Proponents appointed consultant should prepare and submit supplementary CAP(s) to EPD for approval prior to conducting any SI works. SI works should then be carried out according to the supplementary CAP(s). CAR(s) and, if contaminated soil and/or groundwater identified, RAP(s) should be prepared and submitted to EPD for approval					Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
-	Any contaminated soil and groundwater should be treated according to EPD's approved RAP(s) and RR(s) should be submitted to EPD for agreement after completion of the remediation works.	Remediate any contaminated soil and groundwater and demonstrate that the remediation works are adequate and is carried out in accordance with EPD's approved RAP(s).	Contractor	After the land is resumed and handed over to the PP and prior to commencement of any construction works.		Implemented
Ecology						
S10.2.4	Scheduling the site formation and construction works at Sites 3-32, 3-33, 3-37, 3-39 and 3-40 outside the breeding season of ardeids	Minimise disturbance impacts to breeding ardeids in San Sang San Tsuen egretry	CEDD / Contractor	Construction phase	TM-EIAO	N/A
S10.2.5	Provision of screening (e.g., hoarding) at adjacent habitats within CA at northwest of San Sang San Tsuen.	Disturbance impacts (e.g. noise/vibration, visual) to adjacent habitats within the CA				N/A
S10.2.6	Hoarding around "Green Belt" zoning to mitigate construction disturbance impacts to the Crested Serpent Eagle habitat.	Minimise construction disturbance impacts to the Crested Serpent Eagle habitat				N/A
S10.2.7	Carefully design the construction methods and sequence of the proposed pier in the watercourses so that all piling and excavation works would be done within dry zone and physically separated from the watercourse downstream	Minimise potential water quality impacts to the habitats of the main channel and waterbird species				N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
S10.2.8	An ecologist with relevant experience should be consulted before the clearance of any bat roost.	Ensure no bat roost would be damaged due to the proposed development				N/A
S10.2.10	Provision of hoarding for proper delineation of works boundary.	Minimise construction disturbance impacts to existing mitigation ponds				Implemented
S10.2.11	General dust and noise control measures.	Mitigate disturbance impacts to the surrounding habitats and associated wildlife				Implemented
S10.2.12	Night-time lighting control.	Minimise glare disturbance to wildlife				Implemented
S10.2.13 – S10.2.15	Good site practices during the construction phase to avoid any pollution entering any nearby watercourses.	Minimise water quality impacts to nearby water bodies				Implemented
Fisheries						
S.13.4.8	Follow the mitigation measures proposed in the water quality assessment for construction and operational phase.	To protect fisheries resources from potential indirect impacts arising from deterioration of water quality	Contractor	Construction phase	EIA, contractual requirements	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
Landscape and Visual						
CM1	<u>Minimised construction area and contractor's temporary works areas</u> The construction area and contractor's temporary works areas should be minimised. General Good Practice Measures - For areas unavoidably disturbed by the Project on a short-term basis e.g., works areas, the general principle to try and restore these to their former state to suit future land use, should be adhered to	Minimise impacts on adjacent landscape	Government/ Developer/ Detailed Design Consultant/ Contractor	Prior to construction, construction stages. This should be implemented as soon as the areas become available, to achieve early establishment	-	Implemented
CM2	<u>Stripping and storing of topsoil</u> Topsoil, where identified, should be stripped and stored for re-use in the construction of the soft landscape works, where practical. The Contract Specification shall include storage and reuse of topsoil as appropriate. On potentially contaminated sites (as per Section 8) where investigation results indicate soil contamination is present, the use of contaminated soils for planting is to be avoided where appropriate.	Minimise the loss of existing topsoil and reduce the need to provide imported material		Detailed design, construction stages	-	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
CM3	Protection of existing trees Tree Protection & Preservation – Exiting trees to be retained within the Project site should be carefully protected during construction. Detailed Tree Protection Specification shall be provided in the Contract Specification. Under this specification, the Contractor shall be required to submit, for approval, a detailed working method statement for the protection of trees prior to undertaking any works adjacent to all retained trees, including trees in Contractor's works areas. A detailed tree survey will be carried out for the Tree Removal Application (TRA) process which will be carried out at the later detailed design stage of the Project. The detailed tree survey will propose which trees should be retained, transplanted or felled and will include details of tree protection measures for those trees to be retained.	Protect and Preserve Trees			ETWB Technical Circular Works (TCW) No. 29/2004 and 3/2006	Implemented
CM4	Transplantation of existing trees where practical Trees unavoidably affected by the Project works should be transplanted where practical. Trees should be transplanted straight to their final receptor site and not held in a temporary nursery as far as possible. A detailed Tree Transplanting Specification shall be provided in the Contract Specification, where applicable. Sufficient time for necessary tree root and crown preparation periods shall be allowed in the Project programme. A detailed transplanting proposal will be submitted to relevant government departments for approval in accordance with ETWBTC 2/2004 and 3/2006 and final locations of transplanted trees should be agreed prior to commencement of the work. For trees associated with highways e.g. roadside planting along highways, that are unavoidably affected and should be transplanted, HyD HQ/GN/13 'Interim Guidelines for Tree Transplanting Works under Highways Department's Vegetation Maintenance Ambit' should be referred to.	Transplant Trees where suitable for transplantation		Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	ETWB TCW 3/2006 and 2/2004 HyD HQ/GN/13 Interim Guidelines for Tree Transplanting Works under Highways Department's Vegetation Maintenance Ambit	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
CM5	Control of night-time lighting Control of night-time lighting and glare by hooding all lights. Construction day and night-time lighting should be controlled to minimise glare impact to adjacent VSRs during the construction phase.	Minimise impact of night-time lighting and glare	Government/ Developer/ Contractor	Construction stage	-	Implemented
CM6	Construction of decorative hoarding around construction works Erection of decorative mesh screens or construction hoardings around works areas in visually unobtrusive colours screen hoarding shall be erected along areas of the construction works site boundary where the works site borders publicly accessible routes and/or is close to visually sensitive receivers (VSRs). It is proposed that the screening be compatible with the surrounding environment and where possible, non-reflective, recessive colours be used.	To screen undesirable views of the works site.	Contractor	Construction stage	-	To be implemented
CM7	Reduction of construction period to practical minimum Reduction of construction period to practical minimum	Minimise length of exposure to construction works	Government/ Developer/ Detailed Design Consultant/ Contractor	Construction stage	-	Implemented
CM8	Prevention of run-off Limitation of / Ensuring no run-off into surrounding landscape and prohibit run-off from entering adjacent water bodies and waterways.	Minimise / limit impacts on surrounding landscape and adjacent water sea areas		Construction stage	Guidelines for this include ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 5/2005 Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works; Building Department (BD) Practice Note for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural	Implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
					Engineers 295: Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works	
CM9	Phasing of construction stage Phasing of the construction stage to reduce visual impacts.	Minimise visual impacts during the construction phase		Construction stage	-	To be implemented
CM10	Advance screen planting Advance screen planting of fast-growing tree and shrub species to noise barriers and hoardings. Trees shall be capable of reaching a height >10m within 10 years.	Minimise length of exposure without long term mitigation measures		Detailed design, construction stages	ETWB TCW 3/2006 and 2/2004	To be implemented
CM11	Minimise disturbance footprints To minimise landscape and visual impacts, the footprint and elevation of such elements should be optimised to reduce topographical/ landform changes, as well as reduce land take and interference with natural terrain. Where there is a need to significantly cut into the existing landform, retaining walls should be considered as well as cut slopes, to minimise landform changes and land resumption, while also considering visual amenity. Earthworks and engineered slopes should be designed to be a visually interesting landform, compatible with the surrounding landscape and to mimic the natural contouring and terrain e.g. introduction and continuation of natural features such as spurs and ridges where appropriate, to support assimilation with the hillside setting.	Reduce topographical changes and minimize land resumption		Detailed design, construction stages	GEO Publication No. 1/2011, Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment on Slopes	Implemented
CM12	Protection of existing water courses For all the natural rivers and streams inside the development area, consideration of protection measures should be made to minimise any impacts from the construction works.	Avoid direct impacts to watercourses	Detailed Design Consultant/ Contractor	Detailed design, construction stages	Guidelines for this include ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No.	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
	Avoid affecting Watercourses – In the detailed design, consideration should be made of watercourses, to minimise any impacts e.g. at new bridge crossings, viaducts, road alignment etc. Guidelines stated should be followed. Bridges and box culverts should also be used to minimise the necessity of watercourse modification and protect the watercourses where necessary.				5/2005 Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works; Building Department (BD) Practice Note for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers 295: Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works	
CM13	Hydroseeding on modified slopes Hydroseeding of modified slopes should be done as soon as grading works are completed to prevent erosion and subsequent loss of landscape resources and character. Woodland tree seedlings and/ or shrubs should be planted where slope gradient and site conditions allow. In addition, landscape planting should be provided for the retaining structures associated with modified slopes where conditions allow. All slope landscaping works should comply with GEO Publication No. 1/2011-Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment for Slopes.	To prevent erosion and subsequent loss of landscape resources and character. To ensure man-made slopes are as visually amenable as possible.	Government/ Developer/ Detailed Design Consultant/ Contractor	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	GEO publication (1999) – Use of Vegetation as Surface Protection on Slope; GEO Publication No. 1/2011-Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment for Slopes	To be implemented

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
CM14	Integrate Open Space Network with existing nullah conditions For watercourses affected during construction, measures should be sought to minimise the impact with respect to the existing nullah conditions, existing shrubs and trees along the banks. Where natural streams are unavoidably affected along some of their length, they can be diverted to avoid the proposed new developments and retain the integrity of the whole stream. Detailed design of any stream diversion should follow the Guidelines in ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 5/2005 (Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works) and appropriate construction methods should be used.	Minimise / limit impacts on surrounding landscape and adjacent water sea areas			ETWB TCW No. 5/2005 – Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works; DSD Practice Note No.1/2005, Guidelines on Environmental Considerations for River Channel Design	N/A
Cultural Heritage Impact						
S13.1.1	The archaeological impact arising from the construction works should be assessed when the detailed design of the works is available. Preservation in situ is the top priority to safeguard the archaeological remains in the impacted area by amending the layout plans of the construction works. However, if the works cannot avoid disturbance to the archaeological deposit, depending on degree of direct impact, the following mitigation measures should be considered, such as archaeological surveys, archaeological watching brief, preservation by record and relocation of archaeological remains. The scope and programme of the archaeological fieldwork would be agreed with AMO.	Minimise impact to archaeology in SAIs	Contractor	Prior to construction phase commencement	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance EIAO (Cap.499) and Technical Memorandum (EIAO-TM) Guidance Note on Assessment of Impact on Sites of Culture Heritage in Environmental Impact Assessment Studies (GCH-EIA) Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (A&MO)	N/A

EM&A Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objective of the recommended measure & main concerns to address	Implement Agent	Implementation Timing	Requirements and / or Standards to be Achieved	Implementation status
					Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG) Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (GCHIA)	
S13.1.2	Further archaeological survey is required to be conducted at APA 1 and APA 2 to ascertain the extent of any archaeological remains within the APAs if any construction works will be carried out. Based on the findings of the survey, mitigation measures could be proposed, such as preservation in situ, preservation by record, or relocation of archaeological remains, in prior agreement with the AMO. Direct impact arising from the proposed development within APA 3 should be avoided as far as possible.	Minimise impact to archaeology in APAs.			EIAO-TM GCH-EIA A&MO HKPSG GCHIA	N/A
S13.1.5	Preservation by record (including cartographic and photographic record) prior to any construction works would be required for the directly impacted built heritage.	Minimise impact to built heritage			EIAO-TM GCH-EIA HKPSG GCHIA	N/A
-	A Conservation Management Plan should be proposed to implement future maintenance and management of the cultural heritage.	Maximise the public education, heritage and cultural tourism related opportunities in this area as heritage attractions.	CEDD		EIAO-TM GCH-EIA A&MO HKPSG GCHIA	N/A