Appendix II

Landscape Proposal and Tree Survey Report

Proposed SCAA Sports Link
at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

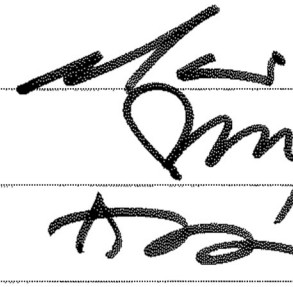
Landscape Proposal
and
Tree Survey Report

October 2025

Prepared By:
ADI Limited

ADI

Project Title	Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung
Report Title	Landscape Proposal and Tree Survey Report
Date of Issue	13th October 2025

	Name	**Signature**	**Date**
Compiled by	Elsa Kwong		13th October 2025
Checked by	Barry Lo		13th October 2025
Approved by	Alison Lee		13th October 2025

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The report presents the Landscape Proposal (LP) which forms part of the planning statement in support of the Section 16 Planning Application for proposed development at the north side of South China Athletic Association (SCAA) on I.L. No. 9041 at 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung on the Approved Wong Nai Chung Outline Zoning Plan No. S/H7/21. This submission seeks to establish the landscape design objectives and design principles of landscape treatment for each component of the proposed development at the north side of SCAA.

1.2 The LP figures demonstrate the quality and the character of the future exterior environment of proposed building, its structure and its relationship to the surrounding context including **Figure 1.0 Landscape Proposal**, **Figure 2.0 Landscape Elevation**, **Figure 3.0 Greenery Coverage** and **Figure 4.1 to 4.3 Typical Landscape Detail**.

2.0 Existing Site Conditions

2.1 The application site is at the north part of the SCAA and situated on the southwest of the Caroline Hill Road, it is a rectangular shape of land abutting the road. The site has an area of approximately 6,132m^2 and falls within the “OU” zone annotated with “Sports and Recreation Club”. The SCAA football field/golf practising ground bounded to the southwest of the site and the existing training pool in the north are located at a higher elevation of about +21.6 to +22mPD. Thus, retaining structures have been built in between the site and the above existing built-up areas to transit the level from higher elevation to existing ground level of the site at about +7.50mPD abutting Caroline Hill Road. An existing golf net is built along the edge between the football field/golf practising ground and the site.

Landscape Context and Resources

Existing Trees

2.2 The site is vacant pending for development. 10 self-seeded trees are observed in the north of the site which are in a narrow strip of soiling area remaining on top of the sheet piling structures attached to the existing staircase and the training pool. Another 2 self-seeded trees are attached on the existing retaining wall in the west of the site. A tree survey is prepared, their condition and tree treatment recommendation are discussed in **Annex A Tree Survey Report** of this report.

2.3 These 12 self-seeded trees will be affected by the building and retaining structure modification works. Regards of their self-seeded, weedy and prolific nature, their poor form and structure condition with unrecoverable defects, and their low amenity value, therefore they have been considered to be removed. Quality new trees will be planted in new landscape areas associated with the new building to compensate the loss of these low value landscape resources. The landscape areas associated with the proposed building would able to accommodate 11 new trees, and would achieve a replanting ratio of 1:1 (11 fell trees : 11 new trees) excluding the compensation for one weedy tree, *Leucaena leucocephala* (LL). Upon full establishment of the planting proposal, there is no net loss of landscape resource.

2.4 The south portion of the site is a remnant rock cut slope. It is covered with wild glass and shrub, no tree exists. The slope is extended to the further south of the site holding the existing football field/golf practising ground at higher elevation from Caroline Hill Road. This portion of existing slope outside the site is planted with vegetation with some trees on the slope crest and will not be affected by the proposed building works.

2.5 Portion of slope within the site will be modified and will be grassed with planting of new trees on the slope crest to create a seamless transition from the sloping green in the south. New retaining structures will be built to hold the slope, these structures will be integrated with the building design, and with green roof and green wall to disguise its functional appearance and provides weatherproof passageway to the proposed building.

2.6 The landscape and planting proposal associated with the proposed building tend to integrate and extend the green recreational landscape character from SCAA south to the north and maintained SCAA as a green hub in Caroline Hill. The selection of suitable species and good quality planting will enhance the landscape value of the site and provides greening amenity for pedestrians along Caroline Hill Road as well as for the users of SCAA recreational facilities. Tree planting opportunities have been maximised within the site which have considered the necessary safety measures for the operation of the sports facilities. The proposed building and associated planting proposal will fit into the recreational landscape character of existing SCAA recreation grounds as well as the recreational neighbourhoods. With the full establishment of the planting proposal, the local landscape context and visual amenity would be enhanced. The new tree planting concept refers to **Appendix V of Tree Survey Report.**

3.0 Project Description

3.1 The development proposal will introduce a 4-storey new building of SCAA Sports Link with a proposed height of +45.40mPD. Entrance lobbies, car parking and E&M utilities are located at G/F. 1/F & 2/F & 3/F will accommodate multi-function rooms, ancillary office/ ancillary uses, ball courts such as tennis court and 5-a-side soccer, and plant rooms etc. The roof is reserved for maintenance and utilities and green roof. The existing golf net along the west edge will be reconstructed to integrate with the building design.

3.2 A sitting-out garden is proposed at the southernmost of the site and at street level along Caroline Hill Road to soften the development edge and enhances the streetscape amenity.

3.3 Main vehicular entrance is from Caroline Hill Road at about +7.46mPD. Pedestrians and visitors would also able to enter the proposed building from Caroline Hill Road via the sitting-out garden and the lift lobbies. Pedestrian connections are also available at elevated levels from 2/F of the new building to access the existing SCAA football field/golf practising ground and the training pool.

3.4 Part rock cut slope located at the south within the site, where currently covered by weedy vegetation, will be reformed with new tree planting on slope top and hydroseeding on slope for enhancing the visual “green” of the SCAA. The new retaining structure associated with the reformed slope will be integrated with green roof and green wall to disguise its functional appearance.

4.0 Landscape Design Proposal

4.1 The concept underpinning the landscape design of proposed building is to provide a synthesis between the contemporary design philosophy and sustainable development principles. **Figure 1.0 Landscape Proposal and Figure 2.0 Landscape Elevation** demonstrate the landscape design principles.

4.2 The landscape design proposal is described in terms of the main design objectives followed by a description of the key landscape components, and finally the landscape elements including the proposed hard and soft landscape, which form the palette of materials.

4.3 Proposed building has been set back along Caroline Hill Road to accommodate street plantings. Trees and shrubs will be planted to enhance the streetscape, provide shade for the pedestrians and visitors to SCAA and soften the development edge. The southernmost of the site is reserved for a sitting-out garden. The sloping area will be reformed following existing topography and replants with trees and grass. Engineered appearance of the new retaining structure to the sloping area will be disguised with green roofs and green walls. Besides, green roof will be added on the maintenance roof to enhance visual amenity looking from the elevated neighbourhoods.

4.4 Regards of operational and safety concerns of the existing football field/golf practising ground to the new building, high protection fence is unavoidable and has been integrated with the building design. Responsive non-reflective and permeable mesh materials would be used to alleviate the visual intrusion of these protection fences. Material used for fence set around the existing football field/golf practising ground is a good example of high permeable fence.

4.5 The landscape design proposal is described in terms of the main design objectives followed by a description of the key landscape components, and finally the landscape elements including the proposed hard and soft landscape, which form the palette of materials.

5.0 Landscape Design Objectives

5.1 The following design objectives are considered in the formulation of architectural scheme and landscape proposal:

- Integration of the proposed building from a landscape and visual perspectives with the surrounding recreational context and its sloping background;
- Provide a quality and sustainable environment for the enjoyment of future users and visitors with provision of outdoor passive recreational space;
- Maximise opportunities for the greenery within the site;
- Maximise tree planting within the site to provide shade for pedestrians;
- Soften the built form and development edge through the use of tree and shrub planting. Use of alternative greening measure at where tree planting and/or conventional planting is not technically feasible, e.g. green roof/green wall will be applied on the roof and on retaining structures; and
- Through selection of suitable plants in suitable place and use of combination of localised/native and ornamental plants to enrich the diversity of species combination in the context. Utilise a combination of evergreen and/or ornamental and/or flowering tree and shrub species with an interesting form, colour and foliage texture to enrich the landscape experiences and provide architectural highlights.

6.0 Greenery Coverage

6.1 Greenery/planting areas associated with the proposed building are shown in **Figure 3.0 Greenery Coverage**. Greenery areas of not less than 1,226.4m^2 (i.e. 20% of the site area of 6,132m^2) will be provided. Over 50% out of the 20% greenery areas is allocated at primary zone and accessible by future users and pedestrians. Proposed greenery mentioned above is designed in form of at-grade planting or in planters. Typical detail of the planter is shown in **Figure 4.1.**

6.2 Other green features such as green wall and green roof (inaccessible) are accommodated on retaining structure and on the roof. Typical details of the green roof and green wall are shown in **Figure 4.2 and 4.3**.

7.0 Landscape Design Components

Enhanced Streetscape

7.1 Tree and shrub plantings at street level create a green entrance threshold to the proposed building which establishes the character of the proposed building fitting into the overall SCAA recreational landscape context. Leisure lawn and benches designed in the proposed sitting-out garden in the south of the site also contribute to the streetscape amenity.

Sitting-out Garden

7.2 A sitting-out Garden is designed at the southernmost of the site to integrate with the retaining structures to the sloping area in the further south. Leisure lawn and sitting-out area framed by trees and planting areas are designed for the enjoyment of the future users and visitors to the proposed building. Green roof and green wall are designed on the retaining structures to disguise their functional appearance and provide weatherproof passageway to the proposed building. Ornamental trees and shrub plantings in the garden will create a welcoming sense and acts as green entrance to the building and contribute to the streetscape amenity.

Replanting on Vegetated Slope

7.3 To the south corner of the site, a portion of sloping area will be reformed to enhance the sloping green and integrates with existing vegetated slope in the further south. The slope will follow the existing topography in a suitable gradient for planting with grass and tree planting on the slope crest. Proposed plantations aim to enhance the streetscape amenity and create seamless transition from the south to the proposed building.

Enhanced Landscape Feature

7.4 In addition to the planting proposal mentioned above, there is another engineering feature to be dressed up to alleviate their visual intrusion to the context. Regards of safety concerns, high protection fence is required in between the existing football field/golf practising ground and proposed building. Non-reflective and permeable mesh materials would be used to alleviate the visual intrusion of these protection fences. Material used for existing fence set around the football field/golf practising ground is a good example of the proposed fence.

7.5 Green roofs will be accommodated on the maintenance roof and on the retaining structures to enhance the visual amenity in views of the elevated neighbourhoods.

8.0 Landscape Design Elements

Soft Landscape

8.1 The landscape design has been maximised the opportunities for tree and shrub planting to enhance the character of proposed building in the urbanised and recreational context. The basis for the proposed planting proposal would be providing a green and comfortable environment for the users and the pedestrians.

8.2 Whilst the soft landscape design is subject to review during the detailed design stage of the project, the following description seeks to establish some guiding principles that are important for implementing the landscape as part of the overall scheme and in ensuring

its feasibility.

8.3 The planting scheme for the proposed building tends to create layering of different greening effects through the use of evergreen/broadleaf/ornamental/native/localised species. Suitable plant species provide colour throughout the year with seasonal variation. The selection of species with an interesting form, colour and texture of their foliage and flower provides architectural highlights. Shade tolerant species will be considered in the planting area with less exposure of sunlight or covered planting area. Climbing /trailing plants will be used on the planter edge. Green walls are proposed on/against walls.

8.4 To achieve the recreational landscape character, to achieve greening effect at initial stage and planting of suitable species and sizes in suitable locations, new trees will be specified in a combination of various sizes. The following species in **Table 8.1** form the basis of the planting design proposal and subject to further develop at detailed design stage.

Table 8.1: Planting Mix

Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Spacing (mm)
Tree Species		
**Cinnamomum burmannii*	Heavy Standard	4000
Terminalia mantaly		4000

Note:* denotes native tree species.

Botanical Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacing (mm)
Shrub Species		
Aglaia odorata	450 x 400	350
Alternanthera dentata 'Ruby'	200 x 200	300
Camellia japonica	600 x 500	700
Codiaeum variegatum	450 x 300	450
Duranta repen	300 x 300	200
Fagraea ceilanica	500 x 400	400
Ixora chinensis	450 x 300	250
Phyllanthus myrtifolius	200 x 300	150
Rhododendron pulchrum	300 x 300	200
Russelia equisetiformis	450 x 500	600
Schefflera arboricola	400 x 350	300
Syngonium auritum	250 x 150	200

Botanical Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacing (mm)
Ground Cover Species		
Alternanthera dentata	200 x 200	300
Cuphea hyssopifolia	150 x 150	200
Lantana mista	200 x 300	500
Ophiopogon japonicus 'variegatum'	100 x 150	250
Syngonium podophyllum 'Variegatum'	250 x 150	300

Botanical Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacing (mm)
Lawn Species (Leisure Lawn & Green Roof)		
Hybrid Bermudagrass (cross of *Cynodon dactylon x C. transvaalensis germplasma*)	300 x 300 Turf	even density

Botanical Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacing (mm)
Green Wall Planting		
Asparagus densiflorus 'Meyeri'	250 x 250	150
Chlorophytum comosum 'variegatum'	250 x 250	150
Epipremnum aureum 'marble green'	150 x 250	150
Nephrolepis exaltata 'bostoniensis'	250 x 250	150
Schefflera arboricola	250 x 250	150
Tradescantia zebrina Heynh.	100 x 200	150

Botanical Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacing (mm)
Climbing Plants (on wall attached to planter/planting area)		
Ficus pumila	At least 3 Shoots per Plant. Each Shoot at Least 1000mm Long	250
Parthenocissus dalzielii	At least 3 Shoots per Plant. Each Shoot at Least 1000mm Long	250

Soil Depth for Planting Areas

8.5 In order to ensure that these planting proposals are feasible, it is proposed that an adequate planting media is incorporated into the design of the planting areas. For example, tree planting in planter or planting area will utilise a minimum 1200mm depth of planting medium, 600mm depth of soil will be required for shrub areas and a minimum soil depth of 300mm for lawn. To ensure enough growing space for healthy plant establishment, sufficient soil depth and soil volume are required in all planting areas and planters with exclusion of structural and drainage layers. Planting spacing and soiling requirement follow the guidelines for tree planting published by DEVB GLTM and have considered the mature size of proposed species to ensure enough space is reserved for healthy establishment of the new planted trees.

Irrigation and Drainage

8.6 The proposed irrigation system will be via automatic/ manual water point operation, covering the entire planting areas within the site. The proposed source of water supply is subject to final approval from the Water Supplies Department. Sub-Soil drainage shall be provided for all planting areas.

Landscape Hardwork Materials

8.7 Paving is an important element of the landscape design both in aesthetic terms and in terms of producing a hardwearing landscape for the usage by all ages and by disabilities. Paved areas would be constructed with high quality materials.

8.8 Paving design would highlight entrance areas, key nodal points and major pedestrian routes and create a hierarchy for pedestrian movement. Colour and pattern changes for establishing different theme/character zones across the development site.

8.9 Non-slip paving materials will be selected to suit the various function of recreational area/open space and the proposed finishes and materials are summarised below:

- Driveway: Concrete paving modular;
- Landscape Garden: A combination of natural and artificial granite and/or recycled pavers with different sizes and colours to form attractive patterns;

8.10 Wherever possible all gardens will cater for multiple use needs including people with impaired ability and access for the disabled provided in accordance with Building Department's Design Manual on 'Barrier Free Access, 2008' and suitable for all ages including children and elderly.

Lighting

8.11 The lighting design concept for the landscaped areas will be designed to contribute to the quality of the development in nocturnal views providing an aesthetically pleasing environment through the creation of mood and highlighting of landscape elements. All the accessible points and open space areas will be provided with sufficient illumination to meet the lighting standards and requirement. Lighting designed for all open space will be carefully designed to avoid glare and shall be effective in energy saving. A timer switch control system shall be provided and where possible the lighting will be designed to avoid spillage and potential glare impacts.

8.12 The lighting concept includes the following types of lighting:

- Amenity lighting provides spot lighting for feature trees and planting;
- Area lighting involves low level lighting like wall recessed within the gardens and other recreational areas to create more sensual experience and to minimise visual intrusion of high lamp poles to visitors;
- Spot/Flood light with the minimum lux level lighting required for sports shall be provided in the areas of ball courts, directional light fixture shall be considered to minimise the light spill to the neighbourhoods; and
- Safety lighting with the minimum lux level lighting for safety which will last between midnight until early morning.

Street Furniture and Landscape Structures

8.13 The landscape design will include the provision of street furniture such as benches and railing which in addition to its functional attributes would also contribute to the perceived quality of the landscape.

Treatment of Engineering Structures/Slopes

8.14 Engineering structures such as retaining wall/slope will be aesthetically enhanced through the use of soft landscape works to give man-made structures a more naturalistic appearance blending into the naturalistic setting adjacent to the site. Planting of climbing plants abuts to the wall/built structure/ on slope to soften the hard edges and disguise its functional appearance.

9.0 Landscape Management and Maintenance

9.1 Upon completion of the construction works, a 12-months defect liability period will be implemented which applies to both hard and soft landscaping works. The soft landscape specialist contractor will be responsible for the maintenance of planting during this first year following practical completion to ensure proper establishment of planting works. Ultimately the property management team of proposed development will employ maintenance staff to take care of all landscape areas including hard and soft landscape works as described below:

Hard Landscape Elements

I - Routine Maintenance (Daily –Weekly)

a. Rubbish and litter removal;
b. Sweeping and cleaning; and
c. Damage inspection and repair for site furniture and light bulb replacement.

II – Annual / Long Term Maintenance

a. Repainting;
b. Resurfacing of worn pavements;
c. Replacing worn parts site furniture, lighting fixture and other facilities;
d. Replacement of worn landscape furniture; and
e. Soft Landscape Elements

Soft Landscape Elements

9.2 The softworks contractor will be responsible for a 12-month establishment period of plants after practical completion of the planting works. It allows a period of time for proper establishment of the plants.

9.3 Upon the end of the 12-months establishment period, the developer will employ maintenance staff to take care of all landscape areas within the development.

Figures

CAROLINE HILL ROAD

+ 7.16
+ 7.46
+ 7.55
+ 8.36
+ 14.04
+ 22.68
+9.05
+9.50
+11.57
+10.45
+10.80
+10.65
+45.40
+46.50
+21.60
+22.00 (Roof)
+11.06 (GF)
+21.60
+23.00
Skylight
Skylight
掃桿埔
運動場
CW

1 Elevated Walkway connects to the neighbourhood develpment.

2 Tree and shrub plantings enhances streetscape amenity.

3 Sitting-out Garden composes of leisure lawn and benches, shaded by trees, to enhance the streetscape amenity and provides secondary entrance threshold to the building.

4 Vegetated slope with tree planting on slope crest responses to adjacent sloping topography and creates seamless transition between two.

5 Green roof enhances the visual amenity in views from elevated level of the neigbourhoods.

6 Retaining structures integrate with green wall and green roof to disguise their functional appearance.

Legend

- Application Site Boundary
- Green Wall
- Lawn
- Shrub
- Bench
- New Tree Planting (11nos.)
- Green Roof
- +10.90 Proposed Level
- Pedestrian Entrance/Exit
- Vehicular Entrance/Exit

0 5 10 25m

Application Site Area: 6,132m²

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung
Landscape Proposal

SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	Figure 1.0	REV	-

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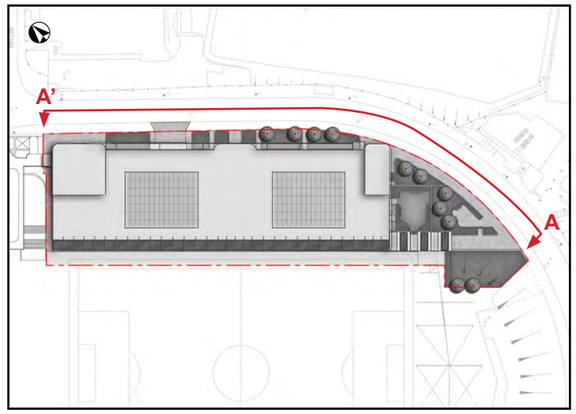
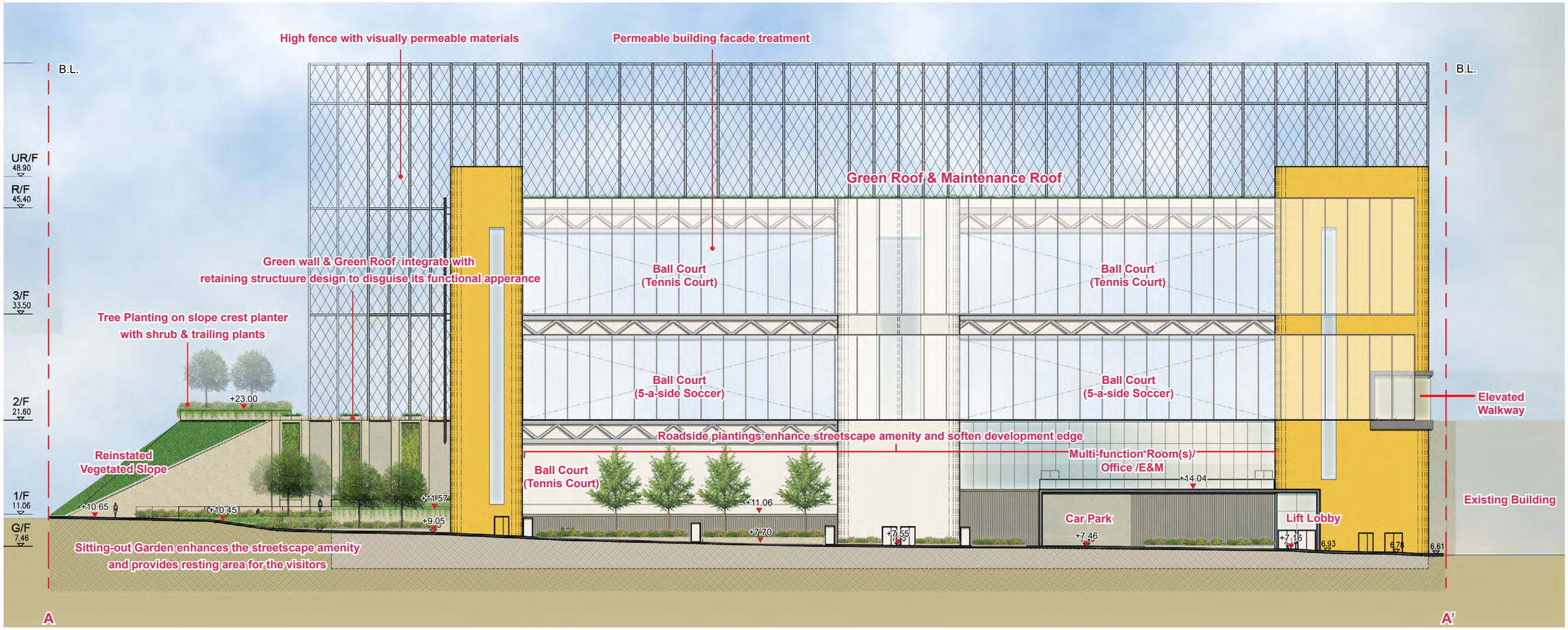


KEY PLAN



0 5 10 25m

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Landscape Elevation A-A'

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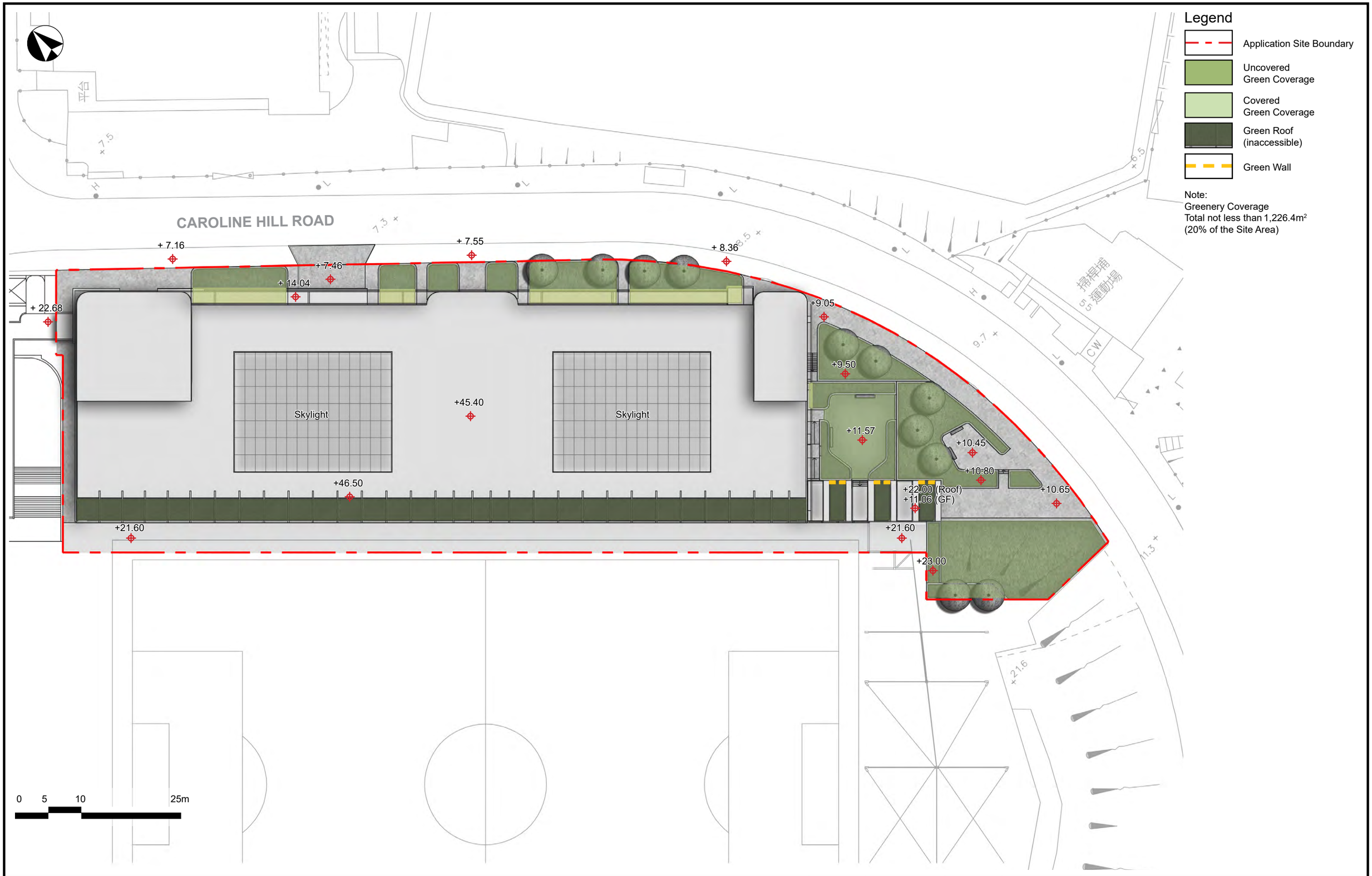

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung
Greenery Coverage

SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	October 2025
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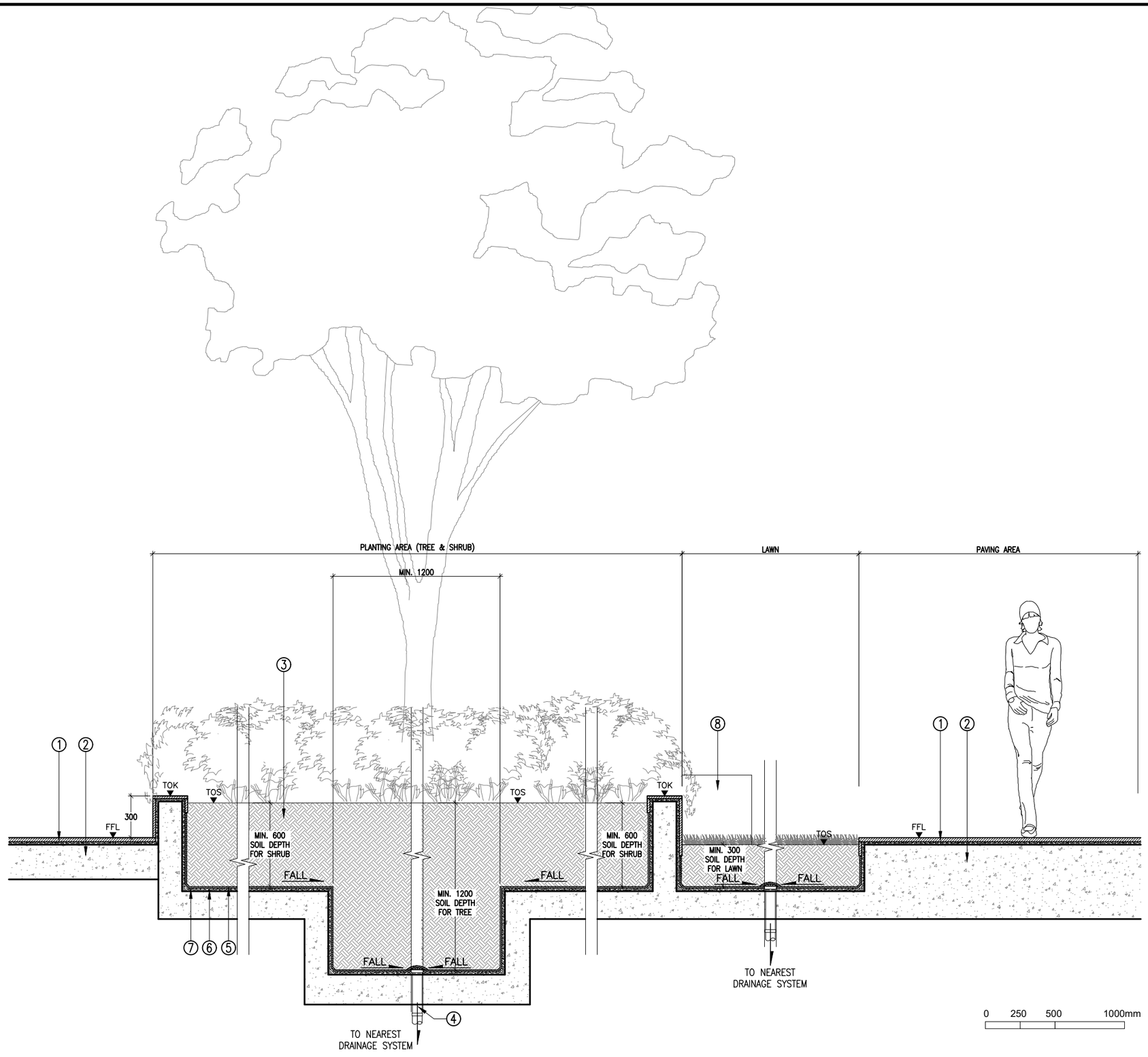

① ADJACENT PAVING AS SPECIFIED

② REINF. CONCRETE TO ENGINEER'S DETAIL

③ PLANTING SOIL MIXTURE

④ DRAINAGE PIPE CONNECTED TO DRAINAGE SYSTEM

⑤ COMPOSITE DRAINAGE CELL LAYER

⑥ C/S FILLET

⑦ WATERPROOFING

⑧ BENCH

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung
Typical Landscape Detail - Planter

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① ADJACENT PAVING AS SPECIFIED

② REINF. CONCRETE TO ENGINEER'S DETAIL

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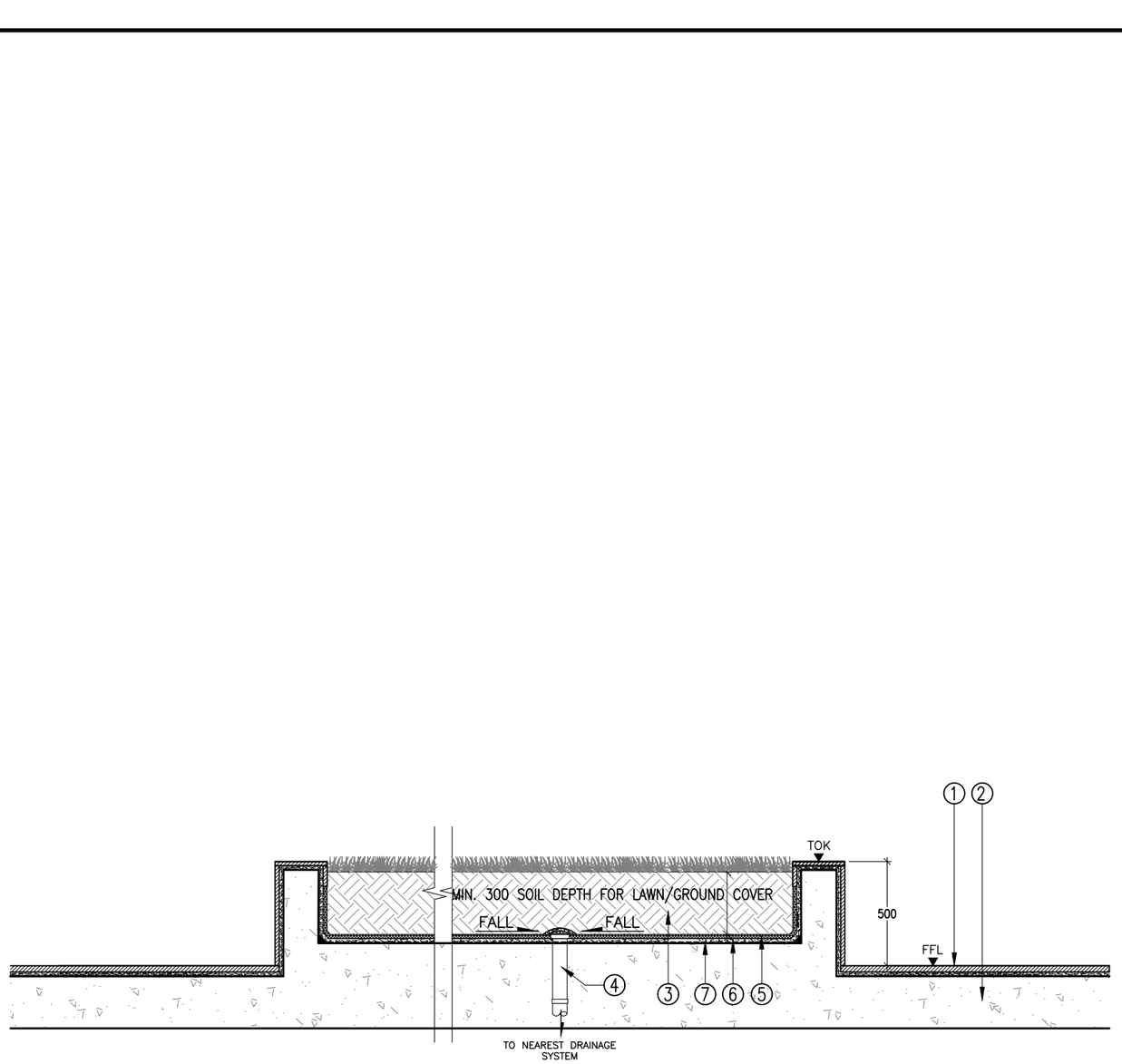
④ DRAINAGE PIPE CONNECTED TO DRAINAGE SYSTEM

⑤ COMPOSITE DRAINAGE CELL LAYER

⑥ C/S FILLET

⑦ WATERPROOFING



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Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Typical Landscape Detail - Green Roof

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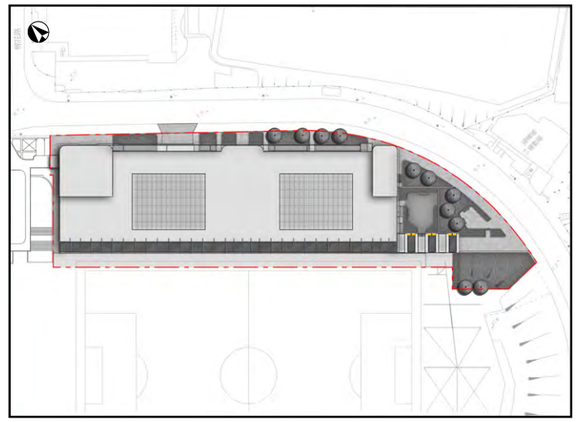
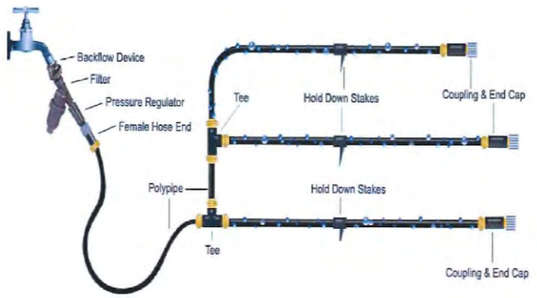
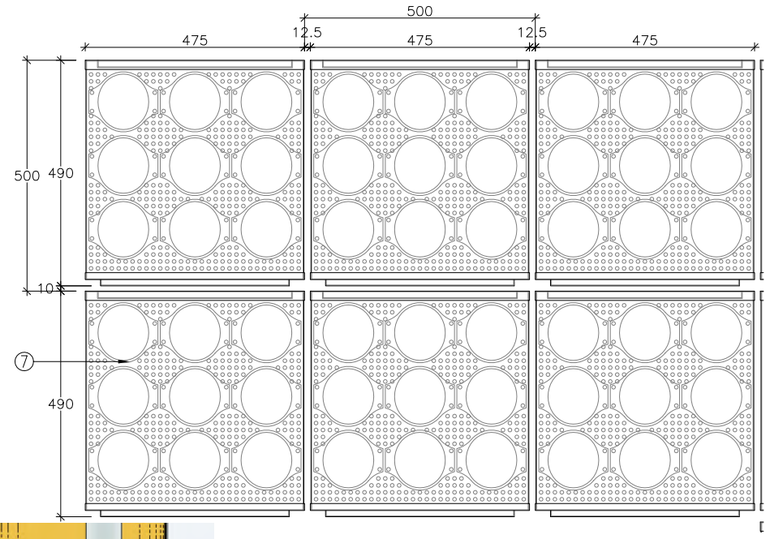


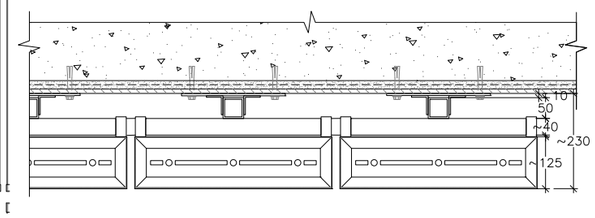
KEY PLAN

Proprietary Green Wall System



Drip Irrigation System





Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Typical Landscape Detail - Green Wall

SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	Figure 4.3	REV	-

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, URBAN DESIGN AND MASTER PLANNING
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Annex A
Tree Survey Report

Annex A Tree Survey Report

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Appendices

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report is prepared in support of the Section 16 Planning Application for proposed development at the north side of South China Athletic Association (SCAA) on I.L. No. 9041 at 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung on the Approved Wong Nai Chung Outline Zoning Plan No. S/H7/21. The application site (hereafter the site) is at the north part of the SCAA and situated on the southwest of the Caroline Hill Road. The objective of the tree survey is to provide a more definite picture of the existing trees on the site and hence make recommendations to their treatment aiming for eventual setting with high quality landscape with minimal disturbance to the existing trees. This report should be read in conjunction with the architectural drawings and landscape proposal.

1.2 The tree survey has been completed in broad accordance with Practice Note for Professional Persons No. 1/2019 Processing and Compliance Checking of Landscape Submissions related to Planning Applications. This report outlines the approach and findings of the tree survey, the type and extent of vegetation that will be affected by the proposed development and the proposed treatment of the vegetation. A formal Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal according to LAO Practice Note Issue No. 6/2023 Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal for Building Development in Private Projects will be prepared during the detailed design stage of the project and will submit to the relevant government departments for approval at that time. The survey approach is presented as **Appendix I – Tree Survey Methodology**.

1.3 The tree survey is conducted in November 2024 to reflect the current condition of existing trees within the site boundary of the proposed development. Details of existing trees are presented in **Appendix II – Tree Treatment Schedule, Appendix III - Photographic Record of Existing Tree and Appendix IV – Tree Treatment Plan.**

2.0 Existing Vegetation

2.1 The site is vacant pending for redevelopment. 12 trees are found within the site, majority of them are self-seeded trees, 10 of 12 trees are observed in the north of the site which are in a narrow strip of soiling area remaining on top of the sheet piling structures attached to the existing staircase and the training pool. Another 2 self-seeded trees are attached on the existing retaining wall in the west of the site.

2.2 6 tree species are identified, of which 4 are native species and the other 2 are exotic species which account for 83% and 17% of the total tree number respectively**. Table A2.1** below listed the tree species surveyed and their relative abundance. The existing self-seeded tree species are commonly found in Hong Kong, such as *Broussonetia papyrifera* (33.4%) and *Macaranga tanarius* (33.4%) etc.

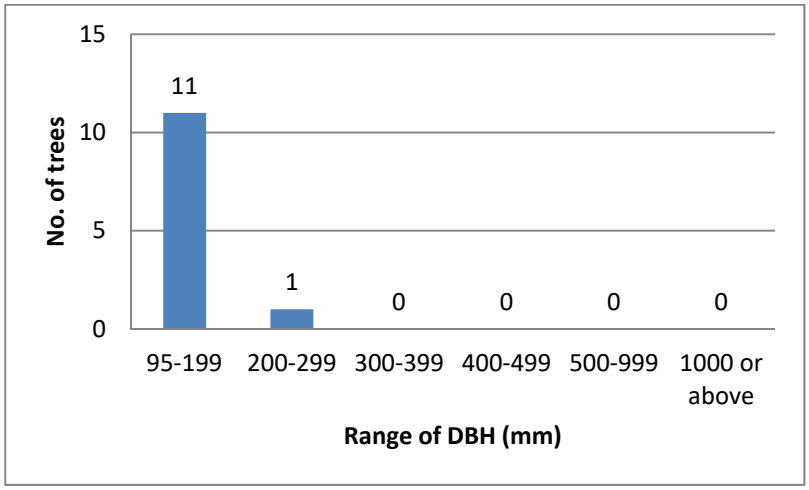
Table A2.1 Summary of Existing Tree Species

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	No. of Trees	%	Native (N)/ Exotic (E)
Broussonetia papyrifera	構樹	4	33.4%	N
Cinnamomum camphora	樟樹	1	8.3%	N
Ficus microcarpa	細葉榕	1	8.3%	N
Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	1	8.3%	E
Macaranga tanarius	血桐	4	33.4%	N
Roystonea regia	王棕	1	8.3%	E
	Total	**12**	**100%**	

2.3 There is no registered Old and Valuable Tree (DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees); rare or protected tree species (based on Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Cap. 96) or Champion Tree (identified in the book 'Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong') found to exist on site.

2.4 The average DBH of the surveyed trees is 148mm, with average height of 4m and average crown spread of 3.71m, which indicates their immaturity in size and age, and are growing in dense and constrained condition. **Figure A2.1 Existing Tree Size Distribution** below shows that the range of size is mainly less than 200 mm.

Figure A2.1 Existing Tree Size Distribution



2.5 In general, the form and structural condition of existing trees are poor regards of their self-seeded and prolific in nature and the constrained growing condition in narrow strip of soil on top of the sheet piles or attached to retaining structures at high elevation. Majority of them are weedy trees and suppressed by adjacent trees with evidence of leaning form, broken branches and die back. **Table A2.2** below shows the summary of existing tree conditions.

Table A2.2 Summary of Existing Tree Condition

Assessment Criteria	Status of Trees	% Trees
Form	Good	0%
	Fair	25%
	Poor	75%
Health Condition	Good	0%
	Fair	67%
	Poor	33%
Structural Condition	Good	0%
	Fair	8%
	Poor	92%
Anticipated Survival Rate after Transplanting	High	0%
	Medium	0%
	Low	100%

2.6 Identification of tree species, tree condition review and the recommendation of tree treatment are reviewed in the following paragraphs and listed in **Appendix II – Tree Treatment Schedule**.

3.0 Recommendations

3.1 The proposed building recognises the existing and planned recreational landscape context and character of the site. Having considered majority of existing trees are weedy species and in poor form with low amenity value, and they are inevitably to be affected by the building and retaining structure/slope modification works, therefore they are recommended to be removed. The recommendation for the treatment of existing trees is illustrated in **Appendix II – Tree Treatment Schedule** and **Appendix IV - Tree Treatment Plan.**

3.2 Though tree removal is inevitable, they will be compensated and replaced by a combination of high-quality replacement trees and suitable greening treatment by maximising the landscape and greening opportunities for the site. Upon full establishment of proposed planting, the local landscape context will be enhanced through the introduction of good quality planting.

4.0 New Tree Planting Proposal

4.1 As described above, the loss of existing trees will be replaced by broadleaf/evergreen/ ornamental trees creating a good quality landscape that would enhance the visual amenity of the local context, benefiting to both the future users and their neighbourhoods. The **New Tree Planting Concept** is presented as **Appendix V**. The planting proposal has sought to:

- Provides physical and visual integration with the overall recreational landscape;
- Provides screening to the built-form and softening the development edge;
- Enhances streetscape amenity of Caroline Hill Road;
- Provides compensation for felling of existing trees; and
- Maximises opportunities for the planting of new trees as well as other form of greening measures.

4.2 The planting proposal provides the green environment and good quality planting establishment for the proposed building. The current scheme would be able to accommodate 11 nos. of new tree planting within the site. New tree planting will utilise heavy standard sized stock. This proposal has maximised the opportunity of greening within the site.

4.3 As described above, the landscape areas associated with the proposed building would able to accommodate 11 new trees, and would achieve a replanting ratio of 1:1 (11 fell trees : 11 new trees) excluding the compensation for one weedy tree, *Leucaena leucocephala* (LL). Upon full establishment of the planting proposal, there is no net loss of landscape resource.

4.4 All planting areas are designed either at-grade or in planters which will reserve adequate planting soil depth and soil volume for healthy tree establishment. A minimum of 1200mm soil depth (exclusion of structural and drainage layers) will be reserved in the new tree planting areas. Planting spacing and soiling requirement follow the guidelines for tree planting published by DEVB GLTM and have considered the mature size of proposed species to ensure enough space is reserved for healthy establishment of the new planted trees.

4.5 The selection of good quality species will enhance the landscape context upon full establishment. These trees form part of the overall landscape design proposal which will be developed during the detailed design stage of the project. A summary of the new tree planting proposal is provided in **Table A4.1** below. The planting proposal is subject to be further developed at detailed design stage.

Table A4.1: Tree Planting Mix

Botanical Name	**Size (mm)**	**Spacing (mm)**
Tree Species		
**Cinnamomum burmannii*	Heavy Standard	4000
Terminalia mantaly		4000

Note:* denotes native tree species.

4.6 Heavy standard sized trees are defined as follows:

- A sturdy straight stem with stem at least 2000mm high from the root collar to the lowest branch;
- Total height above the root collar exceeding 3500mm but not exceeding 6000mm;
- Stem diameter exceeding 75mm but not exceeding 150mm measured at a

height of 1300mm from the root collar;
- According to the species, either well-balanced branching head, or a well-defined straight and upright leader with branches growing out from the stem with good symmetry, and a minimum length of 800mm;
- A root ball not less than 750mm in diameter and 400mm in depth;
- Grown in a container not less than 750mm in diameter and 600mm in depth; and
- Free from any kind of pest, fungi, disease and parasitic plants.

4.7 The height of all trees shall be measured above root collar, and the diameter of all stems to be measured at a height of 1300m above ground level.

5.0 Conclusion

5.1 The site is vacant pending for redevelopment. 12 existing trees are found within the site according to the tree survey conducted in November 2024. 10 of existing trees are observed in the north of the site which are in a narrow strip of soiling area remaining on top of the sheet piling structures attached to the existing staircase and the training pool and another 2 self-seeded trees are attached on the existing retaining wall in the west of the site.

5.2 Majority of these self-seeded trees are weedy species and prolific in nature, they have poor form and structure condition with uncoverable defects, and their amenity value is low. Tree species are commonly found in Hong Kong. No rare or protected tree species (Cap. 96 refers) is found to exist on site. No registered Old and Valuable Tree (DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees) is found.

5.3 Intending to improve sustainability and to enrich the local landscape context, together with the consideration of existing tree poor condition as well as justifying by several factors, including health, form, structural condition, species, size, maturity and the character of local landscape context, and cost-effectiveness, these weedy trees are recommended to be removed. The removal of trees will be replaced by a combination of high-quality broadleaf and ornamental trees.

5.4 The new tree planting proposal have considered the building disposition, spatial and safety requirements for sports facilities operation, proper planting area for good quality planting establishment and hence been maximised within the site. A total of 11 new trees in heavy standard sized stock would be accommodated within the site. The replanting ratio of 1:1 (11 fell trees : 11 new trees) excluding the compensation for one weedy tree, *Leucaena leucocephala* (LL). Upon full establishment of the planting proposal, there is no net loss of landscape resource.

5.5 Proposed planting proposal will fit into the SCAA recreational grounds and surrounding recreational landscape context. With the full establishment of the planting proposal, the local landscape context and the streetscape amenity of Caroline Hill Road would be enhanced.

Appendices

Appendix I

Tree Survey Methodology

Appendix I

1.0 Tree Identification Survey Methodology

The method of the tree survey adheres to the guidelines stipulated in the following guidelines and practice notes:

- Practice Note for Professional Persons No. 1/2019 Processing and Compliance Checking of Landscape Submissions related to Planning Applications
- DEVB TC(W) No. 4/2020 Tree Preservation
- LAO Practice Note Issue No. LAO PN No. 2/2020 Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal for Building Development in Private Projects.
- DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees.

1.1 **Key**

Trees surveyed individually are included in schedule following the methodology and identify the following information:

Tree ID:	A plant is defined as a “tree” to be surveyed if its trunk diameter measures 95mm or more at a height of 1.3m (i.e. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)) above ground level. Tree ID determined by ADI Limited and corresponding to the Tree Survey Plan for identification.
Photo No.:	The photo number shows in the existing tree photographic record.
Tree Species:	The botanical name in scientific and Chinese names is used and refers to the Guidance on proper use of scientific name of plants is given in the AFCD’s Nature Conservation Practice Note (NCPN) No. 3 “The Use of Plant Names”
DBH:	Trunk diameter of a tree refers to its diameter at breast height (DBH); i.e. measured at 1.3m above ground level. Measured in millimetres (mm). DBH Measuring method refers to the Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 2 Measurement of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH).
Overall height:	Measured in metres (m).
Average Crown spread:	Diameter of the tree canopy at its widest extent. Measured in metres (m). Tree canopy should be drawn proportional to the spread of the tree with reasonable presentation of its physical form.

The date of completion of the tree treatment/assessment schedule and tree survey plan should be within 2 years (24 months) prior to initial submission.

2.0 Effects of Development on Existing Trees and Treatment of Trees

2.1 Key

Recommended tree treatment are described in the written report and schedule following the methodology and identify the following information:

Proposed Treatment	Identified as Retain, Transplant or Fell.
Remarks	Indicated special features/character/defect observed on tree, poor tree form and health condition, hazardous tree, registered/potential OVT, amenity and historical significance, growing condition etc..

2.2 Possible Treatment for Trees

The treatment proposed for tree is dependent on the following considerations:

a) Retain

The feasibility of tree retention has been considered with regard to the followings:

- Proximity to the area of building works/ site formation works and associated slope stabilisation and/or road works and/or utilities works and potential damage to trees as a result of the works.
- Change to ground level on a macro scale which affects the ground water table and may cause severe stress.
- Special construction and protection method to maintain the existing ground level surround the tree are also considered.
- Conflict between tree roots and construction works.
- Existing trees to be retained will be protected during construction in accordance with DEVB GLTM Guidelines on Tree Preservation during Development.

b) Transplant

In situations where it is impossible to retain trees then transplanting them is the first consideration. The criteria upon which the assessment of transplanting trees base on the following:

- **Species:** Previous experience and arboriculture knowledge point to some species having a higher tolerance to the effects of transplantation than others. Rare Hong Kong species are particularly important considered to be preserved or transplanted.

- **Condition of the tree:** Trees with balanced form, good health and with high amenity value are considered for transplantation. Trees growing on slopes or in close proximity to one another generally have a poor form, and trees with unrecoverable defects or poor vigour with low ability to withstand changes, do not make good specimens for transplant.

- **Tree age:** There is a direct correlation between the age of a tree and its predicted survival rate post transplantation: older trees are sensitive to disturbance and resulting physiological stress associated with the transplanting operation; younger trees have greatest vigour to tolerate change and to recover from root and crown pruning required during the operation. As the tree matures, its ability to tolerate change decreases and so the maintenance of a stable environment around the tree is vital to its continued health.

- **Access:** Large machinery is required to lift trees as part of the transplantation procedure and so ease of access is important. Access to trees on steep slope for transplanting and related preparation works might not be technically feasible, and with high risk and not cost-effective.

- **Extent of the roots:** Tree root development and its disposition respond to site condition and are often unique to each situation. For some situations, it is not technically feasible to prepare a viable root ball for transplanting and lower the survival rate. Trees on slopes have a higher proportion of roots uphill for anchoring and sloping root system as the root ball usually forms itself to the angle of the slope. Irregular and structurally less stable root ball is resulted in restricted rooting area such as being close to built structure, underground utility, with limiting growing medium or at hard-paved location. In addition the roots of trees growing in close proximity to one another often share the same space within the ground and so the excavation required as part of the rootball preparation is likely to cause significant damage to the adjacent trees.

- **Construction Programme:** Large trees require adequate time for the phased pruning of the roots so as to allow the tree to recover between pruning episodes and hence the impact of physiological stress to the trees.

- **Future character of the site:** Also considered was the future landscape character of the site.

- **Cost-effectiveness for transplanting operation:** considered the size of the tree, machinery accessibility to the transplant tree, transport limitation from the existing tree location to final tree recipient site, setting up of temporary holding nursery for transplant tree and their maintenance cost before replanting to final location.

When considering the need for transplanting tree described above there is no need to transplant tree with the following features under normal circumstances:

- Low amenity value;
- Poor health, structure or form;
- Irrecoverable form after transplanting (e.g. transplanting requires substantial
- crown and root pruning);
- Low chance of survival upon transplanting;
- undesirable weedy species (e.g. *Leucaena leucocephala* which is an invasive, exotic and self-seeding tree);
- Trees grown under poor conditions which have limited the formation of proper root ball necessary for transplanting.
- Preservation or transplanting is unsuitable or impracticable;
- The tree has been irreparably damaged by inclement weather/ insect/fungus/disease which unrecoverable defects observed.
- Dead tree(s); or
- Any other justifications or circumstances.

c) Fell

Trees in direct conflict with building, site formation, associated slope stabilisation and/or road works, such as required change of ground level, are not technical viable for tree retention/ transplanting and having no option other than to be felled.

Trees that are not directly in conflict with the works shall be considered in terms of their form, health and structural condition. Dead, hazardous or trees with contiguous disease or unrecoverable defects are also proposed to be felled. Woodland trees which have adjacent trees removed and with unbalanced form or which are at risk of being blown over due to loss of supporting trees are considered for felling.

Appendix II

Tree Treatment Schedule

Tree Treatment Schedule
Address: Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association, 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung
Prepared by Pang Shun Chin, Howard Pang (Certified ISA No. HK-0520A)
Field Survey conducted in November 2024
To be read in conjunction with drawing numbers: D2HK07A-TT01

Tree ID	Photo No.	Tree Species		Tree Size			Top of soil level above root collar (mPD)	Form			Health Condition			Structural Condition			Anticipated Survival Rate after Transplanting			Location		Conservation Status	Proposed Treatment			Justification	Remarks
		Scientific Name	Chinese Name	Trunk diameter (mm)	Overall Height (m)	Average Crown Spread (m)		Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	High	Med	Low	Flat	Slope		Retain	Transplant	Fell		
T1	T1	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	130	4	4	18.04			1		1				1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Imbalance crown. Trunk: With broken branches. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.
T2	T2	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	構樹	120	4	3	18.23			1		1				1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Crossed and supressed by adjacent trees. Trunk: Withered branches and Twigs. Wounds on trunk. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.
T3	T3	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	190	3	4.5	18.20			1			1			1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Crossed and supressed by adjacent trees. Trunk: Leaning; many wounds and decay broken branches. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.
T4	T4	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	180	4	4	18.46			1			1			1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Imbalance crown. Trunk: Leaning; contorted trunk. Dead branches. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling. Fungal infestation.
T5	T5	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	構樹	110	4	2	18.46			1			1			1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Small crown. Trunk: Seriously withered branch and twigs. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling. Die back.
T6	T6	*Roystonea regia*	王棕	140	3	3	18.45			1		1			1				1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown:Supressed by adjacent trees. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.
T7	T7	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	200	4	7	18.56		1			1				1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Imbalance crown. Trunk: Leaning towards site direction. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.
T8	T8	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	構樹	180	8	5	21.39		1			1				1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Imbalance crown. Trunk: Leaning; contorted trunk. Wounds. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.
T8A	T8A	*Cinnamomum camphora*	樟樹	100	4	2	21.56		1			1				1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Imbalance crown. Supressed by adjacent trees. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.
T9	T9	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	170	3	4	21.48			1		1				1			1	1		not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on narrow strip of soil on top of sheet piles. Crown: Imbalance crown. Supressed by adjacent trees. Trunk: Leaning; contorted trunk. Root: Contained by concrete wall and sheet piling.

Tree ID	Photo No.	Tree Species		Tree Size			Top of soil level above root collar (mPD)	Form			Health Condition			Structural Condition			Anticipated Survival Rate after Transplanting			Location		Conservation Status	Proposed Treatment			Justification	Remarks
		Scientific Name	Chinese Name	Trunk diameter (mm)	Overall Height (m)	Average Crown Spread (m)		Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	High	Med	Low	Flat	Slope		Retain	Transplant	Fell		
T10	T10	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	131	3	2	18.79			1			1			1			1		1	not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded tree on retaining wall attached to beam structures. Crown: Imbalance crown. Trunk: No formal tree trunk; main trunk broken. Bent remnant branch. Root: Contained and deformed by structures.
T10A	T10A	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	構樹	120	3.5	4	20.77			1		1				1			1		1	not listed			1	B,E	Self-seeded weedy tree on retaining wall edge attached to beam structures. Crown: Imbalance crown. Trunk: Leaning; multi-trunk. Root: Contained and deformed by structures.
								0	3	9	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	0	12	10	2		0	0	12		**12**
								0%	25%	75%	0%	67%	33%	0%	8%	92%	0%	0%	100%	83%	17%		0%	0%	100%		
								Good	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Good**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Good**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**High**	**Med**	**Low**	**Flat**	**Slope**		**Retain**	**Trans**	**Fell**		**Total of existing trees surveyed**

Summary Table

	Within Site
Tree to be Retained	0
Tree to be Transplanted	0
Tree to be Felled	12
Total Number of Existing Trees	**12**
Weedy Leucaena leucocephala (LL)	1
New Tree Replanting Ratio Exclusion (LL)	**11 Fell: 11 New Trees Replanting Ratio 1:1**

Legend

Tree Species
Guidance on proper use of scientific name of plants is give in the AFCD's Nature Conservation Practice Note (NCPN) No. 3 "The Use of Plant Names"

DBH
DBH of a tree refers to its diameter at breast height (i.e. measured at 1.3m above ground level).
"mm" stands for millimetre and "m" stands for metre.

Top of soil level above root collar
This figure provides the existing soil level; when trees retained in-situ, the soil level should be maintained and not cover the root collar.

Tree Form/ Health Condition/ Structural Condition
- **G** Good
- **F** Fair
- **P** Poor

Form of a tree will take account of the overall tree size, shape and any special feature.

Anticipated Survival Rate after Transplanting
- High: Very likely to survive after transplant
- Medium: >50% possibility of survival after transplantation
- Low: Unlikely to survive due to poor health/form; or tree species has little tolerance to the effects of transplanting; or difficult to transplant

Location
Location of tree if it is growing on flat or sloping location.

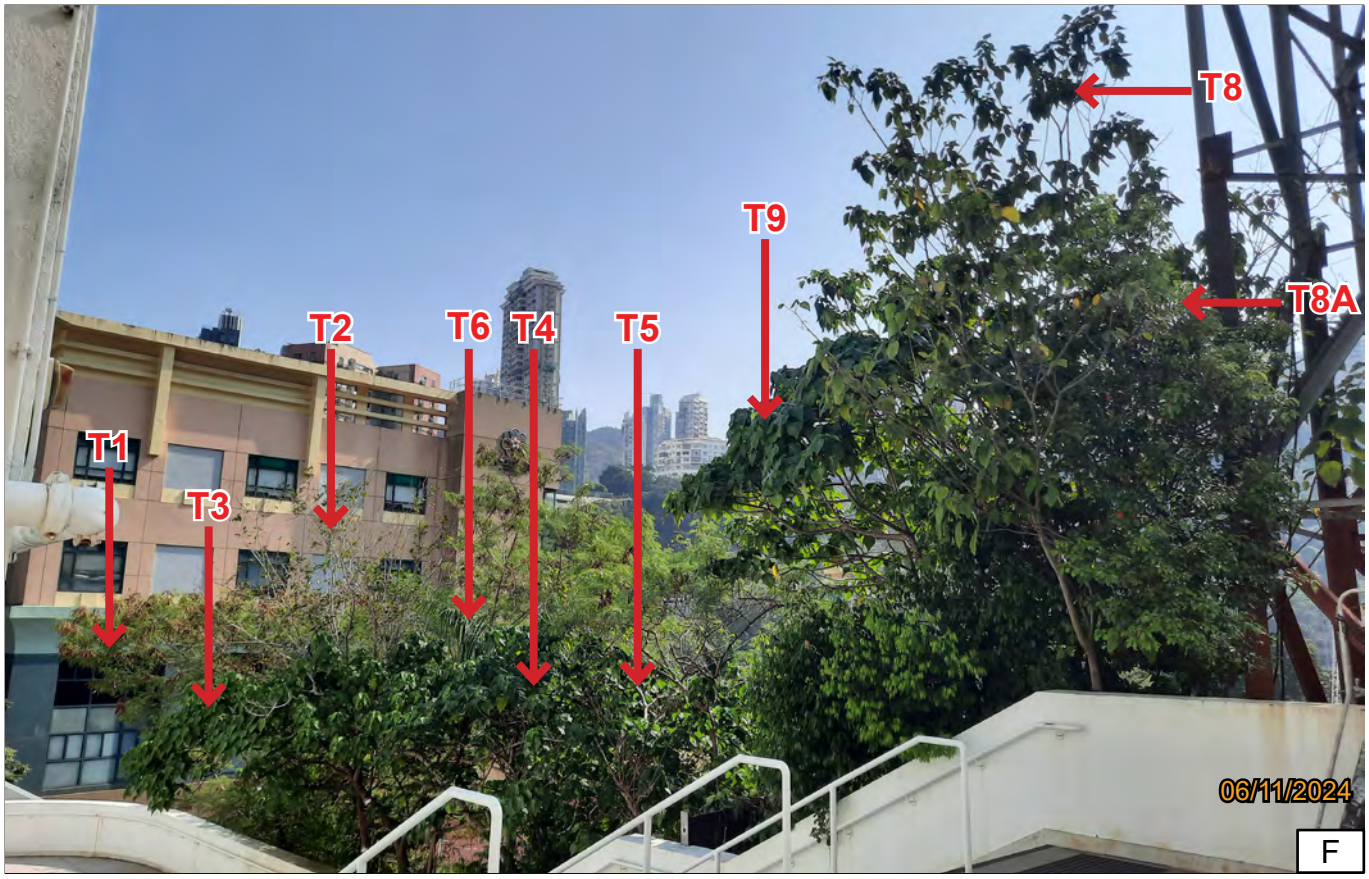
Conservation Status
Indicated rarity and protection status under relevant ordinances of a species in Hong Kong/ in Mainland China/ of nationally importance.

Justification for Tree Recommendation
- A Tree retention recommended
- B Felling recommended as tree is directly in conflict with the building and/or site formation works and/or access road works
- C Tree transplanting recommended as tree is affected by the building and/or site formation works
- D Dead tree to be removed
- E Weedy species or tree has unrecoverable defect

Remarks
The tree status whether the registered OVT, the TPI, the Precious or rare or endangered species; amenity or ecological value; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. x depth in mm); historical significance and any other on-site conditions, etc. within and/or adjacent to the site is likely to be affected by the proposed development.
Special characteristics of tree form and health condition, any evidence of broken trunk/ leaning trunk/ trunk decay or water sprouts will be recorded in the remarks of the Tree Survey Schedule.

Appendix III

Photographic Record of Existing Trees



T1 to T9 (Overall)

T1 to T9 (Overall)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung Photographic Record of Tree Survey	SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
	CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
	FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS001	REV	-

ADI

T1 (OVERALL)

T1 (BASE)

T1 (TRUNK)

T1 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

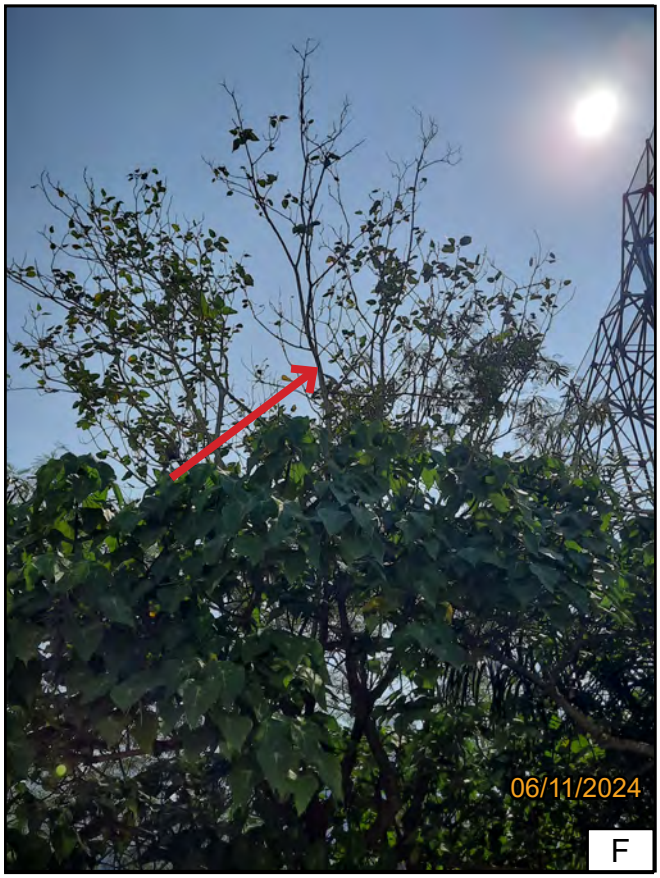
SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS002	REV	-

ADI

T2 (OVERALL)

T2 (BASE)

T2 (TRUNK)



T2 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS003	REV	-

ADI

T2 (DEFECT A)

T2 (DEFECT B)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung Photographic Record of Tree Survey	SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
	CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
	FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS004	REV	-

ADI

T3 (OVERALL)

T3 (BASE)

T3 (TRUNK)

T3 (CROWN)

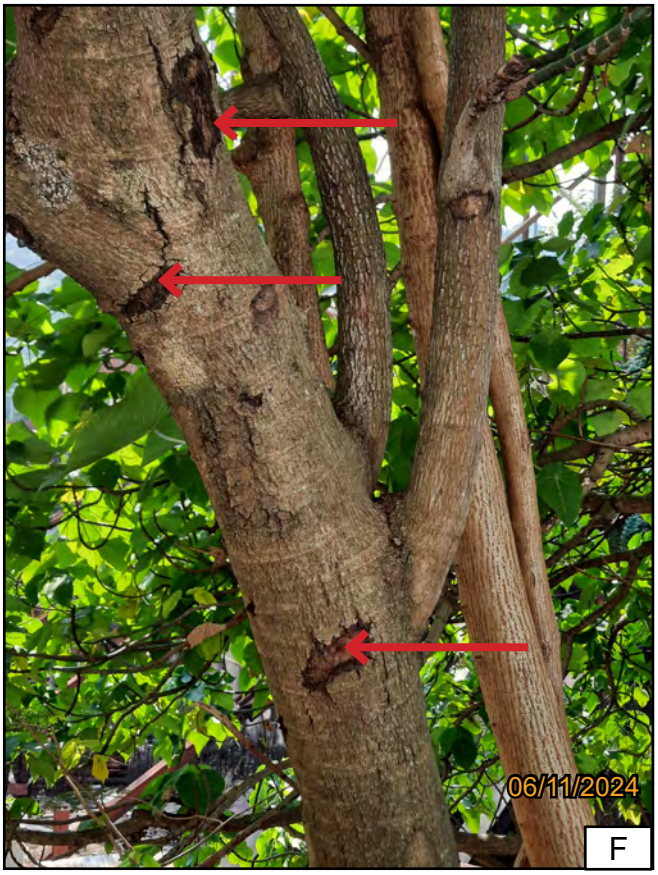
R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS005	REV	-

ADI



T3 (DEFECT A)

T3 (DEFECT B)

T3 (DEFECT C)

T3 (DEFECT D)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

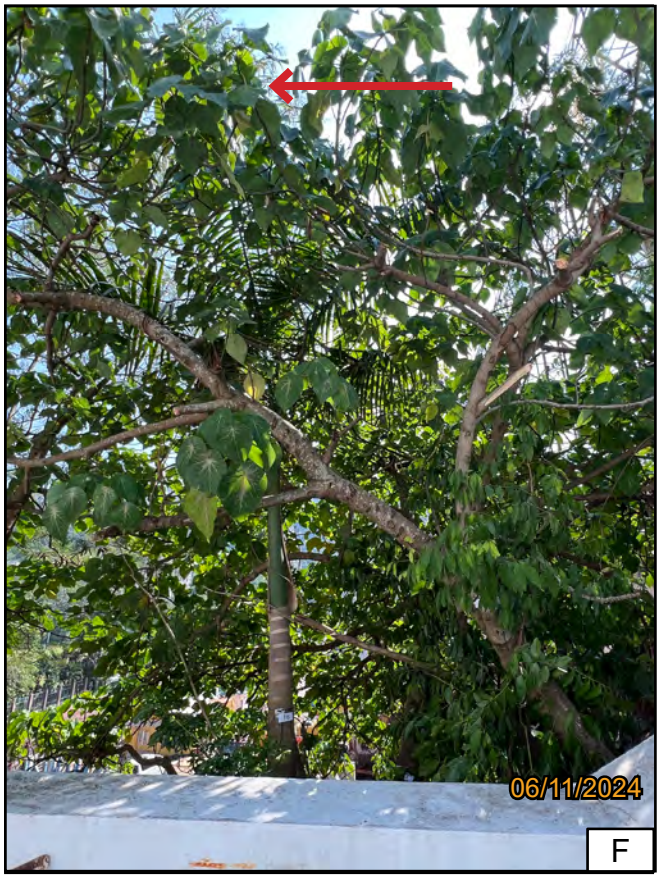
SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS006	REV	-

ADI

T4 (OVERALL)

T4 (BASE)

T4 (TRUNK)



T4 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS007	REV	-

ADI

T4 (DEFECT)

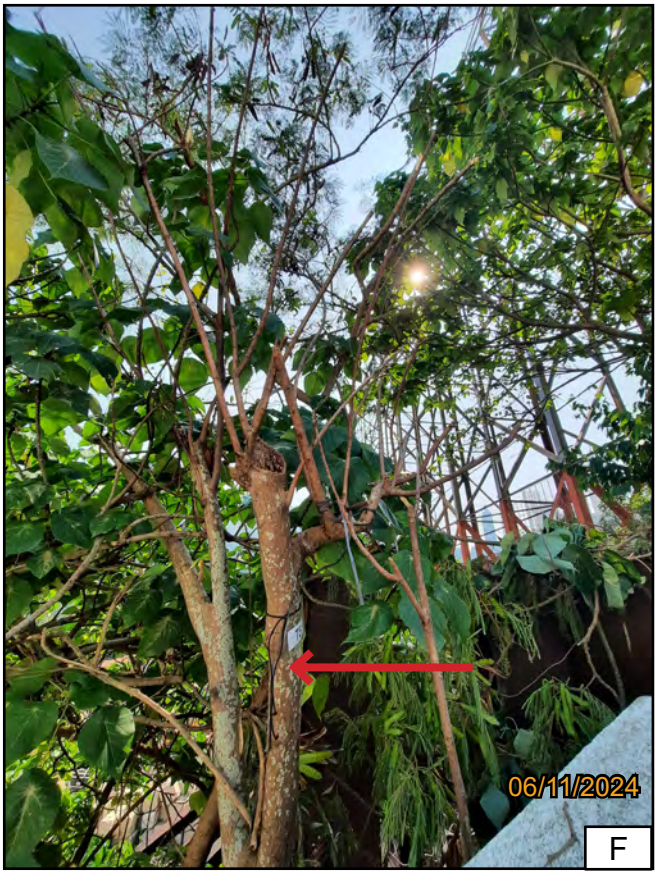
R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS008	REV	-

ADI



T5 (OVERALL)

T5 (BASE)

T5 (TRUNK)

T5 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS009	REV	-

ADI

T5 (DEFECT)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung Photographic Record of Tree Survey	SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
	CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
	FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS010	REV	-

ADI

T6 (OVERALL)

T6 (BASE)

T6 (TRUNK)

T6 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

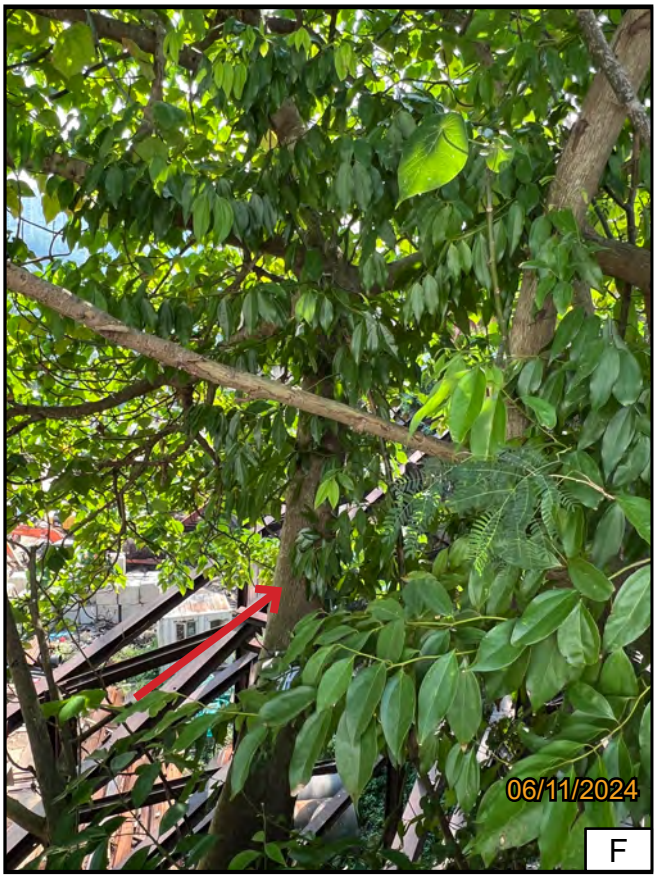
Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS011	REV	-

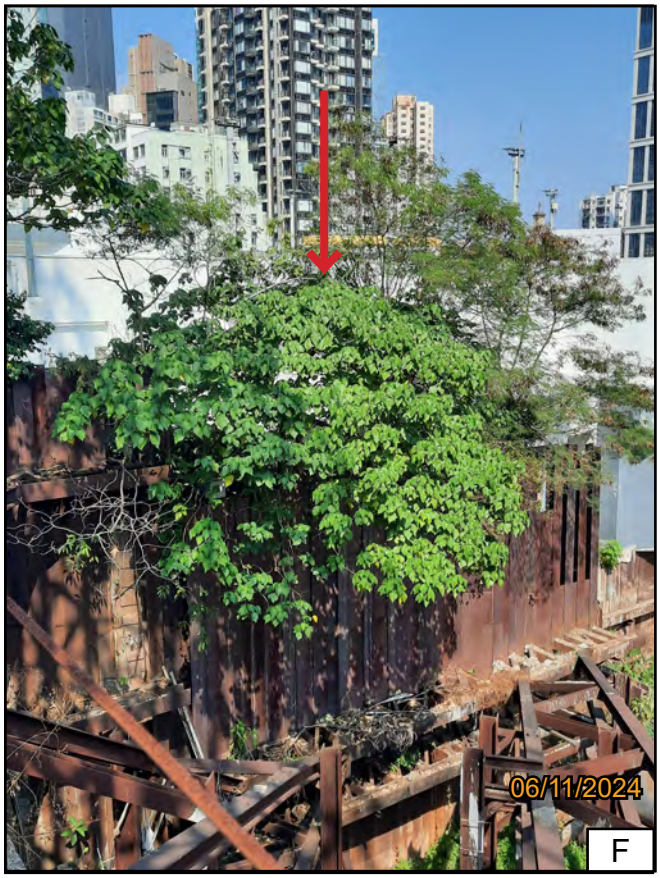
ADI

T7 (OVERALL)

T7 (BASE)



T7 (TRUNK)



T7 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS012	REV	-

ADI

T8 (OVERALL)

T8 (BASE)

T8 (TRUNK)

T8 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS013	REV	-

ADI

T8 (DEFECT)

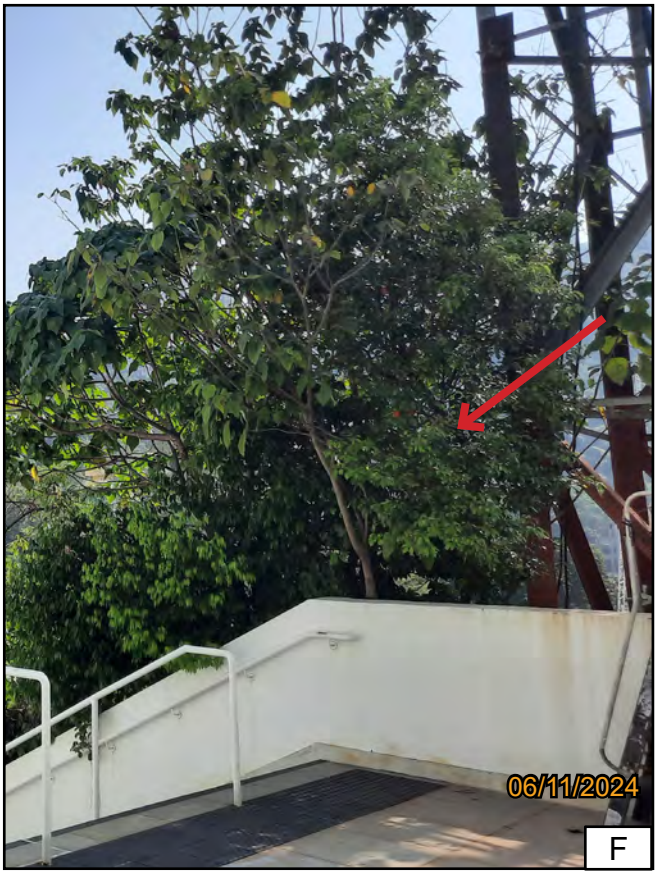
R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS014	REV	-

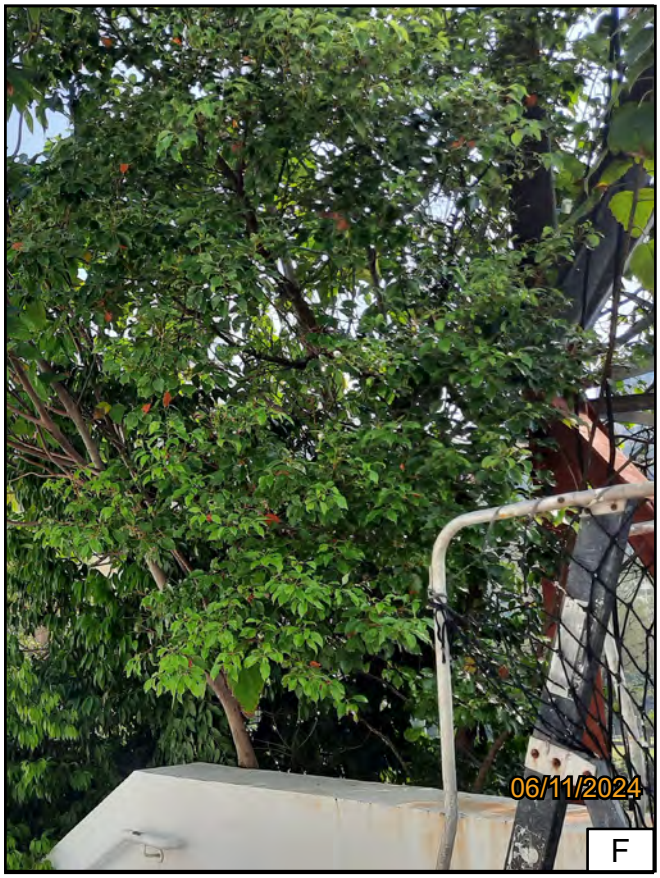
ADI



T8A (OVERALL)

T8A (BASE)

T8A (TRUNK)



T8A (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

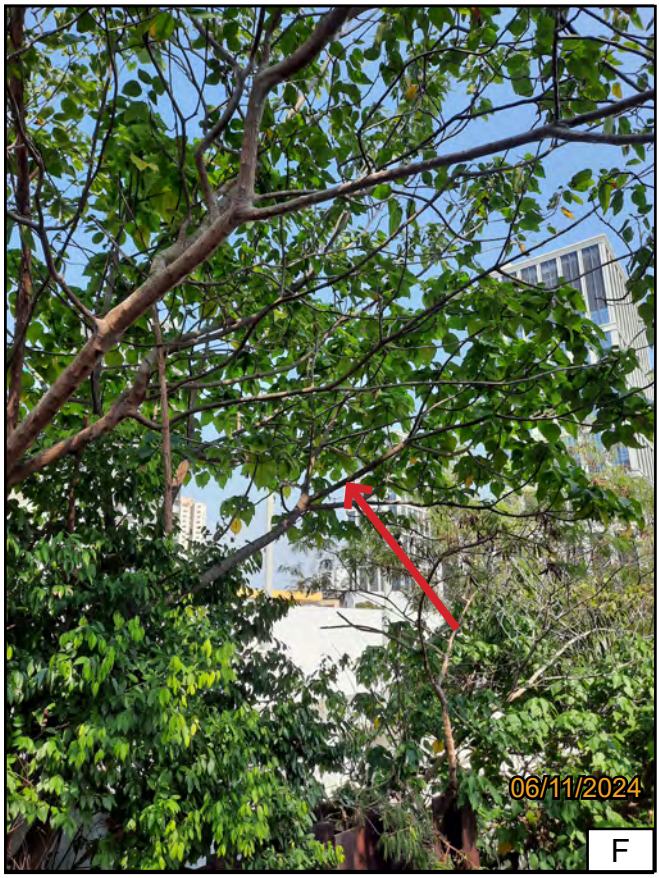
SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS015	REV	-

ADI

T9 (OVERALL)

T9 (BASE)

T9 (TRUNK)



T9 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS016	REV	-

ADI

T10 (OVERALL)

T10 (BASE)

T10 (TRUNK)

T10 (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

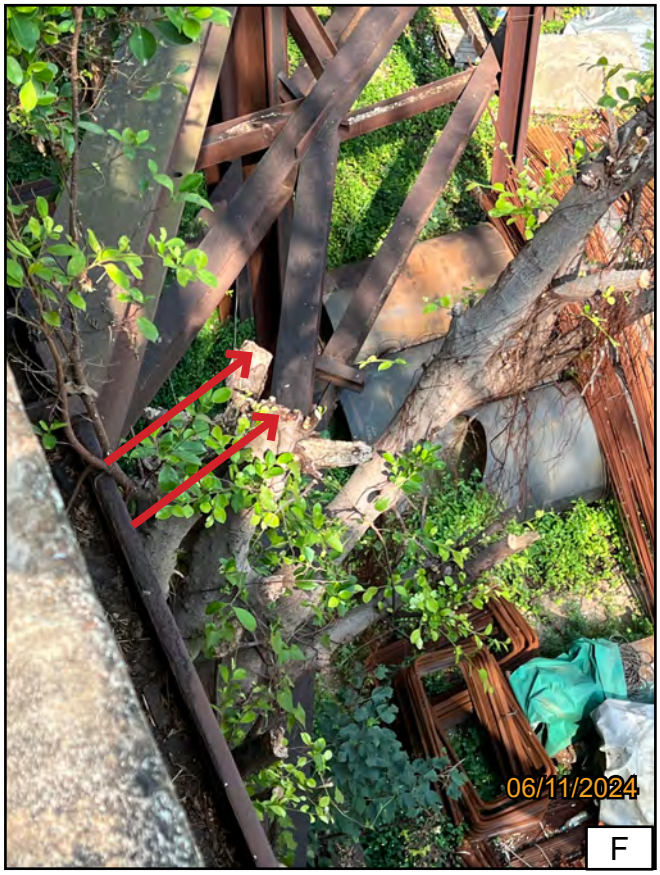
Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS017	REV	-

ADI

T10 (DEFECT A)



T10 (DEFECT B)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association 88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung Photographic Record of Tree Survey	SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
	CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
	FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS018	REV	-

ADI

T10A (OVERALL)

T10A (BASE)

T10A (TRUNK)

T10A (CROWN)

R-Retain T-Transplant F-Fell

Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung

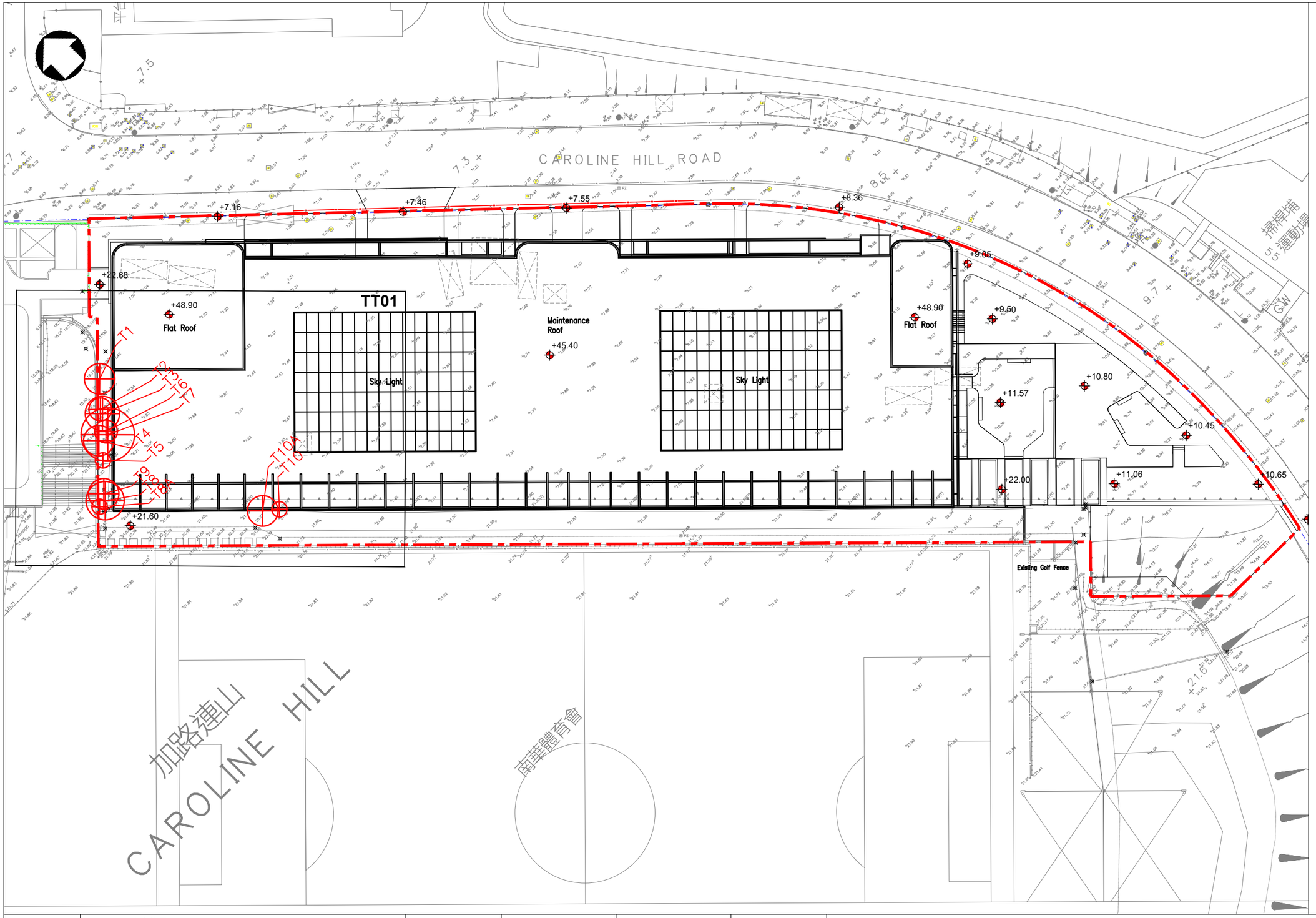
Photographic Record of Tree Survey

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	D2HK07A-TS019	REV	-

ADI

Appendix IV

Tree Treatment Plan



LEGEND

- THE APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- T98 — FELL TREE
- +20.6 — EXISTING LEVEL
- +7.67 — PROPOSED LEVEL
- PROPOSED BUILDING

REVISION 校訂	DESCRIPTION 內容摘要	DRAWN 繪圖	DATE 日期	CHECKED 審核	APPROVED 審批

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING 勿按圖量比例

PROJECT 工程項目
PROPOSED SCAA SPORTS LINK AT SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
88 CAROLINE HILL ROAD IN WONG NAI CHUNG

SCALE 比例: 1:500 @ A3
DATE 日期: OCTOBER 2025
REVISION 校訂:
DRAWING NUMBER 圖號: D2HK07A–TT00

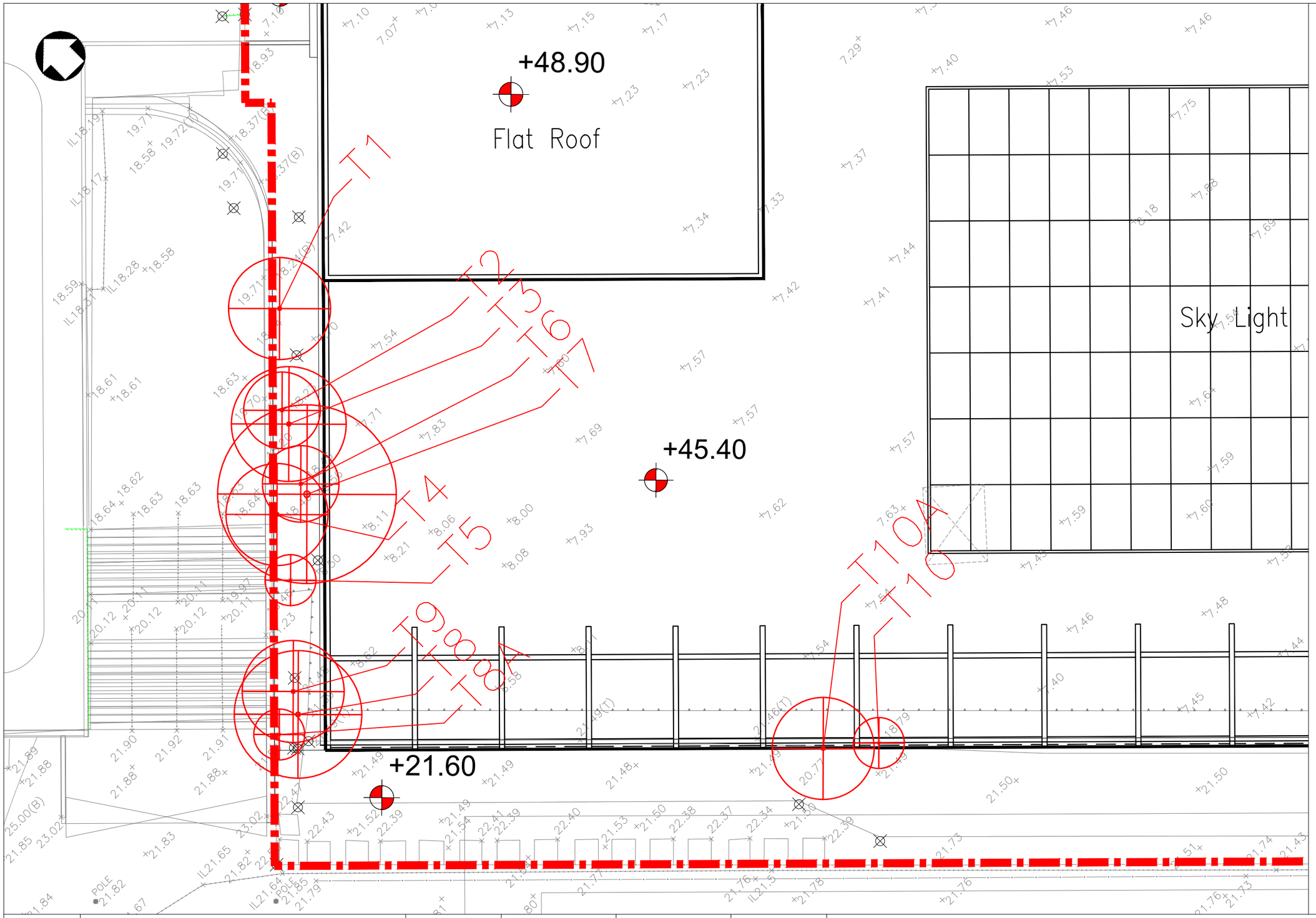
DESIGNED 設計: TEAM
DRAWN 繪圖: CADD
CHECKED 審核: ELK
APPROVED 審批: ALL

DRAWING TITLE 圖紙名稱
KEY PLAN

ADI

ADI LIMITED 雅博奧頓國際設計有限公司
INTERNATIONAL SERVICES IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGMENT, PLANNING, URBAN DESIGN AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 國際環境管理,城市規劃及設計,園境建築顧問服務
10/F BANGKOK BANK BUILDING, 18 BONHAM STRAND WEST, HONG KONG 香港上環文咸西街十八號盤谷銀行大廈十樓
TELEPHONE 2131 8630 FACSIMILE 2131 8609 電話: (八五二) 二一三一 八六三零 傳真: (八五二) 二一三一 八六零九

CAD FILENAME : TT_20251013.dwg



REVISION 校訂	DESCRIPTION 內容摘要	DRAWN 繪圖	DATE 日期	CHECKED 審核	APPROVED 審批

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING 勿按圖量比例

PROJECT 工程項目
PROPOSED SCAA SPORTS LINK AT SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
88 CAROLINE HILL ROAD IN WONG NAI CHUNG

SCALE 比例: 1:150 @ A3
DATE 日期: OCTOBER 2025
REVISION 校訂:
DRAWING NUMBER 圖號: D2HK07A–TT01

DESIGNED 設計: TEAM
DRAWN 繪圖: CADD
CHECKED 審核: ELK
APPROVED 審批: ALL

DRAWING TITLE 圖紙名稱
TREE TREATMENT PLAN

ADI

ADI LIMITED 雅博奧頓國際設計有限公司
INTERNATIONAL SERVICES IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGMENT, PLANNING, URBAN DESIGN AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
國際環境管理,城市規劃及設計,園境建築顧問服務
10/F BANGKOK BANK BUILDING, 18 BONHAM STRAND WEST, HONG KONG
香港上環文咸西街十八號盤谷銀行大廈十樓
TELEPHONE 2131 8630 FACSIMILE 2131 8609
電話: (八五二) 二一三一 八六三零 傳真: (八五二) 二一三一 八六零九

CAD FILENAME : TT_20251013.dwg

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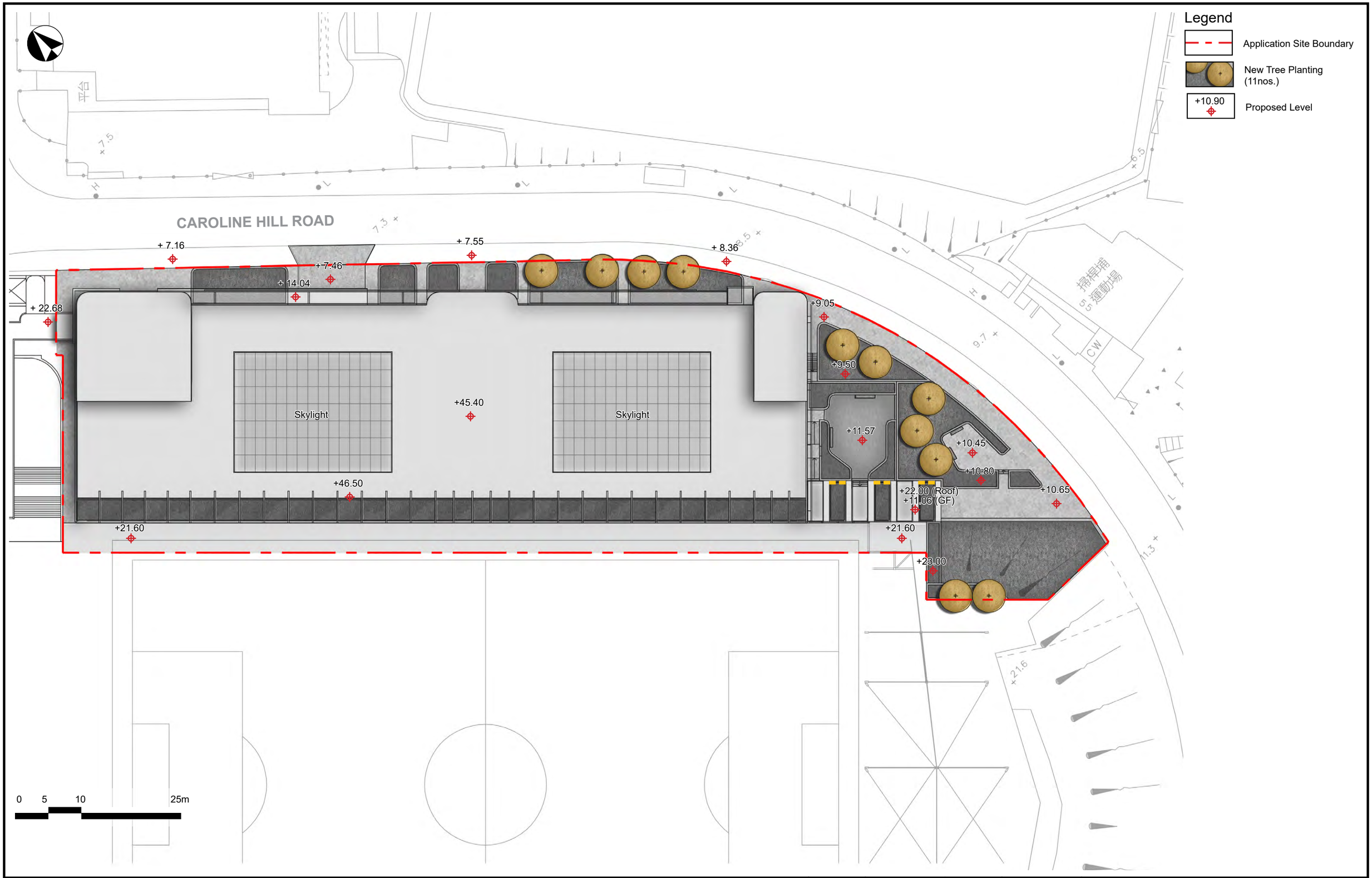
Appendix V

New Tree Planting Concept



Proposed SCAA Sports Link at South China Athletic Association
88 Caroline Hill Road in Wong Nai Chung
New Tree Planting Concept

SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	October 2025
CHECKED	ELK	DRAWN	TEAM
FIGURE NO.	Appendix V	REV	-

ADI LIMITED
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, URBAN DESIGN AND MASTER PLANNING
10/F BANGKOK BANK BUILDING, 18 BONHAM STRAND WEST, HONG KONG
TELEPHONE 2131 8630 FACSIMILE 2131 8609
雅博奧頓國際設計有限公司
國際環境管理, 城市規劃及設計, 園景建築顧問服務
香港上環文咸西街十八號盤谷銀行大廈十樓
電話：(八五二) 二一三一 八六三零 傳真：(八五二) 二一三一 八六零九