Appendix A

Revised Landscape Proposal

and Tree Treatment Proposal

SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" AT LOT NO. 76 S.G. & 76 S.H. IN D.D. 101, MAI PO, YUEN LONG

LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL & TREE TREATMENT PROPOSAL

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ON BEHALF OF GOTLAND ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This Landscape Proposal and Tree Treatment Proposal ("LP&TPRP") seeks to present tree survey, tree treatment and compensatory tree proposal for the S16 Planning Application for Proposed Residential Care Homes for the Elderly in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lot No. 76 S.G & S.H in D.D. 101, Tam Kon Chau Road, Mai Po, N.T. ("The Application Site").

This LP&TPRP 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 **23**rd **Feb 2024.**

The following legislation, standards and guidelines are applicable to the tree survey, tree felling, and compensatory planting 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
- LAO Practice Note No.6/2023 Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal for Building Development in Private Projects – Compliance of Tree Preservation Clause under Lease; and
- LAO Practice Note No.1/2020 & 1/2020A Compliance of Landscape Clause under Lease;

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Application Site, with a site area of approximate **8,429m**². The Lot number of the Land involves Lot No. 76 S.G & 76 S.H in D.D. 101, Tam Kon Chau Road, Mai Po, New Territories. The Site is located at the junction of Tam Kon Chau Road and Castle Peak Road, halfway between Mai Po and San Tin. It is surrounded by wetlands and various existing villages, namely Mai Po Nature Reserve to the West. Mai Po Lo Wai to the South, Hop Shing Wai to the East and Lin Barn Tsuen to the North. The Application site is vacant and a flat land with open storages and car parking. (Refer to Fig.1)



1.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development seeks to develop and upgrade the present environment and condition of the Site through the implementation of **Residential Care Homes for the Elderly (RCHE)** with generous landscape and amenity provisions for an improved living environment for the future users as well as visual amenity to neighbourhoods.

The residential development proposal is proposed to develop the Site by 2nos. 10-storey high RCHE buildings, 1-storey basement carpark and external landscape, which is in domestic purpose. Within the Development Site, recreational facility spaces such as Meditation Therapy Lawn for Elderly, Urban Farm, Elderly Fitness area and common landscape areas are proposed.

A new tree proposal has been designed to improve the landscape quality, as well as maximizing the possibility on the landscape character and amenity of the site.

2 TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

All existing trees of 95mm diameter or over measured at 1.3m above ground level, within the Site were analyzed. 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;
- Soil level at tree root collar;
- Brief description and remarks; and
- 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.
	Average	Trees with general balanced form and compensated by loss
		of branches of 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:

<u>Foliage</u>

- 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.

<u>Trunk</u>

- 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*.

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.
	Average	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.

Table 2 – Assessment Criteria for Tree Health

2.3 ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURAL CONDITION

The structural condition of the trees was assessed as follows:

- Good Trees with no or little sign of structural defect and would have low risk level of potential failure;
- (ii) Average Trees with moderate sign of structural defect and would have medium risk level of potential failure;
- (iii) Poor Trees with significant and obvious sign of structural defect and would have high risk level of potential failure.

2.4 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.

2.5 ASSESSMENT OF AMENITY VALUE

The amenity value of all trees surveyed is stated as high, medium or low, taking into account each of the following criteria listed below. The HKSAR Government's Guidelines 'Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong' (SILTech 1991) was used as reference for the assessment:

- Size and maturity;
- Form;
- Health;
- Function (such as screening, shade, wind break, noise attenuation); and
- Creation of character or sense of place, by virtue as acting as a 'theme tree' or landmark e.g. Fung Shui and woodlands.

The categories of amenity value of a tree are presented in Table 4.

Parameter	Category	Detail
Amenity value	High	Rare or protected species, fung shui significance or has high visual amenity with good health, condition and form.
	Medium	Rare or protected species, fung shui significance or high visual amenity with poor health condition and form.
		Common species with average health, medium condition and acceptable form.
	Low	Common species with poor health condition and poor form.

Table 4 – Assessment Criteria of Amenity Value

2.6 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.

2.7 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:

<u>Retain</u>

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

<u>Transplant</u>

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 Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal 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 23^{rd} Feb 2024 to identify any tree which may be affected by the proposed development. The Survey covered the information of Tree (with DBH ≥95mm) within the project boundary.

The location of each individual tree in close proximity of the site boundary and the detailed description of each tree including DBH, crown spread, tree ID number, photos, etc. is tabulated in *Appendix A*.

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF VEGETATION

A total of **36 nos.** of trees surveyed. **21 nos.** of trees are located within the site boundary and **15 nos.** of trees are in close proximity but outside the site. (**Tree Survey Plan** drawing no. TS_001 enclosed in *Appendix B*). The tree assessment schedule and

photographic record in *Appendix B* shows the condition and character of the vegetation covering the Application Site.

9 nos. tree species are identified, the dominant species are *Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa.* The tree species recorded are all common species in Hong Kong. The height range from 3m to 14m, crown spread from 3m to 16m, and DBH from 100mm to 1100mm. Refer to below Table 5 and 6, A total of **2 nos. native** and **7 nos. exotic** tree species were identified. The quantity between Native and Exotic is 20nos:16nos., the ratio is **0.56:0.44**.

None of the tree species are protected under the local regulations and ordinances.

No registered or potential "Old and Valuable Trees" (OVTs) or potentially registerable as old and valuable trees (Potentially Registerable Trees) or as protected by law were recorded within the tree survey boundary as set out in the Works Branch of Development Bureau ("DEVB") Technical Circular (Works) ("TC (W)") No. 5/2020.

1 no. of outside site tree (T1 *Albizia lebbeck* 大葉合歡) with 1100mm DBH had found at the South corner outside site, which is tree in particular interest (TPI) under LCSD's maintenance currently.

No rare or endangered tree species were recorded within the tree survey boundary (based on Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Cap. 96) or Champion Trees (identified in the book 'Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong') were found to exist on the Site. All recorded species are commonly found in Hong Kong.

3.2 SUMMARY OF EXISTING TREES

Species and quantity of existing trees were recorded in close proximity of the site (within and outside site boundary) as tabulated below *Table 5 & 6*:

Species in Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Total Number of Individuals	
Delonix regia	鳳凰木	1	
Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	3	
Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	3	
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	12	
Melia azedarach	苦楝	2	
	Total	21	

Table 5 – Summary of surveyed trees within site boundary

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

Table 6 – Summary of surveyed trees outside site boundary

Species in Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Total Number of Individuals
Albizia lebbeck	大葉合歡	1
Aleurites moluccana	石栗	1
Bauhinia x blakeana	洋紫荊	1
Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	2
Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	1
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	7
Peltophorum tonkinense	銀珠	2
	Total	15

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

3.3 CONDITION OF EXISTING TREES

The general health and form of the surveyed trees are in average to poor tree form and health condition but with close proximity with one another competing for space, sunlight and nutrient. Some of the existing trees are in conflict with the future development. Details of the condition of individual trees are recorded in the *Tree Assessment Schedule* and *Tree Photographic Records* in *Appendix B*.

3.4 PROPOSED TREATMENT OF EXISTING TREES

Trees to be Retained

There are **11 nos.** of outside site trees and **1 no.** of within site tree to be retained as there is no conflict to the proposed development, proper protection will be carried out according to the guidelines as stated in GLTMS, Development Bureau.

Trees to be Transplanted

Having reviewed the suitability of individual species, their locations within the site, their individual sizes, the ages of the specimens, current tree form, health condition, there is **no** trees are recommended to be transplanted.

Trees to be Felled

Apart from the existing trees to be retained (12 nos.), the rest of surveyed trees (24 nos. including 3 nos. *Leucaena leucocephala*) are unavoidably in conflict with the development as these trees are mostly at the site boundary, removal of existing structure, such as hoarding and raised planter wall are necessary, which shall have worse impact to the existing trees currently attaching to these structures and lead the tree structure of these trees become poor and risk of fallen and public safety. Thus these trees, especially on the South-eastern side should be removed. The majority of tree species for these trees to be felled are *Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa*, which is 16nos. including within and outside site.

Understand that the South-eastern side of the Site is at/near Mai Po Village Egretry, the breeding egrets may use different trees over the years. Even they don't use the other trees, the removal of the adjacent trees may change the site condition. As *Ardeids* are sensitive to environmental changes, disturbance and they tend to use the same location for breeding for years. In consideration to **minimize** the impact and disturbance to the habitat of *Ardeids*, we propose to plant a group of new trees at the South-eastern side **before** removal of certain nos. of existing trees (most of the trees are *Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa* (血桐), which are very common species) as a mitigation measure and remedial proposal, so that the *Ardeids* can be nesting at the same location around the Egretry as far as possible.

This group of new trees within/near the Mai Po Village Egretry shall be in heavy standard, the tree species should be able to enhance the current Egretry, especially MPV and MPLV, by **planting a mix of 2nos. Native species (***Cinnamomum burmannii* and *Ficus microcarpa*) and 1no. Exotic species (*Dimocarpus longan*). The planting should be conducted during the <u>non-breeding season</u>. (Details refer to *Dwg. No. LP_001 in Appendix A* and *Dwg. No. CP_001 in Appendix B*)

Summary of tree treatment to the trees within site and outside site is tabulated under below *Table 7*.

Species in Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Retained Tree	Felled Tree	Transplanted Tree	Sub-Total
Within Site					
Delonix regia	鳳凰木	0	1	0	1
Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	1	2	0	3
Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	0	3	0	3
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	0	12	0	12
Melia azedarach	苦楝	0	2	0	2
	Total	1	20	0	21
Outside Site					
Albizia lebbeck	大葉合歡	1	0	0	1
Aleurites moluccana	石栗	1	0	0	1
Bauhinia x blakeana	洋紫荊	1	0	0	1
Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	2	0	0	2
Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	1	0	0	1
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	3	4	0	7
Peltophorum tonkinense	銀珠	2	0	0	2
	Total	11	4	0	15

Table 7 Summary of Proposed Treatments to Existing Trees Surveyed

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

3.5 SUMMARY OF TREE IMPACTS

- The tree assessment followed strictly the methodologies as devised according to the relevant guidelines;
- Existing trees were evaluated with respect to their form, health, crown, and amenity value;
- The distinctiveness, size, maturity, structure and historic value of trees have been considered and all other options for tree preservation has been exhausted; and
- To enable the construction of the project, a total of 24 nos. trees are proposed to be felled, which includes 20 nos. trees within site and 4 nos. trees outside site. 12 nos. trees are proposed to be retained, which includes 1 no. TPI (T1 *Albizia lebbeck* 大葉合歡) with 1100mm DBH and No trees to be transplanted. No registered Old and Valuable Trees (OVT) as protected by law was found in this tree survey.

3.6 NEW TREE PLANTING PROPOSAL (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

24 nos. existing trees are proposed to be felled including **3 nos.** *Leucaena leucocephala* will be due to above tree treatment justifications. While according to LAO PN 6/2023 Guidance Notes, no compensatory planting is required for felling of *Leucaena leucocephala*. Hence the total loss of tree Quantity excluding *Leucaena leucocephala* will be **21 nos.** In compensation, according to the proposed building layout with practicable planter spaces, **81 nos.** new trees will be planted within common planter areas of the Development Area as illustrated in **Dwg. No. CP_001**(*refer to Appendix B*. The compensation ratio to the tree lost in term of quantity is **1:3.86**. Quantity and Size of the Compensatory trees are summarized under below *Table 8*.

Code	Tree Species (Botanicla Name)	Tree Species (Chinese Name)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (mm)	Overall Hight (mm)	Spacing (mm)	Live- Crown Ratio	Qty
СВ	Cinnamomum burmannii	陰香	120	4	6	4	0.4	23
DD	Dracontomelon duperreanum Pierre	人面子	120	4	5	4	0.4	2
DL	Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	120	3.5	4	4	0.4	22
FM	Ficus microcarpa	細葉榕	120	3.5	4	4	0.4	13
IR	llex rotunda Thunb. var. microcarpa	小果鐵冬青	120	4	5	4	0.4	7
SL	Sterculia lanceolata	假蘋婆	120	3.5	4	4	0.4	10
TMT	Terminalia mantaly cv. tricolor	錦葉欖仁	120	3.5	5	4	0.4	4
Total							Total	81

Table 8 Summary of Proposed Compensatory Tree Species

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

4 LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL

4.1 Landscape Design Concept

The concept underpinning the Landscape Proposal is to provide a high-quality living environment for the future residents whilst preserving and enhancing the existing landscape context. The landscape design concept responds to the development's semirural context and surroundings, it is aiming to restore a quiet and green-shaded landscape design with a new definition of open spaces.

4.2 Landscape Design Objective

The landscape design objectives are to:

- <u>minimize</u> the impact and disturbance to the habitat of *Ardeids*, we propose to plant a group of new trees at the South-eastern side <u>before</u> removal of certain nos. of existing trees
- a mix of 2nos. Native species (*Cinnamomum burmannii* and *Ficus microcarpa*) and 1no. Exotic species (*Dimocarpus longan*) planting at the South-eastern side of the Site to enhance the current Egretry, especially MPV and MPLV;
- 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 distinctive and high-quality landscape setting for the common landscape areas and open space network;
- Utilize the open-air profile to create layering of landscape plantings;
- Provide a quality and sustainable living environment for the future residents of the development;
- Provide adequate open space for the future residents, especially on the podium levels, common roof of the clubhouses;
- 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 the drawings and relevant details in *Landscape Proposal under Appendix A*, the landscape design components are:

- A planting buffer along the site boundary are designed to maintain green amenity to the surrounding neighbour, especially facing to Tam Kon Chau Road and Castle Peak Road. It also guides the car access to the entry acting as a proper and formal welcoming landscape design;
- Sitting-out areas are mainly designed at the north and east portion with <u>Urban</u> <u>Farm, Meditation Therapy Lawn for Elderly and Elderly Fitness Area</u> that provide various leisure activity option for future users.

5 LANDSCAPE PROVISIONS

Soft Landscape

The landscape design will maximise opportunities for tree and shrub plantings to enhance the rural context. The basis for the proposed planting scheme would be to provide a green and comfortable environment for resident's recreational needs 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 8 and 9**, the planting mix will form the basis of the planting design proposals.

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacing (mm)	Desity (nos/m2)			
Shrub Species							
Cuphea ignea	雪茄花	200 x 300	150	51.59			
Epipremnum aureum	黄金葛	200 x 300	150	51.59			
Phyllanthus myrtifolius	錫蘭葉下珠	200 x 250	150	51.59			
Coleus hybrida	洋紫蘇 (紅心綠邊)	250 x 200	200	29			
Duranta repens cv. Marginata'	黃邊金露花	300 x 300	200	29			
Trachelospermum asiaticum	花葉絡石	300 x 300	200	29			
Zanthoxylum piperitum	胡椒木	300 x 300	200	29			
Asplenium nidus 'Avis'	雀巢芒	400 x 400	250	18.4			
Fagraea ceilanica	非洲茉莉	900 x 500	350	9.57			
Ixora chinensis	龍船花(粉紅)	500 x 400	350	9.57			
Rhapis excelsa	細葉棕竹	1500 x 600	450	5.72			
Philodendron selloum	春羽	600 x 500	450	5.72			
Ground Cover Species	Ground Cover Species						
Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Thickness (I	mm)	Spread (mm)			
Axonopus compressus	大葉草	50		-			

Table 9 Summary of Proposed Shrub and Groundcover Species

Open Spaces

Landscape facilities for the proposed development are all common areas with open outdoor spaces mainly for passive recreational use and landscape character enhancement. (refer to *LP_003 in Appendix A*) The design population of the proposed development is 716, the current proposed private open space satisfied the minimum required **716m²**.

Site Coverage of Greenery (for information only)

With reference to the requirement stated in the Building Department Guideline PNAP APP-152, the minimum required site coverage of greenery area shall not be less than 20% of the Site Area (8,429m²), which is minimum **1,685.8m²**. (refer to *LP_ 002 in Appendix A*).

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 term of producing a hardwearing landscape for usage by future residents. 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 Building 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.

Landscape Management and Maintenance

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

101 1	
Watering:	Water all plants as necessary, adjusted to rainfall, to ensure adequate
	water supply for plant consumption during the establishment period.
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 decease attack.
Fertilizing:	Two to three times annually, emphasis shall be in the March application.
r ortinzirig.	Test soil in January to analyse quality ameliorates as necessary
	Test son in bandary to analyse quarty amenorates as necessary
Fungicide /	Spray only as necessary with approved chemical
Insecticide:	
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.
Mulahingu	Ton up the mulahing incide all planting hade twice a wear and as passagery
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:
5	
	• Evergreens: Spring
	Deciduous: Winter
	Palms: June to August
	5

Table 12: Maintenance Schedule

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC
Watering	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pruning		D	GC									
Fertilizing	Soil											
Fertilizing	test			×	×						×	
Fungicide /												
Insecticide									×			×
Weeding		×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×		×
Securing			×									
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	×	Application		

6 CONCLUSION

The landscape proposal is designed to provide a high-quality environment to the new residential development. The introduction of the new planting will supplement the existing surrounding environment and will further enhance the soft landscape character of the proposed development. The landscape measures in relation to the layout and the physical form of the building will significantly improve the amenity of the site and blend with adjacent residential surroundings.

The landscape design of the Project as presented in the Landscape Proposal will provide the following key benefits:

- Softening of building forms and enhancement of the appearance of the project to those viewing it from outside, especially at conservation area.
- Provision of private open space that is not less than 716m²;
- Maximize the greening to not less than 20% of the Site Area, which is minimum 1,685.8m²;
- There is NO registered Old and Valuable Tree and No rare or protected tree species found to exist on Site. Only 1 no. TPI (T1 *Albizia lebbeck* 大葉合歡) with 1100mm DBH, outside the site, which will be retained;
- A total of 36 nos. of trees surveyed. 21 nos. of trees are located inside the site boundary and 15 nos. of trees are all closely grown in close proximity but outside the site. A total of 24 nos. trees are proposed to be felled including *Leucaena leucocephala*, which includes 20 nos. trees within site and 4 nos. trees outside site.
 12 nos. trees are proposed to be retained, which includes 1 no. TPI (T1 *Albizia lebbeck* 大葉合歡) with 1100mm DBH and No trees to be transplanted. Total number of 81 nos. new tree plantings within the future development, to achieve a min.1: 3.86 compensation ratio in quantity respectively. A summary is shown in *Table 10*.

Description	Current Scheme
Nos. of Trees Surveyed within Site	21 nos.
Nos. of Trees Surveyed outside Site	15 nos.
Total Nos. of Trees Surveyed	36 nos.
Total Nos. of Undesirable Species - <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	4 nos.
Nos. of Trees Proposed to be Felled (including Leucaena leucocephala)	24 nos.
Nos. of Trees Proposed to be Felled (excluding <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	21 nos.
Nos. of Trees Proposed to be Retained	12 nos.
Nos. of Trees Proposed to be Transplanted	0 no.
Nos. of New Trees	81 nos.
Compensation Ratio in quantity	1: 3.86

Table 10: Tree Felling and Compensatory Proposal

The overall landscape treatment will complement the development as well as the surrounding area, providing plentiful greenery and creating a coherent visual setting for the development in this rural waterside location.

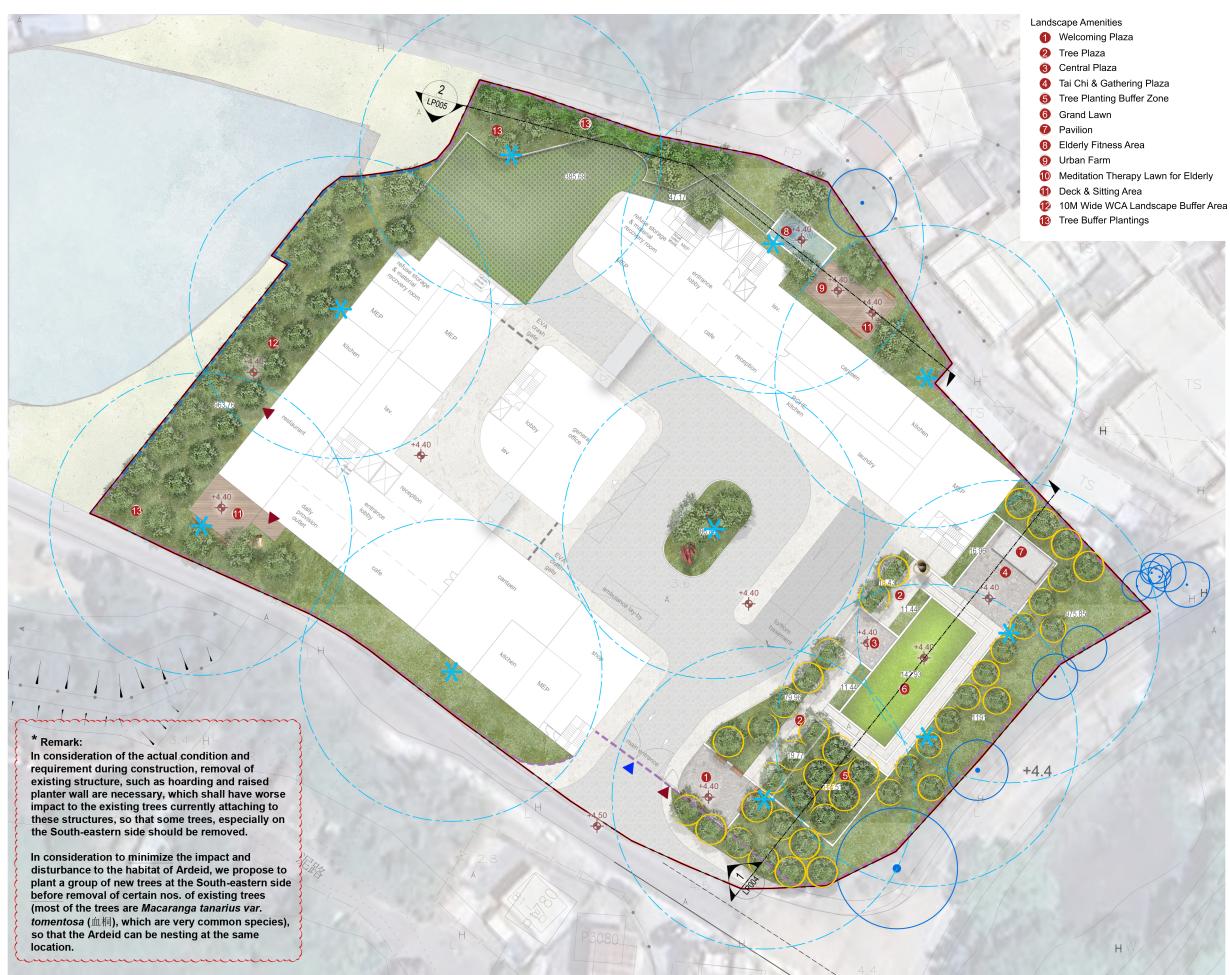
Appendix A

LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

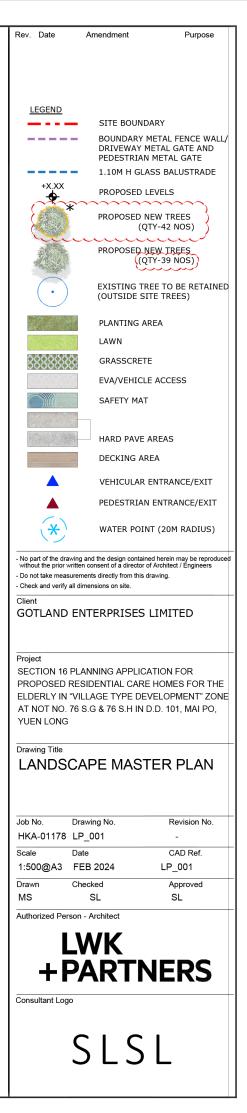
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE FIGURE

SITE COVERAGE OF GREENERY AREA (FOR INOFMRATION ONLY)

LANDSCAPE SECTIONS



A LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN SCALE 1:500@ A3



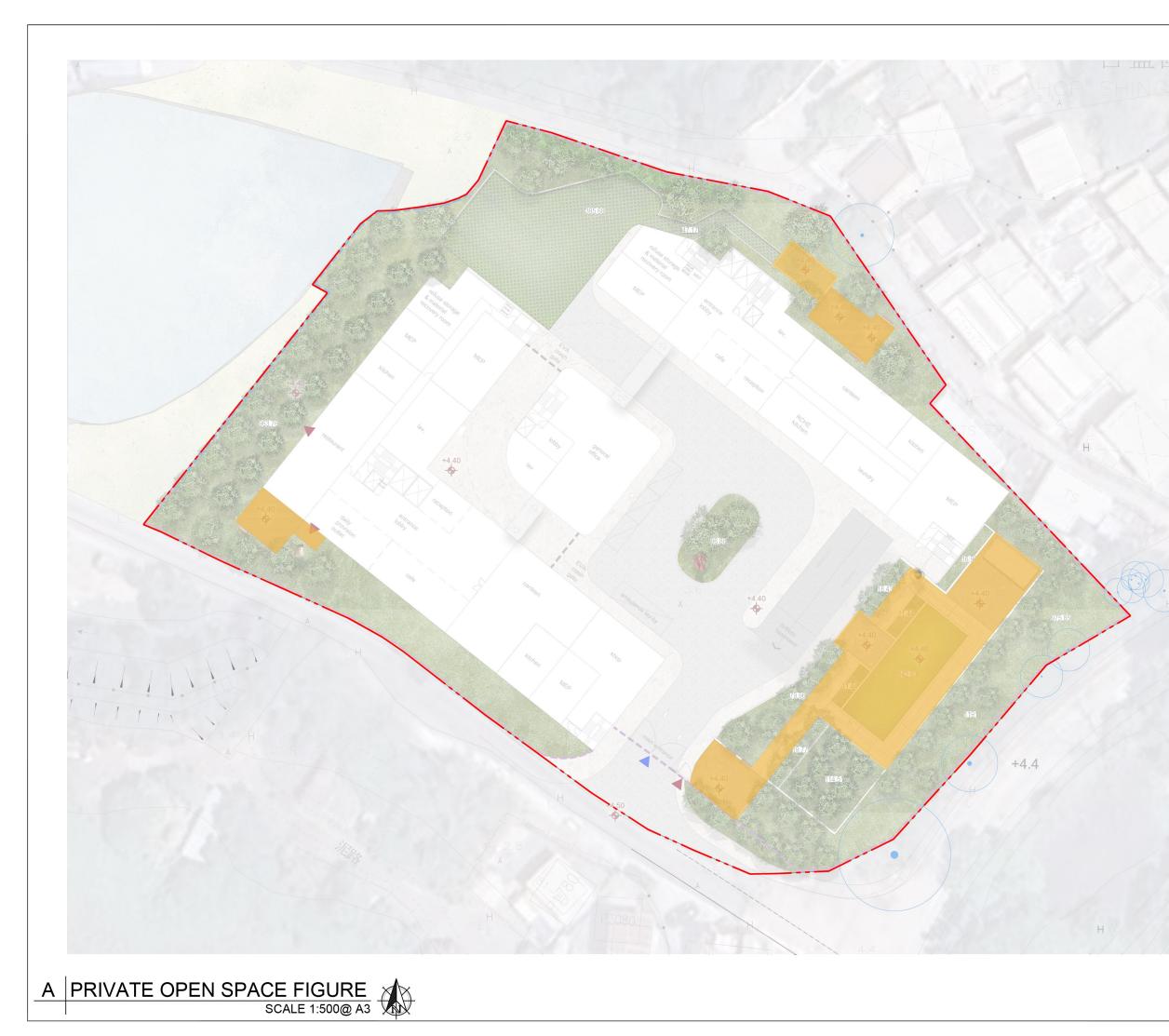


TOTAL SITE COVERAGE OF GREENERY NOT LESS THAN 1,685.8 SQM
LEGEND
PLANTER AREA
MIN 1200MM SOIL DEPTH EXCLUDING
DRAINAGE LAYER
PLANTER AREA MIN 600MM SOIL DEPTH
EXCLUDING DRAINAGE LAYER
PLANTER AREA
MIN 300MM SOIL DEPTH EXCLUDING
DRAINAGE LAYER
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Client GOTLAND ENTERPRISES LIMITED
Project SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE AT NOT NO. 76 S.G & 76 S.H IN D.D. 101, MAI PO, YUEN LONG
Drawing Title SITE COVERAGE OF GREENERY FIGURE
Job No. Drawing No. Revision No. HKA-01180 LP_002 -
Scale Date CAD Ref. 1:500@A3 FEB 2024 LP_002
Drawn Checked Approved
MS SL SL Authorized Person - Architect
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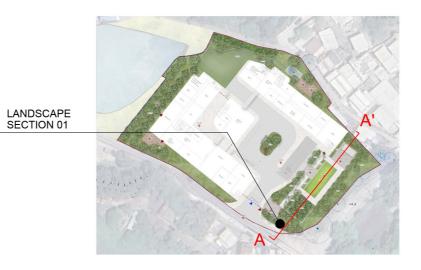
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Amendment

Purpose

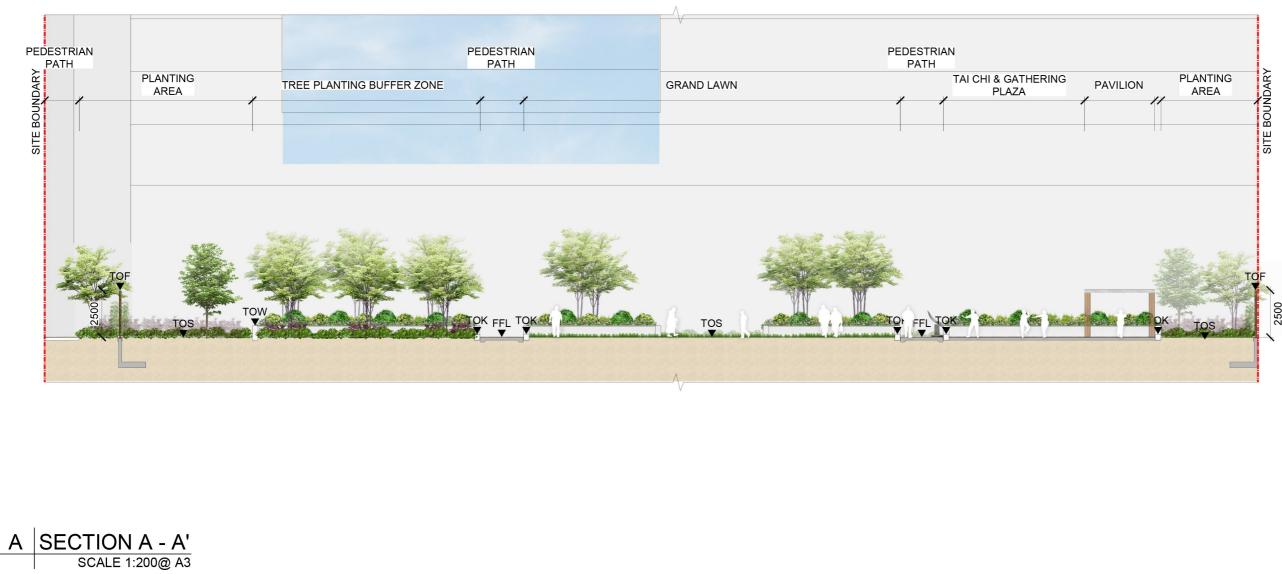


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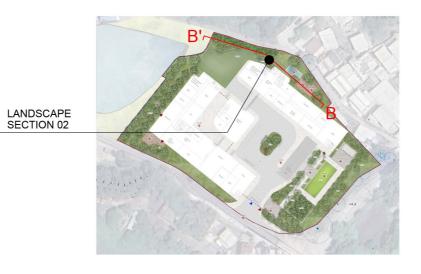
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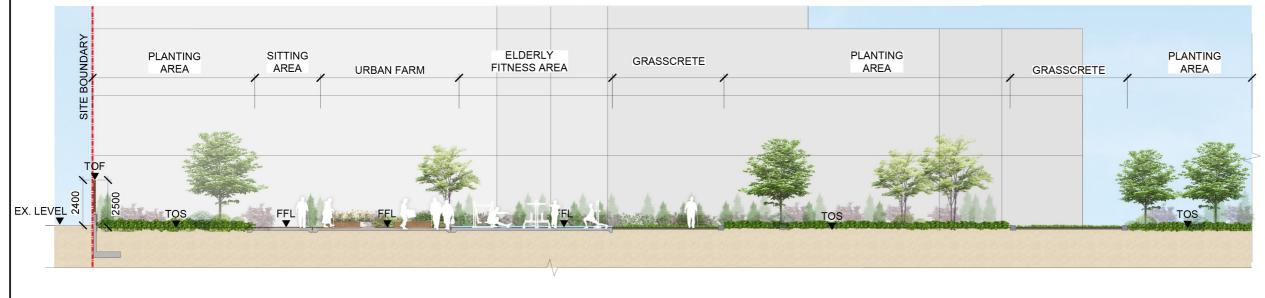
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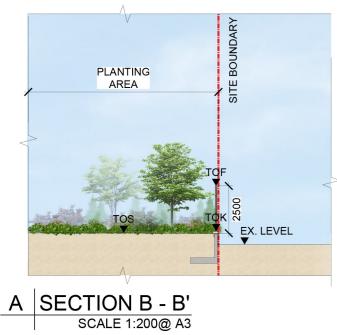
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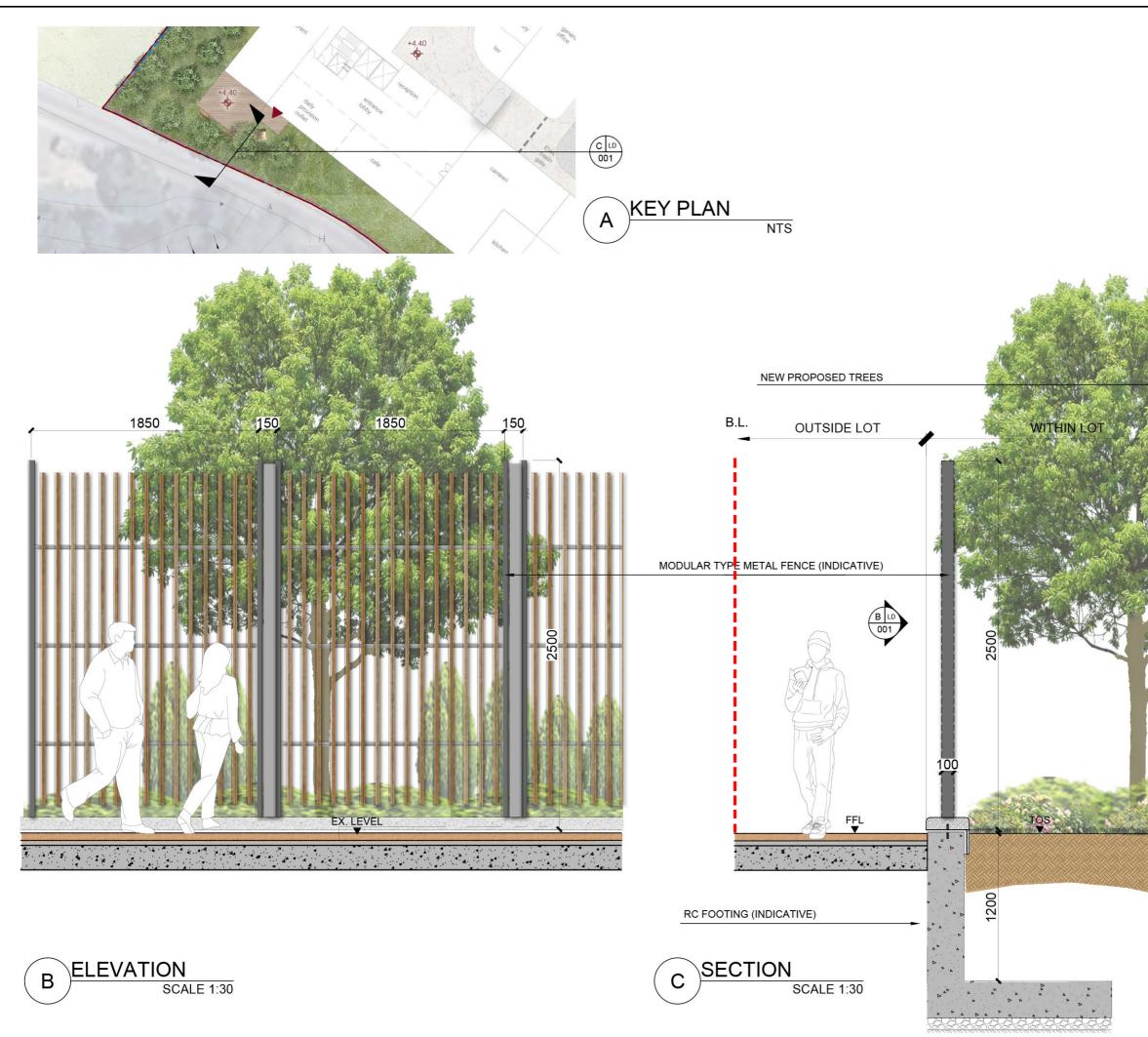
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	76 S.G & 76 S.H	DEVELOPMENT" ZONE IN D.D. 101, MAI PO,
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Scale 1:200@A3	Date MAR 2024	CAD Ref. LP_005
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Consultant Logo



Authorized Person - Architect

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Scale	Date	CAD Ref.
AS	MAR 2024	LD_01
Drawn	Checked	Approved
NN	SL	SL

Drawing Title TYPICAL DESIGN OF METAL FENCE WALL SECTION & ELEVATION

Rev. Date

Amendment

Purpose

Project SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY IN "VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT" ZONE AT NOT NO. 76 S.G & 76 S.H IN D.D. 101, MAI PO, YUEN LONG

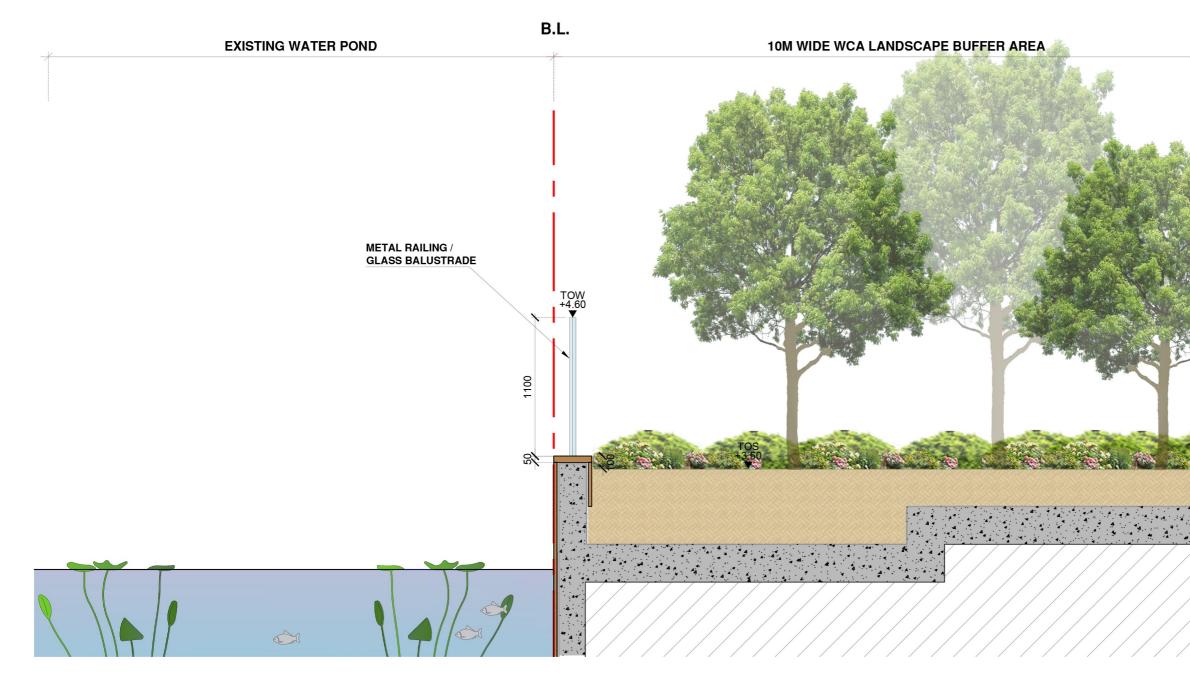
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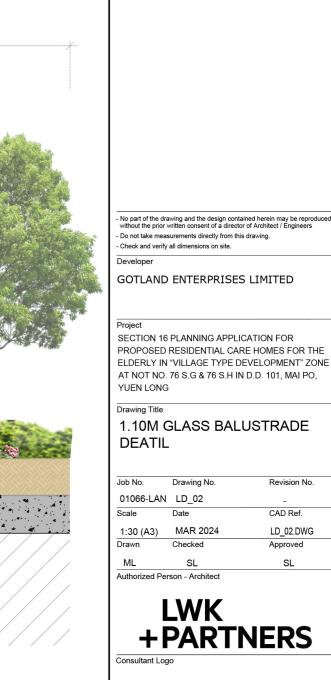




B 1.10M GLASS BALUSTRADE DETAIL SCALE 1:30

Rev. Date

Amendment



SLSL

Appendix B

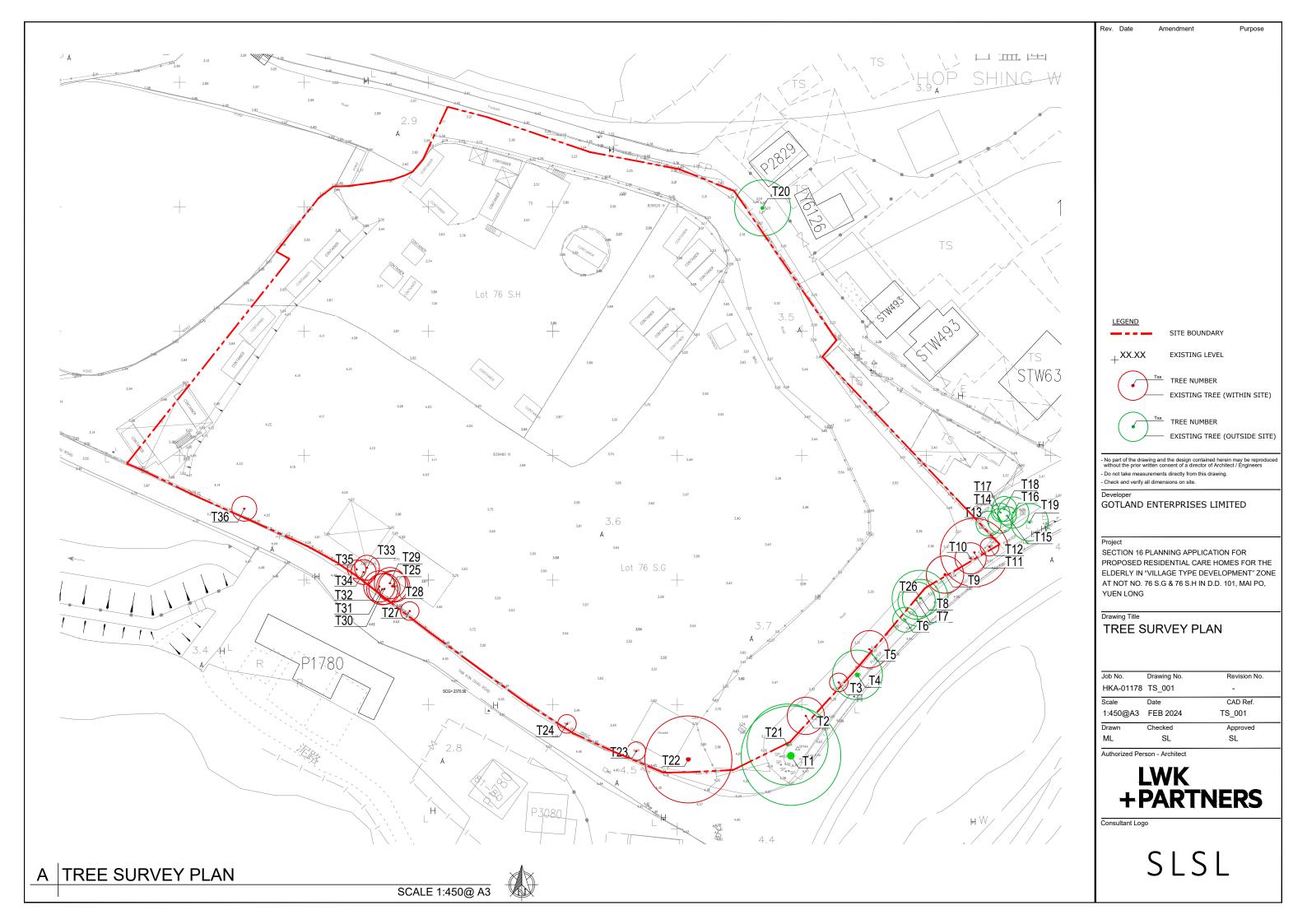
TREE SURVEY PLAN

TREE TREATMENT SCHEDULE

TREE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

TREE TREATMENT PLAN

NEW TREE PLANTING PROPOSAL (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)



Tree Treatment Schedule Project Title: Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Residential Care Homes for the Elderly in "Village Type Development" Zone at Lot No. 76 S.G & 76 S.H in D.D. 101, Mai Po, Yuen Long Date of Tree Survey: 23/02/2024 Surveyed by: Pierre S.K. Ng (Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association No. TE2523)

Tree ID Number	Species		Original location	Conservation Status (**)	Government	Me	easuremen	its	Amenity Value	Form	Health	Structural Condition		ability for splanting	Trees of Particular			Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal;	
(Tree ID labelling on site)	(Scientific name)	(Chinese name)	(Lot/GA/ YA/ GHBA, etc.)	(Y /N) Remark**	Department for Tree Felling Jurisdiction	DBH (m)*	Spread (m)	Height (m)	(<u>H</u> igh/ <u>M</u> ed / <u>L</u> ow)	(<u>G</u> ood / <u>Average</u> / <u>P</u> oor)	(<u>G</u> ood / <u>Average</u> / <u>P</u> oor / <u>Dead</u>)	(<u>G</u> ood / <u>Average</u> / <u>P</u> oor)	(<u>H</u> igh/ <u>M</u> ed / <u>L</u> ow)	Remark (*)	Interest (TPI) (Y/N)		in initial/ approved	in thsis revision, if applicable (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (Ø . x depth in mm), and any other on-site conditions, etc.
T1	Albizia lebbeck	大葉合歡	outside site	N	LCSD	1.10	16	14	L	P	Р	A	L	b,c,d,e,h	Y	N	Retain		Grown close to T21; seasonal defoliated; low live crown ratio; co- dominant branch; pruned branches on upper, lower & mid crown; deadwood exposed wound on lower branch; enclosed wound on branch; abnormal wound with epicormics on mid crown; hemiparasite plant, Viscum album on mid & upper crown; mechanical injury on broken branch at lower trunk
T2	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.23	6.0	6.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Multi trunk; low live crown ratio; poor taper; grown in raised planter
Т3	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.15	3.0	4.0	L	Р	А	А	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Imbalanced crown; low live crown ratio; titled 25°; exposed root
T4	Aleurites moluccana	石栗	outside site	N	LCSD	0.65	8.0	10.0	L	Р	А	A	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Restricted root growth; unhealed wound on mid trunk; cross branch with T03; bark crack at lower trunk near hoarding; grown in raised blanter
T5	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.15	6.0	5.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Multi trunk; restricted root growth; poor taper; mechanical injury on mid trunk; branch conflict with hoarding; root collar conflict with hoarding
Т6	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	outside site	N	LCSD	0.18	4.0	5.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Restricted root growth; imbalanced crown; low live crown ratio; poor taper;
Τ7	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	outside site	N	LCSD	0.17	6.0	7.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Dual trunk; restricted root growth; low live crown ratio; massive climber
Т8	Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	outside site	N	LCSD	0.20	6.0	7.0	L	A	A	A	L	c,d,e	N	N	Retain		Dual trunk; restricted root growth; low live crown ratio; climber; close to hoarding
Т9	Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	within Site	N	LandSD	0.35	6.0	8.0	L	A	A	A	L	c,d,e	N	N	Retain		Restricted root growth; dieback twigs on upper crown; close to hoarding
T10	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.18	5.0	7.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Multi trunk; poor taper; low live crown ratio; mechanical wound on upper trunk
T11	Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	within Site	N	LandSD	0.25	7.0	7.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Low live crown ratio; poor taper; longitudinal wound on mid trunk; cross trunk
T12	Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	within Site	N	LandSD	0.15	3.0	5.0	L	А	A	A	L	c,d,e	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Low live crown ratio;
T13	Peltophorum tonkinense	銀珠	outside site	N	LCSD	0.15	4.0	6.0	L	Р	Р	A	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Low live crown ratio; poor taper; sparse foliage
T14	Peltophorum tonkinense	銀珠	outside site	N	LCSD	0.25	4.0	8.0	L	Р	Р	А	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Low live crown ratio; poor taper; sparse foliage; grown in raised planter
T15	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	outside site	N	LCSD	0.15	3.0	6.0	L	Р	А	A	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Low live crown ratio; poor taper; restricted root growth
T16	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	outside site	N	LCSD	0.14	5.0	3.0	L	Р	A	A	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Low live crown ratio; poor taper; restricted root growth; grown in raised planter
T17	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	outside site	N	LCSD	0.15	3.0	4.0	L	Р	A	А	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Low live crown ratio; poor taper; restricted root growth; grown in raised planter
T18	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	outside site	N	LCSD	0.25	4.0	6.0	L	Р	А	Р	L	b,c,d,e,h,i	N	N	Retain		Low live crown ratio; poor taper; imbalanced crown; crooked trunk; titled 46.4°; mechanical injury on root collar; enclosed wound on mid trunk; broken branch; grown in raised planter
T19	Bauhinia x blakeana	洋紫荊	outside site	N	LCSD	0.30	6.0	5.0	Μ	Р	A	Р	L	b,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Low live crown ratio; cross branches; canker at lower trunk; titled 67.2°; pruning wound at lower trunk; grown in raised planter
T20	Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	outside site	N	LCSD	0.50	9.0	8.0	L	A	Р	Р	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Retain		Restricted root growth at roadside tree pit; dieback twigs on upper crown; small open cavity at lower trunk; dead branch with fungal fruiting bodies; another dieback twig; dead branch with fungal invasion; heavy lateral limb; basal longitudinal crack; grown in roadside tree pit
T21	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	outside site	N	LCSD	0.40	13.0	13.0	L	Р	Р	А	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Grown close to T01; decaying pruning wound at lower trunk; low live crown ratio; grown in raised planter
T22	Delonix regia	鳳凰木	within Site	N	LandSD	0.60	14.0	10.0	L	A	A	Р	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Seasonal defoliated; small open cavity at upper trunk; deadwood wound on mid & upper trunk; longitudinal wound on mid branch; abnormal longitudinal wound on upper crown
T23	Melia azedarach	苦楝	within Site	N	LandSD	0.16	3.0	4.0	L	А	A	A	L	c,d,e	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Grown close to scatter house; seasonal defoliated; vine on upper crown
T24	Melia azedarach	苦楝	within Site	N	LandSD	0.16	3.0	5.0	L	Р	А	А	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Seasonal defoliated; poor taper; low live crown ratio;
T25	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.15	5.0	5.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; imbalanced crown; low live crown ratio;
T26	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	outside site	N	LCSD	0.15	5.0	8.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Dual trunk; low live crown ratio; poor taper
T27	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.12	3.0	6.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio;

Tree ID Number	Species		Original location	Conservation Status (**)	Government	Me	easuremen	its	Amenity Value	Form	Health	Structural Condition		bility for planting	Trees of Particular	Included in the Register of Old		ndation (#)	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal;
(Tree ID labelling on site)	(Scientific name)	(Chinese name)	(Lot/GA/ YA/ GHBA, etc.)	(Y /N) Remark**	Department for Tree Felling Jurisdiction	DBH (m)*	Spread (m)	Height (m)	(<u>H</u> igh/ <u>M</u> ed / <u>L</u> ow)	(<u>G</u> ood / <u>Average</u> / <u>P</u> oor)	(<u>G</u> ood / <u>Average</u> / <u>P</u> oor / <u>Dead</u>)	(<u>G</u> ood / <u>Average</u> / <u>P</u> oor)	(<u>H</u> igh/ <u>M</u> ed / <u>L</u> ow)	Remark (*)	Interest (TPI) (Y/N)			initial/ approved in thsis revision, if anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (Ø . x plication (Retain/ applicable (Retain/ Transplant/ Transplant/	
T28	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.14	5.0	6.0	L	Р	A	А	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	Ν	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio; grown in raised planter
T29	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	Ν	LandSD	0.10	5.0	6.0	L	Р	A	А	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	Ν	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio; grown in raised planter
Т30	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	within Site	N	LandSD	0.13	5.0	6.0	L	Р	A	А	L	b,c,d,e,h,i	N	N	Fell (A, B, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio; titled 14.8°; grown in raised planter
T31	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.11	5.0	6.0	L	Р	A	A	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio; grown in raised planter
T32	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.12	5.0	6.0	L	Р	A	A	L	b,c,d,e,h	N	Ν	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio; titled 25.5°; grown in raised planter
Т33	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.11	4.0	5.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio; longitudinal bark crack on mid & lower trunk; titled 15.1°; gentle zig-zag bending at mid trunk
T34	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	within Site	N	LandSD	0.12	4.0	5.0	L	Р	A	A	L	c,d,e,h	N	N	Fell (A, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio;
T35	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	within Site	N	LandSD	0.10	3.0	4.0	L	Р	Р	А	L	b,c,d,e,h,i	N	N	Fell (A, B, D, E)		Poor taper; low live crown ratio; leader brokwn with sparse foliage; titled 26.1°; imbalanced crown
T36	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	within Site	N	LandSD	0.10	4.0	5.0	L	Р	A	А	L	b,c,d,e,h,i	N	Ν	Fell (A, B, D, E)		Dual trunk; low live crown ratio; mechanical injury at root collar & mid trunk

Remarks * Trees with the following features should not be considered suitable for transplanting:

a) Low amenity value

b) Irrecoverable form after transplanting (e.g. if substantial crown and root pruning are necessary to facilitate the transplanting);

b) Intervertable form after utalsplanting (e.g. in substantial clown and foot pruning are necessary to facinitate the utalsplanting),
c) Species with low survival rate after transplanting;
d) Very large size (unless the feasibility to transplant has beem considered financially reasonable and technically feasible during the feasibility stage);
e) With evidence of over-maturity and onset of senescence;
f) With poor health, structure or form (e.g. imbalanced form, leaning, with major/cavity/cracks/splits); or
g) Undesirable species (e.g. Leuceana leucocephala which is an invasive exotic tree).

h) Not feasible for proper rootball formation (e.g. growing on wall, steep slope, gap of paving or structure, located at garbage field) k) Not cost effective

 Remark** Conservation Status

 Cap96
 – Species listed in Forestry Regulations under Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96)

Cap586 – Species listed in Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)

RPPHK – Species included in AFCD publication "Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong (2003)"

LC - "Least Concern" under IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

VU - "Vulnerable" under China Plant Red Data Book

NT – "Near Threatened" under IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Remarks # Justification for Tree Felling: A) In direct conflict with the proposed works
 B) Common undesirable species that are characterised by their aggressive and invasive growing habits; C) Tree with poor health, structure or form; D) Low amenity value;E) Low survival rate after transplantation;

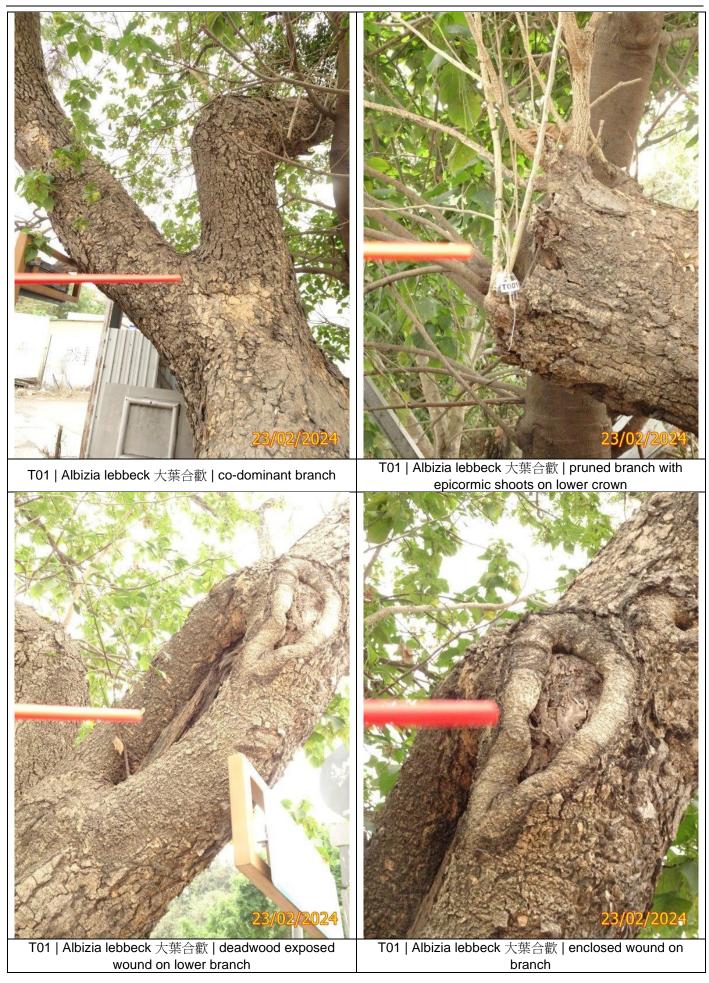
Summary of Tree Treatment

	Within Site	Outside Site	
Total Nos, of Tree Surveyed	21	15	
Total Nos. of Dead Trees	0	0	
Total no. of Leucaena leucocephala :	3	1	
Total Nos. of Tree to be Retained	1	11	
Total Nos. of Tree to be Felled	20	4	
Total Nos. of Tree to be Transplanted	0	0	

]

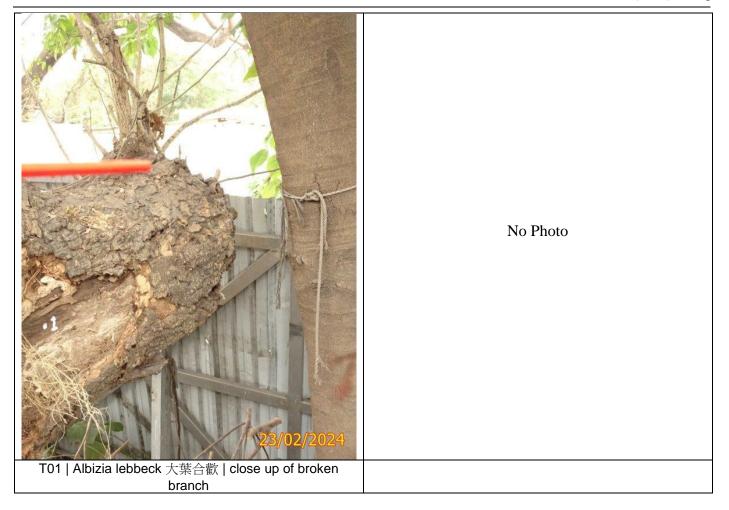
T01 Albizia lebbeck 大葉合歡 (Retain)











T02 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)

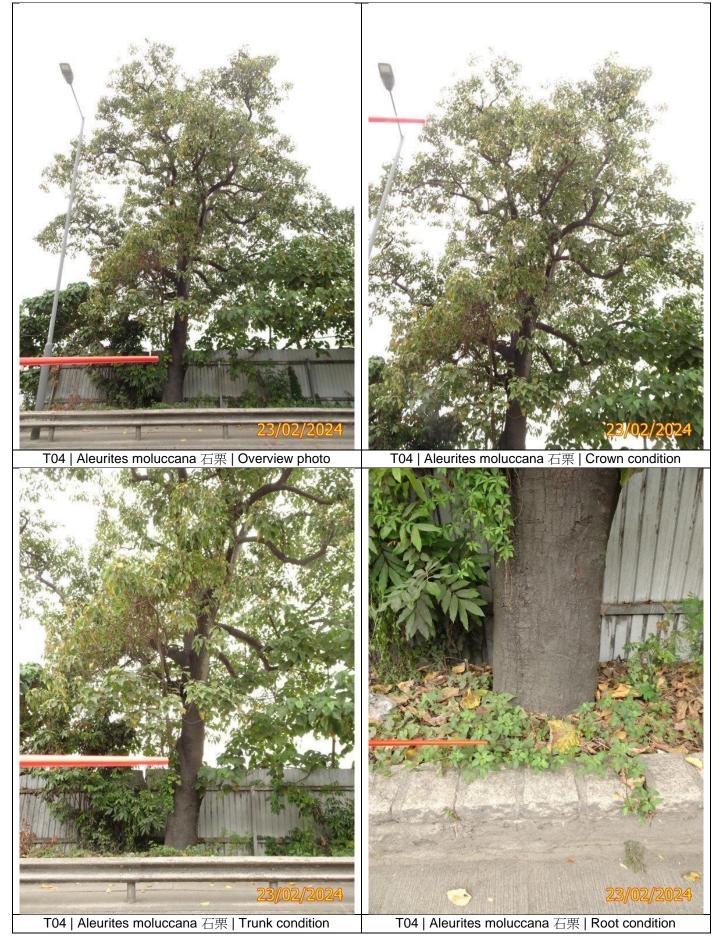


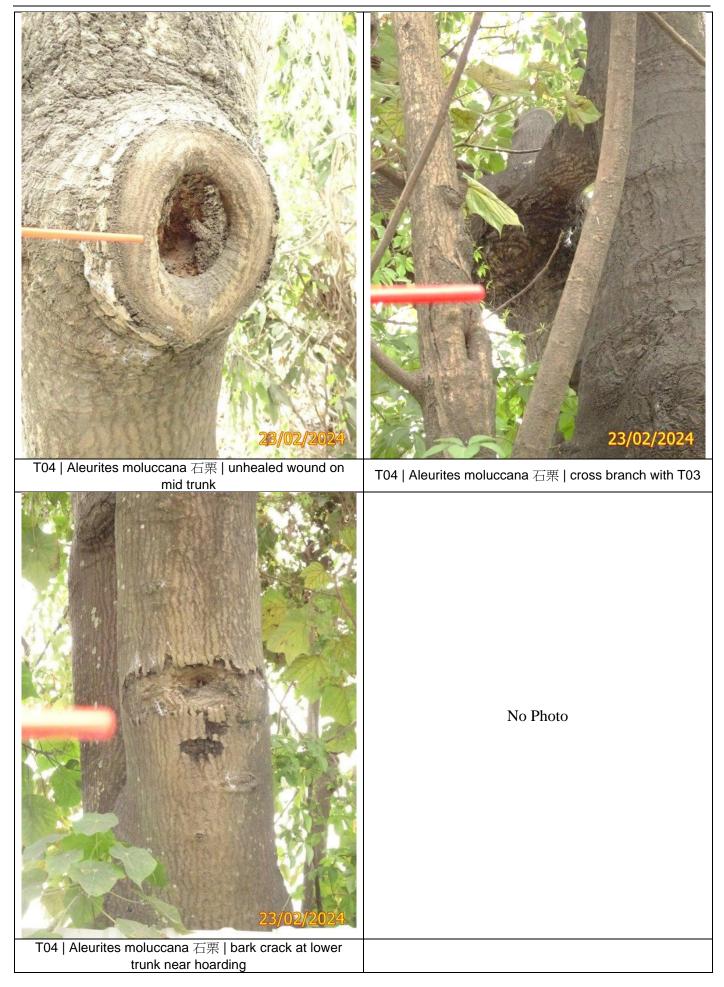
T03 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)





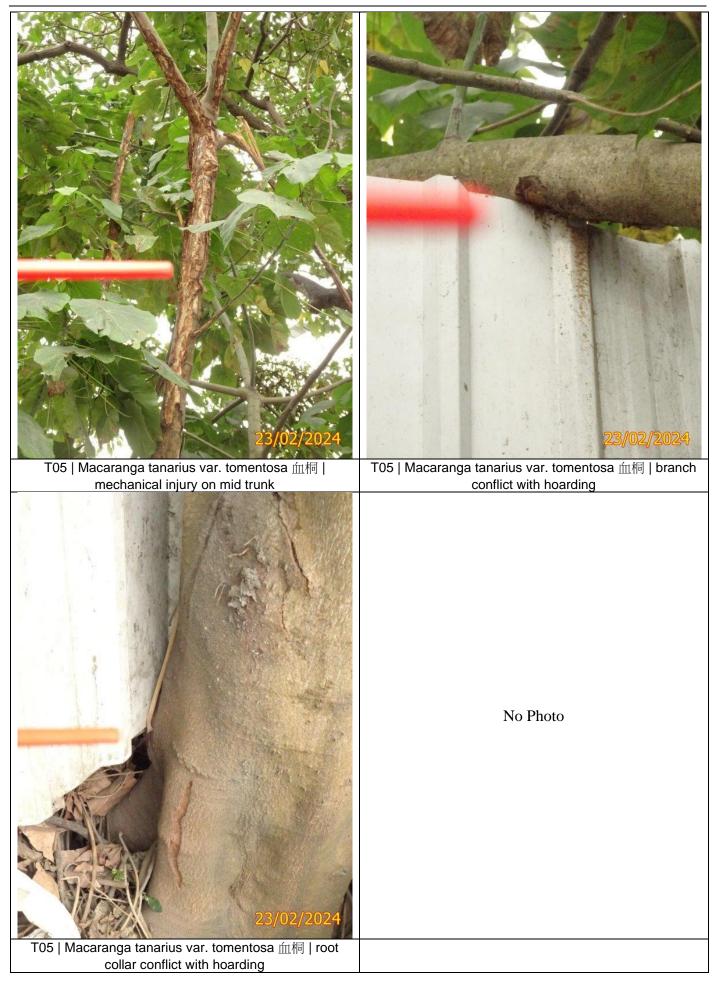
T04 Aleurites moluccana 石栗 (Retain)



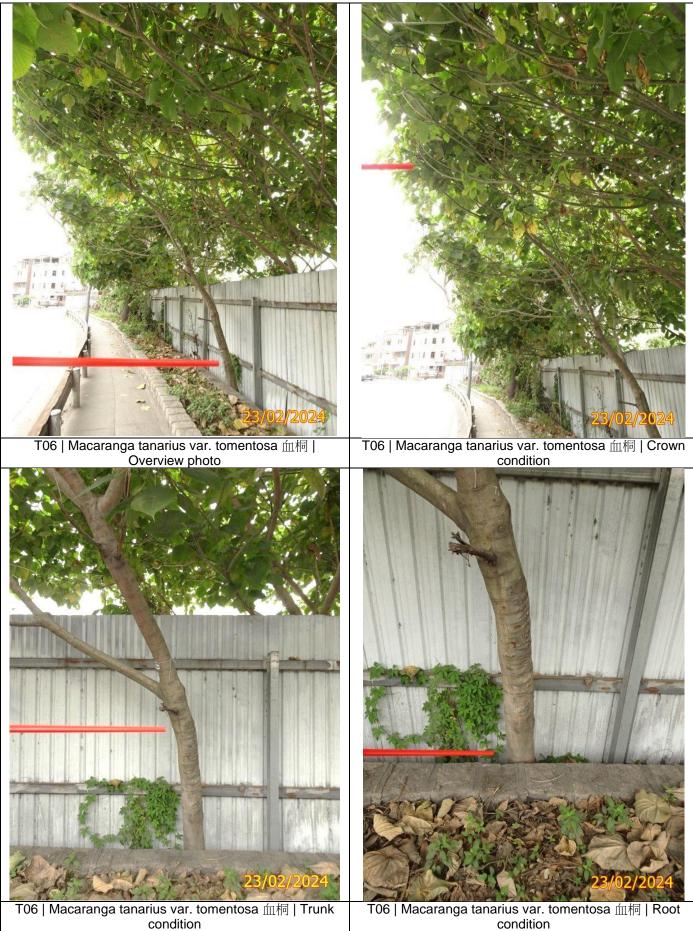


T05 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



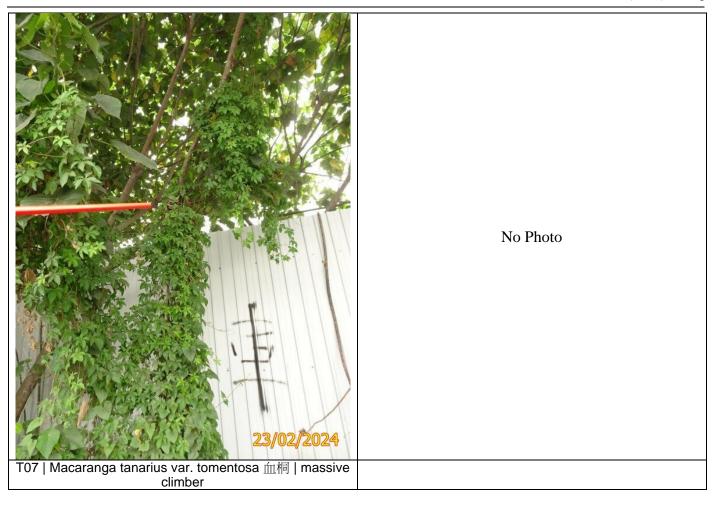


T06 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



T07 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



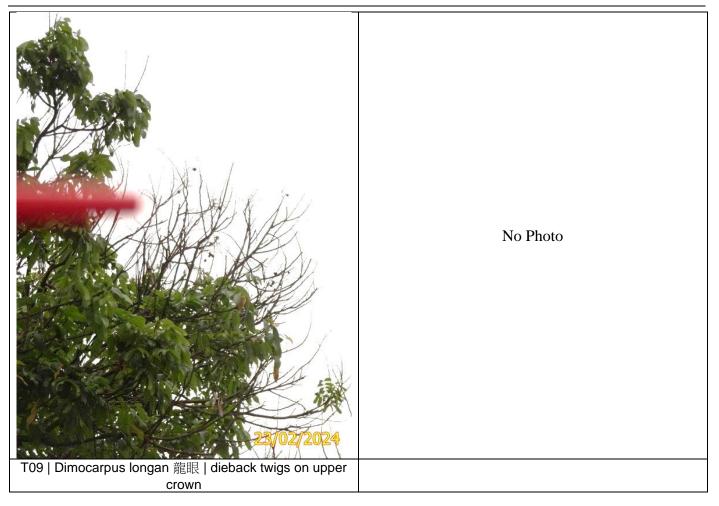


T08 Dimocarpus longan 龍眼 (Retain)



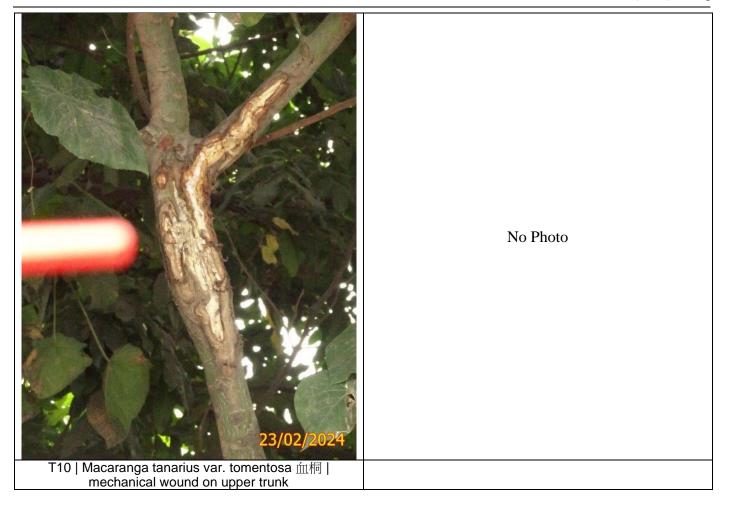
T09 Dimocarpus longan 龍眼 (Retain)





T10 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)





T11 Dimocarpus longan 龍眼 (Fell)





T12 Dimocarpus longan 龍眼 (Fell)



T13 Peltophorum tonkinense 銀珠 (Retain)



T14 Peltophorum tonkinense 銀珠 (Retain)



T15 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T16 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



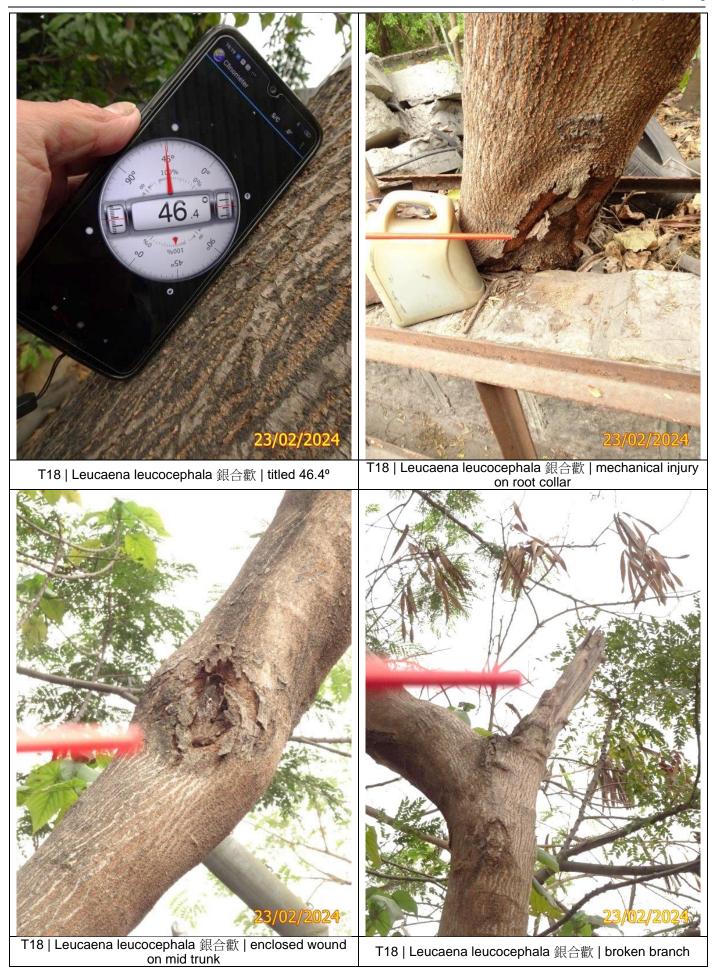
T17 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Retain)



T18 Leucaena leucocephala 銀合歡 (Retain)



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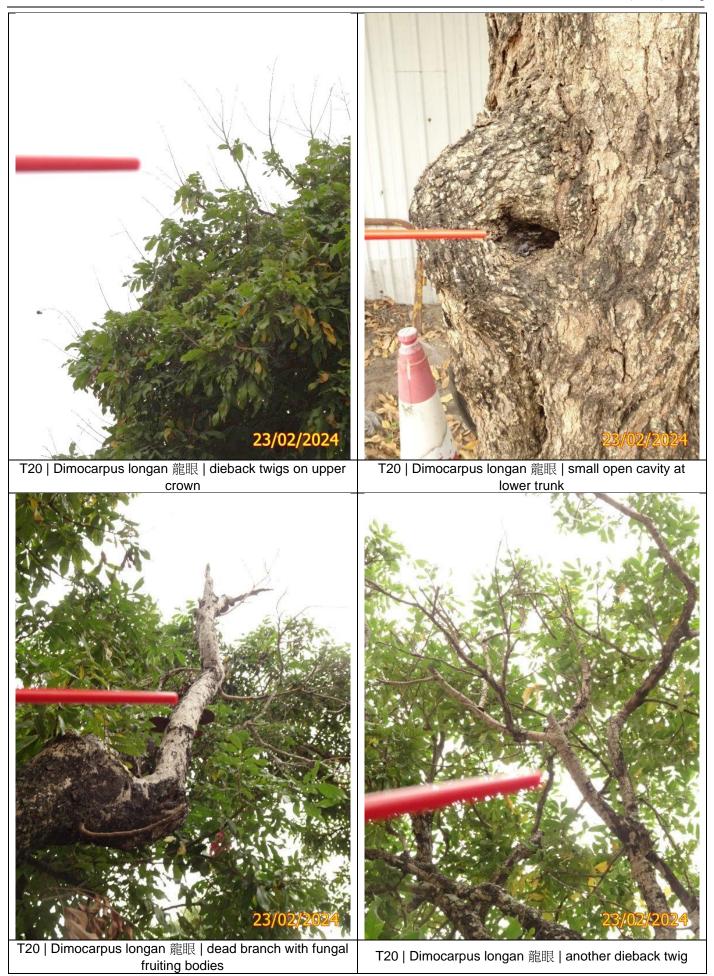
T19 Bauhinia x blakeana 洋紫荊 (Retain)

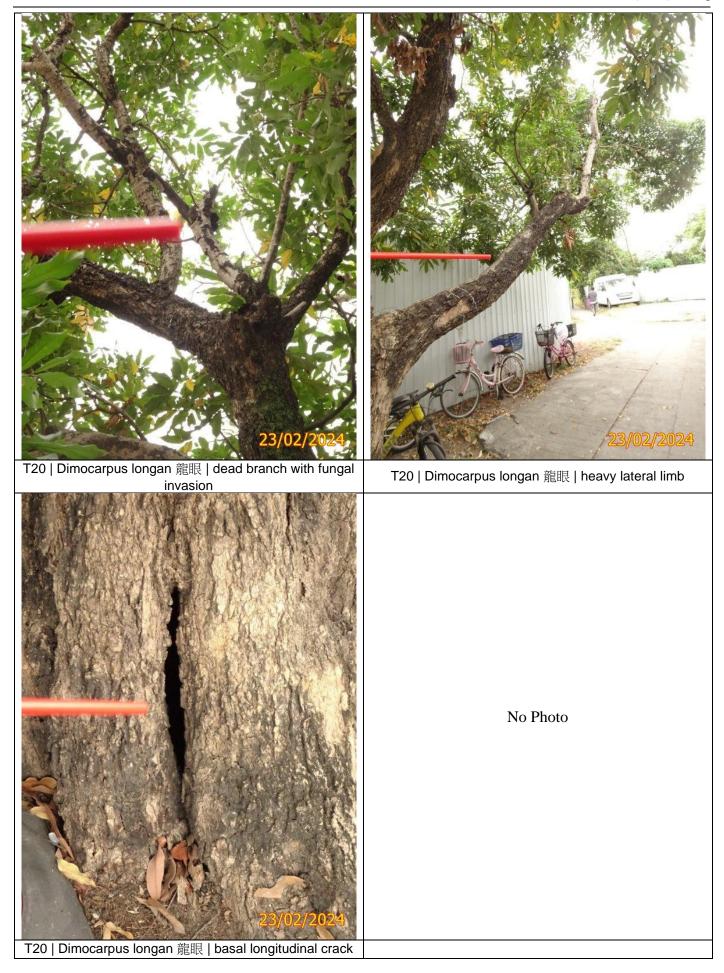




T20 Dimocarpus longan 龍眼 (Retain)



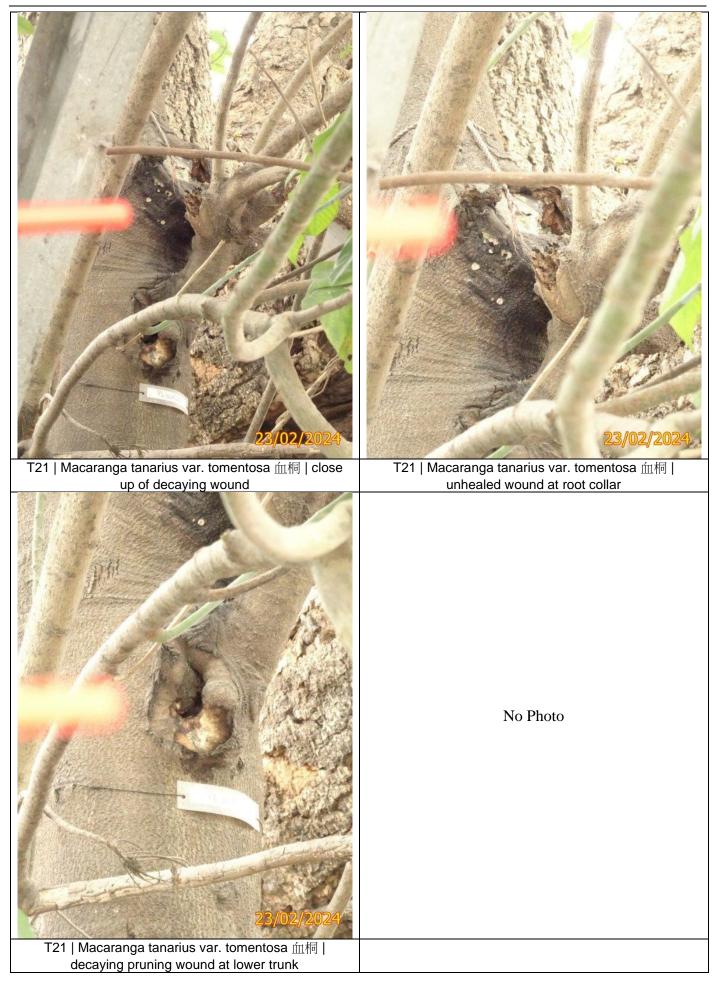




T21 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)

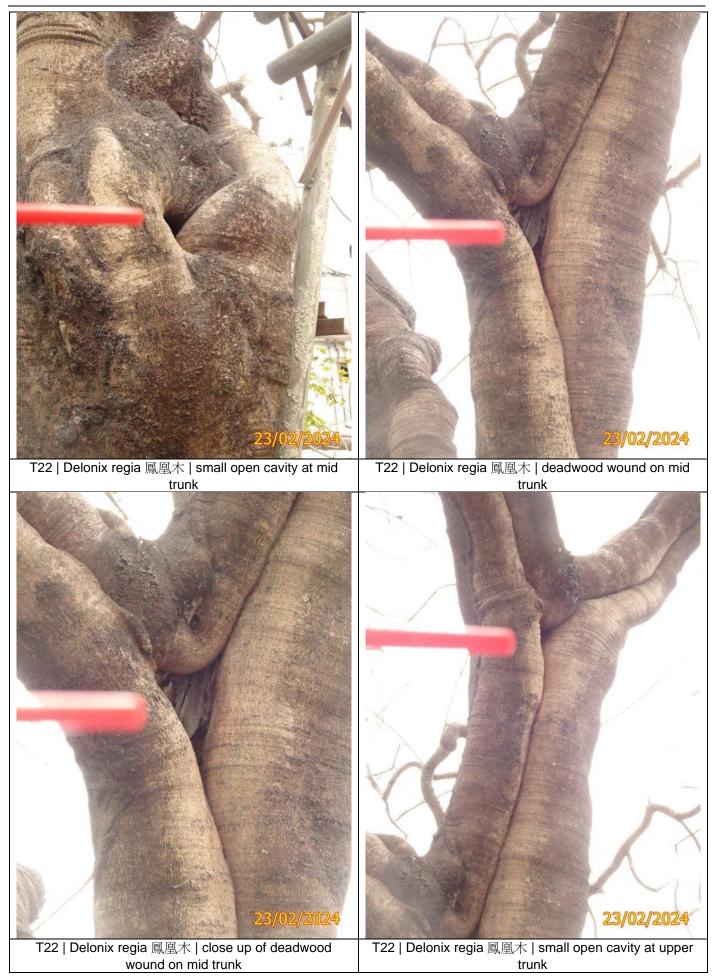


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T22 Delonix regia 鳳凰木 (Fell)

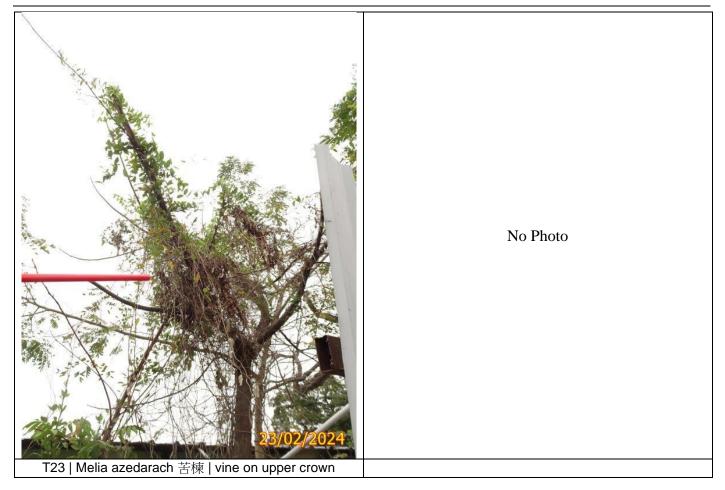






T23 Melia azedarach 苦楝 (Fell)





T24 Melia azedarach 苦楝 (Fell)



T25 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



T26 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



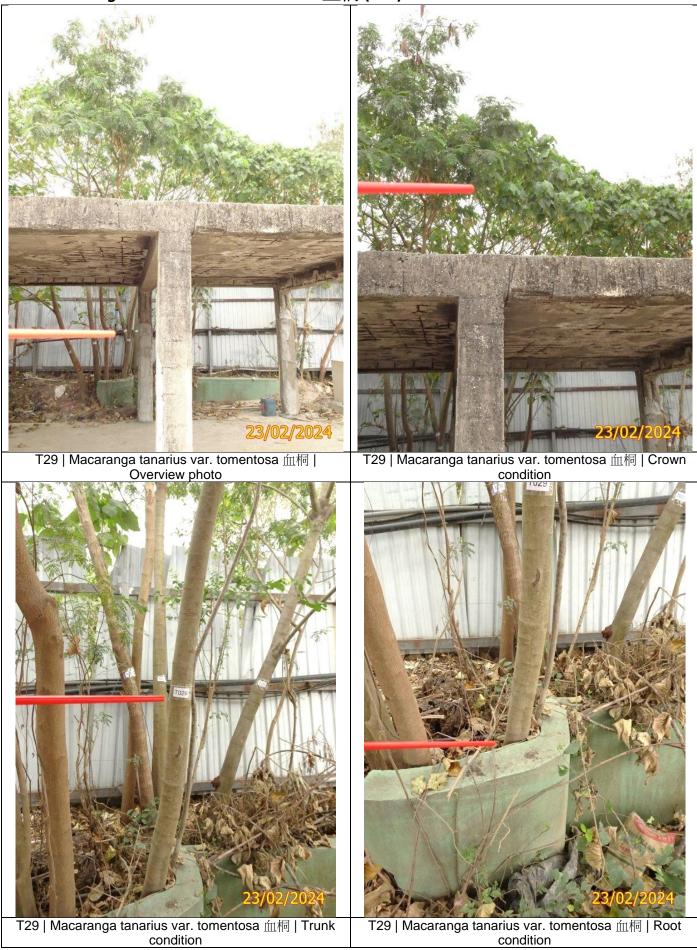
T27 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



T28 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)

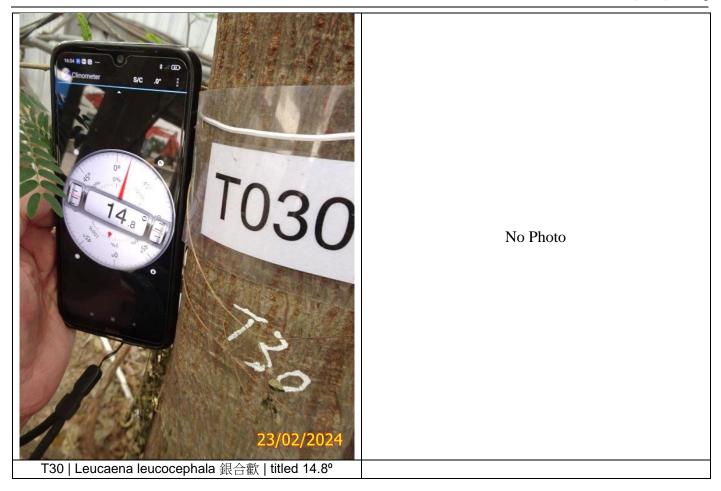


T29 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



T30 Leucaena leucocephala 銀合歡 (Fell)



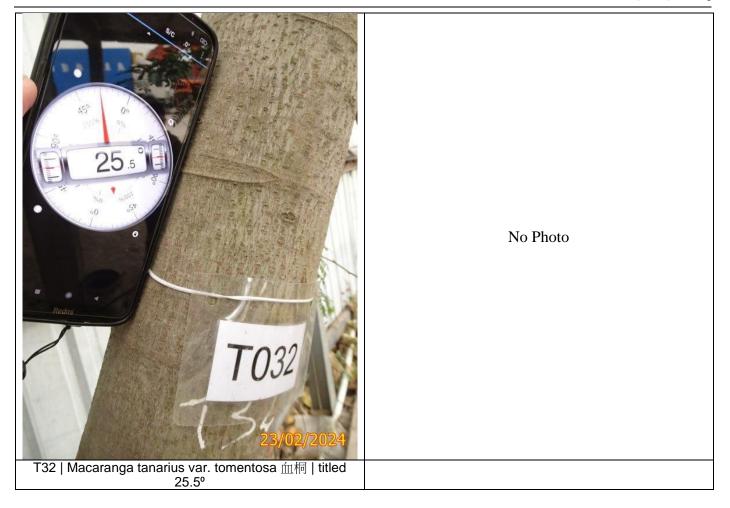


T31 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



T32 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



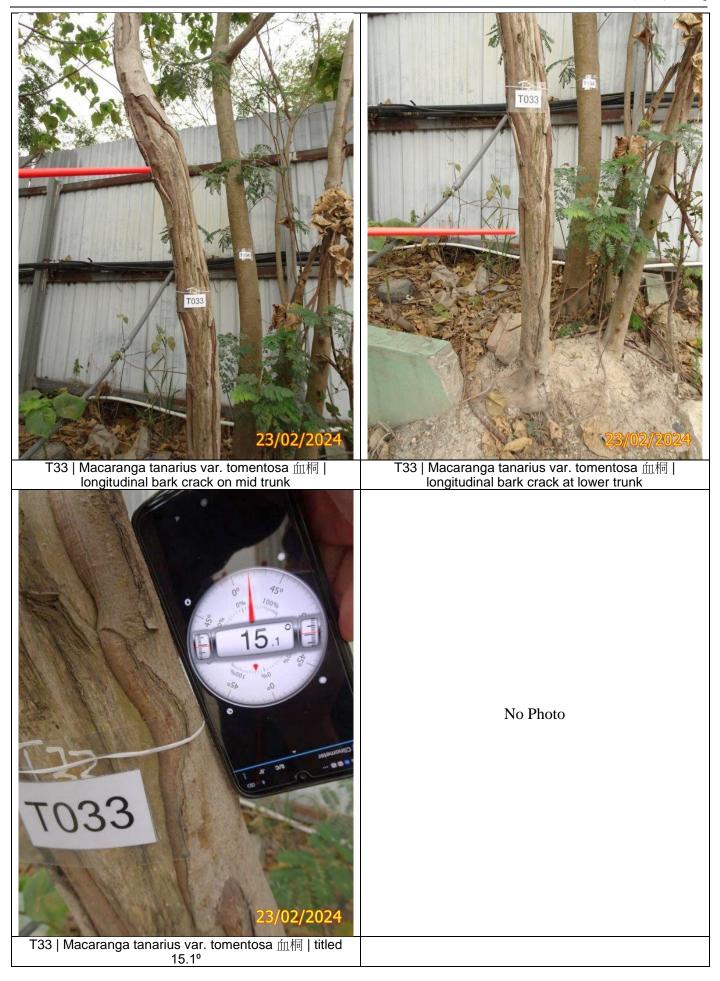


T33 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell) 还物流 TICS www.ytad-logis T33 | Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 | T33 | Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 | Crown Overview photo condition

T33 | Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 | Trunk condition

T33 | Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 | Root condition

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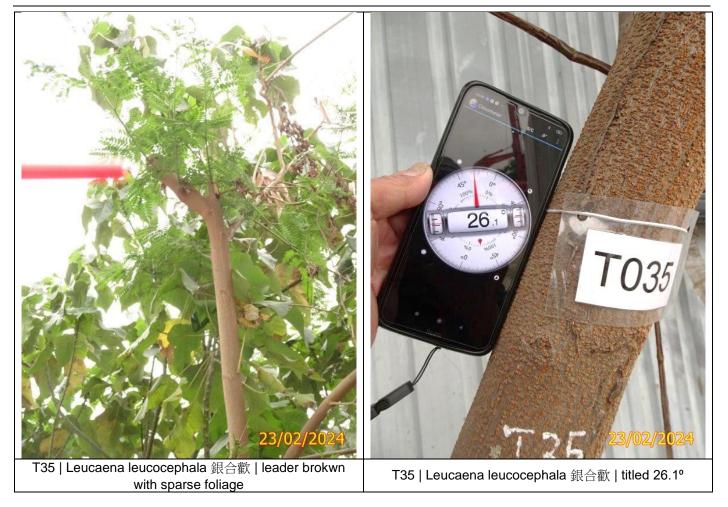


T34 Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa 血桐 (Fell)



T35 Leucaena leucocephala 銀合歡 (Fell)





T36 Leucaena leucocephala 銀合歡 (Fell)



