

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE APPROVED SCHEME
AT LOTS NOS.1856 (PART), 1857 S.A, 1857 RP, 1858,
1859 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 129,
WAN FAU SIN KOON, LAU FAU SHAN, NEW TERRITORIES**

**LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN
AND
TREE TREATMENT PROPOSAL**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Landscape Master Plan and Tree Treatment Proposal (“LMP&TTP”) seeks to present landscape design, tree treatment and tree proposal in support of the Section 16 Planning Application for the proposed amendments to the Approved Development Scheme (A/YL-LFS/54 and A/YL-LFS/77) at Lot Nos. 1857 S.A, 1857 RP, 1858 and 1859 and adjoining Government land in D.D. 129, Wan Fau Sin Koon, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories (the “Application Site” or the “Site”).

This LMP&TTP outlines the approach and the findings of a tree survey on the type and extent of trees that are subject to impacts due to the proposed development within the Application Site. Effort is also made to advise on the values of the existing vegetation and the necessary protection approach. The tree survey is conducted on 05 July 2025.

The following legislation, standards and guidelines are applicable to the landscape design, tree survey, tree felling, and new planting proposal associated with the proposed works for the project.

- PlanD’s Practice Note for Professional Persons No. 1/2019 – Processing and Compliance Checking of Landscape Submissions related to Planning Applications
- Joint Practice Note No. 3 – Landscape and Site Coverage of Greenery;
- DEVB TC(W) No.6/2015 – Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features;
- DEVB TC(W) No.5/2020 – Registration of Old and Valuable Trees; and
- LAO Practice Note No.1/2020 & 1/2020A – Compliance of Landscape Clause under Lease;
- LAO Practice Note No.6/2023 – Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal for Building Development in Private Projects – Compliance of Tree Preservation Clause under Lease

1.2 Description of the Site

The Application Site is located in Lau Fau Shan, situated between the rural settlement of Fu Tso Tsuen and Lam Hang Shan. It lies approximately 1 km east of the Lau Fau Shan Seafood Fishing Village and about 770m west of the Mong Tseng Tsuen. At the local level, the Site is accessible via Deep Bay Road, connected by an unnamed local access road to the north.

The Site has a total area of about 33,078.42 m². The existing site level rises gradually from north to south, ranging from 16.1 mPD to 31.8 mPD.

The Site is currently occupied by Wan Fau Sin Koon (the “Koon”), used for temple and columbarium purposes. In the southern part of the Site are the main temple with the New Halls (including Columbarium Block A and B). An ancillary block containing facilities (including toilet and pantry) and Columbarium Block C of the New Halls are also located in the area. The northern part of the Site contains the Old Halls- Shing Tak Hall and Yu Hing Hall, along with a lake, pavilion, and an additional temple.

The niches on-site are accommodated within two areas: the Old Halls and the New Halls, with a total of 6 single-storey Columbarium blocks/halls. The Old Halls consist of 2 single-storey columbarium halls - Shing Tak Hall and 1 single-storey columbarium hall - Yu Hing Hall. The New Halls (known as Flora Terrace) consist of 3 single-storey columbarium blocks, which were approved under Planning Application Nos. A/YL-LFS/54 and A/YL-LFS/77 in 2001. The Site also includes 3 eco-joss paper furnaces, an ancillary toilet block & an office. There are approximately 10,400 niches in total on-site, including about 3,824 unsold niches (including 1,824 from the Old Halls and 2,000

from the New Halls) and about 6,576 pre-cut off sold niches and post-license rented niches.

The Site has been operated as temple and columbarium since 1983. The Koon was commented by the local stakeholders and villagers as a renowned temple and representative attraction in Lau Fau Shan. However, there is a lack of weather proof area for an ash interment ceremony, ancestor worship ceremony, family members to prepare joss-paper and other offerings, and senior family members to take a rest. Besides, if more weather-proof facilities can be provided within the Site, it will be more welcomed by the local villagers and visitors. Moreover, the condition of the existing columbarium halls has gradually deteriorated and become dilapidated over time. The concrete spalling is visible on the roof of the Shing Tak Hall, as well as the color of the façade is also tarnished.

1.3 Indicative Development Proposal

The indicative development proposal for the proposed development comprises four single-storey columbarium buildings and a new Family Precinct zone within private lots [with removals and modification of part of the existing Shing Tak Hall and to demolish the existing 3 single-storey New Halls; The proposed development is targeted to be completed in 2027.

The building blocks of the proposed development have been carefully designed and positioned within the Site. Sufficient courtyards and greening elements between building blocks is designed for the users' enjoyment.

A new tree proposal has been designed to restore the landscape quality as far as technically possible, therefore maximizing the possibility on the landscape character and amenity of the site.

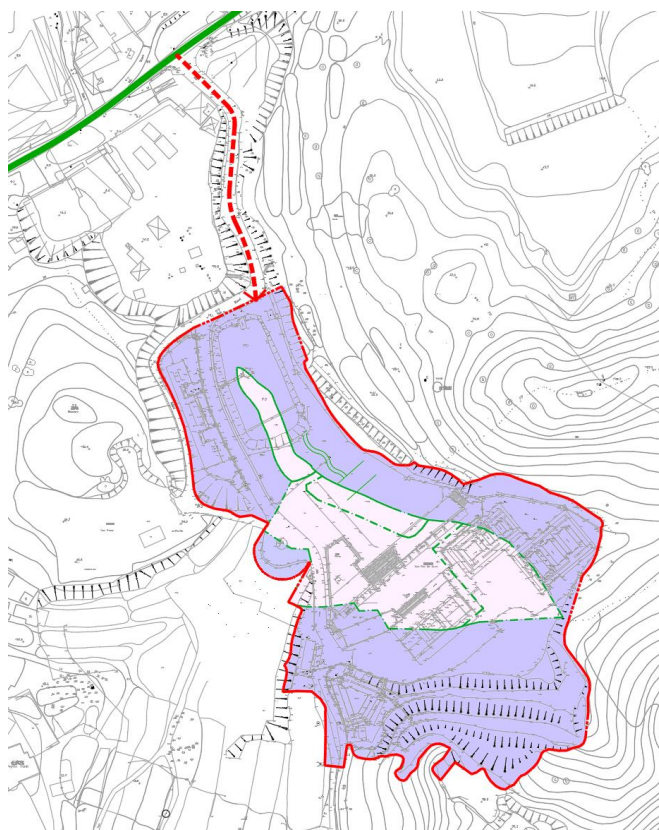


Fig.1 Location Map

2 TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

All living trees of 300mm girth (= 95mm diameter) or over (measured at 1.3m above ground level), within the Application Site were studied. Each tree was identified to species level, and its girth, height and spread measured. The condition of each tree was then evaluated according to the following criteria (Webb 1991 Tree Planting & Maintenance in Hong Kong, Government Printer. The attributes of trees were identified as follows:

- Botanical name (Scientific Name & Chinese Name);
- Government Department for tree felling jurisdiction;
- Trunk diameter (measured 1.3 meters from the ground);
- Height;
- Crown spread;
- Tree form;
- Health condition;
- Amenity value;
- The likelihood of the tree surviving after transplanting;
- Proposed treatment; and,
- Brief description and remarks,
- Soil level at root collar tree.

2.1 Assessment of Tree Form

The form of each tree was reviewed giving consideration to the canopy balance, branching structure and the expected form of the species. The assessment criteria used to evaluate the value of the tree form is summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1 – Assessment Criteria for Tree Form

Parameter	Category	Criteria
Tree form	Good	Trees with well balanced form, upright, evenly branching, well-formed head and generally in accordance with the standard form for its species.
	Fair	Trees with general balanced form and compensated by loss of branches or leaning trunks.
	Poor	Trees with very unbalanced form, leaning, contorted, bending trunk, suffering from loss of major branches with general damage and growing close to adjacent trees.

2.2 Assessment of Tree Health

The health of the trees was assessed as follows:

Foliage

- Colour and general appearance, and;
- Evidence of insect or fungal infection.

Branches

Evidence of:

- Dead or die-back or crossing branches;
- Heavy horizontal branches which may cause tree instability;
- Damaged, broken or cut branches;
- Insect and fungal infection on branches, and;
- Other uncharacteristic pattern of the branches.

Trunk

- Tightly forked or multi-ascending trunk that can be a weakness in trees;
- Cavities or internal/external rot;

- Sap seeping through the trunk;
- Fungi growing on the trunk, and;
- Serious bark damage.

Based on the study team's assessment of these features, the health conditions are categorized according to the definitions presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Assessment Criteria for Tree Health

Parameter	Category	Criteria
Health	Good	Tree with a low incidence of the less serious features (i.e. damage and infection) and a high chance of a fast recovery from such feature.
	Fair	Tree with a higher incidence of the less serious features (i.e. damage and infection) and a medium chance of recovery.
	Poor	A tree with more serious health features (i.e. damage and infection) and with low chance of recovery even with remedial measures or, the tree is dead.

2.3 Assessment of Survival Rate after Transplantation

The survival rates of the transplanted trees were assessed with consideration of the following parameters:

- The overall health condition of tree before transplantation;
- Expected regeneration rate of root system and tree crown after pruning.
- Expected overall tree form after transplantation, and;
- Botanical Suitability.

The assessment criterion for survival rate of each transplanted tree is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3 – Assessment Criteria for Survival Rate after Transplantation

Parameter	Category	Detail
Survival Rate	High	Has excellent health condition with high expected regeneration rate of tree crown and form and is botanically suitable.
	Medium	Overall good health condition, moderate expected regeneration rate of tree crown and moderately botanically suitable.
	Low	Common species with low expected regeneration rate of tree crown and not botanically suitable.

2.4 Native or Exotic Species

To improve the ecological function of the study area, native species will be retained if technically feasible. Similarly native species will be selected for compensatory planting (refer Section 6).

2.5 Recommendation for Tree Treatment

Based on the assessment of tree form, health, survival rate and amenity value one of the recommendations is made for each tree as follows:

Retain

Tree is in an unaffected area and is to be retained and protected during construction.

Transplant

Trees with overall good/fair condition and high/medium amenity value within the delineated work areas are recommended to be transplanted. Special consideration is

necessary for relocation of the trees to a suitable location before the commencement of the construction work.

The criteria for the assessment of the suitability of transplantation are based on the following:

- The tree is a rare species or is protected by Hong Kong laws;
- Distinctiveness – trees with high amenity value and high local importance e.g. fung shui;
- Condition of tree – tree with balanced form, good health and high amenity value;
- Maturity – younger trees have higher survival rate than the mature ones;
- Species characteristics – different tree species have different rates of survival after transplantation;
- Root ball feasibility – trees growing on loose rocky sub base/slope or adjacent to an important utility will not be considered; and
- Access – heavy machinery may be required to raise the tree. Steep slopes and rocky terrain may make the operation not feasible.

Fell

Trees of low health, amenity value, form, etc. in conflict with the proposed construction work will be felled. The guidance and criteria for the proposed felling of trees are:

- No irreplaceable rare tree species involved;
- Felling of trees would not cause a serious environmental impact;
- The location of the tree is in conflict with the development;
- A genuine development or traffic need to fell exists, which cannot be reasonably overcome;
- The tree is not unusually large or a fine example of its type; or
- The tree is in poor condition.

All trees to be felled will require compensatory planting to be agreed with the relevant authorities of the Hong Kong Government.

3 TREE SURVEY

The tree survey has been completed in broad accordance with LAO Practice Note Issue No.6/2023 – Processing of Tree Preservation and Removal Proposals for Building Development in Private Projects – Compliance of Tree Preservation Clause under Lease. The survey approach is presented in *Para. 2*.

Details of each tree are recorded in the Tree Survey carried out on 5 July 2025 to reflect the current condition of existing trees within the application site boundary including adjoining government land.

The location of each individual tree within application site boundary is shown in **Appendix 2 - Tree Survey Plan (Drawing No.TS_001)** and the detailed description of each tree including DBH, crown spread, tree ID number, photos, etc. is tabulated in **Tree Treatment Schedule**.

3.1 Description of Vegetation

The Application Site contains approximately **105** trees. The photographic record in **Appendix 2 – Individual Tree Photographic Records** shows the condition and character of the vegetation covering the Application Site.

1no. rare or endangered tree species was recorded in this submission based on Forests and Countryside Ordinance, which is ***Aquilaria sinensis*** (土沉香(牙香樹)) protected under Cap. 586. All recorded species are commonly found in Hong Kong.

No registered “Old and Valuable Trees” (OVTs).

Refer to below Table 4, a total of **32** tree species were identified of which **15** are native to Hong Kong, **17** are exotic species. There are total **55 nos.** native trees, **49 nos.** exotic trees and **1 no.** dead trees, so that total **105 nos.** existing trees within planning site application boundary (including private lots and adjoining government land); some of the exotics have become naturalized and others are widely cultivated in the region as pioneer tree or amenity tree. The quantity ratio of Native trees and Exotic trees (excluding 1 dead tree) is **1:0.9**.

3.2 Summary of Existing Trees

Species and quantity of existing trees were recorded within the site boundary, inside adjoining government land as tabulated below **Table 4**:

Table 4 – Summary of Surveyed Trees within Planning Application Site

Species	Chinese Name	Total Number of Individuals		
		Private Lots within the Application Site	Government Lands within the Application Site	Total
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	0	5	5
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	台灣相思	0	3	3
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	0	9	9
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	0	1	1
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	波蘿蜜	0	3	3
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	土蜜樹	0	1	1
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	紅千層	1	0	1
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	短穗魚尾葵	0	1	1
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	木麻黃	0	2	2
<i>Cleistocalyx nervosum</i>	水翁	0	1	1
<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	0	1	1
<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	0	12	12
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	0	7	7
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	銀合歡	0	2	2
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	0	3	3
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	0	1	1
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	潺槁樹	0	2	2
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	0	4	4

Species	Chinese Name	Total Number of Individuals		
		Private Lots within the Application Site	Government Lands within the Application Site	Total
<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	0	25	25
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	0	1	1
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	芒果	0	1	1
<i>Michelia x alba</i>	白蘭	0	1	1
<i>Microcos nervosa</i>	破布葉	0	1	1
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	濕地松	0	1	1
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	側柏	1	0	1
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	雞蛋花	1	0	1
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	羅漢松	2	2	4
<i>Radermachera hainanensis</i>	海南菜豆樹	0	3	3
<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	木蠟樹	0	1	1
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	烏柏	0	3	3
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鴨腳木	0	1	1
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	0	1	1
Dead tree	死樹	0	1	1
Total Tree Survey No.		5	100	105

NOTE: Species highlighted in **BOLD** text denote Native plant species.

3.3 Condition of Existing Trees

Refer to the ***Tree Treatment Schedule and Individual Tree Photographic records*** in **Appendix 2**, the majority of the trees are in poor to fair tree form and health condition. Some of the trees have wilted foliage, restricted root growth, imbalanced crowns and poor taper. Most of the trees are grown on slope at Government lands.

3.4 Proposed Treatment of Existing Trees

The development scheme recognises the importance of the landscape context to the future development. Careful consideration has been given to preservation of existing trees in accordance with the criteria set down in PNPP 1/2019 and LAO PN 6/2023. Where possible, trees are proposed to be retained in situ.

The species, size, maturity, character, amenity and cultural value of all trees have been carefully considered in the preparation of this proposal. Tree removal has been proposed only once all other options for preservation have been exhausted. All tree

works will be carried out in accordance with the specifications/ latest local guidelines / best practices and internationally standards, etc. **Dwg. TT_001 under Appendix 2** indicates the overall tree treatment, Tree Felling justification is classified into below with specific drawing for easier review.

Table 5 Summary of Proposed Treatments to Existing Trees Surveyed

Location	No. of Trees			
	Retain	Fell	Transplant	Total
i) Private Lots within the Site	0	2	3	5 (4.76%)
ii) Government Lands within the Site	97	3	0	100 (95.24%)
Total	97 (92.38%)	5 (4.76%)	3 (2.86%)	105 (100%)

3.5 New Tree Planting Proposal

Within the Planning Application Site, **2 nos.** trees are proposed to be felled, and **3 nos.** trees are proposed to be transplanted due to direct impact of development and low survival rate if transplantation. Other **2 nos.** undesirable trees, *Leucaena leucocephala* are proposed felled and **1 no.** dead tree is proposed to be felled. Hence the total loss of tree Quantity excluding *Leucaena leucocephala* will be **3 nos.** In compensation, according to the proposed building layout with practicable planter spaces, **not less than 30 nos.** new trees are proposed within common planter areas of the Development Area as illustrated in the **Landscape Master Plan (refer to Appendix 1)** and **New Planting Proposal (refer to Dwg. No. CP_001 under Appendix 2)**. The compensation ratio to the tree lost in term of quantity is **not less than 1:10**. In order to achieve an instant greening effect at the initial stages, to ensure the healthy establishment of planting, the proposed plant species are subject to design development and market availability for suitable stock size. Indicative Compensatory trees are summarized under below **Table 6** for reference.

Table 6 Summary of Proposed New Tree Species

Code	Tree Species (Botanicla Name)	Tree Species (Chinese Name)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Overall Height (m)	Spacing (m)	Live-Crown Ratio
CB	<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	陰香	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
CC	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	樟	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
CS	<i>Cassia surattensis</i>	黃槐	120	3	6	6	0.4
CT	<i>Celtis sinensis Pers</i>	朴樹	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
CU	<i>Crateva unilocularis</i>	樹頭菜	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
LF	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
IR	<i>Ilex rotunda Thunb. var. microcarpa</i>	小果鐵冬青	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
LF	<i>Liquidambar formosana Hance</i>	楓香	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
OF2	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	桂花	120	3	6	6	0.4
SS	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	烏柏	120	3	6	6	0.4
TM	<i>Terminalia Mantaly</i>	小葉欖仁	120	3.5	6	6	0.4
TR	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	紅花風鈴木	120	3	6	6	0.4

NOTE: Species highlighted in **BOLD** text denote Native plant species.

4 LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL

4.1 Landscape Design Concept

The concept underpinning the Landscape Master Plan, presented as **Appendix 1** is to preserve and enhance the existing landscape context. The landscape design concept responds to the development's rural context and surroundings, it is aiming to restore a quiet and green-shaded landscape design.

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

4.2 Landscape Design Objective

The design objectives for the Landscape Plan are to:

- Integrate the proposed development from a landscape and visual perspective with the existing and planned landscape context;
- Soften the form of the built environment including the proposed boundary areas through the use of green measures;
- Create a distinctive and high-quality landscape setting for the planting areas, focusing on tranquility and reflection to honor the significance of the columbarium;
- Maximise the greenery incorporated within the overall landscape design plan;
- Maximise opportunities for the planting of new trees and shrubs.

4.3 Landscape Design Components

With reference to **Appendix 1** Landscape Master Plan, the landscape design components are summarized below:

- Trees along the EVA acting as a proper road side tree approach and formal welcoming landscape design;
- The central courtyard is proposed at the main entrance, providing a welcoming and serene space for visitors to gather, reflect, and connect with nature;
- Small Courtyards are proposed in the columbarium, which are visible from the urn areas, creating a peaceful environment that encourages contemplation and connection to nature;
- Planting areas are proposed adjacent to the building edge to soften the sawtooth shape building outline.

4.4 Site Coverage of Greenery (SCG) (*For Information Only*)

Upon the full establishment of the greening measures proposed within the development, visible greening in the communal areas of the proposed development will **not less than 30% of the total site area**. The proposed development would maximise the greening opportunities at ground level. For approval and compliance checking in fulfilling the SCG requirement under Lease, the procedures as stipulated in paragraphs 9 to 11 of JPN3 shall be followed.

4.5 Landscape Design Elements

Soft Landscape

The landscape design will maximise opportunities for tree and shrub plantings to enhance the semi-rural context. The basis for the proposed planting scheme would be to provide a green and comfortable environment while also responding to the ecological design imperatives for the site and its immediate environs. The spaces will

be characterised by the use of shrub species have been selected to provide a lush landscaped area whilst responding to the character of the architecture which embraces it. The plant species will provide colour throughout the year to emphasise the changing of the seasons. The plant selection will also consider form, colour and foliage texture; and also include species which are designed architectural highlights. The landscape buffer areas would utilise native tree and shrub species to enhance the ecological value of the site and provide connectivity where possible to the fragmented landscape beyond.

In order to achieve an instant greening effect at the initial stages, to ensure the healthy establishment of planting, tree planting selection will consider the market availability of the species and the suitable tree stock size. With reference to **Table 7**, the planting mix will form the basis of the planting design proposals.

Table 7 Summary of Proposed Shrub and Groundcover Species

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacing (mm)	Density (nos/m2)
Shrub Species				
<i>Cuphea ignea</i>	雪茄花	200 x 300	150	51.59
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	黃金葛	200 x 300	150	51.59
<i>Hedera helix</i>	金葉石菖蒲	250 x 350	150	51.59
<i>Phyllanthus myrtifolius</i>	錫蘭葉下珠	200 x 250	150	51.59
<i>Coleus hybrida</i>	洋紫蘇 (紅心綠邊)	250 x 200	200	29
<i>Duranta repens</i> cv. <i>Marginata</i>	黃邊金露花	300 x 300	200	29
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	花葉絡石	300 x 300	200	29
<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i>	胡椒木	300 x 300	200	29
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> 'Avis'	雀巢芒	400 x 400	250	18.4
<i>Fagraea ceilanica</i>	非洲茉莉	900 x 500	350	9.57
<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	龍船花 (粉紅)	500 x 400	350	9.57
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	細葉棕竹	1500 x 600	450	5.72
<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	春羽	600 x 500	450	5.72
Ground Cover Species				
Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Thickness (mm)	Spread (mm)	
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> f. <i>nanus</i>	玉龍草	50	100	
<i>Zoysia japonica</i>	朝鮮草	50	-	

Note: subject to detailed design changes and market availability of the species.

Soil Depth for Planting Areas

In order to ensure that these planting proposals are feasible, it is proposed that an adequate planting medium be incorporated into the design of the soft landscape areas. For example, the proposed planting areas will incorporate a minimum 1200mm for the tree planting areas and 600mm depth of planting medium (internal dimension excluding drainage layer and utilities) for the shrub planting. Lawn areas will incorporate a minimum soil depth of 300mm.

Irrigation and Drainage

The proposed soft landscape area will be irrigated manually with tap water from lockable water points at 40m centres throughout the entire site. The proposed source of water supply will be subject to final approval from the Water Services Department. Sub-soil drainage shall be provided for all planting areas.

Feature Paving

The paving will be an important element of the open space both in aesthetic terms and in terms of producing a hardwearing landscape. The design of the proposed paving will highlight entrance areas and major pedestrian routes through the site providing a hierarchy for pedestrian movement. It would be constructed of quality materials in feature patterns creating a distinct identity for each of the key landscape zones responding to the architectural design and function of each. Colour changes within the patterns would be used to break the linearity of the spaces and establish a theme across the development.

Non-slip paving materials will be selected to suit the various passive recreational areas within the site. Wherever possible all open spaces will cater for multiple use needs including people with impaired ability and access for the disabled provided in accordance with Buildings Department's Design Manual on 'Barrier Free Access, 2008'.

Lighting

The lighting concept for the landscaped areas will be designed to contribute to the quality of the development in nocturnal views while using high pressure sodium and cut-off lighting to minimise light spillage and disturbance to the adjacent areas. The lighting will provide an aesthetically pleasing landscape through the highlighting of landscape elements and ensure the safety of users. All the accessible points and open space areas will be provided with sufficient illumination to meet the required lighting standards. Safety lighting with the minimum lux level lighting for safety will last between midnight until early morning.

4.6 Landscape Management and Maintenance

Upon completion of the construction works, a 12-months defect liability period will be implemented which applies to both hard and soft landscape 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. General maintenance Schedule refer to **Para.5**.

5 FUTURE MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Maintenance and establishment works to soft landscape areas within Site shall be undertaken by the softworks contractor for an Establishment Period of a minimum of 12 months following Practical Completion. This will ensure the proper establishment of the planted material. Tree risk assessment will be conducted by future property management at appropriate time for appropriate tree as instructed by the owner in accordance with the Handbook of Tree Management by DEVB.

Soft Landscape Maintenance Schedule

Watering:	Water all plants as necessary, adjusted to rainfall, to ensure adequate water supply for plant consumption during the establishment period.
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- Pruning:** Cut back annuals after flowering period. Healthy cuttings may be used for propagation. Prune shrubs and groundcover in early March to encourage flowering. Prune woody shrubs and trees selectively according to species (annually). Remove dead fronds from palm trees. Utilise established and approved tree surgery techniques as necessary and seal all sharp cut wounds with approved material to resist disease attack.
- Fertilizing:** Two to three times annually, emphasis shall be in the March application. Test soil in January to analyse quality ameliorates as necessary.
- Fungicide / Insecticide:** Spray only as necessary with approved chemical.
- Weeding:** Manually or use selective non-toxic, biodegradable herbicide to keep the weed growth and its establishment under control.
- Securing:** Adjust tree stakes in spring and as necessary to taut up the staking. Care shall be applied to avoid chaffing of tree bark.
- Mulching:** Top up the mulching inside all planting beds twice a year and as necessary.
- Thinning:** Reduce overcrowding and transplant as necessary at selected periods:
- Evergreens: Spring
 - Deciduous: Winter
 - Palms: June to August

Table 8: Maintenance Schedule

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Watering	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pruning		D	GC									
Fertilizing	Soil test			x							x	
Fungicide / Insecticide									x			x
Weeding		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Securing			x									
Thinning			EG								D	

***Remarks:**

Tree risk assessment will be conducted by future property management at appropriate time for appropriate tree as instructed by the owner in accordance with the Handbook of Tree Management by DEVB.

Schedule Legend:

GC Groundcover EG Evergreen D Deciduous
● Size proportional to quantity x Application

6 CONCLUSION

The landscape design of the Project as presented in this Landscape Master Plan will provide the following key features:

- Softening of building forms and enhancement of the appearance of the project to those viewing it from outside.
- Maximize the greening and recreation possibility, **not less than 30% of Site Area as greenery areas** will be provided;
- Total **105 nos.** existing trees were surveyed within site boundary. **Not less than 30** new trees within the future development, to achieve **not less than 1:10** compensation ratio in quantity. A summary is shown in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Tree Felling and New Tree Proposal

Tree Survey	Current Scheme
Total Nos. of Trees Surveyed within the Site	105 nos.
- total nos. of Trees in Private Lots within the Site	5 nos.
- total nos. of Trees in Government Lands within the Site	100 nos.
Tree Treatment Proposal	
Nos. of Tree Proposed to be Retained	97 nos.
Nos. of Tree Proposed to be Felled due to conflict with Development	2 nos.
Nos. of Undesirable Tree Proposed to be Felled	2 nos.
Nos. of Dead Tree Proposed to be Felled	1 no.
Nos. of Trees Proposed to be Transplanted due to conflict with Development	3 nos.
New Tree Proposal	
Nos. of New Trees	Not less than 30 nos.
Compensation Ratio in quantity	Not less than 1:10

The current proposed landscape treatment will complement the development as well as the surrounding area, providing extensive greenery, landscape treatments and proper high-quality landscaping treatment to enhance the visual amenity of the proposed development so as to provide a new landscape enhancement to the surrounding environment at human scale level.

Appendix 1

LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

LANDSCAPE SECTION



Rev. DateAmendmentPurpose

LEGEND

GOVERNMENT LAND BOUNDARY

PRIVATE LOT BOUNDARY

SOLID FENCE WALL

CHAIN LINK FENCE

PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE

VEHICULAR ENTRANCE

NEW COLUMBARIUM

EXISTING ROCK SLOPE WITH MAINLY GROUNDCOVER TO BE REMAINED.

LAWN

PLANTING AREA

HARD PAVED AREA

RETAINED TREE

NEW TREE

TRANSPLANT TREE

Drawing Purposes

GOVERNMENT SUBMISSION

No part of the drawing and the design contained herein may be reproduced without the prior written consent of a director of Architect / Engineers

Do not take measurements directly from this drawing.

Check and verify all dimensions on site.

Developer

BEAMLAND LIMITED

Project

LOTS NOS. 1857 S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 129, WAN FAU SIN KOON, LAU FAU SHAN, NEW TERRITORIES

Drawing Title

LANDSCAPE LAYOUT PLAN

Job No.

Drawing No.

Revision No.

HKA-01030

LP_001

-

Scale

Date

CAD Ref.

AS

JUN 2025

CP_001

Drawn

Checked

Approved

RC

SL

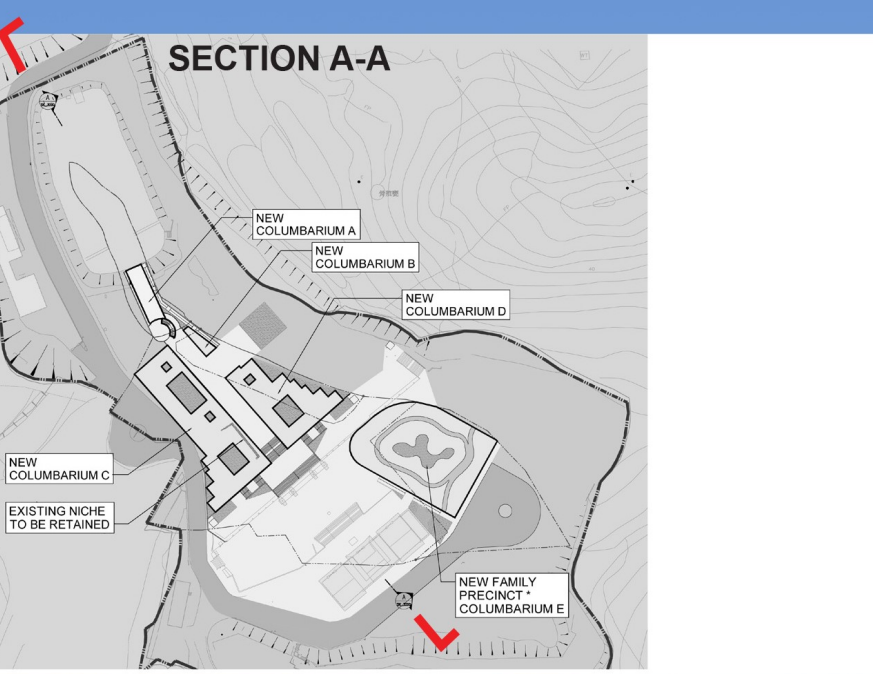
SL

Authorized Person - Architect

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Consultant Logo

SLSL



SECTION A-A

Appendix 2

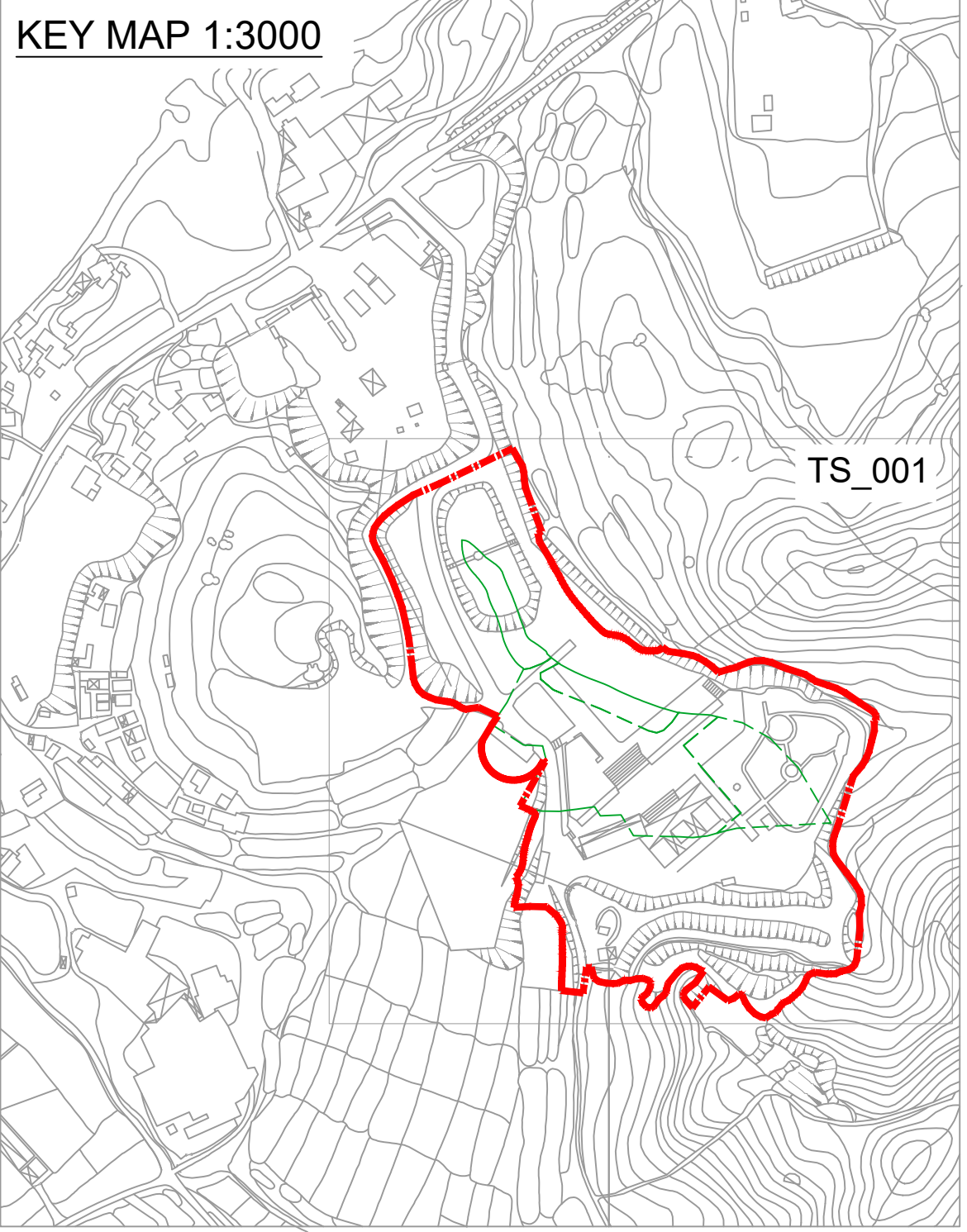
TREE SURVEY PLAN

TREE TREATMENT SCHEDULE

INDIVIDUAL TREE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

TREE TREATMENT PLAN

NEW PLANTING PROPOSAL



S L S L

TREE TREATMENT SCHEDULE

Project Title: LOTS NOS. 1857 S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 129, WAN FAU SIN KOON, LAU FAU SHAN, NEW TERROITORIES
Date of Tree Survey: 5 JULY 2025

Surveyed by: Pierre S.K. Ng (Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association No. TE2523)

Tree No.	Species		Original Location (Lot/ GA/ YA/	Tree Size			Proposed Treatment (Retain/Transplant/Fell)	Remarks ¹ (Old and Valuable Tree (OVT), potentially registrable OVT, rare species, protected species, ecological and historical significance, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH ² (mm)	Crown Spread (m)		
TREES WITH IN PHASE 1 BOUNDARY								
T46	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	11	0.26	3	Retain	Dieback twigs; low live crown ratio; grown on slope
T47	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	台灣相思	UUGL	9	0.40	6	Retain	Dieback twigs; active decayed cavity on mid trunk; imbalanced crown; poor branching structure
T48	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	12	0.45	8	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; poor branching structure
T49	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	UUGL	8	0.15	3	Retain	Underbeanth layer of other trees; grown on slope
T50	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	木麻黃	UUGL	8	0.12	3	Retain	Poor taper; poor branching structure
T51	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	12	0.40	6	Retain	Low live crown ratio; grown on slope
T52	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	UUGL	4	0.15	3	Retain	Poor taper; poor branching structure
T53	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	5	0.10	3	Retain	Poor taper; underbeath layers of other trees
T54	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	9	0.28	6	Retain	Dead branch on upper crown; imbalanced crown; grown on slope
T55	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	UUGL	10	0.30	7	Retain	Hanger; imbalanced crown; grown on slope; cross branch with T56
T56	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	9	0.21	6	Retain	Low live crown ratio; grown on slope; cross branch with T55
T57	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	11	0.37	7	Retain	Small dead branch on upper crown; cross branch with T58, T59; grown on slope; imbalanced crown
T58	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	UUGL	8	0.13	5	Retain	Cross branch with T57, T59; imbalanced crown; grown on slope
T59	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	木麻黃	UUGL	5	0.20	4	Retain	Low live crown ratio; poor taper; grown on slope
T62	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	8	0.12	5	Retain	Grown on slope; poor taper; low live crown ratio
T63	<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	UUGL	8	0.20	4	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T66	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.30	6	Retain	
T68	<i>Microcos nervosa</i>	破布葉	UUGL	4	0.10	3	Retain	Grown on slope; poor branching structure
T69	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	7	0.13	4	Retain	Poor taper; low live crown ratio; grown on slope
T70	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	6	0.17	3	Retain	Poor taper; low live crown ratio; grown on slope
T71	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	台灣相思	UUGL	4	0.10	4	Retain	Poor taper; low live crown ratio; grown on slope
T72	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	濕地松	UUGL	7	0.11	3	Retain	Poor taper; low live crown ratio; grown on slope
T73	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	5	0.16	5	Retain	Grown on slope; imbalanced crown
T74	<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	UUGL	5	0.12	4	Retain	Grown on slope; poor taper; poor branching structure
T75	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	4	0.13	3	Retain	Grown on slope; imbalanced crown
T76	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	4	0.10	3	Retain	Grown on slope; poor taper; low live crown ratio
T77	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.12	4	Retain	Multi-stem; vined; grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T78	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	4	0.11	4	Retain	Grown on slope; abrupt bends on lower trunk; low live crown ratio
T79	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	烏桕	UUGL	8	0.38	5	Retain	Large cavity on mid trunk; grown on slope; poor taper; low live crown ratio
T80	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	3	0.10	4	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; poor taper
T81	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	5	0.12	5	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; poor taper
T83	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	羅漢松	Lot	3	0.14	3	Transplant	Restricted and exposed root-ball; invisible root collar
T86	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	側柏	Lot	4	0.10	3	Fell	Wilted foliage; restricted root growth; low live crown ratio
T87	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	雞蛋花	Lot	3	0.10	3	Transplant	Restricted root growth; invisible root collar
T88	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	紅千層	Lot	4	0.10	3	Fell	Imbalanced crown; restricted root growth; invisible root collar
T89	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	羅漢松	Lot	2	0.18	2	Transplant	Grown on open space; poor taper
T95	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	UUGL	3	0.28	3	Retain	Dual stem; grown on confined bedding; stunted form
T96	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	UUGL	4	0.36	4	Retain	Dual stem; grown on confined bedding; stunted form
T97	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	UUGL	3	0.30	3	Retain	Dual stem; grown on confined bedding; stunted form
T98	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	3	0.12	3	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T100	<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	木蠟樹	UUGL	5	0.15	4	Retain	Grown on slope; poor branching structure; abrupt bending on mid trunk
T102	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	UUGL	9	0.42	6	Retain	Grown on rocky base; vigorous epicormic growth
T110	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	10	0.40	5	Retain	Large dieback twigs; poor branching structure; low live crown ratio

TREE TREATMENT SCHEDULE

Project Title: LOTS NOS. 1857 S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 129, WAN FAU SIN KOON, LAU FAU SHAN, NEW TERROITORIES
Date of Tree Survey: 5 JULY 2025

Surveyed by: Pierre S.K. Ng (Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association No. TE2523)

Tree No.	Species		Original Location (Lot/ GA/ YA/	Tree Size			Proposed Treatment (Retain/Transplant/Fell)	Remarks¹ (Old and Valuable Tree (OVT), potentially registrable OVT, rare species, protected species, ecological and historical significance, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH² (mm)	Crown Spread (m)		
T111	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	UUGL	6	0.50	3	Retain	Dead branch; leader broken; sparse foilage; low live crown ratio
T112	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	4	0.45	6	Retain	Grown on slope; restricted root growth
T113	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	8	0.15	3	Retain	Imbalanced crown; grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T114	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	8	0.20	3	Retain	Dieback twig; cavity on mid trunk; grown on slope; low live crown ratio; sparse foilage; imbalanced crown
T115	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	6	0.25	3	Retain	Dieback twigs; sparse foilage; low live crown ratio; leader broken previously
T116	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	6	0.28	4	Retain	Dead branch; imbalanced crown; low live crown ratio; poor taper
T117	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	UUGL	7	0.55	6	Retain	Multi-trunk; grown on slope; restricted root growth
T118	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	芒果	UUGL	6	0.38	5	Retain	Broken branch; imbalanced crown; vined
T119	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	UUGL	11	0.80	8	Retain	Multi-trunk; mature tree; grown in a restricted tree pit; grown close to buidling
T120	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	潺槁樹	UUGL	5	0.10	4	Retain	Slightly leaning; low live crown ratio
T121	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	UUGL	11	0.25	7	Retain	Co-dominant branch; imbalanced crown; grown on slope
T122	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	UUGL	5	0.14	3	Retain	Grown on slope; slightly leaning; imbalanced crown
T123	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	UUGL	8	0.18	5	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; poor taper
T124	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	6	0.40	6	Retain	Large decaying wound on mid trunk; abnormal bark crack; restricted root growth; close to building
T126	<i>Michelia x alba</i>	白蘭	UUGL	7	0.40	5	Retain	Topped previously; dual stems; restricted root growth; grown on slope; epiocormic shoots
T127	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	8	0.30	3	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; sparse foilage; abrupt bending at upper trunk
T129	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	6	0.20	1	Retain	Dieback twigs; sparse foilage; low live crown ratio; leader broken previously; grown on slope
T132	<i>Radermachera hainanensis</i>	海南菜豆樹	UUGL	5	0.12	4	Retain	Cross branch with T133
T133	<i>Radermachera hainanensis</i>	海南菜豆樹	UUGL	5	0.11	4	Retain	Cross branch with T132
T134	<i>Radermachera hainanensis</i>	海南菜豆樹	UUGL	5	0.16	4	Retain	Dual stem; cross branch with T133
T135	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	UUGL	10	0.60	9	Retain	Dieback twigs; imbalanced crown; restricted root growth
T140	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	石栗	UUGL	9	0.40	8	Retain	Large broken wound on mid trunk; grown on slope; imbalanced crown
T141	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	UUGL	5	0.21	5	Retain	Grown on slope; imbalanced crown
T142	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	UUGL	10	1.50	10	Retain	Multi-trunk; mature tree; leader broken previously with epicromic grwoth; dieback twigs; grown on slope
T143	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	波蘿蜜	UUGL	5	0.10	5	Retain	Low live crown ratio; restricted root growth; slightly leaning
T144	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	波蘿蜜	UUGL	10	0.16	6	Retain	Restricted root growth; low live crown ratio; imbalanced crown
T145	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	波蘿蜜	UUGL	7	0.14	6	Retain	Dual stem; restricted root growth; low live crown ratio; sparse foilage
T146	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	羅漢松	UUGL	5	0.16	5	Retain	Dual stem; grown on slope
T147	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	羅漢松	UUGL	3	0.10	3	Retain	Multi-trunk; grown on slope; restricted root growth
T148	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	5	0.14	5	Retain	Restricted root growth; low live crown ratio; imbalanced crown
T149	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	9	0.19	6	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; slightly leaning
T150	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	6	0.10	5	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; slightly leaning
T151	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鴨腳木	UUGL	10	0.17	7	Retain	Small cavity found on root collar; grown on slope; low live crown ratio; dieback twigs
T155	<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	土蜜樹	UUGL	5	0.11	5	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; poor taper
T156	<i>Cleistocalyx nervosum</i>	水翁	UUGL	3	0.10	3	Retain	Slightly leaning; imbalanced crown
T157	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	UUGL	4	0.10	4	Retain	
T164	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.27	4	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T165	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	8	0.12	3	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; cross branch with T166
T166	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	烏桕	UUGL	12	0.35	5	Retain	Grown on slope; cross branch with T165; low live crown ratio
T167	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	潺槁樹	UUGL	12	0.40	8	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; imbalanced crown
T168	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.18	3	Retain	Restricted root growth; imbalanced crown; slightly tilted
T169	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	UUGL	7	0.16	3	Retain	Grown on slope; slightly tilted; low live crown ratio

TREE TREATMENT SCHEDULE

Project Title: LOTS NOS. 1857 S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 129, WAN FAU SIN KOON, LAU FAU SHAN, NEW TERROITORIES
Date of Tree Survey: 5 JULY 2025

Surveyed by: Pierre S.K. Ng (Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association No. TE2523)

Tree No.	Species		Original Location (Lot/ GA/ YA/	Tree Size			Proposed Treatment (Retain/Transplant/Fell)	Remarks ¹ (Old and Valuable Tree (OVT), potentially registrable OVT, rare species, protected species, ecological and historical significance, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH ² (mm)	Crown Spread (m)		
T170	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	短穗魚尾葵	UUGL	6	0.10	3	Retain	Grown on slope; cross branch with T171
T171	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	烏桕	UUGL	12	0.35	6	Retain	Broken branch; grown on slope; dieback twigs; cross branch with T170
T172	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	5	0.16	3	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T173	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	5	0.20	3	Retain	Grown on slope; partially collapsed; low live crown ratio; tilted
T174	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.23	5	Retain	Multi-trunk; grown on slope; poor taper; low live crown ratio
T175	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	5	0.15	3	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T176	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	UUGL	3	0.16	3	Retain	Restricted root growth; multi-trunk
T177	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	UUGL	6	0.14	5	Retain	Grown on slope
T294	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.10	3	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T295	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	6	0.21	3	Retain	Dual stem; dead branch; broken branch
T296	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.16	4	Retain	Grown on slope
T297	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	銀合歡	UUGL	3	0.13	2	Fell	Invasive tree species; grown on slope; poor taper
T298	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	7	0.17	4	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T299	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	9	0.20	6	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T300	<i>Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa</i>	血桐	UUGL	9	0.25	5	Retain	Pruned branch; grown on slope; low live crown ratio
T301	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	銀合歡	UUGL	8	0.11	5	Fell	Invasive tree species; poor taper
T854	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	UUGL	7	0.25	4	Retain	Grown on slope; multi trunk; low live crown ratio
T855	<i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>	毛葉桉	UUGL	10	0.40	7	Retain	Grown on slope; low live crown ratio; poor taper
T856	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	台灣相思	UUGL	6	0.24	5	Retain	Grown on slope; imbalanced crown; grown on slope
T862	Dead Tree	死樹	UUGL	10	0.45	7	Fell	Found "dead" on tree inspection

Summary Table

Tree Treatment	Number of Tree(s)
Tree to be Retained	97
Tree to be Transplant	3
Tree to be Felled	3
Tree to be Felled (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	2
Total Number of Existing Tree(s)	105

Total no. of Trees within Phase 1 Private Lot Boundary:	5
Total no. of Trees within Phase 1 Government Land:	100
Total no. of Trees within Application Boundary:	105

¹ Please state whether the OVT, potentially registrable OVT , trees of rare or protected species, trees with ecological and historical significance, etc. within and/ por adjacent to the site is likely to be affected by the proposed development.
² DBH of a tree refers to its diameter at breast height (i.e. measured at 1.3m above ground level).



T46– General View

Eucalyptus toreliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T47 – General View

Acacia confusa 台灣相思 (Retain)



T48 - General View

Eucalyptus toreliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T49 - General View

Liquidambar formosana 楓香 (Retain)

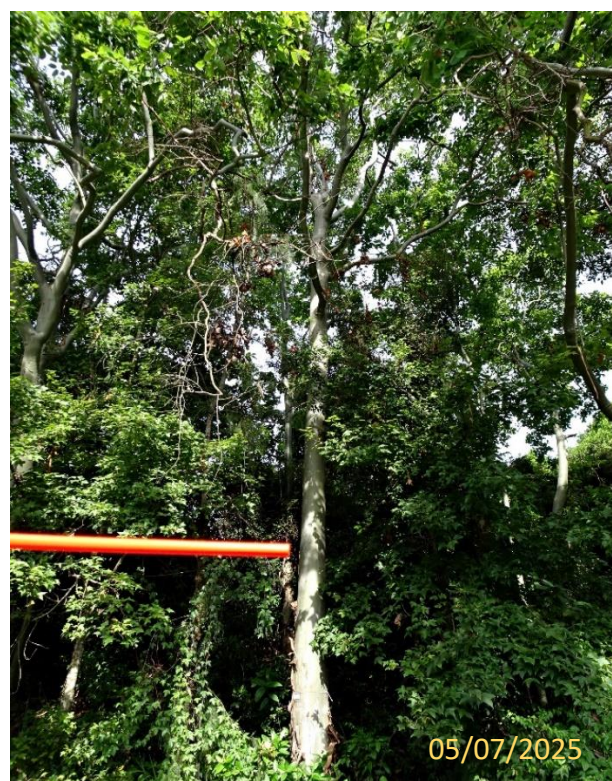
Individual Tree Photographic Records

Proposed Amendments to the Approved Scheme at Lot Nos. 1857
S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859, and Adjoining Government Land in
D.D.129, Wan Fau Sin Koon, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories



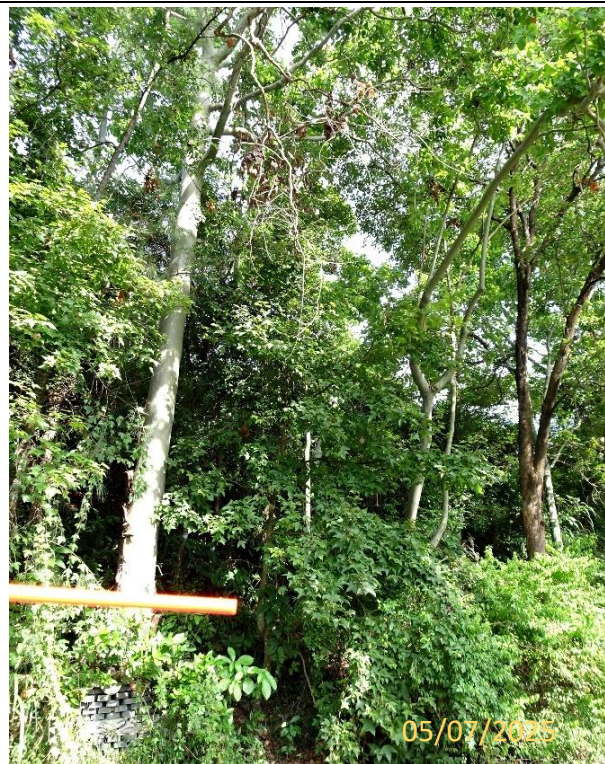
T50 – General View

Casuarina equisetifolia 木麻黃 (Retain)



T51 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T52 – General View

Liquidambar formosana 楓香 (Retain)



T53 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T54 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T55 – General View

Lophostemon confertus 紅膠木 (Retain)



T56 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T57 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T58 – General View

Lophostemon confertus 紅膠木 (Retain)



T59 – General View

Casuarina equisetifolia 木麻黃 (Retain)



T62 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T63 – General View

Aquilaria sinensis 土沉香 (Retain)



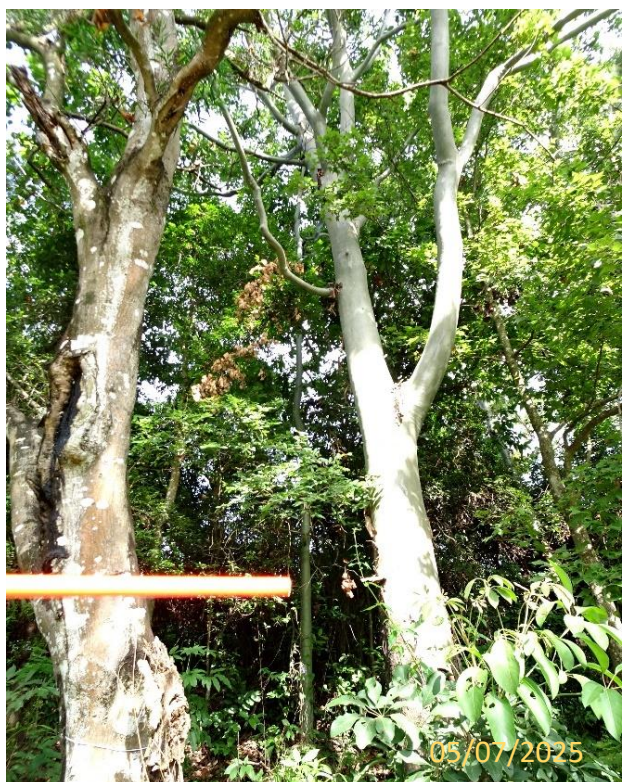
T66 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T68 – General View

Microcos nervosa 破布葉 (Retain)



T69 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T70 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T71 – General View

Acacia confusa 台灣相思 (Retain)



T72 – General View

Pinus elliottii 濕地松 (Retain)



T73 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T74 – General View

Sterculia lanceolata 假蘋婆 (Retain)

Individual Tree Photographic Records

Proposed Amendments to the Approved Scheme at Lot Nos. 1857
S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859, and Adjoining Government Land in
D.D.129, Wan Fau Sin Koon, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories



T75 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T76 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T77 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T78 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T79 – General View
Sapium sebiferum 烏柏



T80 – General View
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T81– General View
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T83 – General View
Podocarpus macrophyllus 羅漢松 (Transplant)



T86 – General View

Platycladus orientalis 側柏 (Fell)



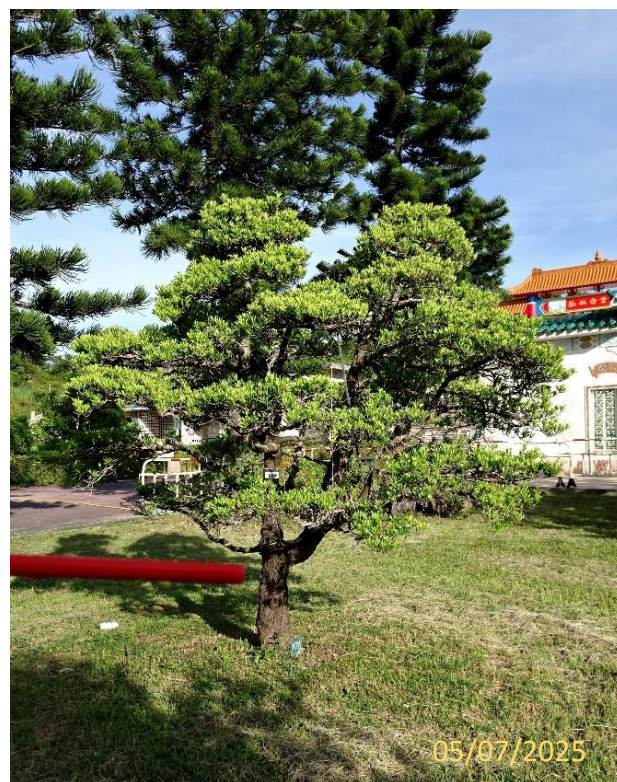
T87 – General View

Plumeria rubra 雞蛋花 (Transplant)



T88 – General View

Callistemon rigidus 紅千層 (Fell)



T89 – General View

Podocarpus macrophyllus 羅漢松 (Transplant)



T95 – General View

Ficus microcarpa 細葉榕 (Retain)



T96 – General View

Ficus microcarpa 細葉榕 (Retain)



T97 – General View

Ficus microcarpa 細葉榕 (Retain)



T98 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T100 – General View

Rhus succedanea 木蠟樹 (Retain)



T102 – General View

Liquidambar formosana 楓香 (Retain)



T110 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T111 – General View

Lophostemon confertus 紅膠木 (Retain)



T112 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T113 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T114 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T115 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T116 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T117 – General View

Ficus microcarpa 細葉榕 (Retain)



T118 – General View

Mangifera indica 芒果 (Retain)



T119 – General View

Ficus microcarpa 細葉榕 (Retain)

Individual Tree Photographic Records

Proposed Amendments to the Approved Scheme at Lot Nos. 1857
S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859, and Adjoining Government Land in
D.D.129, Wan Fau Sin Koon, Lau Fau Shan, New Territories



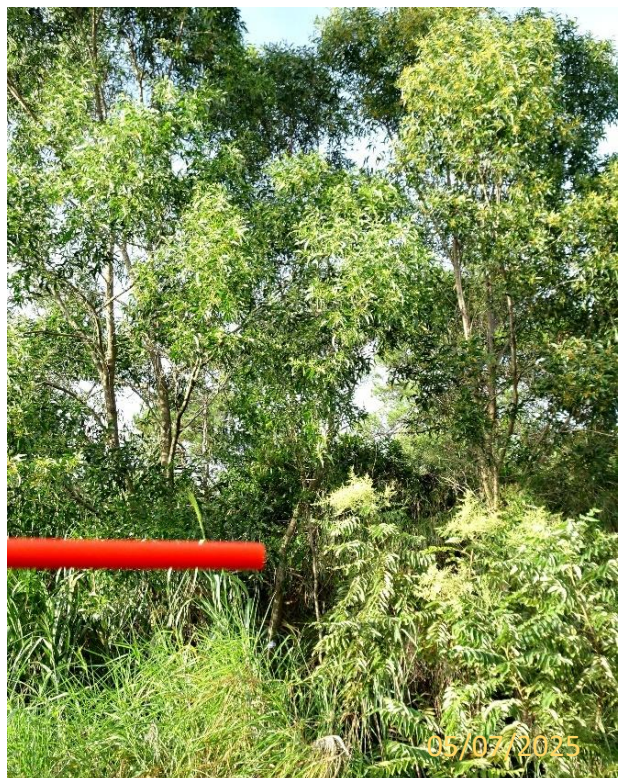
T120 – General View

Litsea glutinosa 潺槁樹 (Retain)



T121 – General View

Acacia auriculiformis 耳果相思 (Retain)



T122 – General View

Acacia auriculiformis 耳果相思 (Retain)



T123 – General View

Acacia auriculiformis 耳果相思 (Retain)



T124 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T126 – General View

Michelia x alba 白蘭 (Retain)



T127 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



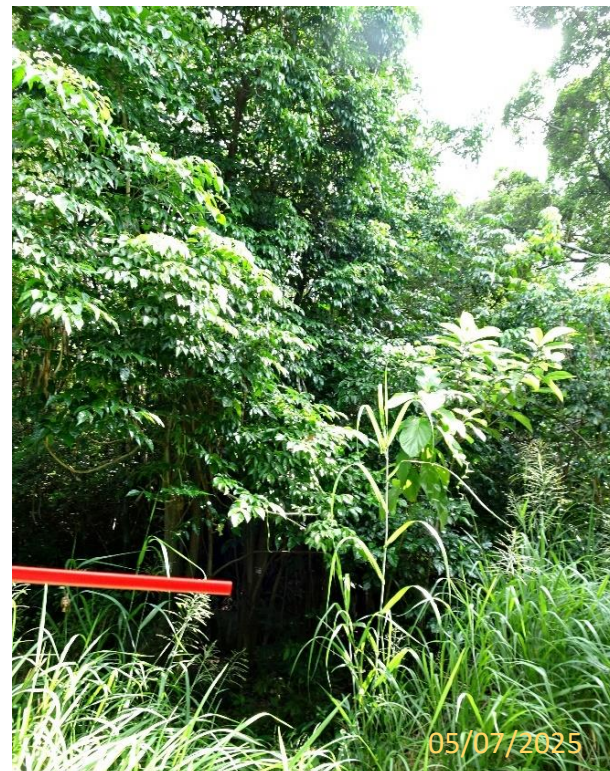
T129 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T132 – General View

Radermachera hainanensis 海南菜豆樹 (Retain)



T133 – General View

Radermachera hainanensis 海南菜豆樹 (Retain)



T134 – General View

Radermachera hainanensis 海南菜豆樹 (Retain)



T135 – General View

Ficus microcarpa 細葉榕 (Retain)



T140 – General View

Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



T141 – General View

Dimocarpus longan 龍眼 (Retain)



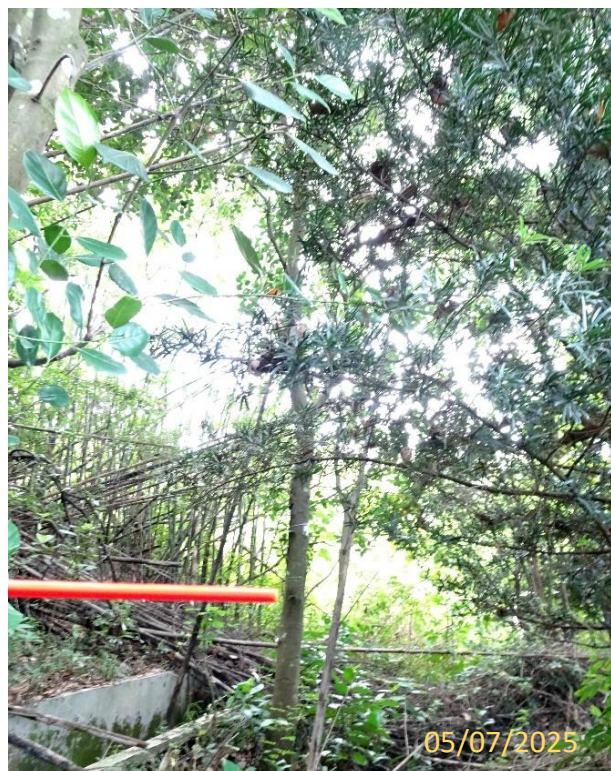
T142– General View

Ficus microcarpa 細葉榕 (Retain)



T143 – General View

Artocarpus heterophyllus 波蘿蜜 (Retain)



T144 – General View

Artocarpus heterophyllus 波蘿蜜 (Retain)



T145 – General View

Artocarpus heterophyllus 波蘿蜜 (Retain)



T146 – General View

Podocarpus macrophyllus 羅漢松 (Retain)



T147 – General View

Podocarpus macrophyllus 羅漢松 (Retain)



T148 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T149 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T150 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T151 – General View

Schefflera heptaphylla 鴨腳木 (Retain)



T155 – General View

Bridelia tomentosa 土蜜樹 (Retain)



T156 – General View

Cleistocalyx nervosum 水翁 (Retain)



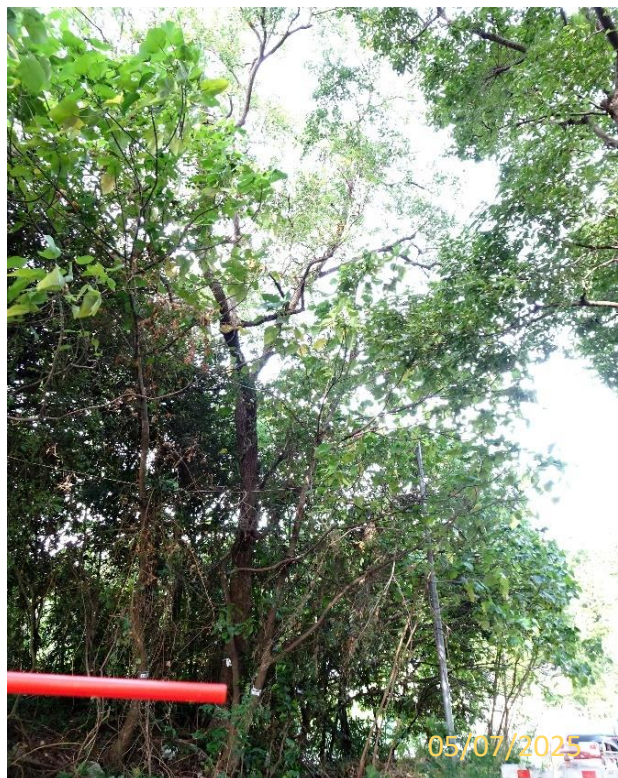
T157 – General View

Acacia auriculiformis 耳果相思 (Retain)



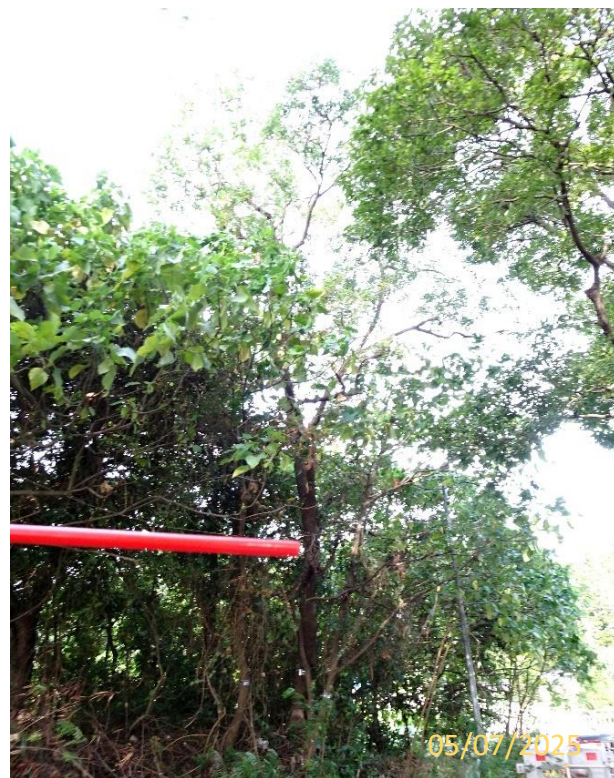
T164 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T165 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



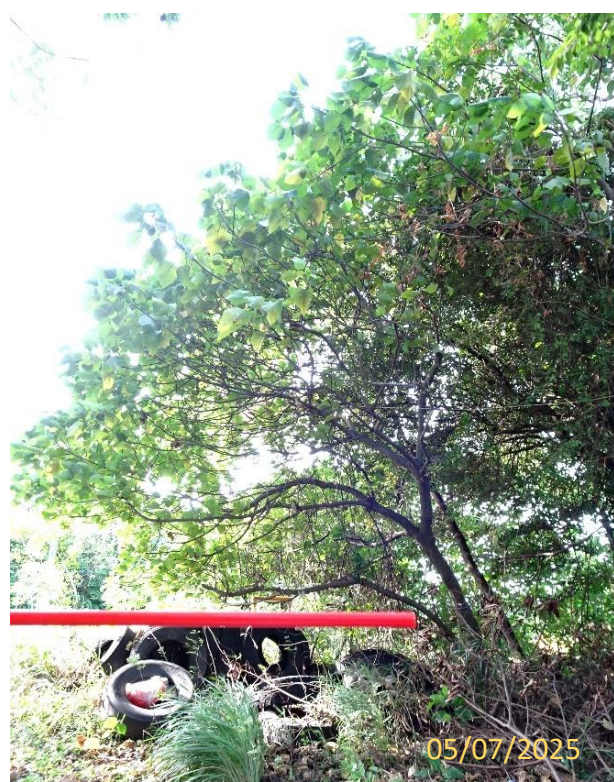
T166 – General View

Sapium sebiferum 烏柏 (Retain)



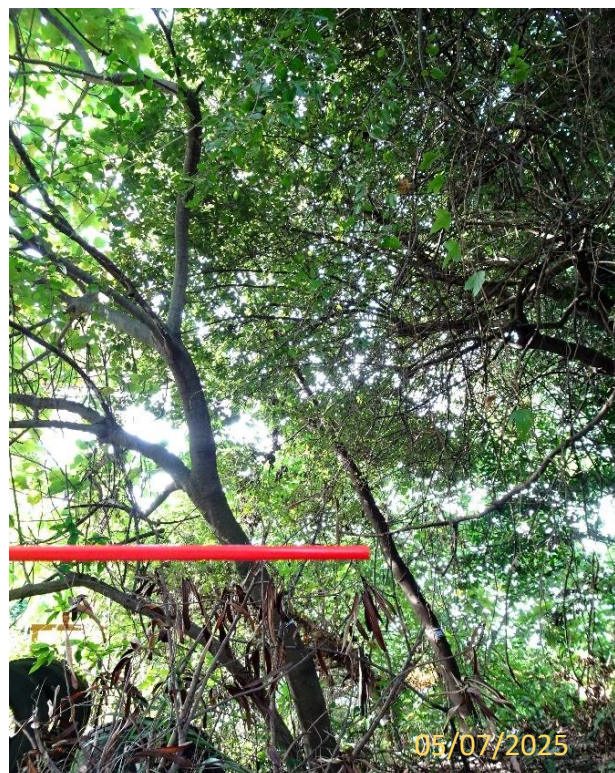
T167 – General View

Litsea glutinosa 潺槁樹 (Retain)



T168 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T169 – General View

Mallotus paniculatus 白楸 (Retain)



T170 – General View

Caryota mitis 短穗魚尾葵 (Retain)



T171 – General View

Sapium sebiferum 烏柏 (Retain)



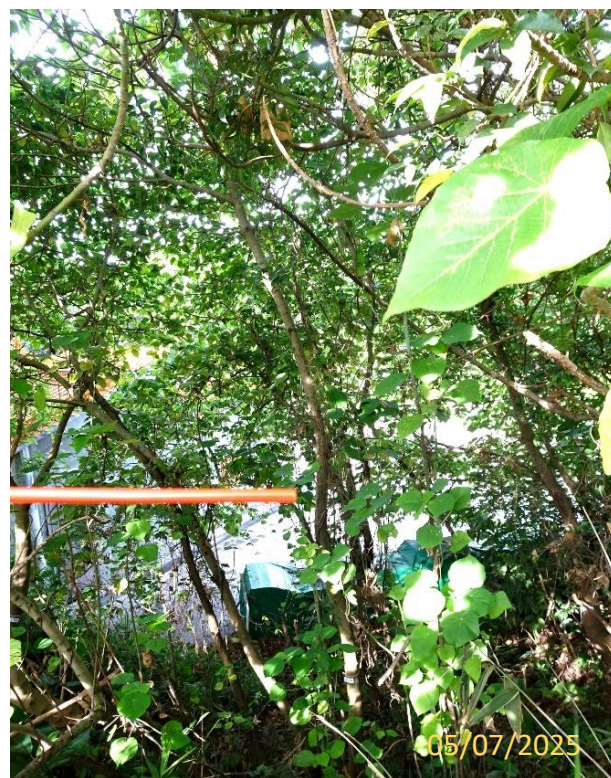
T172 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T173 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T174 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T175 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. *tomentosa* 血桐 (Retain)



T176 – General View

Litchi chinensis 荔枝 (Retain)



T177 – General View

Acacia auriculiformis 耳果相思 (Retain)



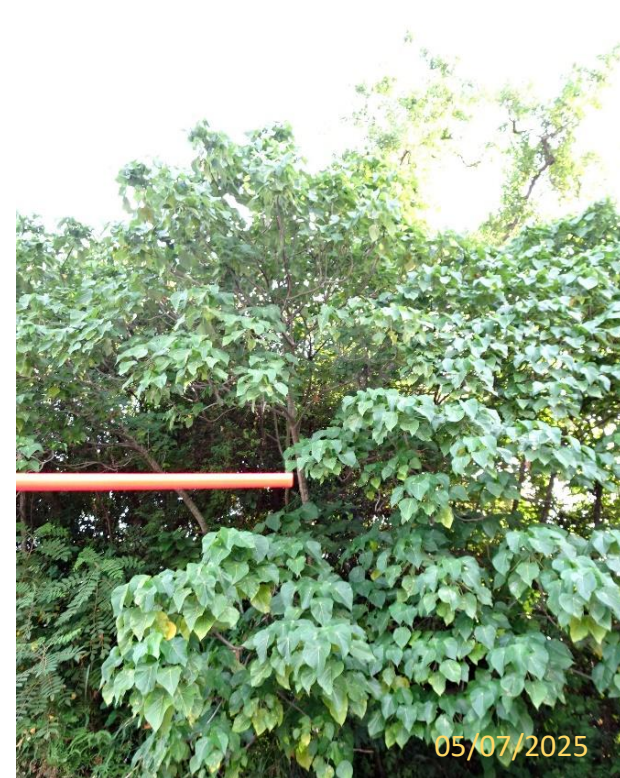
T294 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T295 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T296 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T297 – General View

Leucaena leucocephala 銀合歡 (Fell)



T298 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T299 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



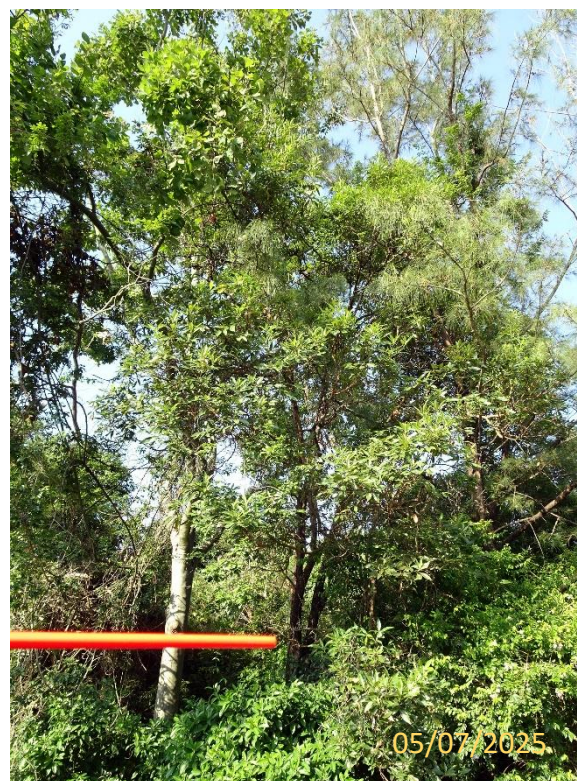
T300 – General View

Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T301 – General View

Leucaena leucocephala 銀合歡 (Fell)



T854 – General View

Lophostemon confertus 紅膠木 (Retain)



T855 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



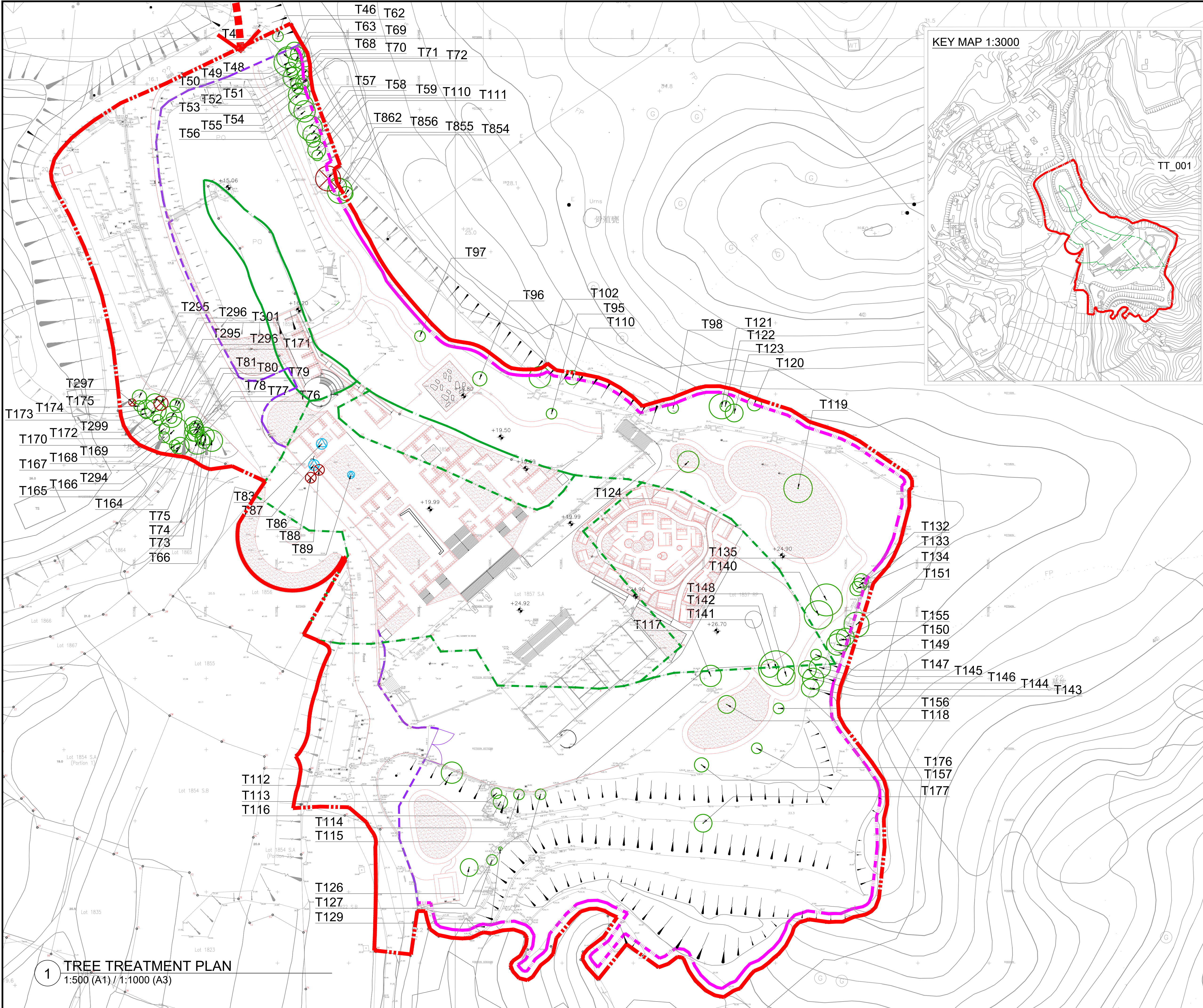
T856 – General View

Eucalyptus torelliana 毛葉桉 (Retain)



T862 – General View

Dead Tree 死樹 (Fell)



Rev.	Date	Amendment	Purpose

LEGEND

- PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
- PRIVATE LOT BOUNDARY WITHIN PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
- CHAIN LINK FENCE
- SOLID FENCE WALL
- EXISTING LEVEL
- PROPOSED LEVEL
- Txx TREE NUMBER
- Txx TREE PROPOSED TO BE RETAINED
- Txx TREE PROPOSED TO BE FELLED
- Txx TREE PROPOSED TO BE TRANSPLANTED

Drawing Purposes

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Developer
BEAMLAND LIMITED

Project
LOTS NOS. 1857 S.A, 1857 RP, 1858, 1859 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND IN D.D. 129, WAN FAU SIN KOON, LAU FAU SHAN, NEW TERRITORIES

Drawing Title
TREE TREATMENT PLAN

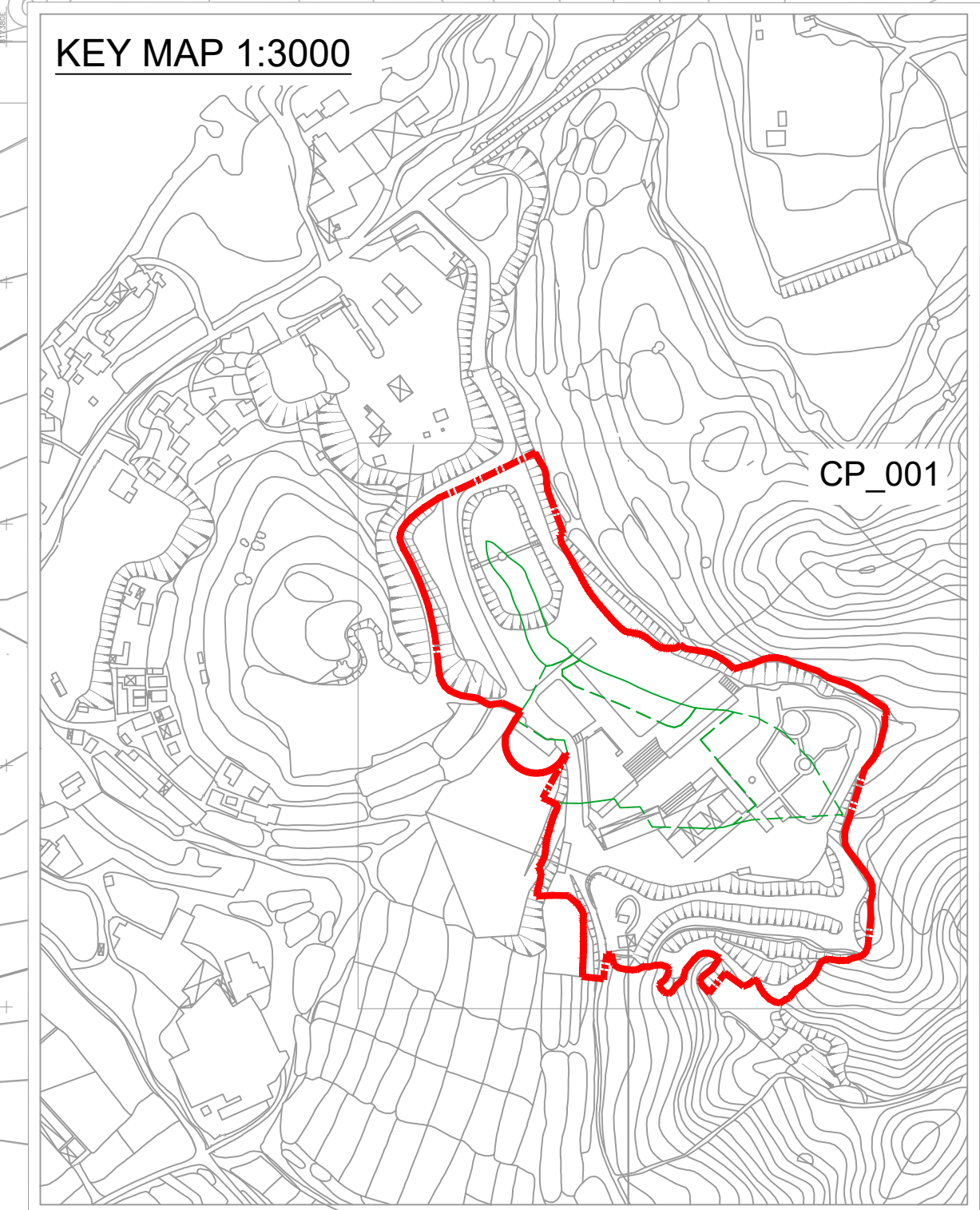
Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision No.
HKA-01030	TT_001	-
Scale	Date	CAD Ref.
AS	JUN 2025	TT_001
Drawn	Checked	Approved
RC	SL	SL

Authorized Person - Architect

Aedas

Consultant Logo

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