

Stage 1
Further Investigation of Enclosure Wall
in Nga Tsin Wai Village

Report

Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

February 2023

LICENCE TO EXCAVATE AND SEARCH FOR ANTIQUITIES

Licence No. 455

TITLE OF THE REPORT

Further Investigation of Enclosure Wall in Nga Tsin Wai Village Report

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Executive Summary

The Further Investigation of Enclosure Wall in Nga Tsin Wai Village included the excavation of two trenches, one at the suspected north village wall alignment and one at the suspected south village wall alignment. The north and south village walls are located within the proposed development footprint and the excavation was conducted to shed light on the presence and condition of the wall foundations if remained.

The result of the excavations show that the village wall foundations are present between the watch towers in both the north and south. The village wall foundations consist of stone village wall and in some cases a few rows on brick wall remained on top. After the destruction of the village enclosure wall and infill of the moat in WWII, the moat and top of the village walls were incorporated into residences or residential use areas.

The village wall in the north included a section between lanes 1 and 2 which had been mostly rebuilt during the use of the enclosure wall as part of the defences, using the same stone materials but with the much larger width. Furthermore, a number of drain outlets were noticed set within the stone village walls. The height of (most of) these drain outlets suggest they were for use in a later phase of the village (late Qing) and this would suggest at least the upper part of the stone walls were modified during that time. The brick walls are constructed with bricks of poor quality and the tile fragments used in the leveller for the brick wall suggest they were constructed in the late Qing period too.

The village wall foundation remains in the north and south of the village can be largely preserved *in situ* below the proposed development provided with a conservation-led design for the development. Two village wall foundation sections will be fully excavated, recorded and relocated with adequate technical justifications in agreement with AMO. The two relocated sections of wall foundation remains (roughly within Area NA/NB and Area SA/SD, about 9m length each) will be displayed in the Conservation Park with aim to enhance the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations and to allow for underground utilities connection to the development and Conservation Park.

The two selected sections of wall foundation remains for relocation were selected to best represent the archaeological, historical and cultural significance of the enclosure walls to Nga Tsin Wai, for display, education and interpretation purposes. Based on this direction, the selected sections will be able to present all of the main characteristics of the enclosure wall foundation remains.

行政摘要

衙前圍村圍牆的進一步調查包括兩個探方的發掘，一個位於北面圍牆的可能位置，另一個位於南面圍牆的可能位置。南北村牆皆位於擬議的發展項目範圍內，是次發掘的進行是為了了解該部分村牆牆基的存留可能性與狀況。

發掘結果顯示圍斗之間南北面均有村牆的牆基遺存。牆基主要使用石製材料，頂部某些位置還存留幾行磚牆遺存。二次大戰時期，村圍牆遭到摧毀，護城河也被填滿；其後，護城河與村牆的頂部被納入民居範圍便作為居住用途。

在圍牆仍作防禦用途期間，北村牆 1 號巷和 2 號巷之間的其中一個段落經歷了大型改造；它同樣使用石質材料，但寬度卻更大。另外，石村牆上還發現嵌有一定數量的溝渠排水道。這些溝渠排水道的高度大多數顯示它們是在圍村的後期階段（清晚期）使用的，這就表明石圍牆的上部可能在這個時期經過修整。磚牆由劣質的磚塊建成，而且，用於墊平磚牆的瓦碎，也都顯示這些磚牆建於清代晚期。

在配以一項保育主導的發展設計的前提下，該圍村南北村牆的牆基遺存可以不小程度上在擬議的發展項目中原址保留。兩截村牆的牆基段落將獲得全面發掘、記錄，並以古物古蹟辦事處同意的恰當技術重新安置。該兩截重置的村牆牆基段落（大致位於 NA/NB 區和 SA/SD 區內，每段約 9 米長）會於保育公園內展示，用以增強展覽、教育以及詮釋牆基等各項的效果及發展相關的基建設施需要。

被選中來重新安置的兩截村牆牆基段落可以為公開展示、教育和詮釋等目的服務，最好地展現衙前圍村牆的考古、歷史與文化重要性。基於這個方向，被選中的村牆牆基段落將會展現村圍牆牆基的所有主要特徵。

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The URA commissioned a study ‘Redevelopment Proposal for Nga Tsin Wai’ in 2006 and proposed to redevelop the site into a high rise residential site and a Conservation Park, with partial preservation of the walled village. At the request of the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO), URA commissioned Archaeological Assessments Limited (AAL) to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) in 2016. Further Investigation (FI) of the four corners of the village and moat (AIA) was conducted in 2018.

In June 2020, URA submitted a Technical Proposal prepared by the joint-venture partner to AMO, which proposed to preserve *in situ* most of the suspected north-south enclosure wall foundation remains but to allow the removal of a section of wall foundation remains on both north and south sides to allow for utilities connection. A two-stage process to complete the AIA and proceed with redevelopment is agreed:

Stage 1: Carry out and complete Further Investigation of Enclosure Wall (“FI2”) of the suspected north-south wall foundation remains and to propose the preservation approach for Nga Tsin Wai; and

Stage 2: Carry out and complete Rescue Excavation (RE) works at the areas affected by the proposed development and record all archaeological information for preservation by record.

Archaeological Assessments Limited (AAL) was commissioned to carry out Stage 1 of the Further Investigation (FI2) to complete the AIA. Field works, excavation and recording were conducted between 4 December 2020 and 15 March 2021.

1.2 Terminology

The project concerns Nga Tsin Wai walled village and the following terms are part of the study:

<i>Enclosure wall:</i>	Enclosure wall includes both the stone village wall, the brick walls and the watch towers. Enclosure wall refers to the complete defensive wall around the village.
<i>Watch tower:</i>	Watch towers are part of the defenses of the village and are part of the enclosure wall.
<i>Village wall:</i>	Village wall concerns all or part of the stone part of the enclosure wall and any brick wall remains on top. Village wall refers to the partial remaining enclosure wall and wall foundation remains.
<i>Watch tower wall:</i>	Watch tower wall are similar to village wall and concerns all or part of the stone part of the watch tower, including watch tower foundation remains, and any brick wall remains on top.
<i>Moat (in-)fill:</i>	Moat fill or moat infill refers to event(s) after the use of the (open) moat in defense of the village. In this case

	mainly filling of moat during WWII.
<i>Moat deposit:</i>	Moat deposit are soils within the moat formed during the use of the moat.
<i>Selected sections of wall foundation remains:</i>	Two relocated village wall foundation sections (roughly within Area NA/NB and Area SA/SD, about 9m length each) to be displayed in the Conservation Park on ground level with the aim to best represent the archaeological, historical and cultural significance of the enclosure walls to Nga Tsin Wai, for display, education and interpretation purposes.
<i>Archaeological rescue excavation:</i>	Rescue Excavation works in accordance with K1 Nga Tsin Wai Village Redevelopment, Stage 2 – Rescue Excavation Archaeological Action Plan.
<i>Archaeological features</i>	The four-corner watch tower foundation remains to be preserved in situ underground and displayed to public; the wall foundation remains to be preserved in situ in the conservation area described in Section 6.3; the wall foundation remains to be protected in situ underneath the residential towers and development; the selected sections of wall foundation remains to be relocated to ground level for education, interpretation and display purposes; and the archaeological features identified by the archaeological rescue excavation as may be required by AMO.
<i>Preserved Structures</i>	The Tin Hau Temple, the Gatehouse and an embedded stone tablet of “Hing Yau Yu”.
<i>Existing village houses or structures</i>	The existing 8 village houses or structures to be conserved in the lot as shown in the conservation area described in Section 6.3.

1.3 Objectives

The archaeological research objectives of Stage 1 (FI2) are:

- to establish the presence of the north and south enclosure walls within the proposed ground floor footprint of the development (**Figure 1**);
- to record archaeological evidence on construction, maintenance and destruction of the north and south walls;
- to assess the current condition of the north and south enclosure walls within the proposed ground floor footprint of the development; and
- to assess the impact of the proposed development and propose the preservation approach for agreement with AMO.

with a smooth exterior finish. The interiors of the wall sections recorded in T1, T5 and T7 suggest that the wall was supported by a soil deposit with the stones protruding into the soil. The oldest stone wall sections have a thickness of around 1.25m, the base of the oldest wall sections was not reached during the excavations.

The top of the oldest wall sections was levelled using small stones, thick cloth-imprint tile fragments and a yellow sandy mortar. TL-dating of a tile fragment in T9 (2016 AIA stage) on top of the oldest stone wall area returned a date of 565 years ago (1451 with standard deviation of 20% (1338 – 1564) to 30% (1282 – 1620). This roughly suggests a 14th to 16th century date for the oldest wall fragment based on a single sample. The smaller stones, tiles and mortar on top of the large stone construction as part of the leveller were only noted at the rear of the village (wall sections along west of village).

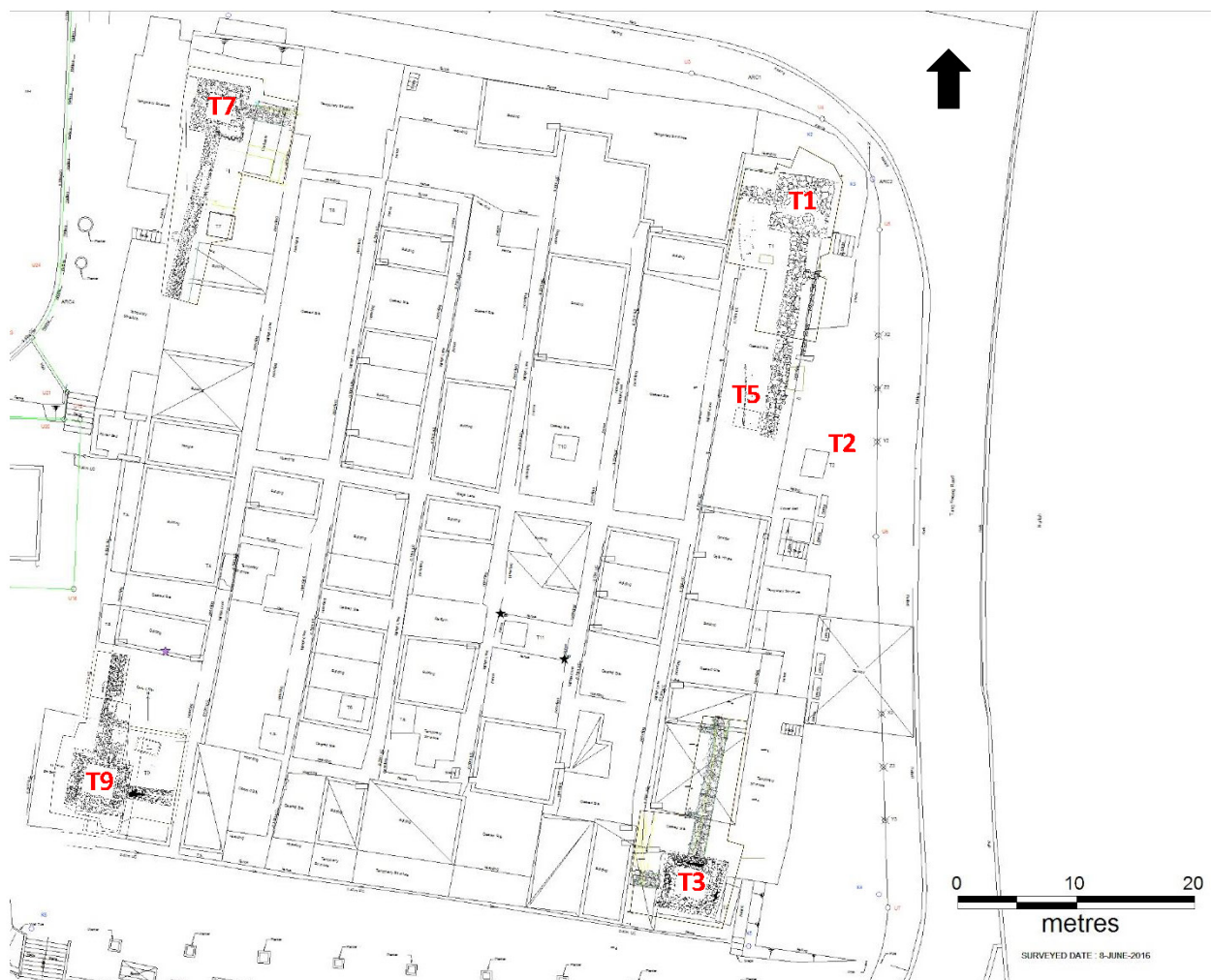


Figure 2 Ground plan showing the extent of the enclosure walls and watch towers pre-Stage 1 excavation.

The base of stone enclosure wall was only reached in one area at front of village (T2s) where the preserved wall section stood a height around 1.8m. The wall sections at the front of the village did not present similar construction characteristics as described above. The wall stones, still granite, were overall smaller with increased use of smaller stones to fill gaps (T1/T2s). The wall exterior remains smoothed but not to same standard as oldest parts. The exterior of the eastern village wall at T3 showed re-use of stones with square red sandstone blocks and general increased use of smaller stones. These wall sections at the front of the village would

have been remodelled or repaired before falling into disrepair and incorporated into second half of 20th century use. There are no areas with brick walls remaining at the front village wall. The date of the front village wall is difficult to estimate and is unlikely to have been constructed or modified in one unified phase. The construction of the interior of the front village wall is similar to what was noted at the rear, i.e. solid soil deposit behind stone wall.

Smaller stone wall areas were excavated of the north and south village walls, generally, they appear reworked. Within these excavated areas to openings were recorded in the village wall, one in north and one in south, which show village drains in first lane emptied into the moat. No drain outlets were recorded within the East or West village walls.

3. METHODOLOGY

Two excavation trenches were initially set out by qualified land surveyor. The projected size of the trench was determined by the width of the wall and an additional area of 1.5m in front to allow for excavations down to 1.5m. The excavated trenches have a gross area of 125.4sq metres (N-trench) and 130.8sq metres (S-trench) with stepped down soil sections (**Figures 4-5**). The areas are slightly larger than projected in the Archaeological Action Plan (AAP), but this was necessary to ensure entire wall plan was excavated safely. Surface covering and items such as trees were removed by hand or handheld tools as necessary, after which the excavation by hand commenced.

Archaeological excavation

The scope included exposing the top and exterior of the north and south village walls. The previous excavation results indicate that there would have been a solid soil deposit behind the enclosure wall supporting the wall structure. In order to preserve the integrity of the wall (for future preservation), only the exterior was exposed.

The excavations were conducted as open plan exposing the top and exterior of the village wall and the soil sides of the trench were stepped. Sloping of the soil sides was initially proposed but due to the amount of rubbish, it was easier to step the soil side. The village wall exterior was exposed to a depth of 1.5m below the surface which was a sufficient depth to confirm its presence and assess condition of the wall, which can also unveil moat infill layers facing the said exterior of wall. The excavations were conducted by hand tools. Full recording of the stone village walls, including written record, drawings, photographic record and surveying was conducted.

Previous excavation results indicate that the excavations were conducted within the 20th century fill or use of the moat. Archaeological recording of the excavations adhered to recognized standards for professional practice and ethical conduct in undertaking commissioned archaeological works under contracts. Only archaeological materials of special interest or aesthetics were collected from the moat deposit. The excavated materials and archives were handled in accordance with *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds*

and Archives (May 2020) issued by AMO. The results of the collected finds are presented in ANNEX A.

Backfill methodology

The backfill is planned after final report is agreed with AMO and will be carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the approved AAP.

Reporting requirements

A Draft Further Investigation of Enclosure Wall (FI2) Report of the findings was prepared after analysis of the findings of the FI2. The report was prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Archaeological Reports* (May 2020) and *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment* (as at 4 May 2020) both issued by the AMO and will include comments by relevant authorities and AMO for Final Report. Five hard copies and two digital copies of the FI2 Report will be submitted to AMO upon finalization of the report. The Final FI2 Report will be kept in the Reference Library of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and uploaded onto the project proponent's website and hyper-linked to AMO's website for public viewing.

4. RESULTS OF THE FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF WALL

4.1 Layout of the Trenches

The proposed ground floor footprint of the development includes but is not limited to areas between southeast and southwest corners of the village along the south and northeast and northwest corners in the north. The four corners and parts of the village walls have been excavated and the location of the buried village wall section were expected to connect to excavated parts along the north and south of the village. **Figure 3** shows the extent of the current excavations and connection to previously excavated areas.

Descriptions and result of the excavations focus first and foremost on the structural remains, i.e. the remains of the enclosure wall and described the surrounding contexts in relationship to the village wall. The select finds recovered during the excavations are described as part of the overall findings in ANNEX A.



Figure 3 Map showing excavation areas (NA-NE and SA-SE) in the north and south and connection to previous excavations within the Licence Area.

[NC (Fig.7) || NB (Fig.10) || NA (Fig.13) || ND (Fig.15) || NE (Fig.17)]

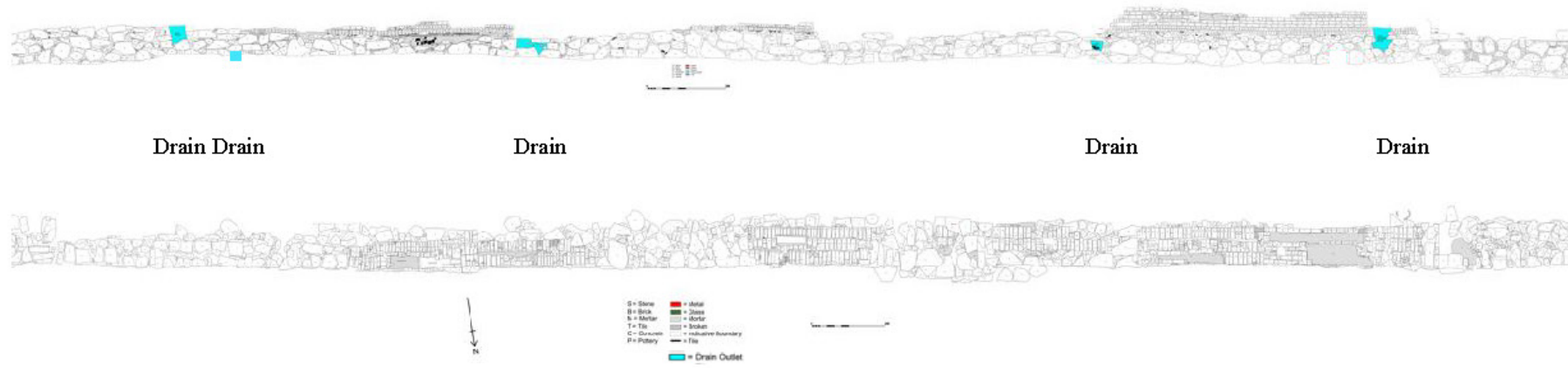


Figure 4 North village wall exterior section and ground plan below

[SE (Fig.31) || SD (Fig.30) || SA (Fig.28) || SB (Fig.23) || SC (Fig.20)]

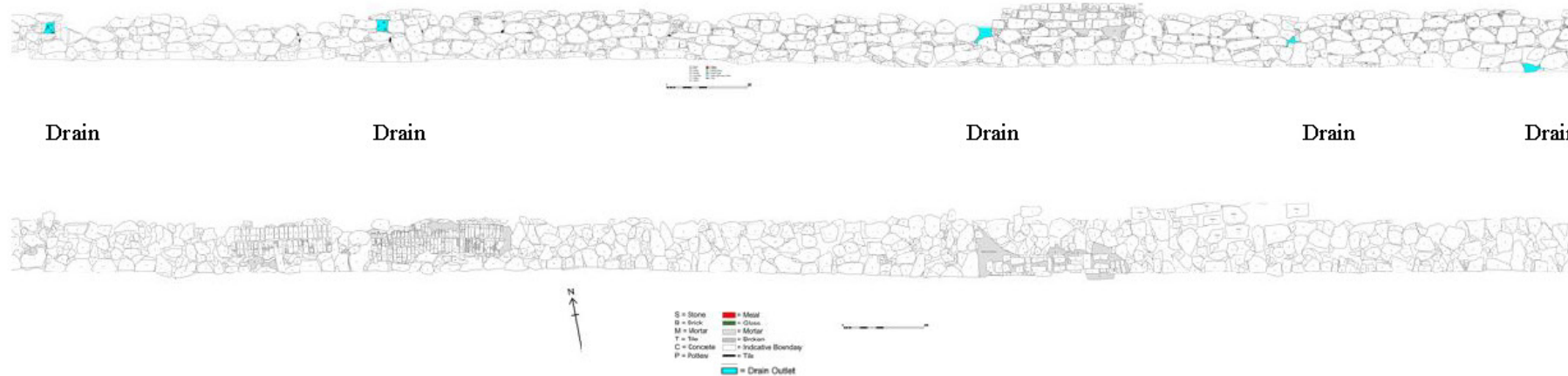


Figure 5 South village wall exterior section and ground plan below



Figure 6 Aerial view of Nga Tsin Wai Village (September 2021).

4.2 North Trench (Figure 4)

The excavations of the north village wall overall show that the village wall is present, and it connects Trench 7 (to the west) and Trench 1 (to the east). The village wall has sections of brick wall remains and main disturbance occurred to its upper portion. The trench excavations were conducted from overall between 7.2 and 7.5mPD at the surface down to overall 5.7mPD in front of the north village wall with a bump to 5.9mPD in the centre according to AIA requirements.

The excavation was divided into five sections, each section corresponds to an area between inner village lanes, see **Figure 3**. The results are presented per area, contexts are provided within square brackets and are preceded by 'N' within the north trench. Description of stratigraphical contexts, drawings, plates and their locations are presented in Appendix N.

A section from the north wall foundation remains (roughly within Area NA/NB, about 9m length (**Figure 4**)) will be relocated and displayed in the Conservation Park with an aim to enhance the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations and to allow for underground utilities connection to the development and Conservation Park. A discussion on the overall results and significance is presented in Section 5.

Area NC



Figure 7 View of the exterior of the Area NC village wall (looking south), note the disturbance for modern drain (top of wall on right) and ancient drain (bottom right of plate).

Area NC is positioned between Lanes 1 and 2. Lane 1 area was excavated during the 2018 excavation campaign and includes a drain within the stone wall. The current excavated village wall was uncovered to show a height around 1.2m, of which around 0.6m original stone village wall (**Figure 7**). The top rows of the village wall (above yellow line) were constructed with a mix of rough (likely reused original village wall stones) and rectangular cut granite blocks (**Figure 8**). A sand mortar mix and some concrete render was found roughly on the upper two rows of the exterior of the village wall. The lower courses showed the familiar large and medium blocks with smaller stones in between. The lower village wall has a good, tight smooth exterior finish.



Figure 8 Yellow line shows the approximate division between older and newer stone village wall construction in Area NC; looking south.

The wall thickness of the part positioned above yellow line (around 0.70-0.80m) was however, an indication that it was -at least- partially-rebuilt. Excavation on the interior of the village wall showed that the original stone village wall had been removed and the current wall rebuilt down to at least 6mPD (end of excavation on interior of wall) (**Figure 9**).

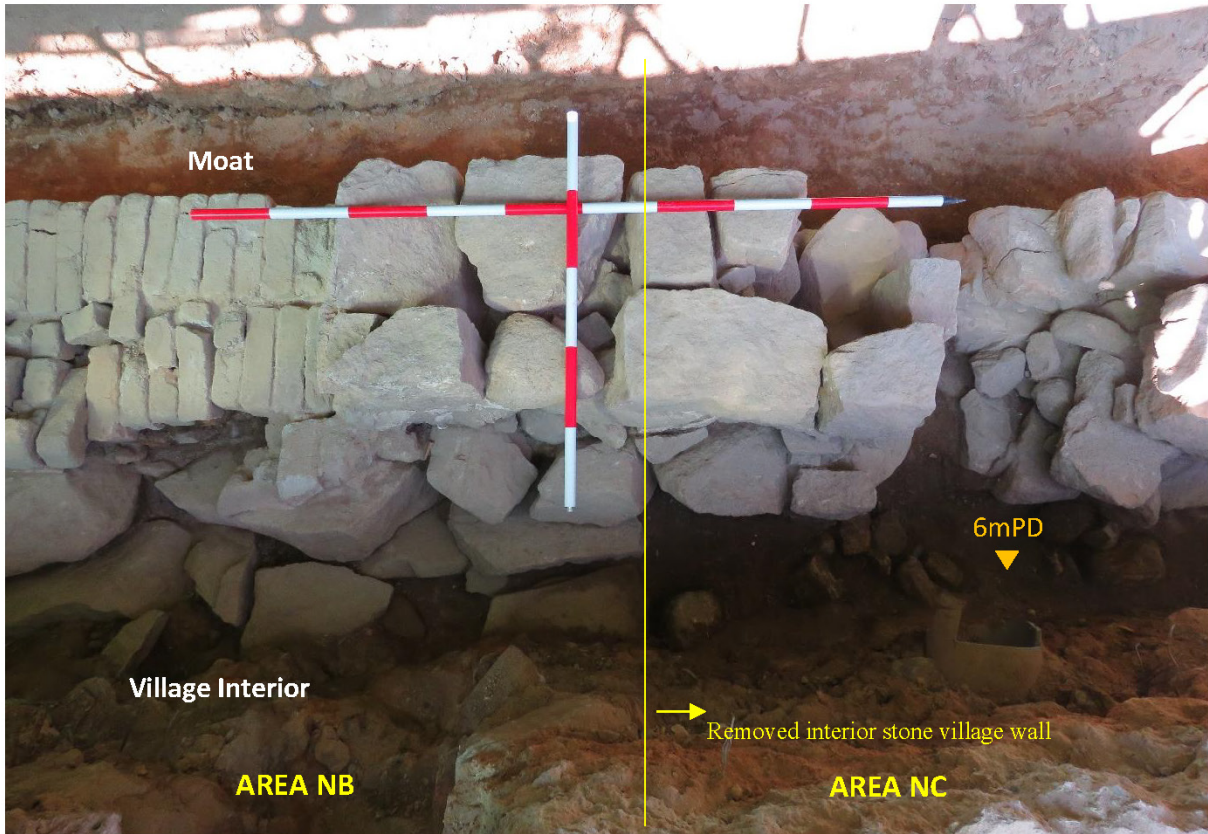


Figure 9 View between Areas NC and NB with stone village wall removed within interior of Area NC (right/east); looking north.

At the end of Lane 2, a drain was set within the stone village wall, similar to what was recorded at the end of Lane 1 in previous excavation of Trench 1 and Trench 3. The base of the drain outlet falls within the unexcavated moat fill (at 6.16mPD) but sits generally at a similar depth than other stone drain outlets in north village wall.

The stratigraphy around the village wall showed modern disturbance on top consisting of concrete floors (NF1-7), stone in-fill [N29] and fill or leveller deposits [N08, N28, N30] followed by WWII infill [N13] in the moat on top of moat deposits [N16 and N17]. On the interior of the village wall below the 2018 fill [N08], a single fill context [N10] was recorded below a tile on concrete floor [NF2] to the east and within a house [NF27 and] two concrete floors [NF3-4] with fill deposits in between [N07]. The floors [NF2 and NF4] sit at the top level of the (modified) village wall but do not extend into the moat.

Within the moat, the stratigraphy also shows sever disturbance. On the west, two top concrete surfaces [NF1 and NF7] cover fill deposit [N29] over concrete floor [NF8] and moat infill [N13] and moat deposits [N16-17]. The stratigraphy to the east is separated by drain [NF9] and includes fill deposit [N08] above two concrete floors [NF5-6] separated by with fill [N31] and sitting on moat infill [N13] and moat deposits [N16-17]

There were no special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area NC.

Area NB

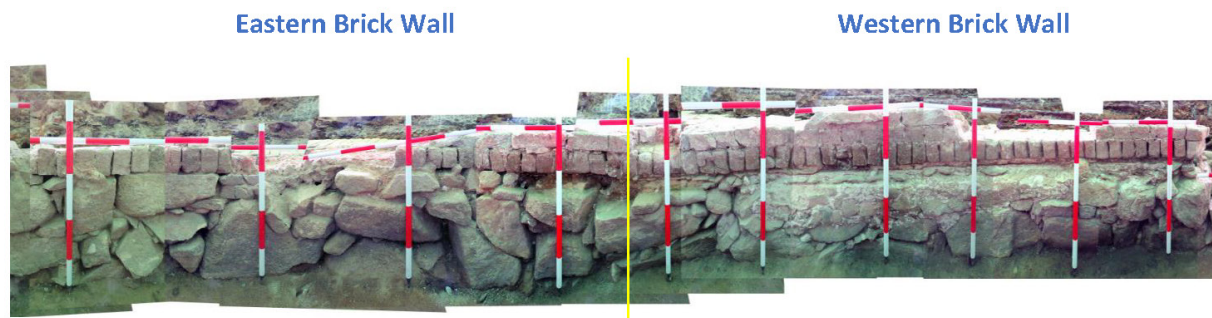


Figure 10 View of Area NB village wall (looking south), note the mortar on exterior stone village all along west.

Area NB is positioned between Lanes 2 and 3. The stone village wall is uncovered to a maximum height of 0.8m and has brick wall remains, preserved to maximum of three rows, on top (**Figure 10**). The stone village wall construction shows mainly large, some medium blocks and with smaller stones in between. The section slightly protrudes into the moat within the entire length of uncovered stone village wall. The west section of Area NB shows smooth and smoothed further by the use of small stones within white mortar exterior of the stone wall; below the exterior mortar the stone village wall looks original. The interior stones, however, seem to have been partially removed. The east section of village wall in Area NB is disturbed and corresponds to a concrete floor [NF12] located on interior of the village.

The brick wall remains within Area NB needs to be divided into two parts (east and west). The eastern brick wall is preserved to a two-brick height and is constructed using upright header sitting on thin leveller of small stones, mortar and thin tiles with stretchers on top.

The width of the brick wall is not complete and has a maximum of two rows of brick preserved and none within the interior area. A rectangular area within the northern brick row is likely an area of repair (**Figure 11**). The repair consisted of hard white and red mortar with small stones which replaced the bricks. There is no evidence of bonding mortar between the bricks but traces of smoothed mortar render on brick exterior was noted. The surrounding contexts indicate that the brick wall was cut for a concrete floor [NF10].

The western brick wall is preserved in a small section (below modern house wall division (NB-W/NB-E)) to its full width ($\pm 100\text{cm}$) and up to three-row height.

The brick wall consisted of upright headers on the bottom followed by flat header and stretchers above. The leveller between stone village wall and brick wall consists of thin red tile fragments (seen on exterior wall), thick tile fragments and white mortar.

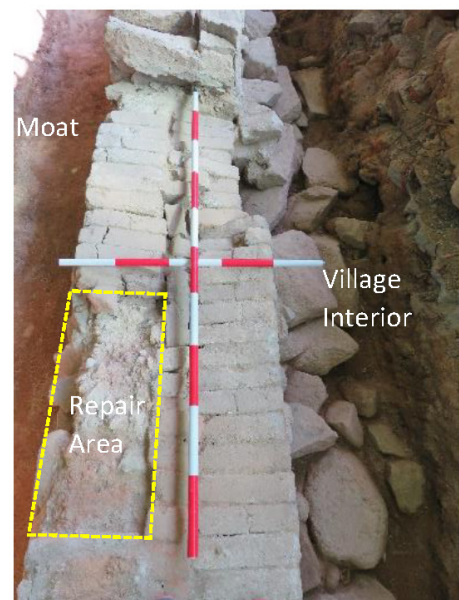


Figure 11 Area of mortar within brick wall; looking east; note interior row of bricks is missing.

The bricks showed some white mortar traces which are interpreted as from grouting rather than bonding material. Modern mortar concrete rendering was recorded on exterior of brick wall and within the brick wall where modifications were made.

The stratigraphy around the village wall shows modern fill deposits stratigraphically on top of the wall [N01 and N08] and extending into the moat area. Within the interior of the village three floors were recorded: between house walls [NF27 and NF28] a concrete floor [NF10] on top of the stone village wall, and between house wall [NF28] and drain [NF13] a white tiled floor [NF11] on top of the brick wall, and below a concrete floor [NF12] on top of the stone village wall.

The white tiled floor [NF11] extended from the interior of the village into the moat area. Below the tile floor, a fill deposit [N05] was recorded within the village and [N34a-b] above the moat. The white tiled floor was covered by modern fill layers [N01, N02 and N03]. All floors (with fills) are interpreted as part of the ongoing residential changes during the second half of the 20th century. At the end of Lane 3, a modern [NF13] and old drain was recorded within the stone village wall (**Figure 12**). The base of the old drain sits at a depth of 6.13mPD.



Figure 12 Modern drain and pipe are above and east of stone drain outlet at Lane 3; Looking south.

There were no special artefacts or other village wall features recorded in Area NB.

Area NA

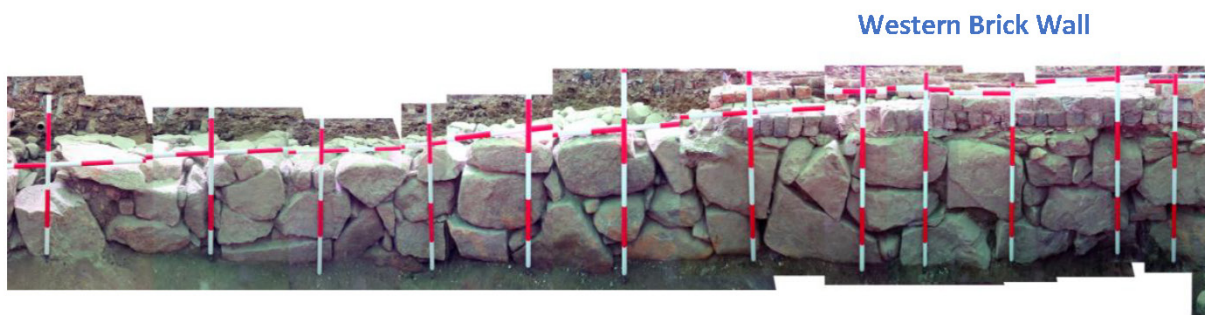


Figure 13 View of Area NA village wall (looking south).

Area NA is positioned between Lanes 3 and 4. The stone village wall was excavated to a maximum height of 0.8m and has brick wall remains at its western end (**Figure 13**). The stone village wall construction shows mainly large stones with smaller stones in between and it is assumed that the top of the stone village wall within Area NA (East) was removed. In plan, it is noticed that bricks are located within the top of the stone wall; possibly as a leveller (**Figure 14**). The use of bricks as levellers on top is not considered an original construction method.

The bricks are similar to those used along the wall in the north trench excavation. Furthermore, the exterior of the stone wall lacks the smooth finish of the previously identified oldest wall sections (within Trench 9 and Trench 7).

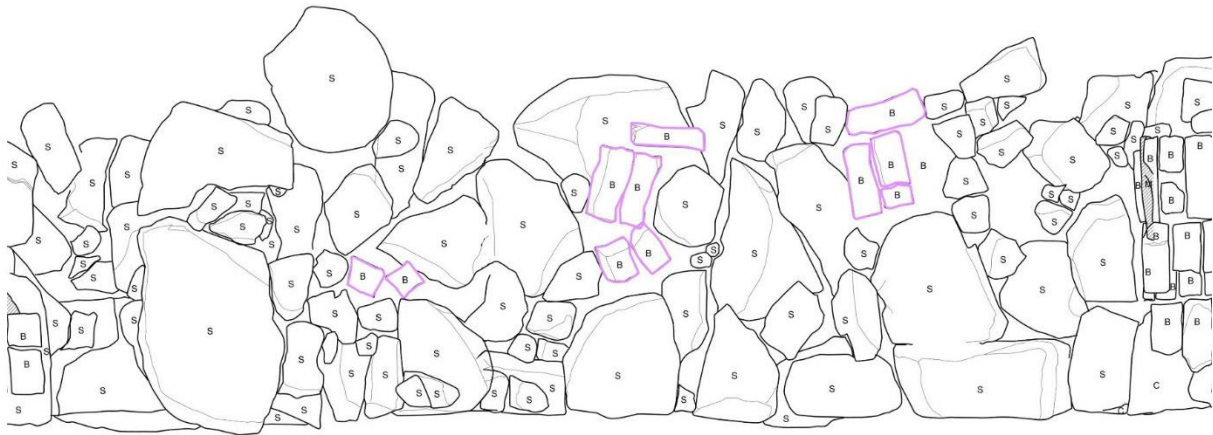


Figure 14 Plan of Area NA (East) showing bricks (purple colour) within stone village wall.

The brick wall at the western end, was preserved to its full width ($\pm 100\text{cm}$) and three rows height (a single broken and loose brick forms a fourth row). The brick wall was constructed on a leveller of small stones and thin tiles in a [colour] mortar. At the bottom of the brick wall both flat and upright headers were used to form an even base. The interior bricks recorded at bottom measure 33m in length while most other bricks measure 31cm . They were topped by flat headers with stretchers on top. Some traces of white mortar between bricks from grouting were noted.

The contexts recorded on the interior of Area NA can be divided into two residences (house walls [NF29, 30, 31]). Both have concrete floors at a height above or at the preserved village wall and are covered by modern fill deposits and concrete [NF1, N01-03]. The eastern concrete floor [NF14] sits above the -preserved height of -the village wall and does not extend into the moat area. Below the concrete floor [NF14] some recorded stones suggest that an interior village stone floor corresponds to the current height of the village wall. The fill below is similar to the fill recorded below concrete floor to the east [N10]. The western tile and concrete floors [NF15] were found covered by eleven metal sheets; the compact fill below was recorded as [N06].

Within the moat a series of hard floors [NF16] between modern drain [NF37] and a pipe with concrete [NF38], and a concrete floor [NF17] with its leveller [N35] between [NF38] and house wall [NF39] cover the moat infill and sit at the level of the preserved eastern stone wall section in Area NA. The western section between house walls [NF39 and NF40] in the moat has a concrete floor [NF18] (with leveller [N36]) at the height of the preserved village wall. All floors within moat are covered by modern fill deposits [N01-03].

There were no special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area NA.

This stone wall section and part of Area NB (roughly 9m length) (**Figure 4**) was selected for relocation to best represent the archaeological, historical and cultural significance of the enclosure walls to Nga Tsin Wai, for display, education and interpretation. The selected section shows the use of large/ medium stones for lower part of the wall (and confirmation of base of

the wall on sterile soil deposit without foundation) with infill of smaller stones on top to create level top. The section has some evidence of light-coloured mortar with stones, tile fragments was used as leveller for brick wall. The section also shows a stone cap and flat bottom of stone drain. Lastly, the section has evidence for modern disturbance of the enclosure wall by modern housing.

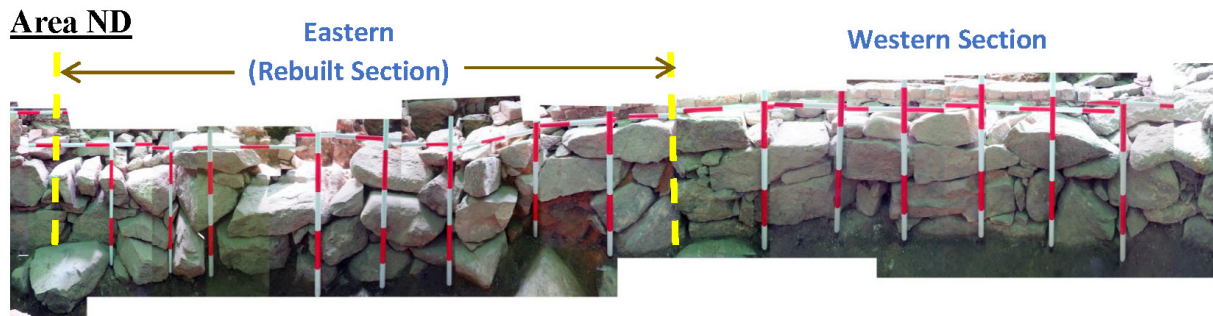


Figure 15 View of Area ND village wall (looking south), the rebuilt section is marked between yellow dash lines.

Area ND is positioned between Lanes 4 and 5. The stone village wall in Area ND, excavated to height around 0.7m, needs to be divided into two descriptions as the eastern part does not resemble the original wall construction of large stones with smaller stones in between and smooth exterior (**Figure 15**).

The stone wall in the eastern section appears built with wall stones similar to original village wall sections. The rebuilt section, unlike the remainder of the village wall does not present an upright section but protrudes into the moat; it has an overall thickness of 1.6m (**Figure 38**). The upper stones have a hard pink-orange mortar in between, but this relates to later disturbances, which also includes a pit with two cables [N15] on the interior of the wall. The rebuilt village wall section does not truncate any of the recorded surrounding contexts, including the moat fill. It, as such, pre-dates the moat infill and should be considered part of the village wall before it became obsolete (WWII).

The village wall section to the west appears original although only small part of the stone village wall is visible large, medium and smaller stones are noted. The brick wall on top sits on a leveller of white mortar with thin tiles on small stones. The preserved brick wall has a two rows width while the exterior row of bricks is missing. It is preserved to height of two rows of flat and upright headers. The brick wall extends over the rebuilt stone village wall section.

At the end of Lane 5, a village wall drain outlet with fill [N41] was recorded (**Figure 16**). The drain has large flat capstones. The base of the drain sits at a depth of 6.02mPD.

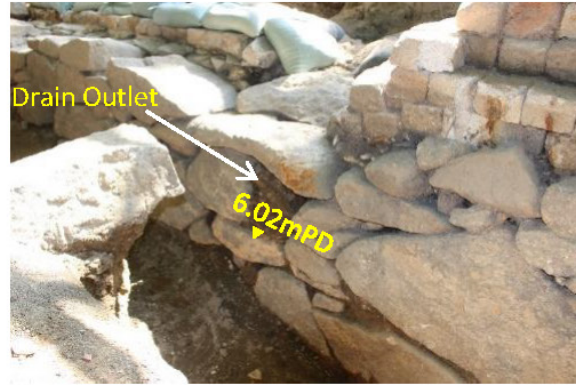


Figure 16 Drain outlet at end of Lane 5, looking southeast.

The stratigraphy within the interior of the village relates to two (modern) residential units with house walls [NF31-33]. On the eastern side, the village wall height corresponds to a possible interior village stone floor [within N14] and is covered by a thick concrete deposit with small tile fragments [N09] and modern layers [N02-03].

On the west, a large dump of stone and building materials [N23] including brick and tile is covered by a concrete floor [NF19]. On top of the concrete floor [NF19], the modern fill consists of loose rubbish [N01] and compacted modern fill [N24] with stones, metal and less rubbish. [NF19] does not related to the preserved height of the village wall.

Within the moat, the area between house walls [NF40-41] has several concrete floors [NF20-21] above a partial exposed hard floor [NF22], two fill or levellers separate the floors [N37 and N38]. The hard floor [NF22] and concrete floor [NF21] sit at the height of the top of stone village wall. Between house walls [NF41-42], a brick structure [NF23] was recorded which included two concrete floors. The use of the brick structure is unknown. Again, there is no association with the preserved height of the west village wall section. All floors, fills and levellers are situated above the moat infill.

There were no special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area ND.

Area NE



Figure 17 View of Area NE village wall (looking south), note the many smaller stones on top of the stone village wall and row of flat and upright stretchers on top of the leveller to create base for brick wall.

Area NE is positioned between Lanes 5 and 6. The stone village wall has a smooth exterior and large and medium with few smaller stones in between and many on top. It has an excavated height of 0.8m (**Figure 17**). Within the leveller some thin tile fragments were noted.

The brick wall height is preserved to seven rows (top sits at 7.09mPD), although the top row bricks are in poor condition. Furthermore, the top three rows of bricks appear to have been bonded with a beige mortar. The exterior of the brick wall shows white pointing. The brick wall was incorporated into later use and has for instance, an alcove on the exterior with concrete render (**Figure 18**). The brick wall construction consists of flat and upright headers on the bottom (to create flat base) followed by flat headers, three rows of stretchers and again flat header.

At the end of Lane 6, a stone drain outlet within the stone village wall was recorded. The base of the stone village wall drain sits at a depth of 6.08mPD. The modern drain has disturbed the old stone drain. There are no obvious stone cover stones, but some brick was re-used likely to prop up modern pipe. (**Figure 19**)

The stratigraphy on the interior of the village showed less disturbances in the shape of concrete floors than other areas.

Between house walls [NF33-34] a modern concrete floor [NF25] sits at the top of the preserved brick height. Between house wall [NF34] and a modern concrete drain [NF36] a small section of mortar floors [NF24] was recorded amidst various fill layers [N24-26] and on top of a stone floor. The fill layers contained modern rubbish and finds.

Within the moat, a large brick structure [NF24] is situated above moat infill along the house wall [NF42]. Alongside the brick structure are two concrete floors [NF25 and NF26] above the moat infill. [NF25] extends to the east but floor [NF26] ends at house wall [NF43]. Two fill deposits cover [N39] and [N40] sit in between the floors. On the interior of the village wall a large brown glazed village pot (19th/20th c.) with fill [N22] sits in a uniform dark silty soil.

There were no special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area NE.



Figure 18 view of the brick wall in Area NE with alcove on the right and strategically removed brick on the left; looking west.



Figure 19 View of the old and reused drain area; looking east.

4.3 South Trench (Figure 5)

The excavations of the south village wall overall show that the village wall is present, and it connects Trench 9 (to the west) and Trench 3 (to the east). The village wall has sections of brick wall remains and main disturbance occurred to its upper portion. The trench excavations were conducted from roughly 6.5 to 6.9mPD at the surface down to 5.05mPD in front of the south village wall at the east and gently rising to 5.35mPD in front of south village wall to the west.

The last building and structures layout recorded on the topographical map show residential buildings extent over the village wall within Areas SC-E/W, SA E-W, SD-E, AND SE-W (Figure 3).

The excavation was divided into five sections, each section corresponds to an area between inner village lanes, see Figure 3. The results are presented per area, contexts are provided within square brackets and are preceded by 'S' within the south trench. Description of stratigraphical contexts, drawings, plates and locations are presented in Appendix S.

A section from the south wall foundation remains (roughly within Area SA/SD, about 9m length (Figure 5) will be relocated and displayed in the Conservation Park with aim to enhance the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations and to allow for underground utilities connection to the development and Conservation Park. A discussion on the overall results and significance of the village wall findings are presented in Section 5.

Area SC

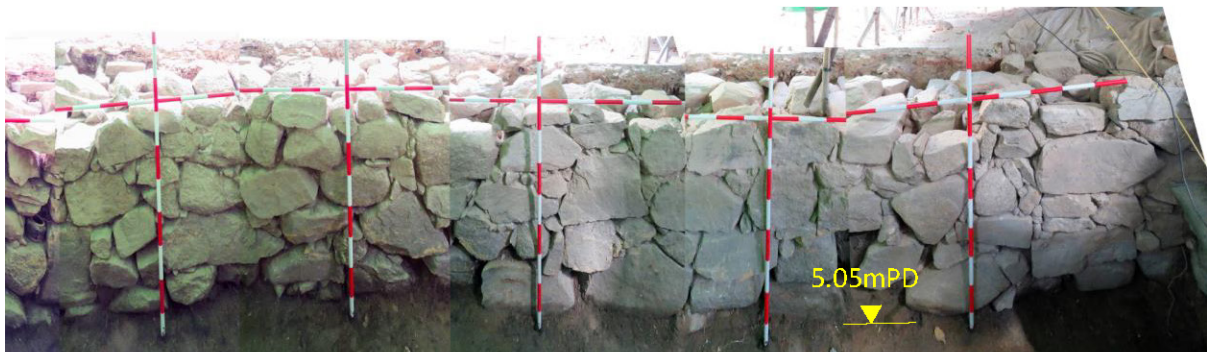


Figure 20 View of Area SC village wall (looking north), note the drain outlet (with ceramic pot) on the left.

Area SC is located between Lanes 1 and 2. Lane 1 area was excavated during the 2018 Further Investigation and a stone drain outlet was recorded in the south village wall. The village wall was recorded immediately under the modern surface and was uncovered to a height around 1.6m (**Figure 20**). The stone village wall consists of mainly large stones with smaller ones in between and is preserved to its full height. The exterior along the west section cannot be described as smooth but it does present as original.

On the interior of the stone village wall and at the preserved (full) height a stone infill continues to the interior (**Figure 21**). No brick wall survived, and some modern granites, remains of later use and bonded to the village wall with concrete, were removed.



Figure 21 View of south village wall and stone infill on interior; looking west.

The stratigraphy along the east in moat of Area SC shows three concrete or tiled floors [SF1-3] separated by fill [S15-16] or levellers [S28] on top. Below the concrete floors, the moat infill deposit [S29 and S05] followed by two moat deposits [S08] on top and [S12] lighter in colour below were excavated. The upper darker siltier moat infill [S29] suggest no activity occurred on the moat after infill for a while. Finds, late Qing dynasty mainly from both the infill and top of moat deposits were noted to be relatively dense within this area.

On the interior of the village wall, numerous stones are noted, and it is assumed that it is a continuation of stone floor at the entrance to the watch tower in Trench 3 [co.3019]. The top of the west section of Area SC was covered by a tiled floor [SF4] which extended over the moat, village wall and interior section. Below two modern fill contexts were recorded [S30 and continuation of S15] on top of moat infill [S05]. Fewer finds were noted in the moat within this section.

At the end of Lane 2, a small drain outlet was recorded within the stone village wall (**Figure 22**). It included a broken brown glazed village ware pot (19th/20th c.) inside a dark fill deposit [S27]. The base of the drain sits at a depth of 5.64mPD. The modern concrete drain near the surface [SF17] was covered by concrete floors [SF 4 and SF1]. A further possible drain was noticed between Lane 1 and 2 at 5.05mPD (not fully recorded) (**Figure 5**).

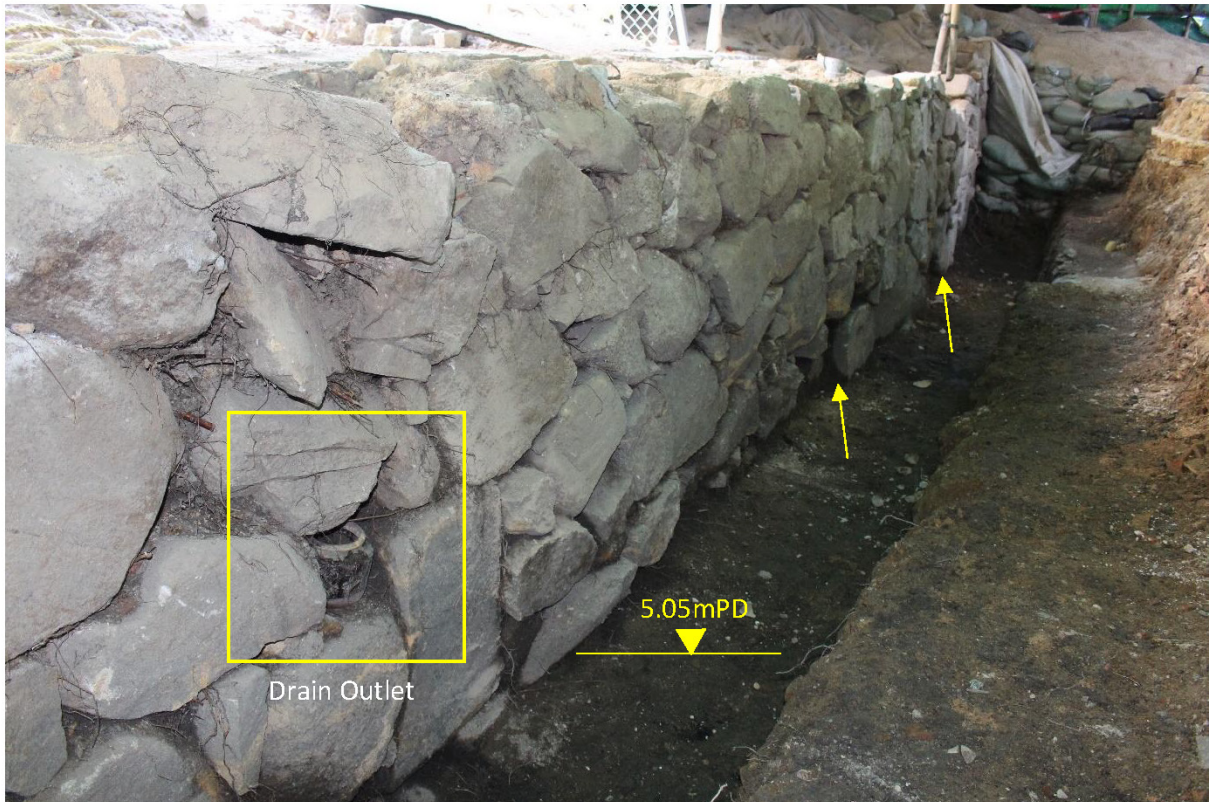


Figure 22 View of stone drain outlet at Lane 2, looking northeast. Note the apparent sections in the wall. There were no special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area SC.

Area SB

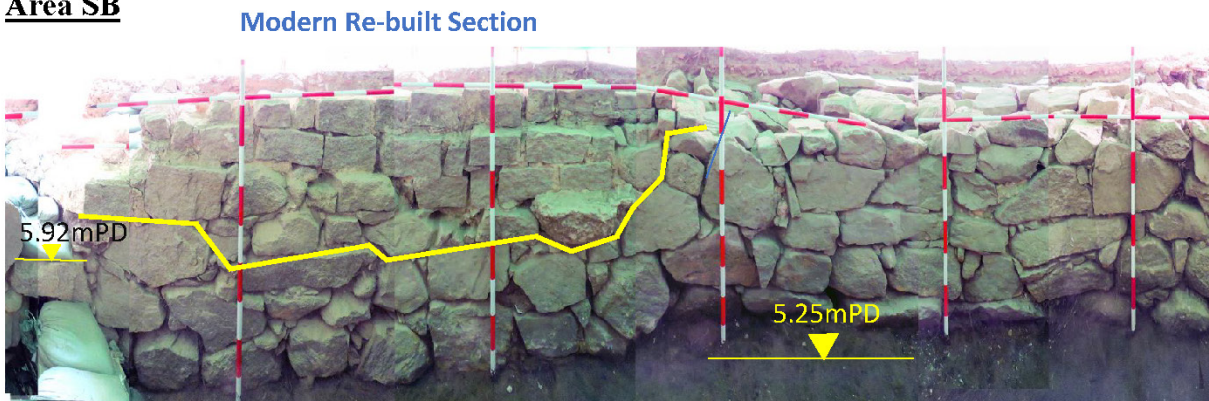


Figure 23 View of Area SB village wall (looking north).

Area SB is located between Lanes 2 and 3. The wall has been uncovered to a height of around 1.4m (**Figure 23**). The top of the wall at east end of Area SB (in plan) suggests that it was used at least partially as a floor in later times (**Figure 24**).

The stone village wall continues similar to Area SC as mainly built with large stones, with some medium stones and filled with small stones in between. Some pink mortar is noted on exterior of the wall which corresponds to the mortar feature [SF5], drain or basin, noted in the moat immediately above the moat infill (**Figure 27**).

The western part of Area SB village wall is separated from Area SC by a house wall which extends from interior village over village wall into the moat. The west village wall section has been disturbed and at least two phases were distinguishable.



Figure 24 view of Area SB (East) looking west with floor stones on interior of village wall.

The upper row of stones consists of rectangular granite blocks and has a slightly different angle to south village wall. The three rows below are rebuilt using original medium stones and some rectangular granite with a white concrete or light pink concrete mortar in between. (**Figure 25**)

The latter section corresponds to major concrete area and stone within the moat. It is likely that this section was rebuilt to support a new residence to sit on top of the village wall and moat. The bottom part of the uncovered wall appears original with large stones and small ones in between.



Figure 25 Drawing showing two phases of rebuilt; south facing section.

At the end of Lane 3, a modern ceramic drainpipe was recorded set within repurposed old drain in the stone village wall (Figure 26). The base of the stone drain outlet sits at a depth of 5.92mPD.



Figure 26 View of disturbed old stone drain; looking south.

Over the moat, on the WWII infill [S05] some stone and concrete structures [SF6-7] were excavated. The general fill around these structures consists of a combination of disturbed moat fill and topsoil [S17] which was truncated by fill [S31] associated with structures to the west.

Within the general fill deposit [S17] and on top of the moat infill [S05], a mortar structure [SF5] was recorded around 6mPD; it is interpreted as remains of a drain or basin (?) after the infill of the moat (i.e. second half 20th century) (Figure 27).



Figure 27 Pink mortar drain feature in moat; looking east.

Within the interior of the village and at the height of the village wall large flat-ish stones are interpreted as the possible continuation of stone floor.

In the west section within the moat, house walls [SF18, SF20 and SF19 in between] were set deep into the moat infill [S05] on concrete foundations. In between stone and concrete

structures and floors [SF8-10] were excavated below a general fill [S01]. Fill associated with the concrete floors and modern structures are [S20, S06 and S32].

There were no special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area SB.

Area SA

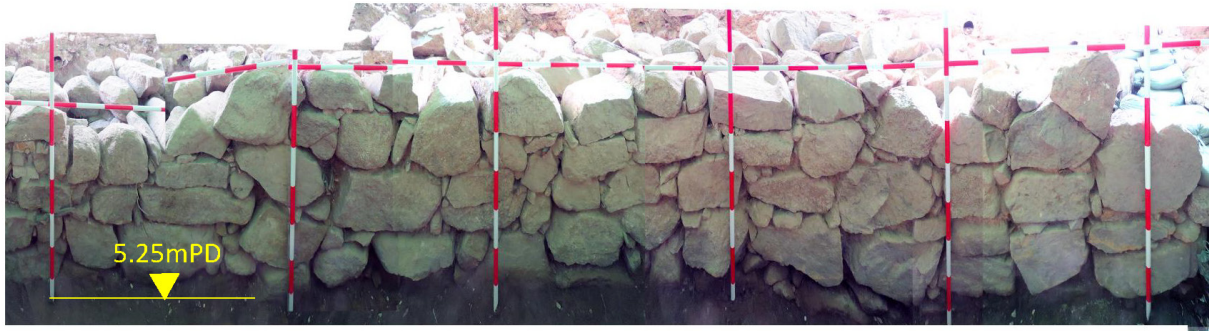


Figure 28 View of Area SA village wall (looking north).

Area SA is located between Lanes 3 and 4. The wall has been uncovered to a height of around 1.2m (**Figure 28**). The stone village wall here presents like the original wall albeit not with smooth exterior. The top of the stone village wall is truncated in parts.

The stratigraphy within the moat sits between two residences with house walls [SF20, SF21 and SF23]. The surface consists of soil and concrete floor [SF11], a further thin concrete floor [SF12] sits above a layered fill deposit [S07] and the moat infill [S21]. The thin concrete floor [SF12] extended over the interior, village wall and moat area.

The major disturbance to the stone village wall were recorded from house wall constructions at the east and house and pipe drain at west end of the Area SA. The disturbance deposit for house walls within the moat is recorded as [S19] in Area SA (East).

The plastic pipe [SF22] truncates the village wall at an angle (NW-SE) and extended into the moat area. Furthermore, an unconnected ceramic pipe (similar to what was excavated in the drain of Lane 3) was recorded at shallow depth parallel to the village wall, but overall, very little occurs within Area SA in moat and after moat infill. (**Figure 29**)



Figure 29 Excavation in progress showing ceramic pipe parallel to village wall and note partially removed plastic pipe [SF22] which extended over village wall; looking east.

There were no drains, special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area SA.

Area SD

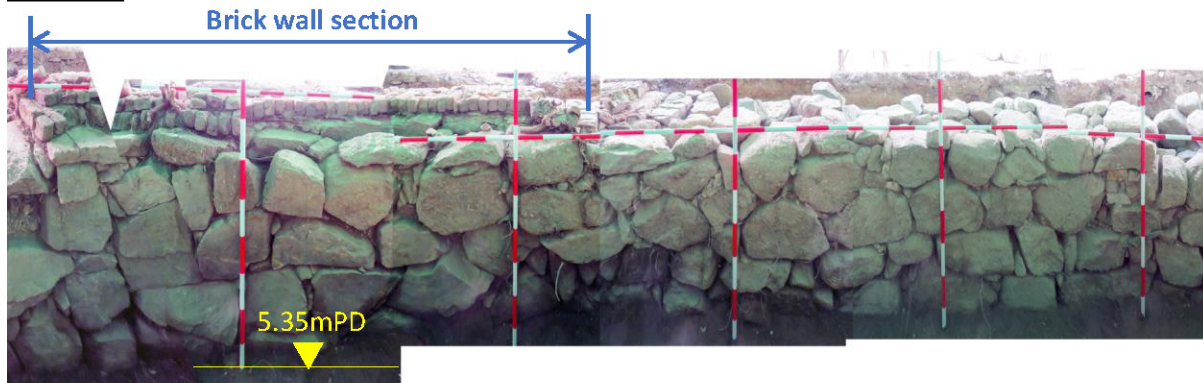


Figure 30 View of Area SD village wall (looking north).

Area SD is located between Lanes 4 and 5. The village wall has been uncovered to a height of around 1.2m (**Figure 30**). At the eastern end, the stone village wall continues to present as original and is preserved to its full height (i.e. with smaller stones on the top for a leveller).

The stratigraphy shows that the height of the stone village wall within the eastern section corresponds to the surface concrete floor [SF13]. The village wall section of Area SD (West) supports remains of brick wall. The brick wall, two rows out of three row width (with exterior wall row gone) sit on leveller of white mortar with thin tile fragments on small stones. Two rows of brick height were excavated but the upper row of the bricks are loose. The bottom row of bricks consists of upright header with above flat header. A tree with major tree roots disturbed the top of wall and may be reason for loose bricks.

The surface concrete [SF13] sits at the height of the village wall and is supported by artificial fill [S22]. Below a further concrete floor [SF14], fill with red brick fragments [S34] and hard floor [SF15] are recorded in the east section of Area SD within the moat - after infill but stratigraphically below the top of the preserved village wall height. A large flat stone [within S33] at the end of the hard floor [SF15] is a possible (outdoor?) threshold. The stratigraphy in the moat in the west section consists of surface concrete [SF13] over moat infill [S21]; it does not provide evidence as to why the front brick row on top of the village wall was removed.

There were no drains, special artefacts or village wall features recorded in Area SD.

This stone wall foundation section and part of Area SA (roughly 9m length) (**Figure 5**) was selected for relocation to best represent the archaeological, historical and cultural significance of the enclosure walls to Nga Tsin Wai, for display, education and interpretation. The selected section shows the use of large/ medium stones for lower part of the wall (and confirmation of base of the wall on sterile soil deposit without foundation) with infill of smaller stones on top to create level top. The section has some evidence of light-coloured mortar with stones, tile fragments was used as leveller for brick wall. The section also shows a stone cap and flat bottom of stone drain. Lastly, the section has evidence for modern disturbance of the enclosure wall by modern drain and modern housing.

Area SE

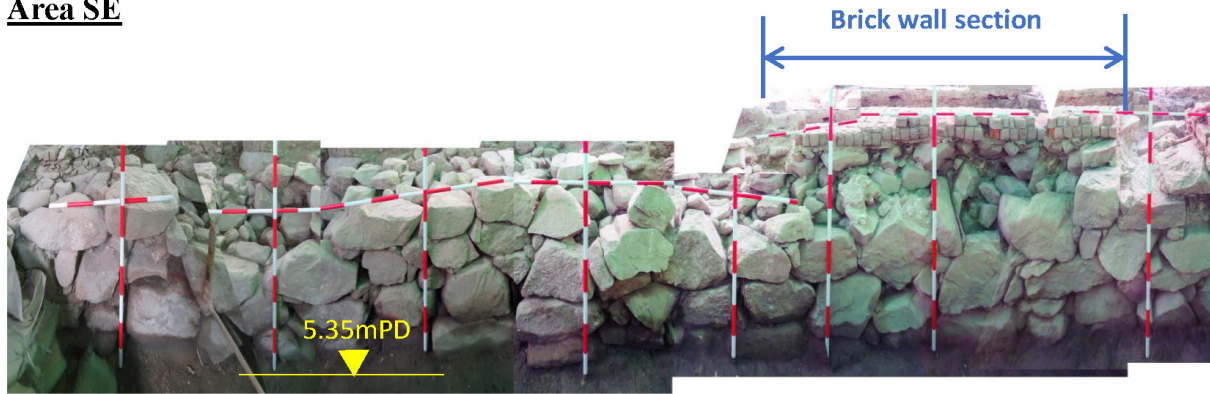


Figure 31 View of Area SE village wall (looking north).

Area SE is located between Lanes 5 and 6. The wall has been uncovered to a height between 1 and 1.2m (**Figure 31**). The stone village wall is constructed with the usual large stone, some medium size ones and filled with small stones, but the upper parts have been severely affected by later residential construction. In particular, two large concrete footings disturbed the stone village wall (**Figure 35**). The eastern section of the village wall has some brick wall remains. Only two brick width remains with exterior brick row removed. Two rows show upright header below flat headers. The leveller consists of a white-beige mortar with tiles on small stones. A major stone infill sitting on concrete was recorded in the moat in front of the eastern section. This suggests that the moat and stone village wall was disturbed and reinforced for a substantial house (**Figure 32**).

At the end of Lanes 5 and 6, stone drains were recorded within the stone village wall. The base of the stone drain at Lane 5 sits at a depth of 6.07mPD (and has a modern drain disturbance on top) (**Figure 32**) and the stone drain at Lane 6 sits at a depth of 6.04mPD (**Figure 33**).

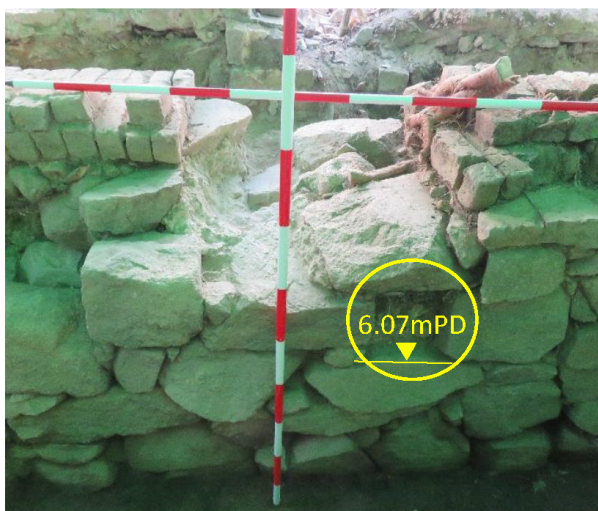


Figure 32 Drain outlet at Lane 5 and modern disturbance on top



Figure 33 Drain outlet at Lane 6

The east section of the moat in Area SE is severely disturbed and shows stone infill [SF16] on concrete to a depth of 5.66mPD. The stone infill sits on concrete and is supported by wooden foundation posts. The upper stones of [SF16] are secured with concrete-like mortar. The front of the stone village wall is preserved to a height below the stone infill in the moat. (**Figure 34**)

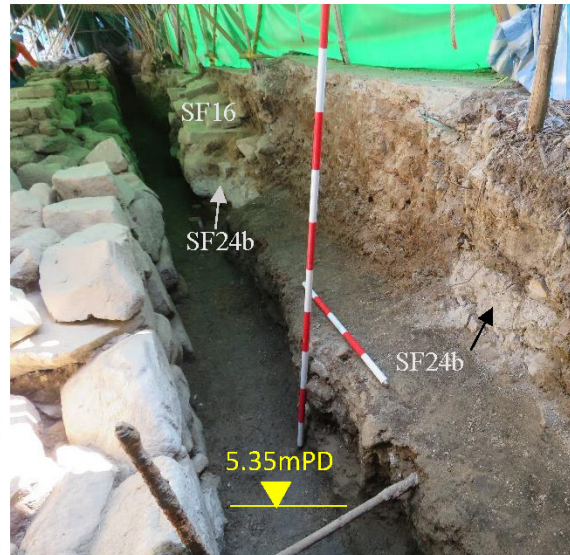


Figure 34 View of moat in Area SE with stone infill [SF16] and concrete footings [SF24 a-b]; looking southeast.

The village wall shows patches of hard white mortar in the disturbed top; it is possible that this disturbance occurred as part of the foundation construction. The west village wall section of Area SE is preserved to a significantly lower height than the concrete cover on current surface.

The stratigraphy below the surface concrete is disturbed infill for the construction of concrete house footings [SF24a-b] (**Figure 41**).



Figure 35 Concrete footing disturbing the village wall and removal of the concrete

The stratigraphy below the top concrete is described as moat infill [S10] and although disturbed, it presents as fairly uniform in colour texture and inclusions. On the interior of the village wall, a couple stones in the section suggest a possible stone path or floor into the interior but this is at a level higher than the preserved village wall.

The moat deposit [S11] was recorded in Area SE with a lot of undiagnostic or 20th century pottery and tile fragments (few were collected) similar to the moat deposit in Trench 9.

A stone with inscription “地界陳” was removed from a modern wall and drain construction at the end of Lane 5 (**Figure 37**). The stone would have marked nearby agricultural fields during the settlement of Nga Tsin Wai. The inscription refers to ‘Chan’s boundary’; Chan is the original ancestral clan which settled Nga Tsin Wai. Due to the development of the nearby estates, these fields (and boundaries) were no longer in use and the stone was reused in a modern house wall.



Figure 36 View of south village wall in front of stone infill [SF16]; looking west.

Figure 37 Boundary stone excavated from Area SE



There were no special village wall features recorded in Area SE.

5. EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Background

The appraisal on the uncovered village wall foundation parts in the north and south trenches includes description on building techniques, materials used, finished appearance and context or stratigraphy within and surrounding the village wall. The evaluation takes in account previously excavated information on village wall and stratigraphy.

5.2 Evaluation of archaeological results

Stone village wall

Overall, the construct of the stone village wall foundation is uniform with the use of large stones, some medium sized stones and smaller stones in between. Overall, the stone village wall has a thickness between 1.1 and 1.3m which is comparable to what was recorded in previous excavations. The typical and described as original stone village wall is recorded along the length of the north and south trenches with exception of a section in Area ND (East). The exterior of the stone village wall in north trench presents fairly smooth, with exception of Area NB (East) and Area ND (East). The exterior of the south stone village wall is not entirely straight but jagged with some stones partially sticking out.

The top of the stone village wall is disturbed along many sections within the north and south trench. The disturbance is linked to village activities (residential construction) after the infill of the moat and loss of enclosure wall as defence item. The exception is a supposed rebuilt stone village wall section in Area ND (East) within the north trench. The rebuilt section has a thickness of 1.6m and protrudes into the moat (**Figure 38**). The stones used in the rebuilt do not differ from original stone village wall and the surrounding stratigraphy does not give evidence to when or why the rebuilt occurred but it is clear that the rebuilt section does not truncate the moat fill in. Furthermore, the brick wall remnants recorded along the west in Area ND extend over the rebuilt section (**Figure 38**).



Figure 38 Plan of rebuilt village wall section in ND (East).

Within the south exterior stone village wall possible ‘construction sections’ are noted, whereby the wall would have been constructed in segments rather than conceived as a continuous structure (**Figures 39-40**). This was however, not noted in previous uncovered wall section or within the north trench. The uncovered height of stone village wall in north trench is limited (between 0.6 and 0.8m) and as such divisions may be hard to spot.



Figure 39 South village wall showing possible sections in construction.



Figure 40 South village wall showing possible sections in construction.

Brick wall

Brick wall remains were excavated at both north and south trenches. Overall, the type of brick recorded at both ends are similar. The bricks are of poor quality, friable with large grain size and a range of colours including grey, light grey, brown, orange, and purple. The bricks in

Trench 9 watch tower, were better quality and mainly blue and brown in colour; they dated to (around) 1865.

The width of the brick wall on north and south village walls would have three stretchers wide (around 100cm in width), similar to what was recorded in previous investigations at T3, T7 and T9. The previous best preserved brick wall was in T9; it was three bricks height and consisted of upright headers followed by two stretchers. The new results have brick wall preserved to a maximum of seven rows height. The construction was very similar to previous recorded walls with mainly upright headers from the base followed by flat headers, three rows of stretchers and again flat header.

The newly uncovered bricks measured generally 34cm in length, 10cm in width and 8-9cm in height. In comparison the blue bricks of the T9 watch tower measured 32cm in length, 13cm in width and 10cm in height and the floor bricks in T9 measured between 31-34cm in length, 12cm in width and 9cm in height.

The newly uncovered brick walls are reminiscent, but not entirely the same (in size) as the brick floor [970] excavated in T9 which returned a TL date of mid-18th century. In addition, the leveller as described below suggest a late Qing date instead.

Levellers

Levellers were noted in most areas with brick remains. The leveller sits on small stones on top of the stone wall and includes tile fragments. The majority of tile fragments noted are thin, red or pink and do not have evidence of cloth imprint with exception of a few tile fragments (alongside red thin tile fragments) noted at the northern village wall within leveller in Area NB.

The leveller's mortar was mainly a sandy mortar, white or yellow in colour, similar to levellers noted in previous excavations.

Wall features

A total of eight or nine stone drains set into the stone village walls were recorded in the two excavated trenches; four each side with a possible fifth at the southern wall. During previous excavations, a drain at each end of Lane 1 was recorded in Trench 1 and 3. There were no drain outlets within the village wall at the end of Lane 4 in either north or south village wall.

The base of the newly excavated stone drains on both sides were recorded around 6mPD with exception of the drain at end of Lane 2 in the south which was positioned nearly a half metre lower and a possible drain between Lane 1 and 2 at 5.05mPD. Previous recorded drain outlet in T3 is at similar level of 6mPD and in T1 at 5.9mPD.

A stone-lined drain part of village lane was also previously recorded within Trench 4 (Lane 6) at 6.5mPD. The height difference within Lane 6 (Trench 4 towards south trench) may be explained as deliberate to achieve outwards drainage. The height difference of the drain outlets at Lane 2 and Lane 1/2 in South trench on the other hand may suggest that the drain outlets connect to early village occupation such as represented by the brick drain (recorded in T5 and T1).

If the drain outlet heights correspond to activities within the village, comparison of drain outlets to the early features recorded within the village may be of interest. If gravity was used in the drainage, the stone outlet drains (with exception of south drain outlets in Lane 2 and 1/2) recorded higher up in the stone village walls than the oldest features may indicate a later rebuilding or modification of the upper stone village wall. Some of the recorded features within the village are at the following levels and compared to stone drain outlets:

within T1

-top of agricultural ditches [1108/1110] at 5.5mPD: interpreted as pre-watch tower construction and sits below the drain outlet

-brick drain [1156] around 5.8-5.9mPD: precursor of the stone-lined drain and unlikely to have connected to stone drain outlet at Lane 1.

-top of village ware pot in watch tower area [1185] at 6.1mPD: assumed to have been set into a floor which could correspond to era when stone drain outlet was used.

within T3

-series of stake holes in watchtower area [3077/3083] around 6mPD and assumed to have been set into a hard (earth) floor which could correspond to era before stone drain outlet was used.

within T5

-bottom of the oldest house wall [5055] at 6mPD: the dwellings are assumed to have been constructed without foundation so the recorded older house wall sits at same level as drain outlet, making it unlikely to be contemporary as drainage would not have been efficient.

-brick drain [5044] at 5.9mPD: the brick drain is likely contemporary with the oldest house wall recorded adjacent and older than the stone drain outlets

within T7

-bottom of ditch [7134] at 6.2mPD: bottom of the ditch is at a level which could have led into the drain and moat

within T9

-stove (6.4mPD),

-brick floor (6.4mPD), and

-earliest watch tower threshold [9120] (6.4mPD);

Please refer to the 2016 AIA and 2018 Further Investigation Reports for more information on previous excavations at T1, T3, T5, T7 and T9.

Stratigraphy

The surface of the north trench pre-excavation was recorded at an elevation around 8mPD (around 1.5-2m higher than the current village lanes). Prior to the excavations in 2018, the standing buildings and squatter structures at the northern end of the village were demolished

and removed, the area was flattened, fill dumped and covered by concrete. This event was recorded as contexts [N01-03]. The village wall in the south trench in contrast was found to be at shallow depth below the current surface.

The stratigraphy mainly shows modern disturbances and the WWII infill of moat at both ends. The soil stratigraphy matches the ongoing modern disturbances to the village wall with exception of Area ND-E, described above.

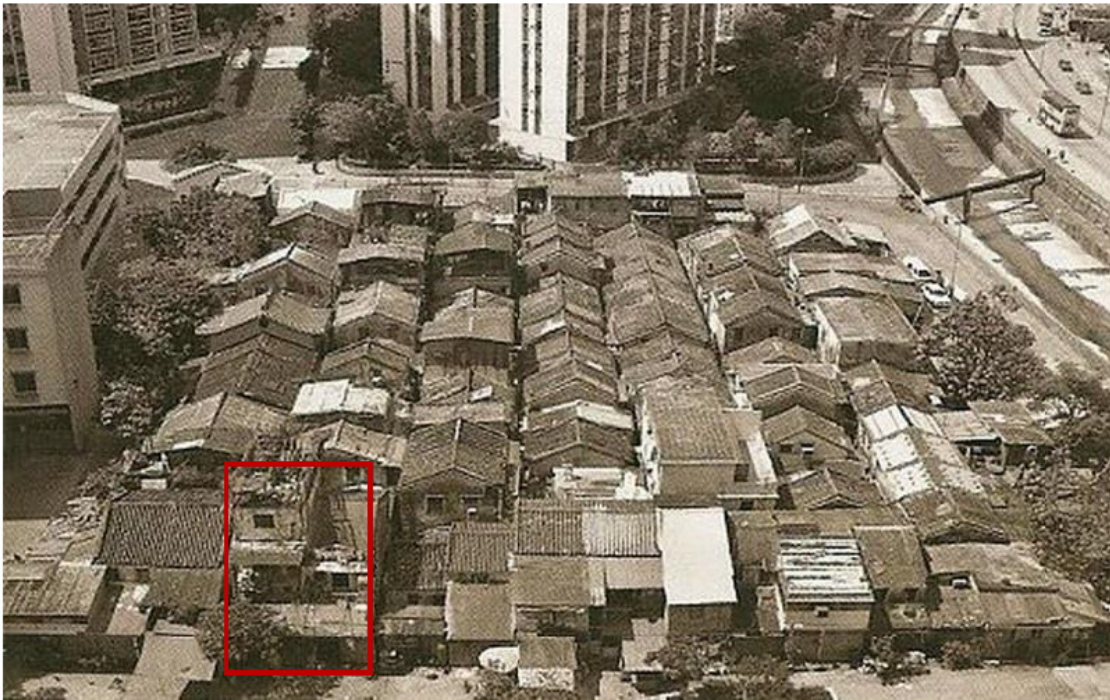


Figure 41 1982 photo showing two-storey residence within Area SE; looking north.

Dating of the village wall

Dating of stone structures is near impossible if not accompanied by dateable materials. The descriptions above have tried to pull together the findings to date and indicate multiple stages of the wall construction, i.e. original (large stones), repair of wall (Area ND-E), reconstruction of upper part of the stone wall (drain height), repair or replacement of brick walls (use of different bricks).

Review of the previously excavated stone village walls suggests the oldest wall parts (assumed at the western wall in T9 and T7) consist of large roughly shaped granite stones and small stone infill, no mortar bonding and with a smooth exterior finish. The top of the oldest stone village wall has smaller stones, yellow mortar with thick tile fragments as leveller for brick wall.

In comparison the stone village wall in north trench uncovered during this stage can be deemed somewhat of this description with smooth exterior finish, no bonding material and mostly large stone construction. No levellers with thick tiles however, are recorded within this excavation (north or south trench) suggesting at least rebuilding of brick wall leveller in more recent centuries (later Qing). The rebuilt wall in Area ND-E was conducted as part of an ancient event (pre-infill of the moat), it is possible that the ancient stream excavated in T1 plays a part in

destabilizing the wall; further excavation within the interior and moat of the village (under Stage 2 Rescue Excavations) may provide a conclusion.

The village wall in south trench while similar in its construction with large stones, stone infill and no bonding material, does not have a smooth exterior and appears to have been constructed in sections.

Particular focus on wall drain outlets with base at around 6mPD and the south drain at the end of Lane 2 suggests at least the top of the stone village wall along the north and south may have been reconstructed in late Qing dynasty. The brick walls on top of the walls have levellers with thin tile fragments and the low quality of the bricks possibly suggests -while there was still a need for defence- the village was not affluent at that stage.

5.3 Significance of Nga Tsin Wai

A framework for the categories of significance is presented in the 2016 AIA and 2018 FI Reports and will continue to be relevant here. The updated statement of significance presented here is based on a holistic view of Nga Tsin Wai village and includes the results of desk-based review, including review of environment, historical accounts, stories and legends, maps, plates, local informant accounts, evidence for existing impacts, intangible heritage, GPR survey and all archaeological excavations to date.

The significance of a heritage place is “embedded in the *place* itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places* and *related objects*.” (Burra Charter 2013) Significance contributes to our historical understanding of a place, its architectural value, social and spiritual relevance to different communities and the degree to which it merits scientific study. Evaluation of the significance of a heritage place allows us to identify the attributes of that must be preserved and interpreted by all conservation and management actions. The overall cultural significance of Nga Tsin Wai is found in the following values and their attributes:

Historical Interest

Architectural Merit

Group Value

Social Value & Local Interest

Authenticity

Rarity Value

These values have been adopted from appraisals conducted by Antiquities Authority Board (AAB). The proposed associated attributes relate specifically to Nga Tsin Wai. This table also appears in the 2016 AIA and 2018 FI reports but has been updated with a specific focus on village wall.

VALUES	DESCRIPTION
Historical Interest	<p data-bbox="400 255 1382 450"><i>Historical Interest refers to the relationship between the building and important historical incidents, periods or events; the relationship between the building and important historical characters; the importance of the building to Hong Kong's historical development and the age of the building(s).</i></p> <p data-bbox="400 479 1382 1088">Nga Tsin Wai (衙前圍) literally means “a walled village in front of a yamen [office of a local bureaucrat]”. This place name suggests that the village must have been in the vicinity of a yamen. Indeed, the Kowloon area has other place names referring to a yamen, for example, Nga Tsin Long (衙前壟, literally, “fields in front of a yamen”) immediately south of Kowloon City, and Nga Yau Tau (衙右頭, literally, “The right-hand side of a yamen”) in the upper end of Ma Tau Wai. Both places are very close to Nga Tsin Wai. There is a saying that the village of Nga Tsin Wai was founded by three men who came to the area with the exiled Song Dynasty boy emperor Bing (宋帝昺) (1271-1279). One, Ng Shing-tat (吳成達) was a civil official, another, Chan Chiu-in (陳朝賢) was a military official, and the third, Li Shing-kwai (李成規) was also attached to the Song court in some capacity. When the boy emperor fell in 1279, the three men jointly established the village. (AAB 2014)</p> <p data-bbox="400 1117 1382 1424">Nga Tsin Wai is thus recorded as one of the earliest civilian settlements founded in Kowloon Bay (alongside Po Kong and possibly Ma Tau Wai) constructed as a walled village between 1570-1574 according to Hase (1999, LCM & Associates 2007) or rebuilt as a walled village in 1724 after the Coastal Evacuation (AAB 2014). It is believed to be one of the more prosperous villages within Kowloon Bay in the Ming and Qing dynasties due to its temple and location along the trade route from Kowloon to Sha Tin.</p> <p data-bbox="400 1453 1382 1816">Nga Tsin Wai was the head village of an inter-village alliance known as the Alliance of Seven in Kowloon (九龍七約) which was formed with the villages nearby for mutual defence against outside attack. This alliance in fact comprised nine villages, not seven. The reason for this is that originally the alliance was not of seven villages, but of seven baojia (保甲, a system of collective neighbourhood defence). Several of the villages included in the alliance are very tiny and would certainly have been combined for baojia purposes with other, larger villages nearby. Nowadays, all the alliance member villages except Nga Tsin Wai had been cleared. (AAB 2014)</p> <p data-bbox="400 1845 1382 1989">The walled village of Nga Tsin Wai is recorded to have been to provide necessary protection from pirates or bandits. It clearly reflects the system of village defence which was an important part of the Hong Kong history story and development during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Archaeological</p>

evidence of historical interest has been found in the shape of archaeological remains of enclosure wall and watch towers.

The remaining structures of Nga Tsin Wai which maintain original features (the temple, gate, few houses, the archaeological remains of fortifications) have historical interest. In addition, archaeological testing revealed evidence of a possible occupation prior to walled defences of the village in the form of material (cloth-imprint tile) of historical interest (T7) and stake hole alignments (T1, T5 and T7).

Attributes of Historical Interest are:

- Gatehouse structure and the inscription (Grade 3);
- Tin Hau Temple (Grade 3) structure, contents and usage;
- Genealogy records housed in the Temple;
- Historical accounts pertaining to village and its activities;
- Old photographs and maps in local possession which illustrate the village and its activities;
- Hong Kong Memories and oral histories;
- Archaeological evidence and documentation of previous forms of the village and their historic associations.

Archaeological evidence supporting Historical Interest identified during this investigation:

- No evidence for pre-walled village;
- Evidence for original stone wall foundations in both north and south trenches. Along the entire lengths of the south wall and north wall including rebuilt section (prior to infill of moat) in Section ND.
- Evidence for Qing dynasty renovation and ultimate destruction of structural defences within north and south trenches.

Architectural
Merit

Architectural Merit refers to *whether the building is an important example of a certain architectural style or type; whether the architectural style, grid, decoration, artwork, technology and materials of the building have great value to the location concerned and whether the appearance of the building enhances the beauty of the neighbourhood.*

The construction of Nga Tsin Wai follows the traditional Chinese walled village layout. It consisted of a rectangular, almost square, walled enclosure with two-storied watch towers at the four corners and an entrance facing the east. The walls, which stood around 3.6m high, were of bricks with stone foundations. The Gatehouse and the Tin Hau Temple are located at the western and eastern end of the central axis of the village. (AAB 2014)

Nga Tsin Wai was bordered by a wide moat (between 9 and 10.6m wide) spanned by a bridge leading to the single gate, but the adjacent Kai Tak Nullah (啟德明渠) built in 1942 led to the infill of the moat. (AAB 2014)

The architecture of the Temple (originally built in 1354 (LCM & Associates 2007) or before 1732 (AAB 2014)) and Gatehouse (built in 1724 (AAB 2014)) have been modified while the village houses are generic but representative examples of single unit terraced village houses.

The built structures have been heavily modified, particularly since WWII and little remains of the historic 16th to 18th century architecture, walls, towers and moat structures beyond layout of the village. The standing and archaeological fabric of the village contributes to understanding the building methods, materials, use and layout changes which have occurred as a result of residential and defence activities in different periods.

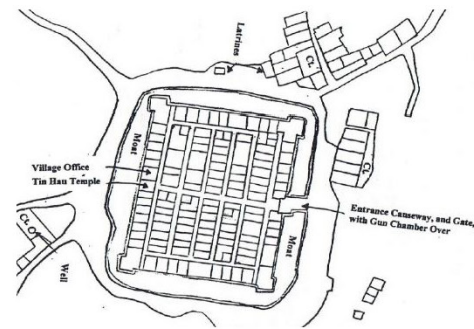
The architecture of the village, as a whole and its individual components, provide an element of authenticity to a neighbourhood which currently consist of 1960s public housing estates.

Attributes of Architectural Merit are:

- The Tin Hau Temple and Gatehouse structure and decoration;
- The layout of the village lanes and structures;
- Fabric of buildings, pavements and other village features.

Archaeological evidence supporting Architectural Merit:

- Confirmation of the village walls layout in the north and south and associated materials and construction;
- Evidence for fabric and building materials of north and south village walls.



Group
Value

Group Value refers to *importance of the heritage in a building cluster of harmonious architectural design and style of Hong Kong or as an integral component of an historical complex, or its importance in a building cluster showing common cultural value(s) or historical development of Hong Kong.*

Nga Tsin Wai has important Group Value as part of a cluster of historic sites in Kowloon Bay. These sites date from the Song to late Qing periods and include Lung Tsun Stone Bridge and Pavilion for Greeting Officials, Kowloon Walled City and market, Sacred Hill, the Former Yamen Building (Declared Monument) and Remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City (Declared Monument), Sung Wong Toi Inscription Rock (Government Historic Site identified by AMO), Hau Wong Temple (Kowloon City) (Declared Monument) and Nga Tsin Wai Village, Ng Ancestral Hall, Kowloon (Grade 3), and the League of Seven walled villages of which Nga Tsin Wai is the only surviving member. Kowloon Bay also includes two 20th century heritage sites, namely the WW II Old Pillbox (Grade 2) and Royal Air Force Hangar (Grade 3). Together they reflect important periods of historical change and development of Hong Kong, providing evidence of dynastic change, the relationship between China and the British colonial government and defence of Hong Kong. Nga Tsin Wai is part of this cultural landscape and shares in the Group’s potential for preservation and interpretation for visitors.

Attributes of Group Value are:

- Tin Hau Temple (Grade 3), Gatehouse (Grade 3), Ng Ancestral Hall (Grade 3) and extant layout of the village;
- Designation of the original location and extent of Nga Tsin Wai walled village;
- Location and spatial relationships of the group of sites illustrated by historic maps and photographs;
- Representative of the historical League of Seven; and
- Recorded heritage sites in Kowloon Bay.

Archaeological evidence supporting Group Value:

- Village wall layout in north and south trenches

Social Value
& Local
Interest

Social Value refers to *whether a building is an important landmark which has commonly recognised symbolic or visual significance; whether it has significance in terms of exhibiting “cultural identity” and / or in terms of extending the “collective memory” of the community*

Nga Tsin Wai led a coalition of villages against piracy called the Tsat Yeuk (七約), or Tsat Po (七保), the Kowloon League of Seven. While the formation of such leagues was common amongst rural villages, Nga Tsin Wai is significant as the venue every ten years for the Ta Tsiu ritual of the League of Seven at least since 1726 (Hase 1999:16).

Social value for local communities is reflected in the fact that Nga Tsin Wai continues to be the focal point for clan members of now non-existent member villages. The village’s Tin Hau Temple, first constructed in 1354,

plays a part in these festivals and celebrations, including the yearly Tin Hau festival and the ten yearly Ta Tsui festival. At the same time, it serves as an ongoing day to day focal point for villagers, past and present and contributes to the cultural identity of the local community.

As the last formerly walled and moated village in Kowloon, Nga Tsin Wai is an important local landmark which has commonly recognised significance for people of Hong Kong.

Attributes of Social Value and Local Interest are:

- Tin Hau Temple structure, contents and usage
- Ta Tsiu and Tin Hau Festival continued celebration and documentation
- Visual contrast of the last walled village in Kowloon now dwarfed by surrounding urban development

Archaeological evidence supporting Social Value:

- N/A

Authenticity

Authenticity is defined as the quality of being authentic, truthful or genuine. It is assessed by whether the building has undergone any alternations, and the impact of the alterations on the historical significance and architectural integrity of the building; on whether any alterations to the building have modified the cultural setting and the associated cultural landscapes.

The authentic value of Nga Tsin Wai lies in the retention of its typical layout as a walled village which can be seen on 1902 map of Nga Tsin Wai. It shows the outline of the village wall, watch towers, residential houses and structures and moat. Today the original elements of the layout, typical of such walled villages, remain largely recognizable (central axis, temple, Gatehouse, lanes).

The physical fabric of the village however, drastically changed during WWII when the moat was filled in and the village population further changed due to the influx of refugees which resulted in demolition of village walls and watch towers to make way for additional housing, including squatter structures. The major impact on the authenticity of the village resulted from the destruction of the upper remains of walls and towers by the middle of 20th c. The 1963 aerial photograph shows gaps within the wall and there are no longer obvious watch towers on the corners. The 1975 aerial photograph shows a two-storey structure on the northwest corner, but it is not believed to represent the original tower. Despite all these changes, the Tin Hau Temple and Gatehouse remain notably authentic in terms of continuing traditional usage, if not in their materials, form and construction.

The cultural setting of Nga Tsin Wai changed in the 20th century when Kowloon Bay grew from agricultural area into urban sprawl. The agricultural lands and natural streams around the village disappeared or were modified by the mid- 20th century and Nga Tsin Wai is now surrounded by a modern urban landscape of high rise residential and commercial building. A number of heritage sites such as the Former Yamen Building (Declared Monument), Remnants of the South Gate of Kowloon Walled City (Declared Monument), Hau Wong Temple (Declared Monument) and Lung Tsun Stone Bridge (Site of Archaeological Interest) form part of the cultural setting but the elements which led to the walled village (threat of piracy) and prosperity of its villagers (agriculture and overland trade routes) are no longer present.

Nga Tsin Wai has been compromised by the many major alterations made to the village buildings and structures, in particular during and after WWII. These changes, especially the demolition of the village wall and watch towers and filling in of the moat, have resulted in a loss of integrity of the heritage place. Nevertheless, the continuing existence of the original village layout and wall foundation remains in Nga Tsin Wai Village support the authenticity and built heritage value of Nga Tsin Wai.

Finally, the impact of the alterations on the historical significance of Nga Tsin Wai should be considered minimal. For instance, the function and use of the Temple and Gatehouse remains unchanged.

Attributes of Authenticity are:

- Tin Hau Temple structure, contents and usage ;
- Gatehouse and inscription and usage;
- Outline of the original village layout including village wall, watch towers and moat.

Archaeological evidence supporting Authenticity:

- Evidence for the layout of the village wall and moat in north and south trenches;
- Evidence for 20th c. infill of moat in north and south trenches;
- Evidence for the major destruction or abandonment of defence of the village in north and south trenches.

Rarity Value

Rarity Value refers to *whether the building is rare due to its historical interest, architectural merit, group value, social value and local interest, and/or authenticity*

In terms of architectural merit in Hong Kong, the walled and moated village of Nga Tsin Wai is one of many and as such does not have Rarity Value. Nga Tsin Wai was a typical Chinese walled village (AAB 2014) established

in an agricultural setting and thriving because its surroundings (agriculture, market and trade routes).

If, however, Nga Tsin Wai is considered as walled village within Kowloon Bay, even in Kowloon, it is the only such village remaining and the only walled village example in the group of heritage sites in Kowloon Bay. These arguments contribute to its authenticity within the geographical area.

In terms of historical interest and social value/local interest, however, Nga Tsin Wai is important as the only remaining member village of the Tsat Yeuk (七約), or Tsat Po (七保), the Kowloon League of Seven. The Ta Tsui and Tin Hau Festivals remain well attended by the clans and locals and are an important expression of intangible heritage.

It is furthermore, the only walled village from this League still contributing to the cultural landscape of Kowloon Bay and representing the Group Value of this historical League of Seven.

Attributes of Rarity are:

- Contribution of Nga Tsin Wai to the cultural landscape of Qing period Kowloon Bay;
- Only surviving member of the historical League of Seven.

Archaeological evidence supporting Rarity Value:

- Layout of village wall in north and south trenches;
- Only archaeological evidence for walled village in Kowloon Bay (and Hong Kong).

Statement of Significance

In summary, the significance of Nga Tsin Wai lies in the remains of the defences (further exposed during the current phase), the original layout, its associated intangible heritage, historical associations and as part of a group of nearby heritage sites. The physical integrity and authenticity of Nga Tsin Wai has been affected by the loss of its agricultural setting and loss of the defences of the village, i.e. filling in of the moat and destruction of the above ground parts of enclosure and watch tower walls. Internally individual house plans were altered to include moat area and houses were replaced and enlarged by combining units or increase height, even so the layout of the walled village as in number of rows, central axis, temple and Gatehouse, etc is retained. The excavation and uncovering of archaeological remains of the watch towers and enclosure walls bring Nga Tsin Wai back as a walled village as understood from historical records and accounts. The excavated village wall sections provide information on construction method and materials of the stone foundation and brick wall on top, use and reuse of stone drains in ancient and more recent times and the use of the wall remains and filled in moat in residential constructions in recent times.

Nga Tsin Wai is not rare as a walled village in Hong Kong, although it the only example left in Kowloon Bay. There are several more significant examples of walled villages in Hong Kong as a whole which are better preserved and retain more authenticity, but the fact remains that it

is the only one left in Kowloon. The significance of Nga Tsin Wai lies mainly in its historical associations, the original layout of the defences and its share as a walled village in the group value of the cultural landscape of historic sites and monuments in Kowloon Bay.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

The residential development will retain the watch tower foundation remains and preserve the remains of the enclosure wall foundations *in situ* as far as practicable. Since utilities connection to existing infrastructure are necessary for the operation of the proposed development and Conservation Park to meet all regulatory requirements, and impact to Conservation Park should be minimized, this will unavoidably impact on some sections of north and south village wall foundations. The impact assessment within this report will focus on the affected village wall foundations within the proposed north and south development footprints and the impacts arising from meeting the regulatory requirements for necessary E&M services. The impacts of the proposed development on Nga Tsin Wai overall are addressed in the 2016 and 2018 AIA and 2018 FI Reports.

6.2 Proposed development

Subject to detailed design, the proposed development will have two residential towers, with one tower situated on the north and one at the south side of the site (**Figure 1**). The lowermost residential floors will be raised 15m above ground level with a ground floor podium below each tower footprint to preserve the ambience of the Conservation Park, according to the latest Conservation-led development approach. The ground floor podium will serve as the residential entrance and includes recreational and management facilities, essential services, lift and staircases, and E/M spaces necessary for the development. In between the lowermost residential floor and the ground floor podium is the transfer plate and podium landscape which augments the Conservation Park. In order to preserve the enclosure wall and watchtower foundation remains *in situ*, as far as practicable, the development will not be able to provide an underground carpark.

The development is constrained by the preservation *in situ* of the walls & watch towers foundation remains and the design of Conservation Park. In addition, the utilities serving both the proposed development and Conservation Park are to be connected to existing infrastructure; the space to be made available from relocated stone wall sections for enhancement of the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations (See section 6.3) can be used for utility provision. Two gaps - one in each of the north and south village wall - are needed for the following utility provision: water (1.3m depth, 1.2m wide), power (1.2m depth, 1m wide), telecommunication (1.4m depth, 1.1m wide), town gas (1.3m depth, 1m wide), and drainage (3.025m depth, 3.2m wide). The utilities, together with the clearance between each other (about 600mm total width), and the approximately 450mm wide buffer between the utilities and the *in situ* preserved wall foundation remains at both ends, represent a section of 9 metres. The development's foundation (including pile caps) will need to sit aside the village

wall foundation remains in order to support the residential towers above. Structural protection¹ to be reviewed, developed and put in place according to structural engineer's design.

All village wall foundation remains will be preserved *in situ* as practical as possible. The remains underneath the proposed residential towers and development ancillary accommodation, such as the transformer rooms, will be protected *in situ* permanently and will be inaccessible in future. The conservation of the foundation remains within the Conservation Park will be delineated in the Conservation Plan (refer to Section 6.3 v).

6.3 Conservation Park

A section from each of the north and south wall foundation remains (roughly within Area NA/NB and Area SA/SD, about 9m length each (**Figures 4-5**)) will be relocated and displayed in the Conservation Park with aim to enhance the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations and to allow for underground utilities connection to the development and Conservation Park.

The two selected wall foundation sections for relocation (**Figures 42-45b**) were selected to best represent the archaeological, historical and cultural significance of the enclosure walls to Nga Tsin Wai, for display, education and interpretation purposes. Based on this direction, the selected wall foundation sections will be able to present all of the following characteristics of the enclosure walls:

- (1) the use of large/ medium stones for lower part of the wall (and confirmation of base of the wall on sterile soil deposit without foundation);
- (2) infill of smaller stones on top to create level top;
- (3) mortar with stones, tile fragments as leveller for brick wall;
- (4) brick wall;
- (5) cap stone for stone drain and bottom of stone drain flat (mainly); and
- (6) modern disturbance for new drain, housing after use of the enclosure wall.

The design of Conservation Park shall fully consider and comply with the development conservation principles and approaches in Section 6.4, with principles described below:

- i) **Figure 46** shows the tentative Conceptual Layout Plan from Ground Level to 21.9mPD and the boundary of Conservation Park, which is subjected to change in detail design stage. Cultural significance is retained as far as possible. The

¹ Distance of 0.5m between stone walls and sheet pile on the exterior of the village will be reviewed after full excavation of the stone wall sections to be relocated (two sections of 9m). Review of these further excavation findings, including any protrusions and/or foundation of stone village wall, and the results of stone wall findings in T2s (undertaken in 2018 and reported in 2016 AIA Report) should allow for a better-informed decision regarding separation of wall and sheet piles. A review of distance of the sheet pile to the stone wall on the interior of the village will occur after completion of the rescue excavation. The findings regarding the interior support of the stone wall i.e. soil deposit and its extent will be better documented and will guide distance between stone wall and sheet pile on the interior of the village.

Conservation Area includes:

Archaeological Features (a-d)

- a) The four-corner watch tower foundation remains preserved *in situ* underground and displayed to public;
- b) The village wall foundation remains will be preserved *in situ* with certain sections in the conservation park displayed to public;
- c) Selected sections of wall foundation remains to be relocated to ground level in the Conservation park for education, interpretation and display purposes;
- d) The archaeological features identified by the archaeological rescue excavation as may be required by AMO;

Other elements (e-g)

- e) Preserved Structures – the existing Tin Hau Temple, Gatehouse and an embedded stone tablet of “Hing Yau Yu”;
 - f) Existing 8 village houses or structures to be preserved; and
 - g) The Central Axis between the Gatehouse and Tin Hau Temple.
- ii) Proposed change is managed: selected sections of wall foundation remains to be dismantled will be reinstated at Conservation Park for display, educational and interpretation purposes, while the remaining watchtower and wall foundation remains will be preserved *in situ* and conserved;
 - iii) Mitigation proposed for affected selected sections of wall foundation remains is to dismantle and reinstate in Conservation Park for display, educational and interpretation purposes. No loss of fabric is anticipated, however, prior to dismantling, the affected sections will be fully surveyed and recorded; and
 - iv) The Conservation Park comprising the Archaeological Features and other elements in the Conservation Area mentioned on i) above, as well as associated facilities, if any, such as display boards and etc. will be open for public access and enjoyment. Except for areas to be reassigned or hand over to Villagers (i.e. Tin Hau Temple, temple and village office), the Conservation Park will be managed and maintained by URA.
 - v) A Conservation Plan will be submitted to AMO for review and comment, covering the layout of Conservation Park; conservation approaches of the Conservation Area, including the archaeological features to be conserved in the lot and recovered in Stage 2 Rescue Excavation to be relocated to the Conservation Park (if any), other elements to be conserved; and their proposed accesses and uses in compliance with the development conservation principles and approaches in Section 6.4.

Key Findings at North Wall:

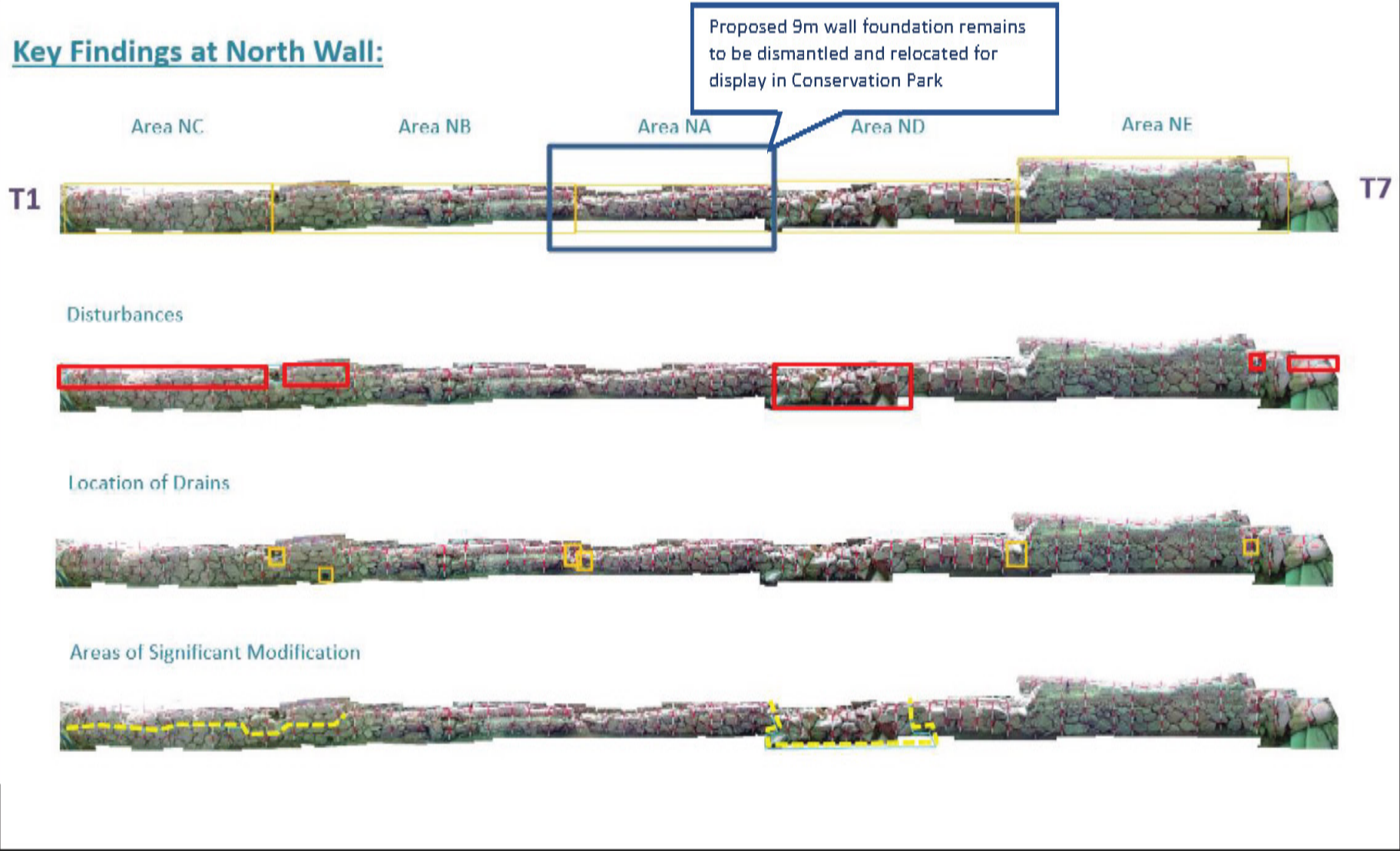


Figure 42. AGC prepared drawing of proposed section at north of village to be relocated and displayed in Conservation Park.

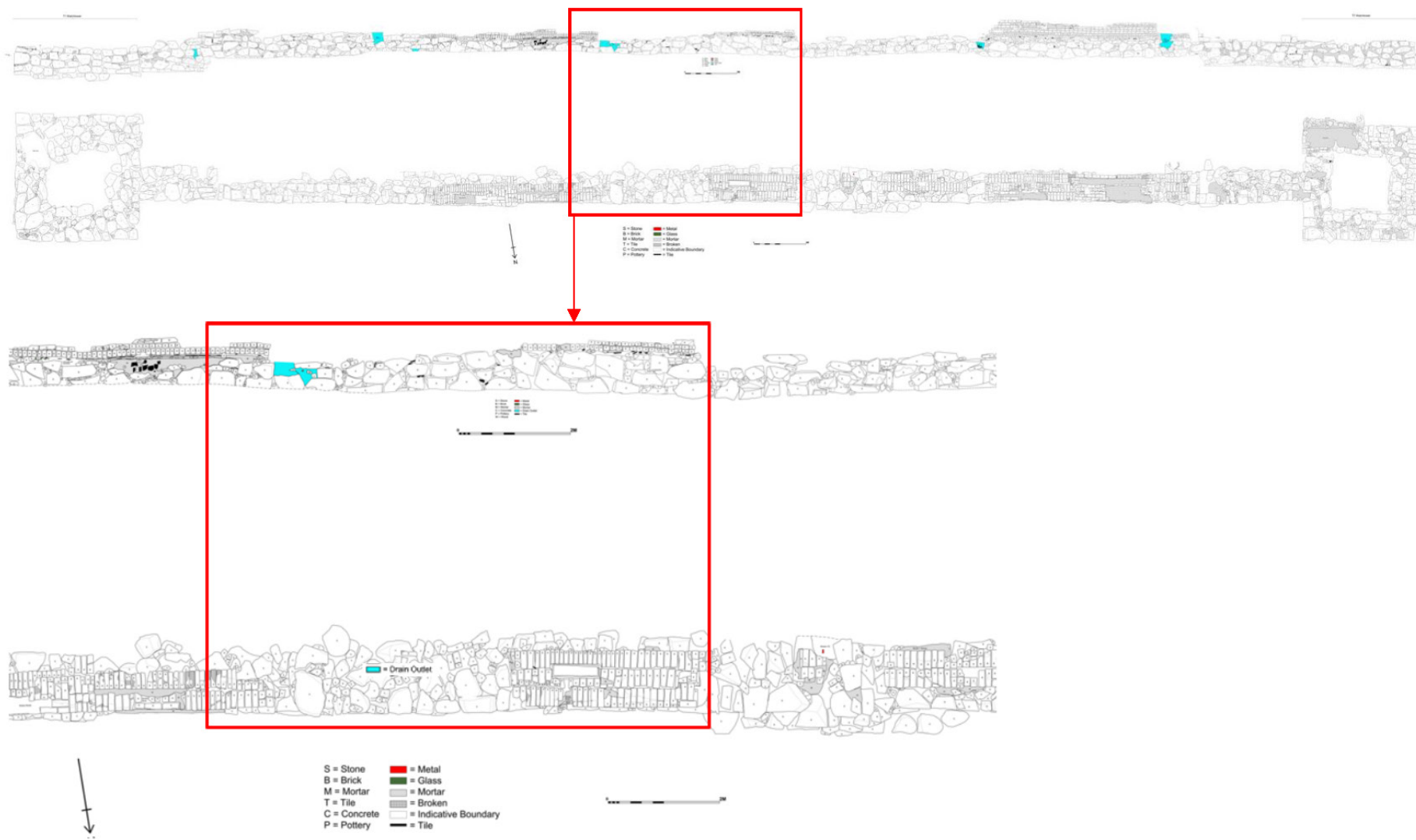


Figure 43a Position of the to-be-relocated area within the entire northern wall foundation remains and section and ground plan of the proposed relocation section.

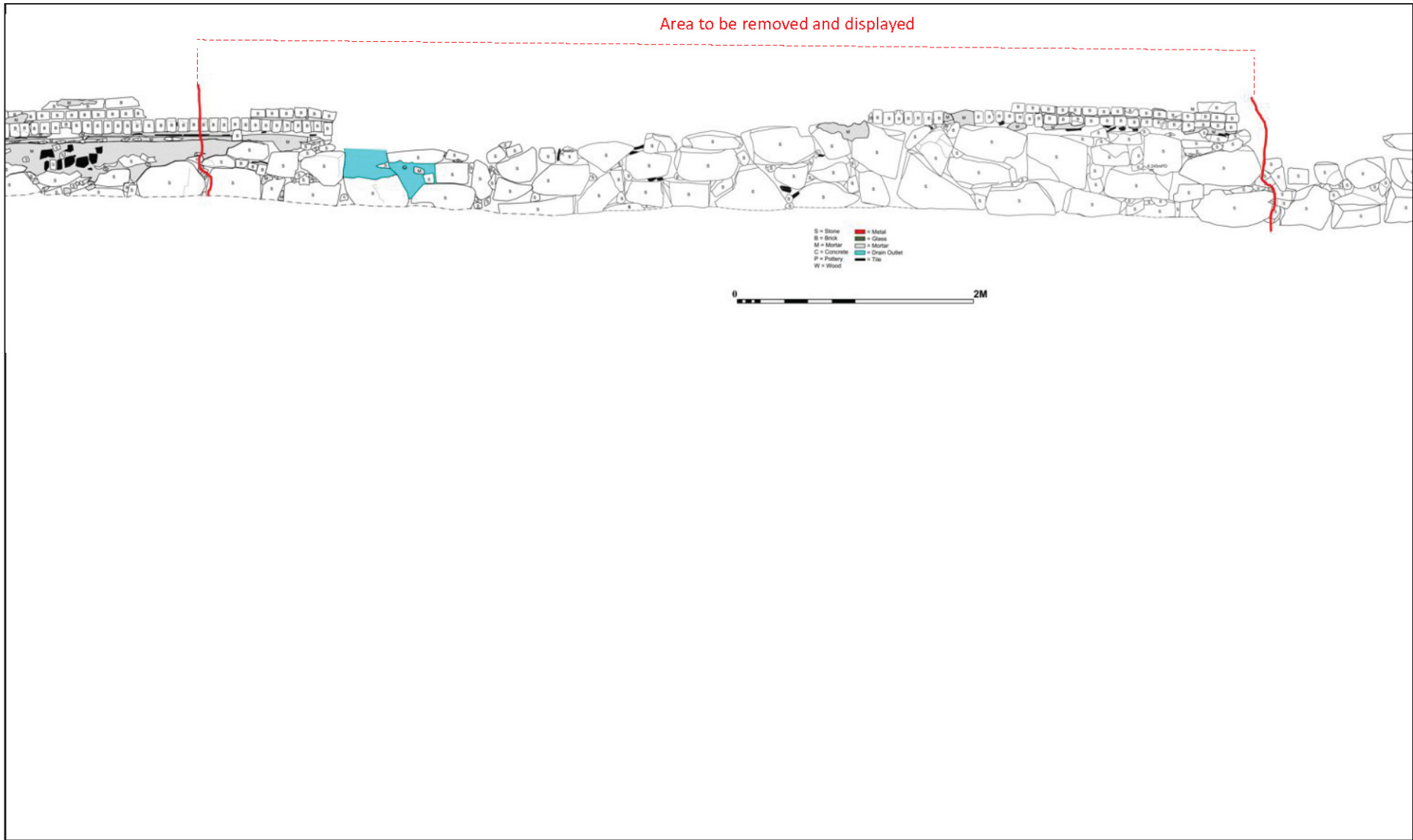
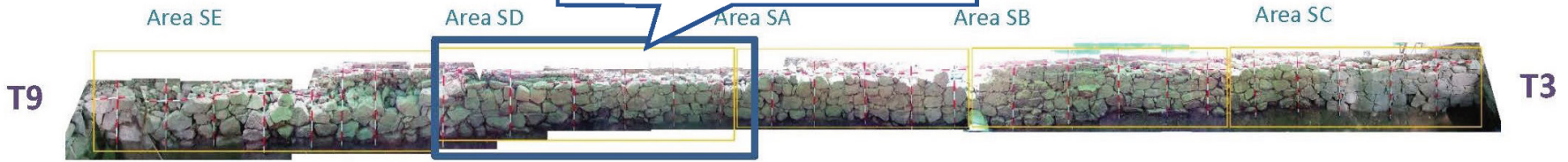


Figure 43b. Detailed Section drawing (of excavated wall foundation remains) showing proposed section at north of village (Area NA/NB, about 9m length) to be relocated and displayed in Conservation Park.

Key Findings at South Wall:

Proposed 9m wall foundation remains to be dismantled and relocated for display in Conservation Park



Disturbances



Location of Drains



Possible sections within Wall



Figure 44. AGC prepared drawing of proposed section at south of village to be relocated and displayed in Conservation Park.

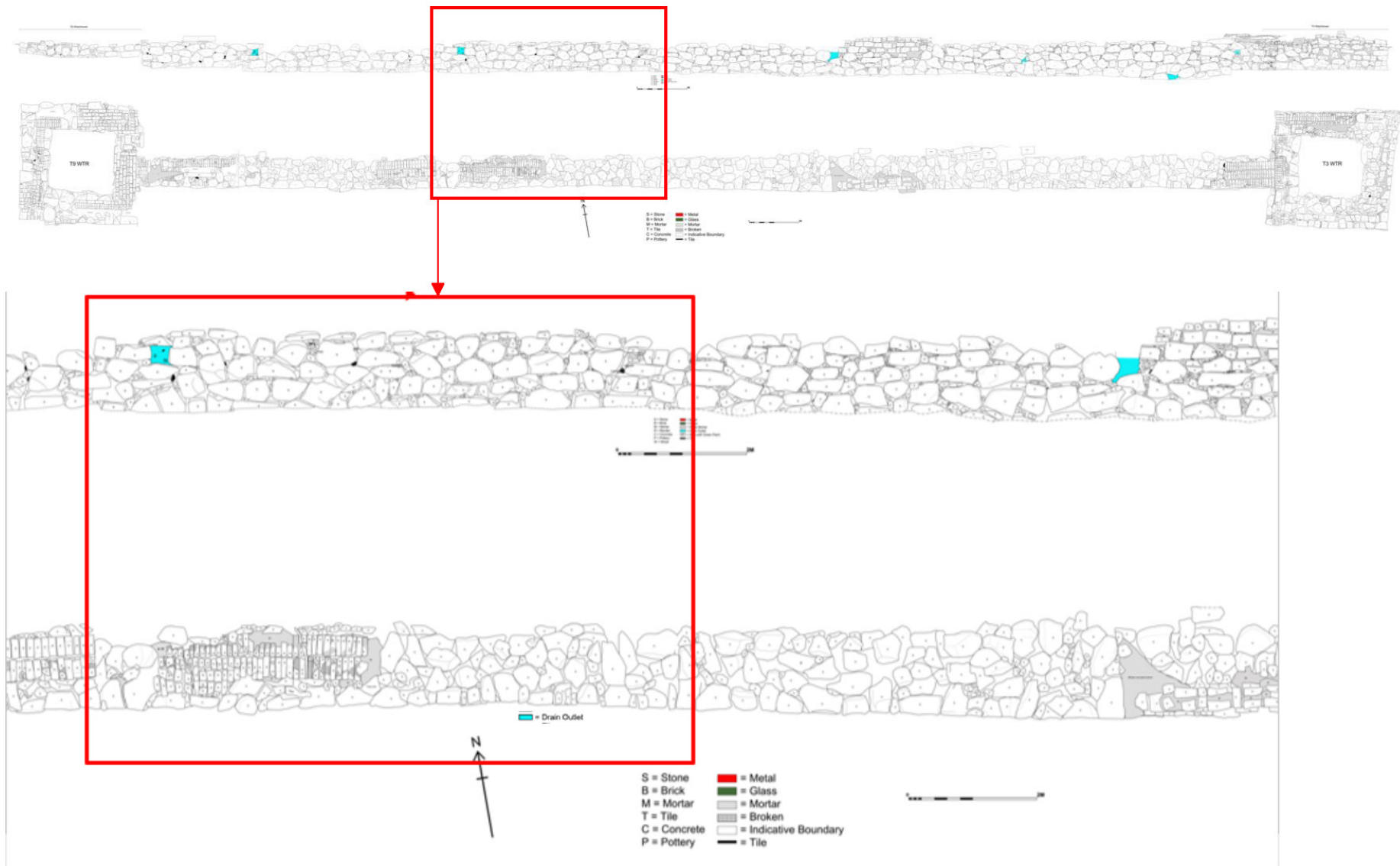


Figure 45a Position of the to be relocated area within the entire southern wall foundation remains and section and ground plan of the proposed relocation section.

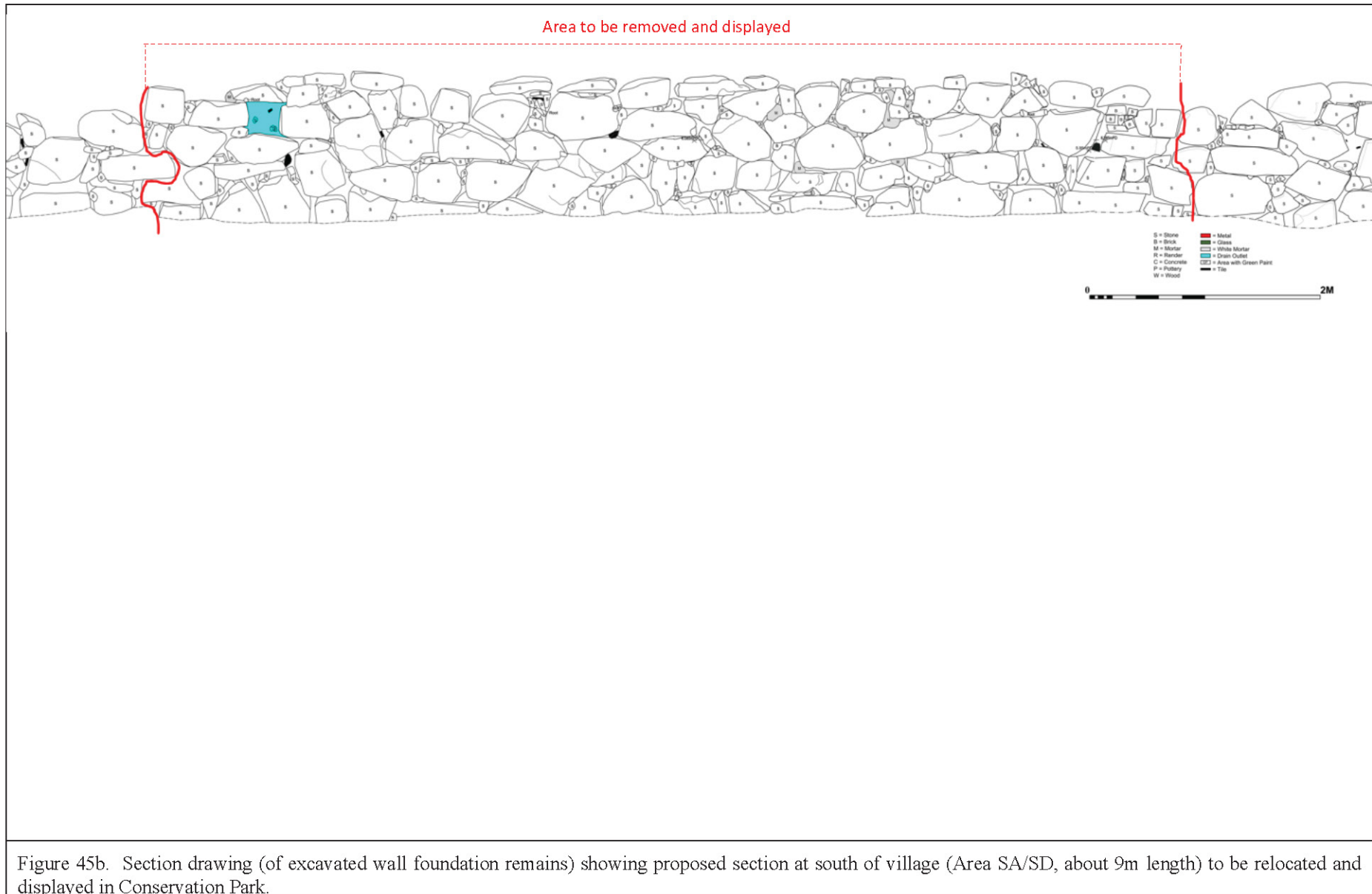




Figure 46. Tentative Conceptual Layout Plan from Ground Level to 21.9mPD showing boundary of Conservation Park (subject to change in detail design stage)

6.4 Development conservation principles and approaches

Based on international standards and guidelines, the following overarching principles and approaches are considered in the case of the proposed development:

- The cultural significance as embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects should be retained as far as possible with the emphasis on multiple values of the heritage;
- The proposed change must be managed and how the impact of proposed changes should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance;
- If some negative impact or loss of fabric is unavoidable, mitigation should be considered to minimise harm. This will normally include making records and archiving parts of significant elements, including archaeological deposits that will be removed or altered prior to and during the work. The extent needs to be agreed with AMO;
- Any development should consider the continuing cultural use of Nga Tsin Wai. Ways must be found to accommodate such uses within a conservation framework.

In addition, guidelines were formulated specifically for Nga Tsin Wai by AGC Design Ltd. (March 2017) based on international charters and guidelines. They are applicable in the case of partial preservation of archaeological remains, in this case the village wall remains in north and south trenches:

Overall Setting

Guideline 1: Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate setting of the archaeological and heritage site. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. Any change or demolition which would adversely affect the setting or relationships is not appropriate.

Respect of the Context

Guideline 2: The physical location of a place is part of its cultural significance. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

Retain Authenticity and Integrity

Guideline 3: Respect each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or by combining features of the same property that never co-existed.

Level of Significance

Guideline 4: The level of significance forms the basis for any actions applicable to each category within the Site. These can layout a soundly based analysis and assessment to determine the scope of in situ preservation, and to facilitate planning and maintenance decisions.

Buffer Zone Management

Guideline 5: Places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state. If development occurs, the design should respect the buffer zone and allow for access and display of the remains in a holistic manner. The characteristics or significance of remains as individual areas or as a whole should not be obscured or overwhelmed by the development.

Conservation Maintenance and Management

Guideline 6: Some ruins are simply best left as ruins, because ruin itself is an effective tool to reflect and evoke past time. To preserve ruins means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration. That includes physical protective intervention and regular monitoring of those ruins listed under the Conservation Plan.

Integrating Old and New

Guideline 7: Conserve the cultural significance of the building fabric when creating any new additions to a historic place or any new construction of compatible design.

Effective Interpretation

Guideline 8: Interpretation should be provided to explain and promote to the general public the cultural significance of the site.

The relocation of the two sections of village wall foundation remains (Area NA/NB and Area SA/SD) aims to enhance the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations to the public within the Conservation Park and to allow for underground utilities connection to the development and Conservation Park (See **Figures 42-45b**).

6.5 Identification and Evaluation of archaeological impact

Stage 1 excavation confirmed the presence of the village walls within the north and south trenches. The results of the excavation show that the entire length of uncovered village walls contain some level of authenticity but that the village walls were damaged, in particular during the second half of the 20th century.

The area which best illustrate the remaining village wall is located at the western end of north trench (Area NE) where several rows of the brick wall are preserved on top of the stone village wall. Little brick wall evidence remained in either trench while the type of bricks and leveller suggests brick wall remains date to a late Qing period.

Furthermore, Area ND (East) represents a rebuilding of the stone village wall in ancient times and is important part of the narrative of the defence walls of Nga Tsin Wai walled village. The stone drain outlets are the only features within the surviving stone village walls and may indicate a partial rebuilding of the stone village wall in late Qing dynasty.

The significance of the village walls is based on group value and as part of the layout of the last walled village in Kowloon. Also, the excavated walls further confirm the building materials used in the stone village wall construction and ongoing brick wall repairs or rebuilds. Finally, the excavated condition of the village wall shows the reuse as foundation or as part of another

building after destruction of the enclosure wall. Dating of the wall remains difficult since there are few clues in stratigraphy, used material and associated material.

The relocation of the two sections of village wall foundation remains (Area NA/NB and Area SA/SD) aims to enhance the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations to the public and to allow for underground utilities connection to the development and Conservation Park. The full recording of the wall sections prior relocation will allow for additional information on construction of the brick and stone wall for instance use of dateable materials within the wall, possible in fill or bonding materials to be recorded which aids obtaining a full picture of Nga Tsin Wai wall construction. The removal of two sections will affect the preserved layout of the defence wall but with full archaeological, cartographic, photographic records as well as 3D scanning, the wall sections and layout will be fully preserved by record. The proposed relocation of two sections of the village wall foundation remains, however, ensures that the preservation of historic fabrics is retained, and at the same time provides a valuable opportunity for reinstating at the Conservation Park for display, educational and interpretation purposes upon redevelopment of the site. The proposed sections from the north and south wall foundation remains for dismantling and reinstatement to Conservation Park will be selected to best represent the archaeological, historical and cultural significance of the enclosure walls to Nga Tsin Wai.

7. MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The village walls (stone and brick) will be preserved *in situ* as far as practicable below the proposed development. The relocation of the two sections of stone wall foundation remains (from north and south wall) aims to enhance the effects of display, education and interpretation of the wall foundations and to allow for underground utilities connection to the development and Conservation Park. Each section on either side will be fully excavated, i.e. down to the base of the wall and fully recorded, including written descriptions, photographing, drawing and surveying prior to removal. The excavation and recording of the sections of wall foundation remains, dismantling and relocating will be carried out according to the method agreed by the Antiquities Authority.

The recording will include but will not be limited to drawings, photos, video recording and surveying, assessioning as well as 3 dimensional scanning of the stones and all the other components of the wall foundation remains to record the structures, stratigraphic sequences (phasing history) and construction methods of the foundation remains so as to fully document the sections to be dismantled for inclusion in the archives of AMO, and to facilitate the future reinstatement, display and interpretation of the removed sections of wall foundation remains in the future Conservation Park. The feasible methods of dismantling the selected sections of wall foundation remains and ways to preserve, protect, display and interpret the wall sections to be relocated in the future Conservation Park are described in the Structural Engineers Report of the Stage 2 – Rescue Excavation methodology.

The sections of exposed wall foundation remains will be fully recorded using written descriptions, collection and analysis of artefacts and structural remains (if appropriate), photos, drawings, and surveying by the archaeological team before the wall parts will be dismantled and relocated within the Conservation Park by the conservation architect team with assistance of archaeological team to record any archaeological materials within the village wall. The

Except area or areas with no archaeological impact as shown on **Figure 47**, the Stage 2 Rescue Excavation (RE) works will also include excavation of all areas within the development footprint on ground level with exception of preserved walls and watchtower foundation remains. In principle all finds and archaeological information revealed from the RE shall be properly processed and preserved by record in accordance with the Licence to Excavate and Search for Antiquities requirements. The archaeological features, recovered in the RE, may be required for submission to the AMO for handling after processing, and/ or relocated for preservation within the Conservation Park, provided all such requisite measures as required by the AMO and adopted by the Developer shall facilitate the redevelopment to proceed, and shall by no means prohibit the construction works at the development footprint according to the final AIA reports. If significant archaeological features are discovered in the course of the rescue excavation, appropriate measures should be agreed with AMO. For avoidance of doubt, no finds will be required to be preserved in situ except the archaeological features already identified and recommended, which are:-

- a) The four-corner watch towers foundation remains, and
- b) The village wall foundation remains, except for the two selected sections of wall foundation remains which are to be relocated to the Conservation Park for education interpretation and display purposes to the public.

Aims of Stage 2 RE:

- Preservation by record of all archaeological features and information in the area of Nga Tsin Wai within the footprints of the proposed northern and southern towers, including but not limited to:
- Full excavation of section of wall foundation remains identified for relocation (if applicable);
- Further information on original moat outline, moat deposits and dating;
- Further presence, location, relationship of stake hole alignment such as recorded in T5, T1 to the enclosure wall or evidence for use; and dating of stake hole alignment, post holes, house walls, other features;
- The relationship between the Coastal Evacuation deposit as recorded in T5 and the shallow deposits within the interior of the village;
- Drainage system within the village lanes and further information on a possible older brick drain system, including date;
- Presence of identifiable Ming dynasty (or earlier) deposit, layer or remains;
- Further general information on Nga Tsin Wai Village

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ANNEX A Finds plates and description

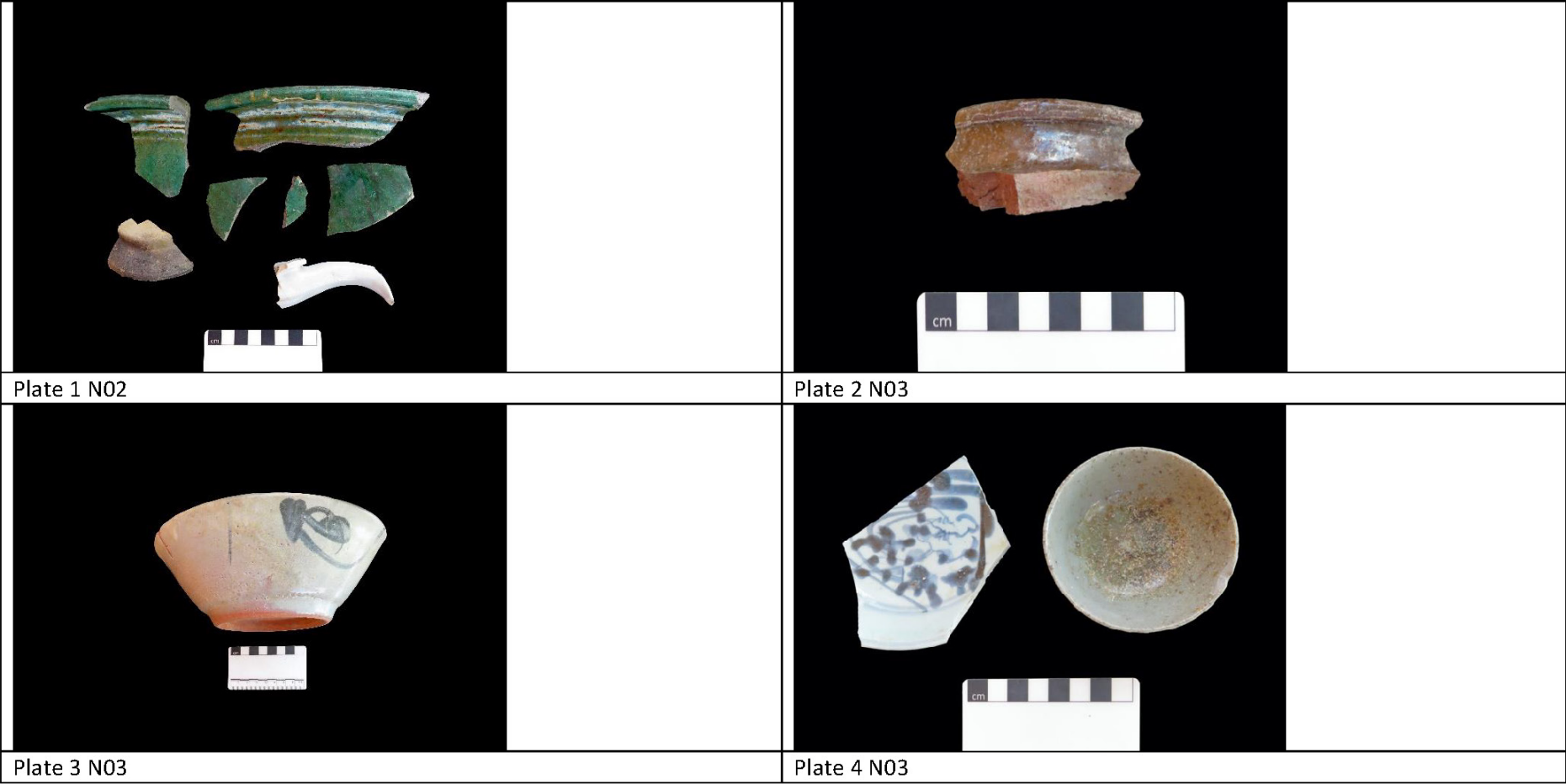




Plate 5 N10



Plate 6 N11



Plate 7 N13



Plate 8 N13

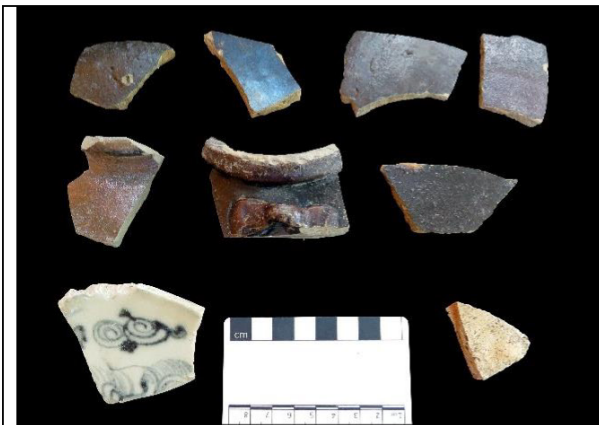


Plate 9 N13



Plate 10 N13



Plate 11 N19



Plate 12 N21



Plate 13 N21 bottom

Plate 14 N22



Plate 15 S1

Plate 16 S1 Stamp on handle



Plate 17 S01



Plate 18 S02



Plate 19 S02



Plate 20 S05

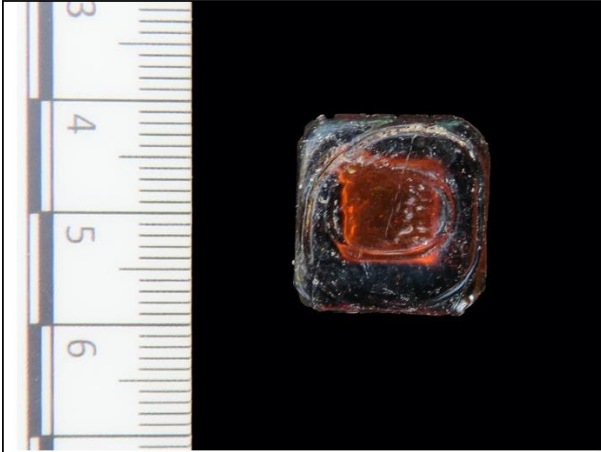


Plate 21 S05 detail of inscription on bottom of glass vial

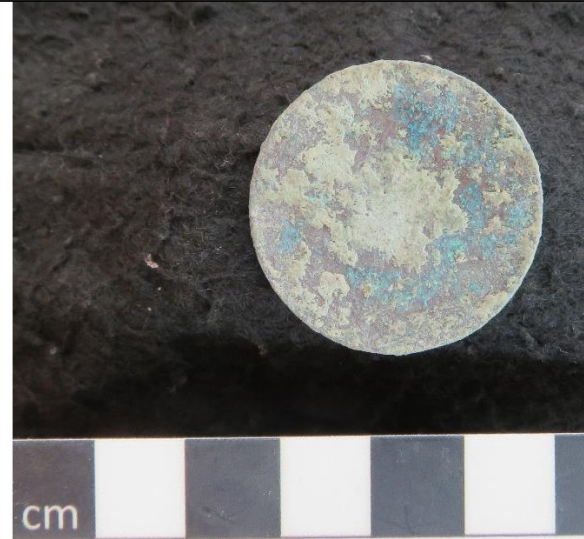


Plate 22 S07



Plate 23 S07



Plate 24 S08



Plate 25 S08 interior of bowl



Plate 26 S08

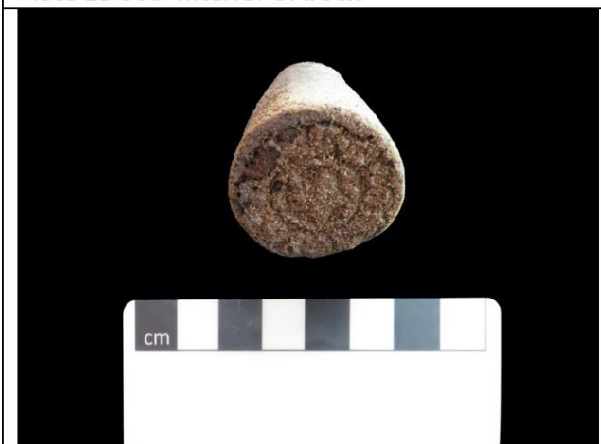


Plate 27 S08 detail on handle



Plate 28 S08 detail of medicine storage jar



Plate 29 S08



Plate 30 S08



Plate 31 S08

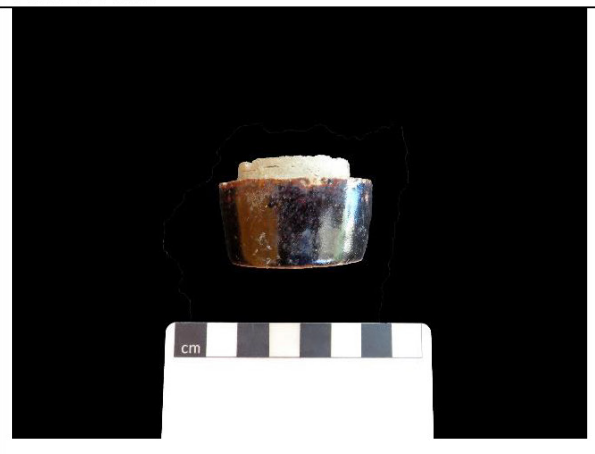


Plate 32 S08



Plate 33 S08 detail of bottom of opium jar



Plate 34 S08



Plate 35 S08



Plate 36 S08



Plate 37 S08 detail



Plate 38 S08



Plate 39 S08



Plate 40 S08



Plate 41 S08

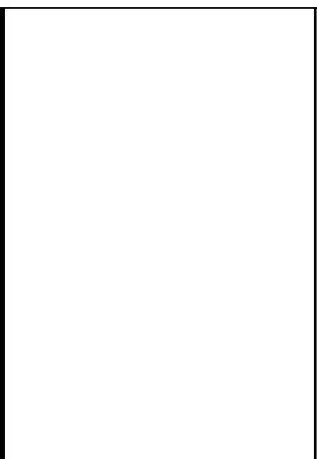


Plate 42 S08





Plate 43 S10
Detail of bottom



Plate 44 S10



Plate 45 S10



Plate 46 S10



Plate 47 S10



Plate 48 S11



Plate 49 S11

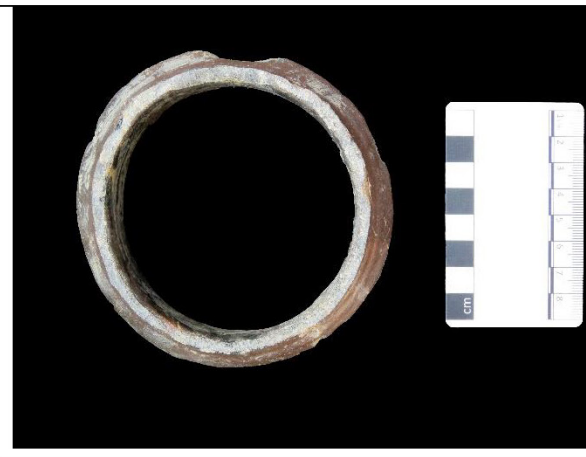


Plate 50 S11



Plate 51 S11





Plate 52 S11

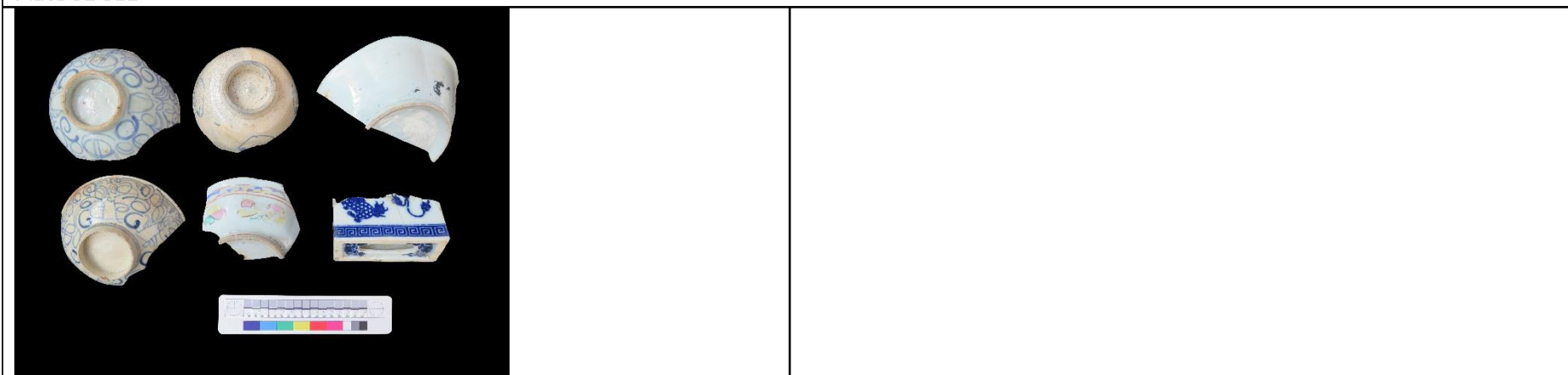


Plate 53 S11



Plate 54 S11

bottom of the spoons



Plate 55 S11

Plate 56 S11 close-up of figurine



Plate 57 S11



Plate 58 S11



Plate 59 S12

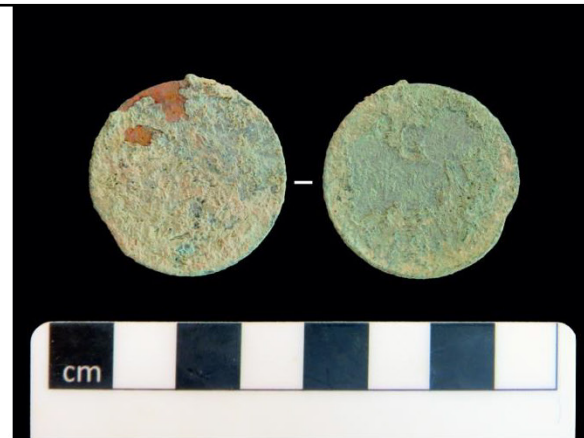


Plate 60 S13



Plate 61 S13



Plate 62 S14 Pounder stone



Plate 63 S14



Plate 64 S15



Plate 65 S15



Plate 66 S15



Plate 67 S15



Close-up of inscription



Plate 68 S19



Plate 69 S24



Plate 70 S26 Mortar



Plate 71 S27

Area/ Location/TP no.	Context	context ID	Material	Fabric	Type	Vessel Form	Rim DIA	Rim EVE	Surface Treat	Method of Décor.	Decorative Motifs	Count	Wt (g)	Date/Phase	Overall comments	Plate/Fig ref.
NF	N02	modern fill	POT	POP	SP	TP				GL		1	34	C19-20	B&W teapot spout fragment.	1
NF	N02	modern fill	POT	HSW	RI		40	17.5		GL		2	350	C19-20	Rim sherds of a large vessel, possibly of a large flower pot; everted, almost hooked rim, bulged wall; green glaze on rim and outside.	1
NF	N02	modern fill	POT	HSW	BO					GL		3	52	C19-20	Body sherds of a large vessel; green glaze on outside.	1
NF	N02	modern fill	POT	HSW	LI	CP	13	17.5				1	24	Qing to EC20	Cooking pot lid sherd; dish-shape; soot on both side.	1
NF	N03	modern fill	POT	HSW	RI	JR	16	14		GL		1	62	Qing to EC20	Jar rim; rounded lip; short, corn-shaped neck; slanting shoulder; brown glaze; glazed on both sides; lip without glaze; terracotta fabric.	2
NF	N03	modern fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	BL	16.3	81		GL		1	292	Qing	B&W bowl; round lip, slanting wall, tapered foot-ring, flat base; a circle along internal base and external base without glaze; floral pattern on outside, one stroke at internal base; H5.9cm; from Wun Yiu.	3
NF	N03	modern fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	CU	7.5	100		GL		1	78	Ming to Qing	Almost complete cup in gray glaze; round lip, slanting wall, round belly, tapered foot-ring; fully glazed except bottom; H4cm; from Wun Yiu.	4

NF	N03	modern fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	DI	16	8		GL		1	62	C19-20	B&W dish sherd; round lip, everted and concave wall, short foot-ring, flat base; garden scene pattern on inside, double line along external wall base; from Jiangxi or Fujian.	4
NC-E	N10	modern fill	POT	HSW	RI	LS	6.3	100	GL			1	48	C19-20	Top tier of a lamp stand in green glaze; flared rim with remaining two dots, round belly, stem and below missing, a through hole in center; from Shiwan.	5
NC-E	N10	modern fill	POT	HSW	BA	LS	8.5	100	GL			1	132	C19-20	Base dish of a green glazed lamp stand; hollow stem attached to base dish; base dish has everted rim and concave base; external base without glaze; from Shiwan.	5
NC-E	N10	modern fill	POT	POP		SN			GL			1	12	C20	Polychrome spoon fragment; with shallow foot-ring and a stamp at bottom, inscription not readable.	5
NC-E	N11	top wall	POT	POP	RI	VA	2.7	100	GL	IM		1	36	C20	Rim of a vase; narrow orifice, bead rim, short neck, round shoulder; outside in dull purple glaze, inside in green glaze; stamp impressions on shoulder.	6
NC-E	N11	top wall	POT	POP	RI	BL			GL			1	22	C20	Rim of a bowl with flower-shaped opening; polychrome glaze; decoration along external rim, Chinese character “玉” on external wall.	6
NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	BA	DI						1	48	Qing	B&W dish base; chrysanthemum pattern and double line on inside; glazed on both sides. Bottom without glaze; tapered foot rim, slightly convex base; from Wun Yiu.	7
NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	BA	BL						1	98	C19-20	Bowl base in pale blue glaze, possibly B&W; slanting wall, angled belly turn, tapered foot-ring; a circle on inside and foot-ring without glaze.	7
NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	CU						1	8	C18-19	Half of a wine cup; round lip, everted and concave wall, shallow foot-ring; pale greenish Gray glaze on outside; white glaze on inside; fully glazed except foot-ring;	7

NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	TP			GL		1	720	C19-20	Broken B&W teapot; slightly trumpet rim; round lip; slanting and pointed shoulder; vertical wall; flat base; broken spout remains on wall; holed lug on shoulder for overhang handle; pattern on external wall and on shoulder; high 16.4cm.	8
NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	BA	BL			GL		1	154	Late C19 to C20	B&W bowl base; slanting wall, tapered foot-ring; fully glazed except foot-ring; pattern on both sides.	8
NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	DI			GL		1	22	C19-20	Small source dish in greyish white glaze; pointed lip; everted wall with round belly; shallow foot-ring; bottom without glaze; a Chinese character "味" at bottom.	8
NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	HSW		OB			GL		1	296	C19-20	Broken part of a green glazed object; it has a though hole on a broken, flat, possibly round, surface; a vertical ridge runs through the middle which links to a vertical round end.	8
NC-E	N13	moat fill	POT	HSW	HA	CP			GL		1	114	C19-20	Handle of an open form cooking pot; brown glaze under lid seating on inside; soot on outside; handle end with motif pattern.	8
NB	N13	moat fill	POT	HSW	BO	JR			GL		5	66	C19-20	Brown glazed body sherds.	9
NB	N13	moat fill	CBM			TL			IM		1	8	Ming to Qing	Creamy thin tile fragment with cloth imprint; 0.8cm thick.	9
NB	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	BA	DI	12	15	GL		1	44	Qing	B&W dish base sherd with possible dragon pattern; short and tapered foot-ring, flat base, pattern on both sides; blue paint in dull tone.	9
NB	N13	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	JR			GL		1	22	C19-20	Jar rim in brown glaze; too small to measure DIA; upright rim, pointy lip, short and trumpet neck, slanting shoulder; glazed on both sides.	9
NB	N13	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	JR			GL		1	68	C16-18/Late Ming to Mid-Qing	Lugged jar rim; beaded rim; brown glazed, lip without glaze; 1 lugs left.	9

ND	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	DI	8.8	100	GL			1	54	C19-20	Small dish, chipped; round lip, concave wall, short foot-ring; B&W gold fish design on inside, brown glaze on outside, white glaze at bottom, foot-ring without glaze.	10
ND	N13	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	BL	14	34	GL			1	212	Qing	B&W bowl sherd with Double Happiness design; rolled lip, concave and slanting wall, cylindrical foot ring, convex base; pattern on outside; H5.6cm.	10
NF	N19	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	JR	9	74	GL			1	292	C19-20	Jar rim in brown glaze; banded rim with pointy lip, slanting shoulder; glazed on both sides, a circle on lip without glaze.	11
NB	N21	modern fill	POT	HSW	LI		5.9	100				1	18	C19-20	Complete small lid without glaze; dish-shaped, everted flat rim, retracted and tapered lower body, flat base; with a top lug; H1.1cm.	12-13
NB	N21	modern fill	POT	HSW	RI to BA	JR	5.4	100	GL			1	704	C19-20	Nearly complete wine jar in brown glaze; flared rim, round lip, narrow neck, pear-shaped body, with foot-ring, flat base; a broken hole on body; fully glazed except footing ring; Impresses Chinese characters "同利" repeated at bottom; base DIA 8.4cm, H17.8cm.	12-13
NF	N22	pot feature	POT	HSW	RI	VT	34	12	GL			2	436	C19-20	Rim sherds of a large vat; 2 joiners; slightly inverted rim with lid seating on outside; brown glaze on outside.	14
NF	N22	pot feature	POT	HSW	RI	VT	19	34	GL			1	276	C19-20	Rim sherd of a small vat; inverted rim with lid seating on outside; brown glaze on outside.	14
SC-W	S01	modern fill	GLA			OB						1	118	C20	Clear glass medicine bottle; flat thicken rim, cylindrical neck, rectangular body, flat base. H12.8cm. Inscription on one wide side, read as "WOODS GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE FOR COUGHS & COLDS."	15
SC-W	S01	modern fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	CU			GL			1	72	C20	White cup with black printed pattern; up-right rim, cylindrical body, round belly, short foot-ring, flat base, with broken side handle.	15
SC-W	S01	modern fill	POT	HSW	HA	CP			GL			1	78	C19-20	Handle of cooking pot; Chinese inscription moulded on handle end, read as "???日用?一厂".	15-16

SD-E	S01	modern fill	POT	HFF		LS			GL		1	98	C19-20	Middle part of a lamp stand; reddish brown glaze on outside; broken hollow stem, everted mid-tier dish with flat rim, broken pedestal.	17
SC	S02	modern fill	GLA		RI to BA	BT	2	100			2	110	C20	Two identical clear glass ink bottle; with screw on spiral on rim; found with plastic caps screwed on; narrow opening, round shoulder, cylindrical body, flat base; moulded lines along bottom of wall, possibly for better grip; H5cm, base DIA 4.2cm.	18
SC	S02	modern fill	GLA		RI to BA	BT	2	100			1	74	C20	Clear glass bottle; flat thicken rim, cylindrical neck, round shoulder, cylindrical body, flat base; moulded inscription on body, reads "KWAN LOONG & CO IPOH PERAK". H11.8cm	18
SC	S02	modern fill	GLA		RI to BA	BT	1.1	100			1	22	C20	Clear glass bottle; rim with screw on spiral, fits the dark brown plastic cap found in the same context; square body, flat base. Chinese inscription 冰麝消 moulded on one facet. H6.1cm.	18
SC	S02	modern fill	GLA		RI to BA	BT	1.1	100			1	24	C20	Clear glass bottle with bone fragment inside; found with the plastic stick shape object (from same context) placed inside the bottle; with screw on spiral on rim; body in pyramid form; slightly concave base; base with rough dots. H6cm.	18
SC	S02	modern fill	GLA		RI	BT	1.1	100			1	8	C19-20	Clear glass bottle, round rim, vertical neck, round shoulder, cylindrical body. Joins base sherds.	18
SC	S02	modern fill	GLA		BA	BT	1.5	100			3	4	C19-20	Base sherds of a clear glass bottle; flat base; 3 joiners, joins a clear glass rim sherd found in the context.	18
SC	S02	modern fill	PLA			LI	1.1	100			1	1	C20	Plastic cap of a medicine bottle; with Chinese inscription 冰麝消 on top; fits the bottle with same name in the context.	18
SC	S02	modern fill	PLA			LI					2	2	C20	Plastic caps, 1 blue, 1 pink; found screwed on the two ink bottles of the same context.	18
SC	S02	modern fill	PLA			OB					1	1	C20	Plastic stick-shaped object, one end round; mould made.	18

SC-E	S02	modern fill	GLA			BT					3	16	C19-20	Clear glass bottles, 2 are joiners; flat rim, vertical neck, cylindrical body, flat base; small one has moulded inscription read as "香港泰?庄".	19
SC-E	S02	modern fill	GLA			BT					5	234	C20	Clear glass bottles. A small one with screw on spiral rim, inscription and tiger motif. The inscription read as TIGER OIL 虎油. A larger bottle with flat-wide body has Chinese inscription 西醫鍾耀基 on external wall, and 培記造 at bottom.	19
SC-E	S02	modern fill	GLA			BT					1	144	C20	White glass bottle, screw-on rim, square body, flat base; possibly for containing moisturizer. Chinese inscription 先施 on two sides.	19
SB	S05	moat fill	POT	HSW	BO	PI			GL		8	698	C19-20	Green glazed pillow fragments; large piece in box shape and has 4 surviving sides, measuring full L17.5, W11.8 and surviving H7.9cm; from Shiwan.	20
SB	S05	moat fill	POT	HFF	RI	LS			GL	IM	1	56	C19-20	Top tier of a green glazed lampstand; flat rim, everted and curve wall, stem broken; a through hole at the centre of top dish; moulded petal pattern along external wall; from Shiwan.	20
SB	S05	moat fill	POT	HFF	RI	LS			GL		1	79	C19-20	Top tier of a green glazed lampstand with stem remain; three dots on everted rim; a through hole at center of top dish, hollow stem; from Shiwan.	20
SB	S05	moat fill	POT	HFF	BO	LS			GL		4	38	C19-20	Green glazed body sherds of lamp stand; glazed on outside, hollow on inside, with mould made thick motif line.	20
SB	S05	moat fill	POT	HFF	BA	LS			GL		2	220	C19-20	Bottom tier of green glazed lamp stands; one with moulded petal pattern on outside.	20
SB	S05	moat fill	GLA		RI to BA	OB					1	20	C20	Brown glass bottle; mould made; rim with spiral for a screw cap; square body shape; Chinese characters "化生" at bottom; H6.1cm.	20-21
SA	S07	modern fill	MET	COP		CO	3.1	100			1	14		A round copper coin; dust fused on surface; thickness 0.2cm; no hole in centre; inscription not readable.	22

NC	S07	modern fill	POT	HSW	RI to BA	LS	10	100					1	104	C19-20	Lamp dish; with heat-influenced white glaze on inside and 1 protruding coil attached on outside; round lip, everted and curve wall, no foot-ring, slightly concave base.	23
NC	S07	modern fill	POT	HSW	BA	LS	7	100					1	182	C19-20	Broken lamp stand; with heat-influenced white glaze on outside; mid-tier and pedestal remain; hollow stem, everted mid-tier rim, trumpeted pedestal; from Shiwan.	23
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	RI	BL							2	110	EC20	On glazed polychrome bowl rim; flower shaped opening; floral pattern on outside; blue glaze on inside; from Jiangxi.	24-25
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	RI to BA	BL							1	94	EC20	On glazed polychrome bowl sherd; flower shaped opening; flared rim, round lip, slanting concave wall, flared foot-ring; floral pattern on outside, foot-ring decorated; blue glaze on inside; from Jiangxi.	24-25
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	BA	BL							2	68	EC20	On glazed polychrome bowl base sherds; slanting concave wall, flared foot-ring; floral pattern on outside, foot-ring decorated; blue glaze on inside; from Jiangxi.	24-25
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	RI to BA	JR	5.3	17	GL				1	74	C19-20	B&W medicine storage jar; inverted rim, almost vertical wall; with foot ring, flat base. Fully glazed except lid seating area. Blue glazed labels on two sides of wall. With Chinese and English inscriptions, one side read as ...汕頭 永福街 松鶴齋 MADE IN CHINA; the other side read as 桔藥...;	26 and 28
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI	JR							1	208	C19-20	Jar rim in clear glaze; short upright rim, flat lip, globular shoulder; glazed on both sides.	26
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	LI	CP							2	44	C19-20	Lid fragments of cooking pot; 2 joiners; dish-shaped.	26
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	HA	CP							1	34	C19-20	Hollow handle fragment of cooking pot; handle end with impressed pattern.	26-27
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	GLA			OB							1	96	C20	Complete clear glass bottle; H12cm; with inscription 香港冠益食品廠 on one side, 冠 on the opposite side, and 冠益 at bottom.	29-30

SE-E	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI	BT				GL		2	362	C19-20	Brown glazed bottle with narrow orifice; round lip, short neck, sloping or flat shoulder, pointed or angled turn, cylindrical body; glazed on both sides; one with incised lines along shoulder turn, the other with one line on shoulder; thin-walled.	31
SE-E	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	BA	BT				GL		1	174	C19-20	Base of brown glazed bottle; cylindrical body, flat base; glazed except bottom; thin-walled.	31
SE-E	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	BO	BT				GL		6	58	C19-20	Body sherds of brown glazed bottle; glazed on both sides; thin-walled.	31
SE-E	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI to BA	OJ				GL	IM	2	18	C19-20	Opium jar sherds, joiners; brown-glazed except lid seating; moulded factory name at bottom, read "利??"	32-33
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI					GL		1	734	C19-20	Rim sherds of a large vessel, possibly of a large flower pot; everted, almost hooked rim, bulged wall; green glaze on rim and outside.	34
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	LI	TP				GL		2	78	C19-20	B&W lid sherds of teapot; 2 joiners; dish-shape; repeated pattern on outside; inside without glaze.	34
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP		SN				GL		1	26	C18-19	Spoon sherd with B&W scribble mark at bottom; form Jiangxi or Fujian.	34
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP		SN				GL		1	20	C20	B&W spoon sherd; crane pattern; Inscription 双記 at bottom.	34
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	LI					GL		1	66	C19-20	Complete lid in white glaze, flat-topped, vertical wall; likely of a thin-walled storage jar; inside without glaze.	34
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	HA	CP				GL		3	374	C19-20	Handles of open form cooking pot; brown glaze under lid seating on inside; soot on outside; handle end with motif pattern.	35

SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI to BA	DI				GL	2	166	C19-20	Shallow bowls in brown glaze, one complete, one broken; glazed along rim and inside; one with upright rim the other inverted rim; both have slanting wall and flat base.	36-37
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	BA	JR				GL	1	116	C19-20	Base of a wine jar; brown-glazed except bottom; slanting wall, concave base; thin-walled	36
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	LI						1	80	C19-20	Possible lid; flat top with groove along edge	36
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI to BA	JR				GL	1	118	C19-20	Small jar in green glaze; flat rim, round shoulder, tapered wall, flat base; glazed along rim and shoulder. Thin-walled, possibly from Shiwan.	38
SE-E	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP		PI				GL	2	396	C20	Two pillow fragments: one B&W one polychrome; B&W one with flower and animal pattern, also has double coin hollow-out on an intact side; polychrome sherd with zigzag pattern in red and an opening on one side.	39
SE-W	S08	moat deposit	BON			OB					1	12	C19-20	Elongated bone handle of a brush; two ends broken; one end tapers, the other end has a blind drill hole; cross-section in sub-oval shape; inked Chinese characters on one side, read "...華刷", another inked character or pattern at one broken end; surviving length 10cm, full width 1.5cm, full thickness 0.8cm.	40
SE-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	BA	JR				GL	1	100	C19-20	Base sherd of a thin-walled storage jar; brown glazed on both sides, base with little glaze; slanting wall, concave base; Chinese characters 利發 impressed on bottom; from Shiwan.	40
SE-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	LI	CP					1	44	C19-20	Lid fragment of a cooking pot; concave shaped; bottom has impressed horizontal lines.	40
SE-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	HA	CP				GL	1	118	Qing to C20	Hollow handle of a cooking pot; brown glaze on inner wall.	40
SE-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	RI	BL				GL	1	64	EC20	On glazed polychrome bowl sherd; flower shaped opening; flared rim, round lip, slanting concave wall, floral pattern on outside; blue glaze on inside; from Jiangxi.	40

SE-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	POP	RI to BA	DI			GL		1	170	C19-20	B&W dish sherd; round lip, everted and concave wall, short foot-ring, flat base; garden scene pattern on inside, double line along external wall base; from Jiangxi or Fujian.	40
SD	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI to BA	OJ			GL		1	18	C19-20	Opium jar, clear glaze on inside, outside without glaze; high 2.4cm, rim DIA 2cm, base DIA 2.4cm.	41
SC-W	S08	moat deposit	POT	HSW	RI	JR					2	512	C19-20	Brown glazed jar rims; joiners; banded rim with pointy lip, slanting shoulder; glazed on both sides; lip not fully glazed, fired upside down.	42
SE	S10	modern fill	POT	HSW	BA	BT	5.2	100			1	174	C19-20	Broken wine bottle in dark brown glaze; narrow neck, globular body, short foot-ring, flat base; moulded inscription on body and bottom. Body inscription reads "??KAMAN FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE 1/4 PINT"; bottom reads "WING FUNG HONG CHINA 天津香港永豐行".	43
SD	S10	modern fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	TP	1.9	100	GL		1	38	C19-20	Small pot in teapot form with polychrome glaze and floral pattern on body and shoulder; inverted rim, round to pointed lip; flat shoulder, pointed shoulder turn, vertical wall, flat base with shallow foot-ring; spout missing; traces of lug for overhang handle on shoulder.	44
SD	S10	modern fill	POT	HSW	HA				GL		1	140	C19-20	Handle of an open form cooking pot; brown glaze under lid seating on inside; soot on outside; handle end with motif pattern and possible name of the workshop, not readable.	44
SE-W	S10	modern fill	MET			CO	2.3	100			1	>1	1953	A round coin in silver colour, with a possible broken ring at top which was used as a pendant; thickness 0.1cm; inscription on two sides and head motif on one side; inscription reads "ERII CONONNATION 1953" and "ELIZABETH II DG BRITT CONNONATION COIN".	45
SE	S10	modern fill	POT	HSW	RI to BA	DI	7.3	100	GL		1	48	C19-20	Complete small source dish in brown glaze; inverted rim, slanting wall, flat base; glazed on rim and inside; trace of mould seam on outside, suggesting mould made; possibly from Shiwan.	46
SE	S10	modern fill	POT	POP	BA	BA	6	100	GL		1	64	Late C19 to C20	Recycled B&W bowl base sherd; knapping marks along the edge; cylindrically foot-ring, convex base; blue rings on inside.	46
SD	S10	modern fill	POT	POP		SN			GL		1	24	C19-20	Complete spoon in white glaze; with shallow foot-ring.	47

SD	S10	modern fill	POT	POP	BA	BL	5.6	45	GL			1	62	Qing	B&W bowl base; round belly, short foot-ring, convex base; pattern on both sides; a circle on internal base and external base without glaze; From Wun Yiu.	47
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	JR			GL			3	1002	C19-20	Brown glazed jar rims; thickened lip with triangular cross-section; 2 with lugs on shoulder; 1 with only rim left but shows traces of chipping along the broken edge; from Shiwan	48
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	JR			GL			1	530	C19-20	Brown glazed jar rim with 4 lugs; flat rim; trumpet neck; slanting shoulder; has a stamp impression showing "合興" or "盒" character on shoulder; from Shiwan	48-49
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	HA	CP			GL			3	366	C19-20	Open form cooking pot rims with handle; brown glaze on inside under lid seating; soot on outside; all have motif pattern at handle end.	48 and 51
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	BS			GL			1	78	C19-20	Possible basin rim; greenish brown glaze on outside, brown glaze on inside; flat rim; slanting and bulged wall.	48
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	CP						1	276	Qing	High collared cooking pot rim; similar to those found in Kowloon Walled City; soot on outside	48
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	BA	JR			GL			1	836	C19-20	Brown glazed jar base; slanting wall; concave base; bottom without glaze; pale yellowish white mortar remains on inside;	48
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	LI	JR			GL			1	82	C19-20	Lid fragment of a thin-walled storage jar; slightly domed top with pointed turn and slightly trumpet short wall; brown glaze on outside.	48
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	LI	CP						1	56	C19-20	Dish-shaped lid of a cooking pot; non-glazed; slight soot on lid seating.	48
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI to BA	OJ			GL			1	14	C19-20	Opium jar, brown glazed except lid seating; Chinese words "章記" at bottom; height 2.1cm, rim 2.5cm, base 2.9cm.	52
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI	VT			GL			1	300	C19-20	Vat rim; thick, flat and everted rim; little wall survived; brown glaze on inside;	50

SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	BL				GL		2	354	C19-20	On-glaze polychrome bowls with floral shape rim; flared rim, slanting wall; round belly; flared foot-ring; one with worn-off glaze, the other with pattern on outside and bluish glaze on inside; from Jiangxi or Fujian, or Guangdong.	53
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	BL				GL		2	412	Qing	B&W bowls with double happiness pattern on out side; open form; round lip; slanting round belly; with foot-ring; one has double lines along external foot-ring.	53
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	BL				GL		1	230	C20	B&W bowl with crane medallion pattern on outside; open form; point to round lip; straight wall; round belly; tapered foot-ring;	53
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	PI					GL		1	284	C20	B&W pillow fragment with animal pattern; 5 surviving sides; one oval hole opened on one side.	53
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP		SN				GL		1	18	C19-20	B&W spoon base; pattern similar to those found in Tai Fu Tai; possibly from Fujian.	54
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP		SN				GL		1	28	C19-20	On-glaze polychrome spoon base; worn-off gold fish pattern on inside; shallow stamp with Chinese characters at bottom, not readable.	54
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP		SN				GL		4	66	C19-20	White glaze spoon bases and handle; two bases bear stamps at bottom, one read "新興", the other "吉玉".	54
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	LI	TP				GL		1	64	C19-20	Polychrome teapot lid with everted rim and mushroom-shaped top knob; floral pattern on outside; glazed on both sides except lid seating area;	55
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	LI	BX				GL		1	58	C20	White glaze box lid in sub-oval shape; with motif floral pattern on outside; glazed on both sides except lid seating area.	55
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP		OB				GL		1	92	C19-20	Broken figurine in white glaze; possibly of a Guanyin statue; the figure posing meditating position on a lotus pedestal and holds a vase on one hand; base without glaze; a hole on base.	55-56

SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	TP				GL		1	562	C19-20	Polychrome teapot with floral pattern; vertical rim; pointed shoulder; vertical wall; flat base; holed lug remain on shoulder for a overhang handle; 12.4cm tall;	57
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	BA	TP				GL		1	172	C19-20	Polychrome teapot base with floral pattern; vertical wall; flat base.	57
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	POP	RI	TP				GL		2	182	C19-20	Teapot rims; one B&W, one polychrome; trumpet rim; pointed shoulder; holed lug on shoulder; vertical wall; both have pattern on shoulder.	57
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HFF		ST	20	22.5				1	178	Qing	Fire grate fragment of a stove; concave piece with through holes in the middle and part of intact edge remains; matt pattern on bottom surface; red fabric; thickness 1.3cm.	58
SE	S11	moat fill	POT	HSW	HA	CP				GL		1	134	C19-20	Handle of an open form cooking pot; brown glaze under lid seating on inside; soot on outside; handle end with motif pattern.	58
SC-W	S12	moat deposit	POT	POP	BA	VA	14.8	100		GL		1	456	C19-20	Base of a B&W vase; retracted wall, flat base with short foot-ring; painting on outside.	59
SC-W	S12	moat deposit	POT	HSW	LI	CP	17	13				1	16	C19-20	Lid fragment of c cooking pot; concave shape; soot on both sides.	59
SC-W	S12	moat deposit	POT	CBM	BT		20	21		GL		2	152	C19-20	Baluster sherds, one body one base; glazed on both sides, colour influenced by weathering.	59
SB-W	S13	modern fill	Met	COP		CO	2.8	100				1	6		A round copper coin; sand fused on surface; thickness 0.2cm; no hole in centre; inscription not readable.	60-61
SA-E	S13	modern fill	MET	COP		CO	2.9	100				1	8		A round copper coin; dust fused on surface; thickness 0.15cm; no hole in centre; inscription not readable.	60-61

SE	S14	modern fill	STO			OB					1	210	Neolithic	Stone pounder in reddish colour. Use wear on both two wide sides and edge; measuring 6.4 x 5.8 x 3.8cm.	62
SE	S14	modern fill	STO			OB	5	39			1	8	Qing to C20	Broken jadeite bracelet of children, light grey in colour, semi-translucent; round cross-section.	63
SC-E	S15	moat fill	POT	HSW		LS				GL	3	572	C19-20	Base dishes of green glazed lamp stand; all with hollow stem and everted base dish. Both have inscription at bottom: one has repeated "萬成", the other read as "合成隆".	64, 67
SC-E	S15	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI to BA	JR	7.3	100		GL	1	328	C19-20	Small jar in brown glaze; flat rim, short neck, globular body, flat base; fully glazed except rim and bottom; H8.7cm.	65
SC-E	S15	moat fill	POT	HSW	HA						1	52	C20	Handle sherd in reddish brown glaze; edge being chipped, possibly recycled for other usage; bear English inscription "BRITISH MAKE".	66
SC-E	S15	moat fill	POT	POP		SN				GL	1	18	C20	White spoon base; shallow foot-ring; fully glazed except foot-ring; inscription "宜巴" at bottom.	66
SC-E	S15	moat fill	POT	POP	SP	TP				GL	1	6	C19-20	B&W spout sherd.	66
SC-E	S15	moat fill	POT	POP	LI		5.8	100		GL		56	C19-20	Lid in white glaze, likely of a thin-walled storage jar rim without glaze; compact material glued to the inside.	66
SC-E	S15	moat fill	GLA			BT	2	100			1	76	C20	Clear glass bottle; flat thicken rim, cylindrical neck, rectangular body, flat base. H10.4cm	66
SB	S19	moat fill	CBM			TL				CI	1	1174	Ming to Qing	Creamy thick tile with cloth pattern impression; one missing corner; L28.1cm, W19cm, T1.5cm.	68
SB	S19	moat fill	POT	POP	RI to BA	CU				GL	1	184	C20	Polychrome cup with handle; pointed lip, slanting wall, flat base; patten along rim, stamped inscription at bottom, read as "ESCHWECKER HAMBURG"	68

SB	S19	moat fill	POT	HSW	RI to BA	OJ			GL		1	34	C19-20	Opium jar, clear glaze on inside, outside without glaze; height 2.5cm, rim 3cm, base 3.2cm.	68
SA	S24	modern fill	STO			OB					1	762	Qing?	Complete stone weight; base DIA 8.6cm, EVE 100, H7.5cm; in sub-conical shape, top has a bow-tie shaped protruding part, a possible through hole in the middle is filled with rusty iron; base uneven; surface was roughly polished	69
SE-E	S26	mortar	MOR								1	588	Ming to Qing	Mortar sample; white mortar fused with a creamy white tile fragment; contains shell, charcoal and coarse sand in the fabric; two surviving sides; surviving L12.5cm, W9.2cm, T5.6cm	70
SB	S27	drain	POT	HSW	RI to BA	JR	9.8	100	GL	IM	1	538	C19-20	Small jar found in drain outlet on SVW; wall and base broken; upright rim, flanged lip, slanting shoulder, pointed shoulder turn, almost vertical wall which slightly tapers towards base, flat and slightly concave base; terracotta fabric colour; brown glaze, a circle on lip and external base without glaze; external wall and shoulder see continuous impressed vertical lines; base DIA 12.3cm, H 12.4cm, wall thickness 0.4 to 0.5cm.	71
			STO			OB					1		Qing to C20	Intact boundary stone reused as building material; found on SVW; faceted stone block with 6 sides; front side with Chinese inscription "地界 陳" carved and inked on the front side; full H47cm, W25cm, T12cm.	Figure 37

Appendix S

- S01 Light yellow brown (10YR 6/4) silty and clayey GRAVEL topsoil with plastic, roots and small rubbish items.
- S02 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey GRAVEL fill recorded under the concrete above the village wall. Inclusions include tile fragment and plastic.
- S03 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy and clayey GRAVEL with modern rubbish.
- S04 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly and clayey SAND fill
- S05 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very slightly sandy, gravelly CLAY with numerous tiles. Interpreted as top of moat deposit.
- S06 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) slightly gravelly and sandy CLAY with modern rubbish.
- S07 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very gravelly, sandy CLAY with small stone and brick fragments. Fill deposit sits on top of moat deposit.
- S08 This layer of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly, sandy and silty CLAY with numerous blue and brown brick fragments. Interpreted as top of moat deposit.
- S09 Light yellowish brown (2.5YR 6/3) slightly sandy and gravelly CLAY with numerous brick fragments down to 150cm.
- S10 Artificial dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) slightly gravelly CLAY fill below concrete.
- S11 Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) very slightly clayey, slightly gravelly, silty SAND.
- S12 Olive brown (2.5YR 4/4) silty and gravelly CLAY possibly similar to S07 (top of moat deposit).
- S13 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) slightly clayey GRAVEL fill on top of the south village wall.
- S14 Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey and sandy GRAVEL recorded on the interior of the village wall in Area SA.
- S15 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey and sandy GRAVEL moat fill. Fill includes lots of tile and brick fragments, small stones and modern pottery.
- S16 Very pale brown (10YR 8/3) friable CLAY mortar below concrete floor without inclusions.
- S17 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) slightly silty and clayey, sandy GRAVEL fill below surface concrete with modern rubbish.
- S18 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) slightly sandy, clayey GRAVEL hard fill recorded near drain in Areas SA/SD.
- S19 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) slightly sandy, clayey GRAVEL fill located below structures in SB-E.

- S20 Very pale brown (10YR 7/3) gravelly mortar leveller under second concrete in Area SB-W.
- S21 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) slightly gravelly and sandy CLAY with tile and brick fragments few pottery and modern rubbish. Deposit is interpreted as disturbed moat fill.
- S22 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) gravelly CLAY fill below surface concrete.
- S23 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very gravelly CLAY moat fill below patchy concrete.
- S24 Brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly and sandy SILT fill in drain in Area SA-E with modern rubbish.
- S25 Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) pink mortar sample from modern house wall on top of disturbed wall section.
- S26 White mortar taken from disturbed wall section.
- S27 Dark fill deposit inside stone drain and with village ware pot
- S28 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey GRAVEL fill below the surface concrete with orange and grey brick fragments and red and grey tile fragments and some stone.
- S29 Dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey and silty GRAVEL dark top moat fill with lots of red tile fragments.
- S30 Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) slightly gravelly CLAY leveller below the second concrete. Has the appearance of hard floor.
- S31 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey GRAVEL fill part of a concrete dump in Area SB-E. Fill includes building debris with stone, mortar and red brick fragments.
- S32 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly CLAY fill recorded below the third concrete. Includes lots of red and grey brick and grey, white and red tile fragments.
- S33 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayey GRAVEL fill without inclusions recorded around stone.
- S34 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) slightly silty and gravelly, sandy GRAVEL with red brick fragments.

Modern features (floors, drain and house walls) within South Trench

- SF1 Surface concrete/tile floor located in Area SC/SB-E
- SF2 Concrete floor (second) located in Area SC/SB-E
- SF3 Concrete floor (third) located in Area SC/SB-E, patchy preservation
- SF4 Concrete floor (second) located in Area SC-W/SB-E
- SF5 Mortar drain or basin feature recorded in moat located in Area SB-E

SF6	Surface concrete floor located in Area SB-E
SF7	Small surface concrete floor (second) located in Area SB-E
SF8	Surface concrete floor located in Area SB-W
SF9	Concrete floor (second) located in Area SB-W
SF10	Concrete floor (third) located in Area SB-W
SF11	Surface concrete floor located in Area SA-E/W
SF12	Concrete floor (second) located in Area SA-E/W
SF13	Surface concrete floor located in Area SD-E/W
SF14	Concrete floor (second) located in Area SD-E
SF15	Hard floor with stone (threshold? S33) at western end located in Area SD-E
SF16	Stone infill on concrete in Area SE-E
SF17	Modern concrete drain in moat at height of Lane 2 Area SC-W
SF18	Modern stone house wall on concrete foundation in middle of Area SB
SF19	Modern stone house wall on concrete foundation in middle of Area SB
SF20	Modern stone house wall on concrete foundation at Lane 3 Area SA-E
SF21	Modern stone house wall on concrete foundation in middle of Area SA
SF22	Plastic pipe set in concrete set at an angle over the village wall and trench within Area SA-W
SF23	Modern stone house wall on concrete foundation at Lane 4 Area SD-E
SF24	Two concrete foundations (a-b) with stone wall on top within moat and village wall in Area SE
SF25	Modern drain at end of Lane 6
SF26	Modern drain at end of Lane 5
SF27	Modern drain at end of Lane 3, re-use of stone drain

Appendix N

- N01 Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) gravelly, slightly sandy CLAY stiff fill below top concrete. Includes a lot of rubbish but little building materials.
- N02 Layer of wood and vegetation
- N03 Dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) very gravelly, sandy CLAY, a modern fill on top of floor with some stones, tiles but includes mainly pure rubbish.
- N04 Fill on top of brick wall.
- N05 A yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) slightly gravelly, clayey SAND fill between second and third concrete floor.
- N06 A dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) slightly sandy and clayey GRAVEL hard fill. Includes some thin pale, red and grey tile fragments.
- N07 Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) sandy, clayey GRAVEL fill.
- N08 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) gravelly CLAY fill. Similar to N01. Includes building materials but little and other rubbish.
- N09 Concrete area with mortar and small tile fragments inclusions. Sits on a stone platform or floor on interior of the village.
- N10 Dark yellowish brown slightly gravelly, clayey SAND with some shells and lots of red and grey tile fragments. Sits below the modern floor levels.
- N11 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) slightly clayey SILT with tile, brick, pottery, stone and plastic fragments. Fill around cut granite wall.
- N12 Yellow (10YR 7/6) mortar with gravel fragments and shell between brick wall in Area ND.
- N13 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy and clayey GRAVEL moat infill with lots of tile fragments and some other artefacts.
- N14 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) slightly clayey, very slightly sandy and gravelly SILT fill.
- N15 Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) SAND/GRAVEL pit fill.
- N16 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very silty, slightly sandy and clayey GRAVEL, top of moat deposit.
- N17 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey and sandy GRAVEL moat deposit.
- N18 Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) slightly gravelly CLAY modern fill below N20 and floors.
- N19 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty and sandy CLAY moat fill.
- N20 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) gravelly CLAY fill below surface concrete.

- N21 Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) very slightly gravelly and sandy CLAY. Fill deposit recorded on the interior of the village wall in NC.
- N22 Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) slightly gravelly, sandy CLAY fill deposit recorded on interior of the wall below the top of wall fill. Recorded within area NB-E.
- N23 Light yellow brown (10YR 6/4) slightly clayey, gravelly SAND fill deposit recorded on interior of the wall below the top of wall fill. Recorded within area NB-W.
- N23 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) slightly gravelly CLAY fill with building material such as brick and tile fragment, mortar and stone fragments.
- N24 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), slightly gravelly and silty, clayey SAND compacted fill with building materials including stones and metal object and less rubbish than N01.
- N25 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) gravelly CLAY compacted fill. Some pottery visible in section (not old).
- N26 Dark brown (10YR 3/3) slightly gravelly, silty CLAY recorded around pot and N22 and fills drain.
- N27 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly SILT fill around drain and pipe around Lane 3.
- N28 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy CLAY modern fill below the second concrete on SFS. Includes building materials such as corrugated, brick, tile, glass and plastic.
- N29 Concrete infill of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) CLAY friable mortar.
- N30 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) slightly sandy, gravelly CLAY layer under hard floor.
- N31 Dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey, sandy SILT drain fill.
- N32 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey, sandy GRAVEL fill.
- N33 Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) GRAVEL leveller.
- N34 (a) Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) GRAVEL/SAND leveller and (b) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) slightly gravelly CLAY fill.
- N35 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) gravelly CLAY leveller below concrete.
- N36 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) gravelly CLAY leveller and in between with N35 reddish yellow CLAY/GRAVEL hard floor.
- N37 Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) gravel CLAY leveller recorded between two concrete floors.
- N38 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy and gravelly CLAY fill recorded above the moat fill. Includes building debris including brick and mortar fragments.
- N39 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) slightly sandy, clayey GRAVEL leveller recorded below the concrete and brick located at the top of moat fills in Area NE-E.

- N40 Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) slightly sandy, clayey GRAVEL leveller recorded below the concrete and brick located at the top of moat fills in Area NE-W.
- N41 Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty CLAY drain infill with tiles, glass inclusions.

Modern features (floors, drain and house walls) within North Trench

- NF1 2018 top concrete surface covering.
- NF2 Tile floor within Area NC-E.
- NF3 Concrete floor (second) in Area NC-W.
- NF4 Concrete floor (third) in Area NC-W.
- NF5 Concrete floor (second) in Area NC-E within moat.
- NF6 Concrete floor (third) in Area NC-E within moat.
- NF7 Concrete floor (second) in Area NC-W below NF1 in moat area.
- NF8 Concrete floor (third) in Area NC-W below NF1 in moat area.
- NF9 Modern concrete drain located in moat area within Area NC-W.
- NF10 Concrete floor (second) in Area NB-E sits on top of north village wall and covers entire trench.
- NF11 White tile floor in Area NB-W (below NF1) covers entire trench.
- NF12 Concrete floor (third) in Area NB-W covers entire trench.
- NF13 Modern concrete drain in Area NB-W covers entire trench.
- NF14 Concrete floor (second) in Area NA-E.
- NF15 Tile and mortar leveler (second) in Area NA-W.
- NF16 Series of thin floors sitting on top of moat fill in Area NA-E.
- NF17 Concrete floor atop moat infill in Area NA-W.
- NF18 Concrete floor atop moat infill in Area ND-E.
- NF19 Concrete floor in west of north trench
- NF20 Concrete floor (second) in Area ND-E below NF1 in moat area.
- NF21 Two concrete floors (third/fourth) in Area ND-E in moat area.
- NF22 Hard floor located in Area ND-E in moat area.
- NF23 Two concrete floors in with brick infill Area ND-W in moat area.
- NF24 Brick structure in Area NE-E in moat area
- NF25 Concrete floor in Area NE-W in moat area

NF26	Concrete floor (second) in Area NE-W in moat area
NF27	House wall at Lane 2 Area NB-E, modern
NF28	House wall at middle of Area NB, modern
NF29	House wall at Lane 3 Area NA-E, modern
NF30	House wall at middle of Area NA, modern
NF31	House wall at Lane 4 Area ND-E, modern
NF32	House wall at middle of Area ND, modern
NF33	House wall at Lane 5 Area NE-E, modern
NF34	House wall at middle of Area NE, modern
NF35	Modern rough wall within moat and located in Area NC-W
NF36	Re-used drain in Area NE-W
NF37	Modern drain
NF38	Pipe with concrete
NF39	House wall at Lane 3 Area NA, modern
NF40	House wall at middle of ND, modern
NF41	House wall at Area ND-W, modern
NF42	House wall at Lane 5 Area NE-E, modern
NF43	House wall at middle of Area NE, mode