Annex D Key Assessment Assumptions, Limitation of Assessment Methodologies and related Prior Agreement(s) with the Director

Environmental Aspects	Key Assessment Assumptions	Limitation of Assessment Methodologies	Prior Agreement(s) with the Director of Environmental Protection
Cultural Heritage	The assessment was based on the following document: i) Conservation Management Plan prepared for the Site in 2008 ii) Ground Radar Survey taken on Site in 2010 iii) Built Heritage Survey within and around the Site iv) AMO's database on heritage resources The construction of the new buildings assumes the use of non-percussive piling method.	On built heritage resources, past alterations at the existing buildings limit the exposure of all original heritage features on Site and hence the assessment can only be undertaken based on heritage features currently identified on Site. Details of mitigation measures to the heritage features are subject to detailed design and full-scaled survey before the construction work commence. The assessment and mitigation measures will also be controlled under the AM Ordinance. Due to access constraint, archaeological investigation cannot be performed at this stage. Hence, the archaeological impact assessment was undertaken based on the best available desktop information. Further archaeological investigation will be carried out during the detailed design stage to verify the assessment.	Relevant requirements have been stipulated in the EIA Study Brief and the EIAO-TM and have been discussed with AMO throughout the course of the Study and presented in the Draft EIA Report circulated in September 2010.
Landscape and Visual	The assessment was based on the latest preliminary design of the Project and detailed tree survey on Site, and followed the requirements stipulated in the EIA Study Brief, EIAO-TM and EIAO Guidance Note No. 8/2002	Assessment of Sensitivity of Receivers and the Magnitude of Change of Project works are inherently subjective. Design changes and additional mitigation measures introduced during detail design stage may affect the evaluated impacts of the Project.	Relevant requirements have been stipulated in the EIA Study Brief and the EIAO-TM and presented in the Draft EIA Report circulated in September 2010.
Construction Noise	In accordance with the EIAO, the methodology outlined in the GW-TM has been used for the assessment of construction noise. Sound power level (SWL) of the equipment was taken from Table 3 of the GW-TM and BS5228 was reference for those without information provided. It was assumed that all PME items required for a particular construction activity would be located at the notional or probable source position of the work site where such activity is to be performed. The assessment was based on the cumulative SWL of PME likely to be used for each location taking into account the tentative construction programme. The sound pressure level of each construction task was calculated, depending on the number of plant and distance from receivers. The noise levels at NSRs were then predicted by adding up the SWLs of all concurrent construction tasks.	The prediction of construction noise impact was based on the methodology described in the GW-TM under the NCO. There would be limitations of the methodology such as the accuracy of the predictive base data for future, e.g. plant inventory, SWL of PMEs and effectiveness of noise barriers. In carrying out the assessment, realistic worst case assumptions have been made in order to provide a conservative assessment of noise impacts. The construction noise impact was assessed based on conservative estimates for the types and quantities of plant and construction methods.	Relevant requirements have been stipulated in the EIA Study Brief and the EIAO-TM. It was stated in the EIA Report that the construction plant inventory has been vetted and confirmed by the Engineer as being practicable in completing the works within the scheduled timeframe.
Fixed Plant Noise	Calculate the maximum allowable SWLs as the compliance criteria for each fixed noise sources has been determined.	The choice of fixed plant items may be refined during the detailed design stage. Nevertheless, the maximum allowable SWLs have already been stated in the EIA Report and will be included in the contract specification for the future equipment contractor/supplier. The maximum allowable SWLs of PA system to be used in the open courtyards have been stated in the EIA Report. Such SWLs together with the requirement of noise monitoring during the events will be included in the contract specification for the future event organizer.	Relevant requirements have been stipulated in the EIA Study Brief and the EIAO-TM.
Air Quality	The dust assessment has been based on the predicted material handling volume. The estimated vehicle generated by the Project has been based on the findings of the Traffic Impact Assessment The chimney emission information was based on the field survey data.	Detailed data pertaining chimney emission could not be obtained from the chimney operators and hence pose a limitation to the assessment. Nevertheless, as explained in the Air Quality section, it is unlikely that the chimney emissions will pose adverse impact on the Site.	Relevant requirements have been stipulated in the EIA Study Brief and the EIAO-TM.

Environmental Aspects	Key Assessment Assumptions	Limitation of Assessment Methodologies	Prior Agreement(s) with the Director of Environmental Protection
Water Quality	The quantity of sewage generated from the Project operation was estimated based on the gross floor area of the proposed uses within the Site.	The proposed uses may change in future and the number of visitors cannot be accurately predicted at this stage. However, the assessment has already assumed a reasonably worst case scenario.	Relevant requirements have been stipulated in the EIA Study Brief and the EIAO-TM.
	The capacity of handling sewage from the Site was based on the findings of the sewerage impact assessment (SIA)		The SIA Report was submitted to EPD on 16 October 2010 and DSD on 1 November 2010. Replies from EPD on 9 November 2010 and DSD on 24 November 2010 indicated no comment and no in-principle objection, respectively, on the SIA Report.
Waste Management	The analysis of the works activities, proposed future uses and waste generation from the Project, and the waste management proposal have been devised based on the best understanding of the anticipated construction programme and the number of future visitors to the Site.	to potential changes to construction programme and the uncertainties of	Relevant requirements have been stipulated in the EIA Study Brief and the EIAO-TM.