

Tree Survey Report

TITLE: Affected Trees along Footpath from Sha Lo Tung Environmental Conservation Car Park to Cheung UK due to Proposed Trench for Provision of Networks Services to Cheung Uk

Survey date: 3 July 2026



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Date: 8 July 2026

Part 1 – Methodology of tree survey
Part 2 – Tree survey findings
Part 3 – Site plan and tree location plan
Part 4 – Tree survey schedule
Part 5 – Photographic record

Part 1 – Methodology of Tree Survey

General Description and Assessment of Trees

Within the designated site boundary, all living trees with a stem diameter over 95mm measured at a point 1.3m above the root collar (hereafter referred to as the DBH) are included in the Tree Survey. Each tree is allocated a tree number, is clearly marked on site with an identity label showing the tree number and its position plotted on tree survey plans. All trees are identified by species, or in some cases by genus if full identification is not possible. Measurements are recorded of the DBH, overall height and overall spread of each tree and a photograph taken of each tree.

The following information about each tree surveyed is included in The Tree Survey Schedule:

- (a) Allocated Tree Number (Tree Survey Plan for locations of trees)
- (b) Species Name (botanical name)
- (c) Overall Height (in metres)
- (d) DBH (in millimetres)
- (e) Overall Crown Spread (in metres)
- (f) Amenity value (See section A1 below)
- (g) Tree Form (See section A2 below)
- (h) Health Condition (See section A3 below)
- (i) Structural Condition (See section A3 below)
- (j) Suitability for transplanting (See section A4 below)
- (k) Conservation status (See section A5 below)
- (l) Recommended Treatment (Retain/Transplant/Fell) (See section A6 below)
- (m) Additional remarks

A1. Amenity Value:

A tree has amenity value if it has one or more of the following characteristics:

- A tree with outstanding form and in good health;
- An excellent example of its species;
- A tree that has a high visual impact on its surroundings (e.g. landmark tree);
- A tree with an unusual or interesting character or form that neither impairs its health nor poses any risk to the public.
- A tree with any other notable features that make it worthy of retention (For example, it is a wall tree, a hollow tree or carries a remarkable example of a parasitic plant or strangler fig).

The Amenity Value of each tree is recorded and graded in The Tree Survey Schedule, by means of the following codes and definitions:

High

Medium

Low

A2. Tree Form:

Tree form is evaluated with reference to the overall tree size, shape and any special features.

The form of each tree is recorded and graded in The Tree Survey Schedule by means of the following codes and definitions:

G. Trees with well-balanced, upright, evenly branching, well-formed crowns and which are considered good examples of their species are graded as good;

F. Trees with less balanced crowns which are mildly distorted due to competition with neighboring trees or structures, or which have suffered minor damage or which have leaning trunks for example are graded as fair;

P. Trees with very distorted crowns, which are leaning severely, or which have suffered the loss of major branches or which are unstable are graded as poor.

A3. Health & Structural condition:

The state of health of each tree is evaluated with reference to the following criteria:

Condition of Foliage

- Evidence of “poor leaf colour and small leaf size [which] may indicate root damage” (Ref. R. Webb);
- Evidence of insect or fungal infections;
- Evidence of leaf damage or loss due to typhoons (although it is recognized that trees are usually able to recover from this within one growing season).

Condition of Young Shoots

- Evidence of “poor shoot growth and die-back of twigs in the crown [which] are often symptoms of root problems caused by a change in the water table level or soil compaction resulting from site development work” (Ref. R Webb);
- Evidence of insect and fungal infections on the twigs and branches;

- Evidence of twig damage (particularly if the tree is unbalanced in shape).

Condition of Branches

- Dead or crossing branches;
- Heavy horizontal branches [which] may make the tree unstable” (Ref. R.Webb);

Condition of the Trunk (or Trunks)

- Whether the tree has “tightly forked trunks [which] are a source of weakness in the tree as in high winds the tree can be torn apart?
- Evidence of “cavities or internal rot [which] can be revealed by discoloured bark, moisture seeping through the bark or bracket fungi” (Ref R.Webb);
- Open cavities and bark damage.

Parasites and Tangled branches or Roots

- Occurrence of aggressive climbers or parasitic plants;
- Poorly shaped crowns due to intense competition between adjacent trees; Tangled branches or roots.

The state of health of each tree is recorded and graded in The Tree Survey Schedule by means of the following codes and definitions:

G. Trees with a low incidence of less serious defects are graded as good

F. Trees with a higher incidence of less serious defects are graded as fair

P. Trees with more serious defects are graded as poor

A4. Suitability for transplanting

In order to be considered successfully transplanted, a tree must maintain good health throughout and after the transplantation process AND must at no time be structurally unstable or present any threat to public safety. The assessment of the feasibility of the successful transplantation of a tree is based on the following factors:

- The size of the tree: Generally, the larger and older a tree is, the more difficult it is to transplant successfully (Trees with a DBH of over 250mm will incur significantly higher costs, trees with a DBH of over 500mm will incur very high costs and trees with a DBH of over 700mm are rarely considered feasible for transplantation).
- The health of the tree: If the tree is already in poor health, it is highly unlikely to withstand the stress of transplantation. By the same token, a tree that has a balanced form and is in good health has a higher feasibility of successful

transplantation.

- The survival rate of that particular species: Some species are much more tolerant of the stress of transplantation than others. The assessment of the survival rate of a species after transplantation is based on the observed performance of that species in previous transplantation programs. Species with insufficient transplantation data are assumed to have a low survival rate.
- Feasibility of root-ball preparation: site topography, the proximity of above and below ground utilities and whether the tree is crowded by other trees are all major factors determining the feasibility of preparing a sufficiently large root-ball for successful transplantation.
- Root Extent: A tree growing in rocky ground, surrounded by hard paving or which is crowded by other trees is likely to have a distorted root system seriously reducing the feasibility of preparing a sufficiently large root-ball for successful transplantation.
- Accessibility: large machinery is required to lift trees so steep slopes and rocky terrain drastically reduce the feasibility of successful transplantation.

The Estimated Feasibility of Successful Transplantation of each tree is graded as follows:

H. High successful survival rate after transplanting

M Medium successful survival rate after transplanting

L Low successful survival rate after transplanting. Not recommend transplanting the tree

A5. Conservation status

The tree is included in the Forestry Regulations, Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Chapter 96 sub. leg.), or whether it is a native plant which is protected under Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Chapter 586), etc.

A6. Recommended Treatment (Retain/Transplant/Fell)

The Recommended Treatment of Existing Trees Transplantation of each tree is classified as follows:

- RETAIN
- TRANSPLANT
- FELL

The felling of a tree must be justified by the following criteria:

- (a) No irreplaceable, rare or protected species (under Forestry Regulation Cap.96) is felled.
- (b) The felling would not cause a serious loss of species diversity in the subject area.
- (c) A genuine development or traffic need exists, which cannot be reasonably overcome.
- (d) Adequate compensatory tree planting is to be implemented.
- (e) The tree is not an unusually large or fine example of its species.
- (f) The tree is in poor condition or is unsuitable for transplanting due to its low survival potential.
- (g) The tree is not in the list of Champion Trees (Ref: Jim, C.Y. 1994. Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong. Urban Council, Hong Kong) nor Unusual Trees (Ref: AFCD's Register of Unusual Trees in Rural Areas).
- (h) The tree is neither a significant landmark tree nor of special fung shui or cultural significance.
- (i) Existing site conditions are such that transplantation would be hazardous to the public.
- (j) The tree is dead, hazardous, or diseased.
- (k) A tree that has been rendered unstable because of the removal of neighboring trees may be considered for felling.
- (l) The tree possesses invasive habits.

References:

The Law of Hong Kong Chapter 96. Forest and Countryside Ordinance

The Law of Hong Kong Chapter 586. Animals and Plants (Protection of Endangered Species) Ordinance

DEVB TC(W) No. 4/2020 – Tree Preservation

LAO PN No. 2/2020 – Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal for Building Development in Private Projects Compliance of Tree Preservation Clause under Lease
AFCD Register of Unusual Trees in Rural Areas

ETWB TCW No. 29/ 2004 - Registration of Old and Valuable Trees, and Guidelines for their Preservation

Publications:

HU, Q. et al (2003) Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong. AFCD, Hong Kong.

Jim, C.Y. (1994). Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong. Urban Council, Hong Kong.

Webb, R. (1991). Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong. Standing
Interdepartmental Landscape Technical Group,
Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong.

Part 2 – Tree Survey Findings

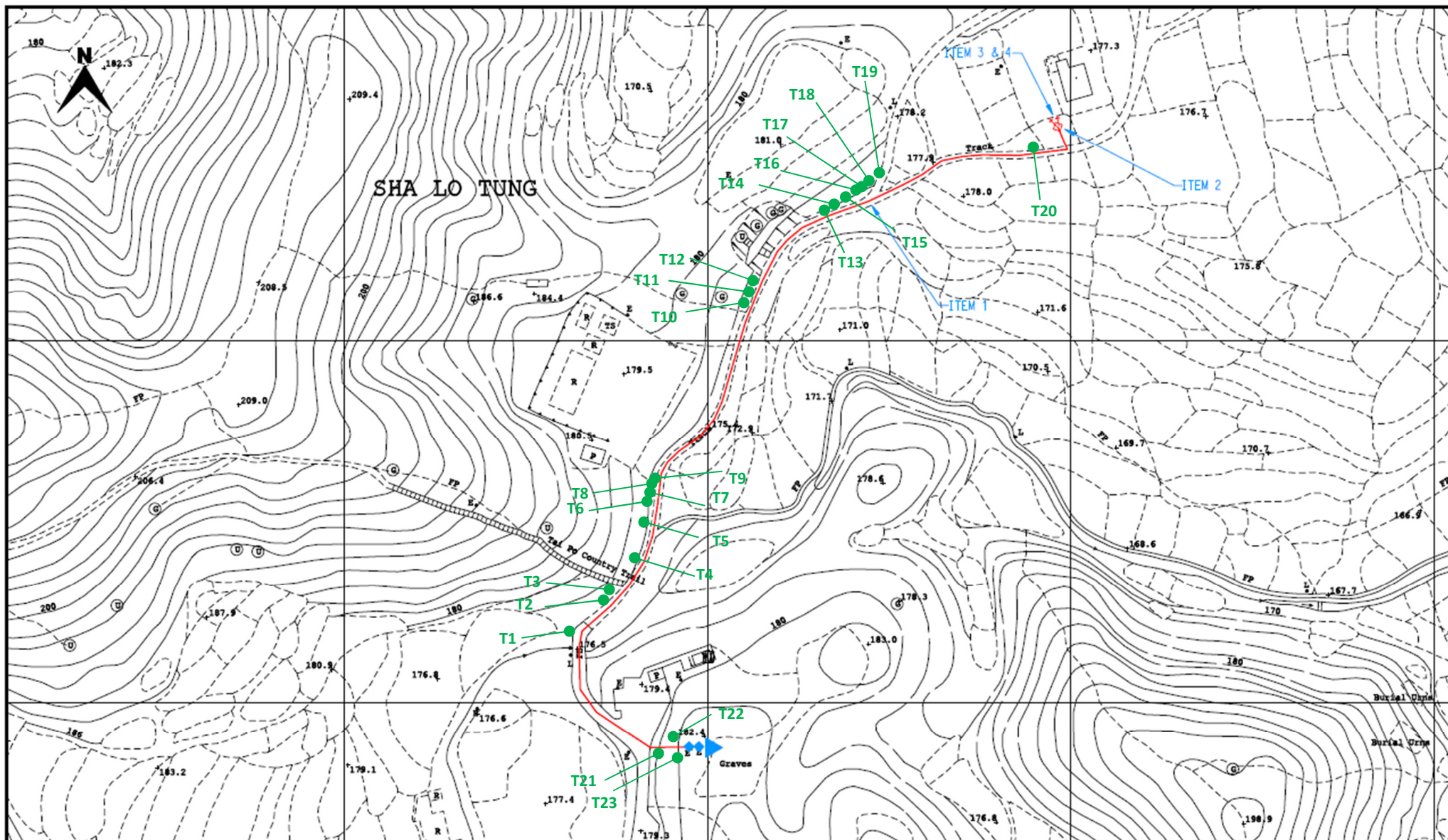
Tree Survey Findings

A summary of the individual tree is provided in following table:

Tree Species	Chinese name	Total no. of surveyed trees
<i>Schima superba</i>	木荷	1
<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	山蒼樹	1
<i>Alangium Chinese</i>	八角楓	3
<i>Machilus gamblei</i>	黃心樹	3
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	朴樹	2
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	樟	4
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	2
<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	3
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	土蜜樹	2
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	榕樹(細葉榕)	1
Missing tree	-	1
	Total	23

- The tree survey was carried out on 3 July 2026.
- The locations of the trees were shown in Tree Survey Plan
- A total of 23 trees were surveyed on site.
- The general condition of the existing trees was fair to poor at the date of inspection.
- There was no tree with cultural, historic or conservation value on site.
- No tree on site had been included in the Register of Old and Valuable Trees.
- No Champion Trees were found on site.
- All trees were common species.

Part 3 – Site Plan and Tree Location Plan



LEGEND :

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | PROPOSED TRENCH FOR LAYING / RECOVERING CABLE | | EXISTING OVERHEAD LINE & POLE |
| | PROPOSED TRENCH FOR LAYING DUCTS | | PROPOSED TINY, L.V., OHL, OF STEEL / WOODEN POLE |
| | PROPOSED CABLE THROUGH EXISTING DUCTS | | OVERHEAD LINE & POLE TO BE REMOVED |
| | EXISTING PILLAR | | PROPOSED TREE TRIMMING / CUTTING |
| | PROPOSED PILLAR 1.6M x 0.6M x 0.75M / CUTOFF BOX | | EXISTING POLE MOUNTED TRANSFORMER |
| | EXCAVATION FOR JOINING / REPAIRING / INSPECTING CABLE | | PROPOSED POLE MOUNTED TRANSFORMER |
| | PROPOSED 5.0M(L) x 2.39M(W) x 3.0MM(H) PACKAGE SUBSTATION | | PROPOSED STAY / STAY POLE |

CLP 中電

SCALE 1:1000

DRAWN : KATE WONG

DATE : 08-06-2018

CHECKED : C.C.CHEUNG

REGION : NR

O.C. : SS

E/O NO :

TITLE : 11kV Cable Laying &
Pole & Stay Erection
At Sha Lo Tung

MAP NO : 03SW20C, 03SW20D

PROJECT REF. : NRSS2016-0835

PLAN REF. : NRSS2016-0835-06TH

Part 4 – Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Survey Schedule

Project Title: Affected Trees along Footpath from Sha Lo Tung Environmental Conservation Car Park to Cheung UK due to Proposed Trench for Provision of Networks Services to Cheung Uk

Date of tree survey: 3 July 2026

Surveyed by: Wilson Chin Chi Wai Registered Arborist (No. TM123411)

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Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No. ¹	Species ²		Measurements			Amenity value ⁴	Form	Health Condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting ⁵		Recommendation Tree Treatment	Additional Remarks ⁸
	Scientific name	Chinese name	Height (m)	DBH ³ (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	(Good/Fair/Poor)				(High/Medium/Low)	Remarks ⁶	(Retain/Transplant/Fell)	

¹ Tree(s) in the Register of Old and Valuable Trees should be Goodlighted with OVT number.

² Guidance on proper use of scientific name of plants is given in the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department's Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 3, which can be viewed at AFCD's web page http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/conservation/con_tech/files/common/NCP3_The_use_of_plant_name_rev_2008_2.pdf

³ DBH of a tree refers to its diameter at breast height (i.e. measured at 1.3 m above ground level). Guidance on DBH measurement is given in the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department's Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 2, which can be viewed at AFCD's web page http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/conservation/con_tech/files/common/NCP2_measurement_of_DBH_ver.2006.pdf

⁴ Amenity value of a tree should be assessed by its functional values for shade, shelter, screening, reduction of pollution and noise and also its ecological significance, and classified into the following categories.

Good: important trees which should be retained by adjusting the design layout accordingly.

Fair: trees that are desirable to be retained in order to create a pleasant environment, which includes healthy specimens of lesser importance than "Good" trees.

Poor: trees that are dead, dying or potentially hazardous and should be removed.

⁵ Assessment shall take into account conditions of an individual tree at the time of survey (including health, structure, age and root conditions), site conditions (including topography and accessibility), and intrinsic characters of tree species (survival rate after transplanting).

⁶ Major determining factors for the rating on suitability for transplanting should be included if necessary.

⁷ State the rarity and protection status of the species. Appendix A.III.(i) gives more details.

⁸ Any additional information deemed necessary for consideration of the proposed management recommendation.

Part 5 – Photographic Record



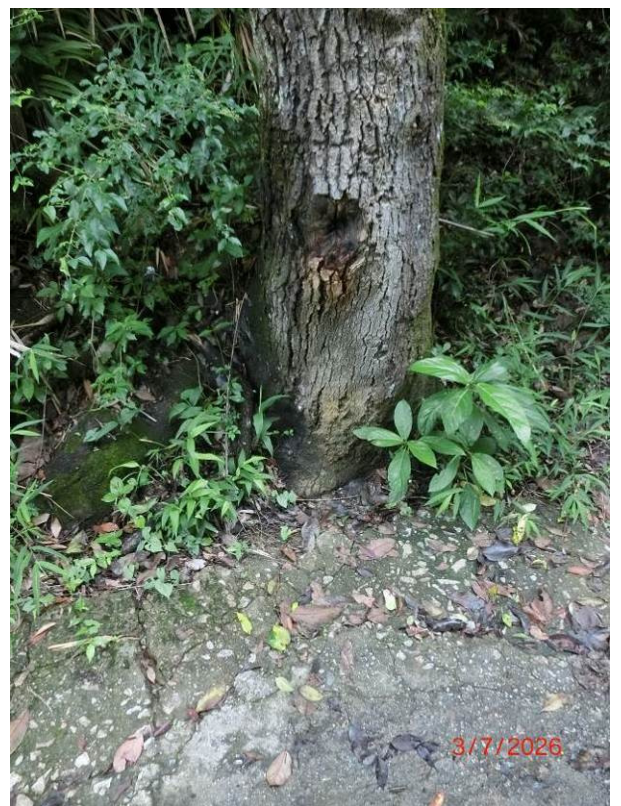
T1



T1-1



T1-2



T1-3



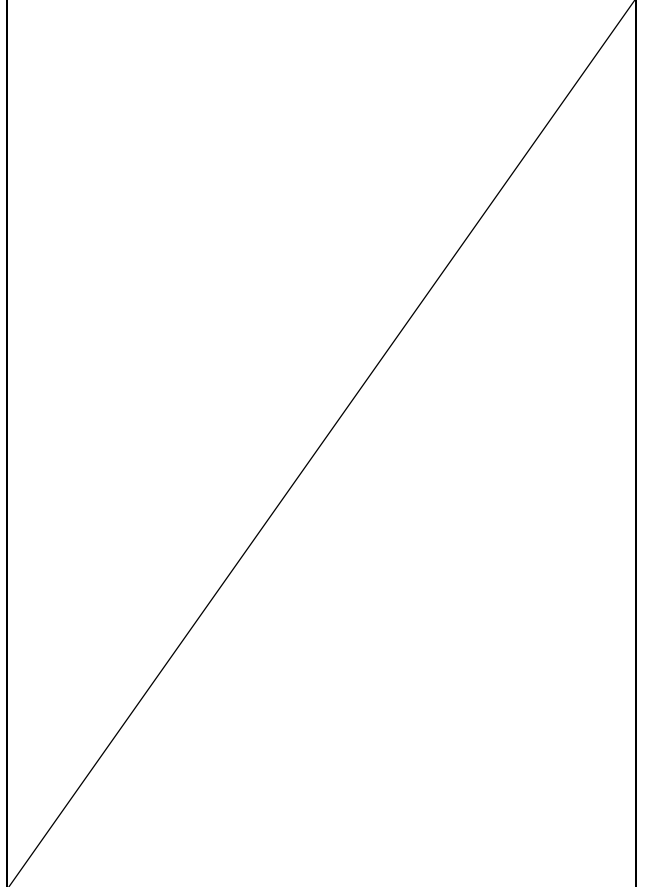
T1-4



T1-5



T1-6





T2
Missing tree



T3



T3-1



T3-2



T3-3



T4



T4-1



T4-2



T4-3



T5



T5-1



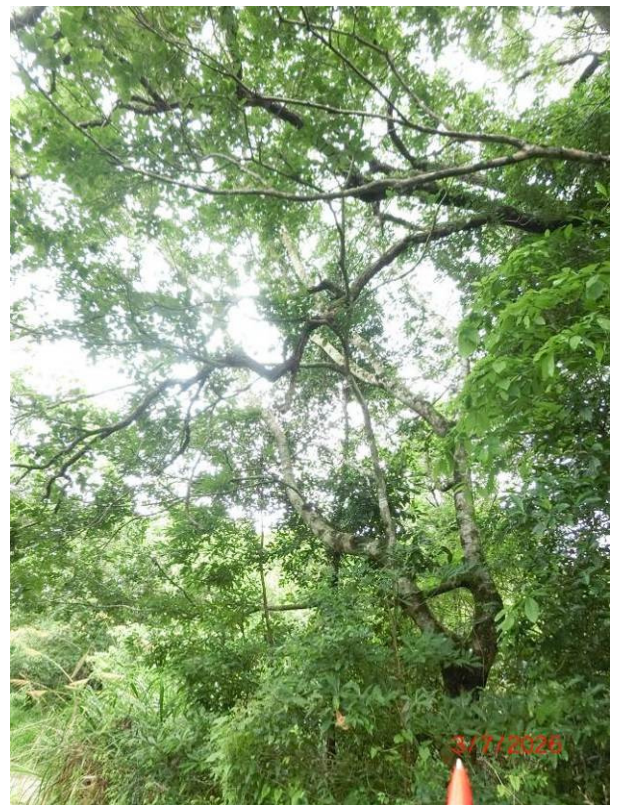
T5-2



T5-3



T6



T6-1



T6-2



T6-3



T7



T7-1



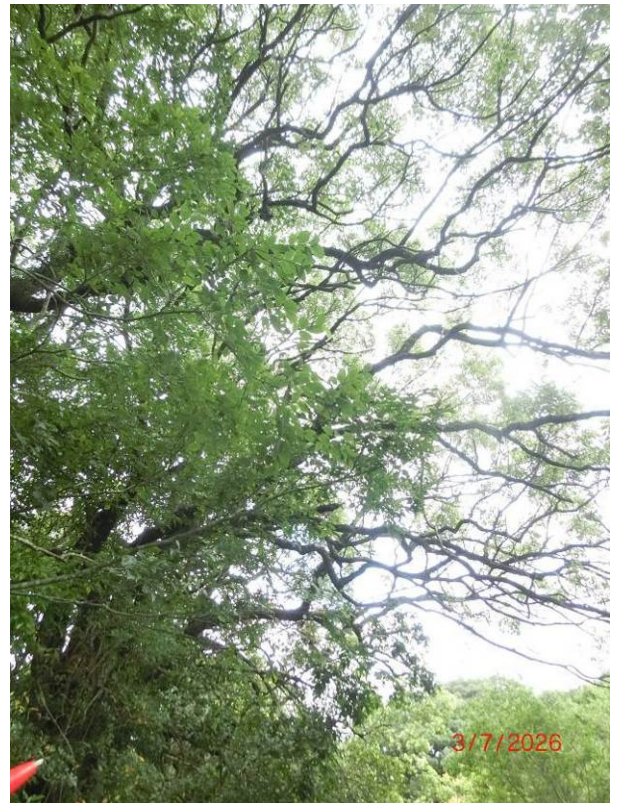
T7-2



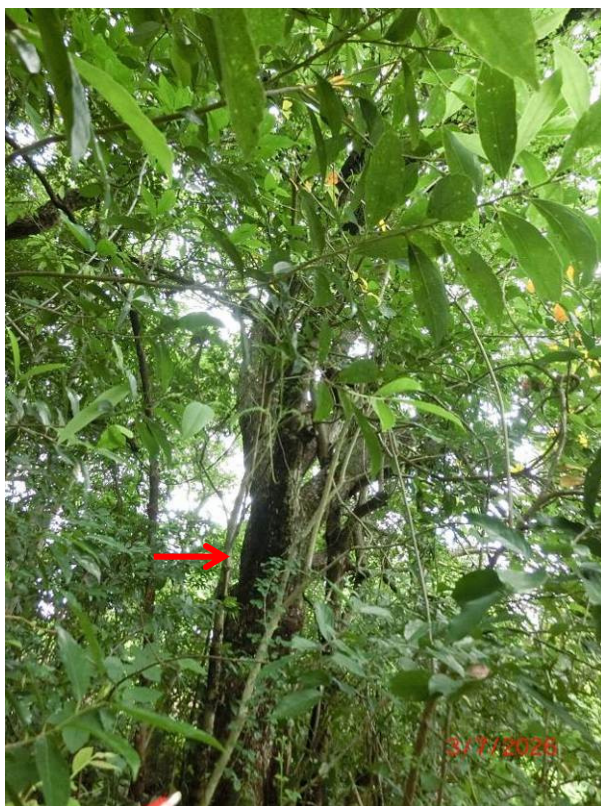
T7-3



T8



T8-1



T8-2



T8-3



T9



T9-1



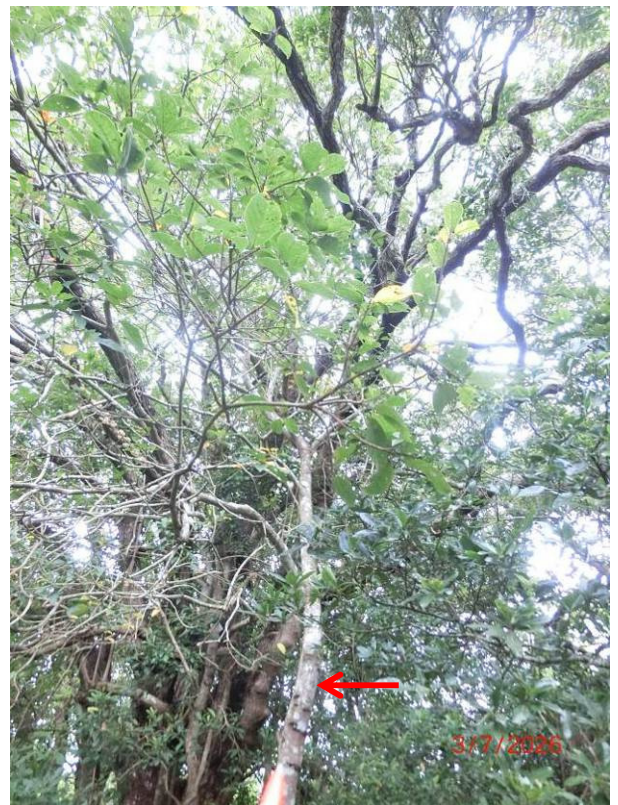
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T9-3



T10



T10-1



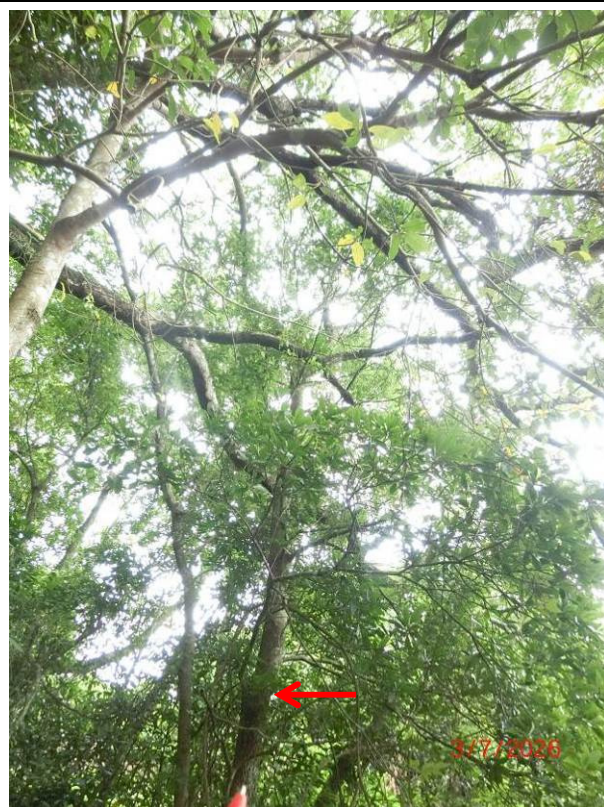
T10-2



T10-3



T11



T11-1



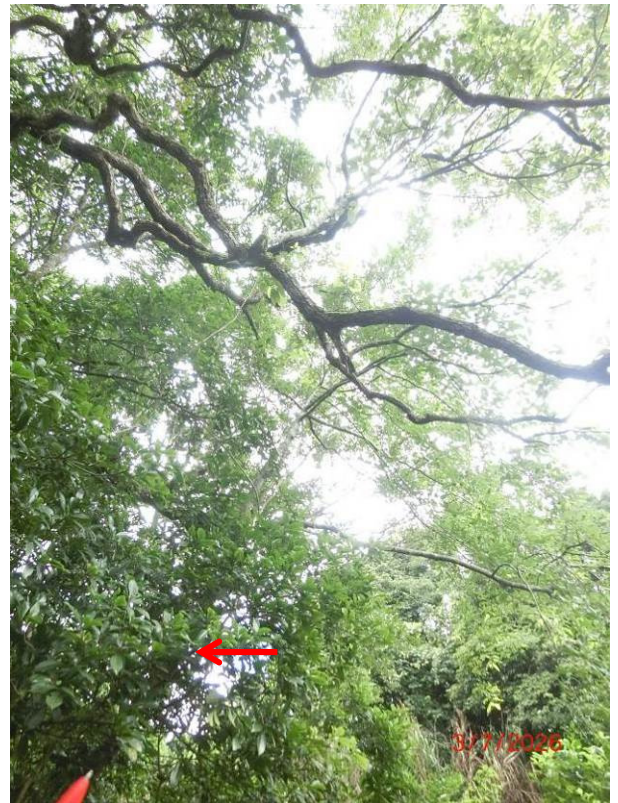
T11-2



T11-3



T12



T12-1



T12-2



T12-3



T13



T13-1



T13-2



T13-3



T14



T14-1



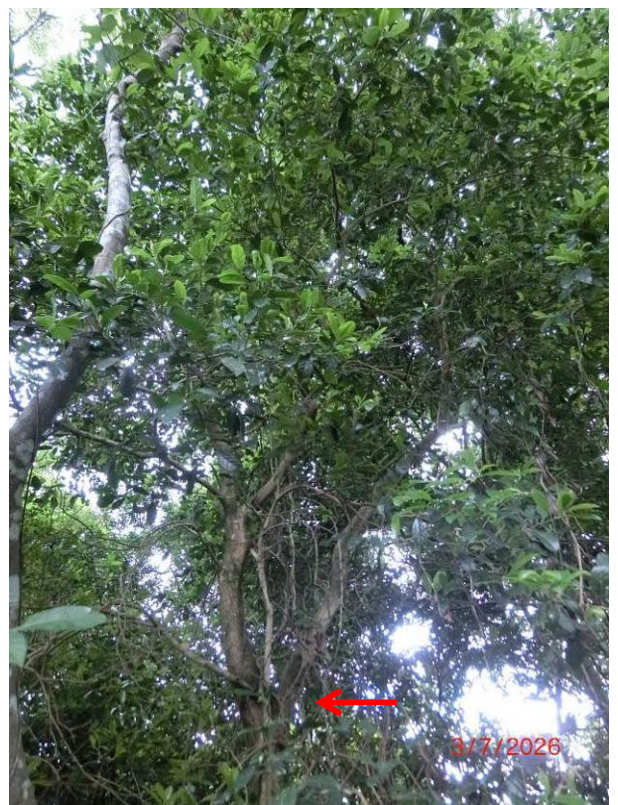
T14-2



T14-3



T15



T15-1



T15-2



T15-3



T16



T16-1



T16-2



T16-3



T17



T17-1



T17-2



T17-3



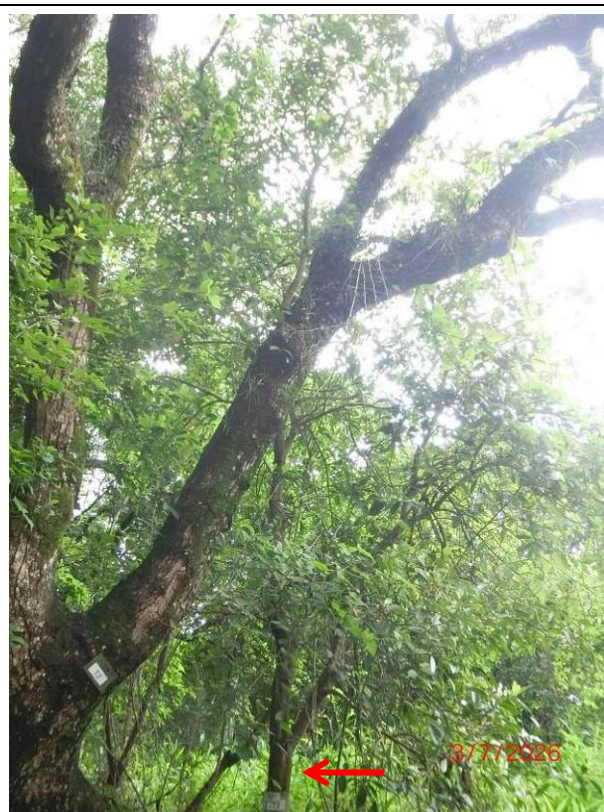
T17-4



T17-5



T18



T18-1



T18-2



T18-3



T19



T19-1



T19-2



T19-3



T20



T20-1



T20-2



T20-3



T21



T21-1



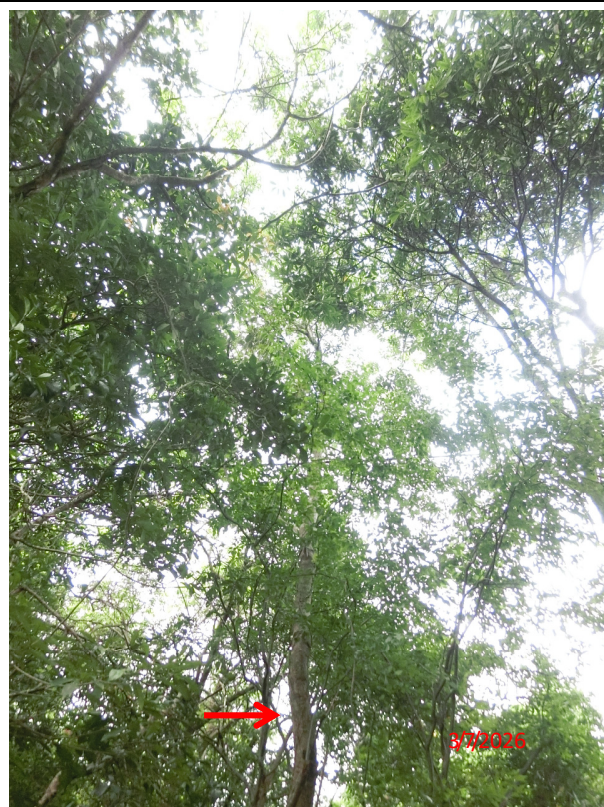
T21-2



T21-3



T22



T22-1



T22-2



T22-3



T23



T23-1



T23-2



T23-3