Annex C

Replacement Pages of Landscape Proposal

Existing Trees

2.4 **A total of 684 trees are found within the Development Site**, including 542 trees in Area A Phase I, 88 trees in Area A Phase II, and 54 trees in Area B. The tree composition is largely common tree species in Hong Kong including fruit trees, self-seeded local trees, weedy trees and amenity tree species. Fruit tree planting is found associated with temporary structures of the village settlement meanwhile clusters of tree plantation and amenity trees are found along the southern and eastern site boundary of Area A and B.

2.5 Majority of the trees are self-seeded local tree species, plantation or fruit trees originally planted in the area. Dominant species includes *Macaranga tanarius* var. tomentosa, *Ficus hispida Clausena lansium, Dimocarpus longan, Litchi chinensis*, and *Leucaena leucocephala* etc. Existing trees condition refers to **Tree Survey Report** in **Appendix A** of this report.

2.6 No rare or protected tree species (Cap 96 refers) is found to exist on site. No registered Old and Valuable Trees (DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees) is found to exist. Meanwhile, the *Dalbergia* spp. and *Lagerstroemia* spp. are listed and regulated under control of their import and export by the Cap. 586 and/or CITES. There are 3 nos. of *Dalbergia odorifera* and 12 nos. of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* are found in Area A Phase I which were originally planted for amenity purposes. These plantations do not subject to the designated criteria mentioned above. These trees will be affected by the proposed works. Given that these trees are immature specimens and majority of them have poor form and structural conditions, and also have evidence of unrecoverable defects, therefore recommends to remove.

2.7 **70 trees in Area A Phase I and Area B** are found relatively in fair condition which contribute in form of groups to the existing watercourse or roadside landscapes and having considered suitable to fit in the future residential/ institutional landscapes, therefore are proposed to be retain in-situ or through tree transplanting. The proposed developments have recognised the importance of these resources in the existing and planned landscape context integrated with the preserved watercourse, setback of building and basement is incorporated into the development scheme to facilitate the tree preservation. However, having considered the constraints of the site and the development needs including i) reserved enough space to accommodate buildings, EVA and carparking facilities, utilities and drainage proposals, ii) regulates the site level to resolve the flooding problem, iii) provision of open space and recreation facilities for the future residents and the village neighbourhoods, the remaining trees are inevitably to be affected. Trees with unrecoverable defects and poor condition and weedy trees are suggested to be removed aiming to improve sustainability of the future landscape. As a result, **the remaining 496 trees are proposed to be felled which over half of them have unrecoverable defects, and removal of 118 nos. of weedy trees, *Leucaena leucocephala*.** The removal of trees will be compensated and replaced with a combination of high quality broadleaf and ornamental trees through maximised greening opportunity with the developments.

2.8 Having considered the building disposition, fulfilling EVA and drainage and flooding prevention requirement, provision of good quality communal spaces for users, preservation of the watercourse and good quality planting establishment, the planting proposal has been maximised the tree planting opportunities within the Development Site. **A total of 502 new trees** in heavy standard to standard sized stocks and whip planting will form the new tree planting proposal. The replanting ratio of 1:1 (496 trees felled: 502 trees planted) could be achieved. In combination **with the retention of 70 trees in-situ**

Tree Felling

3.7 Trees with unrecoverable defects and poor conditions are suggested to be removed aiming to improve sustainability of the preserved tree and eliminate significant risk posing to the future residents. Affected trees which are direct in conflict with the proposed works and not being good candidates for transplanting due to having certain defects, instability or relatively low amenity value, and dead trees, are proposed to be felled. Besides, 94 weedy trees (17%), *Leucaena leucocephala,* in Area A Phase I and 24 trees (44%) in Area B respectively are proposed to be removed.

3.8 Regarding the need for raising the site formation level to resolve the flooding problem and the drainage improvement system, majority trees are inevitably to be removed.

3.9 Among the surveyed trees, excluding the removal of *Leucaena leucocephala (118 nos.),* total **496** (73%) of total number of 684 trees are recommended to be felled including 399 trees (74%) in Area A Phase I, 88 trees in Area A Phase II, and 9 (17%) in Area B. Over total **369** (54%) of total number of 684, including 55% of affected trees in Area A Phase I, 46% of affected trees in Area A Phase II, and 57% affected trees in Area B, are proposed felling due to poor conditions and unrecoverable defects that may raise safety concern and/or weedy trees to be removed to enhance the landscape context.

3.10 The removal of trees will be compensated and replaced by a combination of high quality broadleaf and ornamental tree planting in proposed developments, so as to maximise greening opportunities. Upon full establishment of proposed planting, the local landscape context will be enhanced through the introduction of good quality and suitable planting to compensate the greenery loss. **Table A4.1** listed the summary of tree treatment:

Table A4.1: Tree Treatment of Existing Trees

Location	**Number of Existing Trees**	**Tree Retained**	**Tree Transplanted**	**Tree to be Felled (excluded *Leucaena leucocephala*)**	***Leucaena leucocephala* to be removed**	**New Tree Planting ***
Area A Phase I	542	45 (8%)	4 (1%)	399 (74%)	94 (17%)	250 New Trees +149 Whips Replanting Ratio 1:1 (399 trees felled: 399 new trees)
Area A Phase II	88	Nil	Nil	88 (100%)	Nil	88 New Trees Replanting Ratio 1:1 (88 trees felled: 88 new trees)
Area B	54	15 (28%)	6 (11%) Replant in Area A Phase I	9 (17%)	24 (44%)	15 New Trees Replanting Ratio 1:1.67 (9 trees felled: 15 new trees)
Total Trees in development sites	**684**	**60 (9%)**	**10 (1%)**	**496 (73%)**	**118 (17%)**	**353 New Trees +149 Whips Replanting Ratio 1:1 (496 trees felled: 502 new trees/whips)**

5.0 Conclusion

5.1 The existing condition of the Development Site is characterised by flat agricultural land/vacant land covered by self-propagated vegetation mainly grass, fruit trees planted by the villagers, weedy and shrubby trees alongside of the watercourse. Conditions of existing trees are poor to fair in general. The design of the development acknowledges the importance of existing landscape resources including existing trees and the watercourse and has sought to preserve that wherever possible.

5.2 A **total of 684 trees are found within the Development Site**, including 542 trees in Area A Phase I, 88 trees in Area A Phase II, and 54 trees in Area B according to the recent tree survey conducted in June 2025. The tree composition is largely common tree species in Hong Kong including fruit trees, self-seeded local trees, weedy trees and amenity tree species. No rare or protected tree species (Cap 96 refers) is found to exist on site. No registered Old and Valuable Trees (DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees) is found to exist. Meanwhile, the *Dalbergia* spp. and *Lagerstroemia* spp. are listed and regulated under control of their import and export by the Cap. 586 and/or CITES. There are 3 nos. of *Dalbergia odorifera* and 12 nos. of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* are found in Area A Phase I which were originally planted for amenity purposes. These plantations do not subject to the designated criteria mentioned above. These trees will be affected by the proposed works, given these trees are immature specimens and largely have poor form and structural conditions, and also have evidence of unrecoverable defects, therefore recommends to remove.

5.3 **70 trees in Area A Phase I and Area B** are found relatively in fair condition which contribute in form of groups to the existing watercourse or roadside landscapes and having considered suitable to fit in the future residential/ institutional landscapes, therefore are proposed to be retain in-situ or through tree transplanting. The proposed developments have recognised the importance of these resources in the existing and planned landscape context integrated with the preserved watercourse, setback of building and basement is incorporated into the development scheme to facilitate the tree preservation. However, having considered the constraints of the site and the development needs including i) reserved enough space to accommodate buildings, EVA and carparking facilities, utilities and drainage proposals, ii) regulates the site level to resolve the flooding problem, iii) provision of open space and recreation facilities for the future residents and users, the remaining trees are inevitably to be affected. Trees with unrecoverable defects and poor conditions and weedy trees are suggested to be removed aiming to improve sustainability of the future landscape. As a result, the remaining 496 trees are proposed to be felled which over half of them have unrecoverable defects, and removal of 118 nos. of weedy trees, *Leucaena leucocephala*. The removal of trees will be compensated and replaced with a combination of high quality broadleaf and ornamental trees through maximised greening opportunity with the developments.

5.4 Having considered the building disposition, fulfilling EVA and drainage and flooding prevention requirement, provision of good quality communal spaces for users, preservation of the watercourse and good quality planting establishment, the planting proposal has been maximised the tree planting opportunities within the Development Site. **A total of 502 new trees** in heavy standard to standard sized stocks and whip planting will form the new tree planting proposal. The replanting ratio of 1:1 (496 trees felled: 502 trees planted) could be achieved. In combination with **the retention of 70 trees in-situ and through tree transplanting**, the proposed developments would able to accommodate **total 572 trees within the Development Site.** Through the implementation