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西貢北約鄉事委員會  
*Sai Kung North Rural Committee*

新界大埔墟仁興街人和里二號二樓  
1/F, 2 Yan Wo Lane, Yan Hing Street, Tai Po Market, N.T., H. K.  
Tel: 2656 3621, 2656 4466 Fax: 2656 0146

BY FAX

致： 城市規劃委員會  
秘書處

敬啟者：

有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1 之申述意見

本會接獲屬區白沙澳村村代表何志超先生連同數位村民就上述標題大綱草圖的投訴，表示有關草圖將現有鄉村屋宇由「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶納入「綠化地帶」，及將現有客家村距離約 20 米緩衝區削減，變相削減了新的「鄉村式發展」區，漠視村民建屋的權利；要求本會協助，將意見反映，使其鄉村可持續發展。

環境保育固然是重要，但鄉村亦有其保存價值，故鄉村需有持續性的發展，方能得到保留！鄉村與環境互相配合下，可展現生動而完美的構圖。茲將村民的訴求反映，祈請 貴會及相關部門將申述意見慎重考慮。隨函附上相關函件。多謝！



西貢北約鄉事委員會

主席

副主席

二零一六年二月四日

1877





# 西貢北約鄉事委員會 *Sai Kung North Rural Committee*

新界大埔墟仁興街人和里二號二樓  
1/F., 2 Yan Wo Lane, Yan Hing Street, Tai Po Market, N.T., H. K.  
Tel: 2656 3621, 2656 4466 Fax: 2656 0146

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## 有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1 之申述意見

本會接獲屬區白沙澳村村代表何志超先生連同數位村民就上述標題大綱草圖的投訴，表示有關草圖將現有鄉村屋宇由「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶納入「綠化地帶」，及將現有客家村距離約 20 米緩衝區削減，變相削減了新的「鄉村式發展」區，漠視村民建屋的權利；要求本會協助，將意見反映，使其鄉村可持續發展。

環境保育固然是重要，但鄉村亦有其保存價值，故鄉村需有持續性的發展，方能得到保留！鄉村與環境互相配合下，可展現生動而完美的構圖。茲將村民的訴求反映，祈請 貴會及相關部門將申述意見慎重考慮。隨函附上相關函件。多謝！



西貢北約鄉事委員會

主席：

副主席：

李貴有  
陳輝  
李貴有

二零一六年二月四日

敬啟者:

有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1申述意見

本人何志超為白沙澳村原居民代表，城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」)於2015年12月4日正式刊憲白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1，幾經爭取，城規會終從善如流，修訂建議草圖，為白沙澳村訂下供村民建屋的「鄉村式發展」地帶，惟草圖仍未能預留足夠的「鄉村式發展」用地供鄉村作可持續發展，原先為白沙澳村訂下供村民建屋的「鄉村式發展」地帶，卻因要跟現有客家鄉村距離約20米緩衝區而被削減，村民建屋權利再因保育而被犧牲。

現特函 主席閣下強烈反對，本人並藉城規會諮詢白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖機會，向 主席閣下呈交有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖修訂建議，以使白沙澳村能從保護村內自然環境及滿足村民建屋需要前提下，達致多贏及可持續發展局面。望 主席閣下能考慮白沙澳村村民建屋的訴求，及上述草圖修訂建議方案，則不勝感激。

順祝鈞安!

此致

城市規劃委員會主席  
黃偉綸先生, JP

白沙澳村原居民代表:

RECEIVED  
2016 JAN 13 12 5:04  
TOWN PLANNING BOARD

何志超

2016年\_1月\_12日

附件: 白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1申述意見書

## 白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1 申述意見書

城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」)於 2015 年 12 月 4 日正式刊憲白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1，我們歡迎城規會從善如流，修訂建議草圖，為白沙澳村訂下供村民建屋的「鄉村式發展」地帶，惟草圖仍未能預留足夠的「鄉村式發展」用地供鄉村作可持續發展，以下為建議修訂(見附圖)：

### 1. 建議修訂(一)：擴大「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶，修訂部份「綠化地帶」地帶為「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶 (面積約 9640 平方米)

現時城規會建議只包括現有的鄉村屋宇納入「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶，並沒有考慮白沙澳村認可鄉村範圍內不少土地為 1898 年紀錄於集體政府租契上的舊屋批地卻被建議納入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」。雖然舊屋荒廢，無人居住，只遺下牆身，惟屋地業權人仍有權作舊屋重建，私有產權應被尊重。我們認同城規會建議設立「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶的原意，是為了保存現有具保育價值的客家鄉村，以免影響現有鄉村格局的完整和氣氛。

惟我們認為私有產權應被尊重，在白沙澳村認可鄉村範圍內的舊屋批地應被納入「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶，以更能反映認可鄉村範圍內的舊屋批地土地的規劃意向，應為城規會一向的做法。而為了平衡保育及

鄉村發展，我們建議沿用城規會建議「鄉村式發展(1)」的《註釋》，即若擬興建屋宇及拆卸或加建、改動及／或修改，或取代／重建現有建築物，必須取得城規會的規劃許可。

總括來說，我們建議擴大「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶，修訂部份「綠化地帶」地帶為「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶，即建議修訂的「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶範圍跟城規會最初建議白沙澳發展審批地區草圖，白沙澳村的「鄉村式發展」地帶範圍相若(除了把白沙澳村南面聖母無玷之心小堂劃入「政府、機構或社區」地帶)。

## 2. 建議修訂(二): 修訂部份「綠化地帶」地帶為「鄉村式發展」地帶(面積約 4330 平方米)

現時城規會並沒有建議為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立任何的「鄉村式發展」地帶，認可鄉村範圍內的土地均被建議劃入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」及「自然保護區」，實漠視村民的建屋需求。另一方面，原先為白沙澳村訂下供村民建屋的「鄉村式發展」地帶，卻因要跟現有客家鄉村距離約 20 米緩衝區而被削減，村民建屋權利再因保育而被犧牲。

我們建議城規會為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立「鄉村式發展」地帶，供村民建屋，並作為白沙澳村被削減「鄉村式發展」地帶

的補償，建議的「鄉村式發展」地帶跟現有河道及城規會建議的「自然保護區」緩衝距離約 20 米或以上，該地區沒有具重要生態價值河溪流經，並遠離具保育價值的京兆世居和厚福門，不致影響現有鄉村格局的完整和氣氛。

3. 建議修訂(三): 修訂「綠化地帶」地帶內舊屋批地的為「鄉村式發展」地帶 (面積約 407 平方米)

白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍亦有 2 塊土地為 1898 年紀錄於集體政府租契上的舊屋批地卻被建議納入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」，分別位於第 290 約第 825A 號地段及第 825B 號地段。正如早前所述，屋地業權人仍有權作舊屋重建，私有產權應被尊重。在白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內的舊屋批地(即第 290 約第 825A 號地段及第 825B 號地段)應被納入「鄉村式發展」地帶，以更能反映認可鄉村範圍內的舊屋批地土地的規劃意向，應為城規會一向的做法。

基於該等舊屋批跟具保育價值的京兆世居和厚福門有一段距離，舊屋重建理應不致影響現有鄉村格局的完整和氣氛。故建議城規會沿用一貫「鄉村式發展」地帶的《註釋》，即舊屋重建放於第一欄經常准許用途，無須規劃申請。

最後，懇請主席閣下及城規會各位委員採納我們的建議，使得本村能  
獲均衡發展，自然及鄉村環境都得以改善。不勝銘感。

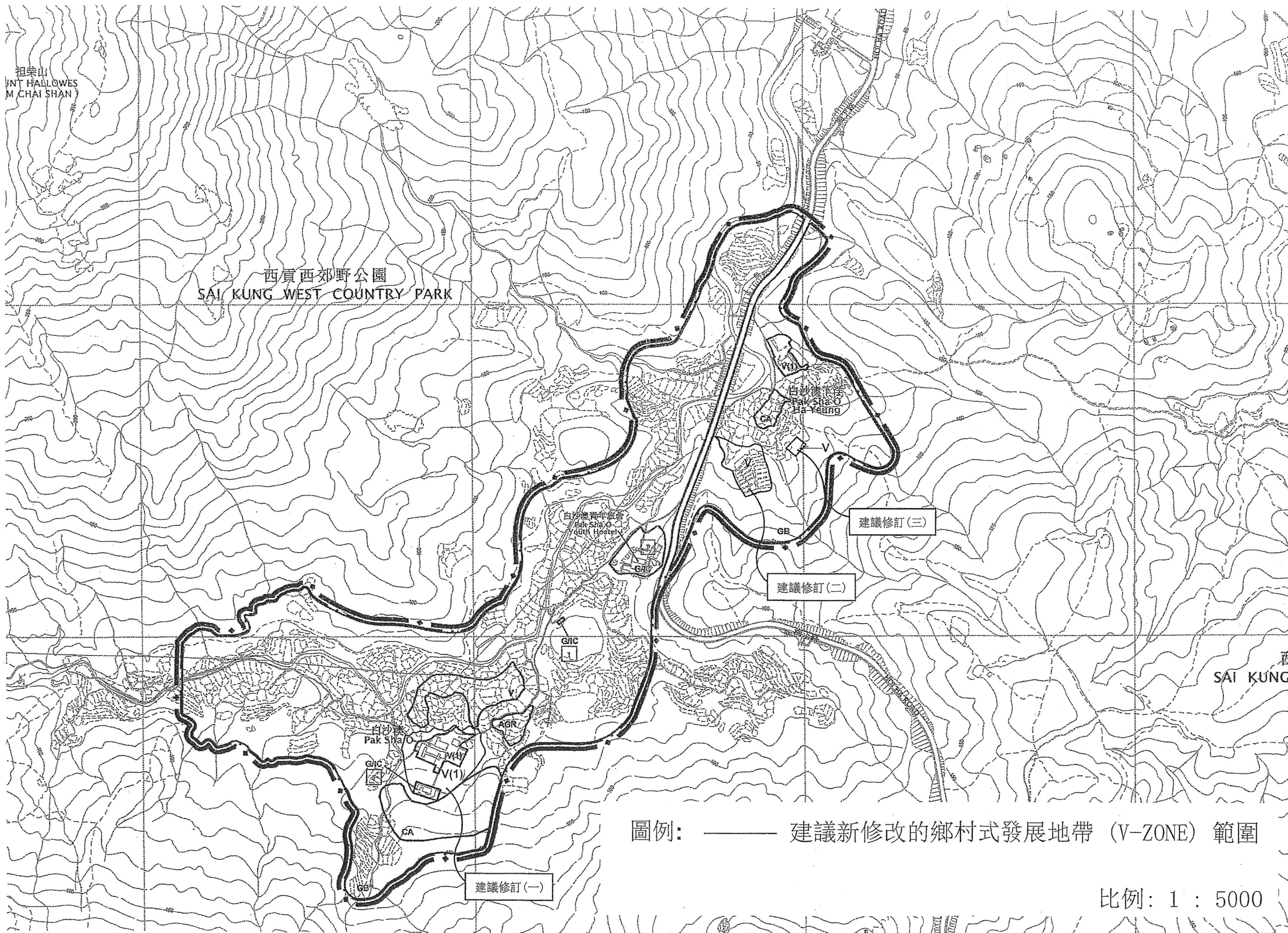
此致

城市規劃委員會

主席黃偉綸先生, JP

担柴山  
JINT HALLOWES  
M CHAI SHAN

西貢西郊野公園  
SAI KUNG WEST COUNTRY PARK



圖例：—— 建議新修改的鄉村式發展地帶 (V-ZONE) 範圍

比例：1 : 5000



XINHUA BOOKSTORE XIANG JIANG GROUP LTD.

新華書店湘江集團有限公司

新界大埔廣福道七十三號地下

電話: (852) 2638 8888 傳真: (852) 2638 8885

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-3

尊敬的黃 主席:

強烈反對城規會於白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1  
把舊屋批地納入綠化地帶及  
「鄉村式發展」(1)地帶內舊屋重建竟須規劃申請

本公司為白沙澳下洋村第290約第825A號地段舊屋批地業權人，城規會於2015年12月4日刊憲白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1，在白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖範圍內，不少土地為1898年紀錄於集體政府租契上的舊屋批地，屋地業權人有權作舊屋重建，而城規會竟建議把現有鄉村屋地修訂為「鄉村式發展」(1)地帶及不宜進行發展的綠化地帶，而在「鄉村式發展」(1)地帶，要求任何現有建築物的拆卸重建都須取得城規會的規劃許可。

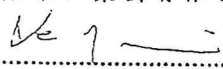
另一方面，部份位於白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖範圍內的舊屋批地卻被納入不宜進行發展的綠化地帶內，本公司持有的白沙澳下洋村第290約第825A號地段舊屋批地早前已向大埔地政處申請舊屋重建(大埔地政處檔號: DLO/TP338/TLT/92)，申請地段卻被納入綠化地帶。申請舊屋重建竟須規劃申請實屬無理，完全置私人土地業權於不顧，等同剝奪民產。這是有違香港一直以來尊重私人產權的金科玉律。在市區內的私人土地，就算是被評為古蹟的，也不是可任意剝奪其土地契約賦予的修葺、重建或發展的權利。

就此本公司作為白沙澳下洋村舊屋批地業權人向 主席閣下，強烈反對城規會對「鄉村式發展」把舊屋批地納入綠化地帶及「鄉村式發展」(1)地帶內舊屋重建竟須規劃申請的建議，要求把舊屋批地修訂為「鄉村式發展」地帶，舊屋重建放於第一欄經常准許用途，無須規劃申請。

此致

城市規劃委員會主席  
黃偉綸先生, JP

For and on behalf of  
XINHUA BOOKSTORE XIANG JIANG GROUP LIMITED  
新華書店湘江集團有限公司

  
Authorized Signature(s)

新華書店湘江集團有限公司  
姚祥欽(董事總經理) 謹啟

2015年12月31日



敬啟者:

## 有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1申述意見

本人翁煌發為翁盛亨堂司理人，持有白沙澳下洋村土地業權，城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」)於2015年12月4日正式刊憲白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1，惟草圖從未能為白沙澳下洋村預留「鄉村式發展」用地供鄉村作可持續發展，妄顧村民於認可鄉村範圍內建屋權利。

現特函 主席閣下強烈反對，本人並藉城規會諮詢白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖機會，向閣下呈交有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖修訂建議，要求城規會為白沙澳下洋村預留「鄉村式發展」用地，以使白沙澳下洋村能從保護村內自然環境及滿足村民建屋需要前提下，達致多贏及可持續發展局面。主席閣下能考慮白沙澳下洋村村民建屋的訴求，及上述草圖修訂建議方案，則不勝感激。

順祝鈞安!

此致

城市規劃委員會主席  
黃偉綸先生, JP

翁盛亨堂司理人: 翁煌發

翁煌發

2016年\_\_1\_\_月\_\_8\_\_日

附件: 白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1申述意見書  
副本抄送: 白沙澳村原居民代表何志超先生

聯絡人 : 翁煌發先生  
聯絡地址

## 白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1 申述意見書

### 白沙澳下洋村

城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」)於 2015 年 12 月 4 日正式刊憲白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1, 惟草圖從未能為白沙澳下洋村預留「鄉村式發展」用地供鄉村作可持續發展, 妄顧村民於認可鄉村範圍內建屋權利, 以下為建議修訂(見附圖):

#### 1. 建議修訂(一): 修訂部份「綠化地帶」地帶為「鄉村式發展」地帶(面積約 4330 平方米)

現時城規會並沒有建議為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立任何的「鄉村式發展」地帶, 認可鄉村範圍內的土地均被建議劃入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」及「自然保護區」, 實漠視村民的建屋需求。另一方面, 原先為白沙澳村訂下供村民建屋的「鄉村式發展」地帶, 卻因要跟現有客家鄉村距離約 20 米緩衝區而被削減, 村民建屋權利再因保育而被犧牲。

我們建議城規會為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立「鄉村式發展」地帶, 供村民建屋, 並作為白沙澳村被削減「鄉村式發展」地帶的補償, 建議的「鄉村式發展」地帶跟現有河道及城規會建議的「自然保護區」緩衝距離約 20 米或以上, 該地區沒有具重要生態價值河

溪流經，並遠離具保育價值的京兆世居和厚福門，不致影響現有鄉村格局的完整和氣氛。

2. 建議修訂(二): 修訂「綠化地帶」地帶內舊屋批地的為「鄉村式發展」地帶 (面積約 407 平方米)

白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍亦有 2 塊土地為 1898 年紀錄於集體政府租契上的舊屋批地卻被建議納入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」，分別位於第 290 約第 825A 號地段及第 825B 號地段。正如早前所述，屋地業權人仍有權作舊屋重建，私有產權應被尊重。在白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內的舊屋批地(即第 290 約第 825A 號地段及第 825B 號地段)應被納入「鄉村式發展」地帶，以更能反映認可鄉村範圍內的舊屋批地土地的規劃意向，應為城規會一向的做法。

基於該等舊屋批地跟具保育價值的京兆世居和厚福門有一段距離，舊屋重建理應不致影響現有鄉村格局的完整和氣氛。故建議城規會沿用一貫「鄉村式發展」地帶的《註釋》，即舊屋重建放於第一欄經常准許用途，無須規劃申請。

最後，懇請主席閣下及城規會各位委員採納我們的建議，使得白沙澳下洋村能獲均衡發展，自然及鄉村環境都得以改善。不勝銘感。

此致

城市規劃委員會

主席黃偉綸先生, JP

祖榮山  
JNT HALLOWES  
M CHAI SHAN

西貢西郊野公園  
SAI KUNG WEST COUNTRY PARK

白沙澳青年旅舍  
Pak Sha O  
Youth Hostel

建議修訂(一)

建議修訂(二)

SAI KUNG

圖例：—— 建議新修改的鄉村式發展地帶 (V-ZONE) 範圍

比例：1 : 5000



敬啟者:

有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1申述意見

本人翁耀泉為翁盛亨堂成員，先祖向來居於白沙澳下洋村，城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」)於2015年12月4日正式刊憲白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1，惟草圖從未能為白沙澳下洋村預留「鄉村式發展」用地供鄉村作可持續發展，妄顧村民於認可鄉村範圍內建屋權利。

現特函 主席閣下強烈反對，本人並藉城規會諮詢白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖機會，向閣下呈交有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖修訂建議，要求城規會為白沙澳下洋村預留「鄉村式發展」用地，以使白沙澳下洋村能從保護村內自然環境及滿足村民建屋需要前提下，達致多贏及可持續發展局面。主席閣下能考慮白沙澳下洋村村民建屋的訴求，及上述草圖修訂建議方案，則不勝感激。


順祝鈞安!

此致

城市規劃委員會主席  
黃偉綸先生, JP

RECEIVED  
2016 JAN - 8 PM 4:30  
TOTAL PLANNING BOARD

翁盛亨堂成員:

  
翁耀泉

2016年1月8日

附件: 白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1申述意見書

副本抄送: 白沙澳村原居民代表何志超先生

聯絡人 : 翁耀泉先生  
聯絡地址 :

## 白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1 申述意見書

### 白沙澳下洋村

城市規劃委員會(下稱「城規會」)於 2015 年 12 月 4 日正式刊憲白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1, 惟草圖從未能為白沙澳下洋村預留「鄉村式發展」用地供鄉村作可持續發展, 妄顧村民於認可鄉村範圍內建屋權利, 以下為建議修訂(見附圖):

#### 1. 建議修訂(一): 修訂部份「綠化地帶」地帶為「鄉村式發展」地帶 (面積約 4330 平方米)

現時城規會並沒有建議為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立任何的「鄉村式發展」地帶, 認可鄉村範圍內的土地均被建議劃入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」及「自然保護區」, 實漠視村民的建屋需求。另一方面, 原先為白沙澳村訂下供村民建屋的「鄉村式發展」地帶, 卻因要跟現有客家鄉村距離約 20 米緩衝區而被削減, 村民建屋權利再因保育而被犧牲。

我們建議城規會為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立「鄉村式發展」地帶, 供村民建屋, 並作為白沙澳村被削減「鄉村式發展」地帶的補償, 建議的「鄉村式發展」地帶跟現有河道及城規會建議的「自然保護區」緩衝距離約 20 米或以上, 該地區沒有具重要生態價值河

溪流經，並遠離具保育價值的京兆世居和厚福門，不致影響現有鄉村格局的完整和氣氛。

2. 建議修訂(二): 修訂「綠化地帶」地帶內舊屋批地的為「鄉村式發展」地帶 (面積約 407 平方米)

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此致

城市規劃委員會

主席黃偉綸先生, JP

祖柴山  
UNT HALLOWES  
M CHAI SHAN

西貢西郊野公園  
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白沙灣青年旅舍  
Pak Sha O  
Youth Hostel

白沙灣  
Pak Sha O  
Ha Yeung

白沙灣  
Pak Sha O

SAI KUNG

圖例： —— 建議新修改的鄉村式發展地帶（V-ZONE）範圍

比例：1 : 5000

4 February 2016

Town Planning Board  
15/F., North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road, North Point  
HONG KONG

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: TPB/D/NE-PSO 200

In regard to the recently published Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-PSO/1 (the "PSO-OZP") in 4 December 2015, I am writing to express my objection/concerns to the content specified within the PSO-DSP.

My name is HO, Andrew Wai Yip and I am an indigenous villager at Pak Sha O. While I do not oppose to the conservation of the environment in general, I am seriously troubled by the rezoning of land use in Pak Sha O which severely reduces (or even eliminates) my chances of building a New Territories Exempted House ("House") within the village environs. As the "V" zone consists solely of private land, I would not be able to secure the necessary land in the "V" zone to support my application. With the established of the "Green Belt" zone, my chances of securing public land (previously permitted so long as the land is within the village environment) to support my application would be even slimmer. I fear the consequence of this is either I will be denied of building my House at Pak Sha O or I will be forced to build elsewhere to which I do not belong. The whole drive to conserve the environment without regards to the needs of villagers is driving us out of our homes.

It is essential for the Town Planning Board (the "TPB") to assure villagers that their rights are preserved by (i) clarifying the criteria for assessing an New Territories Exempted House application and (ii) the condition/provision for public land to be used for building Houses. To this end, I would like your office to provide me with information as to how (i) and (ii) are being achieved. Please forward your response to my email address: [REDACTED]

I look forward to your response.



Andrew HO

反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1) TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-8

白沙澳村祖先已在此居住超過 100 年，所謂生態價值其實只是屋地及農田被荒廢的結果，自古以來並非林木，白沙澳不同年份的鳥瞰圖說明白沙澳的歷史，以往白沙澳村民以務農為生(60 年代鳥瞰圖可見很多農田)，隨着農業開始式微，村民謀生困難才忍痛移居海外謀生，致令村內日漸荒廢，農田變荒地，荒地經 30 年變林地。何以政府竟不尊重白沙澳的歷史，只偏重於聽取環保團體的保育訴求，把「鄉村式發展」(1)地帶凍結在現有建築物範圍，而舊屋重建竟要規劃申請，並沒有考慮白沙澳村認可鄉村範圍內不少土地為 1898 年紀錄於集體政府租契上的舊屋批地卻被建議納入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」，對舊屋批地業權人不公。

規劃署建議白沙澳村及白沙澳下洋村民可越村於北潭凹申請建屋，對村民不公，北潭凹村民有權反對。政府能否保證白沙澳及白沙澳下洋村民能成功於北潭凹申請丁屋，而北潭凹村民不能反對？現時城規會並沒有建議為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立任何的「鄉村式發展」地帶，認可鄉村範圍內的土地均被建議劃入不宜發展的「綠化地帶」及「自然保護區」，實漠視村民的建屋需求。要求城規會為白沙澳下洋村認可鄉村範圍內土地設立「鄉村式發展」地帶，供村民建屋。

申述人姓名: LEUNG MEI SIM

申述人簽名:

聯絡電話:

聯絡地址:

寄件者: lkcheng [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 03日02月2016年星期三 16:51  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主题: Draft Pak Sha O OZP S/NE-PSO/1 - Green Power  
附件: GP\_ PSO OZP 3Feb2016.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find the attached self-explanatory letter.

Thank you very much for your kind attention. For any inquiries, please contact me at Green Power (Tel: 3961 0200, Fax: 2314 2661, Email: [REDACTED])

Yours faithfully,

CHENG Luk-ki

Division Head, Scientific Research and Conservation, GREEN POWER





**BY FAX AND E-MAIL**

The Secretary,  
Town Planning Board,  
15th Floor, North Point Government Offices,  
333 Java Road,  
North Point, Hong Kong  
(Fax: 2877 0245 or 2522 8426, E-mail: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

3 February, 2016

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE (Chapter 131)  
DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN NO. S/NE-PSO/1**

1. **Green Power** is a local charitable green group with river and butterfly conservation being our focused issues. Regarding the above-captioned draft plan (hereafter PSO OZP), we would like to draw your attention to our recommendations and comments on land use planning of river basin of Hoi Ha Ecologically Important Stream (EIS) and protection of natural assets with butterfly as target taxa group in particular.
2. Green Power supports that the “*general planning intention of the Area (the Planning Scheme Area of draft PSO OZP) is to conserve the high natural landscape and ecological significance of the Area in safeguarding the natural habitat and natural system of the wider area.*”(Sec 8.1, Explanatory Statement)
3. We also agree to the planning intention “*to consolidate village development so as to avoid undesirable disturbances to the natural environment and overtaking the limited infrastructure in the Area*” (Sec 8.1, Explanatory Statement)

**Land Use Planning of River Basin**

4. Undoubtedly, the pristine Hoi Ha EIS forms an integral and dominant part of the Area in the aspects of hydrology, water quality, ecology and landscape. Thus, the land use of river basin of Hoi Ha EIS in Pak Sha O requires special planning considerations to address the unique functions and characteristics of a river/stream and its ecological connection to Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park (MP).
5. In view of ecological function of Hoi Ha EIS, the EIS section should not be considered as an independent habitat. Instead, the whole river system including upper, middle and lower courses of the mainstream and tributaries, and the Hoi Ha Wan MP should be considered as one whole

ecological system where any change in Hoi Ha EIS must definitely impact Hoi Ha Wan MP.

6. As highlighted in Sec 7.1.1 of the Explanatory Notes, “*Many stream tributaries flow through the Area, including a section identified as the Hoi Ha EIS, which is valued for its good water quality and presence of the rare Three-lines Bafrid Fish Pseudobagrus trilineatus.*” And in Sec 7.2.2.1, “*with reference to the ‘Landscape Value Mapping of Hong Kong (2005), the Area is classified as of high quality landscape value of an enclosed, tranquil and coherent landscape character.*” Regrettably, the unique land use characteristics of EIS and the high-valued landscape are threatened by the incompatible zoning of “V”.

### **Conservation through Protection of Butterfly Habitat**

7. Pak Sha O is well known for its butterfly diversity. Since 2013, Pak Sha O has been included in our Butterfly Surveyor Programme. Every year, around 20 butterfly surveyors conduct butterfly ecological surveys along a designated route from Pak Sha O until December 2015, 115 butterfly species were recorded which account for 45% of total number of species recorded in Hong Kong. 13 “Rare” species and 8 “Very Rare” species are included. With these high number of species recorded and high proportion of “Rare” and “Very Rare” species, Pak Sha O is undoubtedly a butterfly hotspot. A list of butterfly species aforementioned is enclosed in the Annex.
8. According to the draft PSO OZP, massive areas including the stream banks will be zoned as “GB”. These open areas are important habitats for “Rare” and “Very Rare” butterflies. They nurture countless food plants for many adult butterflies and their caterpillars. Therefore, they are important feeding and breeding habitats of diverse butterfly species.
9. In our opinion, “GB” zone may not reflect the ecological values of these areas, and hence protect the area against incompatible development and vandalized actions. We appeal the Town Planning Board to further consider the status of butterfly ecology of Pak Sha O, and re-zone the “GB” to “CA”.



“Rare” Constable *Dichorragia nesimachus* 電蛺蝶



“Rare” Indian Awl King *Choaspes benjaminii* 綠弄蝶

***Particular Comments on the draft PSO OZP***

10. In point 8(d) under Notes, public works implemented or coordinated by the Government are always permitted on land falling within the boundaries of the PSO OZP. We are gravely concerned that these works will impose serious impacts during construction or operational phases through diversion/ disturbance of streams, pollution of stream water, clearance of vegetation, waste dumping, etc. These works should be strictly controlled in river channels, river banks and lands with dense vegetation or woodlands.
11. Regarding point 8(c) of Notes, we are concerned that if “*maintenance or repair of .....,watercourse, nullah, sewer and drain*” are always permitted on land falling within the boundaries of the PSO OZP, the water quality of Hoi Ha EIS will be adversely affected as such activities will generate pollutants such as suspended solids, sewage or even chemicals. Water pollution will seriously impact the ecology of Hoi Ha EIS and Hoi Ha Wan MP. Such activities should be strictly controlled in EIS and at upstream of Marine Park. Same concerns are also applied to point 9(a)(i) and (ii) of Notes that “*maintenance .....of watercourse.....*” and “*.....sewage works, drainage works....*” are always permitted in “CA” zone.
12. We agree to Remarks to Village Type Development(“V”) (point (d)), Agriculture(“AGR”), Green Belt(“GB”) and Conservation Area(“CA”) zones to strictly control “*any diversion of streams, filling of land/pond or excavation of land*” in order to protect the Hoi Ha EIS. However, certain sections of the tributaries of Hoi Ha EIS may have been diverged and/or modified as irrigation ditches or converted to wet agricultural farmlands. In such cases, the Remarks in this regard should also be applied to these irrigation ditches and wet agricultural farmlands in order to maintain the drainage capacity, connectivity and hydrology of the EIS to avoid flood, fragmentation of stream ecosystem and alternation of hydrology.
13. In order to avoid pollution to the EIS and MP from village houses sewage, “V” should not be zoned in vicinity to the existing stream courses. We opine that the “V” zone to the north of the existing Pak Sha O village is too extensive and too close to the stream course of EIS which may generate polluted surface runoff from houses, settlements and construction/demolition activities though the boundary of “V” zone is approximately 20m away from the EIS courses.
14. We also urge that no sewage and stormwater outfalls should be drained into any streams at Pak Sha O. The construction on the river banks should be prohibited so as to avoid water pollution to the streams. Also, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides should be strictly controlled.
15. The courses and all the banks of natural streams in the Area are zoned as “GB” that may be vulnerable to disturbance and/or destruction by future works and developments. Therefore, we advise to zone all the stream courses and 30 metres of both sides of river banks of all the streams



and tributaries in the Area as “CA”.

16. Maintaining sufficient vegetation cover and permeability is crucial to the hydrology and water quality of Hoi Ha EIS and its ecology because permeable (not concrete-paved) and vegetated land can moderate the flow volume and purify the surface runoff. Therefore, significant portion of the land use in the stream basin of Hoi Ha EIS should be non-polluting and unpaved to prevent pollution to the stream and maintain natural hydrology. However, the “V” zone to the north of the existing Pak Sha O village will extensively reduce vegetation cover and permeability of the river basin.
17. Hoi Ha Wan MP received all the stormwater from the Area through Hoi Ha EIS. However, Hoi Ha Wan is a sheltered bay with limited turnover rate of seawater. Therefore, the carrying capacity of the sheltered Hoi Ha Wan to degrade pollutants collected from the Hoi Ha EIS stream basin, i.e. the Area, should be cautiously considered. And land use of the Area should not generate extra pollution that overload the self-purification capacity of Hoi Ha Wan.

### **Suspected Fake Exemption House Applications**

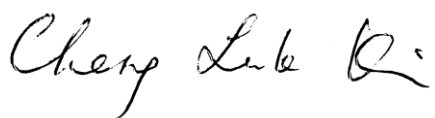
18. According to the outstanding small house application cases provided by Planning Department, Green Power discovered that the land ownership of the Lot 995, 996, 999RP, 1018RP, 1020 and 1080 was Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Liang Group Limited in 2012. To our understanding, a company is not entitled to apply for New Territories Exemption House.
19. If the ownership of these plots is changed to any valid applicants, we highly suspected that these outstanding small house applications are to mask further developments rather than to fulfill the housing demand of indigenous villagers.
20. We are gravely concerned that such suspected further developments are incompatible to the planning intention of the Area, and the high ecological and landscape value of Pak Sha O. Even worse, such developments are usually difficult to monitor and control in town planning context according to the experiences in other enclaves in the New Territories, such as Pak Lap, Tai Long Wan, Tung Chung West.
21. These developments may also require provision or upgrading of utilities that the related works and operation may cause damage and disturbance to the environment and ecology, especially the Hoi Ha EIS and Hoi Ha Wan MP through habitat loss, water pollution, soil pollution, tree felling, hill fires and flytipping of soil debris and construction and demolish wastes.
22. Pak Sha O has been a shining example of how biodiversity, culture and humanity co-exist and remain in harmony in Hong Kong. More stringent land use regulation and monitoring will be needed for effective and long term protection of the area's natural environment. We urge the

government to include the Pak Sha O enclave in the country park area or even designate the area as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, to prevent further damage.

Should you have any inquiries or need further information, please contact the undersigned at Green Power (T: 3961 0200; Fax:2314 2661, Email: lkcheng@greenpower.org.hk).

Thank you for your kind attention.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cheng Luk-ki'.

CHENG Luk-ki  
Division Head, Scientific Research and Conservation  
GREEN POWER

Encl.

Annex. List of butterfly species recorded in Pak Sha O by Green Power's butterfly surveyors

# Annex: Species List of Butterfly Survey in Pak Sha O (2013-15) by Green Power

Scientific Name	English name	Chinese name	AFCD Status
<i>Elymnias hypermnestra</i>	Common Palmfly	翠袖鋸眼蝶	C
<i>Lethe confusa</i>	Banded Tree Brown	白帶黛眼蝶	C
<i>Lethe europa</i>	Bamboo Tree Brown	長紋黛眼蝶	UC
<i>Melanitis phedima</i>	Dark Evening Brown	晡暮眼蝶	UC
<i>Mycalesis mineus</i>	Dark-brand Bush Brown	小眉眼蝶	VC
<i>Mycalesis zonata</i>	South China Bush Brown	平頂眉眼蝶	C
<i>Neope muirheadii</i>	Muirhead's Labyrinth	蒙鏈蔭眼蝶	UC
<i>Ypthima baldus</i>	Common Five-ring	矍眼蝶	VC
<i>Ypthima lisandra</i>	Straight Five-ring	黎桑矍眼蝶	C
<i>Discophora sondaica</i>	Common Duffer	鳳眼方環蝶	UC
<i>Faunis eumeus</i>	Large Faun	串珠環蝶	C
<i>Ariadne ariadne</i>	Angled Castor	波蛺蝶	C
<i>Athyma nefte</i>	Colour Sergeant	相思帶蛺蝶	C
<i>Athyma selenophora</i>	Staff Sergeant	新月帶蛺蝶	C
<i>Charaxes bernardus</i>	Tawny Rajah	白帶螯蛺蝶	C
<i>Charaxes marmax</i>	Yellow Rajah	螯蛺蝶	UC
<i>Cupha erymanthis</i>	Rustic	黃襟蛺蝶	VC
<i>Cyrestis thyodamas</i>	Common Mapwing	網絲蛺蝶	C
<i>Dichorragia nesimachus</i>	Constable	電蛺蝶	R
<i>Euripus nyctelius</i>	Courtesan	芒蛺蝶	VR
<i>Euthalia lubentina</i>	Gaudy Baron	紅斑翠蛺蝶	UC
<i>Euthalia phemius</i>	White-edged Blue Baron	尖翅翠蛺蝶	C
<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i>	Great Egg-fly	幻紫斑蛺蝶	C
<i>Hypolimnas misppus</i>	Danaid Egg-fly	金斑蛺蝶	UC
<i>Junonia almana</i>	Peacock Pansy	美眼蛺蝶	C
<i>Junonia atlites</i>	Grey Pansy	波紋眼蛺蝶	C
<i>Junonia iphita</i>	Chocolate Pansy	鈎翅眼蛺蝶	C
<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	Lemon Pansy	蛇眼蛺蝶	C
<i>Kaniska canace</i>	Blue Admiral	琉璃蛺蝶	C
<i>Neptis clinia</i>	Southern Sullied Sailer	珂環蛺蝶	C
<i>Neptis hylas</i>	Common Sailer	中環蛺蝶	VC
<i>Neptis soma</i>	Sullied Sailer	娑環蛺蝶	VR
<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i>	Common Lascar	金蟠蛺蝶	UC
<i>Parasarpa dudu</i>	White Commodore	丫紋俳蛺蝶	C
<i>Parathyma sulphitia</i>	Five-dot Sergeant	殘鏢線蛺蝶	C
<i>Phaedyra columella</i>	Short-banded Sailer	柱菲蛺蝶	C
<i>Polyura nepenthes</i>	Shan Nawab	忘憂尾蛺蝶	UC
<i>Rohana parisatis</i>	Black Prince	羅蛺蝶	C
<i>Symbrenthia lilaea</i>	Common Jester	散紋盛蛺蝶	C

<i>Vanessa indica</i>	Indian Red Admiral	大紅蛱蝶	UC
<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	Plain Tiger	金斑蝶	UC
<i>Danaus genuita</i>	Common Tiger	虎斑蝶	C
<i>Euploea core</i>	Common Indian Crow	幻紫斑蝶	C
<i>Euploea midamus</i>	Blue-spotted Crow	藍點紫斑蝶	VC
<i>Euploea mulciber</i>	Striped Blue Crow	異型紫斑蝶	UC
<i>Ideopsis similis</i>	Ceylon Blue Glassy Tiger	擬旖斑蝶	VC
<i>Parantica aglea</i>	Glassy Tiger	絹斑蝶	C
<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	Blue Tiger	青斑蝶	C
<i>Tirumala septentrionis</i>	Dark Blue Tiger	靑青斑蝶	VR
<i>Abisara echerius</i>	Plum Judy	蛇目褐蛺蝶	VC
<i>Zemeros flegyas</i>	Punchinello	波蛺蝶	C
<i>Acytolepis puspa</i>	Common Hedge Blue	鈕灰蝶	C
<i>Catochrysops strabo</i>	Forget-me-not	咖灰蝶	VR
<i>Celastrina lavendularis</i>	Plain Hedge Blue	薰衣琉璃灰蝶	VR
<i>Chilades lajus</i>	Lime Blue	紫灰蝶	C
<i>Chilades pandava</i>	Plains Cupid	曲紋紫灰蝶	UC
<i>Curetis dentata</i>	Toothed Sunbeam	尖翅銀灰蝶	UC
<i>Deudorix epijarbas</i>	Cornelian	玳灰蝶	R
<i>Heliophorus epicles</i>	Purple Sapphire	斜斑彩灰蝶	C
<i>Horaga onyx</i>	Common Onyx	斑灰蝶	R
<i>Iraota timoleon</i>	Silver Streak Blue	鐵木萊異灰蝶	UC
<i>Jamides alecto</i>	Metallic Cerulean	素雅灰蝶	VR
<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Long-tailed Blue, Pea Blue	亮灰蝶	C
<i>Nacaduba kurava</i>	Transparent 6-line Blue	古樓娜灰蝶	C
<i>Rapala manea</i>	Slate Flash	燕灰蝶	C
<i>Spindasis lohita</i>	Long-banded Silverline	銀線灰蝶	C
<i>Spindasis syama</i>	Club Silverline	豆粒銀線灰蝶	UC
<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i>	Dark Grass Blue	吉灰蝶	UC
<i>Zizeeria maha</i>	Pale Grass Blue	酢醬灰蝶	VC
<i>Zizina otis</i>	Lesser Grass Blue	毛眼灰蝶	C
<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Lemon Emigrant	遷粉蝶	C
<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	Mottled Emigrant	梨花遷粉蝶	VC
<i>Cepora nerissa</i>	Common Gull	黑脈圍粉蝶	C
<i>Delias hyparete</i>	Painted Jezebel	優越斑粉蝶	UC
<i>Delias pasithoe</i>	Red-base Jezebel	報喜斑粉蝶	VC
<i>Dercas verhuelli</i>	Tailed Sulphur	檀方粉蝶	R
<i>Eurema blanda</i>	Three-spot Grass Yellow	槩黃粉蝶	C
<i>Eurema brigitta</i>	Small Grass Yellow	無標黃粉蝶	R
<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Common Grass Yellow	寬邊黃粉蝶	VC
<i>Hebomoia glaucippe</i>	Great Orange Tip	鶴頂粉蝶	C
<i>Peris rapae</i>	Small Cabbage White	菜粉蝶	R

<i>Pieris canidia</i>	Indian Cabbage White	東方菜粉蝶	VC
<i>Chilasa clytia</i>	Common Mine	斑鳳蝶	C
<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	Tailed Jay	統帥青鳳蝶	C
<i>Graphium doson</i>	Common Jay	木蘭青鳳蝶	C
<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>	Common Bluebottle	青鳳蝶	VC
<i>Papilio bianor</i>	Chinese Peacock	碧鳳蝶	C
<i>Papilio helenus</i>	Red Helen	玉斑鳳蝶	VC
<i>Papilio memnon</i>	Great Mormon	美鳳蝶	VC
<i>Papilio paris</i>	Paris Peacock	巴黎翠鳳蝶	VC
<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Common Mormon	玉帶鳳蝶	VC
<i>Papilio protenor</i>	Spangle	藍鳳蝶	VC
<i>Aeromachus jhora</i>	Jhora Scrub Hopper	寬鐐弄蝶	R
<i>Aeromachus pygmaeus</i>	Pigmy Scrub Hopper	侏儒鐐弄蝶	VR
<i>Ampittia dioscorides</i>	Bush Hopper	黃斑弄蝶	UC
<i>Astictopterus jama</i>	Forest Hopper	腌翅弄蝶	C
<i>Bibasis gomata</i>	Pale Awlet	白傘弄蝶	UC
<i>Borbo cinnara</i>	Formosan Swift	杣弄蝶	C
<i>Caltoris cahira</i>	Dark Swift	放踵珂弄蝶	R
<i>Choaspes benjaminii</i>	Indian Awl King	綠弄蝶	VR
<i>Hyarotis adrastus</i>	Tree Flitter	希弄蝶	UC
<i>Iambrix salsala</i>	Chestnut Bob	雅弄蝶	UC
<i>Notocrypta curvifascia</i>	Restricted Demon	曲紋袖弄蝶	UC
<i>Parnara bada</i>	Oriental Straight Swift	么紋稻弄蝶	R
<i>Parnara ganga</i>	Rare Swift	曲紋稻弄蝶	UC
<i>Parnara guttata</i>	Common Straight Swift	直紋稻弄蝶	C
<i>Pelopidas agna</i>	Little Branded Swift	南亞穀弄蝶	UC
<i>Pelopidas assamensis</i>	Great Swift	印度穀弄蝶	R
<i>Pelopidas conjunctus</i>	Conjoined Swift	古銅穀弄蝶	R
<i>Polytremis lubricans</i>	Contiguous Swift	黃紋孔弄蝶	C
<i>Potanthus trachala</i>	Lesser Band Dart	斷紋黃室弄蝶	R
<i>Suastus gremius</i>	Indian Palm Bob	素弄蝶	UC
<i>Tagiades litigiousus</i>	Water Snow Flat	沾邊裙弄蝶	C
<i>Tagiades menaka</i>	Dark Edged Snow Flat	黑邊裙弄蝶	UC
<i>Zographetus satwa</i>	Purple and Gold Flitter	黃裳腫脈弄蝶	R

AFCD Status	No of species
VC	18
C	49
UC	27
R	13
VR	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>

寄件人: Tobi Lau (Local Biodiversity) [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 04日02月2016年星期四 17:15  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: Draft PSO OZP No. S\_NE-PSO\_1\_WWF  
附件: Draft PSO OZP No. S\_NE-PSO\_1\_2016 01 (Jan) WWF.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find WWF-Hong Kong's submission on the captioned draft OZP. See attached file:  
Draft PSO OZP No. S\_NE-PSO\_1\_2016 01 (Jan) WWF

Thank you for your attention.

Yours faithfully,  
Tobi

Tobi Lau (Mr.)  
Conservation Officer, Local Biodiversity  
World Wide Fund For Nature Hong Kong  
世界自然(香港)基金會  
15/F, Manhattan Centre,  
8 Kwai Cheong Road,  
Kwai Chung, New Territories  
Tel: (852) [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]  
Fax: (852) [REDACTED]  
Website: [www.wwf.org.hk](http://www.wwf.org.hk)

Registered Name 註冊名稱: World Wide Fund For Nature Hong Kong 世界自然(香港)基金會 (Incorporated in Hong Kong  
with limited liability by guarantee 於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司)



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世界自然基金會  
香港分會

WWF-Hong Kong

香港新界葵涌葵昌路8號  
萬泰中心15樓  
15/F, Manhattan Centre,  
8 Kwai Cheong Road,  
Kwai Chung, N.T., Hong Kong

電話 Tel: +852 2526 1011  
傳真 Fax: +852 2845 2764  
wwf@wwf.org.hk  
wwf.org.hk

04 February 2016

**Chairman and members  
Town Planning Board**

15/F North Point Government Offices,  
333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong  
(E-mail: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk))

**By E-mail ONLY**

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE- PSO/1  
(Comments on S/NE-PSO/C for further consideration)**

We would like to lodge **objection** to the newly proposed “Village Type Development” Zone located to the north of Pak Sha O Village and have **serious concerns** on another proposed zoning from the draft S/NE-PSO/C.

**1. Specific Comments on the proposed “Village Type Development” Zone**

We view that the newly proposed “Village Type Development” (the new “V”) is inappropriate and should be deleted. Our concerns and specific comments are as follows:

**1.1 Biological hotspot with Conservation importance**

It is evident that Pak Sha O (PSO) is of nature conservation importance. Local green groups including Kadoorie Farm & Botanical Gardens, Green Power, the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and some PSO inhabitants have been conducting ecological surveys in the area since the 2000s. Mr. Christophe Barthelemy had compiled the data from the green groups, experts and the AFCD into a list which shows that over 1,000 flora and fauna species has been recorded in the PSO valley (please refer to Mr Chris Barthelemy’s submission dated on 31 Jan 2016). Conservation species which new to Hong Kong, to science, of locally, regionally and globally concern are recorded. For example, PSO Valley comprises 72 species of local concerns including 17 mammals, 35 birds, 7 reptiles and amphibians and 13 dragonflies and butterflies. Green Power also recorded 13 “Rare” species and 8 “Very Rare” butterfly species in the area (please

贊助人：香港特別行政區行政長官  
梁振英先生, GBM,GBS, JP  
主席：何潤達先生  
署理行政總裁：黃碧茵女士

義務核數師：香港立信德豪會計師事務所有限公司  
義務公司秘書：嘉信秘書服務有限公司  
義務律師：孖士打律師行  
義務司庫：匯豐銀行  
註冊慈善機構

Patron: The Honourable CY Leung, GBM,GBS, JP  
Chief Executive of the HKSAR  
Chairman: Mr Edward M Ho  
Acting CEO: Ms Nicole Wong

Honorary Auditors: BDO Limited  
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McCabe Secretarial Services Limited  
Honorary Solicitors: Mayer Brown JSM  
Honorary Treasurer: HSBC  
Registered Charity  
(Incorporated With Limited Liability)

refer to Dr Cheng Luk Ki's submission points 7 and 8 dated on 3 Feb 2016). Since Small House in the new "V" will be exempted from planning application to the Town Planning Board nor ecological assessment will be necessary, we view such amendment to the new "V", which is a biological hotspot, will potentially damage the sensitive habitats that the wildlife depend on. Since the species of conservation importance and their associated habitats will be damaged, lost or adversely impacted by the new "V", we urge the Town Planning Board to reject the proposed new "V" zone.

### **1.2 The typology of the SHs is non-compatible with the existing vernacular Hakka village setting and the ambience of the area**

PSO has a visual integrity that is supported by the existing vernacular Hakka village and a rural landscape encompasses with natural habitats including natural stream, Fung Shui woodland, mixed woodland on valley side slopes and etc. Though the Hakka village and its individual houses are managed to protect under the proposed "V(1)" zoning with more stringent planning control (please see Annex II of the draft S/NE-PSO/C), the visual harmony of the PSO Valley will be destroyed by the existence of Small Houses if the new "V" were adopted. We view that Small House's monotonous characteristics of *similar in appearance, boxy in form, and mostly 3-storey*<sup>1</sup> is contradicted to the existing vernacular Hakka village setting (please see Fig 1 and 2) and misfit with the visual and landscape attributes of the valley that embedded with the natural beauty, green space for the wildlife and people and coexistence of people and nature in the area. If the new "V" were adopted, the ambience of the existing Hakka village setting, the high-valued landscape, the tradition, the harmony would fade away or even loss irreversibly. We consider that the unique historical, cultural heritage, and rural landscape value should be conserved in a holistic manner by means of deletion of the new "V" zone.

### **1.3 Environmental impacts to the existing Hakka village setting and ecology**

Since the new "V" lies on a low-lying flood plain which is vulnerable to flooding while drainage system that can support larger residential development is non-existent in the area, residential development will require land filling and paving to elevate the ground base or massive drainage to avoid having flood so as to protect the inhabitants and

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<sup>1</sup> Ivan Ip, 2010. *The Village House Typology in Hong Kong*. The Hong Kong Institute of Architects. HKIA Journal Issue 57 Part 4.



their properties. This essential physical change of the land base is likely to lead extensive flooding in the area that may affect the inhabitants' safety and the ecology of the area, particularly the ecologically important stream to the north of the subject site.

#### **1.4 There is no land available for the indigenous villagers to use but there is land available from developer for us**

While the indigenous villagers complained '*there is no land available for their use*' (please refer to Town Planning Board Paper No.10019 Annex VI-2), and subsequently the Planning Department proposed the new "V" as a response to the indigenous villagers' request. Indeed, it is evident that the new "V" had been sold to private developers. The land was used to be agricultural land till the 1960s when it was abandoned and then recently rehabilitated for agricultural purpose again. Thereby, the area was proposed by the Planning Department as an "Agriculture" zone ("AGR") to reflect the conditions and characteristics of the site at the time when the Development Permission Area plan being gazette and this proposal had been upheld till the draft Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/B listed. However, the untold truth is the rehabilitated agricultural land or larger part of the new "V" was bought by private developer(s) well before S/NE-PSO/B (please refer to Mr Chris Barthelmy's submission point 1-a dated on 31 Jan 2016). According to the *China Daily Hong Kong*<sup>2</sup>, it was reported in detail that a private developer now owns nearly half of the land in the new "V" zone. The developer had divided up some of the bigger lots into smaller sections and some were resold back to the indigenous villagers, with small house applications underway. It is suspected that transactions had been arranged between the two parties in which the indigenous villagers would have transferred their rights to develop small houses or their eligibilities to apply for a small house grant to the developer. The new "V", if approved, will be giving a green-light to private property development in this ecologically sensitive enclave and more worse is to legitimate the underlie purchasing and selling the Small Houses' building rights. The Town Planning Board must avoid this to happen. This will also set a bad precedent for other Outline Zoning Plans of similar nature to follow with.

#### **1.5 Whom will be the vested interest party?**

The new V was proposed as "AGR" from the Development Permission Area plan and

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previous draft OZP plans. According to Planning Department, it was amended in a “V” zone for the sake of meeting the pending and future demand of the Small Houses. By comparing the S/NE-PSO/B and S/NE-PSO/C, it is nevertheless found that the land area supplied for Small House was increased in S/NE-PSO/C while the Small House demand in both draft plans has no numerical difference (please see Fig 3). We consider such departure to the new “V” is not justified. The amendment, if adopted, will only lead to a guess on whom would be the vested interest party in the new “V”. The Town Planning Board has its responsibility to justify if the new “V” is to satisfy the real needs of the indigenous villagers and their future generations to continue live in PSO or to cater the developer’s right to build luxury villas for the rich.

### **1.6 Inevitable Water Quality Impact to the Ecologically Important Stream and Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park**

There is an ecologically important stream (EIS) to immediate north of the new “V”. Since the new “V” lies on a low-lying flood plain which is vulnerable to flooding as aforementioned, land formation such as rising the land platform level will be inevitable. However, site runoff from the anticipated site excavation and formation during the construction phase especially after periods of heavy rains will enter into the EIS and that will be ecologically harmful to the animals and plants inside or dependent on the stream.

Besides, it is important to note that PSO is ecologically linked with Ho Ha Wan within the same catchment. Hence, all the watershed rivers and stream, including the EIS, feed directly into the Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park. Since streams drain into Hoi Ha Wan, construction run-off from building houses will lead to increased water pollution over the area including the Marine Park. It is worthy to note that the Marine Park has an exceptionally rich diversity of coral species with 64 out of 84 stony coral species recorded in Hong Kong<sup>3</sup> The corals species are very sensitive to changes in environmental conditions (e.g. salinity, temperature, sediment loads and pollutants in the water). As such, the new “V” may pose environmental disturbance to the Marine

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<sup>2</sup> Peter Liang. *Government needs to clarify policy over heritage site*. China Daily Hong Kong. Reported on 21 Jan 2016

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/country/cou\\_vis/cou\\_vis\\_mar/cou\\_vis\\_mar\\_mon/cou\\_vis\\_mar\\_mon\\_eco\\_hhw.html](http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/country/cou_vis/cou_vis_mar/cou_vis_mar_mon/cou_vis_mar_mon_eco_hhw.html) Accessed on 25 March 2011.

Park, particularly the coral communities. Therefore, WWF considers that the new “V” is likely to cause significant additional water quality impacts to the adjacent HHW Marine Park and the coral community therein if the new “V” will be adopted in the OZP.

In order to avoid the deterioration of the “high” landscape value and outstanding historical/cultural quality of the village, adverse impacts to the environment such as the EIS to the north of existing Hakka village, ecological disturbance to the wildlife in and around the subject site, the myth of “Whose land” is associated with a suspected conspiracy to fraud, we therefore urge the Town Planning Board to reject the proposed new “V”. In terms of meeting the pending and future Small House demand, we viewed that the loophole can be closed by means of cross-village application to Pak Tam Au. This “Flying of Building Small House Right” approach has been recognized in the S/NE-PSO/C.

## **2. Specific comments on “Green Belt” zoning along the EIS:**

It is noted that the river bank of the EIS had been proposed as “Green Belt” (“GB”) in the latest draft OZP plan. We are still concerned that “GB” is inadequate to protect the stream’s ecology. According to the Kadoorie Farm & Botanical Gardens<sup>4</sup>, the stream ecology and its habitat support a large population of Three Lines Bagrid Fish (*Pseudobagrus trilineatus*) which is a species of Global Concern<sup>5</sup> and Vulnerable in China<sup>6</sup> and the stream is considered to be the only stronghold of the species in the territory. WWF opines that a “Conservation Area” zoning with 30m width buffer on each side of the river bank should introduce so as to protect the stream habitat and the water quality from incompatible developments and ecological disturbance in the future.

We would be grateful if our comments can be considered by the Board.

Yours faithfully,

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<sup>4</sup> Please refer to the Farm’s submission on Draft Pak Sha O Development Permission Area Plan No. DPA/NE-PSO/1 dated on 7 February 2013

<sup>5</sup> Fellow, J. R. et al. (2002). Wild animals to watch: terrestrial and freshwater fauna of conservation concern in Hong Kong. In Hodgkiss, I.J. (ed.). Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society, No. 19, Hong Kong. pp.123-159

<sup>6</sup> the China Red Data Book

Tobi Lau

Tobi Lau (Mr.)

Conservation Officer, Local Biodiversity

**Fig 1 Typical setting of Small Houses in Hong Kong**

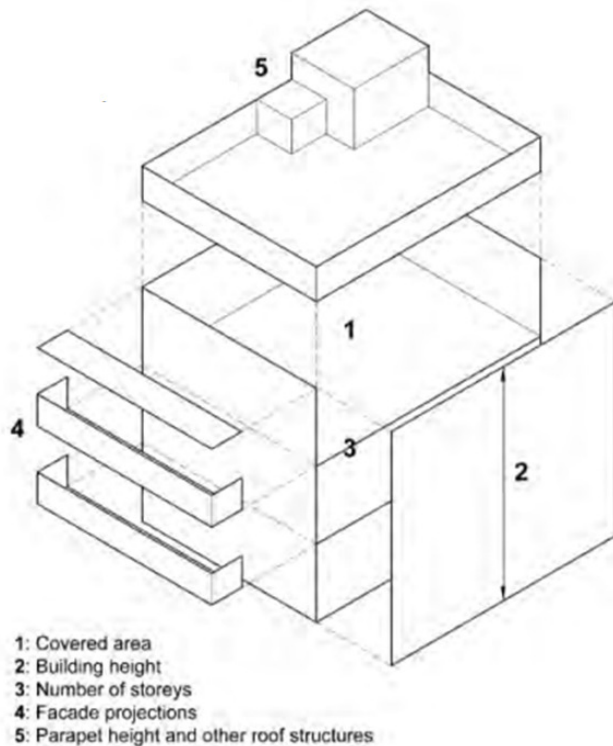


Image source: Ivan Ip, 2010. *The Village House Typology in Hong Kong*. The Hong Kong Institute of Architects. HKIA Journal Issue 57 Part 4

**Fig 2 Typical plan of a Hakka house Pak Sha O**



Image source: Presentation material Fig 27 prepared by Mr Ruy Barretto S C, and Tim Collard regarding the Draft DPA/NE-PSO/1 dated on Feb 2013

**Fig 3 A comparison of the S/NE-PSO/B and S/NE-PSO/C showing the demand and supply of the Small Houses in Pak Sha O**

## S/NE-PSO/B

**Table 1: Supply and Demand for Small House in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung**

Village	Small House Demand Figure in 2012		Small House Demand Figure in 2015		'VE' Area (ha) ('VE' Area in OZP)	'V' zone on draft OZP (ha)	Required land to meet new demand (ha)	Available Land to meet new demand (ha)	Percentage of the new demand met by available land
	Outstanding Demand	10-year forecast (2012 – 2021)	Outstanding Demand	10-year forecast (2015 – 2024)					
Pak Sha O	38	49*	38*	190*	5.79 (5.30)	0.32	2.18	0.06 (2 houses)	3%
Pak Sha O Ha Yeung	6	NA	7	NA	4.86 (3.75)	0.18	0.18	0.09 (3 houses)	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>10.65 (9.05)</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>0.15 (5 houses)</b>	<b>6%</b>

\* Since no justification has been provided by the IIR for the substantial increase in the latest 10-year forecast for Pak Sha O. In such circumstances, the updated outstanding demand in 2015 (i.e. 38), and the previous 10-year forecast provided in 2012, (i.e. 49), are adopted in the calculation of the Small House demand for Pak Sha O.

NA The 10-year Small House demand forecast for Pak Sha O Ha Yeung is not available as there is no IIR for the village.

## S/NE-PSO/C

**Table 1: Supply and Demand for Small House in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung**

Village	Small House Demand Figure in 2012		Small House Demand Figure in 2015		'VE' Area (ha) ('VE' Area in OZP)	'V' zone on draft OZP (ha)	Required land to meet new demand (ha)	Available Land to meet new demand (ha)	Percentage of the new demand met by available land
	Outstanding Demand	10-year forecast (2012 – 2021)	Outstanding Demand	10-year forecast (2015 – 2024)					
Pak Sha O "V(1)"	38	49*	38*	190*	5.79 (5.30)	0.32	2.18	0.06 (2 houses)	3%
Pak Sha O "V"						0.74		0.74 (29 houses)	34%
Sub-total						1.06		0.80 (31 houses)	37%
Pak Sha O Ha Yeung "V(1)"	6	NA	7	NA	4.86 (3.75)	0.18	0.18	0.09 (3 houses)	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>10.65 (9.05)</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>0.89 (34 houses)</b>	<b>38%</b>

\* Since no justification has been provided by the IIR for the substantial increase in the latest 10-year forecast for Pak Sha O. In such circumstances, the updated outstanding demand in 2015 (i.e. 38), and the previous 10-year forecast provided in 2012, (i.e. 49), are adopted in the calculation of the Small House demand for Pak Sha O.

Sources: Town Planning Board Paper no. 9965 and 10019

tpbpd

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寄件者:	KFBG EAP [REDACTED]	TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-518
寄件日期:	03日02月2016年星期三 13:25	
收件者:	tpbpd	
主题:	KFBG's comments on Draft Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1	
附件:	160203 Draft Pak Sha O OZP.pdf	

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Attached please see our comments regarding the captioned.

Best Regards,

Ecological Advisory Programme  
Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden

The Secretary,  
Town Planning Board,  
15/F, North Point Government Offices,  
333, Java Road, North Point,  
Hong Kong.

(Email: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

3rd February, 2016.

By email only

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**Draft Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1**

1. We refer to the captioned.
2. **We are highly disappointed with the layout and proposed zonings in the draft OZP. We strongly object to the inclusion of the V and AGR zones that is now being proposed by the Planning Department.**

**Conservation importance significantly underestimated**

3. The Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden (KFBG) published a Technical Report elaborating upon the conservation importance of six Sai Kung Country Park (CP) Enclaves in 2013<sup>1</sup>. In the Report, we have already stated that the woodlands, the streams and the riparian zones in the Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung area are of very high conservation importance. The area contains habitats for many species of very high conservation interest including some Globally Critically Endangered species. Throughout the whole of mainland China, these species can only be found in Hong Kong and are considered to exist in this locality. We are disappointed to learn that most of the pristine natural habitats within this Enclave are only covered with a GB status instead of CA. In view of the variety of the habitat types, ecotones, and, the endangered species found within this area, Pak Sha O is, simply speaking, of higher

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.kfbg.org/upload/Documents/Free-Resources-Download/Report-and-Document/2013-KFBG-Sai-Kung-CP-enclaves-report-%28pdf%29.pdf>

ecological importance than most of the other Country Park Enclaves that we have studied and discussed in recent years. A GB status cannot truly reflect the integrity of the pristine habitats and the immense value of the rich biodiversity within the site.

#### **Lack of rationale to designate the V and AGR zones**

4. During a TPB meeting held on 24th July, 2015<sup>2</sup>, the draft Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/B was discussed, and, the Planning Department made the following statements:

- *recently, plots of abandoned agricultural land adjoining the EIS to the north of the village cluster of Pak Sha O across the woodland had been rehabilitated for agricultural purpose. To reflect the active agricultural use on site, it was proposed that the area should be designated as “AGR” zone.*
- *the intention (of AGR zone) was to confine agricultural practice in the “AGR” zone, genuine agricultural use was always permitted in the “GB” and “CA” zones.*

5. Based on the above statements, we cannot understand the logic for the subsequent change in the designation of the current V zone and AGR zone at S/NE-PSO/1 (or S/NE-PSO/C). The proposed V zone covers **a piece of actively farmed agricultural land (Figure 1)**. The proposed AGR zone has been cleared of natural vegetation but without visible sign of cultivation of farm produce, as observed during our several site visits (**Figure 2**). **Why suddenly designate a V zone on current actively cultivated land, and then, designate an AGR zone on another adjacent piece of land that was until recent times covered with natural (recolonised) vegetation? This is quite inexplicable.**

6. The Schedule of Uses of the current draft OZP states that land within the new V zone is primarily intended for development of Small Houses by “indigenous villagers”. Recently, there is an article which elaborates upon the land ownership issues at Pak Sha O<sup>3</sup>. According to this media report, many of the land lots now within and covered by the newly proposed V zone were actually owned by a company, several years ago. Since then, some land lots have been sub-divided into much smaller plots and the land ownership of some of these lots have, again, changed hands (**Figure 3**). Notwithstanding these transfers of land ownership, many of the lots of land now encompassed within this new V zone still belong, partially or entirely, to one

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/en/meetings/TPB/Minutes/m1090tpb\\_e.pdf](http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/en/meetings/TPB/Minutes/m1090tpb_e.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.inmediahk.net/node/1040249>



company (**Figure 3**).

7. During the TPB meeting for further consideration of the draft Pak Sha O OZP (S/NE-PSO/C) held on 13th November, 2015, at least two Members raised queries and expressed concerns that the designation of the new V zone (i.e., to the north of the existing village cluster in which many lots of land are owned by one company and not by indigenous villagers) would deviate from the incremental approach (i.e., to satisfy the demand for Small Houses) promulgated for the making of OZPs for Country Park Enclaves.

8. In addition, it was also mentioned in the TPB Paper No. 10019 that the V zone recently designated at Pak Tam Au is larger than the requirements for Small House demand and the larger than required capacity could be used as a decanting area to receive and accommodate the Small House demand arising from other Enclaves like Pak Sha O. However, the Director of Planning emphasised that, as there are already some Small House applications (on file with the Lands Department) at Pak Sha O (i.e., within the AGR zone at S/NE-PSO/B), hence, his opinion was that a **pragmatic approach** should be followed in the making of the plan. We find the insistence by the authorities to unequivocally facilitate additional Small House development in an ecologically sensitive area (i.e., Pak Sha O) highly mystifying.

9. Firstly, as queried by some Members, the approach now adopted for the current plan is obviously not an incremental approach. As mentioned by a Member, even within the originally proposed AGR zone at S/NE-PSO/B, the proponent would still need to apply for planning permission BUT now, any new houses to be built in the new V zone does not need any planning permission. Instead, it is now “a pragmatic approach” which almost seems to be a “hands-off approach”. Basically, oversight would no longer be possible by the TPB. We consider this complete lack of planning control for the proposed V zone to be entirely wrong, in reality, in spirit and intention.

10. Secondly, as mentioned in numerous TPB documents (i.e., the minutes of the meeting for the Pak Tam Au Enclave, the TPB Paper aforementioned), the surplus capacity of land for Small House development within the V zone of Pak Tam Au could help to meet the Small House demand of other villages located within the Water Gathering Grounds of Sai Kung North including Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. Therefore, unless the V zone in Pak Tam Au is proven to be fully utilised or saturated, we cannot see how or why suddenly designating a new V zone in Pak Sha O is by any means considered to be any kind of incremental approach.

11. Thirdly, as mentioned in paragraph 6 of this letter and shown in **Figure 3**, many land lots within the new V zone were/ are owned by one company. How is it that land with lots under the ownership of a company could be considered to be suitable for building of Small Houses which are solely intended to be built by genuine ‘Indigenous Villagers’ with ‘Ding’ rights only? Does this company hold many ‘Ding’ rights, and, is this a legal arrangement? We would like to bring to the attention of the Board and the Planning Authority, a recent court case related to the illegal trading of ‘Ding’ rights<sup>4</sup>. The Secretary for Development, Mr. Paul M.-p. CHAN, has recently said *‘using inappropriate methods to trade off rights before the houses are built, including making false statements, amount to conspiracy, which will not be tolerated.’*<sup>5</sup>

#### **A Disaster in-the-making – visual and landscape impacts ignored**

12. During the meeting on 13th November, 2015, the Planning Department repeatedly mentioned that the proposed V zone is now smaller than that originally proposed during the DPA stage. But this is somewhat like comparing “apples with oranges”. What the Authority has failed to emphasise is: the V zone originally proposed in the DPA plan was a “special V-zone” – **any new Small House and any demolition of or any addition, alteration and/ or modification to or redevelopment of an existing building within the V zone would require planning permission.** But now, the proposed V zone (i.e., not the V(1) zone) to the north of the existing village cluster of Pak Sha O under the draft OZP would not be subject to any of these restrictions.

13. During the same meeting, many Members expressed their concerns about the landscape impact that would potentially be caused by the new V zone. The Planning Department replied that they could **liaise** with the relevant persons/ proponents as to whether vegetation could be planted to reduce the potential landscape impacts. The Planning Department also claimed that ‘modern’ village houses would be ‘low-profile’ and may not create significant visual impacts.

14. We find the above statements misleading if not confounding. We would like to ask the Board and the Planning Department whether liaison and ‘friendly verbal reminders’ could become and is the same as statutory requirements? Can liaison and ‘friendly verbal reminders’ control any form of land use if these are not statutory requirements? How is it that a statutory body (i.e., the TPB) operates and a Government Department now undertakes to rely on liaison and ‘friendly verbal reminders’, and, ‘possible expectation’, to implement and execute their

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<sup>4</sup> [http://legalref.judiciary.gov.hk/lrs/common/ju/ju\\_frame.jsp?DIS=101583&currpage=T](http://legalref.judiciary.gov.hk/lrs/common/ju/ju_frame.jsp?DIS=101583&currpage=T)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.thestandard.com.hk/section-news.php?id=165597>

areas of responsibility and public work duties? Indeed, the Chairman of the Board, during the meeting, has already concluded that asking the relevant persons/ proponents to plant vegetation through liaison does not carry any kind of obligation.

15. Seeing is believing. We would like to request the Board to look at a newly constructed complex of houses at Tai Tan (**Figure 4**), and, compare the scene with the recent past and present outlook of the proposed V zone at Pak Sha O (**Figure 5**). We urge the Board to judge whether or not the new V zone at Pak Sha O would create permanent, irreversible and significant visual and landscape impacts on this unique village area, not just in Hong Kong but also in the entire South China region. **The current OZP, if approved, will simply kill off the unique landscape and village heritage settings of Pak Sha O.**

#### Concluding Remarks

16. There is excess capacity in the V zone at Pak Tam Au that can be used for receiving and accommodating new Small House demands from other Enclaves in Sai Kung like Pak Sha O. The sudden designation of a new V zone (and without any form of planning controls) in Pak Sha O is not following the incremental approach which has been adopted by the Board and is the prevailing practice for the drawing up of proposed V zones in the Country Park Enclaves.

17. The proposed V zone (not V(1) zone) and AGR zone do NOT reflect the actual land uses currently on-site.

18. The potential visual and landscape impacts caused by the new V zone are highly significant, and, there are no guaranteed measures of any kind to mitigate the impacts.

19. From a planning perspective, *carte blanche* is now being absolutely given to Small House development in the proposed V zone to the north of the existing village cluster of Pak Sha O. **All** future Small House applications in the new V zone in this Country Park Enclave with a highly scenic landscape, ecologically sensitive habitats and a rich biodiversity of wildlife will not require any form of planning permission. It would be impossible for the Board to ensure due process or to monitor any Small House development proposals to ensure compatibility nor protect and preserve the unique character, rural heritage and wilderness settings of Pak Sha O.

20. We strongly urge that the V zone and the AGR zone be **DELETED**, and, the GB zone should be upgraded to a CA zone.

21. Thank you for your attention.

Ecological Advisory Programme  
Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden

cc. Conservancy Association  
Designing Hong Kong  
Hong Kong Bird Watching Society  
WWF – Hong Kong



**Figure 1.** The proposed V zone in Pak Sha O is being approximately located in the area of farmland now under very active cultivation.





**Figure 2.** Photographs taken in recent years showing the changes to the landscape in the locality where the proposed AGR zone is being approximately located.

December 2012





Figure 2. Con't.

January 2014



December 2014





Figure 2. Con't.

April 2015



February 2016





**Figure 3.** Land lot boundaries and changes in land ownership in the proposed V zone at Pak Sha O (extracted from [www.inmediahk.net](http://www.inmediahk.net))

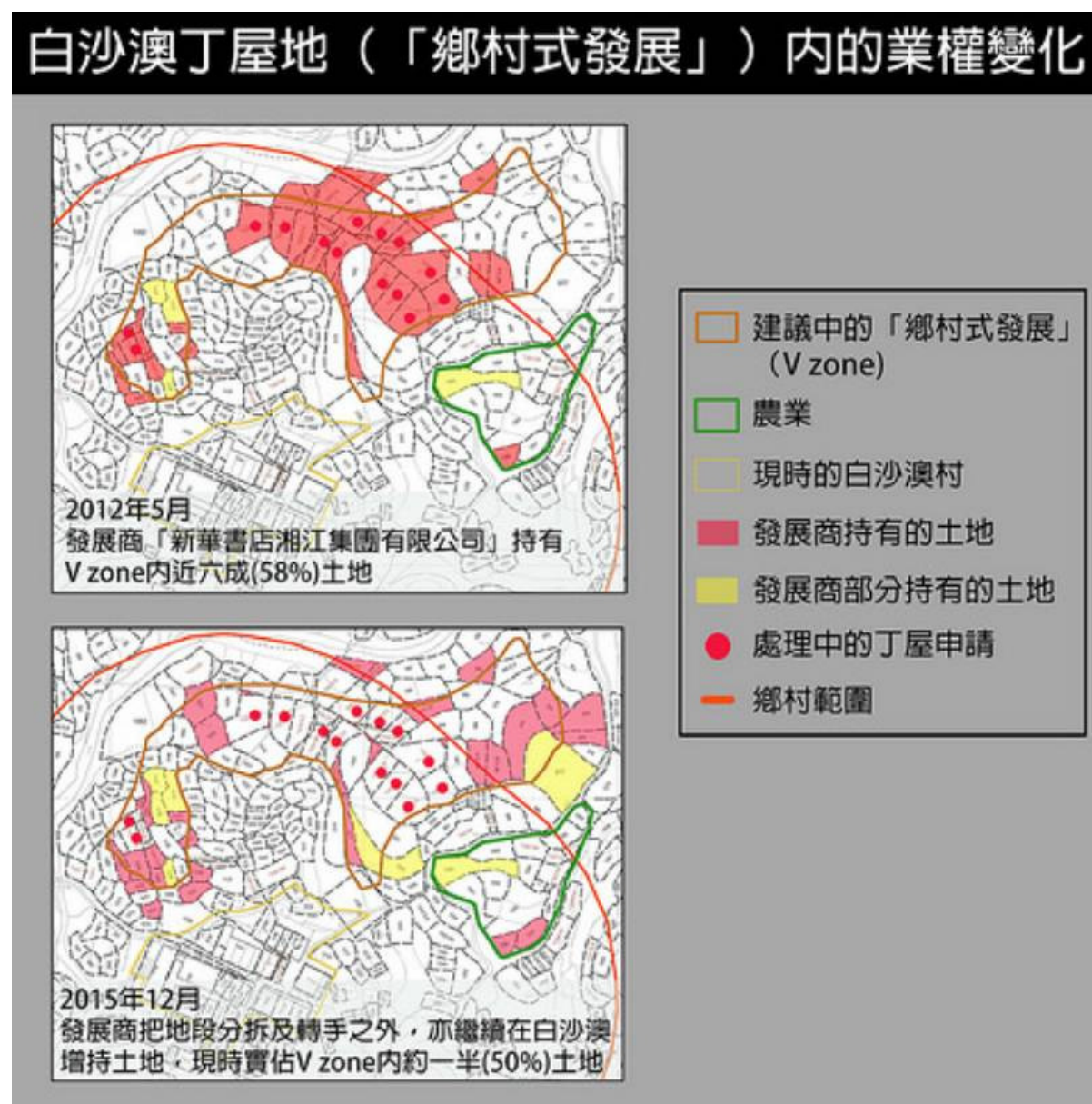
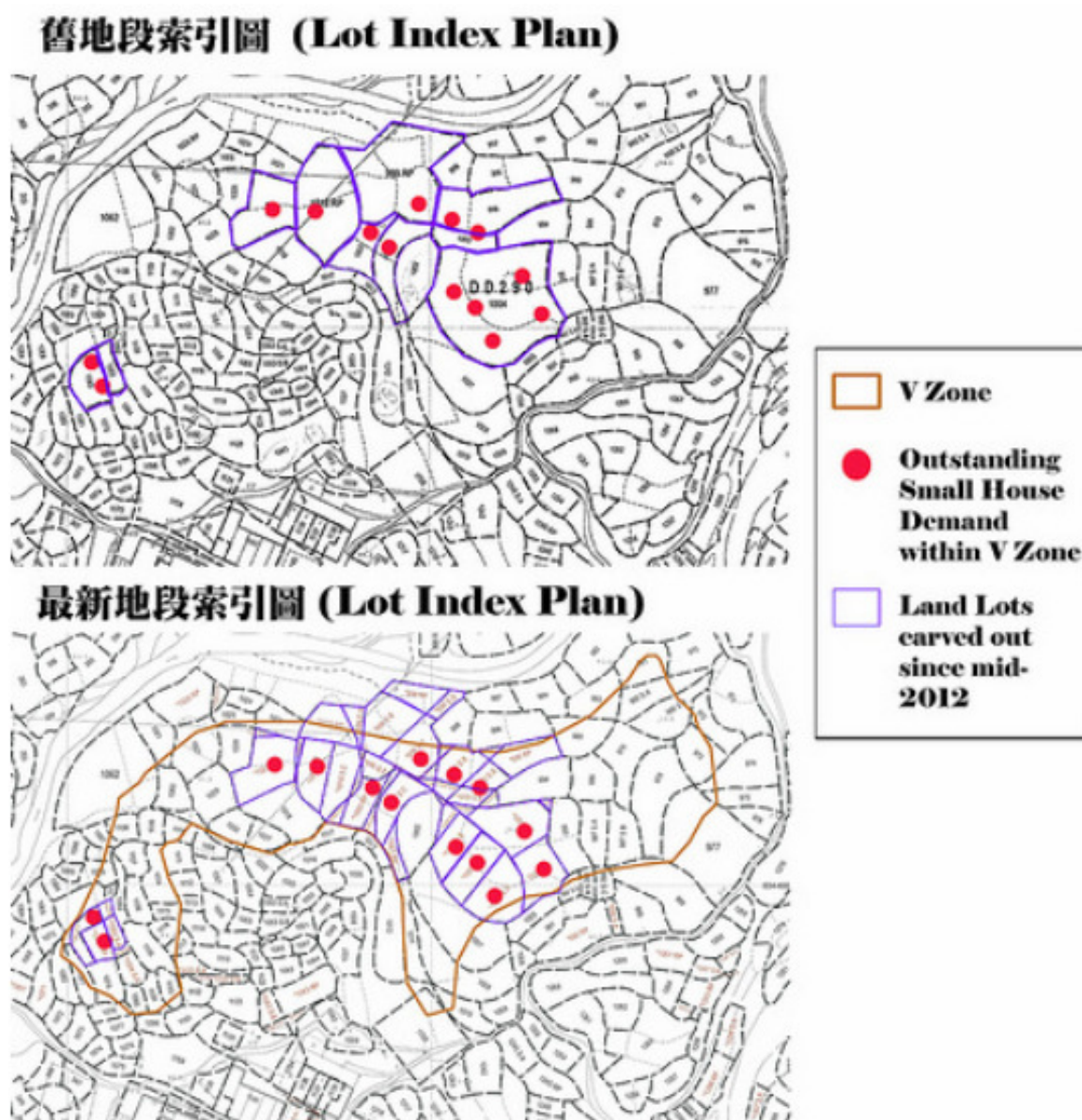


Figure 3. Con't.



圖：紫色線顯示丁屋地內其中11個地段的變化。2012年5月，「新華書店湘江集團有限公司」申請這11個地段分拆成47個小地段，幾乎全數同時有處理中的丁屋申請



**Figure 4.** Newly-constructed complex of houses at Tai Tan



**Figure 5.** The recent past and present outlook of the locality where the proposed V zone is being located at Pak Sha O

2012 - Wetland



2015 – Agricultural Land



錦林埔大界  
Tai Po, New Territories  
Email: eap@kfbg.org

tpbpd

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-519

寄件人: Roy Ng [REDACTED]  
日期: 04日02月2016年星期四 19:39  
发件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: Comments on Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) (No: S/NE-PSO/1)  
附件: TPB20160204(PSO).pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please refer to the attachment on the captioned.

Yours faithfully,  
Ng Hei Man  
The Conservancy Association



**長春社** since 1968

The Conservancy Association

會址：香港九龍青山道 476 號 1 樓 102 室

Add.: Unit 102, 1/F, 476 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong

電話 Tel.: (852) 2728 6781 傳真 Fax.: (852) 2728 5538

4<sup>th</sup> February 2016

Chairman and Members

Town Planning Board

E-mail: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

Dear Sir/Madam

Comments on Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) (No: S/NE-PSO/1)

The Conservancy Association (CA) would object to Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) (No: S/NE-PSO/1).

### **1. Genuine need of small house**

CA strongly suspects that the small house demand presented by Village Representative (VR) is NOT genuine. Within the proposed V zone, at least 50% of land lots have been sold to the developer named Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited (Figure 1). It is hard to say that many villagers will really be back and resettle in Pak Sha O.

In mid-2012, the developer acquired nearly 60% of land within the proposed V zone. Records from The Land Registry show that the developer divided a significant portion of the land in the proposed V zone into separate lots in mid-2012 (Figure 3). These were transferred to various individuals surnamed Ho, Yip, Wong (Figure 4), and so on. Coincidentally, 14 small house applications involve these land lots (Figure 5). The above is similar to the common practice of transferring the beneficial rights to the “dings” to a developer who constructs small houses for profit-making purposes rather than for the use by the indigenous villagers (the applicants).

We do not agree that the proposed V zone is designated to satisfy genuine need. It therefore should be deleted from the OZP.

## **2. Alternative to secure small house demand**

According to TPB paper No. 10019, additional land has already secured in Pak Tam Au, Sai Kung, to cater small house demand of villages within water gathering ground, including Pak Sha O<sup>1</sup>. During the discussion of To Kwa Peng/Pak Tam Au OZP dated 14<sup>th</sup> April 2015, the VR stated that “*he had accepted cross-village SH applications from the ex-VR and the current VR of Pak Sha O Village*”<sup>2</sup>.

One of the commenters also mentioned the following points:

*“Pak Tam Au Village would accept cross-village SH applications, and the village had so far accepted at least 5 cross-village SH applications from Pak Sha O Village”*<sup>3</sup>.

*“Villagers from villages within WGG, particularly Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, would welcome the surplus “V” zone in Pak Tam Au under the OZP to accommodate cross-village SH applications...”*<sup>4</sup>

While we understand that the indigenous villagers might raise objection if they did not support cross-village application in their own village, the above prove that this concern has been solved and make cross-village application feasible.

At that time, TPB has decided to keep the size of V zone in Pak Tam Au unchanged. Within this V zone, 46 houses can be built, and even calculating the new demand (i.e. 25 according to 10-year forecast) in Pak Tam Au, there is still surplus space for cross-village application from Pak Sha O. Any justified small house demand in Pak Sha O should therefore be transferred to the V zone in Pak Tam Au.

## **3. Potential impacts triggered by village expansion**

Expansion of V zone in Pak Sha O would lead to potential environmental impacts in adjacent Pak Sha O environment which is Sai Kung West Country Park with ecological and aesthetic importance.

### **3.1 Environmental damage by additional transport supporting facilities**

One of the concerns is the increasing demand of spaces for parking cars. Even the government might not necessarily provide adequate parking spaces, many rural villages would simply trash the site by removing vegetation cover and fill the site with concrete to create “private”

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<sup>1</sup> Section 4.1(g), TPB Paper No. 10019

<sup>2</sup> Section 11(a), Minutes of the 1083rd Meeting of the Town Planning Board held on 14.4.2015

<sup>3</sup> Section 12(a), Minutes of the 1083rd Meeting of the Town Planning Board held on 14.4.2015

<sup>4</sup> Section 34, Minutes of the 1083rd Meeting of the Town Planning Board held on 14.4.2015



car parking space. What we can also envisage is that, since there is currently no vehicular access to Pak Sha O, cars might illegally park in Hoi Ha Road.

Another concern is that there is no proper access arrangement to Pak Sha O. In view of this, CA wishes to refer to the example of a Section 16 application in To Kwa Peng A/DPA/NE-TKP/4. While Planning Department had no objections to this planning application, several members have once expressed the following concerns in the TPB meeting:

*“a member opined that the sites were not suitable for Small House developments in view of their remoteness and the lack of infrastructure provision, in particular vehicular access, which would render it difficult to meet the daily and emergency needs of the future residents”*<sup>5</sup>

*“A Member considered that the application should not be supported as the sites were not suitable for Small House developments given their remoteness and the lack of a proper access. It took at least 30 minutes to walk from the application site to reach Pak Tam Road. Upgrading the access would affect the Sai Kung East Country Park...This Member said that the relevant Government departments should have considered the access and environmental problems in approving the applications for the 16 Small Houses in the District Lands Office Conference”*<sup>6</sup>

This planning application was finally rejected by TPB on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2011. One of the reasons was that *“the sites were remote. The applicant failed to demonstrate that proper access arrangement could be provided for the proposed Small Houses”*.

The situation of Pak Sha O is somehow similar to To Kwa Peng. Both villages can be accessible by merely a narrow footpath with no proper vehicular access. Any upgrade or widening work of the existing footpath would unavoidably pose adverse ecological and landscape impact on Country Park.

### **3.2 Sewerage**

In response to the potential sewerage impact caused by increasing small houses in Pak Sha O, it is stated that *“there should be demonstrably effective means (such as proper waste water treatment plant) to ensure that the effluent water quality is acceptable to concerned government departments”*<sup>7</sup>. Septic tank and soakaway systems for sewage treatment and disposal would not be considered. However, the risk of water pollution arise from non-point

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<sup>5</sup> Section 84, Minutes of 445th Meeting of the Rural and New Town Planning Committee held on 22.7.2011

<sup>6</sup> Section 86, Minutes of 445th Meeting of the Rural and New Town Planning Committee held on 22.7.2011

<sup>7</sup> Section 4.1(h), TPB Paper No. 10019

source (increase in human activities within the new village area) has still not been tackled in full. This should not be under-estimated as the Hoi Ha EIS lies close to the proposed V zone. As any potential adverse impacts from non-point source cannot be assessed again through planning application system, finally the EIS would be prone to water pollution.

Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park at the estuary should be another potential sensitive receiver left without assessment in this OZP. The recent decline in corals in Hoi Ha Wan acts as an alert that more massive village expansion in this catchment would cause additional pressure on the already stressed marine ecology of Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park.

To be in line with the planning intention of Pak Sha O OZP (i.e. to conserve the high natural landscape and ecological significance of the Area in safeguarding the natural habitat and natural system of the wider area), CA opines that both Planning Department and TPB could act as a gatekeeper in earlier planning stage by preventing large-scale village expansion in ecologically-sensitive areas like Pak Sha O.

#### **4. Implication on village expansion in AGR zone**

Regarding the proposed AGR zone, we are in grave concern that it would only result in promoting small house application rather than genuine, sustainable farming practice. Indeed, most of the AGR zone is in Village Environ (Figure 6). Given the approval rate of over 60%<sup>8</sup> for houses in AGR zone, it appears as if another land reserve for small house. This AGR zone should be deleted to kill the false hope of the developers and villagers.

#### **5. Visual impact**

We do not agree with the preliminary discussion in TPB meeting dated 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015 that the proposed V zone has considered potential visual impacts posed on the historic Pak Sha O village. The so-called “a dense woodland” that can act as a buffer between the existing village and the proposed V zone<sup>9</sup> simply neglects other visually sensitive receivers. When we view the proposed V zone from the walking trail leading to the village (Figure 7) and the hiking trail linking Lo Fu Kei Shek and Shek Uk Shan (Figure 8), we think that the small house development is HIGHLY INCOMPATIBLE with the Country Park and pose significant visual impact on the area. To protect the village setting, TPB should not confine to the discussion to how wide the setback of the proposed V zone from the village cluster but consider the rural character and tranquil environment of Pak Sha O as a whole.

Referring to the case of Tai Long Wan OZP, there is precedent case for Planning Department

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<sup>8</sup> LCQ17: Land reserved for building New Territories small houses (6 Feb 2013)  
[http://gia.info.gov.hk/general/201302/06/P201302060426\\_0426\\_106939.pdf](http://gia.info.gov.hk/general/201302/06/P201302060426_0426_106939.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Section 3.3, TPB Paper No. 10019

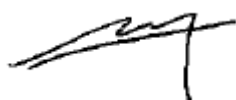
and TPB to adopt a conservation approach in planning Country Park enclave in view of the natural setting. The planning intention would be “*to preserve the natural environment, unspoiled landscape, historic buildings and the archaeological site with a view to strengthening the protection of the Area from encroachment by developments*”. While more restrictive clauses had been included in the V zone, the size of V zone had been substantially reduced to include existing structure. There is also implication that any new small house demands have to be met in Sai Kung “Heung” outside Tai Long Wan by cross-village applications. The above arrangement would help “*minimize the potential threats to the existing landscape quality and heritage value of the Area*” (TPB Paper No.5929).

The Planning Report of Pak Sha O has already outlined the landscape character of Pak Sha O. Pak Sha O is an outstanding, well-preserved vernacular Hakka village with graded historic buildings, such as Ho Residence, Ho Ancestral Hall (both in Grade 1), Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel (Grade 3). It is also classified as of high quality landscape value of an enclosed, tranquil and coherent landscape character, according to the “*Landscape Value Mapping of Hong Kong (2005)*”<sup>10</sup>. Other important landscape resources include the woodlands, Hoi Ha EIS and its tributaries, low-lying freshwater marshes, and so on. The conservation approach adopted in Tai Long Wan, therefore, is applicable in Pak Sha O. We understand that currently the proposed V(1) zone aims at preserving the existing village setting, so what more effort needed now is to cut the V zone to avoid unnecessary development expectation in the area.

## **6. Flood risk**

From the OZP, the proposed V zone is mostly encircled by the EIS. The proposed plan has not taken into consideration the threat of flooding for future residents during rainstorms.

Yours faithfully



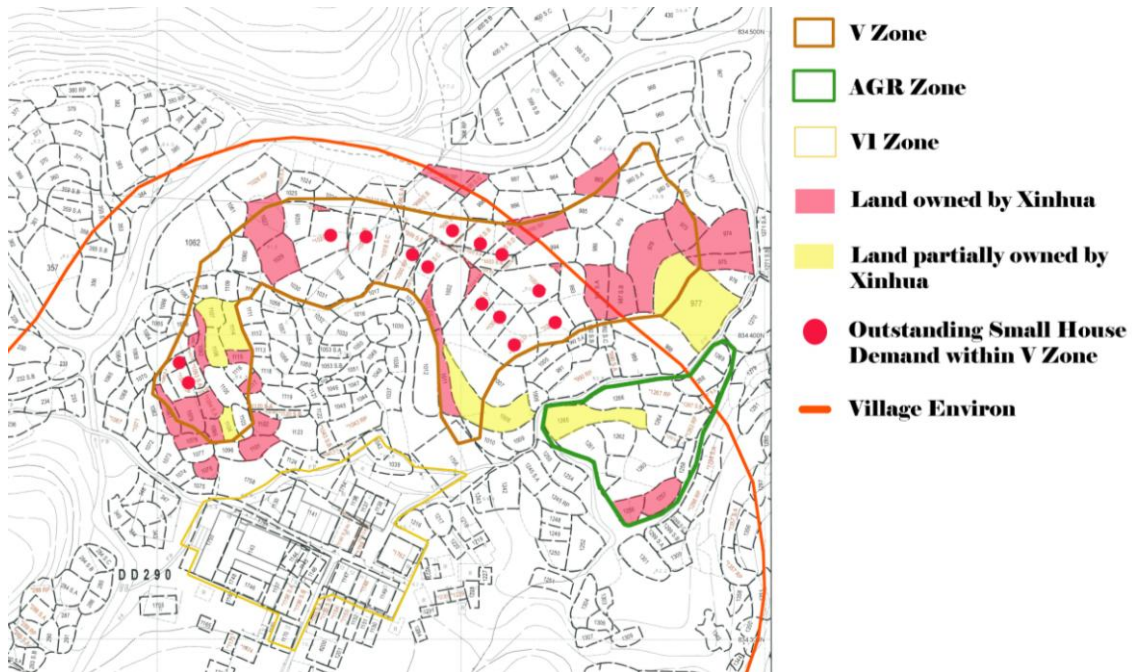
Ng Hei Man

Assistant Campaign Manager

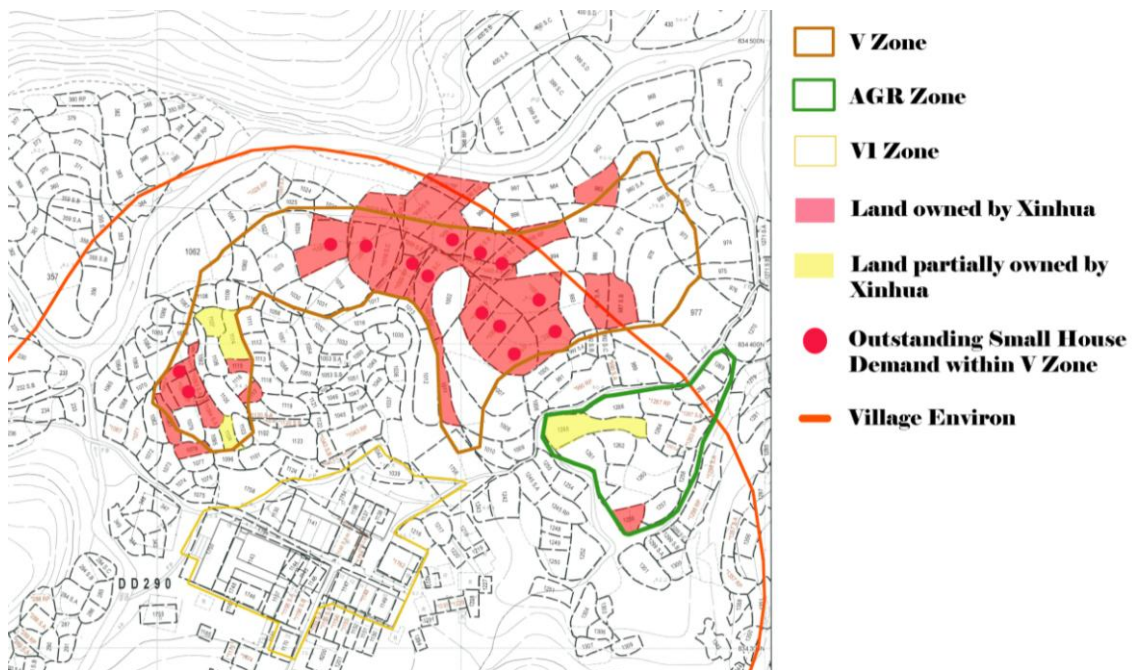
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<sup>10</sup> Section 3.3.4, Planning Report of Pak Sha O

**Figure 1      The latest land ownership in the proposed V zone (checked in December 2015)**



**Figure 2      Land ownership in the proposed V zone in mid-2012**



**Figure 3 The Deed Poll by the developer dated 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2012. 11 (marked in red) out of 18 lots applied were within the proposed V zone**

Premises affected by the Instrument 受文書影響的處所	
Property Reference Number 物業參考編號	
(1)C5919099 (2)C6621192 (3)C1857871 (4)C1857910 (5)C1858076 (6)C1858369 (7)C5769788	
(8)C1858426 (9)C1857831 (10)C1857897 (11)C1857926 (12)C1857882 (13)C1858007 (14)C1858023	
(15)C4879694 (16)C1859015 (17)C1859210 (18)C1859469	
Lot Number(s) 地段編號	
(1)	LOT NO. 288 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.288 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.288 in Demarcation District No.290
(2)	LOT NO. 289 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.289 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.289 in Demarcation District No.290
(3)	THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT NO. 999 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section C of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section D of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section E of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section F of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section G of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section H of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.999 in Demarcation District No.290
(4)	LOT NO. 1003 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1003 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.1003 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section C of Lot No.1003 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1003 in Demarcation District No.290
(5)	THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT NO. 1026 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1026 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1026 in Demarcation District No.290
(6)	LOT NO. 1080 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1080 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1080 in Demarcation District No.290
(7)	LOT NO. 1093 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1093 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1093 in Demarcation District No.290
(8)	LOT NO. 1094 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1094 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1094 in Demarcation District No.290
(9)	LOT NO. 995 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.995 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.995 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section C of Lot No.995 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section D of Lot No.995 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.995 in Demarcation District No.290
(10)	LOT NO. 1001 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1001 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.1001 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section C of Lot No.1001 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1001 in Demarcation District No.290



Figure 3 (Con't)

Lot Number(s) 地段編號	
(11)	LOT NO. 1004 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section C of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section D of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section E of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section F of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section G of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1004 in Demarcation District No.290
(12)	LOT NO. 1000 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1000 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.1000 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1000 in Demarcation District No.290
(13)	THE REMAINING PORTION OF LOT NO. 1018 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1018 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.1018 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section C of Lot No.1018 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section D of Lot No.1018 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1018 in Demarcation District No.290
(14)	LOT NO. 1020 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1020 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.1020 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1020 in Demarcation District No.290
(15)	LOT NO. 990 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.990 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.990 in Demarcation District No.290
(16)	LOT NO. 1263 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1263 in Demarcation District No.290 - Section B of Lot No.1263 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1263 in Demarcation District No.290
(17)	LOT NO. 1298 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1298 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1298 in Demarcation District No.290
(18)	LOT NO. 1357 IN D.D. 290 be divided into :- - Section A of Lot No.1357 in Demarcation District No.290 - The Remaining Portion of Lot No.1357 in Demarcation District No.290

**Figure 4 Brief records of Land Registry on the 10 land lots with outstanding small house demand**

DD290	業主姓名 Name of Owner	文書日期 DATE OF INSTRUMENT	註冊日期 DATE OF REGISTRATION
995			
RP	Developer	21/07/2008 04/11/2009 17/05/2012 17/05/2012	14/8/2008 02/12/2009 24/05/2012 24/05/2012
SA	YIP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SB	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SC	Developer	21/07/2008 04/11/2009 17/05/2012 17/05/2012	14/8/2008 02/12/2009 24/05/2012 24/05/2012
SD	IP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
999			
RP	Developer	16/2/2012	29/2/2012
SA	LAM	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SB	WONG	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SC	YIP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SD	YIP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SE	WONG	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SF	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SG	Developer	16/2/2012	29/2/2012
SH	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
1000			
RP	WONG	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SA	YIP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SB	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
1001			
RP	Developer	16/12/2009	15/1/2010
SA	Developer	16/12/2009	15/1/2010
SB	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SC	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
1003			



RP	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SA	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SB	IP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SC	Developer	21/07/2008 04/11/2009 17/05/2012 17/05/2012	14/8/2008 02/12/2009 24/05/2012 24/05/2012
1004			
RP	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SA	Developer	21/07/2008 04/11/2009 17/05/2012 17/05/2012	14/8/2008 02/12/2009 24/05/2012 24/05/2012
SB	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SC	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SD	IP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SE	IP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SF	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SG	Developer	21/07/2008 04/11/2009 17/05/2012 17/05/2012	14/8/2008 02/12/2009 24/05/2012 24/05/2012
1018			
RP	LAM	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SA	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SB	IP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SC	YIP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SD	WONG	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
1020			
RP	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SA	Developer	21/07/2008 04/11/2009 17/05/2012 17/05/2012	14/8/2008 02/12/2009 24/05/2012 24/05/2012
SB	Developer	21/07/2008 04/11/2009 17/05/2012 17/05/2012	14/8/2008 02/12/2009 24/05/2012 24/05/2012
1080			
RP	IP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SA	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012

1093			
RP	HO	23/5/2012	1/6/2012
SA	IP	23/5/2012	1/6/2012

### Past Lot Index Plan

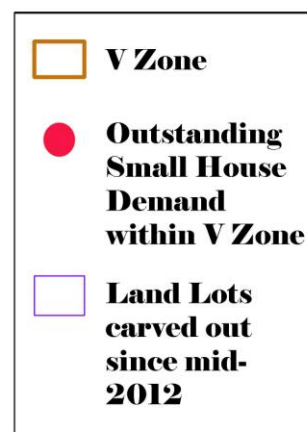
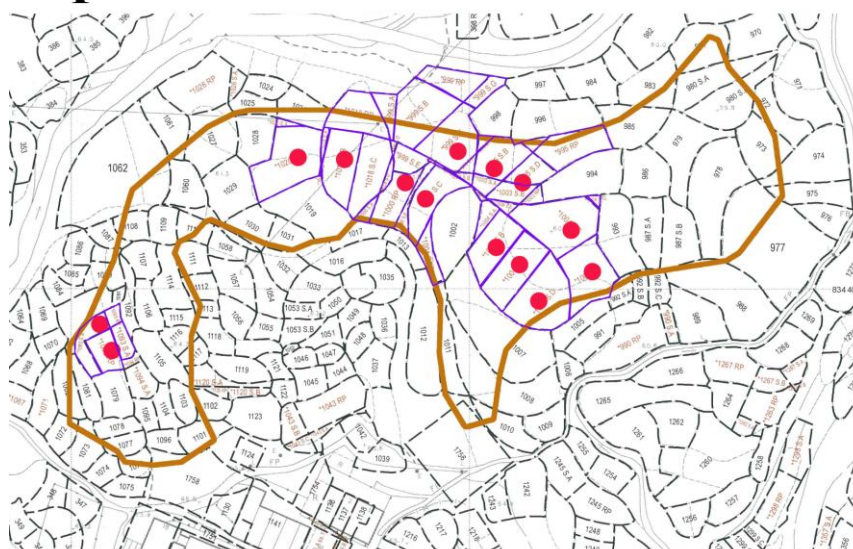
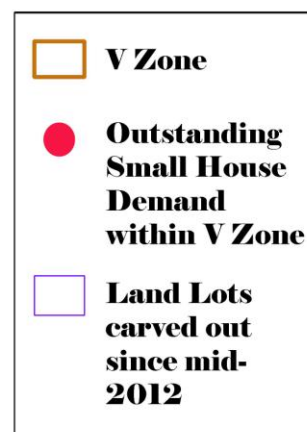
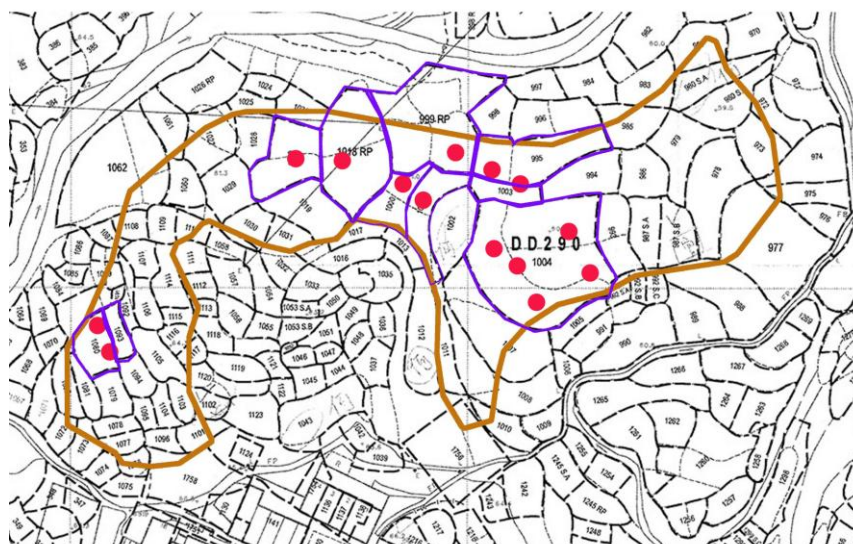
**V Zone**

**Outstanding Small House Demand within V Zone**

**Land Lots carved out since mid-2012**

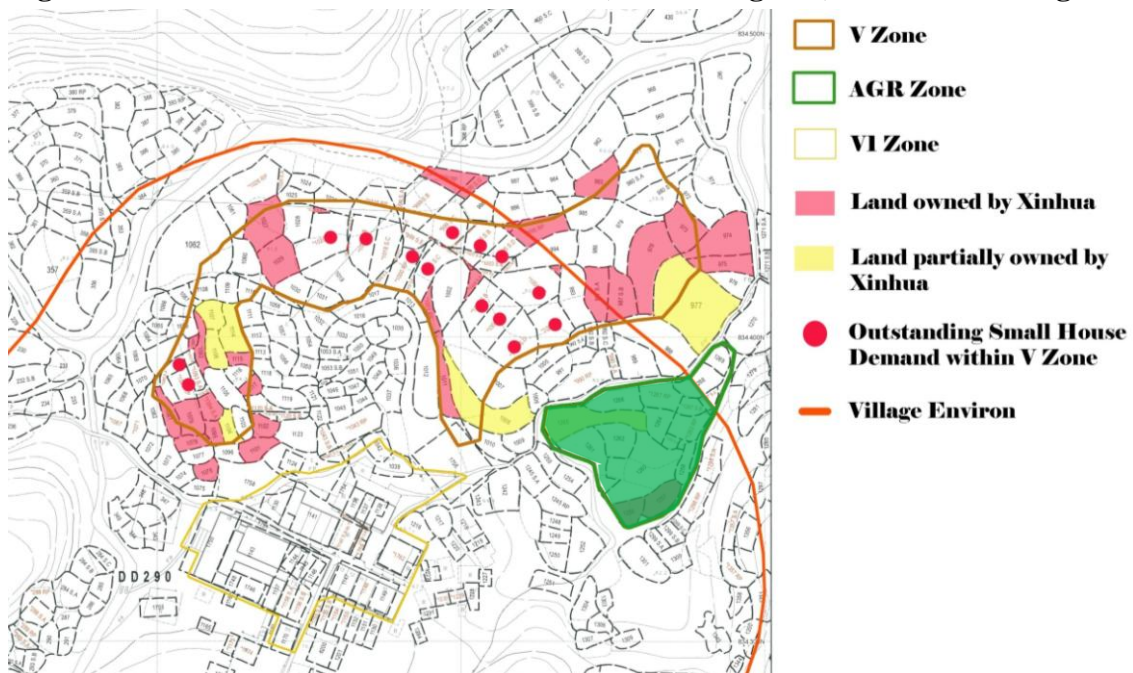
### Updated Lot Index Plan

## Updated Lot Index Plan





**Figure 6** Most of the area zoned AGR (shaded in green) are within Village Environ



**Figure 7** Viewing the proposed V zone (circled in red) at the walking trail leading to Pak Sha O village





**Figure 8      Photomontage: Viewing the proposed V zone at the hiking trail linking Lo Fu Kei Shek and Shek Uk Shan**



寄主: WOO Ming Chuan [REDACTED]  
日期: 04日02月2016年星期四 23:30  
收件者: Town Planning Board  
主旨: HKBWS's comments on the draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (S/NE-PSO/1  
附件: 20160204\_PSO\_OZP\_HKBWS(final).pdf

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-520

Dear Sir/Madam,

Our submission regarding the captioned is attached.

Best Regards,  
WOO Ming Chuan (Ms)  
Conservation Officer  
Hong Kong Bird Watching Society  
7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

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WOO Ming Chuan (Ms)  
Conservation Officer  
The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society  
7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
Tel: [REDACTED] Fax: [REDACTED]

Secretary, Town Planning Board  
15/F, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong  
(E-mail: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk))



By email only

4 February 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Comments on the draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (S/NE-PSO/1)**

香港觀鳥會  
THE  
HONG  
KONG  
BIRD  
WATCHING  
SOCIETY

Since 1957 成立

Pak Sha O is a place of high ecological and cultural value. Many fauna and flora species of conservation concern are recorded in the area. An Ecologically Important Stream (EIS) is also identified and recognized by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in Pak Sha O. However, in the draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1, a new "Village Type Development" (V) zone was proposed to the north of the existing village, which was said to satisfy the current small house demand. We have reservations in the justification of the new V zone and consider that the new V zone should be entirely removed. Our detailed comments and reasons for the objection to the draft OZP are as below:



**1. Ecological importance of Pak Sha O**

From 1999 to 2014, HKBWS has recorded 175 species of birds in Pak Sha O, which accounts for about one-third of total number of bird species recorded in Hong Kong<sup>1</sup>; among them, 56 species are of conservation concern (Appendix 1). A diverse group of birds have been found in the Plan Area, including woodland birds (e.g., flycatchers, warbler, babblers and flowerpeckers), waterbirds (e.g., egrets, herons, shorebirds and kingfishers), open country birds (e.g., buntings) and raptor species (e.g., eagles and owls). The presence of such a wide range of bird species indicates the Plan Area is with diverse undisturbed natural habitats which are worthy of protection, particularly the woodland, marsh and natural streams.

One of the species of conservation concern frequently recorded in Pak Sha O is the Brown Fish Owl (*Ketupa zeylonensis*), which is a scarce resident in Hong Kong<sup>2</sup>. It is

<sup>1</sup> Total bird species in Hong Kong is 531.

<sup>2</sup> Carey, G.J., Chalmers, M.L., Diskin, D.A., Kennerley, P.R., Leader, P.J., Leven, M.R., Lewthwaite, R.W., Melville, D.S., Turnbull, M. and Young, L. (2001). *The Avifauna of Hong Kong*. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society.



considered to be of Regional Concern<sup>3</sup> and is listed under Class II protection in the People's Republic of China List of Wild Animals<sup>4</sup>. This species feeds in undisturbed, unpolluted lowland streams and tidal creeks<sup>2</sup>. The woodlands in Pak Sha O are breeding grounds for Brown Fish Owl, while the marshes and unpolluted natural streams and their riparian vegetation are suitable foraging grounds and perches for this species. The occurrence of this species and other raptor species, which are top predators in the food web, indicates that the terrestrial and river ecosystem is in healthy condition.

Besides avifauna, other species of conservation concerns were also recorded including plants, mammals, dragonflies, butterflies, herpetofauna and fish. Over 1000 species of flora and fauna were recorded in Pak Sha O<sup>5</sup>. This shows that the Plan Area is of high biological diversity and conservation value, thus should be adequately protected.

## **2. The new V zone is not well-justified**

### **1.1 The new V zone may not reflect the genuine need of villagers**

From 2000 to 2012, many of the land in front (i.e. north) of the Pak Sha O village were bought up by various developers and companies. However, in 2012, some of the agricultural lands owned by the developer were subdivided into smaller plots by deed poll, and many of these subdivided small plots were then sold to villagers. In the same year, the Lands Department received small house applications in Pak Sha O, which are located in these subdivided small plots. These small house applications then becomes the outstanding small house demand of Pak Sha O, which has not changed since 2012<sup>6</sup>. The whole process seems to be very similar to the practice of selling "ding" rights for profit and there was a recent case where villagers were charged for fraud over construction of small houses<sup>7</sup>. Hence, we have reservations on the genuineness of the "outstanding small house demand", which is one of the main justifications for a new V zone. Moreover, many of the land plots within the new V zone and those between the new V zone and the existing village are owned by

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<sup>3</sup> Fellowes, J.R., Lau, M.W.N., Dudgeon, D., Reels, G.T., Ades, G.W.J., Carey, G.J., Chan, B.P.L., Kendrick, R.C., Lee, K.S., Leven, M.R., Wilson, K.D.P. and Yu, Y.T. (2002). Wild animals to watch: Terrestrial and freshwater fauna of conservation concern in Hong Kong. *Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society* No. 25, 123-160.

<sup>4</sup> List of Wild Animals under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

<sup>5</sup> Ecological data (results from surveys by individuals and green groups, and existing data extracted from literatures and publicly available sources) compiled by Christophe Barthelemy.

<sup>6</sup> From data provided in TPB Paper No. 9240, 9965 and 10019, the outstanding small house demand remains at 38 and has not changed since 2012.

<sup>7</sup> ICAC Press Release on 4 December 2015 <[http://www.icac.org.hk/en/pr/index\\_uid\\_1771.html](http://www.icac.org.hk/en/pr/index_uid_1771.html)>

developer. It is uncertain if the villagers would really want to come back and live in the village. Therefore, we consider that the new V zone may not reflect the genuine need of the villagers and should be deleted.

### 1.2 Cross-village application mechanism already established

During the further representation hearing for the draft To Kwa Ping and Pak Tam Au OZP, the Planning Department stated that *“the surplus V zone (in Pak Tam Au) could meet the SH (Small House) demand generated from cross-village applications from other villages within the Country Park enclaves in Sai Kung North (e.g. Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung)”*<sup>8</sup>. Extra land has been reserved in the V zone of Pak Tam Au. The small house demand in Pak Sha O can be met by cross-village applications under the current land administrative practice. Therefore, the new V zone in Pak Sha O is unnecessary.

### 1.3 New V zone not compatible with the surrounding

The new V zone is within the water gathering ground as defined by the Water Services Department, and is only 20 metres from an Ecologically Important Stream (EIS) which is recognized by the AFCD. We are concerned the village development would potentially lead to water pollution, threatening the aquatic organisms of conservation concern in the EIS of Pak Sha O and the Hoi Ha Marine Park located further downstream. Moreover, development of modern style small houses in the new V zone would lead to a significant negative visual impact on the natural and rural landscape and the cultural heritage of the Pak Sha O village. Furthermore, the increase in the built-up and paved area would decrease the flood capacity of the area. Changes to existing infrastructure may also be required (i.e. raising the level of the existing footpaths or houses) in the future for the safety of residents and visitors as the area will be prone to flooding. Therefore, the new V zone is not compatible with the natural and rural setting of Pak Sha O.

## **3. From a freshwater marsh to a farmland then to a V zone**

The area where the new V zone is currently located, was once a long abandoned paddy field which became a freshwater marsh through natural succession. In 2012 (the same year as the division of land plots by deed poll, the transfer of landownership from developer to villager, and the application of small houses), a farmer from outside the village came to cultivate the area and started to drain the wetland. In the process of drafting an OZP for Pak Sha O in 2015, the farmed area was zoned as “Agriculture” (AGR) in draft Plan B (S/NE-PSO/B) due to its current

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<sup>8</sup> Paragraph 5(j) of the minutes of the 1083rd Town Planning Board meeting

statue. Later, amendments were made to draft Plan B and a new V zone was proposed in draft Plan C (S/NE-PSO/C).

During the consideration of the new V zone, AFCD had *"no strong view from nature conservation perspective as most of the area had been disturbed by farming activities"*<sup>9</sup>. One of the Members even said *"the stream abutting the footpath to the village was disturbed and the ecological value of its riparian zone should not be significant"*.

This series of events, together with the views from the Authority and the Members, seems to match with our doubt and concern of "destroy first, build later" when farmland rehabilitation first occurred in the marsh of Pak Sha O back in 2012. This may also give the public an impression that farming in a wetland can degrade its ecological value and would eventually lead to an approved village development.

The recognition and approval of the new V zone by the Town Planning Board may set an undesirable precedent for future similar cases. We are concerned more freshwater wetlands will be destroyed and drained by dry agricultural practices, in hope of small house developments in the future.

#### **4. Our recommendations**

We are concerned the current draft plan would facilitate undesirable village development in Pak Sha O and would adversely affect the natural habitat and the wildlife inhabiting the area, including the EIS and the protected Brown Fish Owl. Therefore, in order to protect the integrity of the ecosystem in Pak Sha O and alleviate the development pressure from small houses, the HKBWS considers that the new V zone should be entirely removed from the draft Plan. In addition, all woodland, all natural streams (including the EIS) and their riparian zones should be protected by "Green Belt (1)" or "Conservation Area" zoning. Furthermore, given the Plan Area is of ecological importance and is within the water gathering ground, buffer zones for the protection of streams and riparian vegetation should be zoned "Green Belt (1)" or "Conservation Area" for at least 30 metres wide on the two sides of the bank.

The introduction of planning control alone could not fully protect the sites from activities such as unauthorized tree felling and vegetation removal. In order to fully protect the ecological and landscape values of the site, as well as the overall value of

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<sup>9</sup> Paragraph 72(l) of the minutes of the 1099th Town Planning Board meeting

the surrounding Sai Kung West Country Park, the Authority should consider including Pak Sha O into the Sai Kung West Country Park following detailed assessments and public consultation. HKBWS believes that Pak Sha O and surrounding areas are qualified for such purpose given its value in terms of ecology, landscape and built heritage.

Thank you for your kind attention and we hope that the Town Planning Board would take our comments into consideration.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Woo Ming Chuan', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Woo Ming Chuan  
Conservation Officer  
The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

cc.

The Conservancy Association  
Designing Hong Kong  
Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden  
WWF – Hong Kong

**Appendix 1 - HKBWS Bird Records at Pak Sha O (1999-2014)**

No.	Common Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Scientific Name	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) <sup>(7)</sup>
1	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
2	<b>Eurasian Bittern</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	RC	-	-	-
3	<b>Von Schrenck's Bittern</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	RC	-	-	-
4	Black-crowned Night Heron <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
5	Striated Heron <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
6	<b>Chinese Pond Heron</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
7	Eastern Cattle Egret <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
8	<b>Great Egret</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
9	<b>Intermediate Egret</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	RC	-	-	-
10	<b>Little Egret</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PRC (RC)	-	-	-
11	<b>Crested Honey Buzzard</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	LC	Class II	Vulnerable	-
12	<b>Crested Serpent Eagle</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	(LC)	Class II	Vulnerable	-
13	<b>Bonelli's Eagle</b> <sup>(6)(9)</sup>	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	(RC)	Class II	Rare	-
14	<b>Crested Goshawk</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	-	Class II	Rare	-
15	<b>Japanese Sparrowhawk</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	-	Class II	-	-
16	<b>Besra</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	-	Class II	-	-
17	<b>Eastern Marsh Harrier</b> <sup>(6)(9)</sup>	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	LC	Class II	-	-
18	<b>Black Kite</b> <sup>(6)(9)</sup>	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	(RC)	Class II	-	-
19	<b>White-bellied Sea Eagle</b> <sup>(6)(9)</sup>	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	(RC)	Class II	-	-
20	<b>Eastern Buzzard</b> <sup>(6)(9)</sup>	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	-	Class II	-	-
21	Slaty-legged Crane	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	-	-	-	-
22	White-breasted Waterhen <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	-	-	-	-
23	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	-	-	-	-
24	Pintail Snipe <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	-	-	-	-
25	Common Snipe <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	-	-	-	-
26	<b>Wood Sandpiper</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	-	-	-
27	<b>Temminck's Stint</b> <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	LC	-	-	-
28	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	-	-	-	-
29	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	-	-	-	-
30	<b>Common Emerald Dove</b>	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	-	-	Vulnerable	-
31	<b>Greater Coucal</b>	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	-	Class II	Vulnerable	-
32	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	-	-	-	-
33	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	-	-	-	-
34	Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	-	-	-	-
35	Large Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	-	-	-	-
36	Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx nasicolor</i>	-	-	-	-
37	<b>Collared Scops Owl</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Otus lettia</i>	-	Class II	-	-
38	<b>Brown Fish Owl</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	RC	Class II	-	-
39	<b>Asian Barred Owl</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	-	Class II	-	-
40	<b>Grey Nightjar</b>	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	LC	-	-	-
41	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	-	-	-	-
42	<b>Silver-backed Needletail</b>	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	-	Class II	-	-
43	Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
44	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	-	-	-	-
45	Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	-	-	-	-
46	White-throated Kingfisher <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
47	Black-capped Kingfisher <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
48	Common Kingfisher <sup>(9)</sup>	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	-	-	-	-
49	Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	-	-	-	-
50	<b>Speckled Piculet</b>	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	LC	-	-	-
51	<b>Common Kestrel</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	-	Class II	-	-
52	<b>Amur Falcon</b>	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	-	Class II	-	-
53	<b>Eurasian Hobby</b> <sup>(6)</sup>	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	(LC)	Class II	-	-
54	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	-	-	-	-
55	<b>Swinhoe's Minivet</b>	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	LC	-	-	-
56	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	-	-	-	-
57	<b>Grey-chinned Minivet</b>	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	LC	-	-	-
58	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	-	-	-	-
59	<b>Bull-headed Shrike</b>	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	-	-	Rare	-
60	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-
61	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	-	-	-	-
62	<b>White-bellied Erpornis</b>	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	LC	-	-	-
63	<b>Black-naped Oriole</b>	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	LC	-	-	-
64	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	-	-	-	-
65	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	-	-	-	-
66	<b>Asian Paradise Flycatcher</b>	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	LC	-	-	-
67	<b>Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher</b>	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
68	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	-	-	-	-
69	<b>Grey Treepie</b>	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	LC	-	-	-
70	<b>Collared Crow</b>	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	LC	-	-	Near Threatened
71	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	-	-	-	-
72	Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	-	-	-	-
73	Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Parus spilonotus</i>	-	-	-	-
74	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	-	-	-	-
75	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	-	-	-	-
76	Chinese Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	-	-	-	-
77	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>	-	-	-	-
78	Chestnut Bulbul	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	-	-	-	-
79	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	-	-	-	-
80	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	-	-	-	-
81	Pygmy Wren-babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	-	-	-	-
82	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	-	-	-	-
83	Japanese Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis diphone</i>	-	-	-	-
84	Manchurian Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis borealis</i>	-	-	-	-

**Appendix 1 - HKBWS Bird Records at Pak Sha O (1999-2014)**

No.	Common Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Scientific Name	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) <sup>(7)</sup>
85	Brown-flanked Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>	-	-	-	-
86	Asian Stubtail	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	-	-	-	-
87	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	-	-	-	-
88	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	-	-	-	-
89	Chinese Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus yunnanensis</i>	-	-	-	-
90	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	-	-	-	-
91	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	-	-	-	-
92	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	-	-	-	-
93	Two-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	-	-	-	-
94	Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	-	-	-	-
95	Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	-	-	-	-
96	<b>Goodson's Leaf Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus goodsoni</i>	LC	-	-	-
97	Martens's Warbler	<i>Seicercus omeiensis</i>	-	-	-	-
98	Black-browed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	-	-	-	-
99	<b>Manchurian Reed Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	-	-	-	Vulnerable
100	Russet Bush Warbler	<i>Locustella mandelli</i>	-	-	-	-
101	<b>Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler</b>	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	LC	-	-	-
102	<b>Zitting Cisticola</b>	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	LC	-	-	-
103	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	-	-	-	-
104	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	-	-	-	-
105	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	-	-	-	-
106	<b>Rufous-capped Babbler</b>	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	LC	-	-	-
107	Chinese Hwamei	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	-	-	-	-
108	Masked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	-	-	-	-
109	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	-	-	-	-
110	Black-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	-	-	-	-
111	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	-	-	-	-
112	Chesnut-collared Yuhina	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	(LC)	-	-	-
113	Chestnut-flanked White-eye	<i>Zosterops erythroleurus</i>	-	-	-	-
114	Japanese White-eye	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	-	-	-	-
115	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	-	-	-	-
116	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	-	-	-	-
117	<b>Red-billed Starling<sup>(9)</sup></b>	<i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>	RC	-	-	-
118	Black-collared Starling	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	-	-	-	-
119	<b>Orange-headed Thrush</b>	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	LC	-	-	-
120	Siberian Thrush	<i>Geokichla sibirica</i>	-	-	-	-
121	White's Thrush	<i>Zoothera aurea</i>	-	-	-	-
122	Grey-backed Thrush	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	-	-	-	-
123	Japanese Thrush	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	-	-	-	-
124	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	-	-	-	-
125	Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	-	-	-	-
126	Pale Thrush	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	-	-	-	-
127	<b>Brown-headed Thrush</b>	<i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>	LC	-	-	-
128	<b>Dusky Thrush</b>	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	LC	-	-	-
129	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	-	-	-	-
130	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	-	-	-	-
131	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	-	-	-	-
132	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	-	-	-	-
133	<b>Ferruginous Flycatcher</b>	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	PRC	-	-	-
134	Hainan Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	-	-	-	-
135	Fujian Niltava	<i>Niltava davidi</i>	-	-	-	-
136	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	-	-	-	-
137	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	-	-	-	-
138	<b>Lesser Shortwing</b>	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>	LC	-	-	-
139	<b>Siberian Blue Robin</b>	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	LC	-	-	-
140	Rufous-tailed Robin	<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	-	-	-	-
141	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	-	-	-	-
142	White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	-	-	-	-
143	Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	-	-	-	-
144	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	-	-	-	-
145	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	-	-	-	-
146	Narcissus Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	-	-	-	-
147	Mugimaki Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	-	-	-	-
148	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	-	-	-	-
149	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	-	-	-	-
150	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	-	-	-	-
151	Stejneger's Stonechat	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	-	-	-	-
152	<b>Grey Bush Chat</b>	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	LC	-	-	-
153	<b>Orange-bellied Leafbird</b>	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	LC	-	-	-
154	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	-	-	-	-
155	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	-	-	-	-
156	Fork-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	-	-	-	-
157	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	-	-	-	-
158	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	-	-	-	-
159	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	-	-	-	-
160	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	-	-	-	-
161	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	-	-	-	-
162	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	-	-	-	-
163	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	-	-	-
164	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	-	-	-	-
165	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	-	-	-	-
166	<b>Pechora Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	LC	-	-	-
167	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	-	-	-	-
168	<b>Chinese Grosbeak</b>	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	LC	-	-	-

**Appendix 1 - HKBWS Bird Records at Pak Sha O (1999-2014)**

No.	Common Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Scientific Name	Level of Concern <sup>(4)</sup>	Protection Status in China <sup>(5)</sup>	China Red Data Book <sup>(6)</sup>	IUCN Red List (Version 2013.1) <sup>(7)</sup>
169	Tristram's Bunting	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	-	-	-	-
170	<b>Chestnut-eared Bunting</b>	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	LC	-	-	-
171	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	-	-	-	-
172	Yellow-browed Bunting	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	-	-	-	-
173	<b>Yellow-breasted Bunting</b>	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	RC	-	-	Endangered
174	Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	-	-	-	-
175	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	-	-	-	-

**Note:**

(1) All wild birds are Protected under Wild Animal Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170)

(4) Fellowes et al. (2002): GC=Global Concern; LC=Local Concern; RC=Regional Concern; PRC=Potential Regional Concern; PGC: Potential Global Concern. Letters in parentheses indicate that the assessment is on the basis of restrictedness in nesting and/or roosting sites rather than in general occurrence.

(5) List of Wild Animals Under State Protection (promulgated by State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Agriculture on 14 January, 1989).

[國家重點保護野生動物名錄(1989年1月14日林業局及農業部發佈施行)]

(6) Zheng, G. M. and Wang, Q. S. (1998).

(7) IUCN (2013). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1

(8) Protected under Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)

(9) Wetland-dependent species (including wetland-dependent species and waterbirds)

**Species of conservation interest is in bold type face**



寄件人:  
日期:  
发件者:  
主旨:  
附件:

Miffy Ng [REDACTED]  
04日02月2016年星期四 19:11  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
DHK Representation on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan  
20160202 DHK OZP PSO 1\_Feb 2016.pdf

Dear sirs,

Attached please our representation on the captioned.

Miffy

Designing Hong Kong Limited

Tel: 3104.2765

Fax: 2187 2305

Unit 7, 5/F, Eastern Harbour Centre, 28 Hoi Chak Street, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

Website: <http://www.designinghongkong.com/>

Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/DesigningHongKong>

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. J. D. Jones, 456 Elm St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. W. E. Brown, 789 Oak St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. R. L. Green, 101 Pine St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. S. K. White, 202 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. T. M. Black, 303 Maple St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. U. N. Gray, 404 Birch St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. V. P. Hall, 505 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. W. Q. King, 606 Ash St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. X. R. Lee, 707 Hickory St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. Y. S. Clark, 808 Walnut St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. Z. T. Adams, 909 Chestnut St., New York, N. Y.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of chairman. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. J. D. Jones, 456 Elm St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. W. E. Brown, 789 Oak St., New York, N. Y.  
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Mr. Y. S. Clark, 808 Walnut St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. Z. T. Adams, 909 Chestnut St., New York, N. Y.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of secretary. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

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Mr. J. D. Jones, 456 Elm St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. W. E. Brown, 789 Oak St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. R. L. Green, 101 Pine St., New York, N. Y.  
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Mr. Z. T. Adams, 909 Chestnut St., New York, N. Y.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of treasurer. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

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Mr. J. D. Jones, 456 Elm St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. W. E. Brown, 789 Oak St., New York, N. Y.  
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Mr. Y. S. Clark, 808 Walnut St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. Z. T. Adams, 909 Chestnut St., New York, N. Y.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of clerk. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. J. D. Jones, 456 Elm St., New York, N. Y.  
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Mr. Z. T. Adams, 909 Chestnut St., New York, N. Y.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of auditor. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. J. D. Jones, 456 Elm St., New York, N. Y.  
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Mr. Y. S. Clark, 808 Walnut St., New York, N. Y.  
Mr. Z. T. Adams, 909 Chestnut St., New York, N. Y.



Hong Kong, 4 February 2016

Chairman and Members  
Town Planning Board  
15/F, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong  
Fax: 2877 0245;  
Email: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

**Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan  
No. S/NE-PSO/1**

Dear Chairman and Members,

Designing Hong Kong **objects to** the captioned Outline Zoning Plan.

Pak Sha O is an enclave surrounded by the Sai Kung West Country Park (SKWCP). The enclave is physically, ecologically, geologically, aesthetically, and from a landscape and recreational point of view, fully connected with SKWCP. There is a need to strengthen control over development in enclaves in order to preserve the integrity of Country Park.

Pak Sha O is a traditional Hakka style village which has been well maintained, and the outlook and layout of the village has NOT YET been damaged by the chaotic construction of New Territories Exempted Houses (small houses). The proposed new "Village Type Development" zone (V zone) will certainly affect the harmony of the existing historic cluster of buildings.

We therefore strongly oppose the V zone and urge for it to be deleted.

We call on the Board to ensure there is a comprehensive strengthening of control over development in Pak Sha O and protection of this traditional village. We urge the Board to protect the ecology, aesthetics, and landscape of Pak Sha O and the surrounding Country Park.

**Limited the development area for Small Houses**

- The Small House Policy is abused for investment rather than for housing needs. A recent land search by the Conservation Association shows that 60% of the land lots within the proposed new V zone were sold to the developer named Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited in mid-2012. Since, the developer systematically carved out land lots and transferred the lands to villagers who have 'ding rights' to apply for small houses. 14 small house applications are fall within these carved land lots. At the same the developer has continued the acquisition of land in Pak Sha O (figure 1).
- This information indicates that the claimed genuine demand for small houses as provided for under the small house policy may not be correct.
- These transactions give rise to reasonable suspicions that the villagers sold the beneficial benefit in their 'ding rights' and are now acting as frontmen for the developer. As such the Board risks aiding and abetting an illegal scheme aimed at abuse of the proposed V zone for profit making rather than to address the genuine demand by indigenous villagers.
- According to TPB paper No. 10019, surplus land within the "V" zone of Pak Tam Au OZP was designated to meet the small house demand of other villages within the WGG in Sai Kung North, including Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, under the administrative measure of permitting cross-village small house applications. At the TPB meeting of To Kwa Ping and Pak Tam Au OZP No. S/NE-TKP/1 dated 14 April 2015, the Village



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Representative Mr Ho Kam Wah mentioned that 'he agreed with the arrangement of cross-village SH applications from villages falling within WGGs to Pak Tam Au Village.' and clarified that 'the village had so far accepted at least 5 cross-village SH applications from Pak Sha O Village.' There thus appears that sufficient land has been reserved in Sai Kung for Pak Sha O small house development. The expansion of V zone in Pak Sha O is thus not justified.

- The natural wetland habitat was largely destroyed in mid-2012 under the excuse of agriculture rehabilitation.<sup>1</sup> Little has been achieved to this effect other than destruction of the local ecology. The farmland are owned by developers and the farmers are employed and not local inhabitant villagers. This appears a "destroy first, develop later" attitude of the landowners with much of the ecology of the area removed in what appears "fake agriculture usage" of the land prior to the DPA. If TPB approve the proposed new V zone, it will set an undesirable precedent rewarding similar behavior elsewhere.
- The visual, landscape and historical value of the valley will be destroyed by the proposed new small house development. With reference to Mr Christophe Barthélémy's photomontage (figure 2), it shows that there is no natural barrier from the two main access points to the village. The 'dense woodland' mentioned in TPB paper No. 10019 served as a buffer, in fact neglects other visually sensitive receivers. The TPB members has also expressed their concern on the visual buffer between the new V zone and the existing village in the TPB meeting dated 13 November 2015. The possibility of planting trees at the lawn to act as buffer suggested by Planning Department is not guaranteed. No small houses to be permitted within the OZP will avoid the impact on the visual, landscape and historical value of this Hakka villages.
- There is no road connection and the area has a high landscape and ecological value. Residents need to rely on the narrow footpath connected Hoi Ha Road. The proposed new V zone will generate demand for at least 34 vehicles. However, there are no parking facilities at the village or along Hoi Ha Road. The impacts of (authorized/unauthorized) parking on Hoi Ha Road and the surrounding park have not been considered. A clear transport plan must be identified prior to any decision over the zoning of land for development.
- Pak Sha O lies on WGG of WSD in which septic tanks are not permitted. The impacts of the increase in development and human activities have not been considered.
- The Hoi Ha EIS is adjacent to the proposed new V zone and runs to the protected Hoi Ha Wan. The effluent water discharge and increase in muddy run-off impacts of construction and increase in habitation. For these reasons the V zone should not be designated for this area.
- The proposed new V zone is surrounded by the EIS and only by 20 meters buffer. The draft plan has not considered the flooding risk during rainstorms, alternatively, high podiums will be constructed resulting in detrimental impacts on the landscape.
- If any development is to be permitted, there should first be a detailed village layout specifying site formation heights, sewage treatment, drainage, footways, and vehicular access whether to be implemented by the private land owners or the public prior to any development.

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<sup>1</sup>白沙澳濕地遭夷平「發展」

<https://hk.news.yahoo.com/%E7%99%BD%E6%B2%99%E6%BE%B3%E6%BF%95%E5%9C%B0%E9%81%AD%E5%A4%B7%E5%B9%B3-%E7%99%BC%E5%B1%95-220948352.html>



## **Agriculture and Green Belt zoning provides insufficient protection**

- Development puts the area along the EIS, stream and country parks at risk. House or small house should be removed from column 1 or 2 for AGR or GB zones.
- In general, building small house applications are frequently approved for 'Agriculture' and 'Green Belt' zone. The approval rate of small house application in 'Agriculture' zone was 60%.<sup>2</sup> The proposed 'Agriculture' mostly lies on 'Village Environ'. 'Small House' in column 2 provides false hope for the villagers, promotes destruction of the ecology to increase the chance of future development approvals, and will thus have detrimental impacts on the local ecology, landscape, and the ability to genuinely farm the land.
- Moreover, the 20 meters buffer along the EIS, stream and its riparian zone and the area connected to the country park should be zoned CA to prevent polluted water running into the EIS.

**Designing Hong Kong Limited**  
**February 2016**

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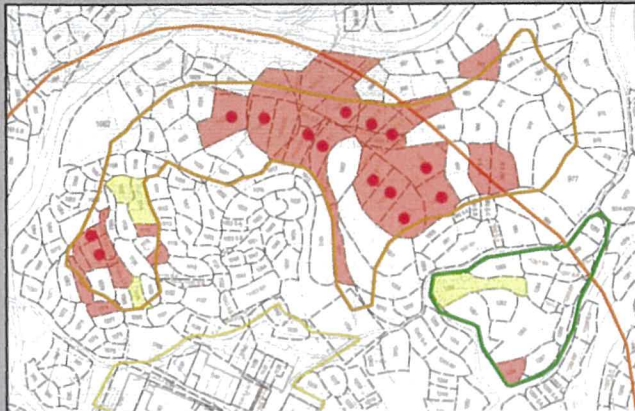
<sup>2</sup> LCQ17: Land reserved for building New Territories small houses (6 Feb 2013)  
[http://gia.info.gov.hk/general/201302/06/P201302060426\\_0426\\_106939.pdf](http://gia.info.gov.hk/general/201302/06/P201302060426_0426_106939.pdf)



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Figure 1








## Land ownership change in Pak Sha O V zone



May 2012  
60% of land lots have been sold to the developer  
Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited



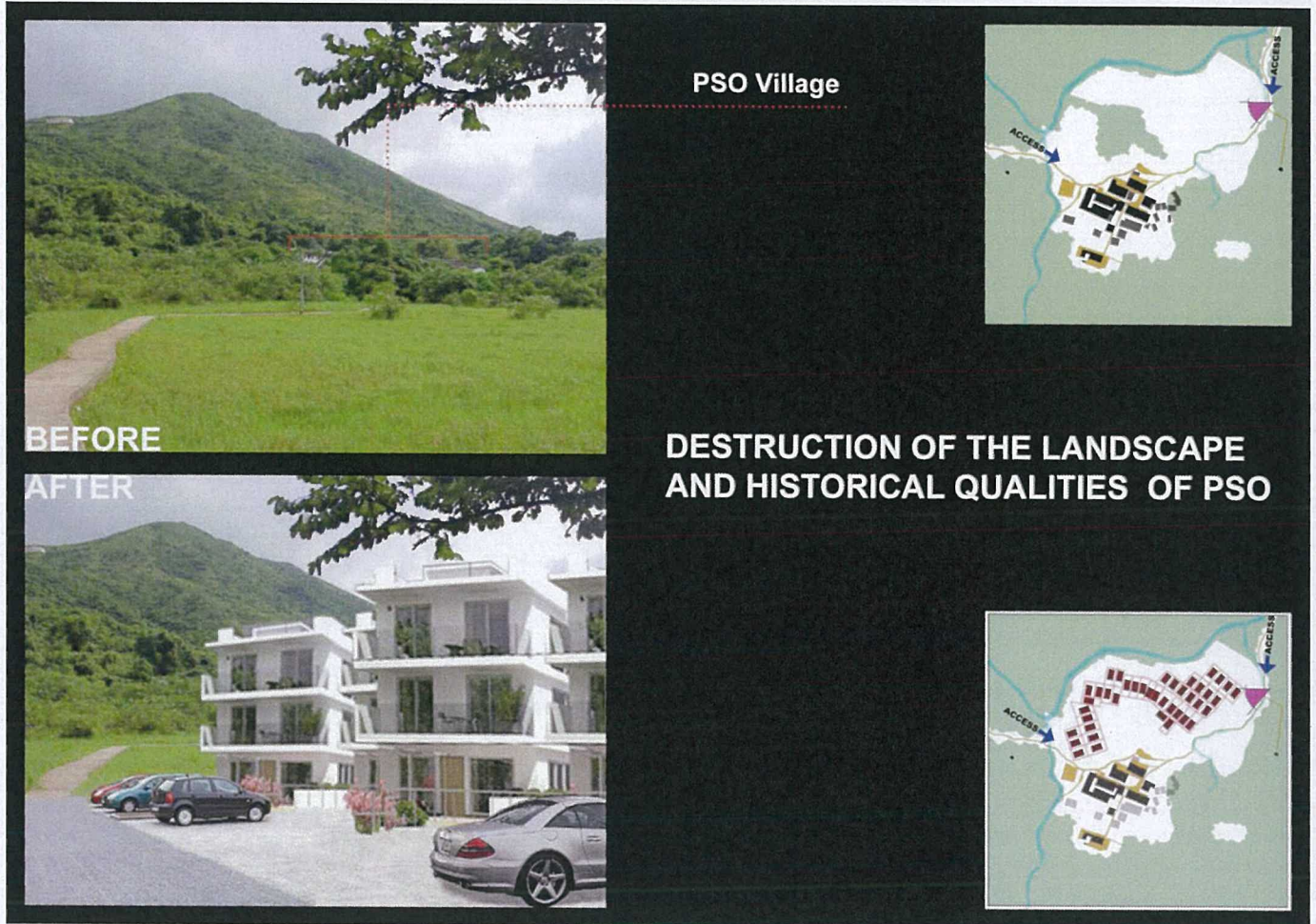
December 2015  
The developer has systematically carved out land lots and transferred these to villagers since mid-2012, and continued to acquire land in Pak Sha O. Currently, about 50% of land lots are under the developer

-  Propsoed V zone
-  Agriculture Zone
-  Pak Sha O Village
-  Land owned by developer
-  Land partially owned by developer
-  Outstanding small house demand
-  Village environ



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Figure 2







環保觸覺  
Green Sense

電話: 8100 4877

傳真: 3011 9577

地址: 荃灣郵政信箱 454 號

電郵: info@greensense.org.hk

網頁: www.greensense.org.hk

致 城市規劃委員會

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-522

**有關：白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖 S/NE-PSO/1****環保觸覺意見書**

環保觸覺（本會）就上述草圖表示意見如下：

- 1) 白沙澳原居民絕大部分於廿年前已離村，多年來亦少有回村打理，卻於制訂規劃圖則期間才大量申請興建丁屋，所謂需求是否真確非常不可信。
- 2) 有其他團體就揭發村內過半於草圖中被劃作「鄉村式發展」土地為發展商持有。如村民早已將土地賣予他人，將來要回村發展的說法同樣不可信。
- 3) 同時，發展商再於 2012 年中把「鄉村式發展」地帶內的地段分拆並轉手，分拆的地段內更已有處理中的丁屋申請，過程無異一般「套丁」。有理由相信現草圖規劃中所謂滿足「原居民丁屋需求」，將會變成發展商與原居民合謀圖利的工具，草圖可謂等同協助「套丁」。本會強烈反對「套丁」行為。
- 4) 問題的根本是現行的小型屋宇政策。小型屋宇於數量上沒有限制，又因制度缺陷而淪為一面得到政府補貼，一面謀取暴利的工具，這對其他同為香港人，但未有丁屋權利的大眾實在非常不公。
- 5) 更重要是，當中的巨大利益為破壞鄉郊作丁屋發展提供動機，丁屋需求長期被誇大。本會認為小型屋宇政策必須改革，城規會也應該以最保守的態度規劃最小的鄉村式發展，阻止小型屋宇無止境地於香港郊野地區發展。
- 6) 草圖是不合理地將白沙澳村北面，大片現時被復耕的農地劃作鄉村式發展用途。該等土地亦僅劃作「農業」地帶，反映實際用途，亦須嚴格限制興建屋宇，保護農業發展，而不是鄉村式發展。

1874

第1頁，共2頁





電話：8100 4877  
傳真：3011 9577  
地址：荃灣郵政信箱 454 號

電郵：info@greensense.org.hk  
網頁：www.greensense.org.hk

- 7) 白沙澳四周被西貢西郊野公園包圍，生態環境資源豐富，珍貴的動植物繁多。現時建議的「鄉村式發展」用地並無兼顧保存這些生態和自然景觀。亦應將大部分「綠化地帶」改為「自然保育區」，以更恰當地反映及保護當地自然環境。

本會認為一個有意義的諮詢，當局應盡快公開所有制定圖則時所曾及將要參考的資料的完整文本，例如是丁屋需求估算的理據、或如其他團體提出的水浸風險的評估報告，否則現時市民無法就該等資料的準確性提出意見，令城規會程序不公。

如有任何回覆，請致電 8100-4877 或電郵至 info@greensense.org.hk 與本會聯絡。

環保觸覺

二零一六年二月二日



寄件人:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:  
附件:

02日02月2016年星期二 17:52  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Comments on Pak Sha O OZP - DPA/NE-PSO/1  
TPB 2 Feb 16.docx

Dear Sir/Madam

Please find enclosed comments from Friends of Hoi Ha on the draft Pak Sha O outline Zoning Plan, DPA/NE-PSO/1.

You may quote Friends of Hoi ha as the originator of this letter but we would ask that the names of the signatories be kept confidential.

Regards

Secretary  
FOHH





FRIENDS OF HOI HA  
21C Hoi Ha Village  
Sai Kung Country Park  
New Territories  
Hong Kong



Tel: (+852) [REDACTED]  
Fax: (+852) [REDACTED]  
Email: [REDACTED]

2 February 2016

Secretary  
Town Planning Board  
15/F, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road  
North Point  
Hong Kong

Dear Sir/Madam

**Draft Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan No: DPA/NE-PSO/1**

1. Friends of Hoi Ha support some of the amendments to the draft Pak Sha O OZP promulgated in the latest draft but still have serious reservations on the overall plan, which threatens to destroy the ambience, landscape and cultural value of Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, which are important resources for the whole of Hong Kong.

**EXISTING VILLAGE CLUSTERS**

2. The Board has recognised the cultural, architectural and landscape value of the existing cluster of buildings in both Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung and the designation of these areas as "V1" Zones is welcome. However, the limitations on building activities do not go far enough to safeguard the villages. As well as the proposed limits to building activities, it should be made quite clear that any alterations to existing buildings or any new buildings constructed must not exceed the vertical profile of the present buildings and must be designed so as to be in harmony with the existing buildings in colour, style and construction methods. It would only take one inappropriate building to completely ruin the harmonious nature of the existing building clusters.

**DESIRE VERSUS NEED FOR NEW HOUSES**

3. The Draft OZP refers to an outstanding Small House Demand for 49 houses; however, no attempt has been made to justify this figure, which forms a basis for planning decisions. The figure was given by the Indigenous Village Representative without any accompanying justification and without any audit being made of this figure. The reality is that not a single Indigenous Villager has lived in the village for over 20 years. If an Indigenous Villager had wanted to move back into the village, then there are plenty of habitable dwellings which could have been bought or rented – existing tenants could have been replaced by Indigenous Villagers had they wished to move into the village. The figure of 49 does not reflect any real "need" for housing by Indigenous Villagers – it is, purely, a "wish-list" dreamt up by a person with a considerable vested interest and



represents a desire for absentee Indigenous Villagers to make considerable amounts of money from selling their "Ding" rights without any intention to ever live in the houses. These actions are a serious abuse of the Small House Policy. It is completely unacceptable that major planning decisions concerning the future of the Pak Sha O enclave were based on a number given by an individual without any attempt being made to assess the validity of the figure.

4. The actual "need" for houses to be built at Pak Sha O to provide housing for entitled Indigenous Villagers is negligible. The TPB has recognised that spare land within the V-Zone at Pak Tam Au could be made available for entitled villagers from other villagers. The very few genuine applicants for housing under the Small House Policy from the indigenous diaspora of Pak Sha O should be allocated spare lots at Pak Tam Au in order to safeguard the environment at Pak Sha O.

#### ROLE OF RURAL COMMITTEE

5. Since the publication of the Rural Representative Election Ordinance (Cap. 576), Rural Committees have an obligation to represent not only Indigenous Villagers, wherever they may live, but, also, to represent village residents. There are no Indigenous Villagers living in the Pak Sha O enclave, but there are a number of residents living in the village houses with long-term stakes in the village. It was incumbent upon the Sai Kung North Rural Committee to assess the feelings of village residents before commenting on the draft plans for Pak Sha O; however, no approach was made by the Rural Committee to residents in order to gauge their opinions. The comments of the Sai Kung North Rural Committee, which has asked for an increase in size of the V-zone to allow large numbers of houses to be built, are based, purely, on the wishes of absentee Indigenous Villagers and have taken no account of the views of villagers who actually live in the village. SKNRC have been asked for copies of the minutes of meetings which discussed Pak Sha O to see on what basis their comments were made, but the minutes are deemed not-disclosable to members of the public and they have not replied to a letter requesting disclosure. The Tai Po District Council have supported the line taken by SKNRC, also without consulting village residents. Given the completely biased nature of the comments made by both the SKNRC and the Tai Po DC, which are based on the money-making desires of people who have no desire to live in the villages and who care little for the future of the villages, the TPB should discard all comments made by these bodies until such time as they can be seen to include the views of the actual villagers who live in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung.

#### LAND OWNERSHIP

6. The large majority of the land being designated as V-zone in the draft OZP belongs to, or has recently been owned by a development company – trading under the name Xinhua Bookstore. Since the company bought the land, the lots have been subdivided and some have been sold to Indigenous Villagers in connection with Small House applications. These individual applications are co-ordinated and appear to be part of a greater plan to build up to 50 houses in the area under a single plan. These actions give rise to the strong suspicion that the land ownership activities at Pak Sha O are part of a scheme by which villagers' "Ding" rights are controlled and bought by developers. These activities,



which have been well known in the New Territories for years, have recently been shown to be illegal – the legal position has been reinforced by senior Government officials, including the Secretary for Development, who has ruled that the Small House Policy does not give Indigenous Villagers the right to sell their “Ding” rights.

7. In the past, the TPB has put aside ownership issues and has claimed that such issues did not fall under their remit. However, it is time for this “head in the sand” approach to stop. The TPB is aware of the facts, and the reality of the situation is that the land being designated by the TPB for building can only be developed through illegal activities. V-zones are meant as areas for Indigenous Villagers to legally build under the Small House Policy. Land owned by developers and sold temporarily to entitled persons for the purposes of applying for houses on behalf of developers should not be knowingly zoned by the TPB as building land – to do so is, effectively, making the TPB accessories to criminal fraud.
8. The TPB may lack the resources or remit to investigate the potential for fraud – in which case, the TPB’s papers should be handed to the relevant authorities to mount an investigation into the potentially illegal activities. Only if areas can be developed legally should they be released as V-zone.

#### AGRICULTURE

9. The agricultural activities at Pak Sha O are on land owned by developers and the farmers are not local Indigenous Villagers. The main purpose of the agriculture has been to destroy and drain ecologically-important marshland which had developed in the 30+ years since the Indigenous Villagers stopped farming, and to clear surrounding areas of vegetation in order to condition the entire area for building.
10. As is mentioned in the Draft OZP, the area is within a Water Gathering Ground. This, plus the fact that the stream leads down the valley and discharges into Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park/SSSI means that the control of water quality in the area is of paramount importance. The OZP’s insistence that any agricultural activities should not use pesticides, and fertilisers can be used only with permission, is welcome – however, it should be noted that the present farmers use considerable quantities of both pesticides and fertilisers and have not been restricted in their activities. The policing of these activities needs to start immediately.
11. The recent clearance of the area now designated for agriculture in the Draft OZP is an extension of the developer’s policy to clear land of anything of ecological value, ostensibly for agriculture, prior to an application to re-zone the area for building.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

12. The Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan contains provision for the building of an extra 34 NTEHs. The plan envisages the population of the village of Pak Sha O rising from under 50 to 280 persons. According to EPD estimates (*EPD Technical Paper EPD/TP1/05, Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows for Sewage Infrastructure Planning version 1* by Wallace YM YIU E(SI)7 dated March 2005 – Table T-1), the Unit



Flow Factor which should be used for planning purposes to assess the volume of sewage from a modern village house is  $0.27\text{m}^3$  per person. Thus, under the draft OZP, the volume of sewage produced by the village of Pak Sha O will rise from  $13.5\text{m}^3/\text{day}$  to  $75.6\text{m}^3/\text{day}$ . The Government has no plans to construct a sewage mains system to Pak Sha O.

13. The Draft OZP recognises that the village lies within a Water Gathering Ground and that "in general" the use of septic tank and soakaway systems is not allowed and that there should be "demonstrably effective means (such as proper waste water treatment plant) to ensure that the effluent water quality is acceptable". However, the use of the wording "in general" is of concern, particularly in the light of the fact that the OZP makes the comment later in the paragraph that there is "sufficient administrative mechanism to ensure the water quality". Paragraph 7.2.6 of the Explanatory Notes of the Draft OZP states the following:

*"There is no existing or planned public sewerage for the Area. At present, on-site discharge system such as septic tanks and soakaway pits are generally used in traditional villages. They would only satisfy the requirements of individual lots. Any increase in population or number of visitors to the Area or further recreation/residential developments will require additional facilities".*

14. These wordings could be construed to mean that when the LandsD and other departments considers each application individually, on its own merits, a septic tank could be considered as satisfying the requirements of an individual lot. As a planning authority, it is incumbent on the TPB to consider the proposed OZP as a whole, not as individual applications. Therefore, it must be made unambiguous in the final OZP that septic tank/soakaway systems are unacceptable for each and every new house being contemplated at Pak Sha O, whether they be considered individually or collectively, and that other systems will have to be constructed to ensure that the Water Gathering Ground is not polluted. Thus, a system of effectively treating sewage other than by a septic tank/soakaway system must be devised before any new house is constructed at Pak Sha O.
15. The proposed new V-Zone in the Draft OZP is in an area with a high water table. Thus, if septic tanks were to be considered, any Percolation Test, as defined by EPD's ProPECC 5/93, would fail – the area is, in any case, unsuitable for septic tank/soakaway systems.
16. There are several solutions which might be feasible; however, there are many problems:
- A collective sewage treatment system would require a considerable amount of land – the Government should not provide land for private sewage disposal systems and so this land will have to come from the privately-owned areas.
  - The area in the new V-Zone and in the other privately-owned areas is unsuitable for most collective systems because it is an area of high water table and close to streams.



- c. Any collective system should be constructed to cater for the entire new building plan – 31 houses at Pak Sha O and 3 houses at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung and, ideally, to serve, also, the existing houses.
  - d. The sewage treatment system must be in place coincident with the first new house being built.
  - e. Any new system catering for 30+ houses and in the region of 75m<sup>3</sup> of sewage per day will be expensive and will have to be paid for by the builders of the houses.
  - f. Given that the V-Zone is, supposedly, dedicated to individual Small House Policy applications, it is difficult to see how the applications will be co-ordinated and the sewage scheme paid for unless the applications are part of an illegal scheme co-ordinated by a developer, as described above.
17. Given the above constraints, the inescapable conclusion is that the provision of the necessary sewage treatment facilities to ensure that the Water Gathering Ground is not polluted by the construction of 34 houses at Pak Sha O, applied for on an individual basis, is technically and practically not feasible.
18. The TPB has mentioned 14 existing applications for the building of houses under the Small House Policy. If these applications do not contain provisions for the treatment of sewage other than by septic tank/soakaway systems, they should be refused forthwith.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

19. Quite apart from the lack of facilities to cope with a large increase in sewage effluent from an expanded village, other aspects of infrastructure are inadequate to support an increase in village size.
- a. The village is not on a road and, therefore, there is no Emergency Vehicle Access to the village. A development of more than 10 houses, if considered as a whole, needs to be provided with access for emergency vehicles. Again, the TPB must consider the proposed development as a whole and not as 34+ individual applications, which could bypass this vital requirement which is necessary for the safety of future residents.
  - b. There is no provision for parking on the nearest road to the village, which is narrow and, particularly at weekends, busy. The access path to the village is sited just after a downhill bend in the road and so vehicles parked in the road at this point are a hazard to the vehicles and bicycles which use this road. There is, quite simply, nowhere for more village residents to park their cars – and personal transport is required for this area where there is inadequate public transport.
20. The TPB is a Planning Authority – it is, therefore, quite unacceptable that they should completely ignore the cumulative impacts of tripling the size of a village in a remote area. Despite the TPB's utterances in the past that sufficient safeguards are inherent in the



subsequent planning process to ensure the proper provision of infrastructure to cope with building on the scale allowed by TPB's zoning proposals, this has proven not to be the case. The subsequent planning processes assess each planning application in isolation and the LandsD have made statements on the record stating that planning aspects such as infrastructure, access and land ownership issues are not considered by them. Who, therefore, is responsible for assessing the infrastructure needs of a potentially large development, if not the TPB?

### GREEN BELT ZONE

21. Green Belts are becoming increasingly considered as reservoirs of building land and up to 30% of applications to build on Green Belt are being approved. The zoning of the sensitive ecological areas at Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung as Green Belt is, therefore, completely inadequate to ensure the long-term protection of these areas. Areas within 30 metres of streams should be designated as Conservation Area to ensure proper protection of both the riparian areas and the ecologically-sensitive streams themselves. The remaining Green Belt Areas should be designated as Green Belt 1 – as for the Hoi Ha OZP – to make it clear that these areas are not to be considered as future areas for development.
22. In addition to the above safeguards, it is essential that all areas have “Agricultural Use” placed in Column 2 of the schedules. At Hoi Ha and several other enclaves, Green Belts, Conservation Areas and Coastal Protection Areas are being “trashed”, using the excuse of farming. Without the control of bogus agricultural activities, the protection of areas zoned for conservation is completely meaningless – landowners can destroy areas of great ecological value with impunity – either in the belief that a “worthless” area can be re-zoned for development or “because they can”. These environmentally-destructive practices must be curtailed – particularly in areas such as Pak Sha O, where the landscape and ambience of the area is of such public importance.

### CONCLUSIONS

23. The TPB has, rightly, recognised the unique cultural, historical, environmental and landscape value of the Pak Sha O enclave as a valuable resource for the whole of Hong Kong. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the TPB to ensure that the OZP provides protections to ensure that the area's value is maintained for the future. The construction of even a single NTEH in the area will critically damage the ambience of the entire area, and the construction of 34 NTEHs, as envisaged by the Draft OZP, will destroy the area for ever.
24. Any new construction in the V1 zones must be in keeping with the present buildings.
25. As the major planning authority, the TPB must assess the infrastructure needs of the potential village expansion – if basic needs such as Emergency Vehicle Access and adequate sewage treatment facilities cannot be practically provided to a proposed V-zone, then the area should not be designated as such.



26. The proposed V-zone is not justified by the number of Indigenous Villagers who have a genuine need for housing in accordance with the Small House Policy.
27. Houses cannot be practically and legally constructed in the proposed V-zone because:
- a. The method being used to apply for building permissions is likely to be illegal.
  - b. There is no prospect of a practical solution to prevent sewage from polluting the streams in the Water Gathering Ground.
  - c. Emergency Vehicle Access cannot be provided.

Therefore, the "new" V-zone area should be deleted from the plan and replaced by Green Belt 1 or Conservation Area.

28. Any Indigenous Villagers who have a genuine need for housing can be allocated plots at Pak Tam Au, where there is spare land – as recognised by the TPB.
29. An area 30 metre around streams must be made Conservation Area to provide protection to the streams and riparian zones.
30. The remaining Green Belt areas should become Green Belt 1 to make it clear that they are not reservoirs of building land.
31. Agriculture must be strictly controlled in all zones by the placing of "Agricultural Use" into Column 2 of the schedules – farming should not utilise pesticides and the use of fertilisers must be controlled to ensure zero pollution of the streams.
32. A separate Agricultural Zone is not justified and this area on the Draft OZP should be designated as Conservation Area or Green Belt 1. If landowners wish to pursue agricultural activities, they can apply to do so in any of the zonings where Agricultural Use is allowed – however, Agricultural Use should be placed in Column 2 in all of the schedules to ensure that farming does not utilise pesticides or fertilisers which may pollute the water courses.
33. Despite statements made by the TPB, the planning processes subsequent to OZP gazetting do not provide any safeguards against the cumulative impacts of developments – for instance, the safety of residents where no Emergency Vehicle Access is provided and the pollution of water courses by individual septic tanks. Once an OZP has been gazetted, planning permissions are given on an individual basis, despite the fact that, as at Pak Sha O, the applications are co-ordinated by a development company and are part of a large-scale building plan for the area. In order to fulfil its role as a planning authority, the TPB must assess the cumulative impact of such large-scale developments and should incorporate the necessary restrictions to ensure public safety and protection of the environment within the OZP and not delegate this function to a system which is incapable of seeing beyond individual building applications.
34. You may credit this letter as emanating from Friends of Hoi Ha but we would ask that the identities of the signatories be kept confidential.



Yours faithfully

Chair, Friends of Hoi Ha

Secretary, Friends of Hoi Ha

tpbnd

寄件者:

寄件日期:

收件者:

主旨:

附件:

04日02月2016年星期四 13:22

tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

Pak Sha O OZP - DPA/NE-PSO/1

TPB 2 Feb 16.docx; Landscape Assessment Pak Sha O.pdf; SCENARIOS REPORT.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam

We have just been given 2 interesting and relevant Landscape Assessments of the Pak Sha O enclave, which we would like included in our comments submitted in my email of 2 Feb 16. I have added a new paragraph 23 to our original submission to mention these assessments. I would be grateful if this new information could be included with our submission.

As before, the comments can be credited to Friends of Hoi Ha but we request that the names of the signatories be kept confidential.

Regards

Secretary, Friends of Hoi Ha



**FRIENDS OF HOI HA**  
**21C Hoi Ha Village**  
**Sai Kung Country Park**  
**New Territories**  
**Hong Kong**



**Tel:**  
**Fax:**  
**Email:**

4 February 2016

Secretary  
Town Planning Board  
15/F, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road  
North Point  
Hong Kong

Dear Sir/Madam

**Draft Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan No: DPA/NE-PSO/1**

1. Friends of Hoi Ha support some of the amendments to the draft Pak Sha O OZP promulgated in the latest draft but still have serious reservations on the overall plan, which threatens to destroy the ambience, landscape and cultural value of Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, which are important resources for the whole of Hong Kong.

**EXISTING VILLAGE CLUSTERS**

2. The Board has recognised the cultural, architectural and landscape value of the existing cluster of buildings in both Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung and the designation of these areas as “V1” Zones is welcome. However, the limitations on building activities do not go far enough to safeguard the villages. As well as the proposed limits to building activities, it should be made quite clear that any alterations to existing buildings or any new buildings constructed must not exceed the vertical profile of the present buildings and must be designed so as to be in harmony with the existing buildings in colour, style and construction methods. It would only take one inappropriate building to completely ruin the harmonious nature of the existing building clusters.

**DESIRE VERSUS NEED FOR NEW HOUSES**

3. The Draft OZP refers to an outstanding Small House Demand for 49 houses; however, no attempt has been made to justify this figure, which forms a basis for planning decisions. The figure was given by the Indigenous Village Representative without any accompanying justification and without any audit being made of this figure. The reality is that not a single Indigenous Villager has lived in the village for over 20 years. If an Indigenous Villager had wanted to move back into the village, then there are plenty of habitable dwellings which could have been bought or rented – existing tenants could have been replaced by Indigenous Villagers had they wished to move into the village. The figure of 49 does not reflect any real “need” for housing by Indigenous Villagers – it is, purely, a “wish-list” dreamt up by a person with a considerable vested interest and



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#### ROLE OF RURAL COMMITTEE

5. Since the publication of the Rural Representative Election Ordinance (Cap. 576), Rural Committees have an obligation to represent not only Indigenous Villagers, wherever they may live, but, also, to represent village residents. There are no Indigenous Villagers living in the Pak Sha O enclave, but there are a number of residents living in the village houses with long-term stakes in the village. It was incumbent upon the Sai Kung North Rural Committee to assess the feelings of village residents before commenting on the draft plans for Pak Sha O; however, no approach was made by the Rural Committee to residents in order to gauge their opinions. The comments of the Sai Kung North Rural Committee, which has asked for an increase in size of the V-zone to allow large numbers of houses to be built, are based, purely, on the wishes of absentee Indigenous Villagers and have taken no account of the views of villagers who actually live in the village. SKNRC have been asked for copies of the minutes of meetings which discussed Pak Sha O to see on what basis their comments were made, but the minutes are deemed not-disclosable to members of the public and they have not replied to a letter requesting disclosure. The Tai Po District Council have supported the line taken by SKNRC, also without consulting village residents. Given the completely biased nature of the comments made by both the SKNRC and the Tai Po DC, which are based on the money-making desires of people who have no desire to live in the villages and who care little for the future of the villages, the TPB should discard all comments made by these bodies until such time as they can be seen to include the views of the actual villagers who live in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung.

#### LAND OWNERSHIP

6. The large majority of the land being designated as V-zone in the draft OZP belongs to, or has recently been owned by a development company – trading under the name Xinhua Bookstore. Since the company bought the land, the lots have been subdivided and some have been sold to Indigenous Villagers in connection with Small House applications. These individual applications are co-ordinated and appear to be part of a greater plan to build up to 50 houses in the area under a single plan. These actions give rise to the strong suspicion that the land ownership activities at Pak Sha O are part of a scheme by which villagers' "Ding" rights are controlled and bought by developers. These activities,



which have been well known in the New Territories for years, have recently been shown to be illegal – the legal position has been reinforced by senior Government officials, including the Secretary for Development, who has ruled that the Small House Policy does not give Indigenous Villagers the right to sell their “Ding” rights.

7. In the past, the TPB has put aside ownership issues and has claimed that such issues did not fall under their remit. However, it is time for this “head in the sand” approach to stop. The TPB is aware of the facts, and the reality of the situation is that the land being designated by the TPB for building can only be developed through illegal activities. V-zones are meant as areas for Indigenous Villagers to legally build under the Small House Policy. Land owned by developers and sold temporarily to entitled persons for the purposes of applying for houses on behalf of developers should not be knowingly zoned by the TPB as building land – to do so is, effectively, making the TPB accessories to criminal fraud.
8. The TPB may lack the resources or remit to investigate the potential for fraud – in which case, the TPB’s papers should be handed to the relevant authorities to mount an investigation into the potentially illegal activities. Only if areas can be developed legally should they be released as V-zone.

#### AGRICULTURE

9. The agricultural activities at Pak Sha O are on land owned by developers and the farmers are not local Indigenous Villagers. The main purpose of the agriculture has been to destroy and drain ecologically-important marshland which had developed in the 30+ years since the Indigenous Villagers stopped farming, and to clear surrounding areas of vegetation in order to condition the entire area for building.
10. As is mentioned in the Draft OZP, the area is within a Water Gathering Ground. This, plus the fact that the stream leads down the valley and discharges into Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park/SSSI means that the control of water quality in the area is of paramount importance. The OZP’s insistence that any agricultural activities should not use pesticides, and fertilisers can be used only with permission, is welcome – however, it should be noted that the present farmers use considerable quantities of both pesticides and fertilisers and have not been restricted in their activities. The policing of these activities needs to start immediately.
11. The recent clearance of the area now designated for agriculture in the Draft OZP is an extension of the developer’s policy to clear land of anything of ecological value, ostensibly for agriculture, prior to an application to re-zone the area for building.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

12. The Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan contains provision for the building of an extra 34 NTEHs. The plan envisages the population of the village of Pak Sha O rising from under 50 to 280 persons. According to EPD estimates (*EPD Technical Paper EPD/TP1/05, Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows for Sewage Infrastructure Planning version 1* by Wallace YM YIU E(SI)7 dated March 2005 – Table T-1), the Unit



Flow Factor which should be used for planning purposes to assess the volume of sewage from a modern village house is  $0.27\text{m}^3$  per person. Thus, under the draft OZP, the volume of sewage produced by the village of Pak Sha O will rise from  $13.5\text{m}^3/\text{day}$  to  $75.6\text{m}^3/\text{day}$ . The Government has no plans to construct a sewage mains system to Pak Sha O.

13. The Draft OZP recognises that the village lies within a Water Gathering Ground and that "in general" the use of septic tank and soakaway systems is not allowed and that there should be "*demonstrably effective means (such as proper waste water treatment plant) to ensure that the effluent water quality is acceptable*". However, the use of the wording "in general" is of concern, particularly in the light of the fact that the OZP makes the comment later in the paragraph that there is "*sufficient administrative mechanism to ensure the water quality*". Paragraph 7.2.6 of the Explanatory Notes of the Draft OZP states the following:

*"There is no existing or planned public sewerage for the Area. At present, on-site discharge system such as septic tanks and soakaway pits are generally used in traditional villages. They would only satisfy the requirements of individual lots. Any increase in population or number of visitors to the Area or further recreation/residential developments will require additional facilities"*.

14. These wordings could be construed to mean that when the LandsD and other departments considers each application individually, on its own merits, a septic tank could be considered as satisfying the requirements of an individual lot. As a planning authority, it is incumbent on the TPB to consider the proposed OZP as a whole, not as individual applications. Therefore, it must be made unambiguous in the final OZP that septic tank/soakaway systems are unacceptable for each and every new house being contemplated at Pak Sha O, whether they be considered individually or collectively, and that other systems will have to be constructed to ensure that the Water Gathering Ground is not polluted. Thus, a system of effectively treating sewage other than by a septic tank/soakaway system must be devised before any new house is constructed at Pak Sha O.
15. The proposed new V-Zone in the Draft OZP is in an area with a high water table. Thus, if septic tanks were to be considered, any Percolation Test, as defined by EPD's ProPECC 5/93, would fail – the area is, in any case, unsuitable for septic tank/soakaway systems.
16. There are several solutions which might be feasible; however, there are many problems:
  - a. A collective sewage treatment system would require a considerable amount of land – the Government should not provide land for private sewage disposal systems and so this land will have to come from the privately-owned areas.
  - b. The area in the new V-Zone and in the other privately-owned areas is unsuitable for most collective systems because it is an area of high water table and close to streams.



- c. Any collective system should be constructed to cater for the entire new building plan – 31 houses at Pak Sha O and 3 houses at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung and, ideally, to serve, also, the existing houses.
  - d. The sewage treatment system must be in place coincident with the first new house being built.
  - e. Any new system catering for 30+ houses and in the region of 75m<sup>3</sup> of sewage per day will be expensive and will have to be paid for by the builders of the houses.
  - f. Given that the V-Zone is, supposedly, dedicated to individual Small House Policy applications, it is difficult to see how the applications will be co-ordinated and the sewage scheme paid for unless the applications are part of an illegal scheme co-ordinated by a developer, as described above.
17. Given the above constraints, the inescapable conclusion is that the provision of the necessary sewage treatment facilities to ensure that the Water Gathering Ground is not polluted by the construction of 34 houses at Pak Sha O, applied for on an individual basis, is technically and practically not feasible.
18. The TPB has mentioned 14 existing applications for the building of houses under the Small House Policy. If these applications do not contain provisions for the treatment of sewage other than by septic tank/soakaway systems, they should be refused forthwith.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

19. Quite apart from the lack of facilities to cope with a large increase in sewage effluent from an expanded village, other aspects of infrastructure are inadequate to support an increase in village size.
- a. The village is not on a road and, therefore, there is no Emergency Vehicle Access to the village. A development of more than 10 houses, if considered as a whole, needs to be provided with access for emergency vehicles. Again, the TPB must consider the proposed development as a whole and not as 34+ individual applications, which could bypass this vital requirement which is necessary for the safety of future residents.
  - b. There is no provision for parking on the nearest road to the village, which is narrow and, particularly at weekends, busy. The access path to the village is sited just after a downhill bend in the road and so vehicles parked in the road at this point are a hazard to the vehicles and bicycles which use this road. There is, quite simply, nowhere for more village residents to park their cars – and personal transport is required for this area where there is inadequate public transport.
20. The TPB is a Planning Authority – it is, therefore, quite unacceptable that they should completely ignore the cumulative impacts of tripling the size of a village in a remote area. Despite the TPB's utterances in the past that sufficient safeguards are inherent in the



subsequent planning process to ensure the proper provision of infrastructure to cope with building on the scale allowed by TPB's zoning proposals, this has proven not to be the case. The subsequent planning processes assess each planning application in isolation and the LandsD have made statements on the record stating that planning aspects such as infrastructure, access and land ownership issues are not considered by them. Who, therefore, is responsible for assessing the infrastructure needs of a potentially large development, if not the TPB?

### GREEN BELT ZONE

21. Green Belts are becoming increasingly considered as reservoirs of building land and up to 30% of applications to build on Green Belt are being approved. The zoning of the sensitive ecological areas at Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung as Green Belt is, therefore, completely inadequate to ensure the long-term protection of these areas. Areas within 30 metres of streams should be designated as Conservation Area to ensure proper protection of both the riparian areas and the ecologically-sensitive streams themselves. The remaining Green Belt Areas should be designated as Green Belt 1 – as for the Hoi Ha OZP – to make it clear that these areas are not to be considered as future areas for development.
22. In addition to the above safeguards, it is essential that all areas have “Agricultural Use” placed in Column 2 of the schedules. At Hoi Ha and several other enclaves, Green Belts, Conservation Areas and Coastal Protection Areas are being “trashed”, using the excuse of farming. Without the control of bogus agricultural activities, the protection of areas zoned for conservation is completely meaningless – landowners can destroy areas of great ecological value with impunity – either in the belief that a “worthless” area can be re-zoned for development or “because they can”. These environmentally-destructive practices must be curtailed – particularly in areas such as Pak Sha O, where the landscape and ambience of the area is of such public importance.

### LANDSCAPE

23. Attached to this letter are 2 reports – a Technical Assessment and Scenario Assessment which details the landscape at Pak Sha O and the damage which will be caused by the proposed OZP. The assessments were carried out by a professional organisation – Scenic Landscape Studio Ltd.

### CONCLUSIONS

24. The TPB has, rightly, recognised the unique cultural, historical, environmental and landscape value of the Pak Sha O enclave as a valuable resource for the whole of Hong Kong. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the TPB to ensure that the OZP provides protections to ensure that the area's value is maintained for the future. The construction of even a single NTEH in the area will critically damage the ambience of the entire area, and the construction of 34 NTEHs, as envisaged by the Draft OZP, will destroy the area for ever.
25. Any new construction in the V1 zones must be in keeping with the present buildings.



26. As the major planning authority, the TPB must assess the infrastructure needs of the potential village expansion – if basic needs such as Emergency Vehicle Access and adequate sewage treatment facilities cannot be practically provided to a proposed V-zone, then the area should not be designated as such.
27. The proposed V-zone is not justified by the number of Indigenous Villagers who have a genuine need for housing in accordance with the Small House Policy.
28. Houses cannot be practically and legally constructed in the proposed V-zone because:
  - a. The method being used to apply for building permissions is likely to be illegal.
  - b. There is no prospect of a practical solution to prevent sewage from polluting the streams in the Water Gathering Ground.
  - c. Emergency Vehicle Access cannot be provided.

Therefore, the “new” V-zone area should be deleted from the plan and replaced by Green Belt 1 or Conservation Area.

29. Any Indigenous Villagers who have a genuine need for housing can be allocated plots at Pak Tam Au, where there is spare land – as recognised by the TPB.
30. An area 30 metre around streams must be made Conservation Area to provide protection to the streams and riparian zones.
31. The remaining Green Belt areas should become Green Belt 1 to make it clear that they are not reservoirs of building land.
32. Agriculture must be strictly controlled in all zones by the placing of “Agricultural Use” into Column 2 of the schedules – farming should not utilise pesticides and the use of fertilisers must be controlled to ensure zero pollution of the streams.
33. A separate Agricultural Zone is not justified and this area on the Draft OZP should be designated as Conservation Area or Green Belt 1. If landowners wish to pursue agricultural activities, they can apply to do so in any of the zonings where Agricultural Use is allowed – however, Agricultural Use should be placed in Column 2 in all of the schedules to ensure that farming does not utilise pesticides or fertilisers which may pollute the water courses.
34. Despite statements made by the TPB, the planning processes subsequent to OZP gazetting do not provide any safeguards against the cumulative impacts of developments – for instance, the safety of residents where no Emergency Vehicle Access is provided and the pollution of water courses by individual septic tanks. Once an OZP has been gazetted, planning permissions are given on an individual basis, despite the fact that, as at Pak Sha O, the applications are co-ordinated by a development company and are part of a large-scale building plan for the area. In order to fulfil its role as a planning authority, the TPB must assess the cumulative impact of such large-scale developments and should incorporate the necessary restrictions to ensure public safety and protection of



the environment within the OZP and not delegate this function to a system which is incapable of seeing beyond individual building applications.

35. You may credit this letter as emanating from Friends of Hoi Ha but we would ask that the identities of the signatories be kept confidential.

Yours faithfully

Chair, Friends of Hoi Ha

Secretary, Friends of Hoi Ha

Encl.

# **Draft OZP Pak Sha O, Sai Kung (S/NE-PSO/1)**

## **Technical Assessments Landscape Assessment**

**January 2016**

Prepared By:  
**SCENIC Landscape Studio Limited**





# SCENIC

**Project Title** Draft OZP Pak Sha O, Sai Kung (S/NE-PSO/1)

**Report Title** Landscape Assessment

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	Name	Signature	Date
<b>Compiled by</b>	John Charters		26 <sup>th</sup> January 2016
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## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

- 1.1.1 This report serves as a Landscape Assessment of Pak Sha O (白沙澳), a unique landscape within the Sai Kung West Country Park. Landscape Character Assessment is a well-established tool for systematically, identifying, classifying and describing the landscape – recognising it as a continuous system that does not adhere to administrative boundaries. By identifying, features and elements of the landscape (and their combination and expression), the essence or special character of a particular place can be revealed, explored and understood. Landscape is a vital part of our environment and is one of the most important components of our quality of life; it recognises the physical characteristics of the place in which we live and the way in which we experience it.
- 1.1.2 In many countries, especially in Europe, comprehensive landscape assessments often form part of the land use planning process. In the United Kingdom, for example, landscape character maps have been prepared at national, regional, country and local levels.
- 1.1.3 The European Landscape Convention describes ‘landscape’ as an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors. This holistic approach encompasses physical landscape factors (geology, geomorphology, ecology etc.); cultural factors (archaeology, historic features, settlements etc.) and perceptual qualities of the landscape such as tranquillity. Landscape Character Assessment therefore brings together information on many different aspects of the environment into a single document.
- 1.1.4 Landscape character can be defined as the distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another (rather than better or worse). Landscape Character Assessment is a tool for identifying and describing variation in landscape character. It highlights the unique combinations of elements and features that make each landscape distinctive, and provides information to assist in managing change.
- 1.1.5 The Landscape Assessment for Pak Sha O builds on the assessment completed for the Landscape Value Mapping of Hong Kong by Planning Department and provides a more focused assessment of the Pak Sha O area. It is designed as a tool to assist in the process of OZP preparation; areas where natural features might be maintained or enhanced to provide opportunities for recreational or educational activities have also been identified. Should further data regarding the landscape assessment come to light, the report will be revised and used to inform comments on the draft OZP when issued.

### **1.2 Environmental Legislation, Standards and Guidelines**

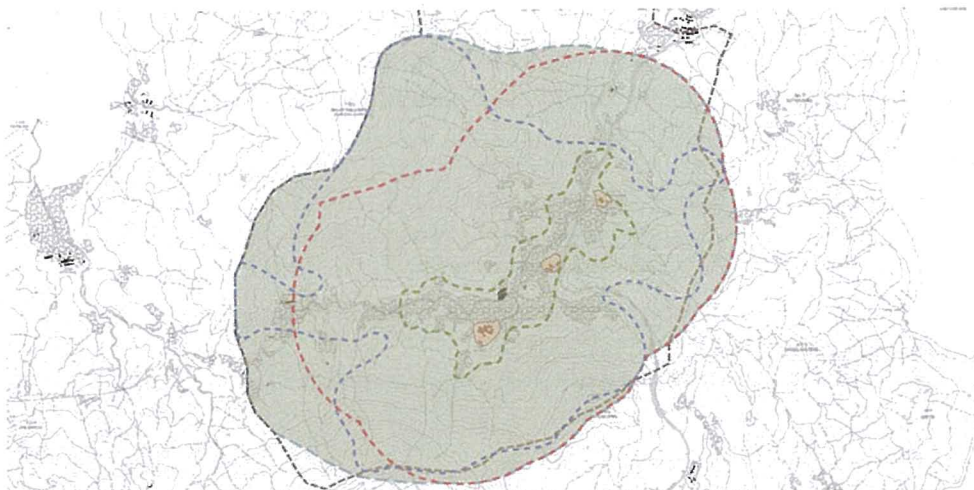
- 1.2.1 The relevant legislation and associated guidance applicable to the Landscape Assessment of Pak Sha O include:
- Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499) and the Technical Memorandum on EIA Process (TM-EIAO), particularly Annexes 3, 10, 11, 18, 20 and 21;



- EIAO Guidance Note 8/2010 on Preparation of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment under the EIAO;
- Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2012) Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland;
- Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131);
- Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines Chapter 4 and Chapter 10;
- Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96) and its subsidiary legislation;
- Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586); and
- Study on Landscape Value Mapping of Hong Kong, 2005.

### 1.3 Definitions of Terminology

- 1.3.1 Landscape character assessment requires the identification of Landscape Character Types (LCTs) and Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). Landscape Character Types are defined as distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different parts of the study area, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use and settlement patterns.
- 1.3.2 For the purposes of this assessment the Study Area is derived from the watershed of the Pak Sha O valley, which tends to correspond to the surrounding ridge lines, in combination with the Visual Envelope (VE) which includes all areas from which the Pak Sha O village area can be seen. This is also shaped by natural / manmade features such as existing ridgelines, but also built development and for example areas of woodland / large trees. The visual envelope has been determined through a combination of site walkover surveys, and desk-top study of topographic maps and photographs to determine visibility of the area. The study area boundary is illustrated below.



*The Study Area*

- 1.3.3 Landscape Character Areas are defined as single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each has its own individual character



and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other areas of the same Landscape Type (LT). Landscape Character Areas (LCA) are named with reference to specific places. Within the study area there are four LCAs, namely LCA 1: Mount Hallows (Tam Chai Shan) Mountain Landscape; LCA 2: Lo Tsai Shek Mountain LCA 3: Shek Uk Shan and Lo Fu Kei Shek Mountain Landscape and LCA 4: Pak Sha O Ha Yeung – Pak Sha O Agricultural Landscape.

## 1.4 Assessment Methodology

### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 1.4.1 The approach for the landscape characterization involves the identification of areas with broadly similar patterns of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use, settlement and land use patterns in every area where it occurs. This does not mean that every area will be identical but rather that there is a common pattern which can be discerned both in the maps and in the field survey. Whilst the LCAs share generic characteristics with other areas of the same type but have their own particular identity. In the majority of cases there will be more landscape character areas than landscape character types, as some types will occur in more than one area.
- 1.4.2 The landscape characterization is designed to convey a sense of identity and distinctiveness; and how this is perceived by people. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement. It creates the particular sense of place of different areas of the landscape. The landscape characterization is communicated through mapping and written descriptions identifying the physical and perceptual characteristics of each area drawing out the individually distinctive features.
- 1.4.3 The description of the LCAs considers the following landscape elements which contribute to landscape character:
- Local topography and geology;
  - Woodland extent and type;
  - Other vegetation types;
  - Built form;
  - Patterns of settlement;
  - Land use;
  - Scenic spots;
  - Details of local materials, styles, streetscapes, etc.;
  - Prominent watercourses and water bodies; and
  - Cultural and religious features.
- 1.4.4 The process of landscape characterisation draws on the information gathered in the desktop and site survey and provides an analysis of the way in which the elements including the identified landscape elements interact to create the character of the landscape. The assessment area is then divided into broadly homogenous units of similar character, which are called LCAs.



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*Landscape Assessment*

1.4.5 Approaches to making judgements are focused on landscape character and are based on the identification of character, quality (condition of features), value of the landscape, and its sensitivity to change or capacity. This includes the following:

- **Landscape quality** (or condition) is based on judgements about the physical state of the landscape, and about its intactness, from visual, functional, and ecological perspectives. It also reflects the state of repair of individual features and elements which make up the character in any one place.
- **Landscape value** is concerned with the relative value that is attached to different landscapes. In a policy context the usual basis for recognising certain highly valued landscapes is through the application of a regional or local landscape designation. Yet a landscape may be valued by different communities of interest for many different reasons without any formal designation, recognising, for example, perceptual aspects such as scenic beauty, tranquillity or wildness; special cultural associations; the influence and presence of other conservation interests; or the existence of a consensus about importance, either regionally or locally.
- **Landscape capacity / sensitivity** refers to the degree to which a particular landscape character area is able to accommodate change (its sensitivity to change) without significant effects on its character, or overall change of landscape character type. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of change being proposed.



## 2.0 Evolution of the Landscape

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The landscape of Pak Sha O has been shaped by various natural processes and human activities over thousands of years. The underlying geology of the region has a fundamental influence on the outward appearance of the landscape but, increasingly, human activities rather than natural processes are influencing patterns in the landscape. Figure 1.0 shows some historical aerial photographs of Pak Sha O taken between 1963 and 1994 showing the evolution of the landscape around the village and Figure 2.0 shows some contemporary aerial photographs showing the village as it is today.

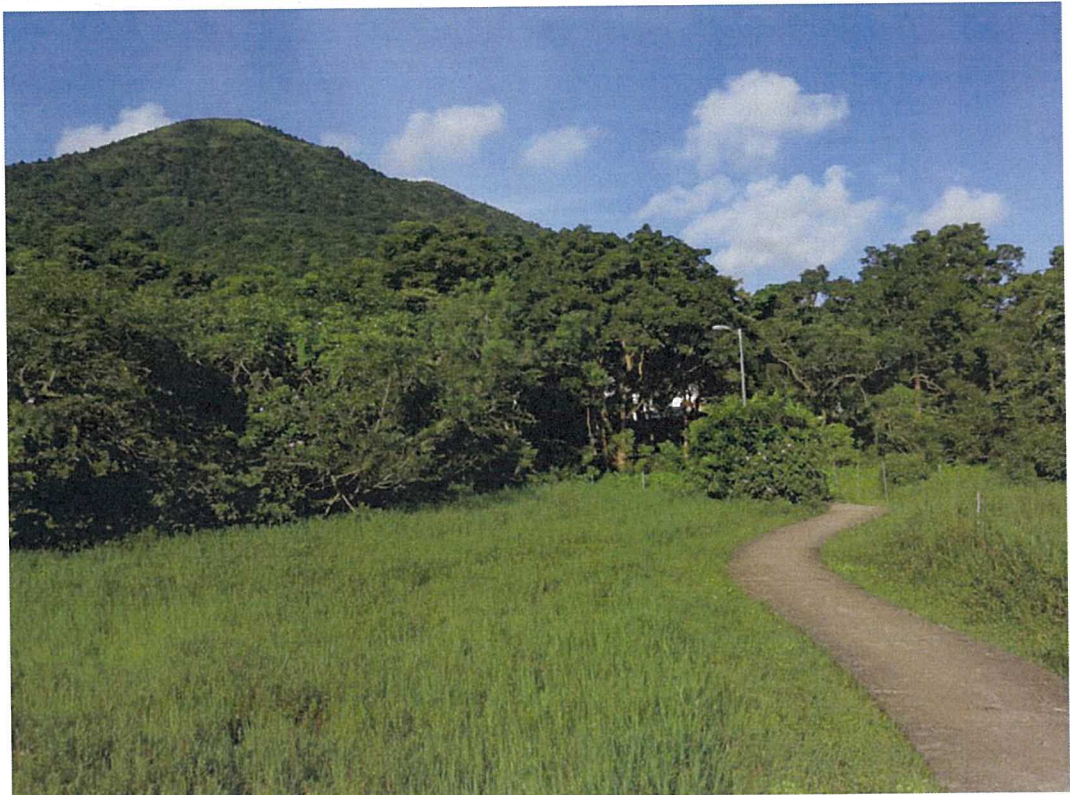
### 2.2 Landscape Setting of Pak Sha O

- 2.2.1 Hong Kong has extensive undeveloped tracts of natural landscapes with different landscape character. Some of these areas contain a diverse habitat supporting numerous native plant species and a varied wildlife, both resident and migratory. In addition, there is a long history of human settlement and a variety of cultural relics associated with the settlement. Pak Sha O is located within the Sai Kung West Country Park which represents a landscape of extinct volcanoes, flooded valleys and coastal landscapes. The global melt in the last period of glaciation led to a rise in sea-levels resulting in the current landscapes.



*View looking north over Pak Sha O towards Mount Hallows*



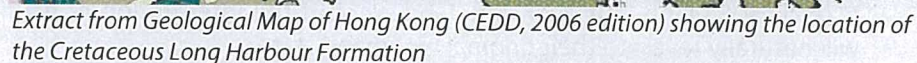


*View looking south west towards Pak Sha O village with its rural landscape setting*

## 2.3 Influence of Geology

- 2.3.1 The coastline and hinterland of Sai Kung has a rugged topography with a highly indented complex coastline characterised by numerous bays, headlands, peninsulas and outlying islands. The uplands of eastern New Territories contrast with the low-lying alluvial plains of the north-west New Territories. North-east to east/north-east-trending faults dominate the landscape and dictate the major pattern of ridges and valleys, created by differential weathering along fault lines. North-west trending faults form a subordinate grain, which dominates in the east and south-east. In addition to controlling the orientation of the main valleys, ridges and uplands, this pattern of faults also manifests itself in the shapes of estuaries, channels, bays and headlands around the coast. The exposed volcanic rocks generally form the uplands and consist mostly of tuffs, formed by the consolidation of volcanic ash and larger fragments ejected from ancient volcanoes.





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- 2.3.3 Over the lower lying areas of valley floor the marine and beach deposits give way to alluvium which served to create small parcels of agricultural land immediately adjacent to the settlement at Pak Sha O and to the south west at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. It is likely that the alluvial deposition was accelerated over the course of recent history by the effects of deforestation within the uplands and the resulting increase in erosion.
- 2.3.4 The landscape of Pak Sha O clearly demonstrates the interaction of human development and the natural process and as such the resulting landscape character is both natural and modified by human activity. In a sense the area represents an important stage in the history of Hong Kong's development which has been preserved and so contributes to our perception of a multi-layered historical and cultural landscape.

## 2.4 The Clothing of Vegetation

- 2.4.1 Before the advent of human settlement it is likely that Hong Kong was covered in a species-rich broadleaf rain forest. This forest was part of a larger east-Asian forested area stretching from the Equator to the Arctic tree line. With the arrival of humans, some 4000 years ago, vegetation in Hong Kong was gradually cleared for cultivation until today in the lowlands, apart from agriculture, all that remains of the older forests are *fung shui* woodland, relict or montane woodland in steep uninhabited valleys as well as riparian vegetation along streams and waterways.
- 2.4.2 Vegetation in Hong Kong has historically been affected by four significant migration waves to the southern Guangdong coastal areas: the first, between the 3rd and 2nd century B.C.; the second wave between the 5th and 6th century A.D.; the third wave in the 13th century and the last in the 17th and 18th centuries. Each wave of migration to the region stressed existing agricultural capacity and led to significant impacts on vegetation and landscape.
- 2.4.3 In the uplands, cultivation and cutting of fuel for the lime industries probably denuded even the highest hillsides until in the 19th Century, they were almost entirely grassland. British Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston noted in 1841 that Hong Kong Island was a "barren island with hardly a house upon it".
- 2.4.4 Reforestation programmes since World War Two on the upland areas have however had a dramatic effect in re-introducing (largely non-native) vegetation. Much of this vegetation is really scrubland, but over time (and without the interruption of hill fires) the hillsides will naturally revert to their original woodland state.
- 2.4.5 Hong Kong's vegetation today generally comprises genera in which most species are found within 10-15° of the equator, and only a minority of genera have their predominant distribution to the north. While Hong Kong's flora is largely tropical at the generic level, several major tropical families of plants are not found in Hong Kong (e.g., *Burseraceae*, *Dipterocarpaceae*, *Myristicaceae*). In addition, a number of largely non-tropical plant genera are better represented here than in the lowland tropics further south, notably *Ericaceae*, *Machilus* and *Ilex*.
- 2.4.6 The historic deforestation described above has resulted in the erosion of soils in many places and the succession of these areas by grassland which now covers much of Hong Kong's upland area.
- 2.4.7 The existing vegetation of the Pak Sha O area is represented by several types of Landscape Resource which include shrubland-grassland, secondary woodland, *Fung Shui* woodland,



marshland, seasonally wet grassland, natural stream courses, and village settlement. The following section describes the landscape value of these landscape resources and their contribution to the establishment of landscape character. Figure 3.0 shows the landscape resources of the study area whilst Figure 4 illustrates the Landscape resources within the Country park enclave within which the village landscape is situated.

- **Shrubland – grassland** – there are small areas of Located towards the edges of the enclave, some distance from Pak Sha O village itself.
- **Secondary woodland** – Within the study area coverage of native secondary woodland is the dominant vegetation cover. The woodland canopy is formed by native species including *Sterculia lanceolata*, *Symplocos cochinchinensis* var. *laurina* and *Schefflera heptaphylla*. The landscape of this area supports a wide range of fauna including butterfly and bird species which together with the woodland setting contributes to our perception of the unique qualities of the overall landscape. This woodland on the valley base together with the valley side slopes it clothes forms both the immediate setting of the village and the green backdrop to views along the valley floor.



*Fung Shui Woodland to the south of the village*

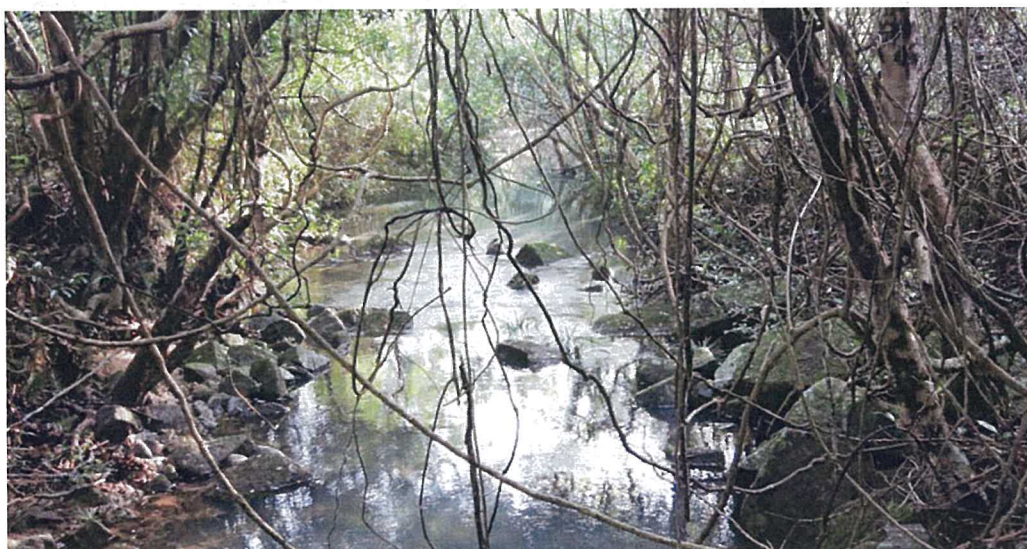
- **Fung Shui woodland** – Characteristic of many historical villages in Hong Kong, Pak Sha O is surrounded to the landward side by a mature *Fung Shui* woodland. This resource forms part of a comprehensive landscape framework being linked to the secondary woodland.





Marshland to the east of the village

- **Marshland** – The transition from traditional farming techniques has led to the abandonment of some of the agricultural land. This area has, through natural succession and the loss of the traditional drainage reverted to marshland. The plant species within the area are characteristic of wetland areas including native species such as *Impatiens chinensis*, *Paspalum distichum*, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, *Eleocharis ochrostachys* and *Commelina diffusa*.
- **Seasonally Wet Grassland** – On the northern side of the village there is a small area of seasonally wet grassland located within the flood plain of the stream. This area forms a small clearing within the woodland cover and contains wetland species such as *Chrysopogon aciculatus*.
- **Natural Stream Courses** – The area is traversed by a natural stream and its tributaries which flow north east to the sea at the Hoi Ha Marine Park. The banks of the streams are lined by trees including *leistocalyx nervosum* and *Viburnum odoratissimum*.



Natural stream course to the north of the village





*View looking down on village from South showing the compact nature of the settlement pattern of and its setting within the existing landscape context*

- **Village Settlement** – Pak Sha O is located within a rural setting with heavy vegetation and accommodates several traditional Hakka style cottages. The Village was founded circa 1830 by Hakka clans from Mainland China, and was built in the traditional *fung shui* setting-facing northeast and being bound by a hill and woodland at the back (south) and streams on the east and west. The Village has been carefully preserved by its Residents over a long period of time. Prior to the 1970's, the Village was continuously inhabited by Locals and Hakka Residents. Two structures in the immediate vicinity of the Subject Site are identified as graded historic buildings by the Antiquities Advisory Board. They are the Ho Residence and Ho Ancestral Hall which were jointly accorded a Grade 1 status in 2010 and the Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel which was accorded a Grade 3 status in 2012. These two structures were built between the 1910s and 1920s and are in a good state of preservation under current uses.



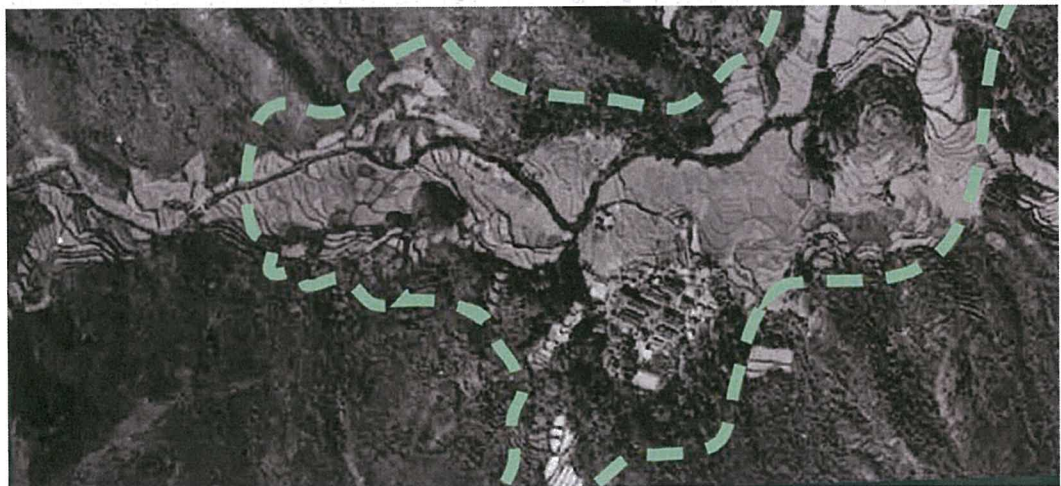
## 2.5 A Rural Idyll

- 2.5.1 The landscape of Sai Kung and Pak Sha O in particular has long been perceived as a rural idyll. Many of the features associated with this cherished landscape evoke strong images, particularly its perceived naturalness and connection with ecologically valuable areas, the dramatic landform enclosing the bay, the pristine nature of the coastal landscape and the predominance of woodland cover. The built environment is also very evocative ranging from the charm of the picturesque village and historic small village houses. Together these create a strong perception of harmony throughout the area and represent a poignant stage in the development of Hong Kong.



*View from the south showing the village and agricultural plots on the valley floor.*

- 2.5.2 The sense of long occupation of this landscape by man is present in evidence of a long period of agrarian activity is indicated by remnants of the paddy fields with their terraced landscape and the abandoned agricultural land and active orchard areas now established as areas of secondary woodland.



*Aerial view of the village taken in 1963 showing the original village settlement pattern and the extensive terraced paddy fields along the valley floor.*



- 2.5.3 Pak Sha O is noted as the best preserved old village in Sai Kung West Country Park and perhaps in Hong Kong. The village is a remnant of a past era where Hakka residents made a simple living from the land. For generations the villagers of Pak Sha O farmed their rice from a myriad of tiny fields irrigated by the valley stream water. They likely fished and collected shellfish and the fruits of the sea.
- 2.5.4 There have been no new buildings constructed in Pak Sha O since 1965. All the existing buildings are single/double-storey cottages, except for the Watchtower of the Ho Residence which is 3-storeys tall. Pak Sha O has two graded historic buildings recognized by the Antiquities Advisory Board, i.e. the Ho Residence and Ho Ancestral Hall which were jointly accorded with Grade 1 status in 2010, and the Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel which was accorded a Grade 3 status in 2012.
- 2.5.5 The exteriors of many of the buildings have remained unchanged since they were built and original features, such as wooden doors, wall paintings, coloured stucco decorations, bare green brick walls, solid pine beams, distinctive tiled roofs, galleries and wooden staircases are all carefully preserved. Original rural architectural features like relief murals and old-style decorated doorways can still be seen today. Certainly the rich decorative motifs that adorn the buildings are symptomatic of residents that held themselves in check by form and convention.
- 2.5.6 Even though the traditional buildings have been upgraded and equipped with various modern conveniences, they have retained their original form and character. This is due in part to the efforts of residents who have been devoted to the conservation of the historic village. Since there are no modern village-type houses in the area, the completeness of the Village in terms of its heritage value is considered extremely high.



*The Watchtower overlooking the surrounding landscape*





*Intricate scale of buildings and structures*

- 2.5.7 This area is also imbued with another layer of meaning, that of the local culture, its respect for ancestors and the time-honoured appreciation of the tenets of *Fung Shui*. This is evident in the settlement pattern of the village, the design and location of the buildings and courtyards and the creation of the *Fung Shui* woodland. Whilst these are often considered to be something belonging to a past era they are very much at the forefront of the local community's relationship with the environment in which they live. This layering of the physical with the metaphysical is evidence of a symbiotic relationship with the landscape, with the effects of water, shelter and soils dictating settlement location and form. The use of local building stone for the traditional buildings, derived from the underlying and readily available bedrock, is symbolic of an organic and harmonious relationship with the land.



*Traditional village style housing and walling using locally available materials*



## 3.0 Landscape Types

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section of the report extracts the landscape types identified in the Study on Landscape Value Mapping of Hong Kong (2005) which are relevant to the Study Area. These provide the broad-brush categorization of the landscape forming a framework for the more detailed landscape character assessment in section 4.0. The main landscape types include the Upland Countryside Landscape (Coastal Upland and Hillside Landscape, Settled Valley Landscape, Unsettled Valley Landscape). The location of these landscape types is shown on Figure 4.0.

### 3.2 Identified Landscape Types

#### *Upland Countryside Landscape*

- 3.2.1 **Upland and Hillside Landscape** - These are large-scale upland and hillside landscapes lying between around 40 and 300mPD which abut (wholly or in part) the sea. Consisting of hillsides, knolls, ridges and spurs, they are generally covered in low scrub or grassland with rocky outcrops or boulder fields. Woodland may be found on lower slopes or in sheltered gullies and ravines, where permanent or seasonal rocky streams tumble down these hillsides. Due to their coastal location, these landscapes usually contain few human features (other than footpaths or power lines) and often possess a distinct remote and exposed character and may offer striking views along the surrounding coast and sea. At the base of these hills, hillsides become rockier and give way to rocky coasts (often interspersed with sandy bays) or cliffs. Examples of this type of landscape can be found around the coasts of Hong Kong, for instance on the coasts of the North-east New Territories and Western Lantau.
- 3.2.2 **Settled Valley Landscape** - Lying between spurs or ridges in uplands in close proximity to urban areas or to the coast, these landscapes are defined largely by their valley topography. Such valleys usually possess a distinct valley floor where alluvial or colluvial materials have accumulated, such that the wider, lower parts of the valleys will have been settled at some stage. Whilst the valley sides may be thickly wooded, the valley floor often contains active or abandoned agricultural fields together with a village situated around a stream. In more recent times, roads, powerlines or major engineering structures (such as reservoirs) may have been constructed in these landscapes whilst fields may have been abandoned to make way for village housing or open storage. Such landscapes usually possess a strong sense of enclosure, whilst their coherence or visual amenity will vary depending on the extent to which traditional land uses have been replaced. Examples of this type of landscape can be found at Ngau Tam Mei in Yuen Long and the Tung Chung Valley in Lantau Island.
- 3.2.3 **Unsettled Valley Landscape** - Lying between spurs or ridges in remote uplands, these landscapes are defined by their steep valley topography, and often, so steep are valley sides that there is generally little discernible valley floor. Their remoteness and steep terrain explains why such valleys have never been settled and they often contain few if any human features. Valley sides are often densely wooded, whilst rocky streams tumble down the valley floor often over-grown by woodland. Such landscapes are characterised by a strong sense of enclosure, their coherent natural qualities, muted natural colours and



by a sense of remoteness and tranquillity. Examples of this type of landscape can be found in western part of Lantau Island and the far east of the North-east New Territories.

- 3.2.4 **Upland and Hillside Landscape** - These are large scale upland landscapes lying between around 40mPD and 300mPD. Consisting of hillsides, knolls, ridges and spurs, they are generally covered in scrub vegetation with rocky outcrops or boulder fields. Woodland may be found on lower slopes or in sheltered gullies and ravines, where permanent or seasonal rocky streams tumble down these hillsides. Because of their elevated locations, they often contain few human features (other than footpaths or powerlines) and may retain a rugged, tranquil character, with rocky outcrops or boulder fields and muted natural colours. Examples of this type of landscape can be found across Hong Kong, such as on the lower slopes of the ridge of hills behind Kowloon.



## 4.0 Landscape Character

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section of the report provides a characterisation of the landscape of the Study Area in that it identifies the distinct and recognisable patterns of elements in the landscape that give the locality its sense of place, describing what makes it different from the adjacent areas. An important feature of the character assessment process is that it is objective; no judgement of a particular landscape's value or quality is made. This will be addressed in section 5.0 the landscape appraisal. Particular attention is given to identifying characteristics that are distinctive, rare or special. As such a number of LCAs have been identified with the boundaries being mapped to a scale of 1:25,000 using the range of data sets that are available at this scale, aerial photographs (both current and historical) and subsequently verified and refined in the field. This process informed the detailed analysis of mapped features and the tracery of the coastline and mountain backdrop. The boundary lines are primarily defined by contours where these correlate with a well-defined landform, mark a change in slope profile or a general height above Principal Datum, or correlate with a change in the underlying geology where this has a significant surface expression. Within the principal discipline of geology, landform and land use, the boundaries are also drawn to contour lines and thereafter follow the perimeter coastline, of areas of woodlands, and tracks and occasionally footpaths, where these form a well-defined landscape feature. The location and the extent of the LCAs are shown on Figures 6.0.



*Oblique aerial photograph looking south towards Pak Sha O village from direction of Hoi Ha in the West*





*Aerial photograph showing Pak Sha O within its rural setting*

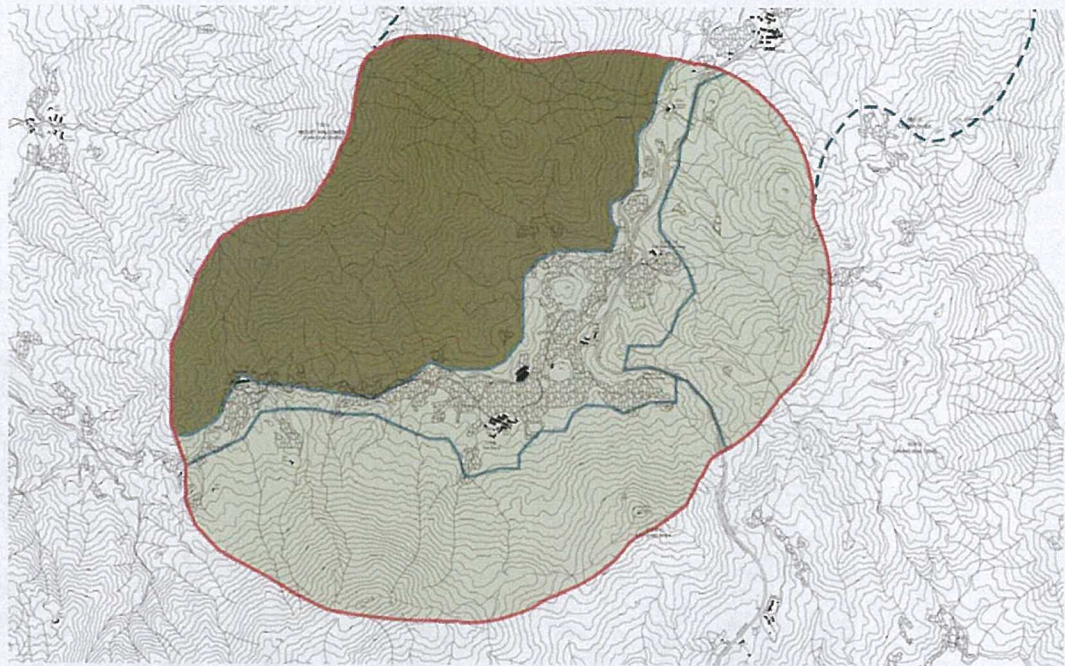
## **4.2 Landscape Character Areas**

### **LCA 1: Mount Hallowes (Tam Chai Shan) Mountain Landscape**



*Interesting rock formations on the slopes of Mount Hallowes*





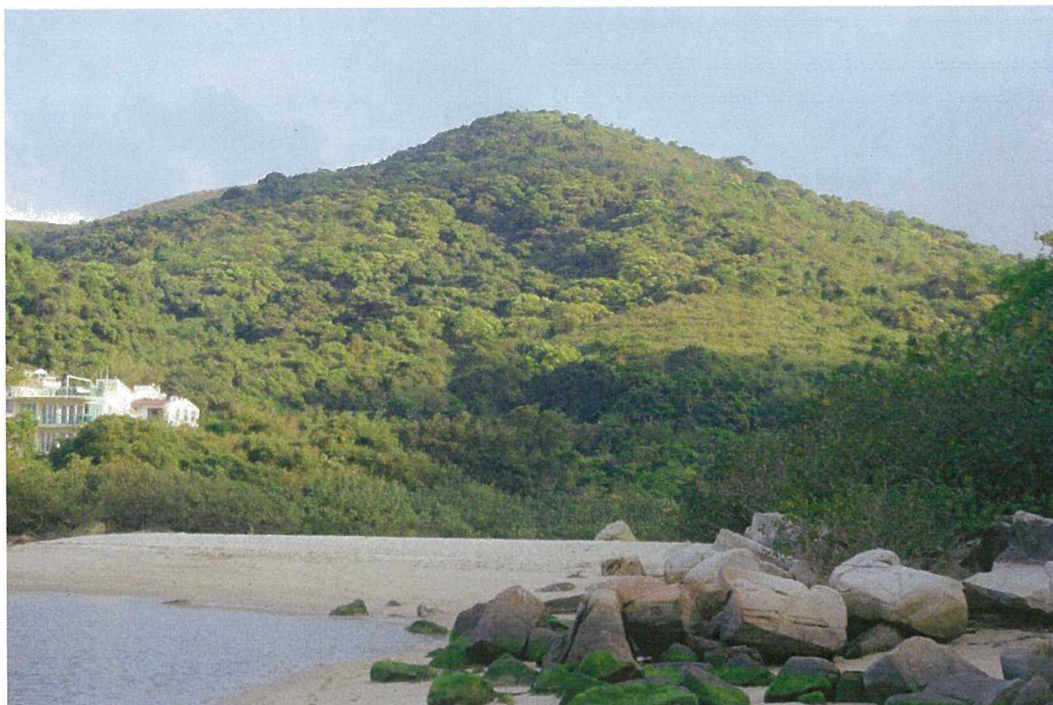
*Location plan*

### Key characteristics

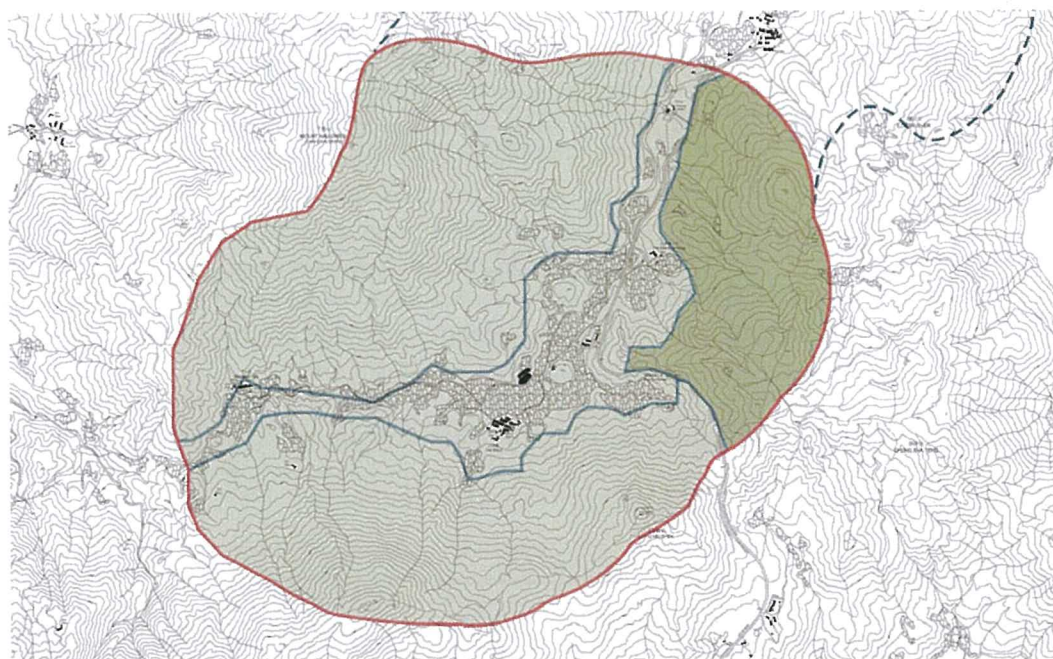
- Large scale upland landscape forming part of a south west – north east orientated ridge line rising to a height of 300mPD.
- Underlying geology of volcanic and granitic uplands falling dramatically to rocky coasts giving thin acidic, granolithic soils.
- Wooded (secondary woodland) covering the lower hill slopes.
- Higher elevations clothed in shrubland which eventually gives way to coarse grassland near the summit of the mountain.
- Little evidence of human activity with the exception of the extensive network of trails which extend along the ridgeline which connections to Hoi Ha village to the east and Ngo Keng Tsui to the west.
- Panoramic long distance views of the surrounding landscapes including Tolo Channel (Chek Mun) to the west and Long Harbour (Tai Tan Hoi) to the east.



## LCA 2: Lo Tsai Shek Mountain Landscape



*View of Lo Tsai Shek showing the summit viewed from the north east*



*Location plan*

### Key characteristics

- Medium scale upland landscape forming part of a north – south orientated coastal uplands bounding the western shore of Tolo Harbour (Tai Tan Hoi) and rising to a height of 161mPD.



- Upland forms part of the ridgeline connected to Lo Fu Kei Shek and forming the southern valley side.
- Underlying geology of volcanic and granitic uplands falling dramatically to rocky coasts providing thin acidic, granolithic soils.
- North facing slopes covered with dense secondary woodland and south and east facing slopes characterised by a combination of shrubland and coarse grassland.
- Little evidence of human activity with the exception of the extensive network of trails connecting the mountain landscape with Pak Sha O village to the west and other settlements to the south including Wong Shek Tei.
- Panoramic long distance views of the surrounding landscapes including views to the west over the Pak Sha O valley landscape with hill slopes of Mount Hallows forming the backdrop. Views to the north extend over the picturesque landscape of Hoi Ha Wan and east to Long Harbour (Tai Tan Hoi).

**LCA3: Shek Uk Shan and Lo Fu Kei Shek Mountain Landscape**

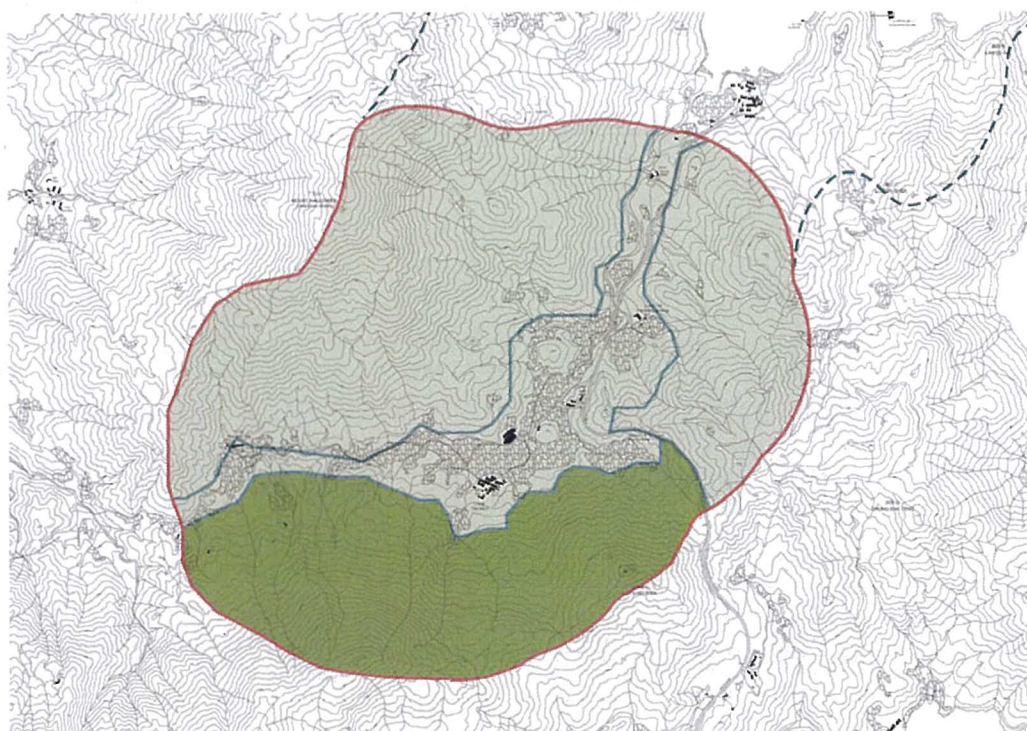


*Shek Uk Shan, viewed from Ngam Tau Shan*





*Rock outcrops on Lo Fu Kei Shek*



*Location plan*



### Key characteristics

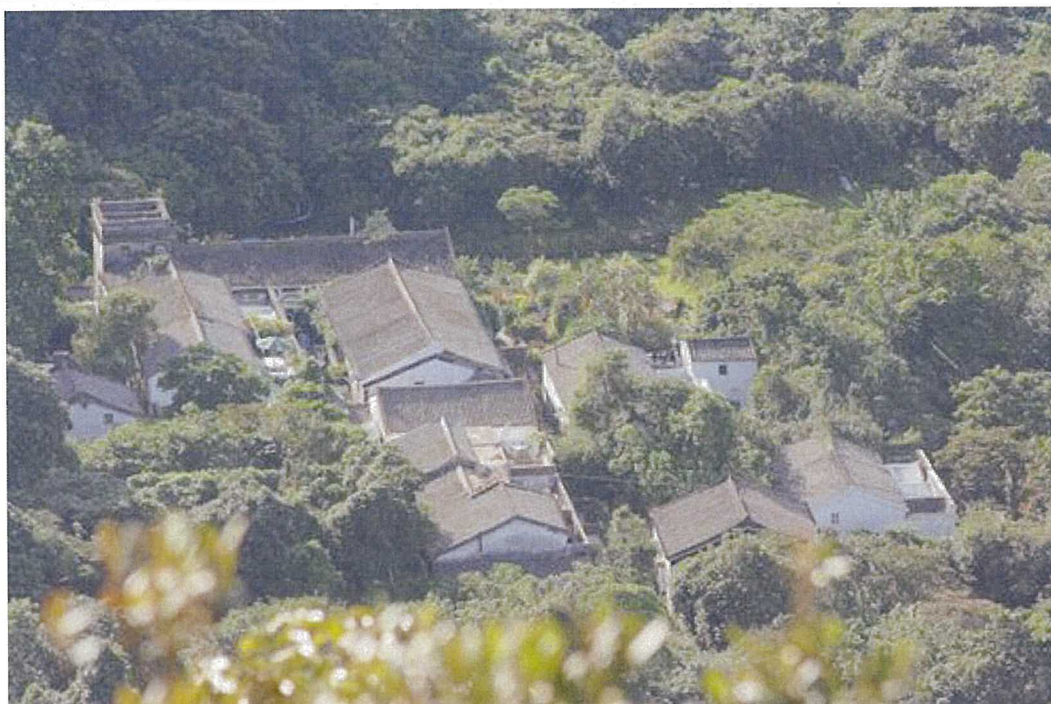
- Large scale upland landscape forming the head of the Pak Sha O – Pak Sha O valley with summits of Shek Uk Shan rising to 481mPD and Lo Fu Kei Shek rising to 257mPD.
- These mountains forming the visual backdrop to the valley when viewed from the village at Pak Sha O and the valley floor near Pak Sha O Ha Yeung.
- Underlying geology of volcanic and granitic uplands falling dramatically to rocky coasts giving thin acidic, granolithic soils.
- Thin soils and rock outcrops on the exposed easterly facing slopes supporting spare vegetation of coarse grassland and small shrubs.
- Wooded (secondary woodland) on the northern facing slopes at lower and medium elevations.
- Higher elevations clothed in shrubland which eventually gives way to coarse grassland near the summit of the mountain.
- Little evidence of human activity with the exception of the extensive network of trails which extend along the ridgeline which connections to Wong Ma Tei to the east and along the ridgeline from Lo Fu Kei Shek towards Pak Sha O.
- Campsites and facilities to the west of Lo Fu Kei Shek and to the south of Shek Uk Shan.
- MacLehose Trail to the south of Shek Uk Shan.
- Panoramic long distance views of the surrounding landscapes north towards the Pak Sha O – Pak Sha O valley, Hoi Ha Wan and beyond to the Tolo Channel (Chek Mun).

### LCA 4: Pak Sha O Ha Yeung – Pak Sha O Agricultural Landscape



*Oblique aerial view looking north along the valley towards Pak Sha O and beyond to Hoi Ha*





*Aerial view of Hakka village complex*

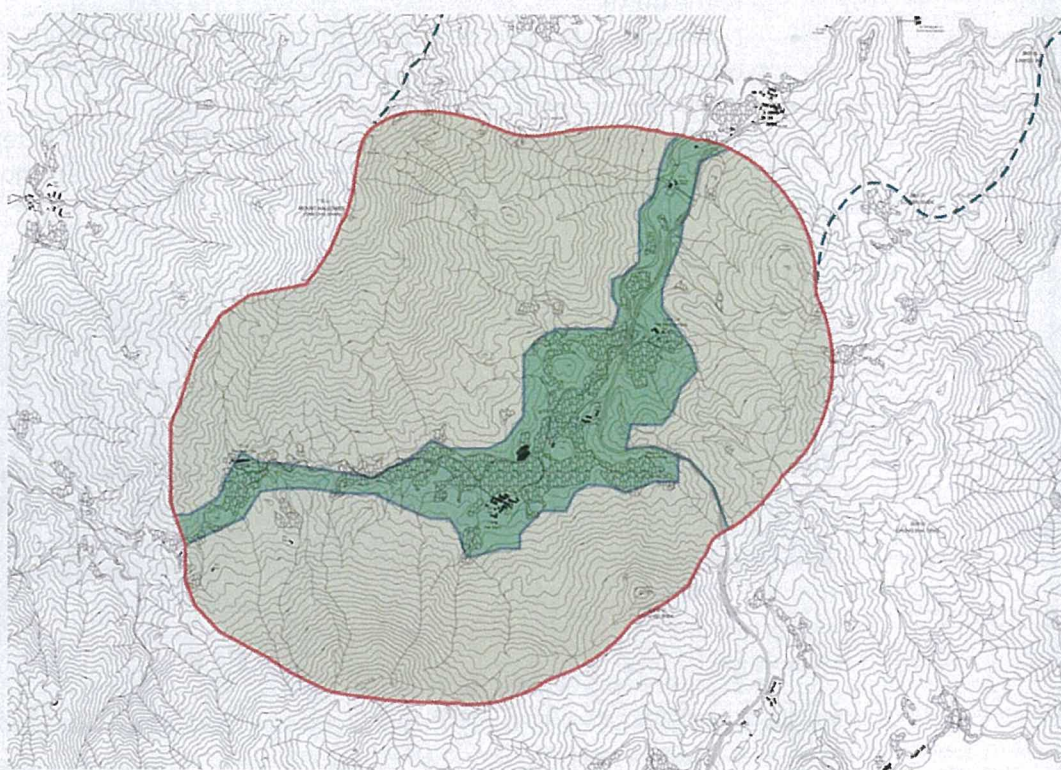


*View of the pastoral landscape on the valley floor prior to conversion to agricultural plots*





*Central footpath connects the valley with Pak Sha O to the north*



*Location plan*



### Key characteristics

- Narrow north east – south west orientated valley bounded to the north west by Mount Hallowes (Tam Chai Shan) and to the south east by Lo Fu Kei Shek.
- Distinct valley floor extending from Pak Sha O Ha Yeung in the north to Pak Sha O in the south where alluvial or colluvial materials have accumulated allowing the development of agricultural landscapes.
- Valley floor traversed by Pak Sha O Road and footpath network connecting the valley to Nam Shan Tung to the west and Lo Tsai Shek to the north east.
- The valley sides have a dense covering of secondary woodland which extends down to the edge of the field system and the periphery of the village.
- The valley floor contains active and abandoned agricultural fields some of which are used for grazing.
- The village is built in the distinct Hakka style with terraced rows of white plastered houses with pitched tiled roofs and courtyards. Some feature elaborate wall paintings and decorative plaster work.
- The watchtower, ancestral hall and adjoining buildings have been listed by AMO. The Ho family residences and the Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel in the village are also listed.
- Village located adjacent to the stream which connects the valley with Pak Sha O to the north.
- Landscapes characterised by a strong sense of enclosure, coherent natural qualities, muted natural colours and by a sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- The valley also contains Pak Sha O Youth Hostel.
- Panoramic relatively short and medium distance views extend to the valley sides and south west towards the summits of Shek Uk Shan and Lo Fu Kei Shek. .



*Rough grassland forming part of the remnants of the agricultural landscape*



## 5.0 Landscape Appraisal

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The landscape appraisal looks at three aspects which include an assessment of the landscape condition; landscape value and landscape capacity or sensitivity for each of the LCAs identified in section 4.0 of this report. The approach for the assessment for each is described below.

### 5.2 Landscape Condition

- 5.2.1 The assessment of landscape condition is based on judgements about the physical state of the landscape, and about its intactness, from visual, functional, and ecological perspectives. It also reflects the state of repair of individual features and elements which make up the character in any one place. The aim of this stage of the appraisal is to identify in an objective manner, the condition or strength of the sense of place of the landscape. This can be taken forward at a later date for use in landscape strategies as part of future work outside this Study.

#### Appraisal Method

- 5.2.2 This part of the appraisal is an extension of the landscape characterization and involves a description of the intactness or completeness of the natural resources of the landscape. As the UK Countryside Agency states, landscape condition "is based upon judgments about the extent to which the distinctive character of a particular LCA is visible in a specific area and about the physical state of repair of the landscape or its ecological integrity" (Countryside Agency, 1999, p.80). Landscape Condition can be assessed as Poor, Moderate or Good, depending on the intactness of the fundamental landscape patterns.

**Table A5.1 Thresholds for Measurement of Landscape Condition**

Criteria	Ranking	Description of Threshold
<b>Condition</b>	Good	The landscape is in good condition when the pattern of natural resources is coherent, largely intact and un-interrupted. This means that there is limited disturbance to natural terrain, natural features and watercourses and a significant presence of vegetation.
	Moderate	The landscape is in moderate condition when the pattern of natural resources is to a significant extent altered or diminished. In the case of a rural landscape, this means that there is may be some disturbance to natural terrain, watercourses or patterns of vegetation.
	Poor	The landscape is in poor condition when the pattern of natural resources which make up the landscapes is highly degraded. This means that there will be almost total disturbance to natural terrain, natural features and



Criteria	Ranking	Description of Threshold
		watercourses with little or no vegetation.

### 5.3 Landscape Value

5.3.1 Landscape value is concerned with the relative value that is attached to different landscapes. In a policy context the usual basis for recognising certain highly valued landscapes is through the application of a regional or local landscape designation. Yet a landscape may be valued by different communities of interest for many different reasons without any formal designation, recognising, for example, perceptual aspects such as scenic beauty, tranquillity or wildness; special cultural associations; the influence and presence of other conservation interests; or the existence of a consensus about importance, either regionally or locally.

#### Appraisal Method

5.3.2 The appraisal of landscape value consists of a series of subordinate appraisals which include its value as a natural resource; local distinctiveness; value as heritage; and scenic value. These separate appraisals are synthesised into a single appraisal of landscape value using a series of guidelines.

#### *Value as a Natural Resource*

5.3.3 The objective is to identify any natural resources or ecological areas/features, which make a special contribution to landscape and by which the landscape may therefore gain value. In this sense, the word 'natural' does not refer to any pristine or un-altered quality, but rather to the fact that the feature is an example of a part of 'natural history'. Therefore, highly adapted natural features, such as agricultural fields or fish ponds would still qualify as 'natural resources'. As such the natural resource should fulfil two criteria in that they should be a visual manifestation of the landscape; and be recognised natural resource or ecological value or interest (designated SSSIs, Natural Areas or Marine Reserves).

#### *Local Distinctiveness*

5.3.4 The objective of this part of the appraisal is to assess the strength of sense of place of any LCA. For the purposes of appraisal, three sets of attributes are recorded:

- The integrity or intactness of landscape resources which characterise an LCA, referred to above, as 'landscape condition' is taken as the index of strength of sense of place (measured as 'Poor, Moderate or Good').
- Any features that are unique or distinctive and which add to the sense of place or distinctiveness of an area. These are recorded in the descriptions of the LCAs.
- The rarity of the LCA - This adds to landscape value only where the landscape has a certain level of landscape value already and meets certain minimum criteria. Therefore, a landscape of very low value in all other regards, cannot achieve a high value just because it is unique.

#### *Value as Heritage*



- 5.3.5 Identify any heritage resources or cultural areas / features which make a special contribution to landscape and by which the landscape may therefore gain value. These must fulfil two criteria in that they should have a visual manifestation (in the case of folklore, mythic, literary, associations they should attach to a visible feature); and have an existing recognised value or interest (AMO designation as Declared Monuments or Grade 1 Listed Buildings).

*Scenic Value*

- 5.3.6 Describe the formal aesthetic or scenic characteristics of the landscape using the following criteria:

- Visual Complexity (High/Moderate/Low);
- Visual Coherence (High/Moderate/Low);
- Effects of adjoining LCAs (Positive/Negative/Neutral);
- Significant Visual Attractors (Record);
- Significant Visual Detractors (Record);
- Presence of Water (Positive/Negative/Neutral); and
- Night Time Effects (Positive/Negative/Neutral).

*Synthesising Appraisals for Landscape Value*

- 5.3.7 The appraisals for the different components of Landscape Value above are synthesised into a single Landscape Value rating. This rating is either 'High', 'High (Qualified)', 'Moderate' or 'Low'. The Landscape Value is measured using the thresholds described in the table below.

**Table A5.2 Thresholds for Measurement of Landscape Value**

Criteria	Ranking	Description of Threshold
<b>Value</b>	High	Most high value landscapes are landscapes in good condition and which possess a high level of visual coherence, with no significant visual detractors. Their value is augmented by a number of factors such as the presence of a significant natural resource or heritage feature that has a visual manifestation; or by unique features contributing to the landscape's distinctiveness; or by one or more visual attractors; or by high levels of visual relief, the presence of a water body, high levels of visual complexity or rarity.
	High (Qualified)	High (Qualified) landscapes are those which have consistently high levels of landscape value (as per the definition above) but which do not quite fall into the 'High' value category. Typically, either their scenic value or their condition is diminished slightly by one or more features or aspects of their character. Such landscapes otherwise typically possess high scenic and landscape values and will possess no visual detractors.
	Moderate	Moderate value landscapes typically contain a variety of



Criteria	Ranking	Description of Threshold
		features which affect the value of the landscape in both negative and positive ways. Though they may contain visual attractors or visual detractors, these landscapes cannot be described as particularly 'scenic', nor can they be described as particularly 'unsightly'. Such landscapes normally have moderate visual coherence and are in moderate condition. They are in effect, Hong Kong's 'ordinary' landscapes, with neither very positive nor very negative attributes.
	Low	Most low value landscapes are in poor condition, possess low levels of visual coherence and no natural resources or heritage features that have a visual manifestation. They will also contain one or more significant visual detractors.

#### 5.4 Landscape Capacity / Sensitivity

- 5.4.1 Landscape Capacity Sensitivity is defined as the ability of a landscape to accommodate change without significant effects on its character, or overall change of landscape character type. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of change being proposed. The objective of this stage of the appraisal is to identify for each LCA a list of development types to which that landscape is sensitive or have capacity for further change. The appraisal of sensitivity to development is carried out at the level of assessment of key characteristics for each LCA.

##### Appraisal Method

- 5.4.2 Landscape sensitivity is related to landscape character and not necessarily to landscape value. As the Countryside Agency states, "Sensitivity must be judged separately from quality and/or value because they are quite different." (Countryside Agency, 1999, p.82). Therefore a given landscape might be considered to be of high value, but be able to accommodate development or change of certain types without compromise to its character. Appraisals of landscape sensitivity and landscape value are therefore totally separate issues.
- 5.4.3 Landscapes which are less sensitive to change include landscapes with considerable landform diversity, significant areas of vegetation and variety of land use which have the effect of increasing ability to visually absorb development. In contrast with this, landscapes which are open, low-lying and which have limited visual pattern or texture might be said to be highly sensitive. However, sensitivity is also dependent on the nature of the proposed development. A landscape may be more sensitive to some types of development than to others.
- 5.4.4 For each LCA, its sensitivity against typical development types is defined. This is a broad statement of principal whether development of different kinds can be incorporated into the LCA without changing its essential landscape character. The sensitivity of an LCA to a certain type of development is defined 'More Sensitive' or 'Less Sensitive'.
- 5.4.5 A number of features specific to each LCA are considered which may further increase its sensitivity to any form of development. These factors are the extent to which the LCA



possesses which include significant relief; significant tree cover; diversity of land use; and visual exposure to other LCAs.

**Table A5.3 Thresholds for Measurement of Landscape Capacity / Sensitivity**

Criteria	Ranking	Description of Threshold
<b>Sensitivity</b>	More Sensitive	A limited amount of a proposed development type is likely to have a significant prejudicial effect on the character of a landscape. Such development may not be in keeping with existing patterns of land use and built form in the landscape, such that a small amount of this development is likely to significantly change landscape character. Alternatively, the physical characteristics of the landscape (landform, vegetation cover, etc.) mean that the proposed development is unlikely to be accommodated within the landscape without negatively affecting existing qualities.
	Less Sensitive	A limited amount of a proposed development type is unlikely to have a significant prejudicial effect on the character of a landscape. Such development may be in keeping with existing patterns of land use and built form in the landscape, such that a small amount of further such development is unlikely to significantly change landscape character. Alternatively, the physical characteristics of the landscape (landform, vegetation cover, etc.) mean that the proposed development is likely to be accommodated with the landscape without significantly compromising existing qualities.

## 5.5 Appraisal of Landscape Character Areas

- 5.5.1 Table A5.4 provides a summary of the landscape appraisal for each of the identified LCAs based on the assessment approach outlined above.



Table A5.3 Landscape Appraisal

Landscape Character Area	Landscape Condition	Landscape Value					Landscape Capacity / Sensitivity
		Value as Natural Resource	Local Distinctiveness	Value as Heritage	Scenic Value	Overall Landscape Value	
LCA 1: Mount Hallowes (Tam Chai Shan) Mountain Landscape	Good	Sai Kung West Country Park	Integrity: Largely intact landscape although woodland clearance in the past has left some of the slopes denuded of vegetation.	N/A	Relief: High  Visual complexity: Moderate  Visual coherence: High	High	Sensitive  LCA sensitive to any form of development due to the elevation of the landscape, its visual openness and inter-visibility between areas; and the naturalness of its landscape character. Ridgeline forms the visual horizon in views from the valley floor and so any intrusion into the landscape will impact upon its condition and value.
LCA 2: Lo	Good	Sai Kung	Integrity: Largely	N/A	Relief: High	High	Sensitive



Landscape Character Area	Landscape Condition	Landscape Value				Landscape Capacity / Sensitivity		
		Value as Natural Resource	Local Distinctiveness	Value as Heritage	Scenic Value	Overall Landscape Value		
Tsai Shek Mountain Landscape		West Country Park	intact landscape although woodland clearance in the past has left some of the slopes denuded of vegetation.		Visual complexity: Moderate		LCA sensitive to any form of development due to the elevation of the landscape, its visual openness and inter-visibility between areas; and the naturalness of its landscape character. Lower summit level means that in views from the north and east mountain is seen against the backdrop of the higher mountains to the south and west.	
					Visual coherence: High			
					Effects of adjoining LCAs: Positive			
			Unique / Distinctive Features: Dramatic mountain landscapes		Significant visual detractors: None			
					Presence of water: Positive			
					Night time effects: Neutral			
LCA 3: Shek Uk Shan and Lo Fu Kei Shek Mountain Landscape	Good	Sai Kung West Country Park	Integrity: Largely intact landscape although woodland clearance in the past has left some of the slopes denuded of vegetation.	N/A	Relief: High	High	Sensitive	LCA sensitive to any form of development due to the elevation of the landscape, its visual openness and inter-visibility between
					Visual complexity: Moderate			
					Visual Coherence: High			



Landscape Character Area	Landscape Condition	Landscape Value					Landscape Capacity / Sensitivity
		Value as Natural Resource	Local Distinctiveness	Value as Heritage	Scenic Value	Overall Landscape Value	
			Unique / Distinctive Features: Dramatic mountain landscapes.		Effects of adjoining LCAs: Positive Significant visual detractors: None		areas; and the naturalness of its landscape character. Lower summit level means that in views from the north and east mountain is seen against the backdrop of the higher mountains to the south and west.
			Rarity: Common to Hong Kong uplands.		Presence of water: Positive Night time effects: Neutral		
LCA 4: Pak Sha O Ha Yeung – Pak Sha Agricultural Landscape	Good	Sai Kung West Country Park	Integrity: Intact valley floor landscape although there are some small areas of abandoned agriculture.	N/A	Relief: Low Visual complexity: Moderate Visual coherence: High	High	Sensitive A key consideration in the assessment of the landscape's quality was the valley setting which makes an important contribution to the character of the historic village. This setting is extremely sensitive to change. The LCA is sensitive to
			Unique / Distinctive Features: Distinct Hakka style village with watchtower,	Watchtower, ancestral hall and adjoining buildings, Ho	Effects of adjoining LCAs: Positive		



Landscape Character Area	Landscape Condition	Landscape Value					Landscape Capacity / Sensitivity
		Value as Natural Resource	Local Distinctiveness	Value as Heritage	Scenic Value	Overall Landscape Value	
			ancestral hall and adjoining buildings. Ho family residences and the Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel.	family residences and the Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel listed by AMO.	Significant visual detractors: None		any development due to the fine texture of the landscape, the scale and density of existing settlement.
			Rarity: Unique to Hong Kong due to the state of preservation of buildings and their setting.		Presence of water: Positive (stream) Night time effects: Neutral		Sensitivity of LCA also extends to the type & appearance of development if existing landscape character is to be retained. It is important that any new development is in tune with scale and appearance of the existing buildings.  Capacity for further development limited if the aesthetic & spatial quality of landscape character is to be maintained.



## 6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 6.1 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The assessment for the Pak Sha O (白沙澳) area has revealed a landscape with a distinct sense of place, a landscape shaped by the forces of nature and tempered by the actions of man. This landscape has long been perceived as a rural idyll. Many of the features associated with this cherished landscape evoke strong images, particularly its perceived naturalness and connection with ecologically valuable areas and the predominance of woodland cover. The built environment is also very evocative ranging from the charm of the picturesque village and historic small village houses to the majesty of its mountain setting. Together these create a strong perception of harmony throughout the area and represent a poignant stage in the development of Hong Kong.
- 6.1.2 The importance of the landscape has been recognised through its designation as the Sai Kung West Country Park and the value of ecologically important stream.
- 6.1.3 The landscape is largely intact although, as with any village settlement, Pak Sha O has undergone some renovation. However, the houses are basically the same as they were in the 1960's. Despite this it still contains distinctive features including the settlement pattern of cottages and courtyards, Temple and associated courtyard, the remains of the rice paddy terraces and footpath network. The features have been recognised for their historical importance by AMO.
- 6.1.4 Despite the history of the village and the agricultural activities in the areas adjacent to the settlement the overall landscape character is one characterised by its naturalness. This includes the mountain landscapes which have undergone change due to for instance the collection of firewood which resulted in the loss of forest cover on the upland slopes; however the perception by the public is one of a pristine, unspoilt natural place. This is reinforced by the continuity of the woodland and shrub cover which clothes the valley floor and extends to the slopes of the adjoining mountains.
- 6.1.5 Some of the key findings of the assessment include the interconnected nature of the landscape in terms of its perceived character, its fine texture, naturalness, the inter-visibility between the LCAs and the sensitivity of the area to change. As such changes in one part of the landscape, even small scale will impact upon the landscape of the whole area. This includes the woodland which surrounds the village and the scale and disposition of the built environment.
- 6.1.6 In conclusion this is a valued landscape, both in terms of the perception of the public and in its statutory recognition for its landscape value and ecology. The layering of history and natural process; its remoteness and sense of tranquillity; and the low level of existing development have combined to create a landscape which is both valuable and worthy of preservation.



## 6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 The landscape assessment for Pak Sha O has revealed a number of key characteristics which contribute to the overall landscape character and value of the village, its setting and valley landscape as a whole. These were determined as part of the appraisal in section 5.0. It is hoped that the landscape assessment and appraisal will contribute to the formation of a new Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) for the area which is designed to protect its unique and valued attributes. In addition this section of the report makes specific recommendations as to the future treatment of the landscape.
- 6.2.2 The accompanying report entitled 'Landscape Appraisal of Development Scenarios for Pak Shek O Village, Sai Kung' describes a possible development scenario that draws on this assessment and provides an indication of how future development can be accommodated without leading to the degradation of the existing landscape and visual amenity. It is extremely important that any new development proposals carefully consider the landscape and visual setting of the village and the wider valley landscape.



## Figures

**Document:**

Landscape Appraisal of Development Scenarios for Pak Sha Village, Sai Kung

**Company:**

SCENIC Landscape Studio Limited

**Date**

January 2016

Revision 0



## Table of Contents

01	Introduction and Planning Context
02	Summary of Existing Landscape Character
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04	Residential Scenario Assessment
05	Recreational Scenario Assessment
06	Conclusions and Recommendations



### Background

Pak Sha O is a traditional style Hakka village situated within an enclave of Sai Kung West Country Park. In response to development pressure the HK planning authorities have prepared a draft OZP for the area in order to control the future direction of development within this valley. This is a largely undeveloped locality and there are concerns that the existing rural character and the associated landscape and ecological value of the area could be diminished unless development is carefully planned and controlled to fit within the existing context. This document has been prepared to examine the potential landscape impacts of possible development scenarios provided for in the draft OZP.

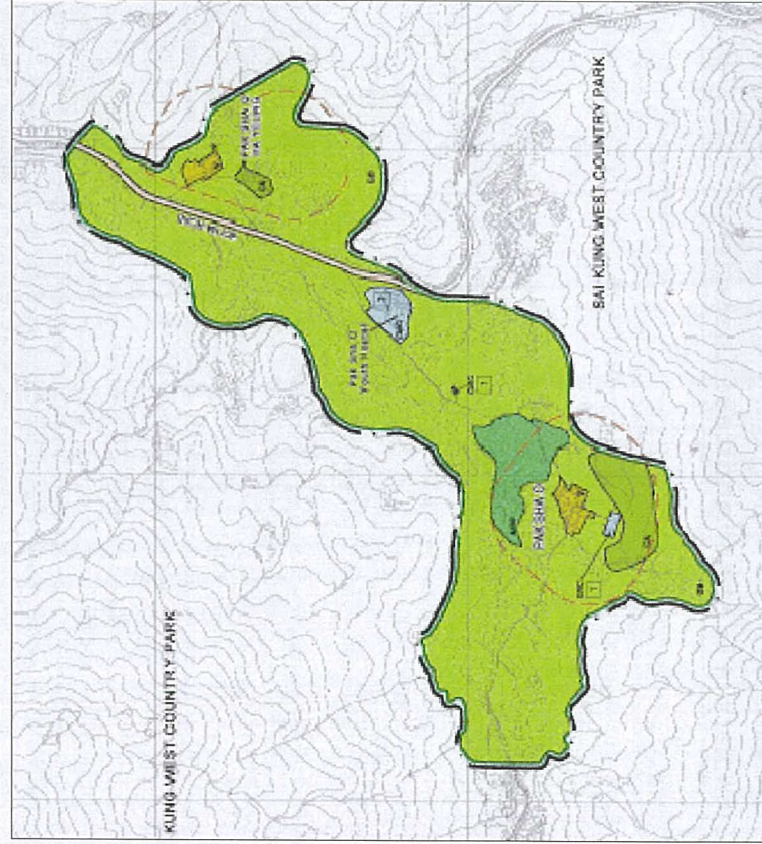
Whilst there are several interested parties and stakeholders involved, key groups include land owners (developers who have purchased several plots of land within the enclave), indigenous villagers with small house development rights (nonresidents), local residents and wildlife and heritage conservation groups concerned about impact on existing natural and cultural assets and any impact on the surrounding Country Park. These groups can broadly be categorised as either pro or anti development. The pro-development lobby have tabled proposed extensions to the village zones (V-zones) at Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. A proposal has also previously been tabled for a recreational area and areas of agricultural use zoning within the enclave area.

### Approach to Assessment

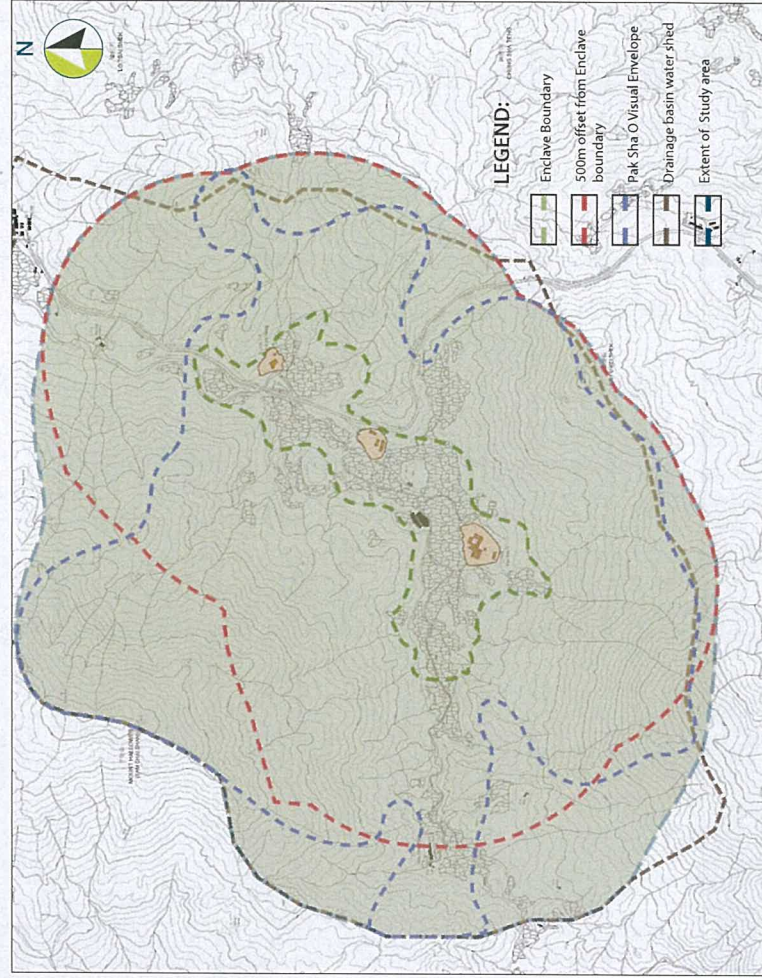
The existing landscape character and visual setting of Pak Sha O has been assessed under an accompanying report. A summary of these findings is included here for reference. One development scenario is then explored: a residential scenario involving village housing to the extent of the V zone. However, it should be noted that there are no firm plans currently tabled and therefore the scenarios painted here should be seen as potential scenario used to explore the sensitivity of the landscape to development and the capacity of the landscape and visual environment to accommodate change.

### Study Area

The study area for the assessment has been defined with reference to several criteria. Since the location is a valley, the watershed of the valley is a useful physical boundary defining the drainage basin as a unit of landscape for the assessment. This is generally defined by ridgelines surrounding the valley, which also provide visual containment (maximum visual envelope of development within the valley). A further means of defining a study area is to offset the boundary of the site (the enclave), which typically would be a distance of 500m. The study area has then been derived in relation to these two boundary criteria, as illustrated below:



Draft OZP



Study Area Plan



### Context

Hong Kong has extensive undeveloped tracts of natural landscapes with different landscape character. Some of these areas contain a diverse habitat supporting numerous native plant species and a varied wildlife, both resident and migratory. In addition, there is a long history of human settlement and a variety of cultural relics associated with the settlement.

### Landscape Setting

The landscape of Pak Sha O has been shaped by various natural processes and human activities over thousands of years. The underlying geology of the region has a fundamental influence on the outward appearance of the landscape but, increasingly, human activities rather than natural processes are influencing patterns in the landscape. The landscape of Pak Sha O clearly demonstrates the interaction of human development and the natural process and as such the resulting landscape character is both natural and modified by human activity. In a sense the area represents an important stage in the history of Hong Kong's development which has been preserved and so contributes to our perception of a multi-layered historical and cultural landscape.

Most of the local topography enclosing the valley comprises of mountains (consisting of volcanic and granitic uplands). This includes the uplands of Mount Hallowes (Tam Chai Shan) rising to approximately 300mPD to the north west and Lo Fu Shek at 257mPD to the south. The landscape context also includes views of the summit of Shek Uk Shan (481mPD) to the south west from viewpoints towards Hoi Ha. The enclosure formed by these uplands has served to create a unique landscape enclave and has protected the area from the developmental pressures.

### Physical processes

Not only has the local geology determined the structure of the hill and mountain landform, but has also strongly influenced the pattern of man's progressive occupation of the land, and the form and appearance of the village and its buildings, the pattern of agriculture on the valley floor and the vernacular architecture. Water has, over the course of millennia, sculpted the basic geology into a series of streams and valleys, which have provided the basis for a diverse local ecology and also directed human settlement of the land. The valley within which Pak Sha O is located can therefore be seen as a part of a drainage basin unit of landscape where interrelated natural and cultural processes have sculpted the terrain to produce the landscape we see today. As illustrated in Figure 1, the landscape appears visually as a flowing and connected sequence extending from the higher upland areas down to the coast, to some extent mirroring these pathways of natural water courses.

### Landscape Resources

The existing vegetation of the Pak Sha O enclave area is represented by several types of Landscape Resource which include shrubland-grassland, secondary woodland, Fung Shui woodland, marshland, seasonally wet grassland, natural stream courses, and village settlement. At the valleywide scale there are also the resources of Valley woodland slopes and the more shrubby open hilltops. These basic patterns are illustrated in Figure 2.

### Landscape Character

The landscape of Sai Kung and Pak Sha O in particular has long been perceived as a rural idyll. Many of the features associated with this cherished landscape evoke strong images, particularly its perceived naturalness and connection with ecologically valuable areas, the embracing landform enclosing the valley the pristine nature of the landscape and the predominance of woodland cover. The built environment is also very evocative with the charm of the picturesque village and historic small village houses. Together these create a strong perception of harmony throughout the area and represent a poignant stage in the development of Hong Kong.

Despite a history of human occupation the overall landscape character is one characterised by its naturalness. This includes agricultural activity in the valley bottom and also the mountains which have

undergone change due to for instance the collection of firewood which resulted in the loss of forest cover on the upland slopes however the perception by the public is one of a pristine, unspoilt natural place. This is reinforced by the continuity of the woodland and shrub cover which clothes the valley floor and the hill slopes.

As shown in Figures 3&4, four Landscape Character areas are identified within the study area:

- LCA 1: Mount Hallowes (Tam Chai Shan) Mountain Landscape
- LCA 2: Lo Tsai Shek Mountain Landscape
- LCA3: Shek Uk Shan and Lo Fu Kei Shek Mountain Landscape
- LCA 4: Pak Sha O Ha Yeung – Pak Sha O Agricultural Landscape

Key characteristics of LCA4, which includes the DPA Plan area are:

- Valley floor traversed by Pak Sha O Road and footpath network
- The valley sides have a dense covering of secondary woodland which extends down to the edge of the field system, stream and the periphery of the village.
- The valley floor contains active and abandoned agricultural fields some of which are used for grazing and more recently vegetable growing.
- The village is built in the distinct Hakka style with terraced rows of white plastered houses with pitched tiled roofs and courtyards. The watchtower, ancestral hall and adjoining buildings have been listed by AMO. The Ho family residences and the Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel in the village are also listed.
- Landscapes characterised by a strong sense of enclosure, coherent natural qualities, muted natural colours and by a sense of remoteness and tranquillity.

### Landscape Appraisal

The landscape appraisal looks at three aspects which include an assessment of the landscape condition; landscape value and landscape capacity or sensitivity for each of the LCAs. As described in the Landscape Assessment report, the current Landscape Condition is assessed as Good whilst the Overall landscape value is deemed high. Aspects contributing to this rating include Unique / Distinctive Features of the Hakka style village with watchtower, ancestral hall and adjoining buildings and the rarity of such features due to the state of preservation of buildings and their setting.

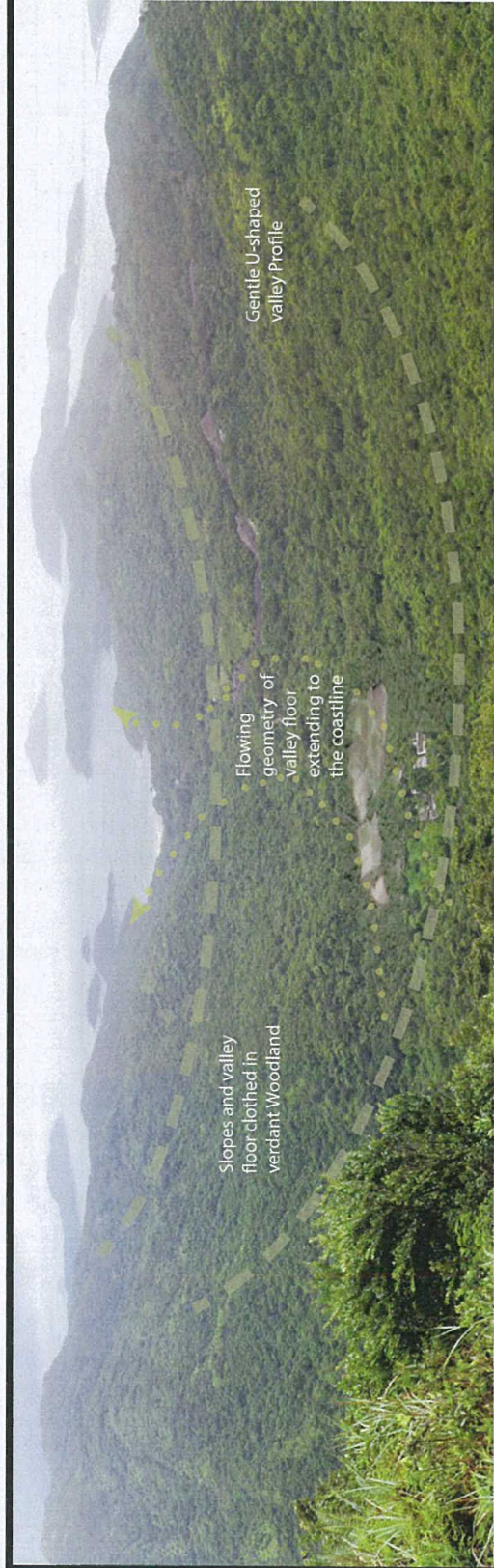
### Landscape Sensitivity

One of the key considerations in the assessment of the quality of the landscape was the valley setting which makes an important contribution to the character of the historic Hakka village. This setting is extremely sensitive to change. The LCA is sensitive to any form of development due to the fine texture of the landscape, the scale and density of the existing development. It is important that any new development is in tune with scale and appearance of the existing built environment.

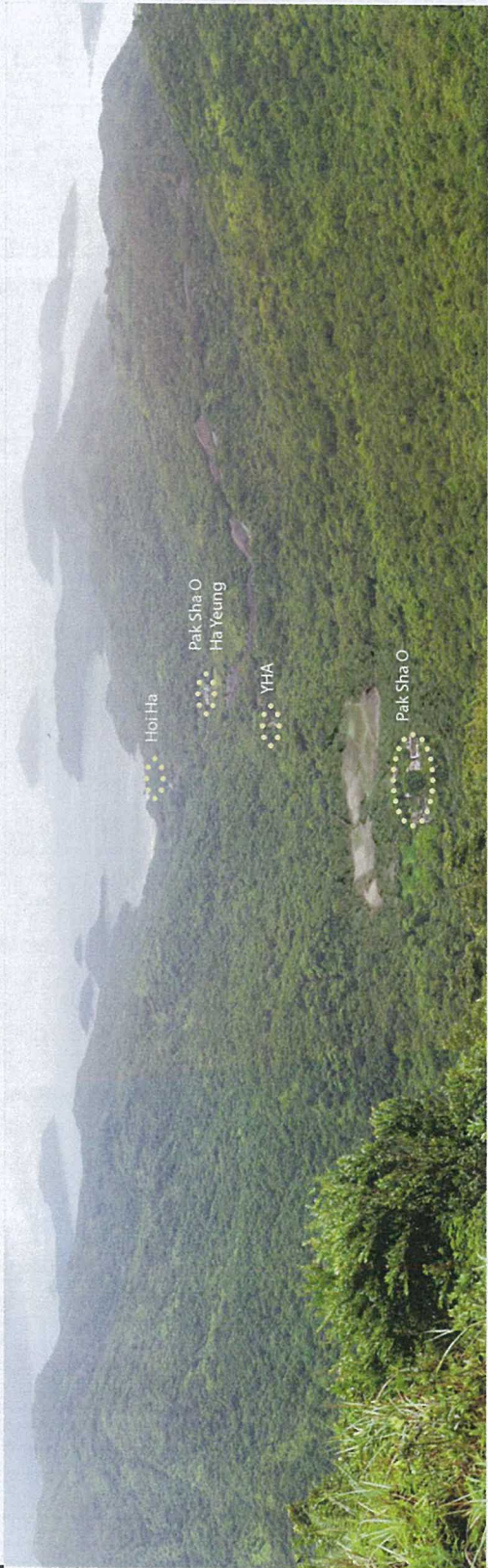
### Landscape Impacts

Capacity for further development is limited if the aesthetic and spatial quality of the landscape character is to be maintained. The development scenario set out in Section 4 of this report is explored qualitatively rather than quantitatively. However, even without more detailed study it is clear that each scenario would involve disturbance to existing landscape resources of the valley, particularly with the loss of the woodland coverage and potential impact on streams and water courses. The scale of such developments would also irrevocably change the valley's landscape character and upset the tranquil relationship that Pak Sha O currently retains with its verdant landscape surroundings.

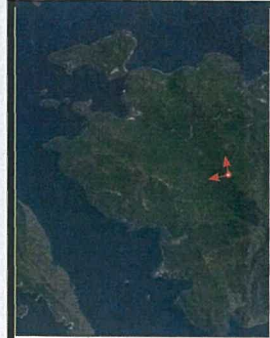




The physical setting of hills and valleys connecting to the coast create a Verdant landscape setting surrounding Pak Sha O.



The small-scale, traditional village clusters that are set within the valley's woodland framework create a sense of rural idyll.



LEGEND

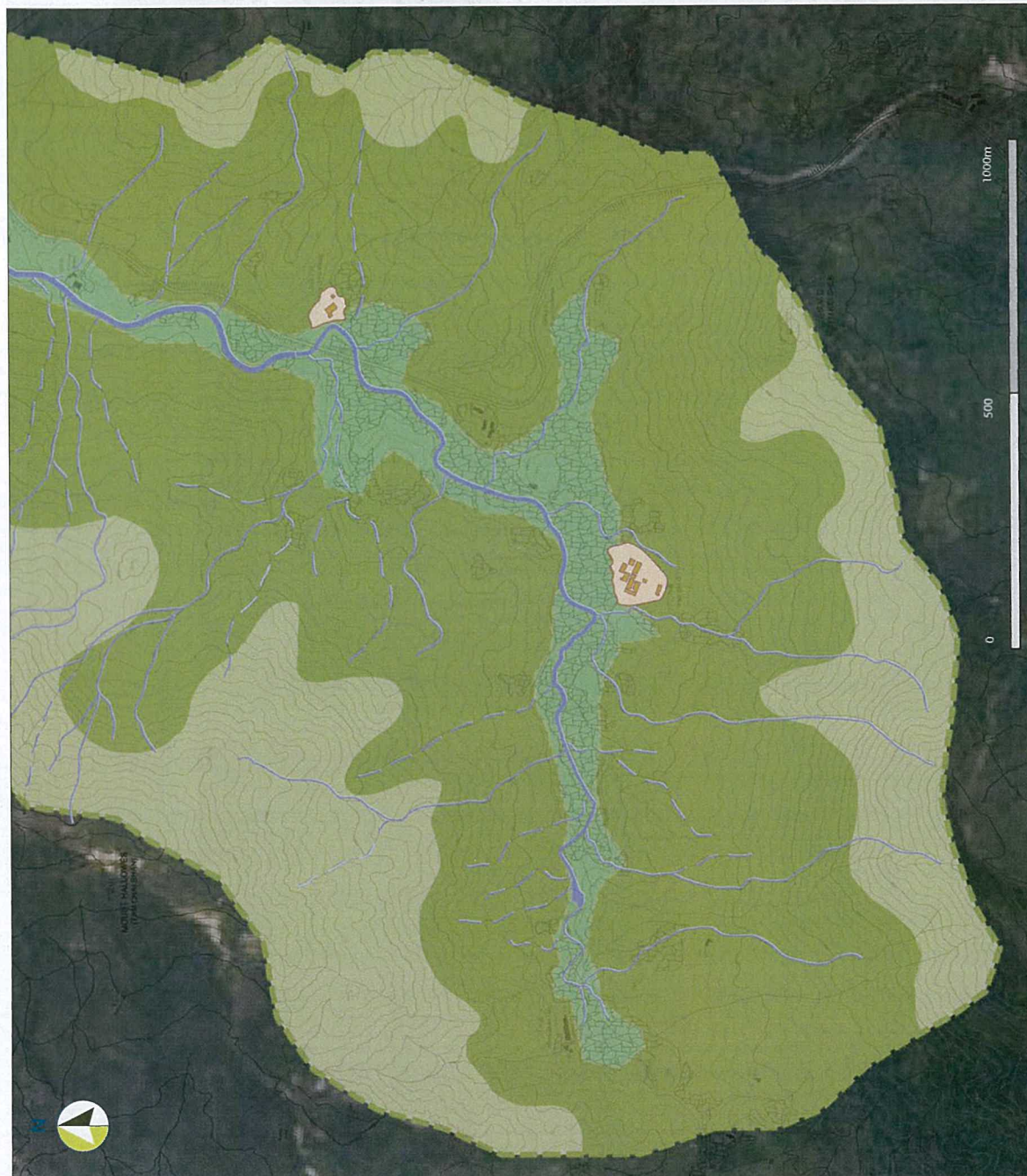


Location of Photograph

Landscape Setting : Key Points

- The village is set within a wide U shaped valley which can be seen as part of an undulating coastal landscape characteristic of Sai Kung West Country Park.
- The valley presents a rustic and rural scene; with development limited to small scale hamlets forming concentrated clusters of development arranged intermittently along the margins of the valley floor.
- The continuous coverage of woodland and hill slope greenery provides a lush and verdant setting. Although this continuous green cloth is interrupted locally by cut slopes for roads, the general impression is of an unspoilt rural idyll.





Drainage Basin of Pak Sha O Valley: Streams and water courses defining patterns of landform, vegetation and human settlement



LR10: Shrubby Hilltops



LR9: Valley woodland slopes



LR7-8: Village areas



LR6: Stream courses

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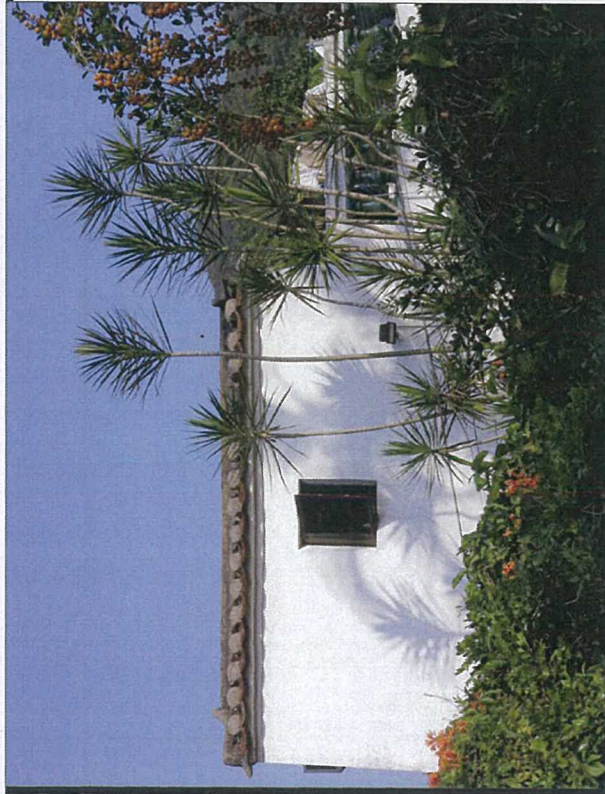
- Watershed defining edge of drainage basin
- LR 1-5: Woodland and wetland Valley Floor
- LR 6: Stream courses
- LR7-8: Village garden & cultivated areas
- LR9: Valley Woodland Slopes
- LR10: Shrubby hilltops

**Landscape System : Key Points**

The Landscape patterns and verdant landscape character of the valley owes much to natural water flow.

- The upper part of the valley within which Pak Sha O is situated retains a largely natural drainage pattern which over millennia has moulded topography and to which vegetation mosaics have evolved.
- Water seems also to have shaped the settlement patterns of the valley, with villages/hamlets located near to the fertile valley floor but set to the edge, above the flood plain.
- The valley represents a significantly intact integrated system of landscape, ecology and rural lifestyle which have evolved in harmonious interdependence and thereby represent a valuable natural heritage and cultural asset.





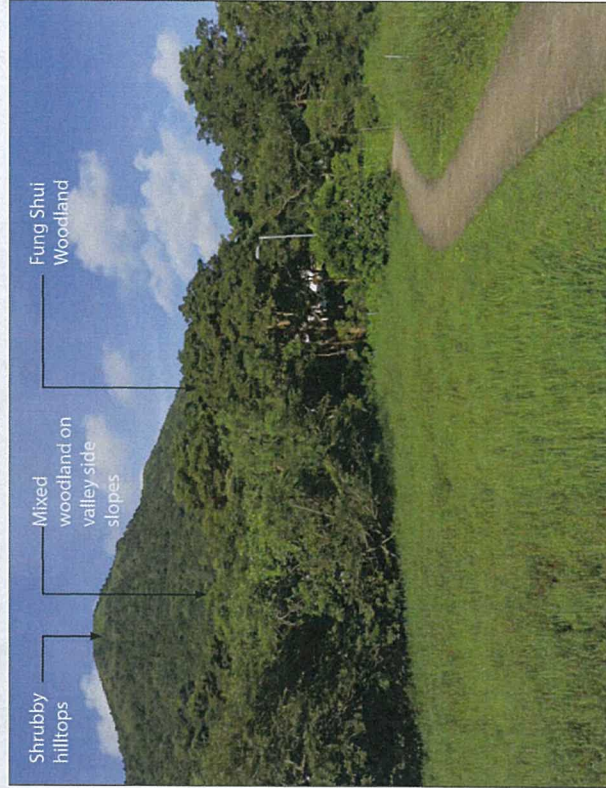
VP1: The village landscape character: Built structure creates a series of levels and courtyards with are intimate and human scale. Planting within tended plots, containers and terraces lend a lush garden feel.



VP1: The valley floor Landscape Character: Small scale agricultural plots create a rural feel whilst secondary woodland established around stream and relic paddy field system enclose most areas.



Immediate village area: character reflects the overall verdant valley landscape setting of the village



VP2: The wooded valley slopes Landscape Character: Behind the village a Fung Shui Woodland contains trees of greater stature and maturity, whilst the surrounding slopes comprise dense mixed woodland.



### LEGEND



Location of aerial photograph



Viewpoint

### Landscape Character : Key Points

Overall the landscape exhibits a lush vegetated character, by virtue of extensive woodland coverage.

This verdant valley landscape has a comfortable human scale and a relaxed tranquillity. This relates to a number of features of the landscape, including:

- the surrounding hill peaks are prominent and containing but not overly rugged or imposing.
- the village landscape is based around a communal building style with shared courtyards, terraces and garden spaces.
- The valley floor has a historic pattern of paddy fields and stream courses which meander through the landscape and tend to create small scale parcelation of landscape spaces.

FIGURE TITLE

DPA Area Pak Sha O, Sai Kung (DPA/NE-PSO/1), Landscape Assessment

Landscape character of Pak Sha O valley



**Scenic Landscape Studio Limited**  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE PLANNING & ASSESSMENT  
Room 2084, Capital Mall, 239 Queens Road Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong  
Telephone: 4443 2422  
Facsimile: 3816 2422  
Email: info@scenicsl.com

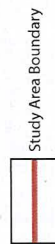
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Figure 3

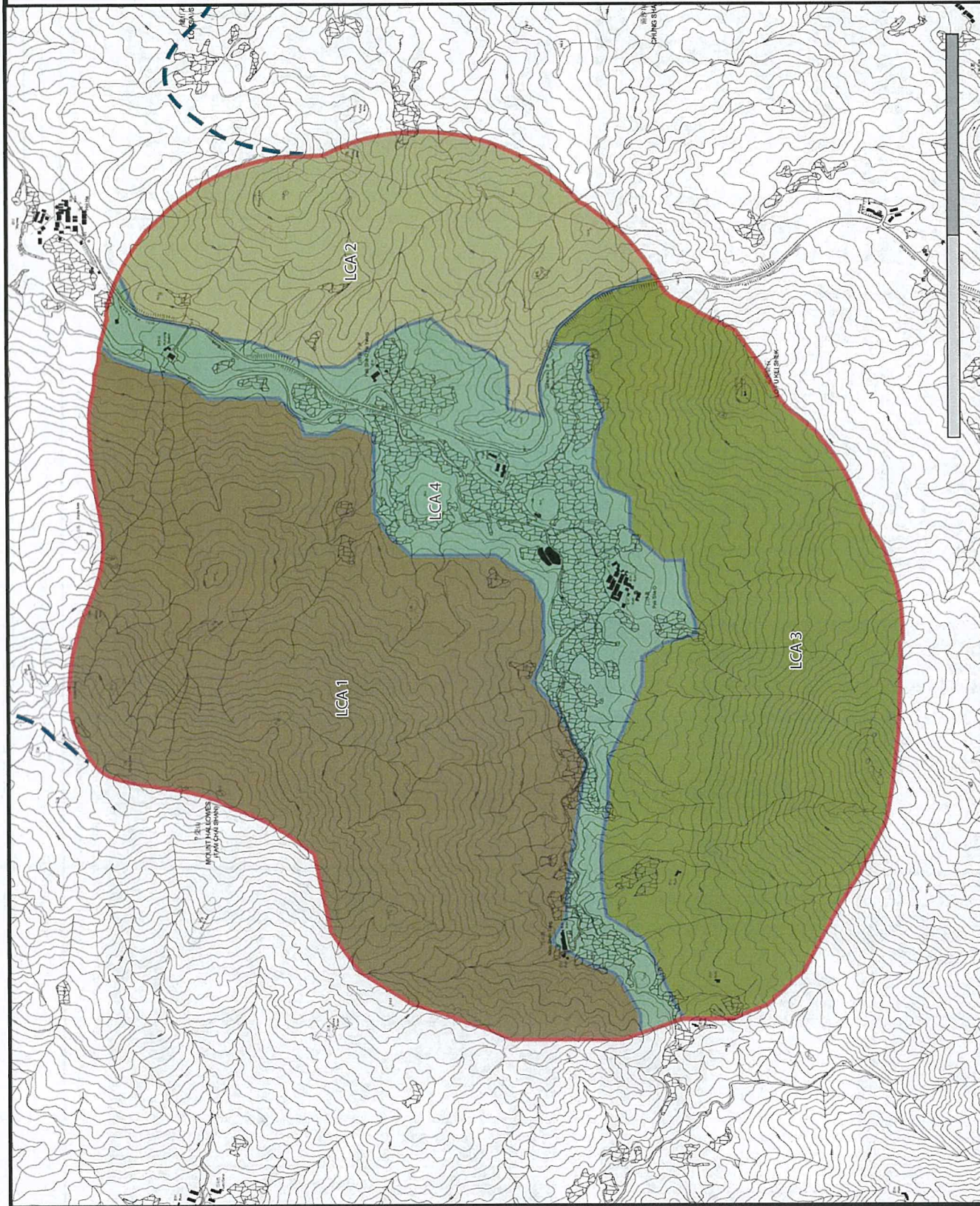
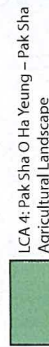
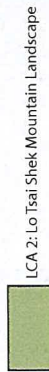
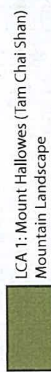




# LEGEND:



## Landscape Character Areas



**Scenic Landscape Studio Limited**  
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE PLANNING & ASSESSMENT  
 Room 2804, Century Park, 289 Queens Road Central, Hong Kong  
 Telephone: 2447 2422  
 Fax: 2447 2423  
 Email: scenic@scenicstudio.com



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DPA Area Pak Sha O, Sai Kung (DPA/NE-PSO/1), Landscape Assessment

Landscape Character areas

Figure 4

FIGURE TITLE



**Visual setting**

A broadbrush visual assessment of the landscape surrounding Pak Sha O has been undertaken. This starts with a definition of the visual envelope of the village and its proposed expansion area, which is illustrated in Figure 5. The visual envelope has been estimated through a combination of desk study of topographic maps and aerial photographs, backed up by observations in the field. As further illustrated on Figure 6, topography and woodland coverage have a significant effect on the visual envelope and the available visual experience. Dense woodland effectively screens views from the valley side slopes, limiting available views to distant elevated views from hilltops and close views from within the valley floor.

**Visual experience**

In terms of views from public vantage points, panoramic views of the valley are available from hiking trails atop ridge lines in the surrounding country park and also from a footpath along the valley floor as it passes by Pak Sha O. In terms of conducting a visual assessment, it is noted that a report prepared by Townland Consultants Limited (Visual Impact assessment for New village type development in the V zone, dated 7 February 2013) has explored in detail the Visual impact of village type development within the existing village area. Due to the dense tree coverage, the visual envelope within the valley base is small and the impact is therefore localised to the immediate vicinity of the village. Nevertheless as outlined in the Townland report these impacts would still be significant due to the sensitivity and historic value of the village and any typical Small House ("NTEH") development in the Village will certainly be incompatible with the character and the completeness of Pak Sha O.

This visual appraisal prepared by Scenic Landscape Studio Limited does not aim to repeat the assessment of visual impact within the V-zone, but rather looks at the visual impact from the broader landscape context and in particular from the perspective of public viewpoints within the neighbouring country park. As such, the assessment is intended to be complementary to the assessment within the V zone and hence has adopted similar methodologies and terminology for consistency and ease of cross reference.

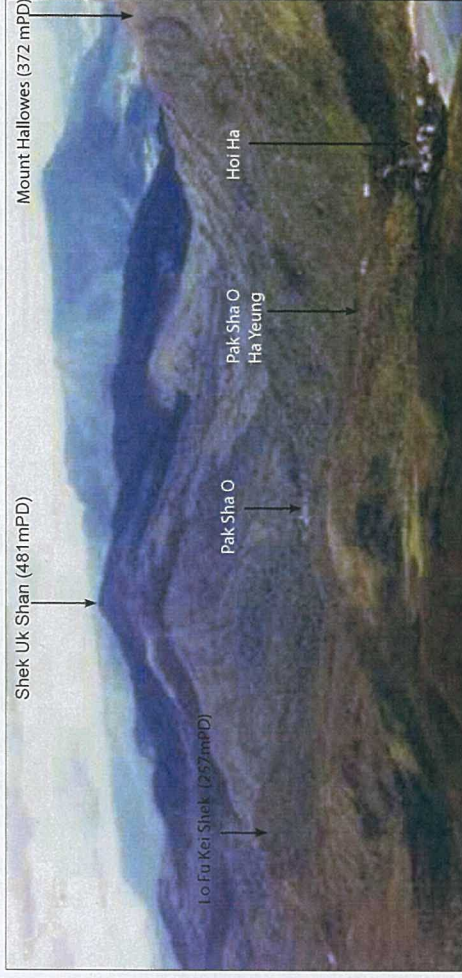
**Assessment of visual attributes**

The formal aesthetic or scenic characteristics of the overall landscape can be described using the following criteria:

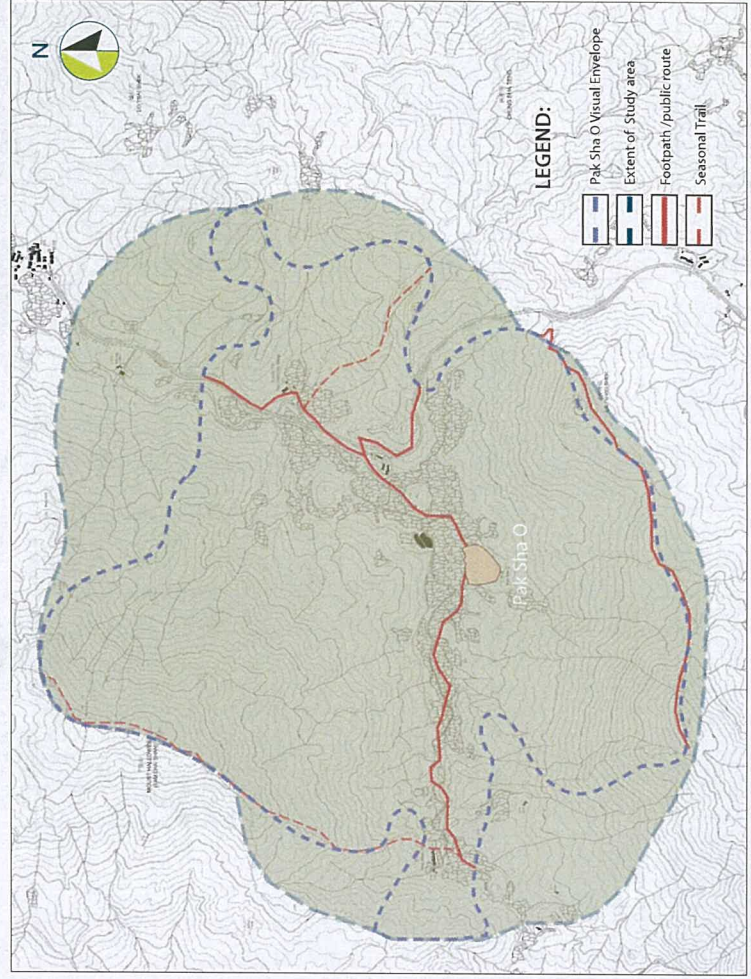
- Visual Complexity (High/Moderate/Low);
- Visual Coherence (High/Moderate/Low);
- Effects of adjoining LCAs (Positive/Negative/Neutral);
- Significant Visual Attractors (Record);
- Significant Visual Detractors (Record);
- Presence of Water (Positive/Negative/Neutral); and
- Night Time Effects (Positive/Negative/Neutral).

The valley landscape can be described as presenting a moderately complex scene with a high degree of visual coherence. The seamless continuity with adjoining LCAs are seen as a positive factor contributing to its setting and perceived naturalness of views. Visual attractors would include the small scale traditional rural settlement, undulating topography and continuous woodland coverage whilst cut slopes for roads would count as visual detractors. Water, both as a stream feature within the valley and a coastal backdrop in panoramic views is also viewed as a positive feature.

Some of the key findings of the Landscape assessment included the interconnected nature of the landscape in terms of its perceived character, its fine texture, naturalness, the inter-visibility between the LCAs and the sensitivity of the area to change. As such changes in one part of the landscape, even small scale will impact upon the landscape of the whole area. This includes the woodland which surrounds the village and encloses the valley area and the scale and disposition of the built environment. As such the visual appreciation of the scenic value of the landscape is likely to be similarly sensitive to change.



Broad valley allows views to valley centre from elevate viewing positions on surrounding ridge lines



Plan of study area boundary and approximate extent of visual envelope of Pak Sha O village



### Visual Appraisal

As illustrated below, the visual appraisal concentrates on a view down the valley from the hiking trail leading to the summit of Shek Uk Shan, which is chosen as a representative panoramic view available to recreational visitors using this trail. The existing view and the impact of development on the view are appraised using the same criteria used in Townland's report on Visual Impact of village housing from viewpoints close to Pak Sha O, namely:

#### Visual composition

the total visual effect of all the visual elements due to their variation in location, massing, height, disposition, scale, form, proportion and character vis-a-vis the overall visual backdrop. Visual composition may result in visual balance, compatibility, harmony, unity or contrast.

#### Visual Obstruction

A development may cause views in its foreground or background to be intercepted or blocked. The appraisal should assess the degree of visual obstruction and loss of views or visual openness.

#### Effect on Public Viewers

The effects of visual changes from key public viewing points with direct sightlines to the Proposed Developments should be assessed and demonstrated in the VIA. The changes in views to the existing and future public viewers should be compared before and after the Proposed Developments. The magnitude of the visual changes can be graded as substantial, moderate, slight or negligible.

#### Effect on Visual Resources

The VIA should appraise if the Proposed Developments may improve or degrade the condition, quality and character of the Assessment Area, and any on-site and off-site visual impact such as that on the visual resources, visual amenities, area of special character, natural and built heritage, related to the Proposed Developments.

### Impact Classification

The overall impact of a development is also classified in accordance with the following categories:

#### Enhanced

If the Proposed Developments in overall terms will improve the visual quality and complement the visual character of its setting from most of the identified key public viewing points.

#### Partly Enhanced/Partly Adverse

If the Proposed Developments will exhibit enhanced visual effects to some of the identified key public viewing points and at the same time, with or without mitigation measures, exhibit adverse visual effects to some other key public viewing points.

#### Negligible

If the Proposed Developments will, with or without mitigation measures, in overall terms have insignificant visual impacts on most of the identified key public viewing points, or the visual effects would be screened or filtered by other distracting visual elements in the assessment area.

#### Slightly Adverse

If the Proposed Developments will, with or without mitigation measures, result in overall terms in some negative visual effects to most of the identified key public viewing points.

#### Moderately Adverse

If the Proposed Developments will, with or without mitigation measures, result in overall terms in negative visual effects to most of the key identified key public viewing points.

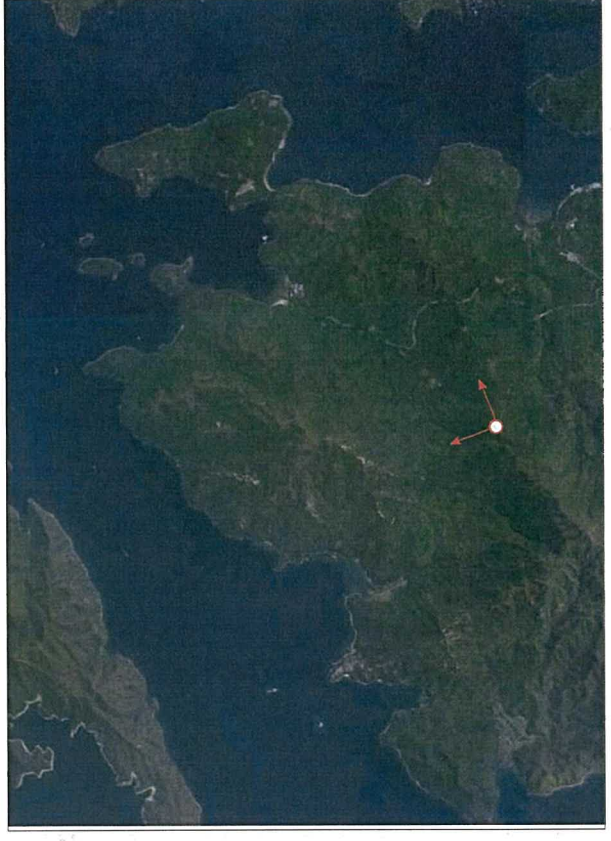
#### Significantly Adverse

If the Proposed Developments will in overall terms cause serious and detrimental visual impacts on most of the identified key public viewing points even with mitigation measures.

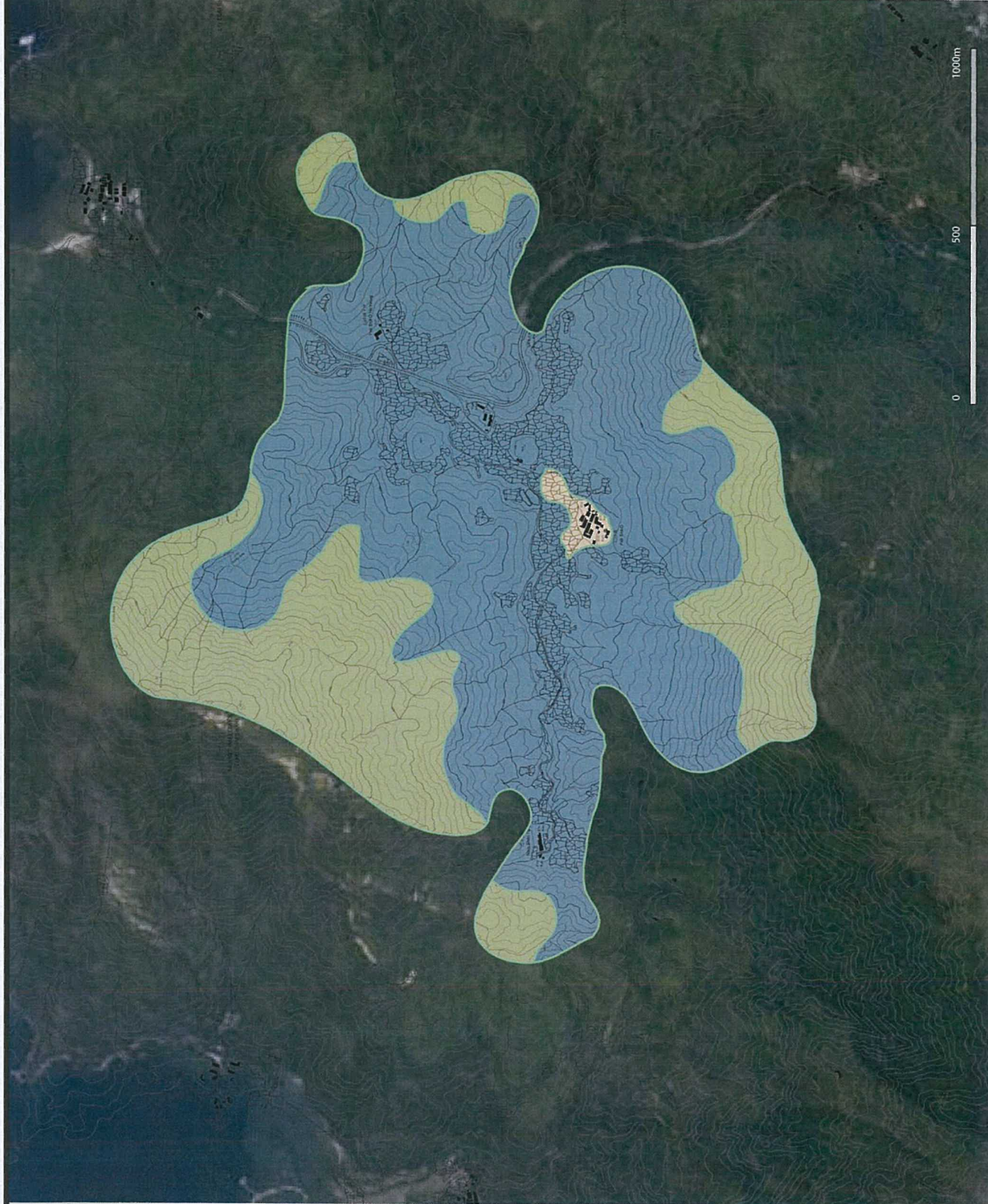
### Existing view Appraisal

In terms of visual composition, the existing view is reasonably balanced, with the valley floor "flowing" out to sea and the islands in the backgrounds, framed on either side by the foothills of Mount Hallowes and a series of peaks leading up to Shek Uk Shan. The broad, U shaped, embracing form of the valley when viewed from the perspective is also an appealing aspect of the composition.

Natural landform is the dominant element of the view whilst the continuous clothing of woodland vegetation brings a sense of unity to the scene. The texture of vegetation brings down the scale of the geomorphological mass and accentuates smaller scale variations in the natural topography through subtle variation in vegetational composition. Elements of man-made development are generally small scale elements well integrated with this green canvas of vegetation, blending with the scale of the vegetation's textural and tonal variation and thereby not detracting from the overall harmonious visual impression.







LEGEND:

- Approximate outline of Pak Sha O Visual envelope
- Open views from Upper slopes
- Views largely screened by existing dense woodland
- Close views from within valley bottom secondary woodland

Visual Envelope : Key Points

- Based on topography, the theoretical visual envelope is largely defined by the valley drainage basin. However the dense woodland coverage over the lower and middle slopes greatly influence what can be seen from the valley sides and within the valley floor area.
- A general pattern of visual zones is observed as follows:
  - Upper slopes with open views towards the centre of the valley floor.
  - Middle and lower slopes with views largely blocked by intervening dense woodland planting.
  - Localised open areas around the village where foreground views of the village set against the hillside backdrop are available.

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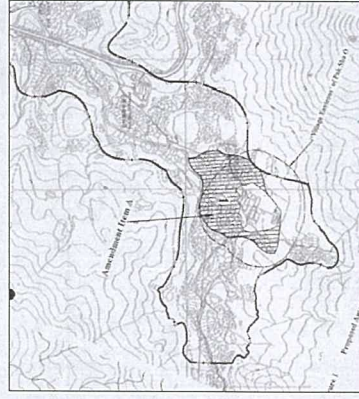


### Background

The Draft Pak Sha O OZP covers an area of several hectares, with areas designated as Village type development, agricultural use and the remaining as unspecified, with the aim to give statutory protection to the area. The general planning intention of the area is to protect its high conservation value and the rural setting which complement the overall natural environment and the landscape beauty of the surrounding Sai Kung West Country Park. Amendments (as shown below) have also been previously proposed which expand the V zone for the purpose of additional village housing. This scenario explores the impact on the landscape of residential (village housing development) within an expanded Village Zones within the enclave.

### Development Scenario

Whilst no detail plans exist for this scenario, it is assumed that given the fragmented nature of land ownership parcels in this area and the driving force of the small housing policy determining building footprints and height, that the layout could well resemble other typical New Territories village extensions. Photomontages have been prepared to illustrate the possible appearance of such development and their impact on the existing village and the landscape overall.



Proposed Amendment - V Zone



Proposed Amendment - V Zone

### Visual Impact

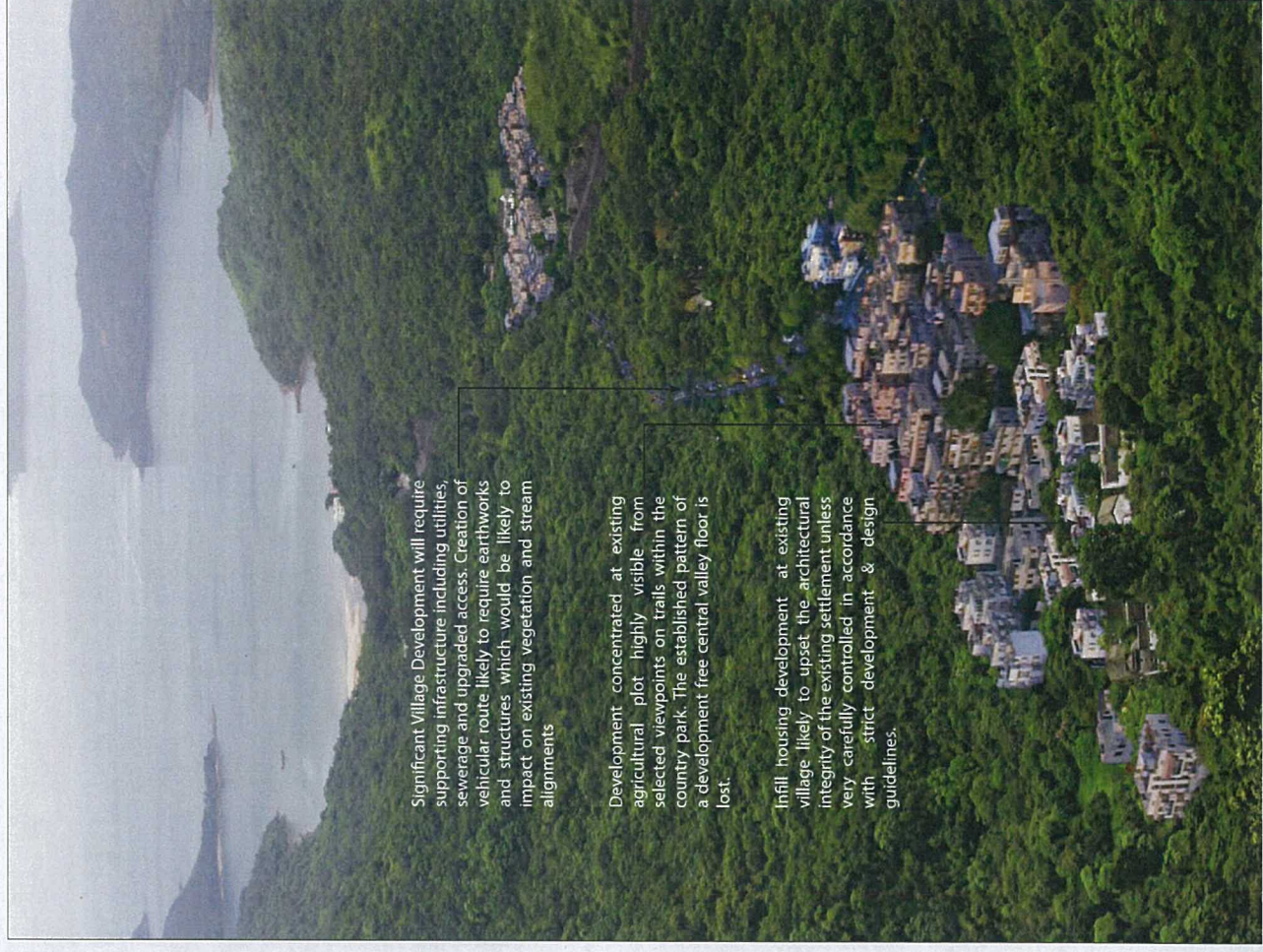
With regard to visual composition, the Photomontages in Figure 7 illustrates that the existing view is highly green and lush in nature. However, the village development will change this perception. The proposed developments would affect only the lower portion of the view, however, being at the centre of the valley these new nodes tend to draw the eye to them. The view is still balanced but the flowing continuity of the naturalistic / rural landscape is disturbed, thereby affecting the visual resources of the whole valley.

In terms of the effect on public viewers, the visual impact of the extensive village development within an expanded V zone is substantial. As illustrated in the Photomontage of Figure 7, the height and massing of the Proposed Developments are incompatible with the natural surroundings and existing building forms and would create substantial and negative visual change.

### Landscape Impact

Whilst without definitive proposals it is difficult to accurately quantify the impact on landscape resources, the development would necessarily affect secondary woodland and potentially the stream system. The rural landscape character of the Pak Sha O valley landscape would also be significantly affected, with islands of developed, sub-urban landscape character being introduced.

In view of the above, Village Housing Development to the extent illustrated is considered to have a Significantly Adverse Impact on the surroundings as viewed from this elevated viewpoint: a panoramic viewpoint from public footpaths within the adjacent Country Park.

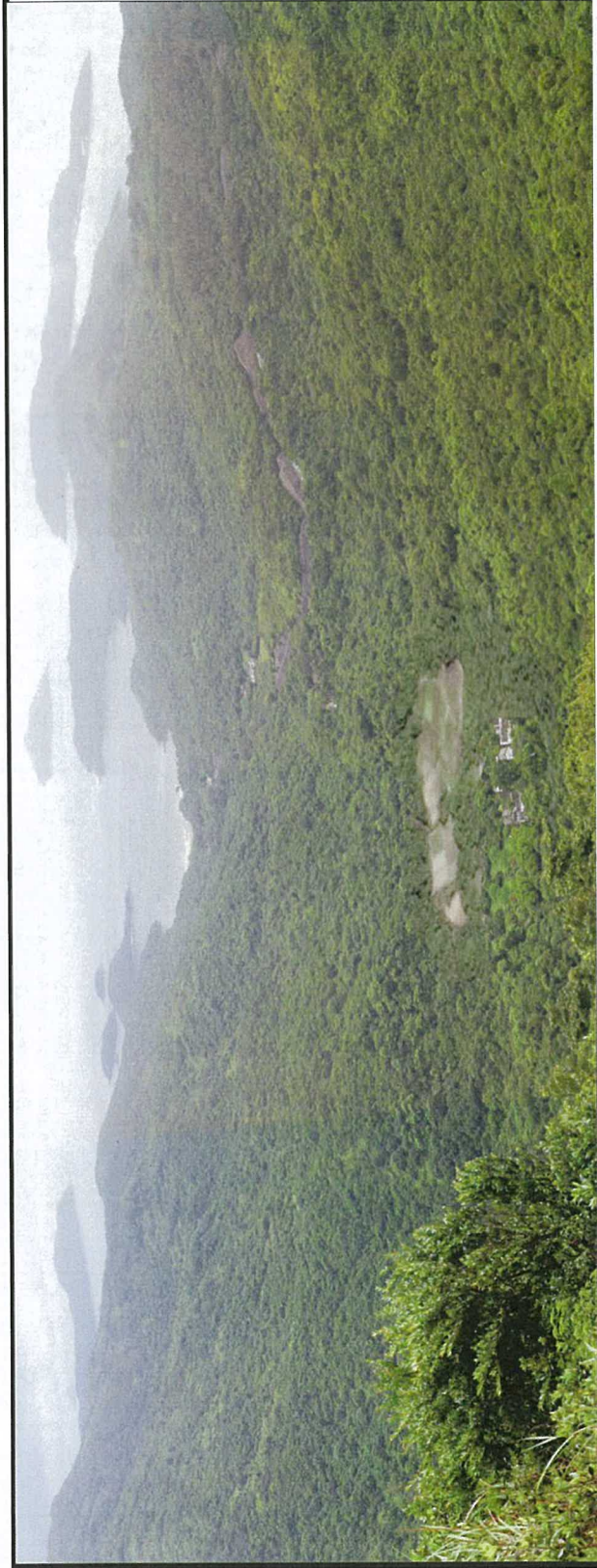


Significant Village Development will require supporting infrastructure including utilities, sewerage and upgraded access. Creation of vehicular route likely to require earthworks and structures which would be likely to impact on existing vegetation and stream alignments

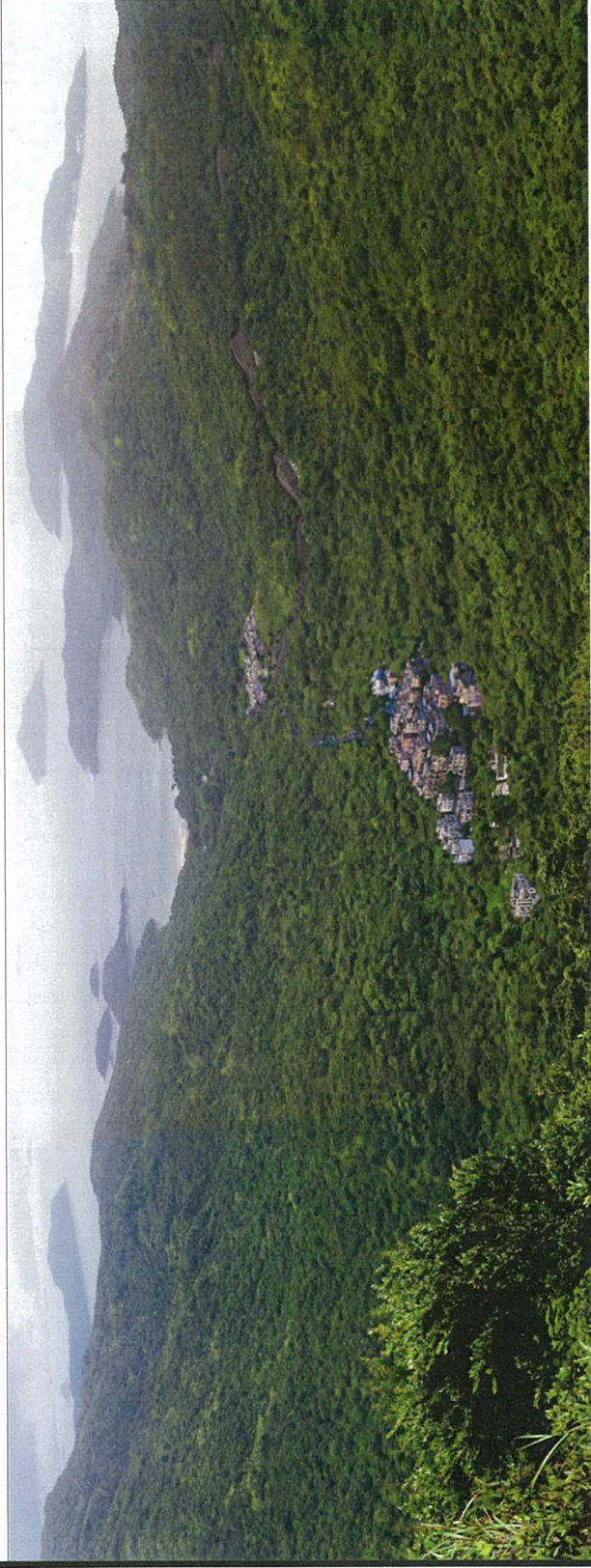
Development concentrated at existing agricultural plot highly visible from selected viewpoints on trails within the country park. The established pattern of a development free central valley floor is lost.

Infill housing development at existing village likely to upset the architectural integrity of the existing settlement unless very carefully controlled in accordance with strict development & design guidelines.

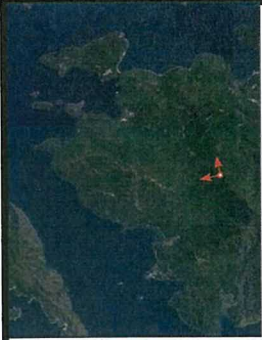




Existing view from Ridge line of Shek Uk Shan overlooking Pak Sha O valley



View from Ridge line of Shek Uk Shan with housing development in an enlarged V zone



LEGEND



Location of Photograph

Village Housing Scenario : Key Points

- Larger scale village development on the valley floor upsets the natural and historical landscape patterns. The open valley floor connection to the coast is interrupted whilst the character of small scale clustering of development along the edges of the valley is lost.
- The valley is special due to its natural and undeveloped character, which is a rare sight in Hong Kong. The scale of the proposed development upsets this harmonious rural charm by disturbing the historical integration between the landscape and small scale rural settlement.

FIGURE TITLE

DPA Area Pak Sha O, Sai Kung (DPA/NE-PSO/1), Landscape Assessment

Development Scenario: Residential

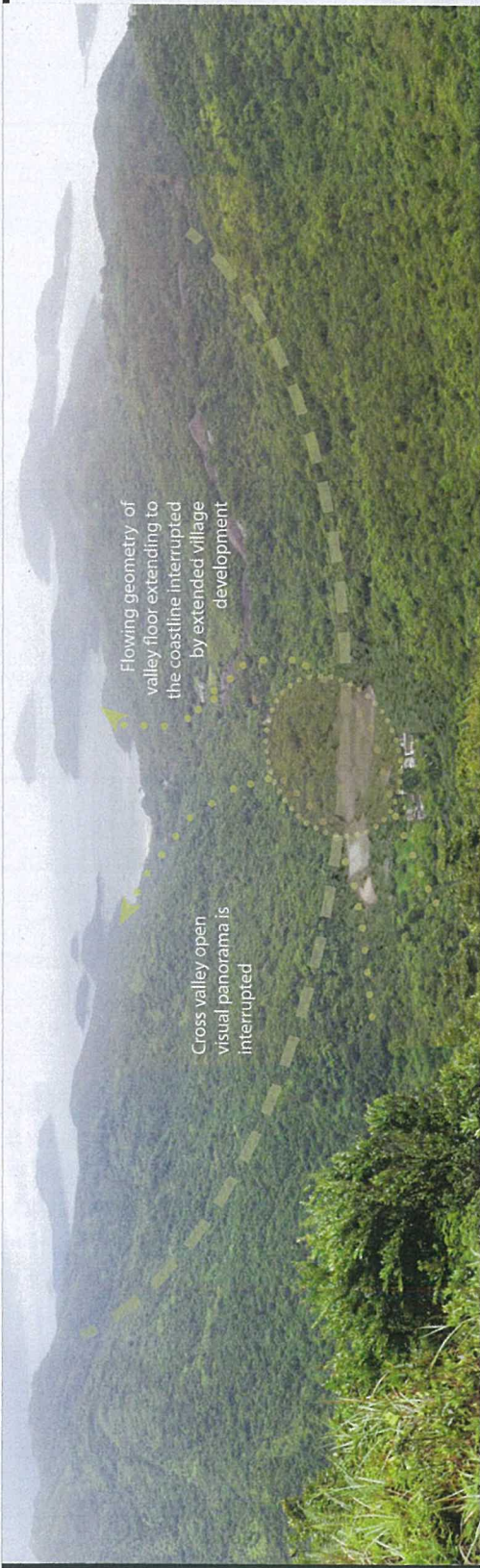
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUN2013
CHECKED	JBC	DRAWN	JBC
FIGURE NO.		REV	

Figure 7



**Scenic Landscape Studio Limited**  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE PLANNING & ASSESSMENT  
Room 2004, Century Park, 199 Queens Road Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong  
Telephone: 2462 2422  
Fax: 2462 2422  
Email: scenic@scenicstudio.com





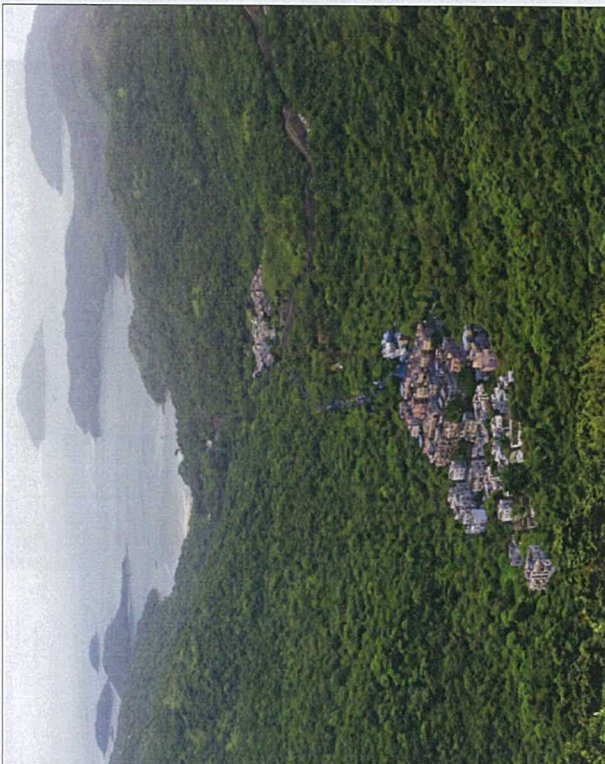
N

LEGEND

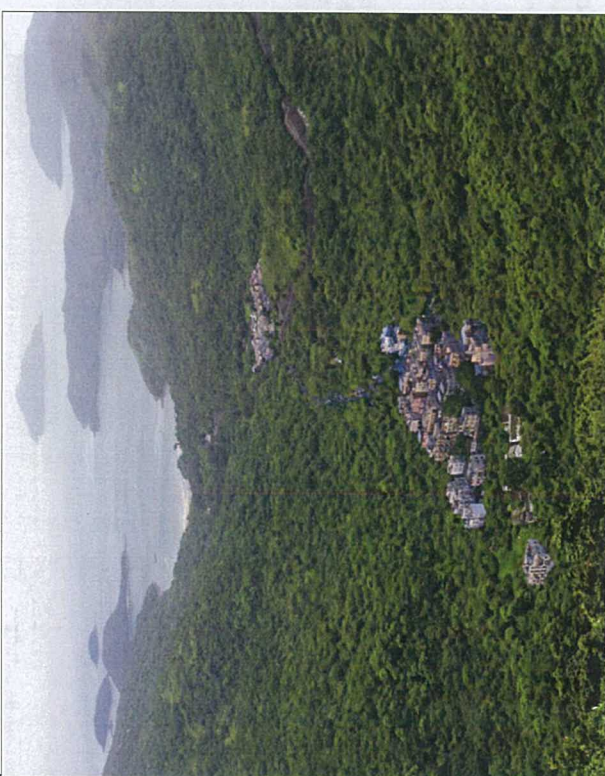
Location of Photograph

### Summary of Key Points

- Development within the central valley floor will be highly visible from elevated viewpoints.
- Village development on the scale envisaged will interrupt the visual flow down the valley towards the coast. Rather than integrating with the woodland green canvas, the village development stands out as a separate urban element against the rural / natural context.
- Retaining a buffer between the village and the extended development would help conserve some of the visual integrity of the village when viewed from viewing positions within the village. However from elevated viewpoints, the separation is insufficient to retain a sense of separateness, the new development does appear to overwhelm the existing village and its landscape setting.
- Infill development within the village further upsets the historic pattern of the landscape and creates a greater visual mass of development overall.



Worst Case Development scenario with infill development at Pak Sha O Hakka Village



Development scenario with buffer retained to existing Pak Sha O Hakka Village



#### A special Place

Some of the key findings of the assessment included the interconnected nature of the landscape in terms of its perceived character, its fine texture, naturalness, the inter-visibility between the LCAs and the sensitivity of the area to change. As such changes in one part of the landscape, even small scale will impact upon the landscape of the whole area. This includes the woodland which surrounds the village and encloses the valley and the scale and disposition of the built environment.

In conclusion this is a valued landscape, both in terms of the perception of the public and in its landscape value and ecology. The layering of history and natural process; its remoteness and sense of tranquillity; and the low level of existing development have combined to create a landscape which is both valuable and worthy of preservation.

#### Landscape Impact

Pak Sha O is the last Hakka Village in Hong Kong with its traditional building elements intact. There is also a verdant hillside and riverine valley landscape associated with the location. Extensive village type development would negatively impact on the condition, quality and character of the Assessment Area by imposing development that is out of character with the built heritage and its valley setting.

#### Visual Impact

The development scenario illustrates that typical N.T. village type housing is not able to blend in with the surroundings and will have unacceptable and adverse visual impact on the historical Village and its lush natural surroundings

It is likely that the proposed village developments will not take the existing built form, heritage value, character or the surrounding landscape features into account. The imposing building height, scale, and massing of a typical NT village will not correspond with the character of the historic Hakka Village and as such any typical Small House ("NTEH") development in the Village will certainly be incompatible with the character and the completeness of the historic Village.

#### Recommendations

The landscape assessments and appraisals for Pak Sha O have revealed a number of key characteristics which contribute to the overall landscape character and value of the village, and its setting. It is hoped that the landscape assessment and appraisal of development options will help inform the planning process and contribute to the formation of a new Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) for the area which is designed to protect its unique and valued attributes.

#### Planning to conserve Landscape Value

Clearly any development proposal would need to pay considerable attention to the sensitivity of the existing landscape and built development. Development should be limited to proposals which can work with the existing scale and character of the area and any such proposals should be developed in accordance with Landscape and ecological guidelines to protect and potentially enhance the natural heritage of this environment.











tpbpd

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-524

寄件者: robin bradbeer [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 03日02月2016年星期三 15:16  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主頁: Stanley Ng; Charles Mok  
附件: Objection to Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan No SN/E-PSO/1.  
PC objection PSO final.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached our objection to the above captioned plan. I am sending this as an email attachment as it is too large to fit in your online system. Please can you ensure it reaches the correct section.

Yours faithfully

Dr Robin Bradbeer  
Secretary, The Professional Commons

--

**Dr Robin Sarah Bradbeer**

CEng MIET MHKIE, CPhys MInstP, CITP MBCS, SMIEEE

Director Pearl Technologies Ltd  
Director and Secretary of the Board The Professional Commons  
Asia Regional Coordinator MATE Underwater Robot Competition  
Past Chair (2010-11) IET Hong Kong Branch  
Vice President (International Affairs) (1996-1999, 2009-2012) IEEE  
Consumer Electronics Society  
Director and Deputy Chair of the Board (2009-2015) Hong Kong  
Internet Registration Corporation Ltd./Hong Kong Domain Name  
Registration Corporation Ltd.

Tel: (+852) [REDACTED] (H) [REDACTED] (M)  
Email: [REDACTED]  
URL: [REDACTED]

*Seek wisdom, not knowledge. Knowledge is of the past, Wisdom is of the future. - Native American proverb*

1046





Secretary,  
Town Planning Board,  
15th Floor,  
North Point Government Offices,  
333 Java Road,  
North Point,  
Hong Kong

2 February 2016

**Objection to Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan No SN/E-PSO/1.**

The Professional Commons opposes the draft Outline Zoning Plan No SN/E-PSO/1 for Pak Sha O for the following reasons. They are detailed in the accompanying document.

1. Disturbance to the eco-system at Hoi Ha Wan, and evidence about the destruction of coral areas in the Marine Park as a consequence of the Hoi Ha Outline Zoning Plan, as well as human activity at Pak Sa O.
2. There has been no proper independent Environmental Impact Assessment carried out on the site before zoning was proposed.
3. There has been little or no reference made to the protected and endangered species in the enclave.
4. No reference has been made to the impact of the proposed zoning on the adjacent Country Park, and the protected and endangered species living there.
4. No reference has been made to the impact of the proposed zoning on the Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park and the Hoi Ha SSSI and the cumulative effect of Hoi Ha OZP.
5. There is no clear justification for the need for further village house development.





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The Professional Commons

6. There is no discussion of the access to the proposed extended V zone for residents and/or emergency vehicles or the impact such access if built would have on the environment.

7. Our proposed alternative zoning and further studies needed.

We therefore recommend to the Town Planning Board that the draft OZP be rejected in its entirety until such time as a full EIA is carried out and the full impact of any zoning takes account of its effects on the ecology of the Pak Sha O River Valley and the Hoi HA Wan Marine Park.

Dr Robin Bradbeer  
Secretary, The Professional Commons

Cc: Mr Stanley Ng Wing-fai  
Chair, The Professional Commons

Hon Mr. Charles Mok, MLC  
Vice-Chair, The professional Commons



## Objection to Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan No SN/E-PSO/1.

### Detailed submission by The Professional Commons

1 February 2016

1. Disturbance to the eco-system at Hoi Ha Wan, and evidence about the destruction of coral areas in the Marine Park as a consequence of the Hoi Ha Outline Zoning Plan, as well as human activity at Pak Sha O.



Figure 1: The Pak Sha O River Valley eco-system  
Map courtesy Lands Department

The Pak Sha O River Valley is a single, holistic ecosystem. It contains the Country Park (CP) enclaves of Hoi Ha, Pak Sha O and Nam Shan Tung. All the streams from the surrounding hillsides, as well as the west flowing ones off Shek Uk Shan, the north flowing streams off and the east flowing ones off Mount Hallows, flow into Hoi Ha Wan directly or join the Pak Sha O River, which runs down the valley from the south. This river is a designated an Ecologically Important Stream. It is therefore impossible to consider any zoning for an area in the valley without considering its impact on the whole eco-system.

In 2014, Hoi Ha CP enclave was zoned as Village, Coastal Protection Area, Green Belt 1 and Green Belt 2, Conservation Area and Government, Institution or Community Use. This was done with little regard for the ecology of the area and without any formal or independent scientific ally based Environmental Impact Assessment.

At the same time, agriculture was started in the Pak Sha O enclave, in the middle of the wetlands feeding the river.

The consequences of making such unscientific zoning as well as the permitting of resumption of agriculture have had devastating impact on the Hoi Ha Marine Park. Any attempt to zone Pak Sha O CP enclave using the same methodology will not only spell doom for the marine Park, but also for all the endangered and protected species in the PSORV area.



### 1.1 The impact on Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park

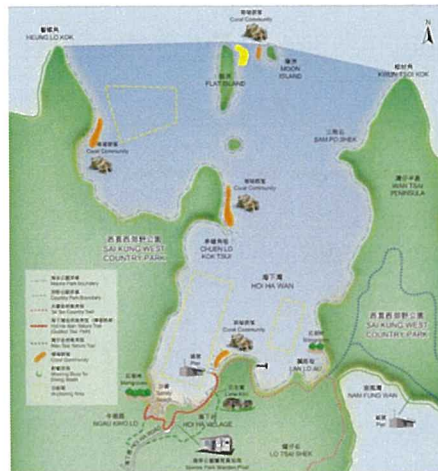


Figure 2. The Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park showing coral areas  
Map courtesy AFCD

Hoi Ha Wan has one of the most coral diverse areas in South China Sea. It was designated Marine Park in 1996. It is one of the most visited ecological sites in Hong Kong. During dives carried out in January 2016 the corals at Flat Island and Moon Island were found to have been totally destroyed.

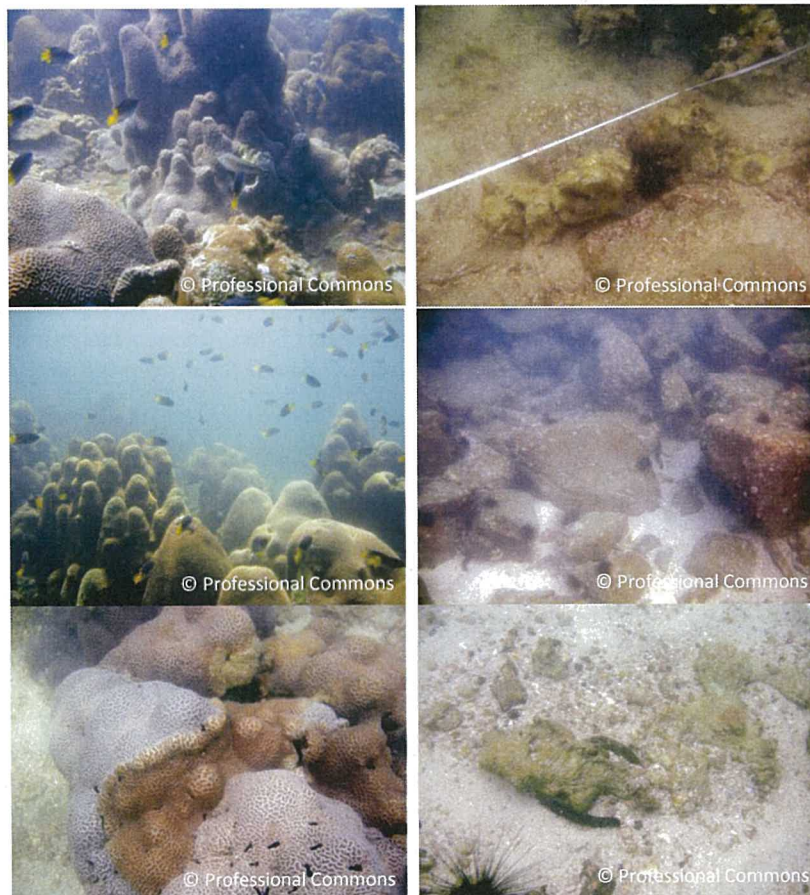


Figure 3. Corals at Flat Island and Moon Island in November 2015 (left) and January 2016 (right)  
Photos: ©Professional Commons



This bio erosion was the direct result of urchins grazing on the corals after having been attracted to the Hoi Ha Wan area by the increased algae levels resulting from increased amounts of nutrient. To make matters worse, the massive population of urchins responsible for this was moving further into the marine park towards the other coral areas contained within. The population was measured to be over double the maximum population ever measured in the area - this is not a regular occurrence.

Our August 2013 study and objection to the Draft Outline Zoning Plan for Hoi Ha (No. S/NE-HH/C) produced some solid science that strongly suggested that the Pak Sha O River Valley (PSORV) should be protected. Professional Commons recommended that any village development, if justified, be allowed in an area to the south of Hoi Ha where the environment was less sensitive ecologically and well away from the Hoi Ha Marine Park. The recommendation also stated that the area should be zoned a Comprehensive Development Area (CDA) and the while of the river valley and estuary, the areas of most ecological sensitivity, be zoned Country Park.

Unfortunately, these proposals, as well as the subsequent submission in response to the amended draft OZP (S/NE-HH/1) was not accepted by Town Planning Board (TPB) and parts of the sensitive valley were zoned Green Belt and Village zones in 2014. The comprehensive report from the Professional Commons was the most detailed and comprehensive document on the area, and criticised the TPB for not carrying out any Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) when zoning sensitive Country Park enclaves. We also predicted dire consequences for the wildlife in the area as well as for the Marine Park. Our warnings were ignored.



Figure 5: Clearance of secondary forest in the flood plain at Hoi Ha village



Figure 6: Clearance of wetland in Pak Sha O for agriculture

The recent clearing of parts of Hoi Ha zoned as GB and V zone, in accordance with the OZP and in preparation for significant house building by developers, has shifted a large population of rats, for example, into Hoi Ha Village, as well as allowing more nutrients in the river to flow into the Marine Park. Many of these nutrients come from upstream at Pak Sha O. The recent reintroduction of farming after 25 years absence at Pak Sha O has resulted in more nutrients being monitored at the river estuary. The draft OZP for Pak Sha O, now under representations, not only encourages more agriculture but also massively increases the amount of land available to developers to build up to 49 houses. As most of this zoning for Village and Green belt will occur on the wetlands feeding the Marine Park, we expect the level of nutrients and other pollutants to increase significantly. We address these specific problems in greater detail below.

The Professional Commons reports to the TPB on the draft and amended Hoi Ha OZPs also identified impacts on the existing ecology of the Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park. The sewage overflow from current



inadequate facilities for the houses along the foreshore, and future New Territories Exempted Houses (most of which will be luxurious small houses) allows human pollution to enter the Marine Park. The establishment of a Coastal Protection Area in Hoi Ha has allowed this issue to continue unabated. The building of more houses in the ecologically sensitive areas of Hoi Ha and Pak Sha O will spell doom for the corals and other creatures that are currently protected.

Too many nutrients entering the sea disrupts the ecological balance of bays and inlets. The Hong Kong University also highlighted the problem for the TPB at the Hoi Ha OZP hearings with a totally different set of data collected independently of the Professional Commons. Both the University and the Professional Commons clearly stated that this situation would degrade the Marine Park. As predicted, this is now happening.

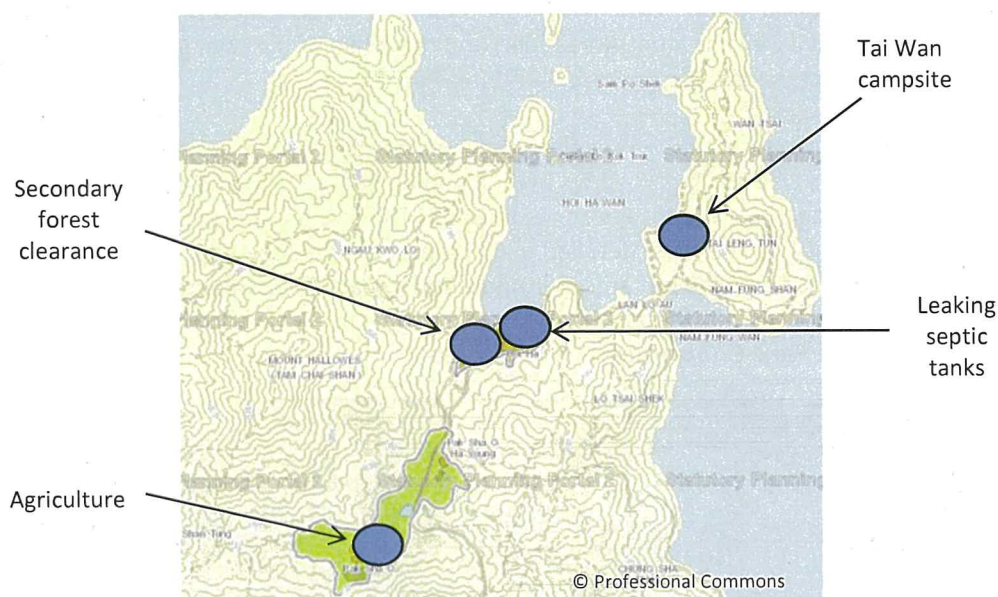


Figure 7: The sources of pollution in Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park .  
Map courtesy Planning Department

## 2. There has been no proper independent Environmental Impact Assessment carried out on the site before zoning was proposed.

It is noted in the Explanatory Statements that no reference is made to any proper Environmental Impact Assessment being made for the enclave. We have therefore concluded that there is no scientific or ecological basis for any zoning proposals. We fail to understand how any zoning of ecologically sensitive sites within designated Country Parks can be zoned without a comprehensive knowledge of the ecology within the enclave. Unfortunately this is a pattern that has been repeated for every Country Park enclave considered by the Town Planning Board, and which has resulted in the devastation of surrounding and adjacent areas – as highlighted in Section 1 above.

Until such time as a full, comprehensive EIA is carried out for the area we oppose any zoning proposals not based on scientific evidence.

## 3. There has been little or no reference made to the protected and endangered species in the enclave.

In Section 7.2 Constraints, there is scarce mention of the areas protected and endangered species. Some comments are made concerning plant species (7.2.1.1) and (7.2.1.2), fish (7.2.1.3) and



butterflies and birds (7.2.1.4). But there is not one single mention of the areas protected or endangered mammals, which are of far greater significance.

Within the enclave, and in areas adjacent to it, are the following:

Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*)  
 Asian Grey Shrew (*Crocidura attenuate*)  
 Javan Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*)  
 Crab-eating mongoose (*Herpestes urva*)  
 Malayan porcupine (*Hystrix brachyuran*)  
 Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*)  
 Chinese Ferret Badger (*Melogale moschata*)  
 Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*)  
 Chestnut White-bellied Rat (*Niviventer fulvescens*)  
 Masked Palm Civet (*Paguma larvata*)  
 Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*)  
 Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)  
 Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*)

The Professional Commons, and its collaborators, have sighted many of these species in the Pak Sha O River Valley, as mentioned in Section 1 above. The Pak Sha O enclave is not only the major source of the river but also within the foraging range of a number of these species. For example, the details of the Chinese Pangolin sightings and foraging range are shown in Figure xxx below.

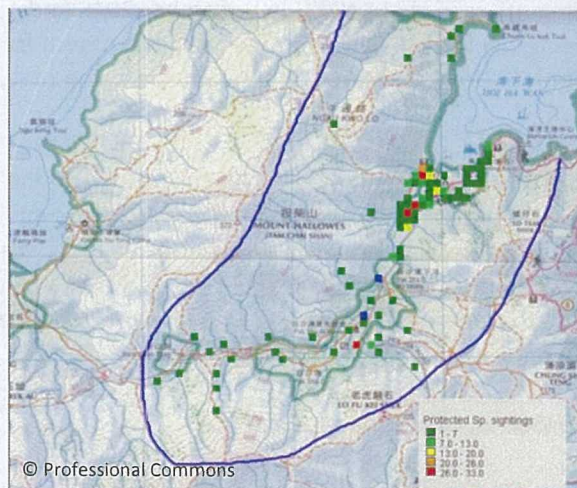


Figure 7: The distribution of endangered species in the Pak Shao O River Valley. Map courtesy Lands Department

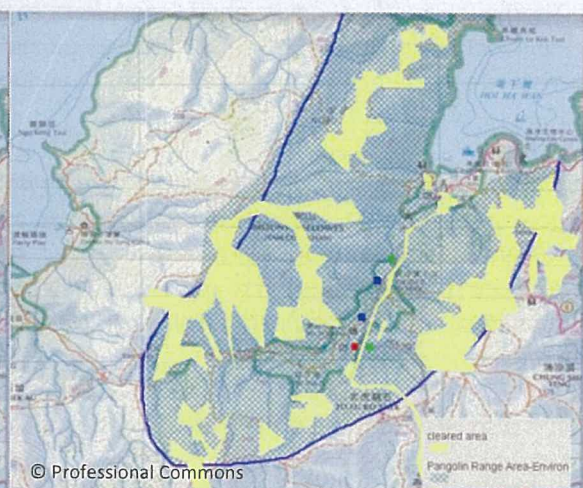


Figure 8: The distribution of critically endangered Chinese pangolin in the Pak Shao O River Valley showing their foraging range. Map courtesy Lands Department

4. No reference has been made to the impact of the proposed zoning on the adjacent Country Park, and the protected and endangered species living there.

The Pak Sha O River Valley is a comprehensive, holistic eco-system, as described in Section 1 above. Any interference in one place affects what happens in any other. This is shown by the destruction of corals in the Marine Park described above.

The plans for encouraging agricultural development will only create more problems for the downstream communities. Emphasis has been placed on the importance of the water gathering



grounds in the enclave (Sec. 7.2.5). However the wetland areas of the enclave would be threatened by any change in their usage, including agriculture and expansion of the village zone. Although pesticides and other chemicals are not allowed in the area (Sec 7.2.5) it is clear that some of these types of chemicals have been entering environment and the river and thus affecting the Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park.

5. No reference has been made to the impact of the proposed zoning on the Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park, the Hoi Ha SSSI and the cumulative effect of Hoi Ha Marine Park.

As discussed above, the PSO enclave cannot be considered in isolation. There is no reference anywhere in the draft OZP document of the effects of the zoning on the surrounding and adjacent areas.

6. There is no clear justification for the need for further village house development.

Pak Sha O has not been inhabited by its indigenous residents for a number of generations. At the same time, significant plots of land owned by the indigenous villagers (IVs) has been sold off to, or the 'ding' rights mortgaged to, commercial developers. It is clear that the descendants of the IVs have no interest in ever living in the village in future. If government policy is to continue to allocate government land for NTE Small Houses (NTEH) to male descendants of IVs then consideration should be given to this land being outside the Country Park or within an area deemed ecologically less sensitive.

There is currently a conviction of "conspiracy to default" case about NTEH in December 2015 and developers activities in Pak Sha O are well documented in the media<sup>1</sup>. We urge the government to look into the genuine number of houses needed for NTE Houses in the OZP area and we opine that the lawful demand is minimal.

The proposal for an extended V zone in the middle of the enclave, an area which contributes to the ecology of the area, is unacceptable. There is no justification anywhere in the draft OZP document for such destructive zoning. The only area suitable for residential use is the existing village area. We propose that help be given to restore any dilapidated houses to their original design, and that any rebuilding of existing ruined buildings be carried out to traditional designs, as would any new houses if proven essential.

It is also clear that the projected population of 270 (Sec. 6) cannot be substantiated.

7. There is no discussion of the access to the proposed extended V zone for residents and/or emergency vehicles or the impact such access if built would have on the environment.

The draft OZP document hints at a major problem, but does not address it. In Section 10.1.2 mention is made of the lack of road access to the village. However, the large extension of the V zone, enabling many dozens of houses to be built, would mean that major road construction would be necessary. This would cause massive environmental trauma on the whole area whilst under construction and continuing damage during its use along with the encouragement of other commercial activities within the village. The contradiction between wanting to preserve the traditional village on the one hand, whilst subjecting it to large scale construction and traffic on the other is obvious.

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<sup>1</sup> My-magazine documented developer activity in Pak Sha O <http://eastweek.my-magazine.me/?aid=25538>



## 8. Our proposed alternative zoning and further studies needed.

Taking into account the above, The Professional Commons proposes the following:

1. That the entire enclave be zoned Conservation Area pending its full integration into the surrounding Country Park.
2. That the current village areas of Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung be designated monuments.

The Pak Sha O site comprising the Ho's historical buildings<sup>2</sup> and the Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel shows the history of a Hak Ka village in Hong Kong and their interaction with Christian missionary services in early years. On the intact layout, the walking path linking the Hak Ka village to the chapel represents the Hak Ka interaction with foreign culture. We opine that the relevant authorities should consider designating the whole site as historical monument.<sup>3</sup>

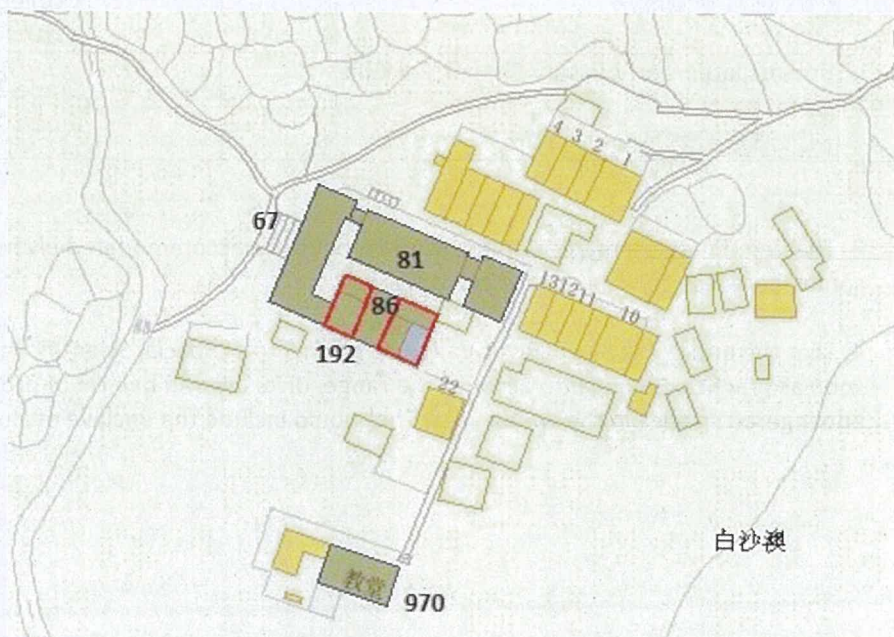


Figure 9: Historic buildings in Pak Sha O village

Number	Name & Address	Proposed Grading	Confirmed Grading	Remarks
67	Watchtower and Side Chamber of the Ho Residence, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T. 何氏舊居更樓及廂房	1	1	Combined with numbers 81, 86 and 192 as one item and accorded with Grade 1 collectively on 10 Nov 2010

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 1 for pictures of Ho's historical building and the chapel.

<sup>3</sup> The history of Pak Sha O is well documented by media and the people.

<http://alivingspace.hk/page/1/>,

<http://hk.apple.nextmedia.com/supplement/travel/art/20150925/19308070>



81	Entrance Hall and Side Chamber of the Ho Residence, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T. 何氏舊居門樓及廂房	1	1	Combined with numbers 67, 86 and 192 as one item and accorded with Grade 1 collectively on 10 Nov 2010
86	Ho Ancestral Hall, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T. 何氏祠堂	1	1	Combined with numbers 67, 81 and 192 as one item and accorded with Grade 1 collectively on 10 Nov 2010
118	King Siu Sai Kui and Hau Fuk Mun, Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, Tai Po, N.T. 白沙澳下洋京兆世居及厚福門	1		
192	Side Rooms on Two Sides of the Ho Ancestral Hall, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T. 何氏祠堂兩側廂房	1	1	Combined with numbers 67, 81 and 86 as one item and accorded with Grade 1 collectively on 10 Nov 2010
970	Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel, Pak Sha O, Tai Po, N.T. 白沙澳聖母無玷之心小堂	3	3	Grade 3 confirmed on 14 June 2012

3. That legitimate claimants under the NTEH policy be accommodated elsewhere, somewhere less environmentally sensitive.

4. That the entire Pak Sha O River Valley be given Site of Special Scientific Interest status as soon as practical, taking into account the range, diversity and habitat of protected and endangered species in the whole area. This would include the enclave of Hoi Ha.



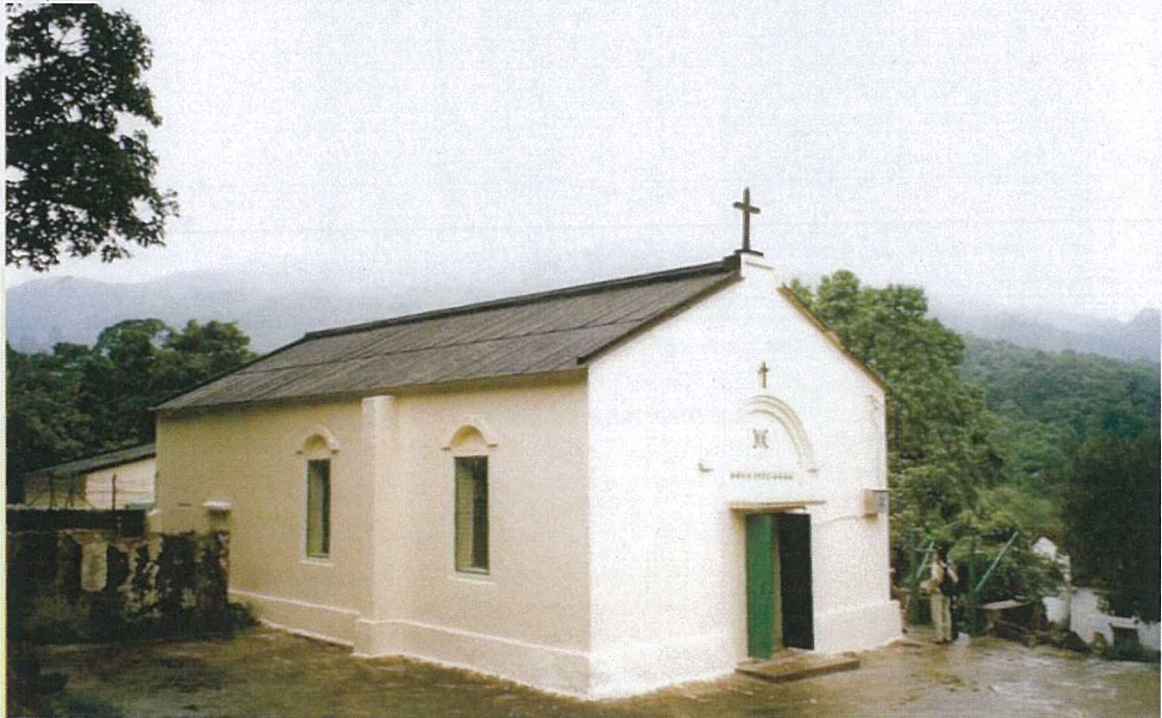
## Annex 1

(Source: Web site of Antiquities Advisory Board, HK)

### Ho's Building



### Chapel







tpbpd

寄件者:

robin bradbeer [REDACTED]

日期:

04日02月2016年星期四 11:15

收件者:

tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

主旨:

Re: Objection to Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan No SNE-PSO/1.

Please confirm reception of this submission

Thank you

Dr Robin Bradbeer

On 03/02/2016 15:15, robin bradbeer wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached our objection to the above captioned plan. I am sending this as an email attachment as it is too large to fit in your online system. Please can you ensure it reaches the correct section.

Yours faithfully

Dr Robin Bradbeer

Secretary, The Professional Commons

--

**Dr Robin Sarah Bradbeer**

CEng MIET MHKIE, CPhys MInstP, CITP MBCS, SMIEEE

*Director Pearl Technologies Ltd*

*Director and Secretary of the Board The Professional Commons*

*Asia Regional Coordinator MATE Underwater Robot Competition*

*Past Chair (2010-11) IET Hong Kong Branch*

*Vice President (International Affairs) (1996-1999, 2009-2012) IEEE*

*Consumer Electronics Society*

*Director and Deputy Chair of the Board (2009-2015) Hong Kong*

*Internet Registration Corporation Ltd./Hong Kong Domain Name*

*Registration Corporation Ltd.*

Tel: (+852) [REDACTED] (H) [REDACTED] (M)

Email: [REDACTED]

URL: [REDACTED]

*Seek wisdom, not knowledge. Knowledge is of the past, Wisdom is of the future. - Native American proverb*

1865



**Dr Robin Sarah Bradbeer**

CEng MIET MHKIE, CPhys MInstP, CITP MBCS, SMIEEE

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Tel: (+852) [REDACTED] (H) [REDACTED] (M)

Email: [REDACTED]

URL: [REDACTED]

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is of the future. - Native American proverb*

tpbpd

寄件者: stanley chan [REDACTED]  
日期: 03日02月2016年星期三 12:47  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: 白沙澳分區規劃大綱草圖 OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1  
附件: Letter\_1.pdf

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-525

To whom it may concern

Attached please find the letter.

Regards

Stanley Chan  
Conservation Manager  
Eco-Education and Resources Centre

1051







城市規劃委員會秘書處  
香港北角渣華道 333 號  
北角政府合署 15 樓

(Email: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

3rd February, 2016.

## 白沙澳分區規劃大綱草圖 OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1

我們曾於2011至2013年於白沙澳展開蝴蝶調查，共記錄得八十種以上的蝴蝶品種，其中不常見蝴蝶十九種，四種罕見蝴蝶，電蛺蝶(*Dichorragia nesimachus formosanus*)、燕鳳蝶(*Lamproptera curius walkeri*)、蛭灰蝶(*Taraka hamada isona*)和古銅穀弄蝶(*Pelopidas conjunctus conjunctus*)，另外發現彌環蛺蝶(*Neptis miah*)、白斑嫵灰蝶(*Udara albocaerulea*)和綠弄蝶(*Choaspes benjaminii*)等三種非常罕見蝴蝶。我們也在附近的溪澗發現稀有的淡水魚三綫擬鱈(*Pseudobagrus trilineatus*)，根據魚護署資料顯示，白沙澳三綫擬鱈魚是香港唯一有記錄的地方，除白沙澳以外，只在廣東省有發現。另外白沙澳亦有多達175種鳥類記錄。這麼豐富的生態記錄，足以證明保護白沙澳的生物多樣性，是規劃大綱草圖必須考慮和執行的原則。一旦容許大量村屋發展，污水、噪音、空氣污染、光害等等人為活動，必然徹底摧毀白沙澳珍貴的自然瑰寶。

而且，相比其他已經面目全非的新界傳統村落，白沙澳屬一級歷史建築的何氏舊居和週邊的客家村屋，可以說是香港目前保存得最完整的客家村屋群落。而村裡又有一聖母無玷之心堂，始建於一八八〇年，屬三級歷史建築，亦見證了早期天主教在西貢傳播的歷史。這麼豐富的人文歷史建築，如果容許村屋發展，必然破壞了白沙澳整體的客家傳統建築美學，香港亦失去了一個能夠欣賞學習傳統客家文化的好地方。

現在白沙澳只有一步行小路通往海下路，適當地提供了目前人口的需要而且也構成一緩衝地區，讓白沙澳保存其生態多樣性和建築特色。一旦容許村屋大量發展，新增外來人口必然構成嚴重消防安全和交通問題，到時的步行小路一定不能應付居民的生命安全要求，而隨時被擴闊以應付消防車、救護車通過，到時白沙澳的生態和歷史建築只會受進一步的破壞。

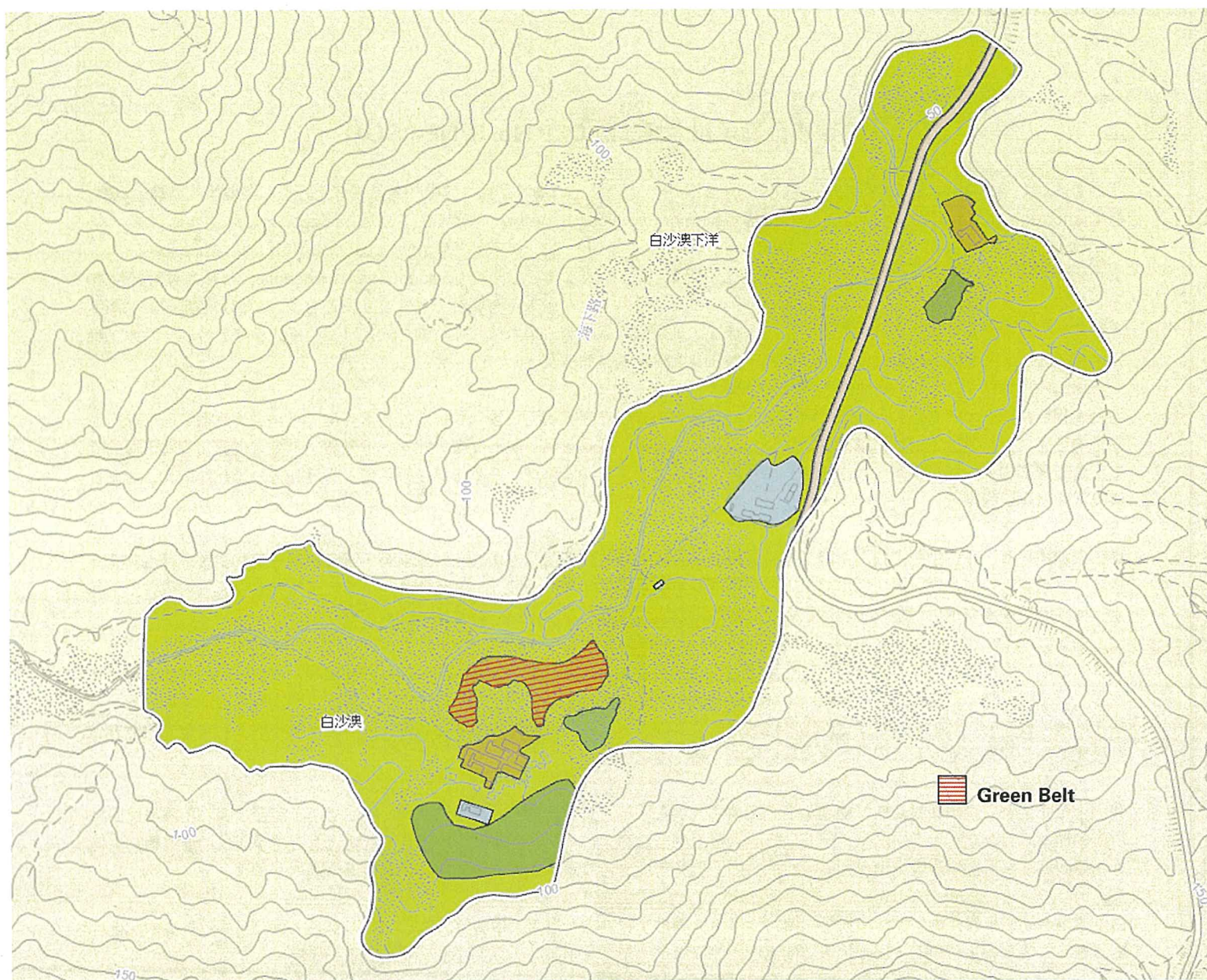
那片受破壞的淡水濕地原本也有豐富的生態環境，西貢和香港的農地、濕地一直面對許多類似先受破壞，後再發展的問題，最近有四百年歷史的黃竹洋村旁一大片同樣是淡水濕地遭推土機填平便是最新的例子。令人遺憾的是，現在規劃大綱圖的做法如同認可這種先破壞後發展的做法，這只會變相鼓勵其他地方的發展商和村民競相仿效，白沙澳這麼擁有高生態價值和珍貴人文歷史的地方尚且不能避免，那其他地方又談何平衡保育與發展？

我們不是完全反對村民回村自住的權利，但經土地賣買調查所知，白沙澳的土地有大約四成已經出售予地產發展商，所謂村民回村居住的理由如何成立？而當中又是否涉及現正爭議極大的非法套丁行為？我們當然容許真正的經確認身分的原居民的建屋權利，但亦希望政府能為保護白沙澳提出一切實可行的方法，例如可批准白沙澳的丁屋申請移往其他地方即俗稱的「飛丁」。

白沙澳是香港碩果僅存的客家建築群落，又可以讓遊人輕鬆步行進入，欣賞其中豐富多彩的生物多樣性，保存了香港珍貴的文化生態資源，希望貴署重新規劃，將那片原本的濕地規劃為綠化地帶（見附圖），以制止進一步的破壞和發展。

陳錦偉  
保育經理  
生態教育及資源中心





Society Registration No.: CP/LIC/SO/19/26284

Address: Workshop D, 19/F, Kin Ga Industrial Building, 9 San On Street, Tuen Mun

Tel: 26972029

Email : [erc.org.hk@gmail.com](mailto:erc.org.hk@gmail.com)

Website : [www.erc.org.hk](http://www.erc.org.hk)



敬啟者：

### 反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖

香港浸會大學視覺藝術院「啟德」研究與發展中心策劃的「憧憬世界」攝影教育計劃曾於白沙澳進行一項跨歷史、生態、文化和藝術的研究，並把歷時兩年的成果出版成書《可以居——白沙澳鄉》，當中搜集和整理了大量居民的口述歷史、居住環境及生活情況等，相信這研究對白沙澳的未來發展方向有參考的作用。

根據城市規劃委員會公布的《白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖》（編號 S/NE-PSO/1），將擴展部份土地為「鄉村式發展」地帶。我們反對把有關土地改劃作住宅用途，理由如下：

#### 一、保育歷史景觀：

白沙澳下洋和白沙澳村是香港碩果僅存的傳統客家村落，其特別之處在於它的統一和互為相連的特色。這百年古村是本港的重要歷史文化遺產，村內仍然保存完整的建築群，展現傳統建築方式和手藝，當中的人物故事更交織著一些香港的歷史事蹟，形成獨特的文化風景。若土地被劃作丁屋發展，新建房屋將對現時完整的歷史景觀造成不可挽回的破壞，原有的歷史風貌將永遠消失。

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現時絕大部份白沙澳村的原居民已經移居海外多年，據我們與原居民的訪問所了解，並沒有原居民表示有意返回白沙澳定居。近日有多份主流報章均報導新增建屋地段有逾半土地已被發展商收購，並有拆細及轉手跡象，懷疑當中有人與發展商私下協議，意圖藉俗稱「套丁」的方法圖利。政府應徹查此事以釋公眾疑慮，並不應在未調查清楚有關事件前，就先擴大白沙澳的「鄉村式發展」用地。

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四． 丁屋政策需要檢討：

丁屋政策的原意是為新界原居民提供安居之所，不是讓原居民以土地賺取利益為目標。丁屋政策經常被嚴重濫用，已經是不爭的事實，引起很多社會矛盾。去年有原居民因「套丁」被判罪成入獄，反映事件的嚴重程度。政府應主動檢討有關的政策，以回應社會大眾的訴求。

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六． 基礎設施：

現時該區的道路和相關配套設施設計並非用作安置大量人口，新增人口將令交通流量大增，對現時的道路及配套设施構成極大負荷，不但會影響現時日常交通，亦一旦發生事故時緊急車輛無法直達，阻礙救援。

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順祝

鈞安

此致

城市規劃委員會



「憧憬世界」攝影教育計劃總監

《可以居——白沙澳鄉》總編輯

黃淑琪謹啟

二零一六年二月三日

2





tpbpd

寄...者: Tam Hok Nang Alex [REDACTED]  
日期: 04日02月2016年星期四 15:25  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
副本: Wong Suk Ki  
主旨: Re: Views on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (S/NE-PSO/1)  
附件: Letter\_for\_Object\_PSO\_OutlineZoningPlan.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of Kaitak, Centre for Research and Development in Visual Arts, Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University, I herewith enclose a letter to the Town Planning Board, stipulating our views on the draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan gazetted on Dec 2015.

Please note that the original copy of the letter has been posted today. You should receive it shortly.

Best regards,  
Alex

Alex Tam  
Centre Executive  
kaitak, Centre for Research and Development  
Academy of Visual Arts  
Hong Kong Baptist University  
Tel: (852) [REDACTED]  
Fax: (852) [REDACTED]  
Email: [REDACTED]  
<http://ava.hkbu.edu.hk/>

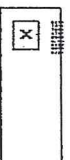
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《可以居——白沙澳鄉》總編輯

黃淑琪謹啟

二零一六年二月三日

2



寄件者:  
寄件日期:  
收者:  
主旨:

[no-reply@weebly.com]

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-527

29日01月2016年星期五 10:34

tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

New Form Entry: 反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖 (S/NE-PSO/1)

You've just received a new submission to your 反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖 (S/NE-PSO/1).

## Submitted Information:

姓名  
綠領行動

電郵  
[REDACTED]

反對原因.原居民丁屋需求成疑: 現時發展商「新華書店湘江集團有限公司」在「鄉村式發展」地帶持有至少五成土地,有大量村民未來將回到鄉村的說法令人懷疑。另外,發展商在 2012 年中把「鄉村式發展」地帶內的地段分拆並轉手,分拆的地段內更已有處理中的丁屋申請,整個過程與一般「套丁」情況相似,擔心所謂滿足「原居民丁屋需求」只是發展商與原居民合謀圖利的藉口

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反對原因.規劃署早已另覓土地予白沙澳村: 城規會文件中,曾指現時西貢北潭凹早已預留空間,讓白沙澳村申請「飛丁」解決丁屋需求,規劃署無理據再為白沙澳擴大「鄉村式發展」地帶

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反對原因.「農業」地帶仍可申建丁屋: 大部分「農業」用地在「鄉村範圍」(Village Environ)外,可以申建丁屋,而以往在「農業」地帶成功興建丁屋的機會更達六成,現時的規劃仍為發展商及原居民製造錯誤期望

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反對原因.水浸風險: 「鄉村式發展」用地被一條「具重要生態價值河流」包圍,距離更只有 20 米,規劃未有考慮暴雨時淹浸整個河谷時對居民的威脅

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反對原因.生態環境資源豐富: 白沙澳四周被西貢西郊野公園包圍,自 1999 至 2014 年累積共錄得 175 種雀鳥,佔全港數目 1/3,現時建議的「鄉村式發展」用地並無兼顧保存這些生態和自然景觀

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### 其他意見

本會認為該地段的整體規劃應保留農地用途，保留當地的原有的面貌，該處亦沒有很大必要去建屋。加上（ ）的種種原因及懷疑，城規會理應為公眾利益把關。

### 綠領行動

tpbpd

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-528

寄件者: Christophe [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 02日02月2016年星期二 20:35  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
三  
附件: Draft Pak Sha O OZP Plan No. S/NE-PSO/1 Rev C - COMMENTS AND REPRESENTATION  
DRAFT PSO OZP-REPRESENTATION-20160202.pdf; APPENDIX G Check list of PSO Biodiversity Rev-B6.pdf

Dear Sirs,

Kindly find attached my representation (two .pdf files) re the above referenced Plan

Yours sincerely

---

Christophe Barthelemy

Sai Kung, Hong Kong

Tel: [REDACTED]

<<...>> <<...>>

1047







The Secretary  
Town Planning Board  
15<sup>th</sup> Floor, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong

By Post and email

Hong Kong 30 January 2016

**Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-PSO/1 Rev C.**

Dear Sir,

This revision of the Plan (Rev C) is substantially different from revision B and the gazetted DPA before that. The new revision creates a V zone in front of the village for the purpose of NTEH's. This is in complete contradiction with the statements regarding the outstanding qualities (Historic, Landscape, Recreational, Ecological, etc.), that formed the core of the suggested Plans of the earlier OZP revisions, DPA and PlanD's Planning Study of July 2015. Particularly, the understanding that NTEH had to be avoided within the vicinity of the village, with a V zone reduced to the formed area of the existing Hakka villages in which all new development had to be approved by the TPB with an agricultural zone to reflect the recent and present state of farming. The creation of the new V zone (the old one being replaced by a V1 zone) is just an aberration particularly that this was never discussed/presented since the very first iteration of the DPA (Sep 2012) until Revision C of the draft OZP (Nov. 2015). As such it is unacceptable and beyond the fact that it constitutes an absurd amount of wasted time for both us and the TPB, it is also an incredible 180 degree turn that can be only explained by heavy interested pressure of a commercial nature as we contend below.

The draft OZP (Notes & ES) brushes off all notions of long term planning by affirming that development applications (whatever they might be [!!!?]) will be considered on their own merits. To a building professional; like me, this is tantamount to saying "let's wing it". You will understand that we expect more from our Planning Authority. Of course planning pressures are partially recognised (Sewage, and other infrastructures) in the text, but the mechanisms are again based on individual merits and defeat planning objectives. A Plan needs a vision; how can a good plan, be achieved, without a holistic vision of what the valley may and may not become?

I leave the question to the Board and urge it to be answered with a clean mind, devoid of interested pressures and with respect to the legacy that we today create for others to come.

Nevertheless, we strongly oppose the creation of the V zone for NTEH's and new AGR zone and all the related sections in the draft OZP. However, as we recognise the genuine need of some indigenous villagers to access property we suggest in point 1b below a win/win scenario ("Flying Ding") which is in itself contained in the draft OZP

1. We note that the TPB has re-zoned the previous AGR zone into a new V zone. This is an unjustified new creation (see below) and was not on the draft plan rev B or the gazetted DPA for Pak Sha O. We strongly oppose to this new zone and suggest it be deleted altogether for the following reasons:
  - a. The land ownership in the Valley has been essentially transferred to a Developer (see **Appendix A1, A2 & F**) with a clear pattern of continued transactions between the Developer and Villagers and obviously a conspiracy to fraud, with suspicious/bogus lot assignments after a Deed Poll. Since, the vast majority of the plots within the V zone belong to Developer, permitting Village Type development and Small Houses would be equivalent to aiding a criminal activity (refer to recent ruling by the Courts of HK). We suggest deleting the V zone so as to avoid condoning illegal activities.
    - i. This Zone is partly justified in the Draft OZP (Section 4.1.c to d; 4.3; Table 1 and Section 9.1.1 of the ES) on the basis of 14 Outstanding NTEH Applications. We contend that this an invalid justification, indeed:
    - ii. The public has not been made aware of these applications by any of the statutory means and therefore the said applications fail to follow the procedure for NTEHs and should not be considered in the drafting of a Plan.
    - iii. Furthermore, these 14 Outstanding Applications are all located on land that belongs to developer, despite the fact that attempts have been made to hide this (See **Appendix A1 & A2**); recognising these applications may be aiding a criminal activity and should be avoided at all costs. In consequence we strongly oppose these applications and their insertion (as justification or for any other purposes) into the draft OZP for Pak Sha O.



- b. The draft OZP recognises the usage of an administrative mechanism that allows cross-village application in the Pak Tam Au enclave ("Flying Ding"). We suggest that this be systematically employed in Pak Sha O so that all justified Outstanding Small House Demands can be met within the development zone of Pak Tam Au or elsewhere.
  - c. The draft OZP refers to 49 Outstanding Small House Demand (10-year forecast) and this forms part of the justification for the V zone. Up to now, the proposed Outstanding Demand has not been audited in any form whatsoever and no demonstrable justification is given; in consequence this figure should not lead to the assumption that a V zone is necessary and all sections referring to the same should be deleted from the OZP; unless proper justification(s) is given.
  - d. The V zone lies nearly entirely in the flood plain of Pak Sha O (See **Appendix B**). In consequence, new buildings will require that the land be back-filled and/or be extensively drained. This is not acceptable particularly with regards to:
    - i. This obvious contradiction to the statements of section 4.1 of the OZP and sections 7.1.1; 7.2.1 to 7.2.3; 9.1.3; 9.4.2; 9.4.3 & 11 of the Explanatory Statements regarding the "high landscape" and outstanding historical/cultural quality of the village.
    - ii. This will have considerable ecological impacts (destruction of species and habitats) not only in Pak Sha O valley but also for Hoi Ha Marine park, and would fly in the face of the content of statements in sections 2.2.b and 4.1.k of the OZP and sections 7.1; 7.2.1 of the ES
    - iii. Any septic tanks that may be built will fail percolation tests as defined by EPD's ProPECC 5/93 because of the high water table.
    - iv. In consequence of the above we support the creation of CA, GB, V1 and G/IC zones as per **Appendix C**
  - e. The visual and landscape attributes of the valley will be irremediably destroyed (see **Appendix D1 & D2**) by any new development, whether one house or 50. The so-called "buffer zone" referred to in the OZP in front of the old village provides no "protection" from the 2 main access points to the old village. Furthermore, this strand of "dense woodland" is in fact a small cluster of recent secondary growth of little value. We agree with the statement of section 3.3.4 of the Planning Report (July 15) recommending that "*The traditional village setting of the Area, including the surrounding landscape should be conserved*". In consequence we suggest that no new Small Houses be permitted within the OZP so as to avoid irreparable damage to the visual, landscape and historical quality of the old Hakka villages and their surroundings in the OZP.
  - f. The draft OZP re-iterates that development approvals will follow established procedures consisting on evaluating merits of individual applications. We argue that this is not acceptable, particularly as it seems to be a contradiction to the way that the OZP was drafted which acknowledges the fact that circa 50 houses could be built and therefore the TPB had the knowledge of the "larger" picture. It is incumbent to the TPB to consider the cumulative known impacts of development on a short to medium term on the intrinsic qualities of the valley and not merely as a succession of individual applications. Particularly when such a plan; as is the case in Pak Sha O, will infringe on the public domain and/or require public finances to be implemented (see **Appendix A1 & A2**). We suggest that consideration of the following works be taken into account in the decision making process to establish the technical practicalities of creating or not the V zone:
    - i. Access Roads and parking: increase of vehicular traffic on the non-gazetted Hoi Ha road, requirements of parking areas (49 houses = 60+ cars). TPB should also consider the cumulative effect of the recent Hoi Ha OZP and its vehicular impact on Hoi Ha Road, a non-gazetted road with restricted access.
    - ii. Requirement of Emergency Vehicular Access for developments of nine or more Small Houses.
    - iii. Sewage treatment: Pak Sha O lies within the Water Gathering Grounds Ground of WSD and as such septic tanks are not permitted. A collective sewage treatment will be required, for either one house or for 50. We consider this technically and financially unpractical and we suggest that no new Small Houses be permitted in the OZP.
    - iv. The ecological impacts of these infrastructural works are considerable in an ecologically important area, in consequence we suggest that no new Small Houses be allowed in the OZP.
    - v.
2. We note that the TPB has re-zoned the existing village clusters into V1 zones. While we support this zoning we would suggest amendments/additions to the Notes and/or ES as follows:
    - a. Height of any new building within the V1 should not exceed present average height of existing buildings.
    - b. Profiles and roof pitches should respect the existing settings.
    - c. No NTEH permitted within the V1 zone.

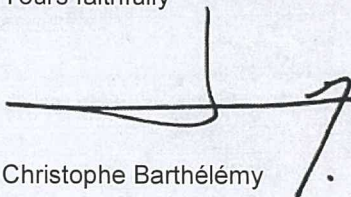


3. In addition to the above we note that Section 8 (e) of the Notes provide for: "*replacement of an existing domestic building, .....by a New Territory Exempted House*". This in direct contradiction of the statements of section 9.1.3 of the Explanatory Statement. In consequence we strongly oppose section 8(e) and it should be deleted from the OZP as any new structure will irremediably destroy and degrade the historical, architectural and cultural heritage of the existing village clusters in the OZP, if it is not either designed properly and or regulated by architectural/planning constraints that recognise the aesthetical qualities of the existing villages in the OZP - NTEH's have none of these constraints.
4. We note that TPB has re-zoned into AGR a previous GB area (to the front west of the village). This portion of land has been cleared as recently as 2015 and left untouched since then. This is an attempt by the owners of the plots within that zone to destroy any ecological quality permitting easy later application for a change of land use (section 16) into V zone for instance. Note that a number of plots belong to Developer. In consequence, we oppose the creation of this AGR zone and suggest it be deleted from the OZP and replaced by a GB/CA zone, in accordance with **Appendix C**.
5. The draft OZP is under-representative with regards to the ecological quality of the area within. In deed we have recorded close to 1150 species present in the OZP, of which many are new to Hong Kong, some to science, and a vast number are of Conservation Concern (both locally [LC and above; Fellowes *et al.*] or internationally NT or above [IUCN & CRDB]); refer to **Appendix E1 to E3** for details and **Appendix G** for present species list of Pak Sha O enclave. Furthermore, Kadoorie Farm & Botanical Gardens recognised in their report of 2013<sup>1</sup> the high ecological value of Pak Sha O enclave and re-iterate that Pak Sha O Valley is of higher ecological value than most other enclaves. We argue that any new development will have catastrophic effects on this very rich environment and agree with statement 3.3.4 of the PlanD's Planning Report (July 15) that developments that "*...affect the natural character and the ecologically sensitive areas are not recommended.*" In consequence adequate protection of the ecology can be afforded by zoning all riparian bands (30m buffer zone on each sides) as CA zones and the remaining areas as GB, AGR or V1 as proposed in **Appendix C**.
6. The proposed CA zones are inadequate to reflect the high ecological importance of the Valley. The OZP purports that GB zoning affords sufficient protection. We argue that this is not the case as is suggested by the high ratio of GB areas being re-zoned in the Territories (above 30%) and also in the light of the Secretary for Development's recent comments suggesting that "society" should allow GB to be re-zoned for development. In consequence we support the creation of a CA zone as proposed in **Appendix C**, on the basis that GB zone does not afford sufficient protection from development in highly ecological sensitive areas as is PSO (see above item 5). In addition, and for the same reasons, we re-iterate that "House/Small House" should be deleted from column 2 of the GB uses in the Schedule of Uses of the OZP.
7. We suggest to keep (but reduce by 10m) the previous AGR zone in recognition of the recent state of farming (see **Appendix C**). However, whilst we support responsible farming we cannot condone practices that are polluting (particularly pesticides and the like which are very harmful to water organisms even at very low concentrations) and we suggest that the OZP provides words to that effect, either in the Notes or ES.

In conclusion we strongly oppose to this revision of the Plan for Pak Sha O and propose either a new zoning as per Appendix C or suggest reverting to earlier versions such as revision B (July2015) of the Plan.

We hope the TPB will head to the sensible objections that we present above and modify the draft OZP so that it reflects the real aspirations of most for our Country Parks.

Yours faithfully



Christophe Barthélémy

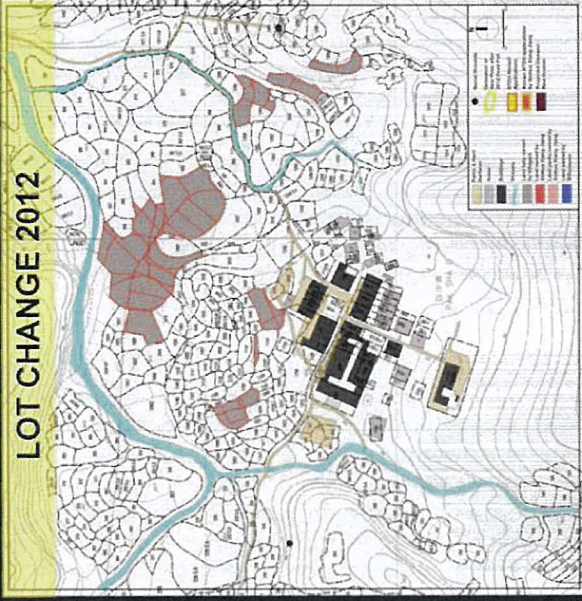
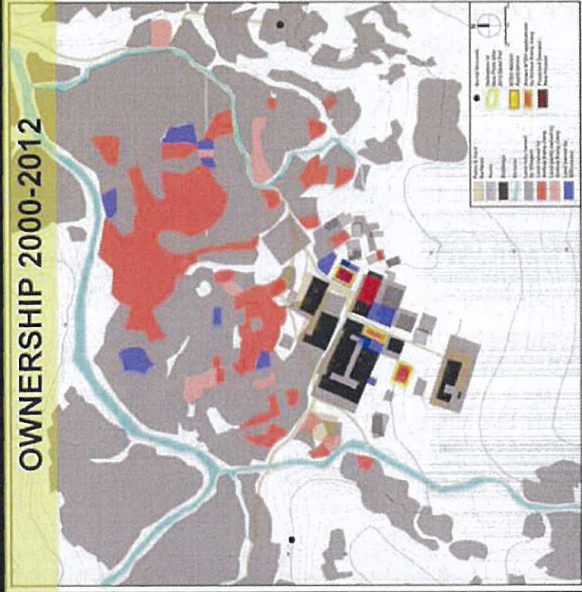
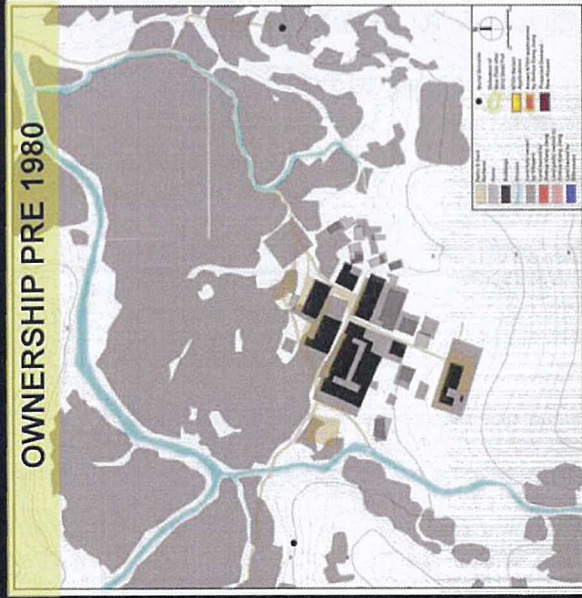
Encl./

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.kfbg.org/upload/Documents/Free-Resources-Download/Report-and-Document/2013-KFBG-Sai-Kung-CP-enclaves-report-%28pdf%29.pdf>



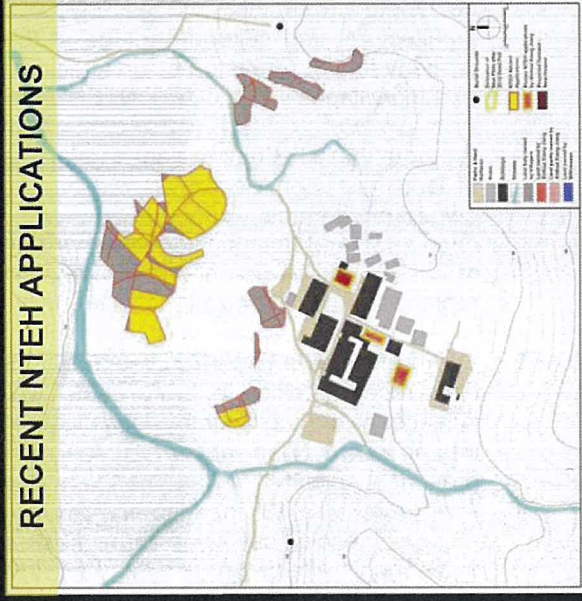
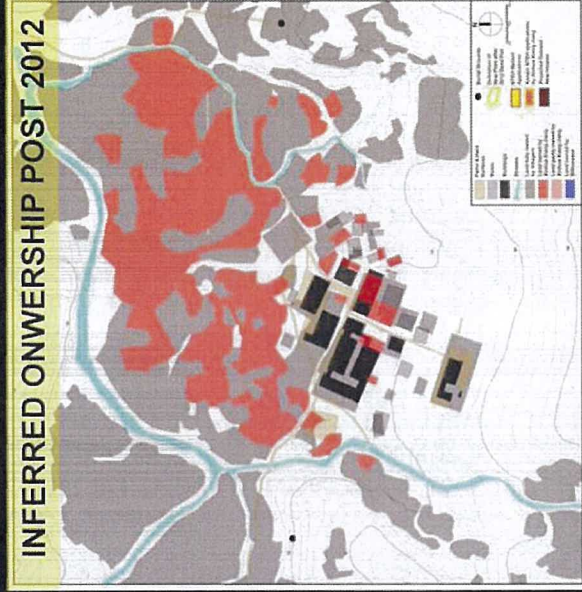
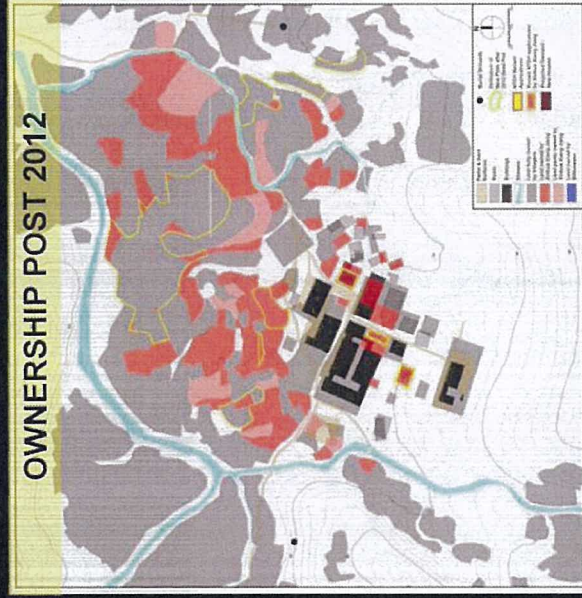
## APPENDICES:

### APPENDIX A1 : Land ownership patterns and suspicious assignments and NTEH applications.



Large amount of plots are being sold to various developers and companies.

In 2012 the Developer/Owner executes a Deed Poll dividing some of the original agricultural plots into new plots



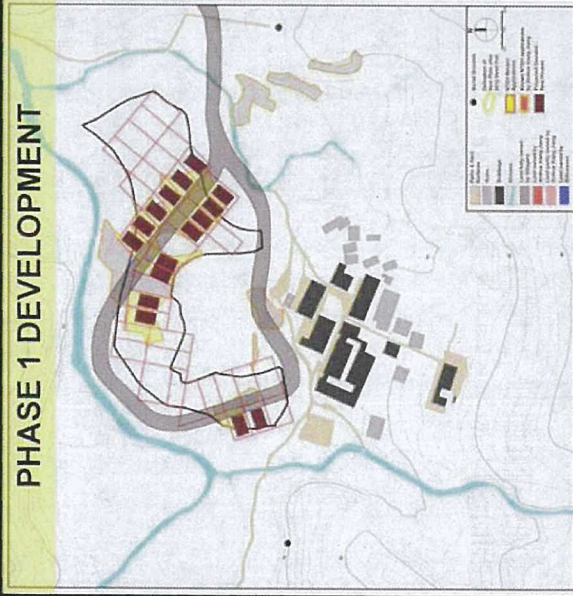
At the same time Assignments and transfer of plots back to villagers is undertaken, particularly for plots under the Deed Poll.

The suspicious assignments after the Deed Poll, suggest that Plots acquired by Developer pre 2012 remain under Developer's control

Within these new created plots applications for NTEH's have been presented/suggested to the TPB

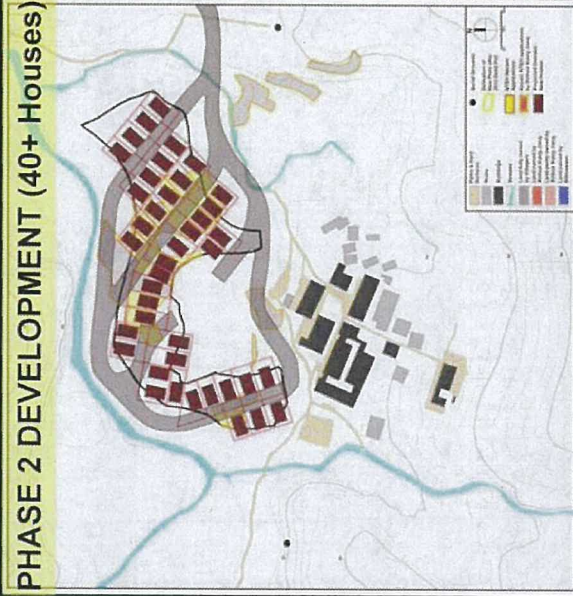


### PHASE 1 DEVELOPMENT



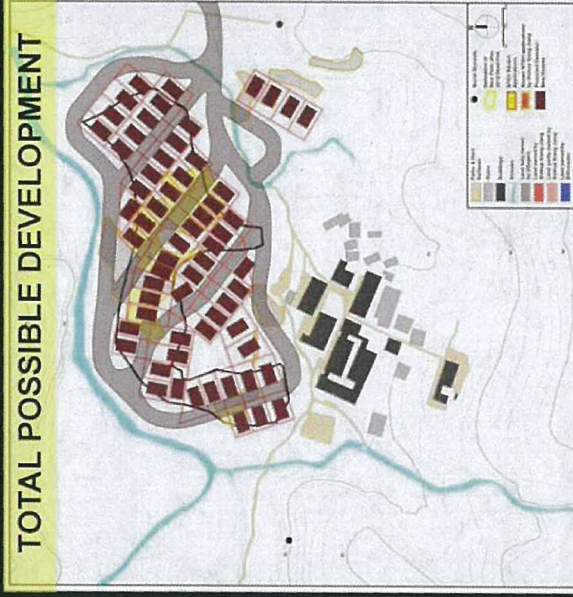
Based on the 14 "Outstanding Applications" a Phase 1 development is envisageable - Access, EVA, Sewage, Noise, Lights and watercourses modification will have massive negative impacts.

### PHASE 2 DEVELOPMENT (40+ Houses)



Phase 2 will follow.... What will be left of the unique character of Pak Sha O?

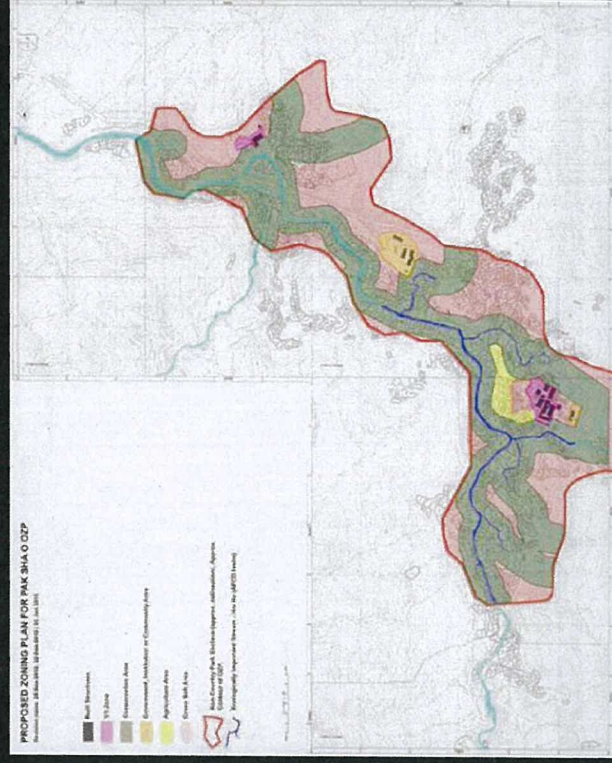
### TOTAL POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT



Based on the newly created plots one can infer a possible total development. This layout is probably not far off from some iterations that Developer has been through

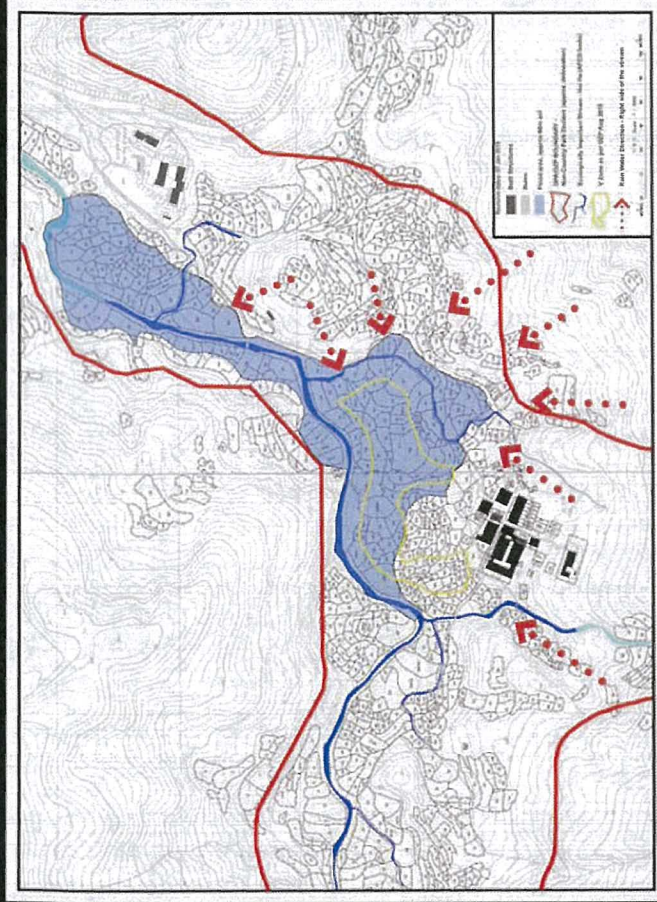
The planned NTEH development if implemented will be against the laws of Hong Kong. In addition, and although it may differ in details from the above scenario; development of Small Houses will have overwhelming negative impacts on most if not all the unique qualities of Pak Sha, features that the OZP is supposed to preserve, in consequence:

- The V Zone must be deleted to preserve the unique qualities of the Valley
- Systematic usage of the "Flying Ding", No NTEH
- Re zoning of the OZP area as per the Proposed Zoning Plan for Pak Sha O OZP

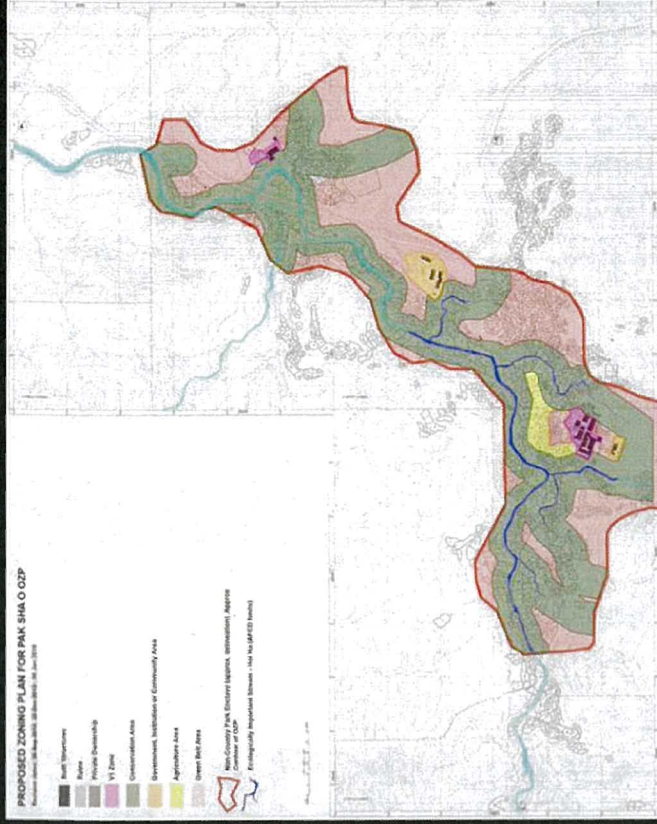




## APPENDIX B : Flood plain and Development Constraints – Appropriate Zoning



FLOOD PLAIN OF PAK SHA O



PROPOSED ZONING OF PAK SHA O

### PAK SHA O lowlands are susceptible to flooding during heavy rain

Technically, this implies that land to be built upon requires either to be back-filled and/or extensively drained through civil works. Either scenarios are impractical for both financial, landscape and ecological reasons; and if accepted in principle through the OZP, will on the mid-term irremediably destroy the qualities of the valley that the OZP is precisely supposed to preserve. In consequence:

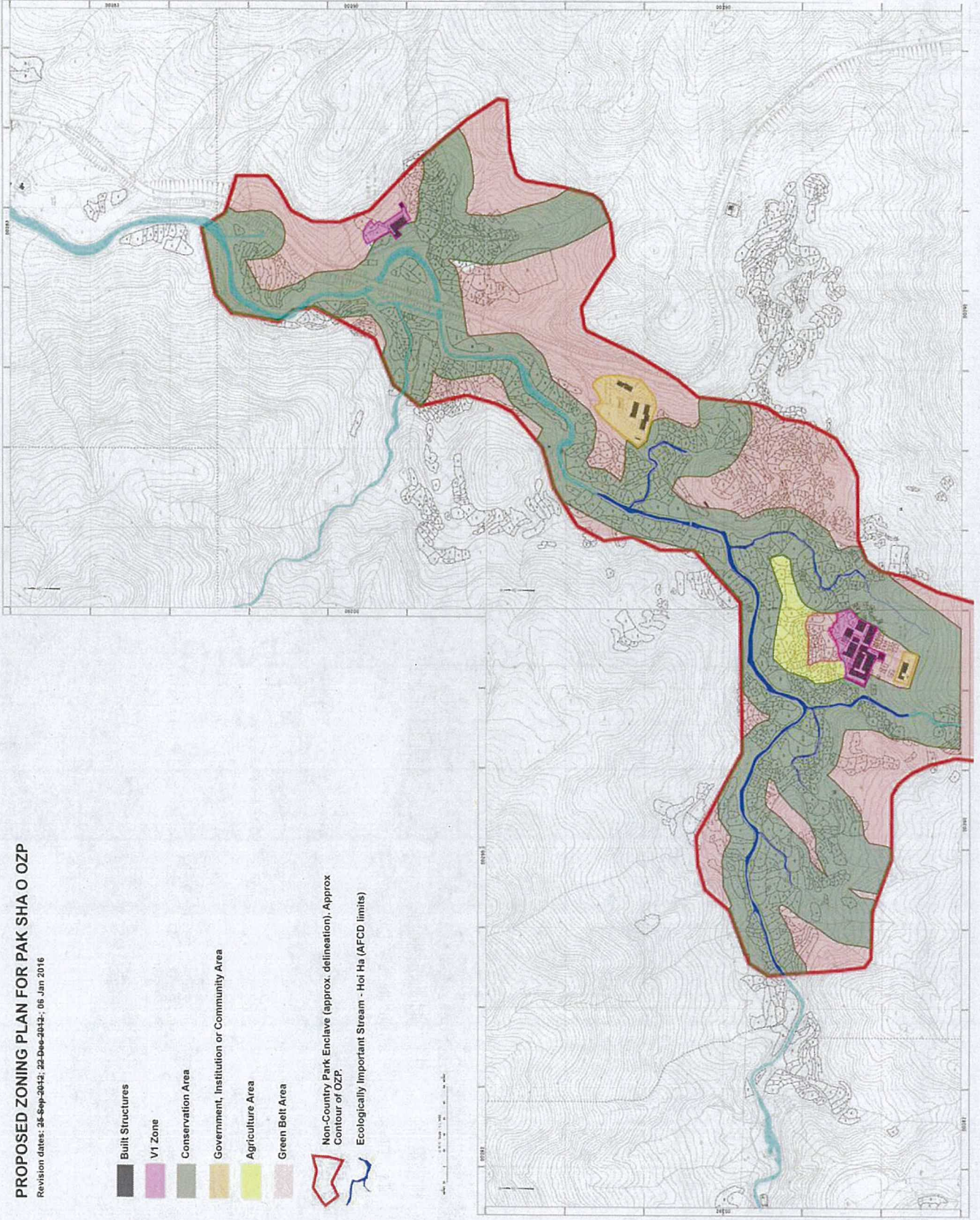
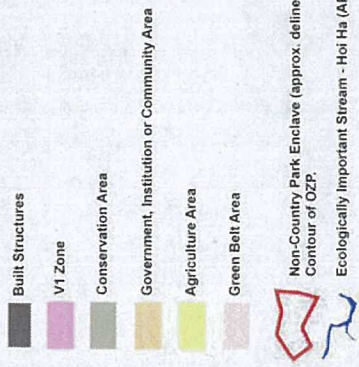
- The V zone delineated in the OZP lies nearly all within the flood area and in terms of planning should be recognised as technically impractical for development and deleted.
- No construction allowed in the flood areas in OZP. Systematic usage of the “Flying Ding” in PSO Valley
- Septic tanks cannot be installed in flood areas and waste treatment plant need to cater for surges.



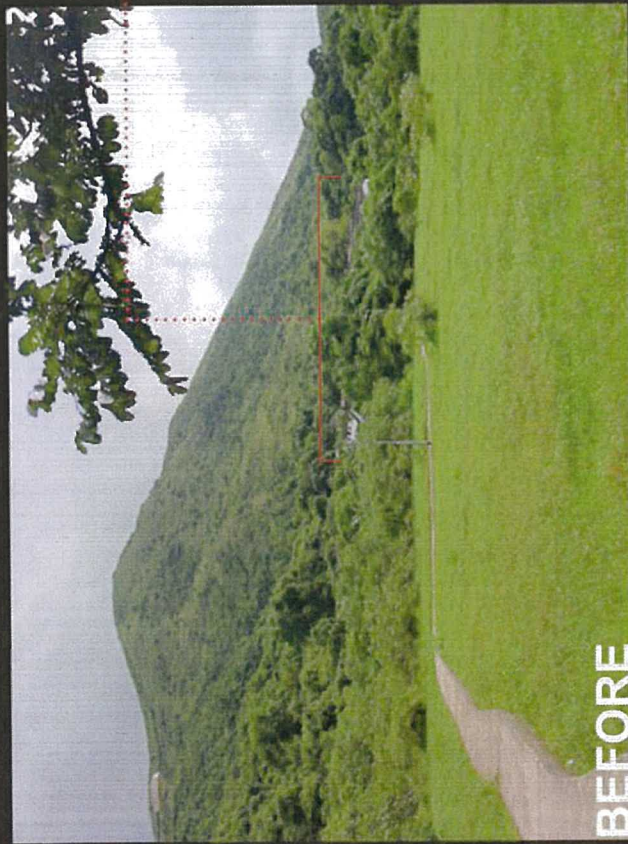
# APPENDIX C : Proposed Zoning for Pak Sha O OZP

## PROPOSED ZONING PLAN FOR PAK SHA O OZP

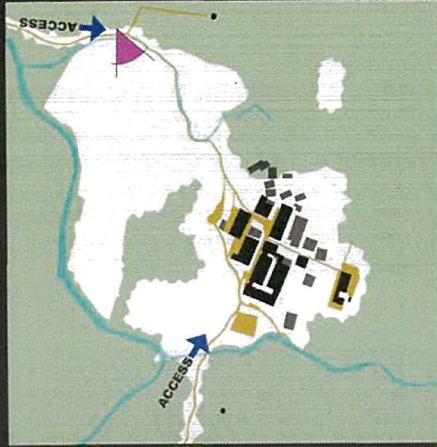
Revision dates: 30-Sep-2012; 22-Dec-2012; 05-Jan-2016







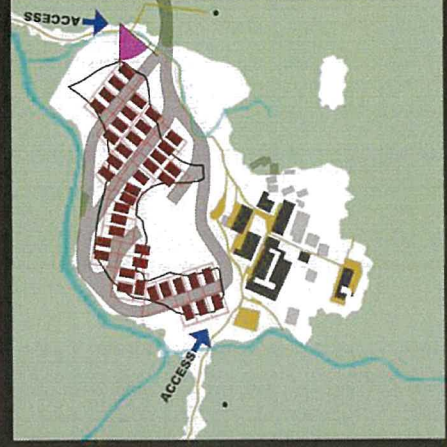
PSO Village



## DESTRUCTION OF THE LANDSCAPE AND HISTORICAL QUALITIES OF PSO

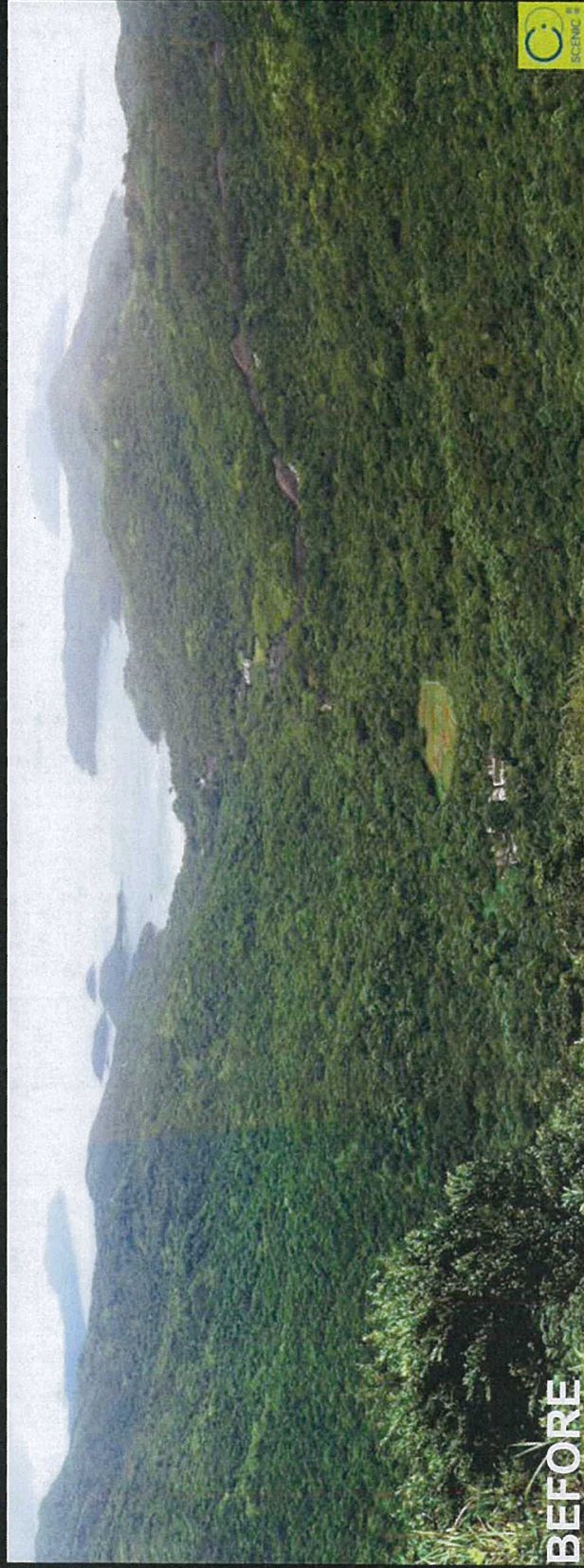


PSO Village ???



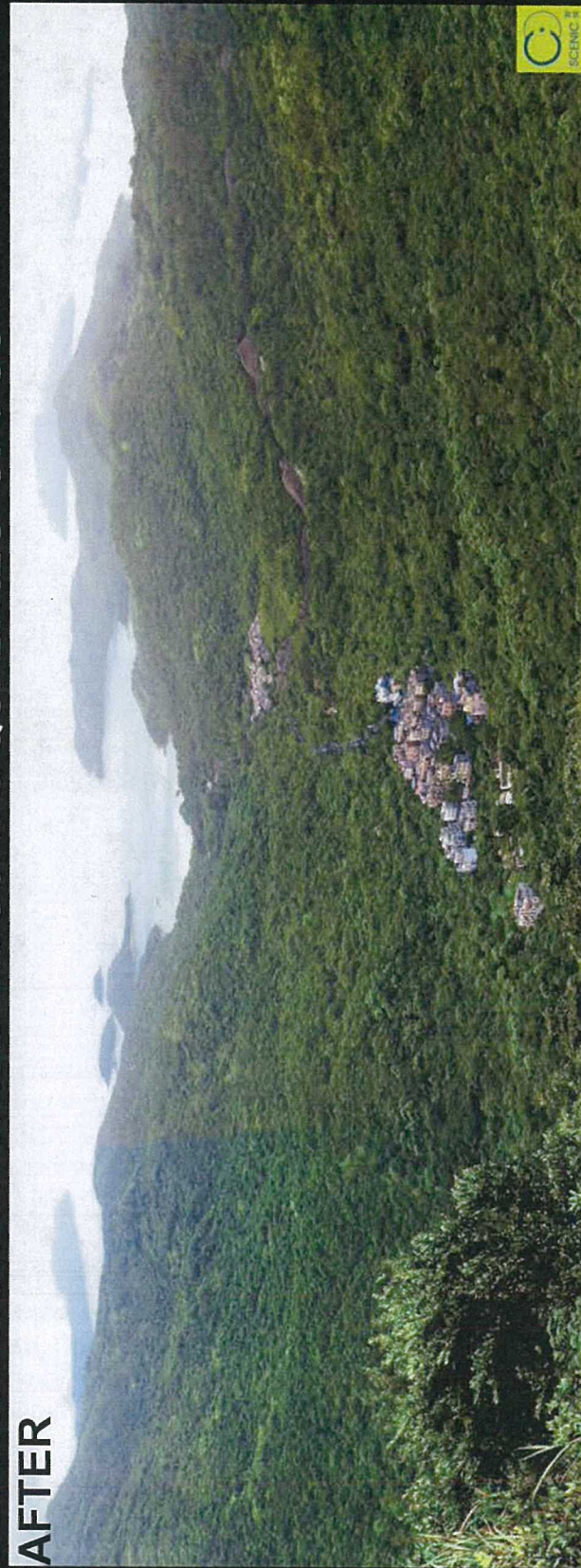


APPENDIX D2 : Landscape attributes and Development



DESTRUCTION OF THE LANDSCAPE QUALITIES OF PSO

AFTER







New Genus for Hong Kong:  
*Hapropoda* sp. (Apidae)



New Species to science, type locality Pak Sha O, *Hadrocryptus perforator* Broad & Barthélémy, 2012 (Ichneumonidae)



Golden Coin Terrapin still recorded in the valley



The Majestic and Edible *Lepiota procera*



The Rare *Ludisia discolor*, re-corded in the Village



New Species for Hong Kong, the Martens's Warbler



The Rare & elusive Brown Fish Owl is a resident of Pak Sha O



The Extremely Rare three-line Bagrid fish. Found in PSO streams and only in one other location in Hong Kong



The Rare & Vulnerable Leopard Cat is a resident of Pak Sha O

## SOME SPECIES OF INTEREST IN PAK SHA O



## 24 species recorded in the Valley are of Conservation Concern (Near Threatened or above), either Internationally or Nationally

### PAK SHA O - SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN

Latin Name	Common Name	Status	Org
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
<b>Bats</b>			
<i>Myotis chinensis</i>	Chinese Myotis	VU	CRDB
<i>Myotis rectori</i>	Rickett's Big-footed Bat	NT	IUCN
<b>Cats</b>			
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard Cat	VU	CRDB
<b>Rodents</b>			
<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	East Asian Porcupine	VU	IUCN
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher, 藍喉鶯	NT	IUCN
<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Collared Crow, 白頸鴉	NT	IUCN
<i>Acrocephalus lagoonum</i>	Manchurian Reed Warbler, 稻花鳊	VU	IUCN
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting, 黃刺鴉	EN	IUCN
<b>TURTLES</b>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Reeve's Terrapin	EN	IUCN
<i>Cistodermmys flavomarginata</i>	Yellowed line box terrapin	EN	IUCN
<i>Citra trifasciata</i>	Golden coin Terrapin	CR	IUCN
<b>SNAKES</b>			
<i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	Burmese Python	LC	CRDB
<i>Elapheophrysace nigroflascata</i>	Reed mountain racer	EN	CRDB
<i>Elaphe radiata</i>	Copper Head Racer	EN	CRDB
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Common Rat Snake	EN	CRDB
<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Banded Krait	EN	CRDB
<i>Bungarus multicinctus multicinctus</i>	Many Banded Krait	EN	CRDB
<i>Naja atra</i>	Chinese Cobra	VU	CRDB
<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King Cobra	LC	CRDB
<b>FISH</b>			
<i>Pseudobagrus trineobus</i>	Three-line Bagrid Fish	LC	
<b>PLANTS</b>			
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	Incense Tree, 土沉香, 牛黃樹, 白木香	VU	IUCN
<i>Dioscoreopus longan</i>	Longan, 龍眼, 桂圆	NT	IUCN
<i>Ludisia discolor</i>	Discolor Ludisia, 石蓮, 黑色血蘭	EN	IUCN
<i>Goniata lucidensis</i>	Lucidaria Jank-fu, 龍潭寶龍草	NT	IUCN



43% of the 7 turtles recorded are Endangered with one species the Golden coin Terrapin Critically Endangered

14% of the 27 Mammals recorded are of Conservation Concern

35% of the 23 Snakes recorded are of Conservation Concern. 3 are Endangered and 2 are Critically Endangered

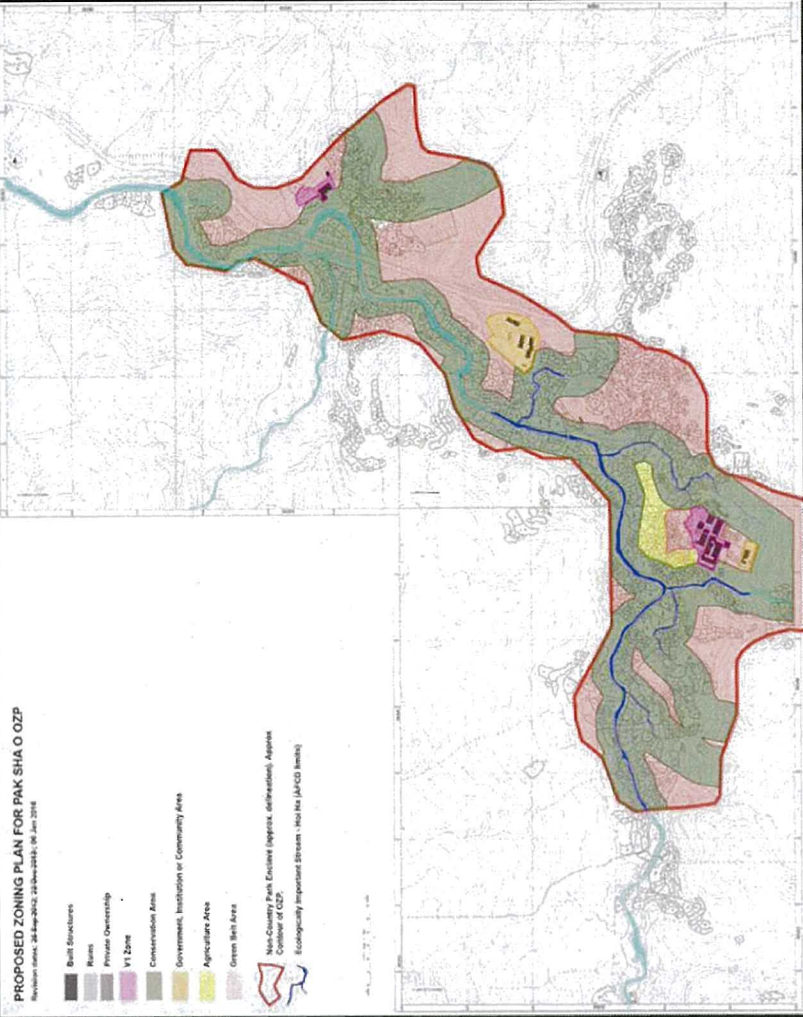
In terms of Local conservation Pak Sha O Valley comprises 72 species of Local Concern:

- 17 Mammals (61%)
- 35 birds (19.5%)
- 7 Turtles/Frogs/Snakes (13%)
- 13 Dragonflies and Butterflies (9.4%)



APPENDIX E3 : Biodiversity Conservation and Zoning

No. of Species Recorded		%
FUNGI		
	19	1.7
PLANTS		
	246	21.4
GASTEROPODS		
	6	0.5
INSECTS		
	546	47.6
NON-INSECTS ARTHROPODS		
	53	4.6
TOTAL INVERTEBRATES		
	605	52.7
FISH		
	16	1.4
AMPHIBIANS		
	11	1.0
REPTILES		
	43	3.7
BIRDS		
	180	15.7
MAMMALS		
	28	2.4
TOTAL VERTEBRATES		
	278	24.2
TOTAL SPECIES RECORDED		
	1148	100.0



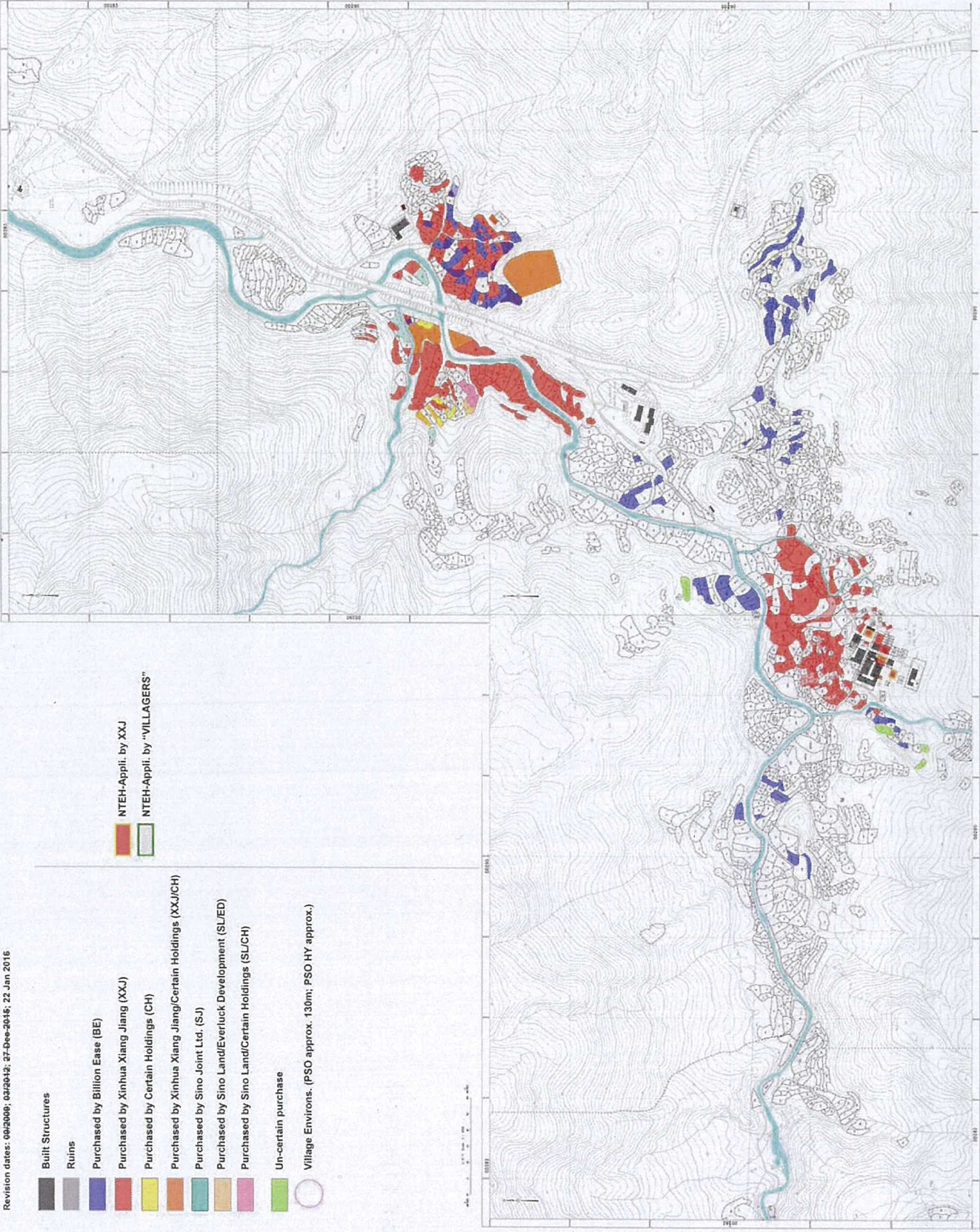
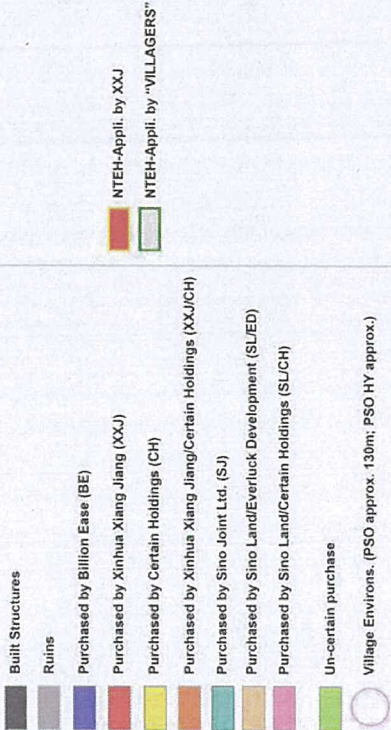
Pak Sha O has close to **1150** recorded species. The **Riparian** areas represent the richest ecological habitats in the Valley and support; in connection with the surrounding mature forest, a large part the biodiversity of Pak Sha O enclave. In consequence:

- A **buffer zone** of 20-30m must be created as a **Conservation Area (CA)** as per Proposed Plan
- Farming must be **controlled** so as not to affect the riparian corridor , WSD WGG's and Hoi Ha Marine Park
- Full usage of the "**Flying Ding**" policy to avoid impacts of human waste discharge and noise disturbances in Pak Sha O Valley, through extensive development (45+ Outstanding demands)



APPENDIX F : Partial search of land ownership in the OZP area

Revision dates: 08/2009; 02/2012; 27-Dec-2016; 22-Jan-2016





APPENDIX G : Hard copy and email attachment only.

	No. of Species Recorded	%
Basidiomycetes	17	1.5
Ascomycetes	2	0.2
TOTAL FUNGI	19	1.7

DICOTYLEDONS (Magnoliopsida)	174	15.2
MONOCOTYLEDONS (Liliopsida)	55	4.8
CONIFERS and the Likes (Coniferophytina)	1	0.1
CYCADS (Cycadophytina)	1	0.1
FERNS (Pteridophytina)	15	1.3
TOTAL PLANTS	246	21.4

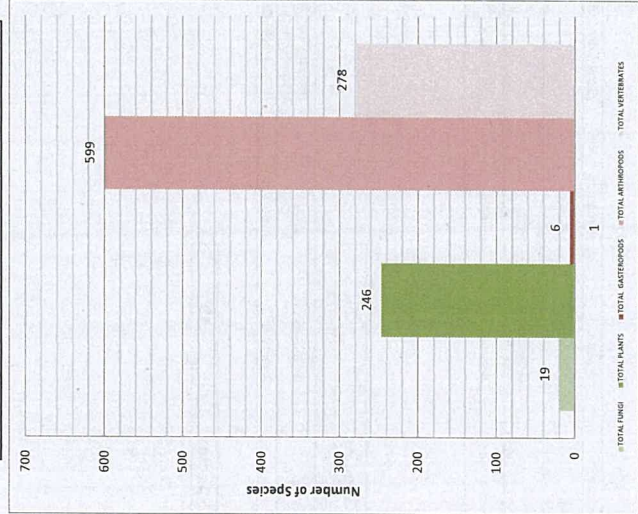
SNAILS & SLUGS	6	0.5
TOTAL GASTEROPODS	6	0.5

BEEES, WASPS & ANTS (Aculeata)	174	15.2
PARASITIC WASPS (Parasitica)	9	0.8
DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES (Odonata)	15	1.3
BETTLES (Coleoptera)	111	9.7
BUGS (Hemiptera)	56	4.9
GRASSHOPPERS & CRICKETS (Orthoptera)	21	1.8
BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS (Lepidoptera)	124	10.8
OTHER INSECTS	36	3.1
TOTAL INSECTS	546	47.6

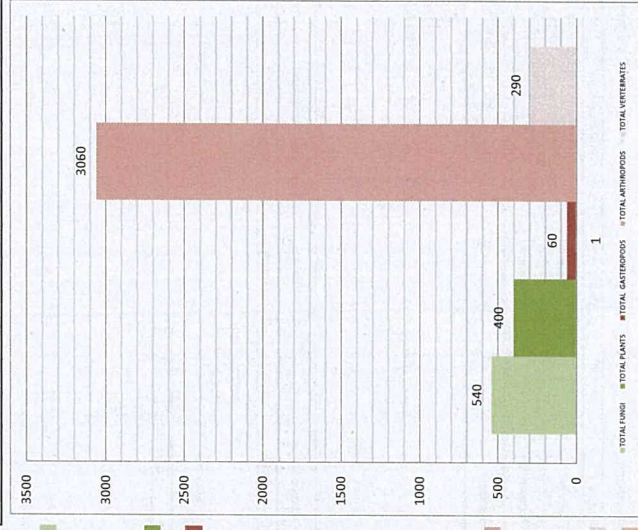
SPIDERS	35	3.0
CENTIPEDS	5	0.4
MILLIPODES	7	0.6
SCORPIONS	1	0.1
TICKS	1	0.1
CRUSTACEANS	4	0.3
TOTAL NONINSECTS ARTHROPODS	53	4.6
TOTAL ARTHROPODS	599	52.2

FISH	16	1.4
AMPHIBIANS	11	1.0
REPTILES	43	3.7
BIRDS	180	15.7
MAMMALS	28	2.4
TOTAL VERTEBRATES	278	24.2
TOTAL SPECIES RECORDED	1148	100.0

RECORDED SPECIES
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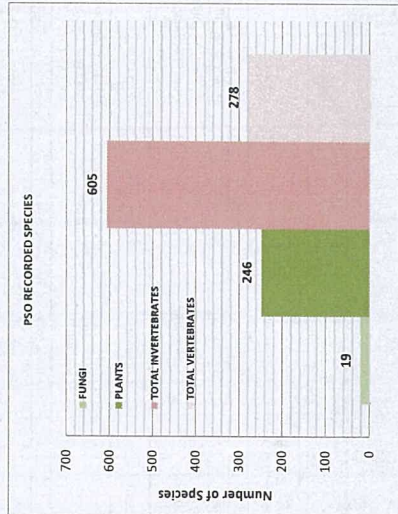
PROJECTED NUMBER OF SPECIES
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References for Conservation Concern:

- 1- Fellowes, J.R., Lau, M.W.N., Dudgeon, D., Reels, G.T., Adas, G.W.J., Carey, G.J., Chan, B.P.L., Kendrick, R.C., Lee, K.S., Leven, M.R., Wilson, K.D.P., and Yu, Y.T. 2002 Fauna of conservation concern. *Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society*, 25:123-159.
- 2- [www.hkbiologicalsurvey.net](http://www.hkbiologicalsurvey.net)
- 3- <http://www.iucnredlist.org/search>
- 4- China Red Data Book Status (GROB)

No. of Species Recorded	%
FUNGI	1.7
PLANTS	21.4
GASTEROPODS	0.5
INSECTS	47.6
NON-INSECTS ARTHROPODS	4.6
TOTAL INVERTEBRATES	52.7
FISH	1.4
AMPHIBIANS	1.0
REPTILES	3.7
BIRDS	15.7
MAMMALS	2.4
TOTAL VERTEBRATES	24.2
TOTAL SPECIES RECORDED	100.0



LC	72	RC	9	PRC	13	PGC	4
				FELLOWES			
				GC			
				3			
				101			
				101			
				6.3			



Fellowes et al. (2002)	Potential Global Concern: PGC			IUCN Status			Data Deficient		
	Potential Regional Concern: PRC						Least Concern		
	Global Concern: GC						Near Threatened		
	Local Concern: LC						Vulnerable		

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Habitat	Notes
Basidiomycetes					17								
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Agaricaceae	Macrolophota	procera	(Sopp.) Singer 1948	Parasol Mushroom	n/a	Scarce	1	C.Barthelemy	Grassland	Photo 2005
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Boletaceae	Gyroporus	castaneus	(Bull.) Quel. 1896	Chestnut Bolet	n/a	Scarce	1	C.Barthelemy	Fring Grassland/Woodland	Photo 2007
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Coprinaceae	Coprinellus	aokii	(Hongo) Vilgalys, Hoppie & Jacq. Johnson 2001		n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Fring Grassland/Woodland	
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Coprinaceae	Coprinus	dissimilinata	(Fr.) Quel	Fairies bonnets	n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland; Village area	Photo 2007
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Coprinaceae	Coprinellus (Coprinus)	radians	(Desm.) Vilgalys, Hoppie & Jacq. Johnson 2001	假品散鬼傘 - 假雲母	n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland; Village area	
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Coprinaceae	Panaeolus	sp	(Jacq.: Fr.) Quel	Oyster Mushroom	n/a	Abundant	1	C.Barthelemy	Manure	From 1999 to 2011
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Pleurotaceae	Pleurotus	ostreatus	(Jacq.: Fr.) Quel		n/a	Scarce	1	C.Barthelemy	Decomposed wood and stumps, Secondant Forest	Twice 1999 to 2011
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Strophariaceae	Psilocybe	fasciata	Hongo 1957		n/a	Abundant	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland; Agricultural Land, Village area	
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Tricholomataceae	Campanelia	junghuhnii	(Mont.) Sing.		n/a	Abundant	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland	Photo 2007
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Agaricales	Auriculariaceae	Auricularia	auricularioidae	(Hook.) Underw.	Wood ear	n/a	Abundant	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland; Agricultural Land, Village area	All year round, Photo 2006
Basidiomycota	Agaricomycetes	Polyporales	Ganodermataceae	Ganoderma	koningsbergii	(Lloyd) Teng	轉紋靈芝	n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland	
Basidiomycota	Dacrymycetes	Dacrymycetales	Dacrymycetaceae	Dacrymyces	chrysospermus	Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1873	草菇花耳	n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland	
Basidiomycota	Gasteromycetes	Lycoperdales	Lycoperdaceae	Calvatia	sp			n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Short Grassland and ChB garden	Photo 2006
Basidiomycota	Gasteromycetes	Nidulariales	Nidulariaceae	Cyathus	stercorius	(Schw.) de Toni	Bird's nest fungus	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland	Photo 2006
Basidiomycota	Gasteromycetes	Phallales	Phallaceae	Dictyophora	indusiata	Fisch. F	Yellowish white Dictyophora	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Short Grassland, ChB garden, Wooded (open woods) areas	Photo 2006
Basidiomycota	Gasteromycetes	Phallales	Phallaceae	Dictyophora	sp			n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Short Grassland, ChB garden, Wooded (open woods) areas	
Basidiomycota	Gasteromycetes	Sclerodermales	Sclerodermataceae	Scleroderma	aurantium	(Vall.) Pers.	Common Earth Ball	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland; Agricultural Land, Village area	Not listed IUCN

17

Ascomycetes

Total Species 2

Ascomycota	Leotiomycetes	Helotiales	Not assigned	Blasporella	clitina	(Batsch) Korf & S.E. Carp. 1974		n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland	Photo 2006
Ascomycota	Sordariomycetes	Xylariales	Xylariaceae	Xylaria	hypoxylon	(L. ex Hook) Grev.	炭腐菌	n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Secondary woodland	

2

Total Species 19

Total Fungi 19



## Check List of Pak Sha O Plants

Jan-16

Rev. B6

## Notes:

1- The taxonomy of the plants listed below follows the listing by IUCN and Flora of Hong Kong (ed. AFDC & South China Botanical Gardens). Names in bracket represents synonyms as was ascertained by comparing the two lists. It was chosen that IUCN listing would be valid.

2- Common names are per Hong Kong Herbarium: online version

3- Most of the records are from KFBG survey<sup>1</sup> Ecological and Conservation Importance of Six Sai Kung Country Park Enclaves: Oct 2013 (Number 12). unless listed otherwise. Occurrence and Habitat and frequency in HK are from the same sources

Class	Sub Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Common Name	Form	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Habitat	Notes
Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledons)														174
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Amelita (Spiranthes)</i>	<i>paniculata (paniculata)</i>	(Wall. ex DC.) R.K. Jansen	Gold Button, 金鈕扣	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland, Seasonally wet grassland, Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Adenostemma</i>	<i>lavinia</i>	(L.) Kuntze	王田草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Elephantopus</i>	<i>scaber</i>	L.	Elephant-foot, 地膽草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Seasonally wet grassland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Mikania</i>	<i>micrantha</i>	Kunth	Mile-a-minute Weed, 蔞苣苔	Herbaceous climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Agr. land	Exotic, Very common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Youngia</i>	<i>japonica</i>	(L.) DC.	Hawk's Beard, 黃鸝草, 日本黃鸝草	Herb	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. land, seasonally wet grassland	Photo 2005
Magnoliopsida	Dipsacales	Dipsacales	Adoxaceae (Caprifoliaceae)	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>odoratissimum</i>	Ker Gawl.	Sweet Viburnum; 醉倒樹	Tree	n/a	Abundant	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Seasonally wet grassland	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Dipsacales	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>macrantha</i>	(D. Don) Spreng.	Large-flowered Honeysuckle; 大花忍冬	Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Apocynaceae	<i>Catharanthus</i>	<i>roseus</i>	(L.) G. Don	Periwinkle; 長春花	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Village area	Exotic, Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>	(Hance.) Champ. ex Benth	Moutain Orange; 山橙, 馬錢藤	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland; Agr. Land	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Apocynaceae	<i>Slophianthus</i>	<i>diversiculus</i>	(Lour.) Hook. et Arn.	Goat Horns, 羊角樹	Woody climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Apocynaceae	<i>Tylophora</i>	<i>ovata</i>	(Lindl.) Hook. ex Steud.	Oxley Tylophora, 乳白藤, 木鱉公	Woody climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina</i>	<i>pluifera</i>	(Lam.) Franch. ex Drake	Chinese Buttonbush, 木蘭花	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Riparian band	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Andinea</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	(Champ. ex Benth.) Benth. & Hook.f. ex Ait.f.	Chinese Andinea, 毛茶	Small Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Alf.f.	Splash of White, 土黃金花	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy, KFBG	Marshland, Agr. land	Photo-2006; Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorhiza</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Champ. ex Benth.	Dwarf Ophiorhiza, 短小紫葳草, 綠紫葳	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Pavetta</i>	<i>hongkongensis</i>	Bremek.	Hong Kong Pavetta, 香港大沙葛, 香港木	Small tree	n/a	Abundant	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Riparian band; Feng Shui wood; Ruderal area.	Common in HK; Protected under Cap. 95A; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i>	<i>asiatica</i>	L.	Wild Coffee; 九里山, 大刀	Shrub	n/a	Abundant	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Riparian band; Feng Shui wood; Ruderal area; Village area	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria</i>	<i>serpens</i>	L.	Creeping Psychotria; 蔓鈴蘭, 蔓紅藤	Semi woody climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Lamiaceae	<i>Anisomelos</i>	<i>indica</i>	(L.) Kuntze	Mint, 留蘭草, 留蘭草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Lamiaceae	<i>Pogostemon</i>	<i>aureiculatus</i>	(L.) Hassk.	Water hyacinth, 毛球草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland; Seasonally wet grassland; Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>plebiata</i>	R. Br.	Salvia, 紫枝草, 雪克草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland; Seasonally wet grassland	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria</i>	<i>indica</i>	L.	Skullcap, 銅板草, 打仔草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland	Photo 2007
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum</i>	<i>chinense</i>	(Osbeck) Mabb.	Fragrant Glorybower; 垂蔓黃花樹, 黃花樹, 黃花丹	Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Village Area	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum</i>	<i>fortunatum</i>	L.	Glorybower; 白花黃藤	Shrub	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland; Agr. Land	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana</i>	<i>camara</i>	L.	Lantana; 黃白馬鞭草	Shrub	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. land, Ruderal area, Village area	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Lamiales	Verbenaceae	<i>Vinex</i>	<i>negundo</i>	L.	Yellow Bramble, 黃葛藤	Shrub	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area; Agr. land	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Plantaginales	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>major</i>	L.	Plantain, 車前草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Seasonally wet grassland; Agr. land; Village area	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Scrophulariales	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila</i>	<i>salicifolia</i>	(Vahl) Nees	水蕹菜	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Scrophulariales	Acanthaceae	<i>Lepidagathis</i>	<i>incurva</i>	Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	鱗花草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Scrophulariales	Utriculariaceae	<i>Utricularia</i>	<i>bifida</i>	L.	Small Yellow Bladderwort; 挖耳草, 黃眼草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Scrophulariales	Utriculariaceae (Scrophulariaceae)	<i>Ilysanthes (Lindernia)</i>	<i>oblonga</i>	(Benth.) Merr. et Chun	Oblong False Pimpernel; 綠列列草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland; Seasonally wet grassland; Agr. land	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Scrophulariales	Utriculariaceae (Scrophulariaceae)	<i>Ilysanthes (Lindernia)</i>	<i>roundifolia</i>	(L.) Benth.	Baby's Tears, 嬰孩兒草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland; Agr. land	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Scrophulariales	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>siniense</i>	Lour.	Chinese Privet	Small tree	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy, KFBG	Secondary woodland; Village Area	Photo-2006; Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Solanales	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>carica</i>	(L.) Sweet	Cairo Morning Glory; 五爪蓮	Herbaceous climber	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Village area; Riparian band	Exotic, Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Datura</i>	<i>metel</i>	L.	Datura, 洋金花, 白牡丹, 茄	Small tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area; Ruderal area	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>glauca</i>	L.	Tobacco, 煙草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. land; Village area	Photo-2006. Species may have gone extinct in PSO.
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>capiscoides</i>	AIL	Poisonous Tomato, 茄	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. Land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>nigum</i>	L.	Black Nightshade, 龍葵	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. Land; Village area; Ruderal area	C. Barthelmy Herbarium
Magnoliopsida	Asteridae	Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>torum</i>	Sw.	Tetragonia, 土茄	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area; Ruderal area	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Caryophyllales	Caryophyllales	Anarhizaceae	<i>Achyranthes</i>	<i>aspera</i>	L.	Portulacastrum, 馬蹄草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Agr. land	Common in HK



Class	Sub Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Common Name	Form	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PEO	Totals	Source	Habitat	Notes
Magnoliopsida	Caryophyllales	Caryophyllales	Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea	speciosabilis	Widd.	Bougainvillea	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area	Exotic, Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Caryophyllales	Polygonales	Polygonaceae	chinese		L.	Chinese Knotweed, 火絨草, 五節草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area, Ruderal area	
Magnoliopsida	Caryophyllales	Polygonales	Polygonaceae	barbata (barbatum)		(L.) H.Hara	Hairy Knotweed, 毛萵	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland, Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Caryophyllales	Polygonales	Polygonaceae	glabrum		(Willd.) M.Gomez	Glabrous Knotweed, 光萵	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Agr. land	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Caryophyllales	Polygonales	Polygonaceae	pubescens		Blume	Puissant Knotweed, 伏毛萵, 列毛萵	Herb	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland, Seasonally wet grassland, Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Cucubiales (Violales)	Cucubiales (Violales)	Begoniaceae	cuscutella		Widd.	Perpetual Begonia, 四季秋海棠	Herb	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area, Ruderal area	Very common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Tetraceae	asiatica		(Lour.) Hoogland	Water hyacinth, 水浮蓮	Woody Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Saurauia	tristylis		DC.	水浮蓮, 水花蘭	Small tree	n/a	Occasional/Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood, Riparian band	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Diospyros	enantha		Champ. ex Benth.	Woolly-flowered Persimmon, 烏里木	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Diospyros	morisiana		Hance	Morris's Persimmon, 磨子柿	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Mussa	perianthus		(Lour.) Merr.	刺楸	Shrub	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy, KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood, Ruderal area, Village area	Photo-2006, Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Ardisia	cinnata		Sims	Hilo Holly, 朱砂梅, 大羅傘	Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Riparian band, Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Ardisia	indiana		D. Dietr.	Spotted Ardisia, 山斑竹, 點斑紫金牛	Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Ardisia	quinquegona		Blume	Asiatic Ardisia, 蓮葉圓	Small tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Embelia	ribea		Burm. f.	White-flowered Embelia, 白豆蔻藤子	Woody Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Embelia	vestita		Robb.	Lenticel-bearing Embelia, 紫羅蘭藤子	Woody Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Symplocos	cochinensis		(Lour.) S. Moore	Laurel Sweetleaf, 黃杜鵑	Tree	n/a	Occasional/Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland, Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Symplocos	glauca		(Thunb.) Koidz.	Glaucous Sweetleaf, 木荷	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Symplocos	lanceolata		Siebold et Zucc.	Smooth-leaved Sweetleaf, 光葉山荷	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Symplocos	summita		Buch-Ham. ex D. Don	山荷	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Elaeagnaceae	desipens		W.B. Hemsley ex F.B. Ford & W.B. Hemsley	Japanese Blueberry tree	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Byttneria	grandifolia (aspera)		DC.	Spriny-fruited Vine, 有刺藤	Woody Climber	n/a	Abundant	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK, Not listed in Flora of HK.
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Sterculia	lanceolata		Cav.	Lance-leaved Sterculia, 碧綠藤, 七刺槐	Tree	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy, KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Photo-2006, Very common in HK, Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Malvaceae	arborescens		Cav.	Turk's Cap	Subshrub	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Seasonally wet grassland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Malvaceae (Tiliaceae)	rhomboides		Jacq.	Trumpetflower, 紫喇叭	Subshrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Seasonally wet grassland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Urena	lobata		L.	Rose Mallow, 紅花大花, 刺楸	Subshrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland, Seasonally wet grassland, Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Urena	procumbens		L.	Procumbent Indian Mallow, 有花大花	Subshrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland, Seasonally wet grassland, Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Dioscorea	spatiulata		Labill.	雙節草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthelmy	Riparian band	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Myrica	rubra		Zucc.	Strawberry Tree, 樹莓	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Garcinia	oblongifolia		Champ. ex Benth.	-	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Not listed IUCN & AFCD, Very common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Hypericum	japonicum		Thunb. ex Murray	Japanese St. Johnswort, 地黃草, 聖約翰草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Crotonium	cochinensis		(Lour.) Bl.	Yellow Cow Wood, 黃牛木	Tree	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Riparian band, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Adiantum	millettii		(Hook. et Arn.) Benth. et Hook. f. ex Hance	Millett's Adiantum, 蕨	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Viola	diffusa		Ging.	Spreading Violet, 紫草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Vitis	balanensis		Planch.	Little Fruit Grape, 小果葡萄	Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland	
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Daphniphyllum	calycium		Benth.	-	Tree	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Pilea	microphylla		(L.) Lehm.	Admiral clear weed	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Dioscorea	chinensis		Lour.	薏苡, 薏米	Woody Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Urena	macrophylla		Robb.	Urena, 紫玉藤	Woody Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Magnolia (Michelia)	lipo		(Lour.) Spreng.	Banana Shrub, 含笑	Small tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area	Exotic
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Cinnamomum	camphora		(L.) Presl	Camphor Tree, 樟	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland	Photo 2007
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Cinnamomum	parthenoxylon		(Jack) Meisn.	Yellow Cinnamon, 黃樟	Tree	IUCN-DD	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Litsea	roundifolia var. oblongifolia		(Nees) C. K. Allen	Oblong-leaved Litsea, 圓叶山欖	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Machilus	brevilora		(Benth.) Hemsl.	Short-leaved Machilus, 短葉楠	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Dilleniaceae	Dilleniaceae	Machilus	chekiangensis		S. K. Lee	Chekiang Machilus, 浙江葉楠	Tree	n/a	Abundant	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK



Class	Sub Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Common Name	Form	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Habitat	Notes
Magnoliopsida	Magnoliidae	Piperales	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra</i>	<i>glabra</i>	(Thunb.) Nakai	Sarcandra, 亞理蘭, 刺山藤, 刀山藤	Subshrub	n/a	Occasional/Frequent	1	C. Barthélemy	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK. Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Magnoliidae	Piperales	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i>	<i>callyanthum</i>	M. G. Gilbert et N. H. Xia	Chinese Pepper, 佛手藤, 野桐	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Magnoliidae	Piperales	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i>	<i>hancei</i>	Maxim.	Hance's Pepper, 山藤	Climber	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthélemy	Secondary woodland; Agr. Land; Village area	
Magnoliopsida	Magnoliidae	Piperales	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Thunb.	Faiwort, 蕺菜, 魚腥草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland; Secondary woodland	Regarded as very rare in Xing et al. (2000), restricted to Lam Tsuen & Sha Lo Tung
Magnoliopsida	Ranunculales	Ranunculaceae	Menispermaceae	<i>Hysperis</i>	<i>nilida</i>	Miers	Shiny Hyssop, 亞拉藤	Woody Climber		Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Ranunculales	Ranunculaceae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania</i>	<i>longa</i>	Lour.	Long Stephania, 黃連屬, 七葉蓮	Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Ranunculales	Ranunculaceae	Sabiaceae	<i>Melosma</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Siebold & Zucc.	Siebold's Melosma, 雙連, 白藤, 丁	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary Woodland	Common in HK. Not listed IUCN.
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Apiales	Apiaceae	<i>Eleutherooccus</i>	<i>trifolius</i>	(L.) S.Y. Hu	Three-leaved Eleutherooccus, 白鶴白藤花	Woody Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Apiales	Apiaceae	<i>Schefflera</i>	<i>heptaphylla</i>	(L.) Frodin	Ivy Tree, 藤蕨, 鴨腳木	Tree	n/a	Abundant	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Apiales	Apiaceae	<i>Centella</i>	<i>asiatica</i>	(L.) Urb.	Moneywort, 佛手草, 大楓子	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Apiales	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)	<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>subhorridoides</i>	Lam.	Asiatic Pennywort, 八寶蓮	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland; Agr. Land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Santalales	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora</i>	<i>harlandi</i>	Hook. F.	Harland's Balanophora, 紅毛樹, 紅毛樹	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthélemy	Riparian band; Secondary woodland	Photo 2003
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Celastrales	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>asperella</i>	(Hook. & Arn.) Champ. ex Berth	Rough-leaved Holly, 刺楸冬青	Small tree	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthélemy	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Village area; Grassland	Photo-2006-Very Common in HK (Listed as Shrub (I) in KFBG, 2013)
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Cornales	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Alangium</i>	<i>chinense</i>	(Lour.) Hams	Chinese Alangium, 八角楓	Tree	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Gnarniales	Balanaceae	<i>Imagifera</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	L.	Touch me not, 夏威仙	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	K. Barretto	Marshland	Common in HK; Under Threat in PSO.
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Cesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia</i>	<i>crista</i>	L.	Wood Goose Casapalpinia, 刺桐, 刺桐	Woody Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Cruciferae	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	<i>tubiflora</i>	(Harv.) Raymon.-Hamet	肉肉, 肉肉		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthélemy	Village area; Ruderal area	
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Abrus</i>	<i>mollis</i>		Hairy Rosary Pea, 毛相思子	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Archidendron</i>	<i>clypearia</i>	(Jack) C. Nielsen	Monkey-pod, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia</i>	<i>berthamii</i>	Prain	Bertham's Rosewood, 刺桐, 刺桐	Woody climber	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>helioscarpon</i>	(L) DC.	-	Subshrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland area	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Elaeagnus</i>	<i>laurei</i>	Champ. ex Berth.	-	Woody Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK. Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>viriegata</i>	L.	Ivory Coral Tree, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthélemy	Secondary woodland; Agr. Land	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Geissaspis</i>	<i>cristata</i>	Wight & Arn.	Geissaspis, 刺桐, 刺桐	Herb	n/a	Abundant	1	KFBG	Marshland; Dry & Seasonally wet grassland.	Listed as rare by Xing et al. (2000), restricted to several locations, Dep Water Bay, Tai Mong Tsz, Sai Keng & Lantau Island. Not IUCN listed
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Milletia</i>	<i>delaviana</i>	Hams	Dark Milletia, 刺桐, 刺桐	Woody Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Very Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna</i>	<i>birdwoodiana</i>	Tutcher	Birdwood's Mucuna, 白毛刺桐, 刺桐	Woody Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthélemy	Secondary woodland; Riparian band	Photo-2004
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Phytolium</i>	<i>pulchellum</i>	(L.) Desv.	Beautiful Phytolium, 刺桐	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	C. Barthélemy	Seasonally wet grassland	Photo 2003
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria</i>	<i>lobata</i>	(Willd.) Ohwi	Kudzu vine, 葛, 野葛	Climber	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthélemy	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Senna</i>	<i>delaviana</i>	(L.) Rob.	Winged Cassia, 刺桐, 刺桐	Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Village area	Exotic, common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Leguminosae	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>glauca</i>	(Berth.) Berth.	Climbing Bauhinia, 刺桐, 刺桐	Woody Climber	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales	Mimosidae	<i>Calliandra</i>	<i>haematocephala</i>	Hassk.	Pink Powder Puff, 刺桐	Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Village area	Not listed IUCN. Exotic, Commonly Cultivated
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>benjamina</i>	L.	Weeping Fig, 垂柳, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Exotic, Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Vahl.	Hairy Fig, 刺桐, 刺桐	Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>hispida</i>	L. f.	Opposite-leaved Fig, 刺桐, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Ruderal area	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>microcarpa</i>	L. f.	Common Banyan, 刺桐, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>pumila</i>	L.	Creeping Fig, 刺桐, 刺桐	Climber	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthélemy	Village area; Ruderal area	Photo-2006, very common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>pyriformis</i>	Hook. & Arn.	Pear-fruit Fig, 刺桐	Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Riparian band	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Fabales (Rosales)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>venegata</i>	Blume	Common Red-stem Fig, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthélemy	Ruderal area; Village area	
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Araldisma</i>	<i>bunus</i>	(L.) Spreng.	Chinese Laurel, 刺桐, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aporosa</i>	<i>dioica</i>	(Roxb.) Muell. Arg.	Aporosa, 刺桐, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthélemy	Riparian band; Feng Shui wood; Ruderal area	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bischofia</i>	<i>javanica</i>	Blume	Bishopwood, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthélemy	Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Biddula</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Blume	Pogon Seed, 刺桐	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland; Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	(L.) Muell. Arg.	Waxy Leaf, 刺桐, 刺桐	Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Agr. Land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Endospermum</i>	<i>chinense</i>	Benth.	-	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Not Listed IUCN & AFD; Restricted in HK



Class	Sub Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Form	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PEO	Totals	Source	Habitat	Notes
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae (Phyllanthaceae)	Glochidion	<i>enocarpum</i>	Champ. ex Benth.	Hairy-fringed Abacus Plant; 毛葉算盤子, 沙大站	Tree (Small?)	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland, Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae (Phyllanthaceae)	Glochidion	<i>wrightii</i>	Benth.	Wright's Abacus Plant; 白算盤算子	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae (Phyllanthaceae)	Glochidion	<i>zeylanicum</i>	(Gaertn.) A. Juss.	Hong Kong Abacus Plant; 香港算盤子	Small tree	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy; KFBG	Mariland; Feng Shui wood, Dry & Photo-2006; Common in HK	Photo-2006; Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus</i>	<i>communis</i>	L.	Castor Oil Plant; 蓖麻	Woody Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Ruderal area, Village area, Agr. land	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga</i>	<i>tanarius</i>	(L.) Mull.Arg.	Elephant's Ear; 血桐	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus</i>	<i>paniculatus</i>	(Lam.) Mull.Arg	Turn in the wind; 白楸	Tree	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy; KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood, Ruderal areas; Seasonally wet grassland	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Triadica (Sapium)</i>	<i>cochinchinensis (discolor)</i>	Lour.	Mountain Tallow Tree; 山仔樹	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Malpighiales (Euphorbiales)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Triadica (Sapium)</i>	<i>sebilifera (sebiliferum)</i>	(L.) Small	Chinese Tallow Tree; 烏桕	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood, Seasonally wet grassland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Salicaceae	<i>Scolopia</i>	<i>saeva</i>	(Hance) Hance	Scolopia; 藤狀桑麻; 白皮	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma</i>	<i>malabariticum</i>	L.	Common Melastoma;	Shrub	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy; KFBG	Mariland; Secondary woodland; Seasonally wet grassland; Agr. land	Common in HK; Not listed AFCD
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma</i>	<i>sanguineum</i>	Sims	Blood-red Melastoma; 毛萼	Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Combretaceae	<i>Quisqualis</i>	<i>indica</i>	L.	Rangoon Creeper; 使君子	Woody Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Village area	Restricted in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Cleistanthus</i>	<i>nerosum</i>	(DC.) Yosiem.	Lidded Cleistanthus; 水魚木	Tree	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Riparian Band; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophospermum</i>	<i>confertus</i>	(R.Br.) Peter G. Wilson & J.T. Waterh.	Briarbane Box; 紅羅木	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Exotic, Commonly Planted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>calyptrata</i>	Rob.	Calyptrata	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland	Note listed AFCD
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>guianae</i>	L.	Guava; 番石榴	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Village area, Agr. land	Exotic, Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>tonnensis</i>	(Aiton) Haak.	Rose Myrtle; 桃金娘樹	Shrub	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy; KFBG	Secondary woodland	Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>hancei</i>	Merr. & L.M. Perry	Hance's Syzygium; 神工酒藤, 紅紫藤	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>jambos</i>	(L.) Alston	Rose Apple; 海欖	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Exotic, Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>levis</i>	(Merr.) Merr.	Lavine's Syzygium; 山刺楸	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>descendens</i>	(L.) Hara	Water-dragon; 水龍, 過橋松	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Mariland; Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>hyssopifolia</i>	(G.Don) Eowl	紅羅	Herb	IUCNLC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Mariland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>oculivalis</i>	(Jacq.) P.H. Raven	Primrose Willow; 毛茛	Herb	IUCNLC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Mariland; Seasonally wet grassland; Agr. land	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>lawsonensis</i>	C.L. Peng	Incense Tree; 土生五加	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Mariland; Agr. land	Exotic, Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Aquilaria</i>	<i>sinensis</i>	(Lour.) Gilg.	牙香樹; 白木香	Tree	Cap. 266, IUCN-CR, IUCN-NT	Frequent/Threatened	1	C. Barthelmy	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Threatened in HK due to poaching
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia</i>	<i>indus</i>	Champ. ex Benth.	Nodding Wikstroemia; 楊柳藤	Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>conicula</i>	L.	Sorrel; 酢漿草	Herb	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. land, Village area, dry wet grassland	Photo
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>debilis corymbosa</i>	DC.	Lavender Sorrel	Herb	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. land, Village area	Photo 2005; Not listed IUCN & AFCD
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Myrtales	Connaraceae	<i>Rourea</i>	<i>microphylla</i>	(Hook. & Arn.) Planch.	Little-leaved Rourea; 小葉紅豆樹, 紅豆樹	Woody climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sagrella</i>	<i>thea</i>	(Obcock) M.C. Johnston.	Hedge Sagrella; 黃楊樹	Shrub	n/a	Scarce/Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>mume</i>	(Siebold) Siebold & Zucc.	Mume; 梅	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area, Agr. land	Photo 2006
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i>	<i>indica</i>	(L.) Lindl.	Hong Kong Hawthorn; 香港大葉胡荽	Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy; KFBG	Riparian band, Village area	Photo 2007; Very common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus</i>	<i>leucanthus</i>	Hance	White-flowered Raspberry; 白仔藤	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus</i>	<i>reflexus</i>	Ker Gawl.	Ruby-haired Raspberry; 鑽心藤, 蛇結藤	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Occasional/Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy; KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Photo-2006; C. Barthelmy Herbarium; Very Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Urticaceae	<i>Besleria</i>	<i>nivea</i>	(L.) Gaud.	Rame; 野羅	Shrub	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Village area, Ruderal area	Exotic, Commonly Planted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera</i>	<i>indica</i>	L.	Mango; 芒果	Tree	IUCN-DO	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary Woodland	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>hypoleuca</i>	Champ. ex Benth.	Sunac; 白背漆樹, 白樹漆	Tree	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i>	<i>succedanea</i>	L.	Wax Tree; 木薑樹, 野漆樹	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	Blanco	Mandarin; 柑, 橙, 桔	Tree	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Agr. land	Photo-2006
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i>	<i>maxima</i>	J.Burm.ex Rumph. Merr.	Pummelo; 柚	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Plantations	Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rutaceae	<i>Melocope</i>	<i>pleiophylla</i>	(Champ. ex Benth) T.G. Hartley	Thin Evodia; 黃連木, 二酸木	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>avicennae</i>	(Lam.) DC.	Prickly Ash; 刺楸花楸, 刺楸	Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood, Ruderal area	Common in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>milidum</i>	(Roxb.) DC.	Shiny-leaved Prickly Ash; 刺楸	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood, Ruderal area	Very common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Sapindaceae	<i>Dmocarpus</i>	<i>longan</i>	Lour.	Longan; 龍眼, 桂圆	Tree	IUCN-NT	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood, Village area	Exotic, Restricted in HK
Magnoliopsida	Rosidae	Rosales	Simarubaceae	<i>Brucea</i>	<i>javanica</i>	(L.) Merr.	False Sumac; 轉樹子	Shrub or Tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary Woodland	Common in HK



Class	Sub Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Form	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSD	Totals	Source	Habitat	Notes
Liliopsida (Monocotyledons)						55								
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Areciales	Arecaceae	Pandanus	<i>austrosinensis</i>	T.L.Wu	露兜草, Pandanus	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy; KFBG	Secondary Woodland; Feng Shui wood	Photo-2006; Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Areciales	Arecaceae	Phoenix	<i>louraei</i>	Kunth	Spiny Date Palm; 刺葵	Small tree	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Riparian band	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Acoraceae	Acorus	<i>gramineus</i>	Sol.	Japanese Sweet Flag; Japanese Rush; 金匱草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Watercourse	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Alocasia	Alocasia	<i>macrorrhizos</i>	(L.) G. Don	Giant Alocasia; 海芋	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy; KFBG	Riparian band; Feng Shui wood	Photo-2006
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Calamus	Calamus	<i>tetradactylus</i>	Hance	Four-finger Rattan Palm; 白藤, 白藤	Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Riparian band	Frequent in Hong Kong
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Calamus	Calamus	<i>walkeri</i>	Hance	Many-fingered Rattan Palm; 多指白藤	Climber	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy		
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Colocasia	Colocasia	<i>esculenta</i>	(L.) Schott	Taro; 芋	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Cultivated
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Epipremnum	Epipremnum	<i>aureum</i>	(Lindl. & André) G.S.Burton	Ivy-plant; 綠蘿, 常春藤	Climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Exotic; Common in HK
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Pothos	Pothos	<i>chinensis</i>	(Raf.) Merr.	Rock Vine; 石柑子, 石柑子	Epiphytic climber	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Arecidae	Arales	Typhonium	Typhonium	<i>blumei</i>	Nicolson & Sivard.	Divaricate Typhonium; 犁頭草, 山王蓮	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Agri. land	Photo-2006
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Commeliniales	Commelinaceae	Commelina	<i>diffusa</i>	Burm. F.	Diffuse Dayflower; 裙帶草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthelemy; KFBG	Marshland; Agr. land	Photo-2006; Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Commeliniales	Commelinaceae	Floscopa	<i>scandens</i>	Lour.	Climber Floscopa; 蔓花菜	Herb	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland; Riparian band; Seasonally wet and dry grassland	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Commeliniales	Commelinaceae	Murdannia	<i>nudiflora</i>	(L.) Brenan	Naked Flower Murdannia; 裸花杜竹麻	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland; Agr. land	Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Commeliniales	Xyridaceae	Xyris	<i>pauciflora</i>	Winkl.	Onion Grass; 蘭草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Restricted in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Cyperales	Cyperaceae	Carex	<i>chinensis</i>	Retz	Chinese Sedge; 竹葉薹草	Herb	IUCN-DD	Scarce	1	KFBG	Riparian Band	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Cyperales	Cyperaceae	Cyperus	<i>compressus</i>	L.	Compressed Galangale; 筒穗莎草, 沙田草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland; Agr. land	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Cyperales	Cyperaceae	Cyperus	<i>pluosus</i>	Vahl	Pile of Galangale	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland; Agr. land	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Cyperales	Cyperaceae	Fimbristylis	<i>seeboldii</i>	Miq. ex Franch. & Sav.	Ferruginous-scale; 鴨嘴草, 鴨嘴草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Cyperales	Cyperaceae	Fuirena	<i>umbellata</i>	Robt.	Parrot's Feet; 文香草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Cyperales	Cyperaceae	Kyllinga	<i>brevifolia</i>	Robt.	Shrimp-tailed Kyllinga; 鴨嘴草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland; Seasonally wet grassland; Agr. land	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Cyperales	Cyperaceae	Kyllinga	<i>memoralis</i>	(J.R. Frost & G. Frost) Dandy ex Hutch & Dalz.	Upr. Spike Kyllinga; 鴨嘴草, 鴨嘴草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	C. Barthelemy; KFBG	Village Area	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Eriocaulales	Eriocaulaceae	Eriocaulon	<i>truncatum</i>	Buch.-Ham. ex Mart.		Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Juncuales	Juncaceae	Juncus	<i>effusus</i>	L.	Common Rush; 燈心草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Marshland; Seasonally wet grass land.	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Axonopus	<i>compressus</i>	(Sw.) P. Beauv.	Carpet Grass; 北毯草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Seasonally wet grassland	Exotic; Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Bambusa	<i>sp</i>		Bamboos	Bamboos	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy; KFBG	Secondary Woodland	Common in HK	
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Bothriochloa	<i>ischaemum</i>	(L.) Keng	Diglate Golden-beard; 白茅草, 鴨跖草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Agri. land	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Cyrtococcum	<i>patens</i>	(L.) A. Camus	Broad-leaved Bowgrass; 鴨嘴草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland; Secondary woodland; Agr. land	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Ischaemum	<i>barbatum</i>	Retz.	Bearded Duck-bee; 鴨嘴草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Leeria	<i>hexandra</i>	Sw.	Club Head Odgrass; 老花草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland; Dry grassland	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Lophatherum	<i>gracile</i>	Brongn.	Common Lophatherum; 鴨嘴草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Miscanthus	<i>sinensis</i>	Anderson	Chinese Silvergrass; 芒	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Ruderal area; Village area; Seasonally wet grassland	C. Barthelemy Herbarium
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Neyraudia	<i>reynaudiana</i>	(Kunth) Keng ex Hitchc.	Burns-reed; 狗尾草, 石沙草	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Panicum	<i>brevifolium</i>	L.	Panic Grass; 短葉草	Herb	n/a	Frequent	1	KFBG	Marshland; Riparian band	Very Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Panicum	<i>dichotomiflorum</i>	Michx.	Aquatic Panic Grass; 萍草, 水牛草	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Panicum	<i>repens</i>	L.	Panic Grass; 狗尾草, 鴨嘴草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Paspalum	<i>conjugatum</i>	P. J. Bergius	Hilo Grass; 鴨耳草	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Agri. land	Very common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Paspalum	<i>scrobiculatum</i>	L.	Ditch Millet; 莠草, 雀稗	Herb	IUCN-LC	Scarce	1	KFBG	Agri. land	Very common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Sacciolepis	<i>indica</i>	(L.) Chase	India Cupscale; 囊頭草, 雀稗	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland; Agr. land	Very common in HK
Liliopsida	Commelinellidae	Poales (Cyperales)	Poaceae	Sphaerocarpyum	<i>malacense</i>	(Trin.) Pilg.	Water Ball-fruit; 南蓬	Herb	n/a	Frequent/Abundant	1	KFBG	Marshland; Agr. land	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Lilidae	Asparagales (Liliales)	Asphyllaceae	Hippeastrum	<i>vitatum</i>	(L'Her.) Herb.	Bachman's Lily; 紅花百合	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Village area	Exotic
Liliopsida	Lilidae	Asparagales (Liliales)	Asphyllaceae	Zephyranthes	<i>carnata</i>	Herb.	Rose-pink Zephyr-lily; 韭菜蓮	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Village area	Exotic
Liliopsida	Lilidae	Asparagales (Liliales)	Asphyllaceae	Zephyranthes	<i>canidida</i>	(Lindl.) Herb.	Autumn Zephyr-lily; 韭菜蓮	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Village area	Exotic
Liliopsida	Lilidae	Asparagales (Liliales)	Asparagaceae	Agave	<i>amnicana</i>	L.	Century Plant; Agave; 龍舌蘭	Perennial Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Village area	Exotic
Liliopsida	Lilidae	Discoreales (Liliales)	Discoreaceae	Discorea	<i>bulbifera</i>	L.	Air Potato; 海芋	Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Village area	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Lilidae	Discoreales (Liliales)	Discoreaceae	Discorea	<i>citrifolia</i>	Lour.	Yam; 薑黃	Climber	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Secondary woodland	



Class	Sub-Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Common Name	Form	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PEO	Totals	Source	Habitat	Notes
Liliopsida	Liliales	Liliales	Philydaceae	Philydum	<i>langunosum</i>	Banks & Sol. ex Gaertn.	Woody Philydum; 田藤	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Liliales	Liliales	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax</i>	<i>china</i>	L.	Greenbrier; 菝葜, 金剛藤	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK; Not listed IUCN
Liliopsida	Liliales	Liliales	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Robt.	Glabrous Greenbrier; 光葉菝葜	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Liliales	Liliales	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax</i>	<i>lanceifolia</i>	Robt.	Opaque Greenbrier; 暗色菝葜	Climbing Shrub	n/a	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Liliales	Orchidales	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis</i>	<i>terregrina</i>	Lindl. 1848	Rust Red Liparis; 锈色掌叶兰	Herb	Cap.56 & Cap.596	Scarce	1	R. Barretto, KFBG	Marshland	Regarded as Scarce and Restricted and is a locally endangered Species (EN) in HK (Barretto et al., 2011)
Liliopsida	Liliales	Orchidales	Orchidaceae	<i>Ludisia</i>	<i>discolor</i>	(Ker-Gawl.) A. Rich.	Discolor <i>Ludisia</i> ; 石蓮, 黃色血蘭	Herb	Cap.187 & Cap.98 sub.les.; Cap.596	Scarce	1	C. Barthelemy	Secondary Woodland	First photographed in 2005 still present in the same location as of today. Regarded as infrequent but widespread. Locally endangered (EN) species (Barretto et al., 2011)
Liliopsida	Zingiberiales	Zingiberiales	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia</i>	<i>hainanensis</i>	K. Schum	Hainan Galangal; 草豆蔻	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthelemy	Watercourse; Feng Shui Wood	Very Common in HK
Liliopsida	Zingiberiales	Zingiberiales	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia</i>	<i>stuebelii</i>	Hance	Dense Bract Galangal; 草豆蔻	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Water course; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Liliopsida	Zingiberiales	Zingiberiales	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma</i>	<i>longa</i>	L.	薑黃	Herb	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy		
Liliopsida	Zingiberiales	Zingiberiales	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedyotium</i>	<i>coronatum</i>	J. Kong	Ginger Lily; 薑花	Herb	n/a	Scarce	1	KFBG	Riparian band	Exclitic, Common in HK
										Total Liliopsida	55			

## Gymnosperms

Total Species 2

Coniferophytina	Pinetales	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliptica</i>	Engelm.	Slash Pine; 臺灣松, 雲杉松	Tree	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Secondary woodland			
Cycadophytina	Cycadales	Zamiaceae	<i>Gnetum</i>	<i>luoiense</i>	C.Y. Cheng	Ludshun Jointfir; 羅浮圓葉蘇鐵	Climber	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood			
										Total Liliopsida	1			
										Total	1			
										Total	2			

## Pteridophytes

Total Species 15

Polypodiopsida	Cyatheales	Cibotaceae	Cibotium	barometz	(L.) J. Sm.	Lamb of Tartary, 金毛狗	Herb	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary Woodland; Riparian Band; Feng Shui wood	Not Listed in Flora of HK & IUCN listing, Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Gleicheniales	Gleicheniaceae	Doranopteris	linearis	(Burn.f.) Underw.	Linear Forked Fern, 鐵線蕨	Fern	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Photo 2007
Polypodiopsida	Gleicheniales	Gleicheniaceae	Doranopteris	pedata	(Hook.)	Dichotomy Forked Fern; 芒蕨	Fern	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Ruderal area	Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Adiantaceae	Adiantum	flabellatum	L.	Fan-leaved Maidenhair; 扇形鐵線蕨	Herb	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui Wood	Not found in Flora of HK, AFCD publ. & IUCN Listing
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Lindsaeaceae	Lindsaea	obscurella	(Lam.) Mett. ex Kuhn	Obicular Lindsaea; 圓形鐵線蕨, 金線草	Fern	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary Woodland; Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Lindsaeaceae	Odoniopsis (Sphenomniaceae)	chinesis (chinesis)	(L.) J. Sm.	Fairy Fern, 白草, 烏毛蕨	Fern	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood	Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Lycopodiaceae	Palmihana	cernua	(L.) A. Franco & Vasc.	Nodding Clubmoss; 刺葉鐵線蕨, 狗脊草	Fern	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy; KFBG	Marshland	Photo 2007; Not listed in Flora of HK, Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Lycopodiaceae	Lemmaphyllum	microphyllum	Presl.	-	Fern	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui Wood	Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Phaceliaceae	Pharis	semipinnata	L.	Semi-pinnated Brake; 半海蕨	Fern	Abundant	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Riparian band; Ruderal area	Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Tectariaceae	Tectaria	subtriphylla	(Hook. & Arn.) Copel.	叉蕨, 三叉蕨	Fern	Scarce	1	KFBG	Feng Shui Wood	Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Thelypteridaceae	Cyclosorus	interruptus	(Willd.) Kuhn.	Interrupted Tri-ven Fern; 間斷全蕨, 毛蕨	Fern	Occasional	1	KFBG	Marshland	Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Thelypteridaceae	Cyclosorus	parvulus	(L.) Farw.	Wood fern, 青葉毛蕨, 金星蕨	Fern	Occasional	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Riparian band	Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Polypodiales	Thelypteridaceae	Proneurium	simplex	(Hook.) Holtt.	Simple Proneurium; 狗脊新片蕨	Fern	Scarce	1	KFBG	Secondary woodland	Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Schizaeales	Lycopodiaceae	Lycopodium	japonicum	(Thunb.) Sw.	Japanese Climbing Fern; 狗脊, 虎尾蕨	Climber Fern	Frequent	1	KFBG	Secondary Woodland; Feng Shui wood	Very Common in HK
Polypodiopsida	Schizaeales	Lycopodiaceae	Lycopodium	scandens	(L.) Sw.	Scandent Climbing Fern; 小烏龍, 金毛狗, 石龍蕨	Climber Fern	Abundant	1	KFBG	Marshland; Secondary woodland; Feng Shui wood; Ruderal area	Common in HK

## References

- Barretto, G.J., Cribb, P. & Gale, S. 2011. *The Wild Orchids of Hong Kong*. Natural History Publications (Borneo), Kota Kinabalu and KFBG, Hong Kong  
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Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Conservation Concern	Occurance in PSO	Totals	Source	Notes
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SNAILS & SLUGS				Total Species		6					
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Gastropoda	Sylommatophora	Achatinidae	Achatina	fulica	(Féussac, 1821)	Giant African snail	n/a	Abundant	1	C.Barthelemy	Snail. Visual sighting 1999-2011; Not listed IUCN
Gastropoda	Sylommatophora	Bradybaenidae	Bradybaena	sp	-	-	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Snail. Visual sighting 1999-2011; Not listed IUCN
Gastropoda	Sylommatophora	Limacidae	Limax	sp	-	-	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Slug. Visual sighting 1999-2011
Gastropoda	Caenogastropoda	Cyclophoridae	Cyclophorus	punctatus	(Grateloupe, 1841)	-	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Snail. Visual sighting 1999-2011; Not listed IUCN
Gastropoda	Pulmonata	Helicantonidae	Megausteria	imperator	(Gould, 1859)	樹棲蝸牛	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Snail. Visual sighting 1999-2011; Not listed IUCN
Gastropoda	Sorbeoconcha	Pachychilidae	Sufcospira	hainanensis	(Brot, 1874)	-	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	Lun Hau, Allen	Sighting 2014

Total	6
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Notes

- 1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.
- 2 The Records column show the actual record logged in C Barthelmy's database. "Single" means a single sighting at the logged date; "Multiple" means 2 or more sightings in the date range. The entries in that column excludes the numerous unrecorded sightings for most species with "multiple" value.
- 3 All paratypes in C. Barth
- 4 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004), hand nets and nest trapping since 2006.

Class	Order	Sub Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Tribe	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Collection	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
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Vespoidea, Vespidae

Total Species 36

Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Allophrynum</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Allophrynum</i>	sp2		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2013-2014
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Anterhynchium</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Anterhynchium</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2005-2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Anterhynchium</i>	sp2		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Single: 2005
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Apodynerus</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2006-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Delta</i>	pyriforme		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2007-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Eumeres</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Eumeres</i>	sp2		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single: 2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Eumeres</i>	sp3		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single: 1999
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Parahrynum</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2003-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Parahrynum</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2001-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Phaenocarpa</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2005-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Pseudozumia</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Sighting in 2014
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Rhyssalus</i>	quiquecinctum		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2003-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Rhyssalus</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single: 2008
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Xanthochyrum</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2007-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Eumeninae		<i>Zethus</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Polistes</i>	gigas	Kirby, 1826	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2003-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Polistes</i>	japonicus	Saunders (1858)	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2003-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Polistes</i>	oliveaceus	DeGeer, 1773	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2003-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Polistes</i>	rothneyi	Cameron, 1900	n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2007-2010
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Polistes</i>	sagittarius	de Saussure, 1853	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2006-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Polistes</i>	stirpatus	Bequaert, 1940	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2004-2007
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Polistes</i>	indica	de Saussure, 1854	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Parapolybia</i>	nodosa	Van der Vecht, 1966	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2006-2007
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Parapolybia</i>	mathematica	Smith, 1880	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2006-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Ropalidia</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2006-2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Polistinae	Polistini	<i>Ropalidia</i>	sp2		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	Dr. Kojima	Multiple: 2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Stenogasterinae		<i>Eustenogaster</i>	sp1		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	Dr. Salo	Multiple: 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Vespiinae		<i>Vespa</i>	affinis	Linnaeus, 1764	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1999-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Vespiinae		<i>Vespa</i>	bicolor	Fabricius, 1787	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1998-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Vespiinae		<i>Vespa</i>	ducalis	Smith, 1852	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Vespiinae		<i>Vespa</i>	scor	du Buysson, 1905	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2006-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Vespiinae		<i>Vespa</i>	tropica	Linnaeus, 1758	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Vespidae	Vespiinae		<i>Vespa</i>	velutina	Lepelletier, 1836	n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2011

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Vespoidea, Formicidae

Total Species 23

Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Dorylinae		<i>Dorylus</i>	orientalis		n/a		ChB	1	John Fellows	Multiple: 2003-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Camponotus</i>	nicoabensis		n/a		ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1998-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Camponotus</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Oecophylla</i>	amaragdina		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1997-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Polyrhachis</i>	demangel		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	John Fellows	Multiple: 1999-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Polyrhachis</i>	dives		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1998-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Polyrhachis</i>	lynncei		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1997-2007
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Polyrhachis</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicinae		<i>Crematogaster</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Myrmicinae		<i>Crematogaster</i>	sp2		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 2004-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Myrmicinae		<i>Crematogaster</i>	sp3		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1997-1999
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Myrmicinae		<i>Dacampa</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1997-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Ponerinae		<i>Pachycondyla</i>	ridgelyi		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple: 1999
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Ponerinae		<i>Pachycondyla</i>	astuta		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single: 1999 + Photo record
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Pseudomyrmecinae		<i>Tetraponera</i>	brigitae		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Photo record
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Pseudomyrmecinae		<i>Aenictus</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	John Fellows	Single: 2006 + Photo record
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicidae		<i>Dolichoderus</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	John Fellows	Photo record + Photo record
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicidae		<i>Leptogenys</i>	bicolor		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	John Fellows	Single: 1997 + Photo record
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicidae		<i>Monomorium</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	John Fellows	Multiple: 2010 + Photo record
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Formicidae		<i>Solenopsis</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	John Fellows	Multiple: 1999-2006



Class	Order	Sub Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Tribe	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Collection	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Formicidae	Dolichoderinae		<i>Tapinoma</i>	sp1		n/a		Chb	1	John Fellows	Photo record

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### Vespoidea, excluding Vespidae & Formicidae

Total Species25

Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Mutillidae	Euphrinae	Odonomutillini	<i>Odonomutilla</i>	<i>uranoides</i>	Mickel, 1933	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	F. Schwartz	Multiple, 2005-2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Mutillidae	Myrmillinae		<i>Zeugomutilla</i>	<i>pyropyga</i>	Chen	n/a		ChB	1	F. Schwartz	Multiple, 2005-2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Aplopus</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Dr. Pitt	Multiple, 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Aplopus</i>	sp2		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Dr. Pitt	Multiple, 2010-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Aplopus</i>	sp3		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Aplopus</i>	sp4		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Dr. Pitt	Multiple, 2006-2015
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Diposon</i>	sp1		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	Dr. Pitt	Single 2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Phaenogenia</i>	sp2		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	Dr. Pitt	Multiple, 2006-2015
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Macromerella</i>	<i>horesta</i>	(Smith, 1855)	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae	Agenellini	<i>Paragenia</i>	<i>argentifrons</i>	Smith, 1858	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Dr. Pitt	Multiple, 2007-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae		<i>Cyphorhynch</i>	<i>dorsalis</i>	(Lepelelier, 1745)	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2013
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae		<i>Hemipepsis</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Dalbom, 1844	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pepsinae		<i>Pseudogenia</i>	<i>unifasciata</i>	Ashmead, 1904	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pompilinae		<i>Batozonopsis</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2014
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pompilinae		<i>Leptodalepis</i>	<i>bipartitus</i>	Lepelleier	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pompilinae		<i>Tachypompilus</i>	<i>analis</i>	(Fabricius, 1781)	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 1999-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Pompilidae	Pompilinae		<i>Pompilus</i>	sp		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 1999-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Pompilinae		<i>Campsommerella</i>	<i>phalerata</i>	Saussure, 1864	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 1999-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Scollinae		<i>Campsommerella</i>	<i>4-fasciata</i>	(Fabricius, 1798)	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	F. Schwartz	Multiple 2006-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Scollinae		<i>Campsomeris</i>	sp		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	F. Schwartz	Single 2007
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Scollinae		<i>Liacos</i>	<i>erythrosoma</i>	Burmeister, 1854	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Scollinae			<i>formosensis</i>		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	F. Schwartz	Multiple 2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Scollinae		<i>Megacampsomeris</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Beltem	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	F. Schwartz	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Scollinae		<i>Scolia</i>	<i>rufipes</i>		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	F. Schwartz	Multiple, 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Scollidae	Scollinae		<i>Scolia</i>	<i>superciliaris</i>	Saussure	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2005
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Vespoidea	Tiphiidae	Methochinae		<i>Methocha</i>	<i>artificata</i>	Latreille, 1792	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2015

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### Apoid Wasps

Total Species46

Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Amphiclitidae	Amphiclitinae	Anpucellini	<i>Tirogna</i>	<i>caerulea</i>	Westwood, 1841	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	Dr. S. Yamane	Multiple, 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Bembecinae	Bembecini	<i>Bembecinus</i>	sp1		n/a		ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2008
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Bembecinae	Bembecini		sp2		n/a		ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 1999
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Bembecinae	Gorytini	<i>Argogorytes</i>	sp1		n/a		ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2005-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Bembecinae	Gorytini	<i>Gorytes</i>	<i>fallax (?)</i>		n/a		ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2005-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Bembecinae	Nyssotini	<i>Lesiphorus</i>	sp1	Handlirsch, 1888	n/a		ChB	1	Dr Pulawski W.J.	Single 2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Bembecinae	Nyssotini	<i>Lesiphorus</i>	sp2		n/a		ChB	1	Dr Pulawski W.J.	Multiple, 2004-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Crabronini	<i>Crabro (?)</i>	sp1		n/a		ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2008
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Crabronini	<i>Dasyproctus</i>	<i>agilis</i>	(F. Smith, 1858)	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Crabronini	<i>Ectemnius</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Pulawski W.J. Cal. Ac	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Crabronini	<i>Ectemnius</i>	sp2		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Crabronini	<i>Ectemnius</i>	sp3		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Crabronini	<i>Rhopalum</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2006-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Crabronini	<i>Rhopalum</i>	sp2		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	Dr Michael OHL	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Larra</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	Dr Michael OHL	Multiple, 2004-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Larra</i>	sp2		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2009-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Liris</i>	<i>ducalis</i>		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Liris</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Liris</i>	sp2		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Tachysphex</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2006-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Tachyles</i>	<i>sinensis (?)</i>	F. Smith, 1856	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini	<i>Tachyles</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 1999-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Larriini				n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2013

Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Oxybelini	<i>Oxybelus</i>	<i>lameolatus</i>		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy + Dr Alexander Antopov	Multiple, 2004
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Cercerini	<i>Cerceris</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2013
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Cercerini	<i>Trypoxylon</i>	<i>formosicola</i>	Strand, 1922	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Dr. Antropov A.	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Cercerini	<i>Trypoxylon</i>	<i>petiolatum</i>	F. Smith, 1858	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Dr. Antropov A.	Multiple, 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Cercerini	<i>Trypoxylon</i>	sp1		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	Dr. Antropov A.	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Pemphredoninae	Pemphredonini	<i>Stigmus(?)</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Pemphredoninae	Pemphredonini	<i>Stigmus(?)</i>	sp2		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Pemphredoninae	Pemphredonini	<i>Mimesa</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Pemphredoninae	Pemphredonini	<i>Psenulus</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Cercerini	<i>Cerceris</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Cercerini	<i>Cerceris</i>	sp2		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Crabronidae	Crabroninae	Cercerini	<i>Cerceris</i>	sp3		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Amnophillinae	Amnophillini	<i>Amnophilla</i>	<i>clavus</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)	n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2003-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sceliphinae	Sceliphini	<i>Chalybion</i>	<i>japonicum</i>	(Gribodo, 1883)	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple, 2000-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sceliphinae	Sceliphini	<i>Chalybion</i>	<i>sumatranum</i>	(Kohl)	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	T. Griswald	Multiple, 2000-2014



Class	Order	Sub Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Tribe	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Conservation Category	Occurrences in PSO	Collection	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sceliphrinae	Sceliphriini	<i>Sceliphron</i>	<i>deforme</i>	(F. Smith, 1856)	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2000-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sceliphrinae	Sceliphriini	<i>Sceliphron</i>		Kohl	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2005-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sphecinae	Sphecini	<i>Isodontia</i>	<i>aurifrons</i>	(F. Smith, 1859)	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	Dr. Michael OHL	Multiple; 2006-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sphecinae	Sphecini	<i>Isodontia</i>	<i>diodes</i>	(Kohl, 1890)	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2003-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sphecinae	Sphecini	<i>Isodontia</i>	<i>rigida</i>	(Smith, 1856)	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sphecinae	Sphecini	<i>Sphecx</i>	<i>argenteus</i>	Fabricius, 1787	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 1999-2006
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sphecinae	Sphecini	<i>Sphecx</i>	<i>diabolus</i>	F. Smith, 1858	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sphecinae	Sphecini	<i>Sphecx</i>	<i>sericeus</i>	(Fabricius, 1804)	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 1999-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoid Wasps	Sphecidae	Sphecinae	Sphecini	<i>Sphecx</i>	<i>subtruncatus</i>	Dahlborn, 1843	n/a			1	Dr. Michael OHL	Multiple; 1999-2011

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<b>Apoidea</b>	<b>Total Species</b>	<b>34</b>
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Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Anthophorini	<i>Amegilla (Glossanagilla)</i>	<i>florica</i>	(Smith, 1879)	n/a	?	NUS	1	J. Ascher	?
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Anthophorini	<i>Amegilla (Zonamegilla)</i>	<i>dulcifera</i>	(Cockerell, 1926)	n/a	Occasional	CHB + NUS	1	J. Ascher	?
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Anthophorini	<i>Habropoda</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a	Scarc	CHB	1	J. Ascher, NUS	Single 2004
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Ceratiini	<i>Ceratina</i>	<i>smaragdula</i>	(Fabricius, 1787)	n/a	Common	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Ceratiini	<i>Ceratina</i>	<i>bowringi</i>	Baker, 2002	n/a	Common	CHB	1	T. Griswold, ARS	Multiple; 2009-2010
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Melecinini	<i>Thyreus</i>	<i>massuri</i>		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Melecinini	<i>Thyreus</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a	Scarc	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2006-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Anthophorinae	Xylocopini	<i>Xylocopa (Zonochyrisuta)</i>	<i>dejeanii</i>	Lepelletier, 1941	n/a	Common	CHB + NUS	1	J. Ascher	Multiple; 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Xylocopinae	Xylocopini	<i>Xylocopa (Blutaria)</i>	<i>frankobauerorum</i>	(Sweden, 1787)	n/a	Common	CHB	1	T. Griswold, ARS	Multiple; 2000-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Xylocopinae	Xylocopini	<i>Xylocopa (Blutaria)</i>	<i>nasalis</i>	Westwood, 1838	n/a	Common	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2006-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Xylocopinae	Xylocopini	<i>Xylocopa (Alloxylocopa)</i>	<i>phacothorax</i>	Lepelletier, 1941	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 1998-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Apinae	Apini	<i>Apis</i>	<i>cerana</i>	Fabricius	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2005-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Apidae	Apinae	Bombinae	<i>Bombus</i>	<i>eximius</i>	Smith, 1852	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2011-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Colletidae	Hyalinae	Hyalini	<i>Lasiochussum (Glenoma)</i>	<i>sp1</i>	(Smith, 1857)	n/a	?	CHB + NUS + JXQL	1	T. Griswold, ARS + J. A	Multiple; 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Halictidae	Halictinae	Halictini	<i>Lipotriches(Rhopalomesa)</i>	<i>ceratina</i>	(Smith, 1857)	n/a	?	CHB	1	T. Griswold, ARS + J. A	?
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Halictidae	Halictinae	Halictini	<i>Nomia (Acronomia)</i>	<i>chalybeata</i>	Smith, 1875	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Halictidae	Nominae	Nominae	<i>Nomia (Gnathonomia)</i>	<i>thoracica</i>		n/a	?	CHB + NUS + JXQL	1	J. Ascher, NUS	?
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Halictidae	Nominae	Nominae	<i>Nomia (Maculonomia)</i>	<i>apicalis</i>	Fries, 1941	n/a	Scarc	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Halictidae	Nominae	Nominae	<i>Nomia (Maculonomia)</i>	<i>penarugensis</i>	Cockerell, 1920	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Anthidini	<i>Eucaris</i>	<i>polynesia</i>	Vachal, 1903	n/a	Common	CHB + NUS	1	J. Ascher, NUS	Multiple; 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Chalcidoma</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2005-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile (Helconegachile)</i>	<i>ramera</i>	Cockerell, 1918	n/a	?	CHB + NUS	1	J. Ascher, NUS	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile (Callonemegachile)</i>	<i>moritcola</i>	Smith, 1853	n/a	Occasional	NUS + CHB	1	J. Ascher, NUS	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile (Callonemegachile)</i>	<i>pseudomonticola</i>	Hedicke, 1925	n/a	Occasional	NUS + CHB	1	J. Ascher, NUS	?
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile (Callonemegachile)</i>	<i>faceta</i>	Bingham, 1897	n/a	?	CHB + NUS + JXQL	1	J. Ascher, NUS	?
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile (Callonemegachile)</i>	<i>umbripennis</i>	Smith, 1853	n/a	Scarc	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2009
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile</i>	<i>conjuncta</i>	Smith, 1853	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple; 2008-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile</i>	<i>sp2</i>		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Megachile</i>	<i>sp4</i>		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Coeloxys</i>	<i>breviventris</i>	Fries, 1935	n/a	Common	CHB + NUS	1	J. Ascher	Multiple; 2009-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Coeloxys</i>	<i>confusa</i>	Smith, 1875	n/a		NUS + JXQL + CHB	1	J. Ascher, NUS	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Apoidae	Megachilidae	Megachilinae	Megachilini	<i>Trachusa (Paratrachidum)</i>	<i>sp</i>		n/a	Scarc	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2009

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<b>Chrysoidea</b>	<b>Total Species</b>	<b>10</b>
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Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Chrysis</i>	<i>bucklee</i>	Mocsáry, 1913	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2012
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Chrysis</i>	<i>durga</i>	Bingham, 1903	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Chrysis</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Chrysis</i>	<i>sp2</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Chrysis</i>	<i>sp3</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Trichrysis</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Chrysis</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Hedychrum</i>	<i>sp1</i>	Semenov, 1967	n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Rohwria</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Chrysididae	Chrysidinae	Chrysidini	<i>Loboscelidinae</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Aculeata)	Chrysoidea	Dynidae	Dynidae	Dynini	<i>Dynidae</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a		CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	

10

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>174</b>
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Notes

- 1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.  
2 The Records column show the actual record logged in C Barthelemy's database. "Single" means a single entry at the logged date. " Multiple" means 2 or more entry in the date range. The entries in that column excludes the numerous unrecorded sightings for most species with "multiple" value.  
3 All specimens in C. Barthelemy's collection and some also deposited in various museum (NHM)  
4 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004), hand nets and nest trapping since 2006.  
5 This list exclude numerous un-identified specimens in C. Barthelemy's collection

Class	Order	Sub Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Tribe	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence	Collection	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
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Hym. Parasitica	Total Species	9
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Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Chalcidoidea	Chalcididae			Brachymeria	lasus		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2004
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Chalcidoidea	Chalcididae			Brachymeria	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Chalcidoidea	Eulophidae			Melittobia	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Gavin Broad (NHM)	Multiple 2010-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Evanoidea	Aulacidae			Pristaulacus	compitipennis	Enderlein, 1912	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2004-2011
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Evanoidea	Evanidae			Evania	appendigaster		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2000-2005
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Evanoidea	Evanidae			Evania	sp1		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2000-2005
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Ichneumononoidea	Ichneumonidae	Anomaloniinae		Scerocharops	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2005
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Ichneumononoidea	Ichneumonidae	Pimplinae		Xanthopimpla	sp1		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apocrita (Parasitica)	Ichneumononoidea	Ichneumonidae	Cryptinae	Gabulitina	Hadirocryptus	perforator	Broad & Barthelemy 2012	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	Gavin Broad (NHM)	Multiple 2010-2012

Total Parasitica	9
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Fellowes et al. (2002)	Potential Global ColPGC
	Potential Regional (PRC)
	Global Concern
	Local Concern
	LC

IUCN Status	Data Deficient	Endangered
	Least Concern	Critically Endangered
	Near Threatened	Extinct in the Wild
	Vulnerable	Extinct

## Notes

1 The Records column show the actual record logged in C Barthelmy's database. "Single" means a single entry at the logged date; "Multiple" means 2 or more entry in the date range.

2 All specimens in C. Barthelmy's collection.

3 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004) and hand nets.

Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence	Totals	Source	Notes	Records <sup>1</sup>
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## Odonata

Total Species

15

Odonata	Aeschnidae		Gynacantha	japonica		Bartenev, 1909	Blue-spotted Dusk-hawker; 日本藍斑蟊	Fellows-LC	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy		Multiple 1999
Odonata	Calopterygidae		Mnais	mneme		Ris, 1916	Indochinese Copperwing; 煙翅綠包蟊	Fellows-LC; IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	G. Reels	<a href="http://www.hkbiodiversity.net">www.hkbiodiversity.net</a>	Single 2000
Odonata	Chlorocyphidae		Rhinocypha	perforata		(Percheron, 1835)	Common Blue Jewel; 三斑藍蟊	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	G. Reels		
Odonata	Coenagrionidae		Agriocnemis	femina		(Brauer, 1868)	Orange-tailed Midget; 杯斑小蟊	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	G. Reels		Single 2000
Odonata	Coenagrionidae		Agriocnemis	pygmaea		(Rambur, 1842)	Wandering Midget; 黃尾小蟊	IUCN-LC	Abundant	1	G. Reels		Single 2000
Odonata	Coenagrionidae		Ceragrion	auranticum		Fraser, 1922	Orange-tailed Sprite; 斑翅黃蟊	IUCN-LC	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy		Multiple 2000-2005
Odonata	Euphaeidae		Euphaea	decorata		Hagen in Selys, 1853	Black-banded Gossamerwing; 方帶綠蟊	IUCN-LC	Abundant	1	G. Reels		Single 2000
Odonata	Libellulidae		Palpopleura	sextmaculata		(Fabricius, 1787)	Asian Widow; 六斑曲綠蟊	IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy		Single 2000
Odonata	Libellulidae		Neurothemis	fulva		Drury, 1773	Russet Percher; 網脈蟊	IUCN-LC	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy		Single 2000
Odonata	Libellulidae		Orthetrum	luzonicum		(Brauer, 1868)	Marsh Skimmer; 呂宋汎蟊	IUCN-LC	Abundant	1	G. Reels		
Odonata	Philogangidae		Philoganga	vetusta		Ris, 1912	Ochre Titan; 大溪蟊	Fellows-LC; IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	G. Reels	<a href="http://www.hkbiodiversity.net">www.hkbiodiversity.net</a>	
Odonata	Platycnemididae		Coelicia	cyanomelas		Ris, 1912	Blue Forest Damselfly; 黃紋藍腹蟊	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy		Single 1999
Odonata	Platycnemididae		Copera	marginipes		(Rambur, 1842)	Yellow Featherlegs; 黃紋蟊	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	G. Reels		
Odonata	Protoneuridae		Prodastineura	autumnalis		(Fraser, 1922)	Black Threadtail; 烏齒原蟊	IUCN-LC	Frequent	1	G. Reels		
Odonata	Protoneuridae		Prodastineura	croconota		(Ris, 1916)	Orange-backed Threadtail; 朱背齒原蟊	Fellows-LC; IUCN-LC	Occasional	1	G. Reels	<a href="http://www.hkbiodiversity.net">www.hkbiodiversity.net</a>	

Total Odonata

15

Total Lepidoptera

124



## Check List of Pak Sha O Coleoptera

Jan-16

Rev. B6

Fellowes *et al.* (2002)Potential Global Concern  
Potential Regional Concern  
Global Concern  
Local ConcernPGC  
PRC  
GC  
LC

IUCN Status

Date Deficient  
Least Concern  
Near Threatened  
Vulnerable  
Endangered  
Critically Endangered  
Extinct  
Extinct in the Wild

## Notes

1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.

2 The Records column show the actual record logged in C Barthelmy's database. "Single" means a single entry at the logged date; "Multiple" means 2 or more entry in the date range. The entries in that column excludes the numerous unrecorded sightings for most species with "single" value.

3 Occurrence was determined by Paul Aston, HK and according to "Longhorn Beetles of Hong Kong", Yiu Vor 2009.

4 All specimens in C. Barthelmy's collection.

5 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004) and hand nets.

6 This list exclude numerous un-identified specimens in C. Barthelmy's collection

Class	Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence <sup>3</sup>	Collection	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
Insecta	Coleoptera		Anthribidae		<i>Basitropis</i>	<i>nidificatus</i>			n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Anthribidae		<i>Anthriboides</i>	<i>gigas</i>			n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Bostrichidae		<i>Dinoderus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae	Cicindellinae	<i>Cosmodeila</i>	<i>aurelenta juxta</i>	Acciavatti & Pearson, 1989	Blue spotted tiger beetle	n/a	Abundant	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae	Cicindellinae	<i>Neocollyris</i>	<i>fuscitarsis</i>	(Schmidt-Göebel, 1846)	Small blue tiger beetle; 光斑樹棲虎甲	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae	Cicindellinae	<i>Tricorydia</i>	<i>pulchripes</i>	White, 1844	Black flightless tiger beetle; 長脚紅翅虎甲	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae	Lichninae	<i>Chlaenius</i>	<i>bioculatus</i>	Chaudoir, 1856		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae	Lichninae	<i>Chlaenius</i>	<i>virgillier</i>	Chaudoir, 1876		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2010
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae		<i>Craspedophorus</i>	<i>mandarinus</i>	(Schaum, 1854)	Spotted ground beetle; 寬山步甲行蟲	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae		<i>Pharopsophus</i>	<i>javanus</i>	(Dejean, 1825)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera		Carabidae		<i>Trigonotoma</i>	<i>levis</i>	Bates, 1873		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004 + Visual sightings 1998-20
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Lamiinae	<i>Anoplophora</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	(Forster, 1771)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chrysomeloidea	Lamiinae	<i>Batocera</i>	<i>davidis</i>	Deyrolle, 1878		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Lamiinae	<i>Batocera</i>	<i>rubus</i>	(Linné, 1758)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2001
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Lamiinae	<i>Glenea</i>	<i>canitor</i>	(Fabricius, 1787)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Lamiinae	<i>Obeera</i>	<i>nigriceps</i>	(White, 1844)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Lamiinae	<i>Perilophia</i>	<i>dorsalis</i>	(Pascoe, 1856)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Lamiinae	<i>Serixa</i>	<i>sedata sedata</i>	Pascoe, 1862		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Lamiinae	<i>Ureacha</i>	<i>punctata</i>	Gahan 1888(?)		n/a	?	CHB	1	P. Aston	
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Chelodionum</i>	<i>argentatum</i>	(Dalman, 1817)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Chlorophorus</i>	<i>annularis</i>	(Fabricius, 1787)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Chlorophorus</i>	<i>macaomensis</i>	(Chevrolat, 1845)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Glaphyra</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Nadezhdiella</i>	<i>cantoni</i>	(Hope, 1845)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Xylotrechus</i>	<i>magnicollis</i>	(Fairmaire, 1888)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2006
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Cesum</i>	<i>sinicum</i>	White, 1855		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Cerambycinae	<i>Molochrus</i>	<i>sp</i>			n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Cerambycidae	Prioninae	<i>Aegolipton</i>	<i>marginalis</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2007
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Cassidinae	<i>Aspidomorpha</i>	<i>furcata</i>	(Thunberg, 1789)	Golden Shield; 金盾龜金花蟲	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Cassidinae	<i>Aspidomorpha</i>	<i>miliaris</i>	Fabricius, 1775		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Cassidinae	<i>Aspidomorpha</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Cassidinae	<i>Cassida</i>	<i>nigritarsis</i>	Heyden, 1877		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Cassidinae	<i>Chitopsis</i>	<i>bowringii</i>	(Boheman, 1855)	赤点沟龟甲	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2001-2006
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Cassidinae	<i>Laccoptra</i>	<i>quadrimaculata</i>	Boheman, 1855	Black terrapin leaf beetle; 甘薯龜龜甲	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Crocerinae	<i>Lema</i>	<i>semiflava</i>	(Jacoby 1889)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Colaspisoma</i>	<i>aureipenne</i>	Moschulsky, 1860	Sweet aple jewel bug; 甘薯蓓金花蟲	n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Colaspisoma</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Nodina</i>	<i>metallica</i>	Bryant 1937		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Eumolpinae	<i>Platycynopus</i>	<i>chalybaeus</i>	Chevrolat, 1837		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Galericinae	<i>Autlophora</i>	<i>levis</i>	Baly, 1886		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Galericinae	<i>Goniocena</i>	<i>fredricimmaculata</i>	(Jacoby, 1888)	十星金花蟲	n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Galericinae	<i>Haploscomoides</i>	<i>annamitis</i>	(Allard, 1888)		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Galericinae	<i>Mimistra</i>	<i>unicitarsis</i>	Laboisiere, 1940		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Galericinae	<i>Monolepta</i>	<i>signata</i>	Olivier, 1808		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Galericinae	<i>Podonilia</i>	<i>lutea</i>	(Olivier, 1790)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Halicinae	<i>Alica</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	(Weber, 1801)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2011
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Halicinae	<i>Podagrica</i>	<i>bowringi</i>	Baly		n/a	Occasional	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Halicinae	<i>Prodagrica</i>	<i>nigricollis</i>		Citrus flea beetle	n/a	Abundant	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Orfithinae	<i>Orthrus</i>	<i>siniensis</i>	(Gorham, 1876)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera		Chysomelidae	Orfithinae	<i>Orthrus</i>	<i>siniensis</i>	(Gorham, 1876)		n/a	Frequent	CHB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN



Class	Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence <sup>3</sup>	Collection	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	Chelonenteres	<i>sevmaculata</i>	(Fabricius, 1781)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	Coccinellus	<i>sp</i>			n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2011
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Illeis</i>	<i>confusa</i>	Timberlake 1943		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Rodolia</i>	<i>cardinalis</i>	(Mulsant, 1850)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Rodolia</i>	<i>rufipilosa</i>			n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Platynaspis</i>	<i>maculosa</i>	Weise, 1910		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Propylea</i>	<i>japonica</i>	(Thunberg)		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Epilachna</i>	<i>sparsa</i>	(Herbst)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Lernia</i>	<i>biplagiata</i>	(Swartz, 1808)	網紋瓢蟲	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Synonymia</i>	<i>grandis</i>	(Thunberg, 1781)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Anadotus</i>	<i>cambodae</i>	(Crotch, 1876)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	P. Aston	Single 2014
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cucujoidea	Coccinellidae	Coccinellinae	<i>Paracentrocorynus</i>	<i>negricollis</i>	(Roelofs)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Atelabinae	<i>Epismus</i>	<i>turritus</i>	Roelofs, W., 1873		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2006
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Mylocerus</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Alates</i>	<i>sp</i>			n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Agrylus</i>	<i>ggas</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	MT
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Chrysobothris</i>	<i>succedanea</i>	Saunders 1873		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Agonischus</i>	<i>obscuripes</i>	Gyllenhal, 1817		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Camptosternus</i>	<i>auratus</i>	Fluittaux, 1927		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Ludioschemia</i>	<i>dorsale</i>	(Candèze, 1878)		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Pactolius</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	(Quensel, 1806)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Sternolophus</i>	<i>rufipes</i>	(Fabricius, 1792)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Sternolophus</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Protopopellus</i>	<i>biplagiatus</i>	(Westwood, 1855)	雙帶的蝨甲	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Epicauta</i>	<i>tibialis</i>	(Waterhouse, 1871)		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Myiobius</i>	<i>phalerata</i>	Pallas	Chinese blister beetle	n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Igla</i>	<i>flavicollis</i>	Redtenbacher 1868		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cuculoidea	Cuculionidae	Cuculionidae	<i>Igla</i>	<i>oculata</i>	Redtenbacher, 1868		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Boloceratidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Agrestia</i>	<i>sp</i>			n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Orchalea</i>	<i>orchalea</i>	Gory & Percheron, 1833		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Campsiura</i>	<i>javanica</i>	White, 1855		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2006
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Cintia</i>	<i>dualis</i>			n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Gamelis</i>	<i>juanda</i>	(Faldernann, 1835)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Oxytelonia</i>	<i>bealiae</i>	(Gory et Percheron)	頭背花金龜	n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Nigritus</i>	<i>nigritus</i>	(Frolich, 1792)		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Thaumastopeus</i>	<i>molossus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Catharsius</i>	<i>reflexus</i>	(Fabricius, 1787)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 1999-2003
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Copris</i>	<i>rhinoceros</i>	Linnaeus, 1758		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sighting 2006
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Oryctes</i>	<i>mongol</i>	Arrow, 1908		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Trichogomphus</i>	<i>gideon</i>	(Linnaeus, 1767)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Ancylonychia</i>	<i>cochinchina</i>	Blanchard 1850		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Apogonia</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Maladera</i>	<i>serrulata</i>	(Gyllenhal, 1817)		n/a	Abundant	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Exolontha</i>	<i>aulax</i>	(Wiedemann, 1823)		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Anomala</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Fairmaire, 1888		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2001
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Anomala</i>	<i>bilunata</i>	Fairmaire, 1888		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2001
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Anomala</i>	<i>nerulata</i>	Paulian, 1959		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Anomala</i>	<i>russeiventris</i>	Fairmaire, 1893		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Popillia</i>	<i>formosana</i>	Arrow, 1913		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Popillia</i>	<i>histeroidea</i>	(Gyllenhal, 1817)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Pseudosphindus</i>	<i>dalmanni</i>	(Gyllenhal, 1817)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Cinctus</i>	<i>cinctus</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)		n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	P. Aston	Single 2003
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Hydrocyphon</i>	<i>sp2</i>			n/a	?	ChB	1	P. Aston	
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Scirtes</i>	<i>sp4</i>			n/a	?	ChB	1	P. Aston	
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Eusilpha</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Fabricius, 1787		n/a	Scarce	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Stenoglyptus</i>	<i>juandum</i>			n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Stenoglyptus</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Frequent	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Pyrocacia</i>	<i>analis</i>	(Fabricius, 1801)		n/a	Occasional	ChB	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Bicoloripes</i>	<i>bicoloripes</i>	Pic, 1918		n/a	?	ChB	1	P. Aston	Multiple 2014
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeoidea	Cetoniidae	Cetoniinae	<i>Tomoglossa</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>	Pace 1999		n/a	?	ChB	1	P. Aston	



Notes

- 1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.
- 2 The Records column show the actual record logged in C Barthelemy's database. "Single" means a single entry at the logged date; "Multiple" means 2 or more entry in the date range. The entries in that column excludes the numerous unrecorded sightings for most species with "single" value.
- 3 All specimens in C. Barthelemy's collection, save for *C. mimica*, *K. greeni*
- 4 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004) and hand nets
- 5 This list exclude numerous un-identified specimens in C. Barthelemy's collection.

Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
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Hemiptera Total Species 56

Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cercopidae		<i>Cosmocarta</i>	<i>bispecularis</i>	(White, 1844)	小斑紅沫蟬	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2000-2005
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cercopidae		<i>Cosmocarta</i>	<i>abdominalis</i>	(Donovan, 1798)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2006
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cicadellidae		<i>Bohrogonia</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	Fabricius, 1787		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2004
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cicadellidae		<i>Nephroleptis</i>	<i>nigropictus</i>			n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cicadidae		<i>Cryptolympiana</i>	<i>mimica</i>	Distant 1917		n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelemy	Common in HK
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cicadidae		<i>Gaeana</i>	<i>maculata</i>	(Drury, 1773)	Speckled Black Cicada	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2004
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cicadidae		<i>Callogaeania</i>	<i>festiva</i>	(Fabricius, 1803)		n/a	Rare	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2006
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Cicadidae		<i>Mogania</i>	<i>hebes</i>	(Walker, 1858)	Grass Cicada	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2005
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Dictyopharidae		<i>Orthopagus</i>	<i>splendens</i>	(Germar, 1830)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 1999
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Flatidae		<i>Geisria</i>	<i>distinctissima</i>	(Walker, 1858)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Flatidae		<i>Lawana</i>	<i>imitata</i>	(Melichar, 1902)	Flatid Planthopper	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Flatidae		<i>Neosalurnis</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	(Melichar, 1902)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2006
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Fulgoridae		<i>Aphaena</i>	<i>discolor</i>	Guerin-Mèneville, 1834		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2002
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Fulgoridae		<i>Laternaria (Pyrops)</i>	<i>candelaria</i>	(Linné, 1758)	Lantern bug	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Ricanidae		<i>Eurcania</i>	<i>ocellus</i>	(Walker, 1851)	Ricanid Planthopper; 駝紋廣翅蟊蟬	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2000
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha	Ricanidae		<i>Ricania</i>	<i>marginalis</i>	(Walker, 1851)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 1999-2004
Hemiptera	Auchenorrhyncha			<i>Coelidia</i>	<i>brevis</i>	(Walker)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004
										17		
Hemiptera	Sternorrhyncha	Coccidae		<i>Ceroplastes</i>	<i>ceriferus</i>	(Fabricius, 1798)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Sternorrhyncha	Kerriidae		<i>Kerria</i>	<i>greeni</i>	(Chamberlin, 1923)		n/a	Rare	1	Dr. Penny Gullan det.	
Hemiptera	Sternorrhyncha	Aphrophoridae		<i>Cloviea</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a		1	C. Barthelemy	Multiple 2004
										3		
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Acanthosomatidae		<i>Elasmostethus</i>	<i>nubilus</i>	(Dallas, 1851)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004, Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Alydidae		<i>Leptocoris</i>	<i>acuta</i>	(Thunberg, 1783)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Coreidae		<i>Acanthocoris</i>	<i>scaber</i>	(Linnaeus, 1763)		n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Coreidae		<i>Homoecerus</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Coreidae		<i>Micris</i>	<i>tenebrosa</i>	(Fabricius, 1787)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Coreidae		<i>Notobitus</i>	<i>meleagris</i>	(Fabricius, 1787)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Coreidae		<i>Paradasynus</i>	<i>spinosus</i>	Hsiao, 1963		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 1999
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Cydnidae		<i>Adrisa</i>	<i>magna</i>	(Uhler, 1860)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2005; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Geridae		<i>Limnogonys</i>	<i>fossarum</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)	Water strider	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Lygaeidae		<i>Pamerania</i>	<i>punctulata</i>	(Molschinsky 1863)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Lygaeidae		<i>Spilostethus</i>	<i>hospes</i>	(Fabricius, 1794)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Nepidae		<i>Nepa</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Ertesia</i>	<i>fullo</i>	(Thunberg, 1783 )		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2003; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Eysarcoris</i>	<i>guttiger</i>	(Thunberg, 1783)	Two-spotted sesame bug	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2004; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Glaucias</i>	<i>beryllus</i>	(Fabricius, 1787)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 2001; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Nezara</i>	<i>viridula</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Single 1999
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Plautia</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	Fabricius, 1787.		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011



Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Rhynchoconis</i>	<i>humeralis</i>	(Thunberg, 1783)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2001; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Tolumnia</i>	<i>latipes</i>	(Dallas, 1851)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pentatomidae		<i>Zicrona</i>	<i>caerulea</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue Shieldbug	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Plataspididae		<i>Brachyplatys</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pyrrhocoridae		<i>Dindymus</i>	<i>rubiginosus</i>	(Fabricius)	Red Coreid Slink Bug	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pyrrhocoridae		<i>Dysdercus</i>	<i>cingulatus</i>	(Fabricius, 1775)		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pyrrhocoridae		<i>Physopelta</i>	<i>gutta</i>	(Burmeister, 1834)		n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Pyrrhocoridae		<i>Physopelta</i>	<i>sp1</i>			n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Reduviidae		<i>Ectomocoris</i>	<i>atrox</i>	(Stål, 1855)		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Reduviidae	Harpactorinae	<i>Euagoras</i>	<i>plagiatus</i>	Burmeister		n/a				
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Reduviidae		<i>Pollidius</i>	<i>armatissimus</i>	Stål, 1859		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Reduviidae	Harpactorinae	<i>Sycanus</i>	<i>croceovittatus</i>	Dohrn, 1859.		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2004; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Reduviidae	Harpactorinae	<i>Sycanus</i>	<i>croceus</i>	Hsiao, 1979		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Scutelleridae		<i>Cantao</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>	(Thunberg, 1784)	黃盾吉椿象	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 1999; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Scutelleridae		<i>Catantopus</i>	<i>nigripes</i>	Fabricius, 1775		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2002; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Scutelleridae		<i>Chrysocoris</i>	<i>indigoferus</i>	-		n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Scutelleridae		<i>Eucooryses</i>	<i>grandis</i>	(Thunberg, 1873)	大盾吉椿象 Giant Jewel Bug	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2002-2008; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Scutelleridae		<i>Tetralithia</i>	<i>variegata</i>	Dallas, 1851		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2001; Not listed IUCN
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Tessaratomidae		<i>Eusthenes</i>	<i>robustus</i>	(Lepeletier & Serville, 1828)		n/a	Rare	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual Sightings 1999-2011
Hemiptera	Heteroptera	Tessaratomidae		<i>Tessaratomia</i>	<i>papillosa</i>	(Drury, 1770)	Lycée stinkbug. 荔枝椿象	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004

36

Total Hemiptera

56



Notes

- 1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.  
2 The Records column show the actual record logged in C Barthelmy's database. "Single" means a single entry at the logged date; "Multiple" means 2 or more entry in the date range. The entries in that column excludes the numerous  
3 All specimens in C. Barthelmy's collection, save for *Xiphidopsis* sp.  
4 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004) and hand nets  
5 This list exclude numerous un-identified specimens in C. Barthelmy's collection.

Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence	Totals	Source	Records
Orthoptera			Total Species		21						
Orthoptera	Acridoidea	Acrididae	Acridinae	<i>Acrida</i>	<i>willmersei</i>	Dirsh, 1954	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Orthoptera	Acridoidea	Acrididae		<i>Cerauris</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	(Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Orthoptera	Acridoidea	Acrididae	Cyrtacanthacridinae	<i>Chondracris</i>	<i>rosea</i>	(De Geer, 1773)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 1999-2004
Orthoptera	Acridoidea	Catantopidae	Catantopinae		<i>pinguis</i>	(Stål, 1861)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Orthoptera	Acridoidea	Catantopidae	Oxyinae	<i>Oxya</i>	<i>japonica</i>	(Thunberg, 1815)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004; Invalid - junior synonym
Orthoptera	Acridoidea	Catantopidae		Xenocatantops	<i>brachycerus</i>	(Willense, C., 1932)	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sighting 1999-2011
Orthoptera	Acridoidea	Dedipodidae	Oedipodinae		<i>annulata</i>	(Thunberg, 1815)	n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Orthoptera	Tettigonoidea	Tettigidae		<i>Eucrotoplex</i>	<i>oculatus</i>	(Bolivar, L., 1898)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004
Orthoptera	Tetrigoidea	Tetrigidae	Scelimenninae		<i>spiculoba</i>	Hancock, 1912	n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2004
Orthoptera	Grylloidea	Gryllotalpidae	Gryllotalpinae		<i>orientalis</i>	Burmeister, 1838	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2000-2002
Orthoptera	Grylloidea	Gryllacrididae	Gryllacridinae		<i>sp</i>		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sighting 1999-2011
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Phaneropteridae	Phaneropterinae	<i>Hemielimaea</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sighting 1999-2011
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Phaneropteridae	Phaneropterinae	<i>Khaoyalana</i>	<i>nitens</i>	Ingrisch, 1990	n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae		<i>Conocephalus</i>	<i>melaenus</i>	(Haan, 1842)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sighting 1999-2011 and prey of <i>I. nigella</i>
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae	Hexacentrinae	<i>Hexacentrus</i>	<i>munda</i>	(Walker, 1869)	n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae	Meconematinae	<i>Xiphidopsis</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a		1	Dr David Ragge det. (NHM)	Multiple 2009
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae	Mecopodinae	<i>Mecopoda</i>	<i>elongata</i>	(Linné, 1758)	n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	Single 1999
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae	Phaneropterinae	<i>Elimaea</i>	<i>sp1</i>		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sighting 1999-2011
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae	Phaneropterinae	<i>Holochlora</i>	<i>japonica</i>	Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 1999
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae		<i>Phyllorhinus</i>	<i>klapperichi</i>	Beier, 1954	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sighting 1999-2011
Orthoptera	Tettigonioidae	Tettigoniidae	Pseudophyllinae	<i>Tegra</i>	<i>novae-hollandiae vindinotata</i>	(Haan, 1842)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000



Fellowes et al. (2002)	
Potential Global Concern	PGC
Potential Regional Concern	PRC
Global Concern	GC
Local Concern	LC

IUCN Status	
Data Deficient	Endangered
Least Concern	Critically Endangered
Near Threatened	Extinct in the Wild
Vulnerable	Extinct

Notes

- 1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.
- 2 Conservation concern is as per HK AFCD listed in [www.hkbiodiversity.net](http://www.hkbiodiversity.net)
- 3 The Records column show the actual record logged in C Barthelmy's database. "Single" means a single entry at the logged date. "Multiple" means 2 or more entry in the date range. The entries in that column excludes the numerous unrecorded sightings for most species with "single" value. "MT" means that the specimens were collected with a Malaise trap.
- 4 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004) save for *F. bowringi* which was hand collected on *Pyrops candelaria*.

Class	Order	Super Family	Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence In PSO	Totals	Source	Notes	Records <sup>3</sup>
Lepidoptera													
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Zygaenoidea	Epiplatidae	<i>Euploa</i>	<i>bowringi</i>	Newman, 1851	n/a	n/a	1	1	Dr. R. Kendrick		Single 2004
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	<i>Cyrtosia</i>	<i>papilionaris</i>	Drury, 1773	n/a	n/a	1	1	C. Barthelmy	MT	Multiple 2004, 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Faunidae	<i>Faunus</i>	<i>eumelus</i>		Large Faun, 串珠環蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Danaus</i>	<i>chrysippus</i>		Plain Tiger, 金斑蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Danaus</i>	<i>geniuta</i>		Common Tiger, 虎斑蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Euploea</i>	<i>core</i>		Common Indian Crow, 幻紫斑蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Euploea</i>	<i>midamus</i>		Blue-spotted Crow, 藍點紫斑蝶	AFCD-VC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Euploea</i>	<i>mulciber</i>		Striped Blue Crow, 異型紫斑蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Ideopsis</i>	<i>similis</i>		Ceylon Blue Glassy Tiger, 藍綠斑蝶	AFCD-VC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Parantica</i>	<i>aglaia</i>		Glassy Tiger, 玻璃蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	Single 2004, 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Trumala</i>	<i>limniace</i>		Blue Tiger, 青斑蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Danaidae	<i>Trumala</i>	<i>septrionis</i>		Dark Blue Tiger, 藍青斑蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-VR	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Acytolepis</i>	<i>pustia</i>		Common Hedge Blue, 胡火蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	Multiple 2004-2005, 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Catoclypsops</i>	<i>strabo</i>		Forget-me-not, 蘭灰蝶	AFCD-VR	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Celastrina</i>	<i>lavandularis</i>		Plain Hedge Blue, 廣花綠斑蝶	AFCD-VR	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Chilades</i>	<i>lagus</i>		Lime Blue, 藍灰蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Chilades</i>	<i>pandava</i>		Plains Cupid, 曲紋紫灰蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Curetis</i>	<i>dentata</i>		Toothed Sunbeam, 尖翅銀灰蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Deudorix</i>	<i>epirrhoe</i>		Comelian, 灰灰蝶	AFCD-R	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Heliothorus</i>	<i>epicles</i>		Purple Sapphire, 斜斑彩灰蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	Single 2004, 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Horaga</i>	<i>onyx</i>		Common Onyx, 黑灰蝶	AFCD-R	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Iracta</i>	<i>timoleon</i>		Silver Streak Blue, 銀木葉異灰蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Jamides</i>	<i>alecto</i>		Metallic Cerulean, 蒼雅灰蝶	AFCD-VR	1	1	Green Power	MT	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Nacaduba</i>	<i>kurava</i>		Transparent 6-line Blue, 古樓藍灰蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Rapala</i>	<i>mahea</i>		Slate Flash, 青灰蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Spindasis</i>	<i>lohita</i>		Long-banded Silverline, 銀線灰蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Spindasis</i>	<i>syama</i>		Club Silverline, 豆粒銀線灰蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Zizeeria</i>	<i>karsandra</i>		Dark Grass Blue, 青灰蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Zizeeria</i>	<i>maha</i>		Pale Grass Blue, 靑蘭灰蝶	AFCD-VC	1	1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	Multiple 2004-2005, 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Lycanidae	<i>Zizina</i>	<i>olis</i>		Lesser Grass Blue, 毛眼灰蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Ariadne</i>	<i>ariadne</i>		Angled Castor, 波紋蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	Multiple 2004-2005, 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Athyma</i>	<i>nelfe</i>		Colour Sergeant, 相連帶紋蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Athyma</i>	<i>selenophora</i>		Staff Sergeant, 新月帶紋蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015



Class	Order	Super Family	Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Notes	Records <sup>3</sup>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	Charaxes	<i>bernardus</i>		Tawny Rajah; 白帶藍蛱蝶						
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	Charaxes	<i>marmax</i>		Yellow Rajah; 藍蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT	Multiple 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	Cupha	<i>erymanthus</i>		Rustic; 黃斑蛱蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-UC AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelémy, GP Green Power	MT	Single 2004; 2013-2015 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	Cyrestis	<i>thyodamas</i>		Common Mapwing; 網紋蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Dichoragla</i>	<i>resimachus</i>		Constable; 電蛱蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-R		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Discophora</i>	<i>sondalica</i>	Bolsduval, 1836	鳳凰力環蝶; 芒蛱蝶	n/a		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT	Single 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Eurypus</i>	<i>nyctelus</i>		Courtesan; 芒蛱蝶	AFCD-VR		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Euthalia</i>	<i>lubentina</i>		Gaudy Baron; 紅斑蛱蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Euthalia</i>	<i>phemius</i>		White-edged Blue Baron; 生翅綠蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnias</i>	<i>bolina</i>		Great Egg-fly; 幻紫斑蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnias</i>	<i>missippus</i>		Danaid Egg-fly; 金斑蛱蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia</i>	<i>aimana</i>		Peacock Pansy; 美眼蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia</i>	<i>alfites</i>		Grey Pansy; 波紋眼蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia</i>	<i>iphita</i>		Chocolate Pansy; 銅翅眼蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia</i>	<i>lenonias</i>		Lemon Pansy; 蛇眼蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Single 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Kaniska</i>	<i>canace</i>		Blue Admiral; 琉璃蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Neptis</i>	<i>clinia</i>		Southern Sulled Sailer; 斑環蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Neptis</i>	<i>hydas</i>		Common Sailer; 中環蛱蝶	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004-2005; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Neptis</i>	<i>soma</i>		Sulled Sailer; 淺環蛱蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-VR		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Pantoporia</i>	<i>hordonia</i>		Common Lascar; 金蟻蛱蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Parasarpa</i>	<i>dudu</i>		White Commodore; 丫紋伴蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Parathyma</i>	<i>sulpitia</i>		Five-dot Sergeant; 殘雲綠蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Phaedyma</i>	<i>columella</i>		Short-banded Sailer; 杜非蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Polyura</i>	<i>athamas</i>			n/a		1	C. Barthelémy	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Polyura</i>	<i>nepenehes</i>	(Grose-Smith, 1883)	Shan Nawab; 黑寬尾蛱蝶	AFCD-UC	Occasional	1	C. Barthelémy, GP		Multiple 2005; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Rohana</i>	<i>parisalis</i>		Black Prince; 黑蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Symbrenthia</i>	<i>illaea</i>		Common Jester; 散紋藍蛱蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa</i>	<i>indica</i>		Indian Red Admiral; 大紅蛱蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Chilasa</i>	<i>clytia</i>		Common Mine; 斑鳳蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Single 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium</i>	<i>agamemnon</i>		Tailed Jay; 尾紋青鳳蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium</i>	<i>doson</i>		Common Jay; 木蘭青鳳蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Single 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium</i>	<i>sarpedon</i>		Common Bluebottle; 青鳳	AFCD-VC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Lamproptera</i>	<i>curius</i>		Chinese Peacock; 碧鳳蝶	Fellowes-LC		1	C. Barthelémy	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio</i>	<i>bianor</i>		Red Helen; 玉斑鳳蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio</i>	<i>helenus</i>		Great Mornon; 弄蝶	AFCD-VC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio</i>	<i>memnon</i>		Paris Peacock; 巴黎翠鳳蝶	AFCD-VC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio</i>	<i>paris</i>		Common Mornon; 玉帶鳳	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio</i>	<i>polytes</i>		Spangle; 藍鳳蝶	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004-2008; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio</i>	<i>protenor</i>					1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia</i>	<i>pomona</i>		Lemon Emigrant; 暹粉蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia</i>	<i>pyranthe</i>		Mottled Emigrant; 粉花暹粉蝶	AFCD-VC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Cepora</i>	<i>nerissa</i>		Common Gull; 黑眼藍粉蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Delias</i>	<i>hyparete</i>		Painted Jezebel; 後翅斑粉蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Delias</i>	<i>pasithoe</i>		Red-base Jezebel; 紫底斑粉蝶	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelémy, GP	MT; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Single 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Dercas</i>	<i>verhoeffi</i>		Tailed Sulphur; 槽方粉蝶	AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015



Class	Order	Super Family	Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Notes	Records <sup>3</sup>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Eurema</i>	<i>blanda</i>		Three-spot Grass Yellow; 黑黃粉蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Eurema</i>	<i>brigitte</i>		Small Grass Yellow; 黑標黃粉蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Eurema</i>	<i>hecabe</i>		Common Grass Yellow; 雙標黃粉蝶	AFCD-VC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Hebomoia</i>	<i>glauippe</i>		Great Orange Tip; 藍頂粉蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Peris</i>	<i>rapae</i>		Small Cabbage White; 菜粉蝶	AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Pieridae	<i>Pieris</i>	<i>canidia</i>		Indian Cabbage White; 東方菜粉蝶	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004-2005; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Riodinidae	<i>Abisara</i>	<i>echerius</i>		Plum Judy; 紫目褐眼蝶	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	Single 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Riodinidae	<i>Zemeros</i>	<i>ifeygas</i>		Punchello; 斑眼蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Saturniidae	<i>Actias</i>	<i>selene</i>	(Hübner, 1807)	Indian moon moth	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthelmy		Visual sighting 1999-2011; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Saturniidae	<i>Aftacus</i>	<i>atlas</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Atlas moth	n/a	Scarce	1	C. Barthelmy		Visual sighting 1999-2003; Not listed IUCN
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Elymnias</i>	<i>hypermeresia</i>		Common Palmfly; 翠袖眼蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Lefte</i>	<i>confusa</i>		Banded Tree Brown; 白帶樹眼蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004-2005; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Lefte</i>	<i>europa</i>		Bamboo Tree Brown; 長紋樹眼蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Melanitis</i>	<i>lede</i>		Dark Evening Brown; 暗暮眼蝶	AFCD-UC		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Melanitis</i>	<i>phedima</i>		Dark-brand Bush Brown; 小盾眼蝶	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004-2005; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Mycalesis</i>	<i>mineus</i>		South China Bush Brown; 平頂樹眼蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004-2005; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Mycalesis</i>	<i>zonata</i>		Brown; 平頂樹眼蝶	n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	MT	Single 2004
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Neope</i>	<i>imulheadii</i>		Multhead's Labyrinth; 藍翅粉蝶	AFCD-UC		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Ypthima</i>	<i>balus</i>		Common Five-ring; 雙眼蝶	AFCD-VC		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT.; www.hkbiodiversity.net	Multiple 2004-2005; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionoidea	Satyridae	<i>Ypthima</i>	<i>ilsandra</i>		Straight Five-ring; 寧奈雙眼蝶	AFCD-C		1	C. Barthelmy, GP	MT	Single 2004; 2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Spingioidea	Spingidae	<i>Hyles</i>	<i>sp1</i>		Jhora Scrub Hopper; 寬翼草蝶	n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	MT	Single 2004
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Aeromachus</i>	<i>jhora</i>	De Nicéville, 1885		AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Aeromachus</i>	<i>pygmaeus</i>	Fabricius, 1775	Pigmy Scrub Hopper; 侏儒粉草蝶	Fellowes-RC; AFCD-VR		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Amphitia</i>	<i>dioscorides</i>	Fabricius, 1793	Bush Hopper; 黃斑草蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Asciotroperus</i>	<i>jama</i>	Felder & Felder, 1860	Forest Hopper; 綠翅草蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Bhassia</i>	<i>gomata</i>	Moore, 1865	Pale Awlet; 日本草蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Borbo</i>	<i>cinnara</i>	Wallace, 1866	Formosan Swift; 仙草蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Callotis</i>	<i>cahira</i>	Moore, 1877	Dark Swift; 灰翅珂草蝶	AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Choaspes</i>	<i>benjaminii</i>	Guérin-Meneville, 1843	Indian Aw King; 綠弄蝶	AFCD-VR		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Hyarolis</i>	<i>adrasius</i>	Stoll, 1782	Tree Fitter; 希弄蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Iambrix</i>	<i>salsala</i>	Moore, 1865	Chestnut Bob; 雀弄蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Notocrypta</i>	<i>curvifascia</i>	Felder & Felder, 1862	Restricted Demon; 曲紋袖弄蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Pamara</i>	<i>bada</i>	Evans, 1937	Oriental Straight Swift; 么紋粉弄蝶	AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Pamara</i>	<i>ganga</i>	Bremer & Grey, 1853	Rare Swift; 曲紋袖弄蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Pamara</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	Moore, 1865	Common Straight Swift; 直紋粉弄蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Pelopidas</i>	<i>agna</i>	De Nicéville, 1882	Little Branded Swift; 南亞粉弄蝶	AFCD-UC		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Pelopidas</i>	<i>assamensis</i>	De Nicéville, 1882	Great Swift; 印度粉弄蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Pelopidas</i>	<i>conjunctus</i>	Herrich-Schäffer, 1869	Conjoined Swift; 古銅粉弄蝶	AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Polythemis</i>	<i>lubricans</i>	Mabille, 1878	Contiguous Swift; 黃紋孔弄蝶	AFCD-C		1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Potanthus</i>	<i>trachala</i>		Lesser Band Dart; 腳紋黃弄蝶	AFCD-R		1	Green Power		2013-2015



Class	Order	Super Family	Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Common Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Notes	Records <sup>3</sup>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Suares</i>	<i>gremius</i>	Fabricius, 1798	Indian Palm Bob, 素弄蝶	AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Tagiades</i>	<i>litigiosa</i>	Möschler, 187	Water Snow Flat; 沾邊粉弄蝶	AFCD-C	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Tagiades</i>	<i>menaka</i>	Moore, 1865	Dark Edged Snow Flat; Purple and Gold Filter; 黑邊粉弄蝶	Fellowes-LC; AFCD-UC	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperioidea	Hesperiidae	<i>Zographetus</i>	<i>satwa</i>	Nicéville, 1884	黃裳腳粉弄蝶	Fellowes-RC; AFCD-R	1	1	Green Power		2013-2015

Total Lepidoptera	124
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IUCN Status	Data Deficient	Endangered
	Least Concern	Critically Endangered
	Near Threatened	Extinct in the Wild
	Vulnerable	Extinct

Check List of Pak Sha O miscellaneous insects	Jan-16	Rev. B6
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#### Notes

- 1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.
- 2 The Records column show the actual record logged in C. Barthelmy's database. "Single" means a single entry at the logged date; "Multiple" means 2 or more entry in the date range. The entries in that column excludes the numerous unrecorded sightings for most species with "single" value. "MT" means that the specimens were collected with a Malaise trap. Conservation status is as per HK AFCD listed.
- 4 Specimens were collected using Malaise traps (in place since 2004) and hand nets, and as prey or parasites/deleptoparasites of solitary aculeates nesting in bamboo nest traps.

Class	Order	Super Family	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in p30	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>
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Other Insects										Total Species		
										36		

Insecta	Diclyptera	Blaberoidea	Epilampridae		<i>Opisthoplatia</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	(Burmeister, 1838)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diclyptera	Blaberoidea	Epilampridae		<i>Rhabdoblatta</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diclyptera	Blaberoidea	Blattellidae		<i>Blattella</i>	<i>bisignata</i>	Brunner, 1893	n/a	Frequent	1	Dr. Mann, Oxf. Uni	Multiple 2009-2012
Insecta	Diclyptera	Blattaria	Blattellidae		<i>Eosyniplocle</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Diclyptera	Blattaria	Blattellidae		<i>Pseudophyllodromiinae</i>	<i>Batta</i>		n/a	Frequent	1	Dr. Mann, Oxf. Uni	Multiple 2009-2012
Insecta	Diclyptera	Blattaria	Blattellidae		<i>Periplaneta</i>	<i>americana</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diclyptera	Mantodea	Indopterygidae		<i>Sinomania</i>	<i>denticulata</i>	Beier, 1933	n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diclyptera	Mantodea	Mantidae		<i>Haplopaopa</i>	<i>occipitalis</i>	(Westwood, 1889)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diclyptera	Mantodea	Mantidae		<i>Crotophaga</i>	<i>germala</i>	Saussure, 1869	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 1999
Insecta	Diclyptera	Mantodea	Mantidae		<i>Herodula</i>	<i>pallidifera</i>	Serville, 1839	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2003
Insecta	Diclyptera	Mantodea	Mantidae		<i>Tenebrio</i>	<i>sinensis</i>	(Saussure, 1871)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2001-2003
Insecta	Diclyptera	Mantodea	Mantidae		<i>Tenebrio</i>	<i>aridifolia</i>	(Stoll, 1813)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 1999
Insecta	Diclyptera	Mantodea	Mantidae		<i>Stellia</i>	<i>maculata</i>	(Thunberg, 1744)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006

Total Dictyoptera 13

Insecta	Diptera	Dolichopodidae			<i>Chrysomya</i>	<i>globiferum</i>	(Wiedemann 1830)	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011; MT
Insecta	Diptera	Celyphidae			<i>Celyphus</i>	<i>difficilis</i>	Malloch, 1927	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae			<i>Aedes</i>	<i>albopictus</i>	Skuse, 1894	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae			<i>Anopheles</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	Theobald, 1901	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2015
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae			<i>Culex</i>	<i>vagens</i>	Wiedemann, 1828	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2015
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae			<i>Toxohynchites</i>	<i>splendens</i>	(Wiedemann, 1819)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diptera	Phoridae			<i>Megaselia</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	1	Dr. Paul Beuk, NHM	Multiple 2009
Insecta	Diptera	Psychodidae			<i>Psychoda</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Diptera	Sarcophagidae			<i>Amobia</i>	<i>quatei</i>	Kurahashi	n/a	Frequent	1	Dr. Lieveke Sijstermans, Uni of Amsterdam	Multiple 2009

Insecta	Diptera	Sarcophagidae			<i>Parasarcophaga</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011; MT
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae			<i>Allobaccha</i>	<i>apicalis</i>	(Loew, 1859)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011; MT
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae			<i>Asarlina</i>	<i>porcina</i>	(Coquillett, 1898)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011; MT
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae			<i>Monoceromyia</i>	<i>obscura</i>	Brunetti, 1907	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Diptera	Tipulidae			<i>Hexatoma</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011; MT
Insecta	Diptera	Tipulidae			<i>Tipula</i>	sp1		n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Visual sightings 1999-2011; MT

Total Diptera 14

Insecta	Isoptera	Rhinotermitidae			<i>Coptitermes</i>	<i>formosanus</i>	Shiraki, 1909	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2005
Insecta	Isoptera	Termitinae			<i>Capritermes</i>	<i>fuscolibalis</i>	Light, 1931	n/a	Abundant	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2006

Total Isoptera 2

Insecta	Megaloptera	Corydalidae			<i>Chauliodes</i>	sp1		n/a		1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2005
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Total Megaloptera 1

Insecta	Neuroptera	Ascalaphidae			<i>Ascalaphybis</i>	<i>sublaevis</i>		n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2014
Insecta	Neuroptera	Chrysopidae			<i>Chrysopa</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2005
Insecta	Neuroptera	Corydalidae			<i>Neochauliodes</i>	bore	(Tjeder, 1941)	n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Single 2000
Insecta	Neuroptera	Myrmeleontidae			<i>Myrmeleon</i>			n/a	Frequent	1	C. Barthelmy	Multiple 2004-2014

Total Neuroptera 4

Insecta	Phasmoda	Heteronemidae			<i>Neohirasea</i>	sp1		n/a	Occasional	1		Visual sightings 1999-2011
Insecta	Phasmoda	Phasmodae			<i>Entoria</i>	sp1		n/a	Frequent	1		Single 2001

Total Phasmoda 2

Total Other Insecta 36



Notes

1 Only ascertained species are named. The use of sp1-x is for uniqueness of record and does not mean the species is undescribed.

IUCN Status	Data Deficient	Endangered
	Least Concern	Critically Endangered
	Near-Threatened	Extinct in the Wild
	Vulnerable	Extinct

Class	Order	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Common Name	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>	Notes
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Non Insecta Arthropods	Total Species	53
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SPIDERS	Total Species	35
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Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Agriopes	sp1			n/a	occasional	1	C. Barthelémy	Photo: 2006-2009	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Araneus	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Cyclosa	confusa		Bösenberg & Strand, 1906	none	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Cyclosa	cylindrata		Yin, Zhu & Wang, 1995	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Cyclosa	nigra		Yin et al., 1990	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Cyclosa	oculata		(Walckenaer, 1802)	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Cyclosa	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Cyrtophora	moluccensis		(Döleschall, 1857)	none		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Eriovixia	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Gasteracantha	kuhiji		C. L. Koch, 1837	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Gea	spinipes		C. L. Koch, 1843	none	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Neoscona	melioleae		(Simon, 1895)	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Neoscona	scylla		(Karsch, 1879)	none	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Neoscona	sp1			n/a	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Neoscona	sp2			n/a	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Neoscona	sp3			n/a	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Nephila	plipes		(Fabricius, 1793)	none	frequent	1	C. Barthelémy	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Parawixia	dehaani		(Döleschall, 1859)	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Araneidae		Rhomphaea	sp1			n/a	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Oxyopidae		Oxyopes	seratus	lynx spider		none	frequent	1	C. Barthelémy	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Oxyopidae		Oxyopes	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	Photo 2006-2007	
Arachnida	Araneida	Tetragnathidae		Leucauge	bianda		(L. Koch, 1878)	none	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Tetragnathidae		Leucauge	tessellata		(Thorell, 1887)	none	frequent	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Tetragnathidae		Leucauge	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Tetragnathidae		Leucauge	sp2			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Theridiidae		Achaearanea	japonica		(Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)	n/a	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Theridiidae		Argyrodus	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Theridiidae		Argyrodus	sp2			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Thomisidae		Misumena	valia		(Clerck, 1757)	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Thomisidae		Myrmarchne	sp1			n/a	frequent	1	C. Barthelémy	Photo	
Arachnida	Araneida	Thomisidae		Oxytate	stralipes		L. Koch, 1878	none	occasional	1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Sparassidae		Heteropoda	venulifera	Huntsman	(Linnaeus, 1767)	none	Abundant	1	C. Barthelémy	Visual sightings: 1999-2011	
Arachnida	Araneida	Sparassidae		Olios	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Thelacopis		Thelacopis	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	
Arachnida	Araneida	Uloboridae		Ooctonoba	sp1			n/a		1	Dickson Wong, HK	C. Barthelémy as prey of Aculeata	

Total Araneae		35
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SCORPIONS	Total Species	1
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Arachnida	Scorpionida	Liocheilidae		Liocheiles	sp			None	Scarce	1	C. Barthelémy, D. Willot	Photo: Species may have been introduced.	
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Total Scorpions		1
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TICKS	Total Species	1
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Arachnida	Acarina	Ixodidae		Haemaphysalis	sinensis		Zhang, 1981	None	Abundant	1	C. Barthelémy	Visual sightings 1999-2011	
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Total Ticks		1
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CENTIPEDES	Total Species	5
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Chilopoda	Geophilomorpha	Geophilidae		Geophilus	sp1			none	Frequent	1	C.Barthelémy	Visual from 1998 to 2011.	
Chilopoda	Scolopendromorpha	Scolopendridae		Scolopendra	subspinipes		Leach 1815	none	Occasional	1	C.Barthelémy	Visual in 2000. CHB Collection	



Class	Order	Family	Sub Family	Genus	Species <sup>1</sup>	Common Name	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Records <sup>2</sup>	Notes
Chilopoda	Scolopendromorpha	Scolopendridae		<i>Scolopendra</i>	sp1			none	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Visual from 1999 to 2011. ChB Collection	
Chilopoda	Scolopendromorpha	Scolopendridae		<i>Scolopendra</i>	sp2			none	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Visual from 1999 to 2011. ChB Collection	

Total Scolopendromorpha 4

Chilopoda	Scutigermorpha	Scutigeridae		<i>Thereupoda</i>	<i>clunifera</i>	Long-legged Centipede	Wood (1862)	none	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Visual from 1999 to 2011	
									Total Scutigermorpha	1			

MILLIPEDES	Total Species	7
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Diplopoda	Julida		<i>Anuliculus</i>	<i>longinus</i>		(Karsch, 1881)	n/a	Frequent	1	Simon Wong	Common in HK
Diplopoda	Polydesmida	Paradoxosomatidae	<i>Caiwieskela</i>	sp1			n/a	Frequent	1	Simon Wong	Common in HK
Diplopoda	Polydesmida	Pygodesmidae	<i>Cryptocorypha</i>	<i>ornata</i>		(Attems, 1938)	n/a	Frequent	1	Simon Wong	Common in HK
Diplopoda	Spirobolida	Trigonulidae	<i>Trigonulus</i>	<i>corallinus</i>		(Eydox & Souleyet, 1841)	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Visual from 1999 to 2011
Diplopoda	Spirostreptida	Glyphulidae	<i>Glyphulus</i>	<i>formosus</i>		(Pocock, 1895)	n/a	Frequent	1	Simon Wong	Common in HK
Diplopoda	Spirostreptida	Glyphulidae	<i>Glyphulus</i>	<i>granulatus</i>		(Gervais, 1847)	n/a	Frequent	1	Simon Wong	Common in HK
Diplopoda	Spirostreptida	Glyphulidae	<i>Glyphulus</i>	sp1			n/a	Scarce	1	Simon Wong	Only Found in PSO

Total Millipedes 7

CRUSTACEANS	Total Species	4
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Malacostraca	Decapoda	Alydidae	<i>Cardina</i>	<i>cartonensis</i>	Bee Shrimp	Yu, 1938	IUCN- LC	Frequent	1	Lun Hsu, Allen	Sighting 2014
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Palaemonidae	<i>Macrobrachium</i>	<i>vietnamense</i>	Crayfish, 越南河蚌	Dang, 1980	n/a	Occasional	1	C.Barthelemy	Visual from 1999 to 2011
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Isopodotamidae	<i>Nanhaiotamon</i>	<i>hongkongense</i>	Hong Kong Freshwater Crab	(Shen, 1940)	IUCN- LC; Fellowes-PGC	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Visual from 1999 to 2011
Malacostraca	Decapoda	Varunidae	<i>Eriocheir</i>	<i>hepuensis</i>	Mitten crab	Dai, 1991	n/a	Frequent	1	C.Barthelemy	Visual from 1999 to 2011

Total Decapoda 4

Total Non-Insecta Arthropods 53



Fellowes <i>et al.</i> (2002)	Potential Global Concern	IUCN Status		Data Deficient	Endangered	
	Potential Regional Concern; PRC			Least Concern		Critically Endangered
	Global Concern; GC			Near Threatened		Extinct in the Wild
	Local Concern; LC			Vulnerable		Extinct

Notes

1- Identification of fishes as been done using Lam Kin-san, 2002 Freshwater Fishes in HK, AFCD Publ. and the distribution maps contained within

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Conservation Concern	Occurance in PSO	Totals	Source <sup>1</sup>	Notes
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Fish	Total Species			16
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Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla</i>	<i>marmorata</i>	Quoy & Gaimard, 1824	Giant Mottled Eel	IUCN-LC; Fellowes GC			1	Tony Nip, KFBG	
Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	<i>Liniparhornaloptera</i>	<i>disparis</i>	(Lin, 1934)	Broken band hillstream loach	IUCN-DD	Frequent		1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Common in HK
Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	<i>Schistura</i>	<i>fasciolata</i>	(Nichols & Pope, 1927)	Striped loach	IUCN-DD	Frequent		1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Common in HK
	Cobitidae	<i>Misgurnus</i>	<i>anguillicaudatus</i>	(Cantor, 1842)	Pond loach	IUCN-LC	Frequent		1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Common in HK
Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	<i>Nicholsicypris</i>	<i>normalis</i>	(Nichols & Pope, 1927)	-	n/a	Occasional		1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Occasional in HK
Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	<i>Parazacco</i>	<i>spilurus</i>	(Gunther, 1868)	Predaceous Chub	IUCN-DD	Abundant		1	C.Barthelemy/Willot	
Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	<i>Puntius</i>	<i>semifasciolatus</i>	(Gunther, 1868)	Golden barb	IUCN-LC			1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Common in HK
Actinopterygii	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	(Zheng, 1979)	The Three-lines Bagrid Fish	Fellowes-GC	Frequent		1	<a href="http://www.hkbiiversity.net">www.hkbiiversity.net</a>	Being threatened by recent activity
Actinopterygii	Nemacheilidae	<i>Oreonecles</i>	<i>platycephalus</i>	Gunther, 1868	Flat-headed loach	IUCN-DD	Occasional		1	Lun Hsu, Allen	Sighting in 2014
Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia</i>	<i>affinis</i>	(Baird & Girard, 1853)	Western Mosquitofish	IUCN-LC			1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Exotic, Common in HK
Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	<i>Xiphophorus</i>	<i>helleri</i>	Heckel, 1848	Green swordtail	n/a	Occasional		1	Lun Hsu, Allen	Sighting in 2014
Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	<i>Xiphophorus</i>	<i>varietus</i>	(Meek, 1904)	Variable Platyfish	n/a	Occasional		1	Lun Hsu, Allen	Sighting in 2014
Actinopterygii	Perciformes	<i>Rhinogobius</i>	<i>duosplius</i>	(Herre, 1935)	紅尾雙斑魚	n/a	Occasional		1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Common in HK
Actinopterygii	Gobiidae	<i>Rhinogobius</i>	<i>giunius</i>	(Rutter, 1897)	Barcheek goby	IUCN-LC	Occasional		1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Common in HK
Actinopterygii	Osphronemidae	<i>Macropodus</i>	<i>opercularis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Chinese fighting fish- Paradise fish	IUCN-LC	Frequent		1	C.Barthelemy/Willot	Being threatened by recent activity
Actinopterygii	Clariidae	<i>Clarias</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	(Lacépède, 1803)	Hong Kong catfish	IUCN-LC	Abundant		1	Willot	
Actinopterygii	Siluridae	<i>Silurus</i>	<i>cochinchinensis</i>	(Valenciennes, 1840)	Vietnam catfish	IUCN-LC	Frequent		1	Lam Kin-san, AFCD	Common in HK

Total Fish	16
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Check List of Pak Sha O Amphibians & Reptiles				Jan-16	Rev. B6	Fellowes et al. (2002)	Potential Global Concern	PGC	IUCN Status		
							Potential Regional Concern	PRC	Least Concern		
							Global Concern	GC	Near Threatened		
							Local Concern	LC	Vulnerable		
									Endangered		
									Critically Endangered		
									Extinct in the Wild		
									Extinct		

Order	Sub-Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Records	Notes
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<b>Amphibians &amp; Reptiles</b>	<b>Total Species</b>	<b>55</b>
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<b>Turtles</b>	<b>Total Species</b>	<b>7</b>
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Testudinidae	Bataguridae	Chinemys	reevesii	Reeve's terrapin			Cap.170; IUCN-E; CRDB-CD; Fellowes-GC	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2011	Introduced.
Testudinidae	Bataguridae	Cistoclemmys	flavomarginata	Yellowed line box terrapin			CRDB-E; IUCN-E	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Single 2009	
Testudinidae	Bataguridae	Cuora	trifasciata	Golden coin Terrapin			Cap.170; CRDB-GC; IUCN-CE; Fellowes-GC	Very Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Testudinidae	Bataguridae	Mauremys	mulica	Chinese pond terrapin			n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2011	uncertain if native.
Testudinidae	Bataguridae	Ocadia	sinensis	Grass terrapin			n/a	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	Introduced.
Testudinidae	Bataguridae	Sacalia	quadricellata	Four eyed terrapin			n/a	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	Introduced.
Testudinidae	Bataguridae	Trachemys	scripta elegans	Red-eared Slider	(Wied, 1838)		n/a	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2010	Introduced.

<b>Total Turtles</b>	<b>7</b>
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<b>Snakes</b>	<b>Total Species</b>	<b>23</b>
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Squamata	Serpentes	Python	molurus bivittatus	Burmese Python	Kuhl, 1820		Cap.170; Cap.586; CRDB-CE; Fellowes-PRC	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Achalnis	rufescens	Ruphus burrowing snake			n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2011	
Squamata	Serpentes	Boiga	multomaculata	Lareg spotted cat snake			n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Cyclophiops	major	Greater green snake			n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Colubridae	porphyrocyba nigrofasciata	Read mountain racer			CRDB-V; Fellowes-LC	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 2008-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Elaphe	radiata	Copper Head Racer			CRDB-E; Fellowes-PRC	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Enhydis	plumbea	Lead water snake			CRDB-LC	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2011	
Squamata	Serpentes	Colubridae	subcinctus	Banded wolf snake			n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 2002-2009	
Squamata	Serpentes	Oligodon	formosanus	golden kukri snake			n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Single; 2006	
Squamata	Serpentes	Opisthotropis	baileia	Banded stream snake			n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Single 2011	
Squamata	Serpentes	Paras	margaritophorus	Slug snake			n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	Rare elsewhere
Squamata	Serpentes	Psammodynastes	pulverulentus	Mock viper			n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2011	
Squamata	Serpentes	Ptyas	korros	Indochinese rat snake			Fellowes-PRC	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Phyas	mucosus	Common Rat Snake			Cap.586; CRDB-E; Fellowes-PRC	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Sibynophis	chinesis chinensis	Chinese mountain snake			Fellowes-LC	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Xenochrophis	piscator	Checkered Keelback			n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Bungarus	fasciatus	Banded Krait			CRDB-E; Fellowes-RC	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2010	
Squamata	Serpentes	Bungarus	multicinctus multicinctus	Many Banded Krait			CRDB-V; Fellowes-PRC	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2011	
Squamata	Serpentes	Naja	atra	Chinese Cobra			Cap.586; CRDB-V; Fellowes-PRC	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Ophiophagus	hannah	King Cobra			Cap.586; CRDB-QE; Fellowes-PRC	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2008	
Squamata	Serpentes	Trimeresurus	albolabris	Bamboo Snake			n/a	Abundant	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Ramphotyphlops	braminis	Blind snake			n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Serpentes	Rhabdophis	subminiatus helleri	Red neck Keelback			n/a	Abundant	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	

<b>Total Snakes</b>	<b>23</b>
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<b>Lizards</b>	<b>Total Species</b>	<b>13</b>
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Squamata	Lacertilia	Agamidae	Calotes	versicolor	Changeable Lizard	(Daudin, 1802)	n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Gekkonidae	Gekko	chinesis	Chinese Gekko	(Gray, 1842)	n/a	Abundant	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Gekkonidae	Gekko	gecko	Tokay gekko		Fellowes-LC	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Gekkonidae	Gekko	bowringii	Bowring's Gekko	(Gray, 1845)	n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Gekkonidae	Gekko	granitii	Gartner's gekko		n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Scincidae	Ateuchosaurus	chinesis	Chinese forest skink		n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2011	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Scincidae	Eumeces	chinesis chinensis	Chinese Skink	(Gray, 1838)	n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple; 1998-2012	



Order	Sub-Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Author & Date	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	Records	Notes
Squamata	Lacertilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces</i>	<i>tendonensis</i>	Vietnamese five lined skink		n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	Rare elsewhere
Squamata	Lacertilia	Scincidae	<i>Mabuia</i>	<i>longicaudata</i>	Long tailed skink		n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Scincidae	<i>Scincella</i>	<i>reevesii</i>	Reeve's smooth skink		n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus</i>	<i>incognitus</i>	Brown forest skink		Fellowes-LC	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus</i>	<i>sexlineatus ocellatus</i>	Grass Lizard	(Guerin-Meneville, 1829)	n/a	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2006	
Squamata	Lacertilia	Scincidae	<i>Tropidophorus</i>	<i>sinicus</i>	Water side skink		n/a	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2010	

Total Lizards	13
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Amphibia	Total Species	11
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Anura	Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>melanostictus</i>	Asian Common Toad	Schneider, 1799	n/a	Abundant	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	All year
Anura	Microhylidae	<i>Kaloula</i>	<i>pulchra pulchra</i>	Asiatic Painted Frog	Gray, 1831	n/a	Occasional	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2011	
Anura	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla</i>	<i>pulchra</i>	Marbled Pygmy Frog	(Hallowell, 1861)	n/a	n/a	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Single: 2005	
Anura	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates</i>	<i>megacephalus</i>	Brown Tree Frog	Hallowell, 1861	n/a	Abundant	Abundant	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Anura	Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>exilispinosa</i>	Lesser spiny frog		Fellowes-PGC	Occasional	Occasional	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Anura	Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>guentheri</i>	Gunther's Frog	Boulenger, 1882	n/a	Abundant	Abundant	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Anura	Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>lateuchii</i>	Brown Wood Frog	Boulenger, 1899	Fellowes-LC	Abundant	Abundant	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Anura	Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>limochanis</i>	Padd Frog	Boie, 1834	n/a	Abundant	Abundant	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Anura	Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>livida</i>	Green cascade frog		n/a	Scarce	Scarce	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2011	
Anura	Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>rugulosa</i>	Bull frog		Fellowes-LC	Frequent	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	
Anura	Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>taipehensis</i>	Two-striped Grass Frog	VanDenburgh, 1909	Fellowes-LC	Frequent	Frequent	1	D. Willot	Multiple: 1998-2012	

Total Frogs	11
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Caudata	Total Species	1
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Caudata	Salamandridae	<i>Paramesotriton</i>	<i>hongkongensis</i>	Hong Kong newt	(Myers and Leviton, 1962)	IUCN-NF; Fellowes-PGC	Occasional	Occasional	1	Lun Hsu, Allen	Sighting 2014	
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Total Caudata	1
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Grand Total	55
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Check List of Pak Sha O Birds						Jan-16	Rev. B6	Fellowes <i>et al.</i> (2002)		Potential Global Concern Potential Regional Concern Global Concern Local Concern		PGC PRC GC LC	IUCN Status	Data Deficient Least Concern Near Threatened Vulnerable		Endangered Critically Endangered Extinct in the Wild Extinct
Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	HK Status					
Birds				Total Species	180											
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus</i>	<i>eurhythmus</i>	(Swinhoe, 1873)	Von Schrenck's Bittern	Fellowes-RC; IUCN-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant					
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax</i>	<i>nycticorax</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night Heron; 夜鷺	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common					
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides</i>	<i>striata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Striated Heron; 綠鷺	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Migrant, winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon in summer, Rare in winter					
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola</i>	<i>bacchus</i>	(Bonaparte, 1855)	Chinese Pond Heron; 池鷺	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-PRC; Cap 170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common					
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus</i>	<i>coromandus</i>	(Boddaert, 1783) [(Linnaeus, 1758)]	Eastern Cattle Egret; 牛背鷺	Cap. 170; IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC	Migrant	1	C.Barthelemy	Common					
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>alba</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Egret; 大白鷺	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-PRC; Cap 170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Common					
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>intermedia</i>	(Wagler, 1829)	Intermediate Egret; 中白鷺	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-PRC; Cap 170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant					
Aves	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>garzetta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Egret; 小白鷺	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-PRC; Cap 170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Common					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Pernis</i>	<i>ptilorhynchus</i>	(Temminck, 1821)	Crested Honey Buzzard; 鳳頭蜂鷹	Fellowes-LC; CDRB-V; Cap 170 & 586	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis</i>	<i>cheela</i>	(Latham, 1790)	Crested Serpent Eagle; 蛇鷲	CRDB-V; Cap. 170 & 586; Fellowes-LC; IUCN-LC	Regular	1	C.Barthelemy	Uncommon					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	(Viellot, 1822)	Bonelli's Eagle 白腹隼鷂	IUCN-LC; Felloew-RC	One record	1	Paul Leader	Uncommon resident					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>trivirgatus</i>	(Temminck, 1824)	Crested Goshawk; 鳳頭鷹	IUCN-LC; CRBD-R; Cap 170 & 586	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>gularis</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)	Japanese Sparrowhawk; 日本松雀鷹	IUCN-LC; Cap 170 & 586	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage Migrant					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>virgatus</i>	(Temminck, 1822)	Besra; 松雀鷹	IUCN-LC; Cap 170 & 586	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Rare					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus</i>	<i>migrans</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	Black Kite; 黑鷹	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-PRC; Cap 170 & 586	Passes over daily	1	Geoff Carey	Common					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus</i>	<i>leucogaster</i>	(Gmelin, 1788)	White-bellied Sea Eagle; 白腹海鵟	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-PRC; CRBD-I; Cap 170 & 586	Regular	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon resident					
Aves	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1844	Eastern Buzzard; 普通鵟	Cap 170 & 586	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor					
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco</i>	<i>innunculus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Common Kestrel 紅隼	IUCN-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant & winter visitor					
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco</i>	<i>amurensis</i>	Radde, 1863	Amur Falcon; 阿穆爾隼	IUCN-LC; Cap 170 & 586	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant					
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco</i>	<i>subbuteo</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Hobby; 燕隼	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170 & 586	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon migrant					
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco</i>	<i>peregrinus</i>	Tunstall, 1771	Peregrine Falcon 遊隼	IUCN-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce resident & winter visitor					
Aves	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Rallina</i>	<i>eurizonoides</i>	(Lafresnaye, 1845)	Slaty-legged Crane; 灰腿快雞	IUCN-LC; CRBD-I; Cap 170	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Common Summer visitor					
Aves	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Amauornis</i>	<i>phoenicurus</i>	(Pennant, 1769)	White-breasted Waterhen; 白胸苦惡鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Common					
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax</i>	<i>rusticola</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Woodcock; 丘鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor					
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago</i>	<i>stenura</i>	(Bonaparte, 1830)	Pintail Snipe; 針尾沙雉	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant					
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago</i>	<i>megala</i>	Swinhoe, 1861	Swinhoe's Snipe; 大沙雉	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant					
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago</i>	<i>gallinago</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Snipe; 扁尾沙雉	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant & winter visitor					
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>glareola</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Wood Sandpiper; 林鵞	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant & winter visitor					
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	(Latham, 1790)	Oriental Turtle Dove; 山斑鳩	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor and passage migrant					
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	(Scopoli, 1786)	Spotted Dove; 珠頸斑鳩	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant					
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps</i>	<i>indica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Emerald Dove; 綠翅金鵒	Cap. 170; CRDB-V; IUCN-LC	Resident	1	C.Barthelemy	Rare					



Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	HK Status
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Centropus	sinensis	(Stephens, 1815)	Greater Coucal, 褐翅鵲鴉	Cap.170; IUCN-LC; CRDB-V	Scarce resident	1	C.Barthelemy	Common
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Centropus	bengalensis	(Gmelin, 1788)	Lesser Coucal 小鵲鴉	Cap.170; IUCN-LC; CRDB-V	Rare visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Locally common
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Clamator	coromandus	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo; 紅翅風頭鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant and summer visitor
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Eudynamis	scolopaceus	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian Koel, 噪鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Cacomantis	merulinus	(Scopoli, 1786)	Plaintive Cuckoo	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Surniculus	lugubris	(Horsfield, 1821)	Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Rare migrant
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Cuculus	sparverioloides	Vigors, 1832	Large Hawk Cuckoo; 大鷹鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Common	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and summer visitor
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Cuculus	fugax	Horsfield, 1821	Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo; 霍氏鷹鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Frequent	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Cuculus	poliocephalus	Latham, 1790	Lesser Cuckoo 小紅鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant
Aves	Strigiformes	Strigidae	Otus	bakkamoena	Pennant, 1769	Collared Scops Owl; 領角鴞	IUCN-LC; Cap 170 & 586	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Strigiformes	Strigidae	Ketupa	zeylonensis	(Gmelin, 1788)	Brown Fish Owl; 褐漁鴞	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-RC; Cap 170 & 586	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Rare
Aves	Strigiformes	Strigidae	Bubo	bubo	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Eagle Owl	IUCN-LC; CRDB-R; Cap 170; Cap.586; Fellowes-RC	Rare visitor	1	Paul Leader	Rare
Aves	Strigiformes	Strigidae	Glauclidium	cuculoides	(Vigors, 1831)	Asian Barred Owllet; 斑頭鵯鵡	IUCN-LC; Cap 170 & 586	Rare visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon
Aves	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Caprimulgus	indicus	Latham, 1790	Grey Nightjar, 普通夜鷹	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Regular migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant & summer visitor
Aves	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Caprimulgus	affinis	Horsfield, 1821	Savanna Nightjar; 林夜鷹	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Occasional	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon
Aves	Apodiformes	Apodidae	Hirundapus	cochinchinensis	(Oustalet, 1878)	Silver-backed Needletail; 灰喉針尾燕	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Apodiformes	Apodidae	Apus	pacificus	(Latham, 1802)	Pacific Swift; 白腹暗燕	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common spring migrant & summer visitor
Aves	Apodiformes	Apodidae	Apus	nipalensis	(Hodgson, 1836)	House Swift; 小白腹暗燕	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Regular visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant spring migrant and Common resident
Aves	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	Eurystomus	orientalis	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Oriental Dollarbird; 三寶鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Halcyon	smymensis	(Linnaeus, 1758)	White-throated Kingfisher; 白胸翡翠	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Scarce, has possibly bred	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Halcyon	pileata	(Boddaert, 1783)	Black-capped Kingfisher	Fellowes-LC; IUCN-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce winter visitor
Aves	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Alcedo	althis	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Kingfisher; 普通翠鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant & winter visitor
Aves	Piciformes	Capitonidae	Megalaima	virens	(Boddaert, 1783)	Great Barbet; 大擬啄木鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Two records	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Piciformes	Picidae	Picumnus	innominatus	Burton, 1836	Speckled Piculet; 斑紋啄木鳥	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Occasional visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Coracina	melaschistos	(Hodgson, 1836)	Black-winged Cuckooshrike; 暗灰鵲鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant & winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Pericrocotus	cantonensis	Swinhoe, 1861	Swinhoe's Minivet; 小灰山椒鳥	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Occasional visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Pericrocotus	divaricatus	(Raffles, 1822)	Ashy Minivet; 灰山椒鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Pericrocotus	solaris	Blyth, 1846	Grey-chinned Minivet; 灰喉山椒鳥	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common in winter, Rare in summer
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Pericrocotus	flammeus	(Forster, 1781)	Scarlet Minivet; 赤紅山椒鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Laniidae	Lanius	bucephalus	Temminck & Schlegel, 1847	Bull-headed Shrike; 牛頭伯勞	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Laniidae	Lanius	cristatus	Linnaeus, 1758	Brown Shrike; 紅尾伯勞	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Laniidae	Lanius	schach	Linnaeus, 1758	Long-tailed Shrike; 棕背伯勞	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	Oriolus	chinensis	Linnaeus, 1766	Black-naped Oriole; 黑枕黃鸝	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	Dicrurus	hottentottus	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Hair-crested Drongo; 藍背卷尾	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Regular visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and summer visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Monarchidae	Hypothymis	azurea	(Boddaert, 1783)	Black-naped Monarch; 黑枕王鵲	IUCN-LC; Cap 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Monarchidae	Terpsiphone	paradisii	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher; 綠帶	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap 170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant



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Aves	Passeriformes	Monarchidae	<i>Terpsiphone</i>	<i>atrocaudata</i>	(Eyton, 1839)	Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher; 紫綵帶	IUCN-NT; Fellowes-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Urocissa</i>	<i>erythrorhyncha</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	Red-billed Blue Magpie 紅嘴藍鵲	IUCN-LC	Rare visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common Resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Dendrocylla</i>	<i>formosae</i>	Swinhoe, 1863	Grey Treepie; 灰樹鵲	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap.170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor and resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus</i>	<i>torquatus</i>	Lesson, 1831	Collared Crow; 白頸鴉	IUCN-NT; Fellowes-LC; Cap.170	Rare	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus</i>	<i>macrorhynchus</i>	Wagler, 1827	Large-billed Crow; 大嘴烏鴉	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Resident	1	C.Barthelemy	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Paridae	<i>Parus</i>	<i>cinereus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Cinereous Tit; 蒼頭山雀	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Paridae	<i>Parus</i>	<i>splendens</i>	Bonaparte, 1850	Yellow-cheeked Tit; 黃頰山雀	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Two records	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon
Aves	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus</i>	<i>jocosus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-whiskered Bulbul; 紅耳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Abundant resident	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant
Aves	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus</i>	<i>sinensis</i>	(Gmelin, 1789)	Chinese Bulbul; 白頭鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Abundant winter visitor	1	C.Barthelemy	Abundant
Aves	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes</i>	<i>modellianii</i>	Horsfield, 1840	Mountain Bulbul; 綠翅短腳鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce	1	Geoff Carey	Rare
Aves	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hemixos</i>	<i>castanonotus</i>	Swinhoe, 1870	Chestnut Bulbul; 栗背短腳鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo</i>	<i>rustica</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Barn Swallow; 家燕	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant migrant and summer resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo</i>	<i>daurica</i>	Linnaeus, 1771	Red-rumped Swallow; 金腰燕	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus</i>	<i>cuticularis</i>	Tenminck, 1836	Mountain Tailorbird; 金頭縫紉燕	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Autumn migrant and breeding species	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Horornis</i>	<i>diphone</i>	(Kittlitz, 1830)	Japanese Bush Warbler; 日本樹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	-
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Horornis</i>	<i>borealis</i>	(Swinhoe, 1860)	Manchurian Bush Warbler; 遼東樹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Horornis</i>	<i>fortipes</i>	(Hodgson, 1845)	Brown-flanked Bush Warbler; 棕腹樹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Urosphena</i>	<i>squameiceps</i>	(Swinhoe, 1863)	Asian Stubtail; 鱗頭樹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>fuscatus</i>	(Blyth, 1842)	Dusky Warbler; 褐鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>schwarzii</i>	(Radda, 1863)	Radda's Warbler; 巨嘴樹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>yunnanensis</i>	Alström, Olsson & Colston, 1992	Chinese Leaf Warbler; 蒙南樹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>proregulus</i>	(Pallas, 1811)	Pallas's Leaf Warbler; 黃腹柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>inornatus</i>	(Blyth, 1842)	Yellow-browed Warbler; 黃眉柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor and spring migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>humel</i>	(Brooks, 1878)	Hume's Leaf Warbler; 淡眉柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>borealis</i>	(Blasius, 1858)	Arctic Warbler; 極北柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>xanthodryas</i>	(Swinhoe, 1863)	Japanese Leaf Warbler; 日本柳鶯	Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>trochiloides</i>	Swinhoe, 1861	Two-barred Warbler; 雙斑柳鶯	Cap.170	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>tenellipes</i>	Swinhoe, 1860	Pale-legged Leaf Warbler; 淡腳柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant and winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>boreoides</i>	Portenko, 1950	Sakhalin Leaf Warbler; 庫頁島柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant and winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>coronatus</i>	(Temminck & Schlegel, 1847)	Eastern Crowned Warbler; 亮柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>goodsoni</i>	E. Hartert, 1910	Goodson's Leaf Warbler; 古氏[冠紋]柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>emeiensis</i>	Alström & Olsson, 1995	Emei Leaf Warbler	Cap.170; IUCN-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	First HK record
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Seicercus</i>	<i>omeiensis</i>	Martens, Eck, Päckert & Sun, 1999	Martens's Warbler; 峨嵋山柳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Two records	1	Geoff Carey	First HK record
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus</i>	<i>bistrigiceps</i>	Swinhoe, 1860	Black-browed Reed Warbler; 黑眉葦鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus</i>	<i>tangorum</i>	La Touche, 1912	Manchurian Reed Warbler; 招東葦鶯	IUCN-V	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Rare passage migrant



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Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Locustella</i>	<i>mandelli</i>	(Brooks, 1875)	Russet Bush Warbler; 高山短翅鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Rare winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Locustella</i>	<i>certhiola</i>	(Pallas, 1811)	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 小短鶯	Cap. 170; IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant & winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus</i>	<i>sutorius</i>	(Pennant, 1769)	Common Tailorbird; 長尾縫華鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola</i>	<i>juncidis</i>	(Rafinesque, 1810)	Zitting Cisticola; 棕胸灰鶯	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap. 170	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant & winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Pinia</i>	<i>inornata</i>	Sykes, 1832	Plain Pinia; 棕色鳴鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Erpornis</i>	<i>zantholeuca</i>	(Blyth, 1844)	White-bellied Erpornis; 白腹鳳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Rare
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Proopyga</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	Hodgson, 1845	Pygmy Wren-babbler; 小鷓鴣	IUCN-LC; Fellowes-LC; Cap. 170	Rare winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Rare
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Pomaiaethus</i>	<i>ruficollis</i>	Hodgson, 1836	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler; 紅頭錦喉鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Stachyridopsis</i>	<i>ruficeps</i>	Hodgson, 1836	Rufous-capped Babbler; 紅頭鵲鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170; Fellowes-LC	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax</i>	<i>canorus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Chinese Hwamei; 畫眉	IUCN-LC; Cap.170; Cap. 566	Rare visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax</i>	<i>perspicillatus</i>	(Gmelin, 1789)	Masked Laughingthrush; 黑臉鵲鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Rare visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax</i>	<i>pectoralis</i>	(Gould, 1836)	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush; 黑喉鵲鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	(Scopoli, 1786)	Black-throated Laughingthrush; 黑喉鵲鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Minia</i>	<i>cyanouroptera</i>	(Hodgson, 1838)	Blue-winged Minia; 藍翅希鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon
Aves	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Yuhina</i>	<i>castaneiceps</i>	(Moore, 1854)	Chestnut-collared Yuhina; 栗耳鳳鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170; Fellowes-LC	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops</i>	<i>erythropleura</i>		Chestnut-flanked White-eye 紅腹鵲眼鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops</i>	<i>japonicus</i>	Temminck & Schlegel, 1847	Japanese White-eye; 暗綠鵲眼鳥	Cap. 170; IUCN-LC	Abundant	1	C.Barthelemy, Geoff Carey	Abundant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sittidae	<i>Sitta</i>	<i>frontalis</i>	Swainson, 1820	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch 絨帽鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 171	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Locally common
Aves	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres</i>	<i>cristatellus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Crested Myna 八哥	Cap.170; IUCN-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant
Aves	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Spodiopsar</i>	<i>seizeus</i>	Gmelin, 1788	Red-billed Starling; 條光鵲鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170; Fellowes-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Gracupica</i>	<i>nigricollis</i>	(Paykull, 1807)	Black-collared Starling; 黑頸鵲鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Brachypteryx</i>	<i>leucophris</i>	(Temminck, 1827)	Lesser Shortwing; 白喉短翅鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170; Fellowes-LC	Rare winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Geokichla</i>	<i>clitina</i>	(Latham, 1790)	Orange-headed Thrush; 橙頭地鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170; Fellowes-LC	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Geokichla</i>	<i>sibirica</i>	(Pallas, 1776)	Siberian Thrush; 白眉地鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Rare migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant and winter resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera</i>	<i>aurea</i>	(Latham, 1790)	White's Thrush; 懷氏地鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Myophonus</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>	(Scopoli, 1786)	Blue Whistling Thrush; 紫嘯鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Resident	1	Paul Leader	Common
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>hortulorum</i>	Sclater, 1863	Grey-backed Thrush; 灰鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>cardis</i>	Temminck, 1831	Japanese Thrush; 烏灰鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>merula</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Common Blackbird; 烏鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Winter visitor	1	C. Barthelemy, G. Carey	Common winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>obscurus</i>	Gmelin, 1789	Eyebrowed Thrush; 白眉鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	Gmelin, 1789	Pale Thrush; 白腹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>chrysolaus</i>	Temminck, 1831	Brown-headed Thrush; 赤胸鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170; Fellowes-LC	One record	1	Paul Leader	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>eunomus</i>	Temminck, 1831	Dusky Thrush 正胸鶯	Cap.170; Fellowes-LC	One record	1	Paul Leader	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus</i>	<i>salaris</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Oriental Magpie Robin; 鵲鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa</i>	<i>griseflata</i>	(Swinhoe, 1861)	Grey-streaked Flycatcher; 灰紋鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap. 170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant



Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence In PSO	Totals	Source	HK Status
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Muscicapa	<i>sibirica</i>	Gmelin, 1789	Dark-sided Flycatcher; 烏鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Muscicapa	<i>latirostris</i>	Pallas, 1811	Asian Brown Flycatcher; 北灰鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Muscicapa	<i>ferruginea</i>	(Hodgson, 1845)	Ferruginous Flycatcher; 棕尾鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170; Fellowes-PRC	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Cyanis	<i>hainanus</i>	Swainson, 1838	Hainan Blue Flycatcher; 海南藍仙鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Niltava</i>	<i>davidi</i>	La Touche, 1907	Fujian Niltava; 棕腹大仙鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyanoptila</i>	<i>cyanomelana</i>	(Temminck, 1829)	Blue-and-white Flycatcher; 白腹藍鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Eumyias</i>	<i>thalassinus</i>	Swainson, 1838	Verditer Flycatcher; 黃腹鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce winter visitor.
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Larvivora</i>	<i>cyane</i>		Siberian Blue Robin 藍歌鶯	Cap.170; Fellowes-LC	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Larvivora</i>	<i>sibilans</i>	(Swinhoe, 1863)	Rufous-tailed Robin; 紅尾歌鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant & winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Calliope</i>	<i>callope</i>	(Pallas, 1776)	Siberian Rubythroat; 紅喉歌鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant & winter resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Myiomeia</i>	<i>leucura</i>	(Hodgson, 1845)	White-tailed Robin	Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Rare winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Tarsiger</i>	<i>cyanurus</i>	(Pallas, 1773)	Red-flanked Bluetail; 紅胸藍尾鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant & winter resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula</i>	<i>zanthopygia</i>	(Hay, 1845)	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher; 白眉藍鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula</i>	<i>narcissina</i>	(Temminck, 1835)	Narcissus Flycatcher; 黃眉藍鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula</i>	<i>mugimaki</i>	(Temminck, 1835)	Mugimaki Flycatcher; 鶯藍鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula</i>	<i>albicilla</i>	(Pallas, 1811)	Red-throated Flycatcher; 紅喉藍鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Phoenicurus</i>	<i>aururus</i>	(Pallas, 1776)	Daurian Redstart; 北紅尾鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Monticola</i>	<i>solitarius</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue Rock Thrush 藍喉鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola</i>	<i>stejnegeri</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	Stejneger's Stonechat; 黑喉石(即鳥)	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola</i>	<i>ferreus</i>	Gray, 1846	Grey Bush Chat; 灰林(即鳥)	IUCN-LC; Cap.170; Fellowes-LC	Migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant & winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Chloropseidae	<i>Chloropsis</i>	<i>hardwickii</i>	Jardine & Selby, 1830	Orange-bellied Leafbird; 粉腹葉鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170; Fellowes-LC	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon resident and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum</i>	<i>ignipectus</i>	(Blyth, 1843)	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker; 紅胸啄花鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Rare visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce winter visitor.
Aves	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum</i>	<i>cruentatum</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker; 朱背啄花鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Resident	1	Geoff Carey	Common Resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Aethopyga</i>	<i>christinae</i>	Swinhoe, 1869	Fork-tailed Sunbird; 叉尾太陽鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Frequent	1	C. Barthelemy, G. Carey	Common Resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Passeridae	<i>Passer</i>	<i>montanus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Tree Sparrow; 樹麻雀	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Frequent	1	Geoff Carey	Abundant resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Estriidae	<i>Lonchura</i>	<i>striata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	White-rumped Munia; 白腰文鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Frequent	1	Geoff Carey	Common Resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Estriidae	<i>Lonchura</i>	<i>punctulata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	Scaly-breasted Munia; 斑文鳥	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Frequent	1	Geoff Carey	Common Resident
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Dendronanthus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	(Gmelin, 1789)	Forest Wagtail; 山鶯鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla</i>	<i>tschutschensis</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Eastern Yellow Wagtail; 東黃鶯鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	Tunstall, 1771	Grey Wagtail; 灰鶯鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla</i>	<i>alba</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	White Wagtail; 白鶯鶯	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor



Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Author & Date	Comon Name	Conservation Concern	Occurrence in PSO	Totals	Source	HK Status
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Anthus	<i>richardi</i>	Vieillot, 1818	Richard's Pipit 理氏鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Anthus	<i>hodgsoni</i>	Richmond, 1907	Olive-backed Pipit; 樹鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Anthus	<i>gustavi</i>	Swinhoe, 1863	Pechora Pipit; 北鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170; Fellowes-LC	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Fringilla	<i>montifringilla</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	Brambling; 燕雀	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Eophona	<i>migratoria</i>	Hartert, 1903	Chinese Grosbeak; 黑尾鵪鶉	IUCN-LC; Cap.170; Fellowes-LC	Occasional	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza	<i>tristrami</i>	Swinhoe, 1870	Tristram's Bunting; 白眉鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Occasional	1	Geoff Carey	Uncommon winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza	<i>fucata</i>	Pallas, 1776	Chestnut-eared Bunting; 栗耳鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170; Fellowes-LC	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza	<i>pusilla</i>	Pallas, 1776	Little Bunting; 小鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Aves	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza	<i>chrysophrys</i>	Pallas, 1776	Yellow-browed Bunting; 黃眉鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	One record	1	Geoff Carey	Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza	<i>aureola</i>	Pallas, 1773	Yellow-breasted Bunting; 草胸鸛	IUCN-EN; Cap.170; Fellowes-RC	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza	<i>rutilla</i>	Pallas, 1776	Chestnut Bunting; 栗鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce migrant	1	Geoff Carey	Common passage migrant
Aves	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	Emberiza	<i>spodocephala</i>	Pallas, 1776	Black-faced Bunting; 灰頭鸛	IUCN-LC; Cap.170	Scarce winter visitor	1	Geoff Carey	Common winter visitor and passage migrant

Total Birds	180
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寄件者:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
主  
附

Francisco [REDACTED]  
02日02月2016年星期二 12:10  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Re: Draft Pak Sha O, OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1  
Letter to TPB (01.02.16).pdf

Dear Sirs,

Please see the attached letter from Mr. Ruy Barretto S.C. on the subject matter for your attention.

Best regards,  
Francisco das Caldas  
Clerk to Mr. Ruy Barretto S.C.

**TEMPLE CHAMBERS**

T: (+852) [REDACTED] (direct)  
F: (+852) [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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The Secretary  
Town Planning Board  
15/F, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road  
North Point  
Hong Kong

1<sup>st</sup> February 2016

Email: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

Dear Sirs,

Re: Draft Pak Sha O, OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1

1. **Abuse of planning process.** This version of the Plan presents a new V-Zone by stealth. It is too late, irregular and improper to introduce radical new demands and changes at this stage in the planning process. Pak Sha O has been under detailed planning for over 4 years and it is improper and irregular to suddenly bring this new V zone forward without adequate justification. This is an after-thought based on new demands by developers which has not been justified on a technical basis or any basis.
2. **V Zone facilitates fraud on the Small House Policy.** The Board and the Planning Department have duties to prevent fraud on the Small House policy. This proposed new V-Zone has been mostly sold to outside developers. Outsiders cannot legally build small houses here. This proposed V-Zone will enable fraud and irregularities which have been highlighted by the recent prosecution. However, of course, the Board have been warned about facilitating such abuse for years in relation to Country Park Enclaves.
3. **Destroy first the fresh water marsh with temporary farming before applications for development, is demonstrated in this case.** After the marsh was destroyed to become farmland, there is no justification to reward the "destroy first tactics" by changing the farmland into Small house land. The abuse of process facilitates this.
4. **The new V-Zone will not be technically feasible for Small Houses.** This has not been assessed because this V zone is an afterthought, a new demand which is an abuse of process. The proposed V-Zone is a flood plain. It is also a Water Gathering Ground. Septic tanks will not be feasible nor work in a flood plain. Massive building works will inevitably pollute the area around and down stream and destroy Hoi Ha SSSI and Marine Park.
5. **Total or cumulative impact must be assessed, wrong in principle to close eyes to many new houses being planned for.** The new V-Zone plan is based on 49 or 50 new houses as the alleged justification so the Board must consider the cumulative impact of all of the houses being planned for. It is irrational and wrong in law to assert or pretend that houses will only be built on a one-by-one basis so as to evade



proper planning for the infrastructure needed for 50 houses by way of sewage, access roads, landscape impact, impacts on recreation and culture and the ecology and surrounding Country Park. The proposed V-zone is not technically feasible.

6. **This new Plan fails to protect the valuable ecology.** This new plan fails to consider the evidence. There is evidence that such developments will destroy the valuable ecology of the area. This is not addressed nor considered. **The last minute addition of a new V zone is contrary to the previous Explanatory Statements and General Planning Intention.**
7. **Contrary to previous planning decisions and Board Members views.** Previous planning decisions have been on the basis that the visual and landscape and cultural value of Pak Sha O was unique and highly significant and required special provisions to protect it. In the meeting of 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015, these concerns and values were crucial and shared by many Board members and the public. The new V-Zone will cause massive impacts which cannot be hidden by planting a few trees, "voluntary" actions or mere hope. **This V-Zone if approved will destroy the unique cultural and landscape value of Pak Sha O within the surrounding Country Park.**
8. **The new V-Zone and the Agricultural zone should be deleted. The GB Zone should be upgraded to CA Zone.**
9. **Improvements and tightening up of the Notes are needed for better protection** such include, as follows:
  - (a) V-1 Zones, heights of any new building or re-building should not exceed present average height of existing structures.
  - (b) No NTEH permitted within the V-1 Zone.
  - (c) Delete section 8e of the Notes so as to prevent new structures degrading the historical, architectural and cultural heritage of the existing village.
  - (d) Introduce specific conditions to prevent the use of pesticides and other chemicals harmful to water organisms.
  - (e) Delete house/small house from Column 2 of the GB uses in the Schedule of Uses of the OZP.
10. **Please have available for Board Members at the hearings my previous correspondence and submissions.** I will also be referring to the diagrams and evidence produced by other objectors at the hearing.

Yours sincerely,



Ruy Barretto S.C.

[8915.rb]



寄件者:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:

Gary Ades [REDACTED]  
29日01月2016年星期五 13:08  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-530

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1

1. I strongly object to the newly-proposed V zone as shown on a plan with regard to the captioned OZP.
2. I am highly concerned that it will greatly damage and cause significant environmental impacts to the natural landscape and the high ecological value of the locality.
3. The designation of this V zone deviates markedly from the incremental approach adopted by the Town Planning Board for the designation of OZP's in the rural environs of the Country Park Enclaves.
4. The necessity for the proposed AGR zone in Pak Sha O is also highly doubtful.
5. I urge that this extra V zone, which is now located to the north of the existing village cluster, and the AGR zone, should be deleted from the OZP.
6. I strongly urge that the Green Belt (GB) zone should be upgraded to a Conservation (CA) zone in order to protect the integrity of the natural landscapes and the rich biodiversity within the OZP of Pak Sha O.

Thank you for your attention.

Best Regards,

Gary WJ Ades

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Gary Ades, Ph.D

Head of Fauna Conservation Department  
Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden  
Lam Kam Road, Tai Po  
New Territories  
Hong Kong SAR

Tel: +852 [REDACTED] (direct)

Fax: +852 [REDACTED]

Mobile: +852 [REDACTED]

Web: [www.kfbg.org](http://www.kfbg.org)



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寄件者:

Tony Nip [REDACTED]

寄件日期:

03日02月2016年星期三 13:34

收件人:

tpbpd

主题:

Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1

1. I strongly object to the newly-proposed V zone as shown on a plan with regard to the captioned OZP.
2. I am highly concerned that it will greatly damage and cause significant environmental impacts to the natural landscape and the high ecological value of the locality.
3. The designation of this V zone deviates markedly from the incremental approach adopted by the Town Planning Board for the designation of OZP's in the rural environs of the Country Park Enclaves.
4. The necessity for the proposed AGR zone in Pak Sha O is also highly doubtful.
5. I urge that this extra V zone, which is now located to the north of the existing village cluster, and the AGR zone, should be deleted from the OZP.
6. I strongly urge that the Green Belt (GB) zone should be upgraded to a Conservation (CA) zone in order to protect the integrity of the natural landscapes and the rich biodiversity within the OZP of Pak Sha O.
7. I support the restrictions at V(1) zone.

Thank you for your attention.

Best Regards,

Tony NIP



寄件者:  
寄件日期:  
收 寄:  
主

Karina O'Carroll [REDACTED]  
02日02月2016年星期二 19:37  
Town Planning Board  
Object to the proposed OZP for Pak Sha O

The newly-proposed V zone on the valley floor should be removed as it would cause a huge visual and landscape impact for users of the country park, permanently destroying the natural landscape of the valley. If this happened, it would be for the sake of financial gain for a private developer, and would be at the expense of current and future generations of HK people. In addition, based on a recent court case, the process by which the land has been bought and re-sold by the developer is potentially illegal.

The high ecological value of the woodland and stream system should be protected by a Conservation Area zoning (not Green Belt as currently proposed). Furthermore, septic tanks are unsuitable for use in this area given the proximity of the stream and that the land is prone to flooding.

The high cultural and architectural value of the existing Pak Sha O village would be ruined by the construction of even a single modern village house in the V1 zone that incorporates the village. It is imperative that the plan imposes restrictions on the type of development, re-build or restoration that can be carried out in the village, such that only buildings sharing the same appearance and height can be created.

--

Warm Regards,

Karina O'Carroll

m: + 852 [REDACTED] | e: [REDACTED]

Communications, Friends of Sai Kung

[www.friendsofsaikung.org](http://www.friendsofsaikung.org)

[REDACTED]



寄件者:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
副本:  
主旨:

Kwan Long Hei Matthew [REDACTED]  
02日02月2016年星期二 16:49  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
[REDACTED]  
Objection to the Draft PAK SHA O Outline Zoning Plan No: (S/NE-PSO/1)

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-533

**Draft PAK SHA O Outline Zoning Plan No: (S/NE-PSO/1)**

Dear Sir,

I am writing as a Hong Kong citizen as well as the researcher for the book "A Living Space" to object to the proposed land use plan and proposed V-zone or small house developments in the valley and surrounding areas of Pak Sha O. We have been conducting the research of the village at Pak Sha O since June 2013, and in the time that we were there we have gotten to know the villagers living there and many historical and cultural values of the Hakka village of Pak Sha O.

My reasons for objecting are as below:

- • Pak Sha O is one of the few remaining indigenous Hakka villages in Hong Kong that had not been vastly altered or transformed by modern architecture. No modern buildings currently exist in the village, and to allow large-scale developments of modern Spanish style villas to erect in the village area will damage the integrity of its cultural and historical values. This is one of the very few places that Hong Kong and international travellers alike can still appreciate the traditional architecture and layout of a rural Hakka village in Hong Kong. Therefore, in a cultural and historical point of view, this village is worthy of careful conservation for future generations.
- • The proposed V-zone is very close to a water catchment area, which is part of our city's drinking fresh water. The building of village houses in the proposed V-zone will mean putting in septic tanks for every house built in the area, this will increase the waste flowing into the catchment area and in turn may pollute the water in the river, which subsequently will flow into the Hoi Ha Marine Park, the extra waste could have catastrophic effect on the marine life such as corals, as the waste can lead to an increase in algae growth. This could also damage the existing ecosystem of the Pak Sha O River, where 16 species of fish have been recorded, including the rare Three-lined Bagrid Fish, which only resides in two rivers in Hong Kong. Pollution could diminish the local fish population, or worst still wipe out the entire population in the river.
- • The ecological value of the river and surrounding area is extremely high, including the 16 species of fish already mentioned above, 11 species of amphibians, 43 species of reptiles including the critically endangered Golden Coin Turtle, 180 species of birds, 28 species of mammals, some 546 species of insects as well as 246 species of plants. Therefore, the any large-scale development could affect the well being of these existing rich fauna and flora. Not only will the area of the proposed V-zone be affected, but also the consequences of the pollution created during construction could destroy the largely intact ecosystem of Pak Sha O enclave.
- • The small houses demands proposed by the indigenous villagers is suspected: over 50% of the land earmarked for development had already been sold to Xin Hua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited. If the demand was really made by the villagers how come the land had already been sold to the developers? Importantly, the developer has systematically carved out land lots and transferred these to villagers since mid-2012. Are these villagers now acting as frontmen for the developer – selling their ding right and facilitating small house applications? It appears that the claimed small house demand is merely an excuse by the developers and indigenous villagers to make profit, rather than a genuine demand under the small house policy.

1053



- • Planning Department has already secured another piece of land for Pak Sha O: According to Town Planning Board papers, the Planning and Lands Departments already secured land for former Pak Sha O villagers in Pak Tai Au. There is thus already sufficient land reserved in Sai Kung for genuine small house applications in the same hearing. Expansion of the V zone in Pak Sha O is therefore not justified.

Yours faithfully

Matthew Long Hei Kwan

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Go Green Print Less



寄件人: Gail & Tim [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 01日02月2016年星期一 15:24  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: Draft Pak Sha OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1  
附件: PSO Objection Feb 2016.doc

Dear Sirs

Please find attached my comments on the above Draft OZP.

Yours faithfully

Nigel T Kay

[REDACTED]



Draft Pak Sha OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1

The Draft Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1 Has been significantly changed from that which was outlined in the Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-PSO/B which specifically states that "The general planning intention for the Area is to conserve the high natural landscape and ecological significance of the Area in safeguarding the natural habitat and natural system of the wider area. Apart from environmental and ecological consideration, development in the Area is constrained by limited infrastructure provisions. It is also intended to consolidate village development so as to avoid undesirable disturbances to the natural environment and overtaxing the limited infrastructure in the Area".

The proposed new V zone in the draft OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1 is quite clearly completely at odds with the stated Planning Intention. Firstly any construction (let alone 30 houses) in what were wetlands, but are now being farmed by the developer, would significantly adversely impact the "high natural landscape and ecological significance of the Area" and rather than "safeguarding the natural habitat and natural system of the wider area" would clearly present a major threat to the ecology and habitats of the flora and fauna.

Furthermore, as the Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-PSO/B outlines, "development in the area is constrained by limited infrastructure provisions". This remains a serious concern. Not only is there no road access, but there are no mains sanitation provisions and sanitation is through cess-pits. The ecologically important stream that passes through Pak Sha O also provides water for collection and general use as well as emptying into the Hoi Ha Marine Park. A large number of new cesspits in an area prone to flooding would clearly pose a significant pollution threat to the stream and Hoi Ha Marine Park.

The stated Planning Intention was "to consolidate village development so as to avoid undesirable disturbances to the natural environment and overtaxing the limited infrastructure in the Area". However providing for 30 new buildings in farmland around Pak Sha O does entirely the opposite both



causing significant undesirable disturbance and putting an unsustainable pressure on the infrastructure.

The original outlined Planning Intention also states "Since Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung are outstanding vernacular Hakka villages in the Area and are well-preserved, and that the heritage value of historic buildings partly lies in their original physical environment, the planning intention is also to preserve the existing vernacular Hakka village setting and any change to the existing village setting with possible adverse impact on the heritage value of historic buildings should be avoided. "

Any construction in and around Pak Sha O of structures other than in the original style of the existing village buildings will a totally destructive impact on the heritage value of a unique vernacular Hakka village and the heritage value it provides for future generations both of Hakka people and Hong Kong people in general.

The new V Zone as envisaged by the Draft Pak Sha OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1 is primarily intended for development of Small Houses by "indigenous villagers" and that demand is envisioned for 30 such houses. It should be noted that there have been no indigenous villagers living in Pak Sha O in at least the last 20 years. Furthermore there exist a large number of houses in the village to which indigenous villagers could return to should they so wish without the need for new and inappropriate construction.

Finally there is clearly a troubling question of the involvement of a Tai Po developer in these applications, particularly in the light of a recent court case covering collusion between "indigenous villagers" and developers in which so called "indigenous villagers" collude with developers to construct dwellings with no actual intention of living in them, but rather for profit. This should be investigated in Pak Sha O and the TPB should not be approving an OZP which could give rise to illegal activities.



寄件者: philip evans [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 01日02月2016年星期一 9:40  
收: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: Outline Zoning Plan (S/NE-PSO/1)

Dear Sir,

PAK SHA O HA YEUNG

My comments will be kept simple and should not just be bundled up and included in the many others objections received.

Why in the 1980's was the valley of Pak Sha O Ha Yeung listed in the Government files and at the Antiquities Board as a Valley of Historical Interest. Why is this never referred to now?? Please include this important fact, if not be prepared later on to justify keeping the TPB in ignorance

That is why all the 5 genuine indigenous villagers born in PSOHY were refused permission to erect their entitled village houses in PSOHY but were given alternative land in Hoi Ha to build their houses. Documentary proof is available in your files and those of the Antiquities Board. Please check. As the policy which has not been publicly changed, any more buildings in this protected valley are forbidden.

How is it that there are 6 applications pending in Lands Dept for 6 new village houses in PSOHY and no notification has ever been posted on these applications and no one knows who these outsiders are and none of the applicants are genuine indigenous villagers born in PSOHY who are themselves forbidden to build. If they are transferred building rights this needs to be specifically stated in your report.

The PSOHY valley has 3 streams running across it into the main Hoi Ha river. This is a major source of water for the Yan Yee Reservoir and is pumped underground back into it from further down the river. The objections by Water Supplies Department to build here should be taken much more seriously or detailed scientific justification given as to why you accept the pollution that will leech from the septic tanks.

You records will show that most of the private lots in the PSOHY valley have been bought by Development Companies over a long period of time from 1997 onwards. You are aware of your legal obligations to ensure that the "Shatin Case" is not repeated here and that only genuine applications are processed. The records prove that this is not the case and you should not process any applications for village houses in PSOHY as you will be breaking Government policy and contributing to a criminal offence.

Yours sincerely  
Philip Evans



寄件者:  
日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:

Mark Isaac-Williams [REDACTED]  
29日01月2016年星期五 10:36  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Fwd: Email - A Submission for the Draft Pak Sha O OZP (No.S/NE-PSO/1)

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-536

.....  
Dear Sir/ Madam,

Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1

1. We strongly object to the newly-proposed V zone as shown on a plan with regard to the captioned OZP.
2. We are highly concerned that it will greatly damage and cause significant environmental impacts to the natural landscape and the high ecological value of the locality.
3. The designation of this V zone deviates from the incremental approach generally adopted by the Town Planning Board for the making of OZP's in the rural settings of the Country Park Enclaves.
4. The necessity for the proposed AGR zone in Pak Sha O is also highly doubtful.
5. We urge that this extra V zone, which is now located to the north of the existing village cluster, and the AGR zone, should be deleted from the OZP.
6. We strongly urge that the Green Belt (GB) zone should be upgraded to a Conservation (CA) zone in order to protect the natural landscape and the rich biodiversity within the OZP of Pak Sha O.

Thank you for your attention.

Best Regards,

Mark Isaac-Williams  
29th January, 2016  
.....



寄件者: Claire Ford [REDACTED]  
日期: 04日02月2016年星期四 15:55  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: Pak Sha O Draft OZP

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-537

\*\*\* Please keep my name and email address confidential \*\*\*

4 February 2016

Secretary, Town Planning Board  
15/F, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road, North Point,  
Hong Kong

By Email to: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

Dear Sir/Madam

### Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan

As a long-term resident of Pak Sha O, I would like to add my comments on the proposed rezoning of Pak Sha O village, in particular the designation of a new V-zone in the area north of Pak Sha O - which is currently classed as AGR - which will open up the area for future small housing development.

### Environmental and heritage impact

The development of just one NTEH in the proposed V-zone will adversely affect the environment and heritage of the area, let alone the 14 houses that have already been applied for and the outstanding demand of 49. The area is rich in flora and fauna as has been attested by many experts. As can be seen in other villages, once development starts there is complete disregard to the environment and areas are destroyed beyond repair. Furthermore, this area is a known flood zone with surrounding streams flowing directly into Hoi Ha Marine Park. Any environmental damage will not be restricted to Pak Sha O but will also affect Hoi Ha.



## Infrastructure

This is a remote area with insufficient infrastructure in place to support the proposed population increase: there is no vehicular access to the village, no provision for parking on the main road, limited public transport, no mains sewerage system.

## Justification for increased housing

Is there a genuine need to provide a new V-zone, bearing in mind that there are existing habitable houses in Pak Sha O and that not one indigenous villager has lived in the village in the past 18 years, possibly longer.

## Land ownership

It is public knowledge that the agricultural land in question was sold or transferred to a development company and this land has subsequently been subdivided and sold/transferred back to the villagers so they can apply for housing. Is this activity legal?

Thank you for considering these points.

Yours faithfully

Claire Ford

Pak Sha O



寄件者:  
寄件日期:  
收 者:  
主 題:

Chiu Sein Tuck [REDACTED]  
03日02月2016年星期三 23:37  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/NE-PSO/1

1. I strongly object to the newly-proposed V zone as shown on a plan with regard to the captioned OZP.
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4. The necessity for the proposed AGR zone in Pak Sha O is also highly doubtful.
5. I urge that this extra V zone, which is now located to the north of the existing village cluster, and the AGR zone, should be deleted from the OZP.
6. I strongly urge that the Green Belt (GB) zone should be upgraded to a Conservation (CA) zone in order to protect the integrity of the natural landscapes and the rich biodiversity within the OZP of Pak Sha O.
7. I support the restrictions for the V(1) zone.

Thank you for your attention.

Best Regards,

Chiu Sein Tuck



寄件者: Richard McMullen [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 03日02月2016年星期三 6:31  
寄件地址: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主题: Concerns Regarding Draft OZP for Pak Sha O Village

Richard A. McMullen III  
21 Pak Sha O Village  
Sai Kung, NT

03 February 2016  
Planning Dept  
333 Java Road, North Point

Dear Members of the Planning Dept,

I have had the privilege and enjoyment of being a resident of Pak Sha O Village for the past three years. In that time I have come to know the basics of the interest to develop the farmland surrounding Pak Sha O into modern village housing. In essence, I am in favor of allowing owners of land in being allowed to build on their "indigenous property" as they see fit. But in the case of Pak Sha O Village, there are circumstances that are forcing me to reconsider.

The first of these circumstances is that the actual original owners of the land have no interest in living in Pak Sha O. As I am sure can be seen through planning requests over the previous years, the original owners of the farmland surrounding Pak Sha O village had sold their properties to a developer who is the party interested in building the structures. There are no "indigenous" familial ties as far as residency in the case of Pak Sha O.

Secondly, the area surrounding Pak Sha O Village is a wetlands. It is a haven for all types of wildlife be it in the air, on the ground, or in the water. Subjecting this area to development will most certainly have an adverse effect on the environment not to mention on the Hoi Ha watershed. Protecting these areas from development is not only important for a stable and healthy ecology but keeping it pristine for future residents of Hong Kong to enjoy.

Lastly, there is an inherent interest for the Government of Hong Kong in preserving what is Pak Sha O Village. It is the duty of government to step in (carefully and with measured thought) to preserve cultural and historical treasures in order that future generations may understand how 'what is' came to be. In Pak Sha O Village you have an original Hakka farming village, untouched structurally, continuing to be a thriving and active residence for a number of people. I don't believe that can be found anywhere else in the HKSAR.

I understand from news sources that the HKSAR is currently in a shortfall of affordable housing and can empathize on what must be the pressures upon your department to alleviate this problem. But building a few single family homes in Pak Sha O Village (that will not be affordable) will not have any measured effect on this issue. Additionally, this type of development will not only assuredly degrade or damage the wilderness environment of Pak Sha O Village but it will also ruin a cultural and historical gem of the Sai Kung Country Park. I humbly urge you to disapprove any present or future development of the Pak Sha O Village and its surrounding lands.

Respectfully, Richard McMullen



寄件者: Peter Private [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 01日02月2016年星期一 17:31  
收: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: Draft Pak Sha OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1

Dear Town Planning Department,

Re. Draft Pak Sha OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1

The draft plan underestimates the conservation value of the streams and woodland at Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. These are habitats for many species of conservation importance, some globally critically endangered species that, in China, can only be found in Hong Kong. For this reason, these areas should be zoned as CA, and not GB.

In addition, it is imperative that strict controls are placed on agricultural practices and sewage disposal of new development so as to avoid adverse impacts on water quality, and thus the wildlife, in the Ecologically Important Stream Hoi Ha stream network and Hoi Ha Marine Park.

The land within the new V zone designated in land that is currently being farmed is primarily intended for development of Small Houses by "indigenous villagers". It appears that many land lots now covered by the newly-proposed V zone were owned by a company some years ago, after when certain lots were subdivided, and the ownership of some was subsequently changed back to that of the original owners. This suggests that practices stated to be illegal in a recent court case have also been carried out at Pak Sha O; consequently, TPB approval of this V zone could be giving the green light to illegal activities.

This designation of a new V zone in Pak Sha O does not make use of the V zone at Pak Tam Au, which, it has been noted previously, is to be used for accommodating new Small House demands from other Enclaves such as Pak Sha O. Any demand for housing in the Pak Sha O Enclave should first be met at Pak Tam Au, if, and only if, it arises from the real needs of indigenous villagers. However, in view of the fact that indigenous villagers have not lived at Pak Sha O for over 30 years, it would appear unlikely that this demand is genuine.

The V zone proposed in the DPA plan was one in which construction of any new Small House or the demolition of or any addition, alteration and/or modification to or redevelopment of an existing building would require planning permission. However, the proposed new V zone (not the V(1) zone covering the existing village) in the proposed OZP would not carry any of these restrictions. Modern village housing in such a natural landscape as exists at Pak Sha O would impose a serious and irreversible adverse visual and landscape impact, one that would affect both people walking through the valley and those hiking in the country park on the surrounding hills. This timeless landscape, a valuable resource for all the people of HK, should not be spoilt for the sake of monetary gain by a very few, mainly, in this case, a single developer. The V zone in the valley floor should be removed.

Pak Sha O has been recognised for its heritage value by the HK Heritage Museum in an exhibition featuring a mock-up of the village as an outstanding example of vernacular architecture, illustrating the features of village and landscape at an important time in HK's history. The construction of a single modern house in or adjacent to the existing village would adversely impact the integrity of the whole. It should, therefore, be a condition written explicitly into the OZP that any addition, alteration and/or modification to or redevelopment of an existing building or ruin should be in a style very similar to existing buildings so as to preserve the group value and integrity of the village as a resource of historical and cultural value for present and future generations in HK.

Kind regards  
Peter Heber Percy

+852 [REDACTED]

1244



寄件者: Elsa Leung [REDACTED]  
 寄件日期: 02日02月2016年星期二 17:45  
 收件人: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
 主 題: 轉寄: Fwd: 白沙澳分區規劃大綱草圖 No. S/NE-PSO/1 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-542

白沙澳分區規劃大綱草圖 No. S/NE-PSO/1

敬啟者

我們強烈反對將原本位於淡水濕地上，後於2012年受發展商破壞而被發展成農地的0.7公頃土地劃作鄉村式發展用地，理由如下：

我們曾於2011至2013年於白沙澳展開蝴蝶調查，共記錄得八十種以上的蝴蝶品種，其中不常見蝴蝶十九種，三種罕見蝴蝶，電蛺蝶(*Dichorragia nesimachus formosanus*)、燕鳳蝶(*Lamproptera curius walkeri*)、蜆灰蝶(*Taraka hamada isona*)和古銅殼弄蝶(*Pelopidas conjunctus conjunctus*)，另外發現彌環蛺蝶(*Neptis miah*)、白斑嫵灰蝶(*Udara albocaerulea*)和綠弄蝶(*Choaspes benjaminii*)等三種非常罕見蝴蝶。我們也在附近的溪澗發現稀有的淡水魚三綫擬鱈(*Pseudobagrus trilineatus*)，根據魚護署資料顯示，白沙澳三綫擬鱈魚是香港唯一有記錄的地方，除白沙澳以外，只在廣東省有發現。另外白沙澳亦有多達175種鳥類記錄。這麼豐富的生態記錄，足以證明保護白沙澳的生物多樣性，是規劃大綱草圖必須考慮和執行的原則。一旦容許大量村屋發展，污水、噪音、空氣污染、光害等等人為活動，必然徹底摧毀白沙澳珍貴的自然瑰寶。

而且，相比其他已經面目全非的新界傳統村落，白沙澳屬一級歷史建築的何氏舊居和週邊的客家村屋，可以說是香港目前保存得最完整的客家村屋群落。而村裡又有一聖母無玷之心堂，始建於一八八〇年，屬三級歷史建築，亦見證了早期天主教在西貢傳播的歷史。這麼豐富的人文歷史建築，如果容許村屋發展，必然破壞了白沙澳整體的客家傳統建築美學，香港亦失去了一個能夠欣賞學習傳統客家文化的好地方。

現在白沙澳只有一步行小路通往海下路，適當地提供了目前人口的需要而且也構成一緩衝地區，讓白沙澳保存其生態多樣性和建築特色。一旦容許村屋大量發展，新增外來人口必然構成嚴重消防安全和交通問題，到時的步行小路一定不能應付居民的生命安全要求，而隨時被擴闊以應付消防車、救護車通過等安全問題，到時白沙澳的生態和歷史建築只會受進一步的破壞。

那片受破壞的淡水濕地原本也有豐富的生態環境，西貢和香港的農地、濕地一直面對許多類似先受破壞，後再發展的問題，最近有四百年歷史的黃竹洋村旁一大片同樣是淡水濕地遭推土機填平便是最新的例子。令人遺憾的是，現在白沙澳規劃大綱圖的做法如同認可這種先破壞後發展的做法，這只會變相鼓勵其他地方的發展商和村民競相仿效，白沙澳這麼擁有高生態價值和珍貴人文歷史的地方尚且不能避免，那其他地方又談何平衡保育與發展？

我們不是完全反對村民回村自住的權利，但經土地賣買調查所知，白沙澳的土地有大約四成已經出售予地產發展商，所謂村民回村居住的理由如何成立？而當中又是否涉及現正爭議極大的非法套丁行為？我們當然容許真正的經確認身分的原居民的建屋權利，但亦希望政府能為保護白沙澳提出一切實可行的方法，例如可批准白沙澳的丁屋申請移往其他地方即俗稱的「飛丁」。

白沙澳是香港碩果僅存的客家建築群落，又可以讓遊人輕鬆步行進入，欣賞其中豐富多彩的生物多樣性，保存了香港珍貴的文化生態資源，希望貴署重新規劃，將那片原本的濕地規劃為綠化地帶（見附圖），以制止進一步的破壞和發展。



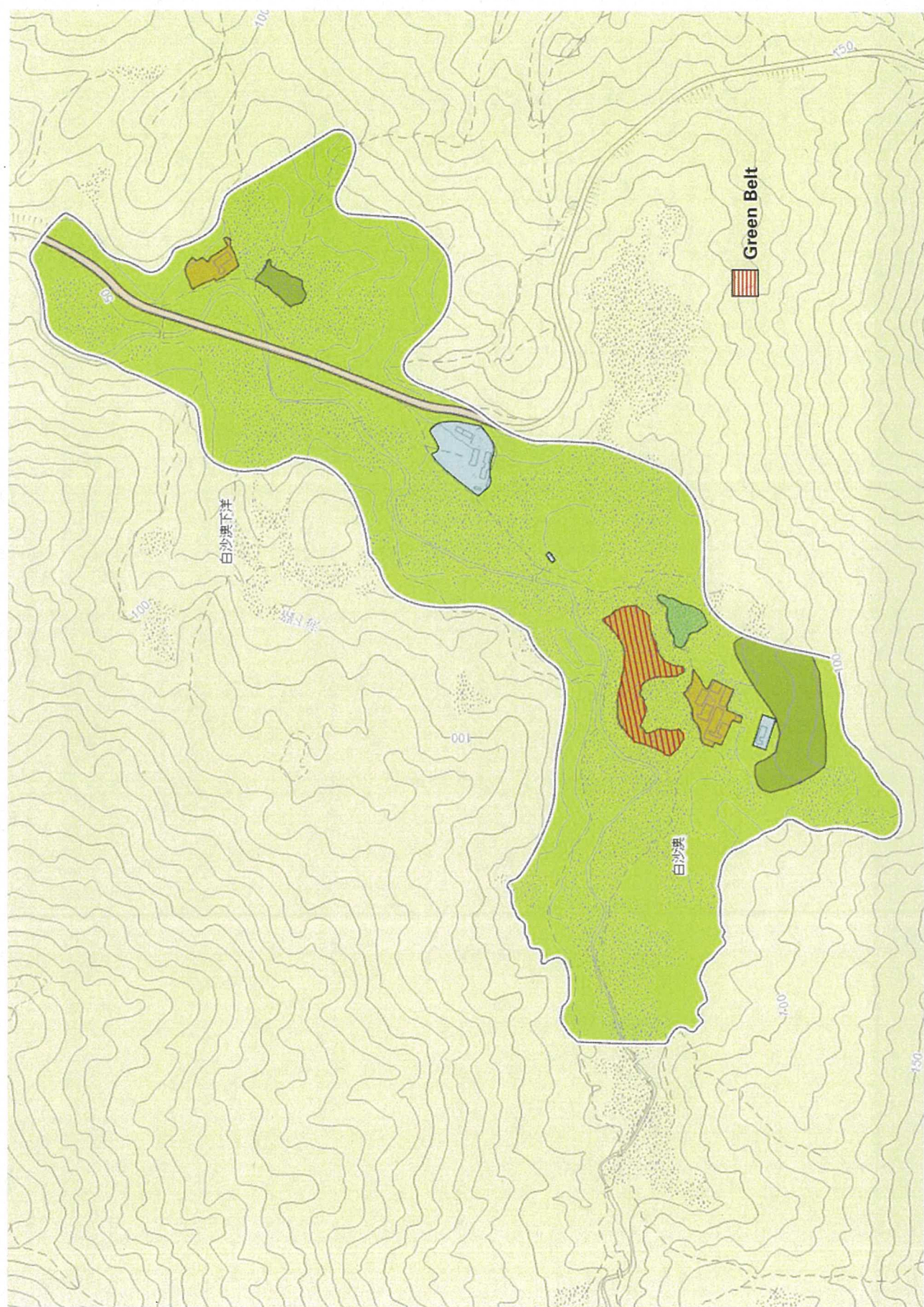
Date: 2 Feb 2016

Name: Elsa Leung

email: [REDACTED]

contact number: [REDACTED]











寄件者: T.R. Collard [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 01日02月2016年星期一 16:34  
收件者: Town Planning Board  
主旨: Draft Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1  
附件: Hoi Ha - Aquatic Tox Analysis for EPD-3.pdf

Dear Sir / Madam,

The draft plan underestimates the conservation value of the streams and woodland at Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. These are habitats for many species of conservation importance, some globally critically endangered species that in China can only be found in Hong Kong. For this reason, these areas should be zoned as CA, and not GB. In addition, it is imperative that strict controls are now placed on (i) chemically intensive agricultural practices and (ii) sewage disposal of new development so as to avoid further adverse impacts on water quality, and thus the wildlife, in an Ecologically Important Stream (the Hoi Ha Stream, also a Water Gathering Ground for High Island Reservoir) and the Hoi Ha Marine Park. In the case of the latter, recent serious damage to the corals has been reported by the media, and is likely to be associated with both pesticide residues and increasing soil runoff from the Pak Sha O farm. In a letter I wrote to Christine Loh in 2014 about these matters (attached below) this damage was predicted as inevitable if current farming practices were not stopped, and here we are.

The land within the new V zone currently being farmed is primarily intended for development of Small Houses by "indigenous villagers". It appears that many land lots now covered by the newly-proposed V zone were owned by a company some years ago, then certain lots were subdivided and the ownership of some was subsequently changed back to that of the original owners. This suggests that practices stated to be fraudulent in a recent court case in Sha Tin have also been carried out at Pak Sha O; consequently, TPB approval of this V zone could be giving the green light to illegal activities.

This designation of a new V zone in Pak Sha O does not make use of the V zone at Pak Tam Au, which, it has been noted previously, is to be used for accommodating new Small House demands from other Enclaves such as Pak Sha O. Any demand for housing in the Pak Sha O Enclave should first be met at Pak Tam Au, if, and only if, it arises from the real needs of indigenous villagers for their own housing. (In view of the fact that indigenous villagers have not lived at Pak Sha O for over 30 years, it would appear impossible that this demand is genuine.)

The V zone proposed in the DPA plan was one in which construction of any new Small House or the demolition of or any addition, alteration and/or modification to or redevelopment of an existing building would require planning permission. However, the proposed new V zone (not the V(1) zone covering the existing village) in the proposed OZP would not carry any of these restrictions. Modern village housing in such a natural landscape as exists at Pak Sha O would impose a serious and irreversible adverse visual and landscape impact, one that would affect both people walking through the valley and those hiking in the country park on the surrounding hills. This timeless landscape, a valuable resource for all the people of Hong Kong, should not be spoilt for the sake of monetary gain by a very few individuals.



Po Sha O has been recognised for its heritage value by the HK Heritage Museum in an exhibition featuring a mock-up of the village as an outstanding example of vernacular architecture, illustrating the features of village and landscape at an important time in Hong Kong's history. The construction of a single modern house in or adjacent to the existing village would adversely impact the integrity of the whole. It should, therefore, be a condition written explicitly into the OZP that any addition, alteration and/or modification to or redevelopment of an existing building or ruin should be in a style very similar to existing buildings so as to preserve the group value and integrity of the village as a resource of historical and cultural value for present and future generations.

Yours,

Tim Collard

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

----- Forwarded message -----

From: T.R. Collard <[REDACTED]>

Date: Thu, Nov 13, 2014 at 12:26 PM

Subject: Pollution & Flawed Planning in the Hoi Ha OZP

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Ms. Loh,

David & Nicola Newbery, residents at Hoi Ha, have shared with me some correspondence with AFCD relating to pollution at Hoi Ha. From this, it is my impression AFCD and presumably the Country & Marine Parks Board are adhering to a position that (i) agricultural pesticide usage in close proximity to the Hoi Ha stream and (ii) faecal pollution of the stream pose no particular threat to the stream and consequently the Hoi Ha Marine Park.

As a biological scientist with some 40 years of working experience in the pharmaceutical industry I beg to differ on both counts.

Two chemicals were cited by AFCD's Dr. Y.M. Mak in an August 7th 2014 letter (attached) to the Newberys, Chlorpyrifos and Chlorothalonil, as used by local farmers and safe to the public and the environment when used properly.



I don't intend here to dig deeply into the question of toxicity to humans: both of these compounds have significant acute and sub-acute mammalian toxicology profiles which can generally be managed provided they are used sensibly and in accordance with label directions. However, Dr. Mak fails to take into consideration sub-acute and long-term toxicity to aquatic organisms which is very high for both chemicals. In the case of Chlorpyrifos, for example, reproductive damage to Mysid shrimps at levels of as little as 0.0046 ppb are cited by US EPA. The zoning provisions which would allow usage of these chemicals in close proximity to the Hoi Ha stream (at both Pak Sha O and Hoi Ha) which flows into the Hoi Ha Marine Park is totally inappropriate in this particular situation and will inevitably cause damage to the marine organisms the Park is intended to protect. In order to preserve the Marine Park every effort must be made to keep the environment as pristine as possible, i.e. to do everything possible to minimise the impact of human activity in and around the Park: clearly this is not happening.

As for faecal pollution, I refer you to Town Planning Board K.K. Lee's email below. The science is incontrovertible and doesn't need to be discussed in detail, other than to say camp sites along the Hoi Ha stream, with no provision for proper handling of sewage or facilities for washing, shouldn't be allowed in a modern society like Hong Kong. I would make the point that, although the health risk to human users of the water may be deemed to be minimal at present, the development plans for Hoi Ha indicate that faecal pollution from the permanent and transient human population will become an increasing health and environmental risk in the future. Finally, as WHO points out, acute sickness can arise from very low pathogen levels, particularly viruses and parasites, entering bodies of water: faecal contamination in water used by the public is just not a good idea and the remedies, which are often relatively simple, have been well understood for millennia, although, it seems, not by our planners.

I am attaching a short summary of supporting information and data for these arguments which includes source references. Should you have any questions I would be happy to answer them.

Yours,

Tim Collard

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]







td

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-547

寄件者: Dian Karlina [REDACTED]  
寄件日期: 03日02月2016年星期三 23:06  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主题: DRAFT PSO OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1 REV C - REPRESENTATION  
附件: PSO OZP S-NE-PSO-1 (1).pdf

Dear Sirs,

Kindly find attached my representation re the above referenced Plan

Yours sincerely

--  
Dian Karlina  
Mobile (+852) [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

By email

Hong Kong 03 February 2016

Re: Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-PSO/1 Rev C.

Dear Sir,

We have taken note of the Plan referenced above and present below our comments:

1. This revision creates a new V zone for the purposes of NTEH's (35-45 numbers). It is too late, irregular and improper to introduce radical new demands and changes at this stage in the planning process. Pak Sha O has been under detailed planning for over 4 years and it is improper and irregular to suddenly bring this new V zone forward without adequate justification. This Plan and the V Zone are as such unacceptable, and beyond the fact that it constitutes an absurd amount of wasted time for both us and the Town Planning Board (TPB), it is also an incredible 180 degree turn that can be only explained by heavy interested pressure of a commercial nature as we contend below.
2. The ownership of the land in and around the V zone shows that a developer has purchased the majority of the plots (and continues to do so at present). Suspicious assignments after a Déed Poll in 2012 suggest a conspiracy to fraud in terms of NTEH approval process. By permitting NTEH (and 14 irregular applications are mentioned in the Plan) in the newly created zone may be aiding a criminal activity (refer to recent ruling by the Courts of HK). We strongly oppose the V and it must be deleted so as to avoid condoning illegal activities.
3. We recommend that the administrative process of cross-village application ("Flying Ding") with Pak Tam Au be systematically used for all legitimate Small House applications in PSO, so demand can be met within the development zone of Pak Tam Au or elsewhere.
4. The figure of 49 Outstanding Small House demands proposed in the Plan has not been audited in any form whatsoever and no demonstrable justification is given. In consequence this figure should not lead to the assumption that a V zone is necessary and all sections referring to the same should be deleted from the OZP; unless proper justification(s) is given.
5. The V zone lies nearly entirely in the flood plain of Pak Sha O. In consequence, new buildings will require that the land be back-filled and/or be extensively drained. This is not acceptable particularly with regards to:
  - i. The technical practicalities of procuring such works in the given location
  - ii. The massive ecological impacts (destruction of species and habitats) not only in Pak Sha O valley but also for Hoi Ha Marine park
  - iii. Any septic tanks that may be built will fail percolation tests as defined by EPD's ProPECC 5/93 because of the high water table.In consequence the V zone should be deleted.
6. The visual and landscape attributes of the valley will be irremediably destroyed by any new development, whether one house or 50. In consequence we suggest that no new Small Houses be permitted within the OZP so as to avoid irreparable damage to the visual, landscape and historical quality of the old Hakka villages in the OZP.
2. We note that the TPB has re-zoned the existing village clusters into V1 zones. While we support this zoning we would suggest amendments/additions to the Notes and/or ES as follows:
  - a. Height of any new building within the V1 should not exceed present average height of existing buildings.
  - b. Profiles and roof pitches should respect the existing settings.
  - c. No NTEH permitted within the V1 zone.



3. In addition to the above we note that Section 8 (e) of the Notes provide for: "*replacement of an existing domestic building,.....by a New Territory Exempted House*". This is unacceptable and contrary to the principles that have been debated in the last 4 years. In consequence we strongly suggest to delete Section 8 (e).
4. The draft OZP is under-representative with regards to the ecological quality of the area within. In deed, have close to 1150 species are recorded in the OZP, of which many are new to Hong Kong, some to science, and a vast number are of Conservation Concern (both locally [LC and above; Fellowes *et al.*] or internationally NT or above [IUCN & CRDB]). We argue that any new development will have catastrophic effects on this very rich and ecologically unique environment. In consequence adequate protection of the ecology can be afforded by zoning all riparian bands (30m buffer zone) as CA zones, replacing most of the proposed GB zone.

In conclusion, we strongly oppose to this revision of the Plan for Pak Sha O and recommend that the TPB reverts to earlier versions such as revision B (July2015) of the Plan and/or deletes the V zone and replace large tracts of the GB zone into CA zone.

We hope this representation will help in creating country parks that all Hong Kong citizens want

Yours sincerely



Dian Karlina





Grounds presented in the standard form:

- (i) **Small House demand proposed by Indigenous Villagers is suspected:** Over 50% of the Land earmarked for development has already been sold to Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited. Are these villagers now suddenly planning to back and settle in the village? Importantly, the developer has systematically carved out land lots and transferred these to villagers since mid-2012. Are these villagers now acting as frontmen for the developer – selling their ding right and facilitating small house applications? It appears that the claimed small house demand is merely an excuse by the developers and indigenous villagers to make profit, rather than a genuine demand under the small house policy.

**原居民丁屋需求成疑：**現時發展商「新華書店湘江集團有限公司」在「鄉村式發展」地帶持有至少五成土地，有大量村民未來將回到鄉村的說法令人懷疑。另外，發展商在 2012 年中把「鄉村式發展」地帶內的地段分拆並轉手，分拆地段內更已有處理的丁屋申請，整個過程與一般「套丁」情況相似，擔心所謂滿足「原居民丁屋需求」只是發展商與原居民合謀圖利的藉口

- (ii) **Planning Department has already secured another piece of land for Pak Sha O:** According to Town Planning Board papers, the Planning and Lands Department already secured land for former Pak Sha O villagers in Pak Tam Au. There is thus already sufficient land reserved in Sai Kung for genuine small house applications in the same 'Heung'. Expansion of the "V" zone is not justified.

**規劃署早已另覓土地予白沙澳村：**城規會文件中，曾指現時西貢北潭凹早已預留空間，讓白沙澳村申請「飛丁」解決丁屋需求，規劃署無理據再為白沙澳擴大「鄉村式發展」地帶

- (iii) **Small house application in Agriculture (AGR) zone is still permitted:** Most of the "AGR" zone walls within Village Environ so that small house applications Small House applications is still permitted, with an approval rate of over 60% in AGR zone with reference to past experience. This would create false hope for developer and villagers.

**「農業」地帶仍可申建丁屋：**大部分「農業」用地在「鄉村範圍」(Village Environ) 內，可以申建丁屋，而以往在「農業」地帶成功興建丁屋的機會更達六成，現時的規劃仍為發展商及原居民製造錯誤期望

- (iv) **The area is prone to flood risk:** The "V" zone is encircled by an 'Ecologically Important Stream', as close by as 20 meters to the areas designated for development. The proposed plan has not taken into account the consideration of threat of flooding for future residents during rainstorms.

**水浸風險：**「鄉村式發展」用地被一條「具重要生態價值河流」包圍，距離更只有 20 米，規劃未有考慮暴雨時淹浸整個河谷時對居民的威脅

- (v) **The area is rich in ecological and environmental resources:** Surrounded by the Sai Kung West Country Park, Pak Sha O has also recorded a cumulative number of 175 bird species from 1999 to 2014, comprising 1/3 of Hong Kong total number. The proposed "V" zone however has failed to consider ways and means of protecting the ecology and natural landscape of Pak Sha O.

**生態環境資源豐富：**白沙澳四周被西貢西郊野公園包圍，自 1999 至 2014 年累積共錄得 175 種雀鳥，佔全港數目 1/3，現時建議的「鄉村式發展」用地並沒有兼顧保存這些生態和自然景觀

Major ground(s) of representations		Representation No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-
<b>All 5 grounds</b>	(i) – (v)	R548 – R1348
<b>4 grounds</b>	(i) – (iv)	R1349 – R1354
	(i), (ii), (iii), (v)	R1355 – R1409
	(i), (ii), (iv), (v)	R1410 – R1477
	(i), (iii), (iv), (v)	R1478 – R1488
<b>3 grounds</b>	(i), (ii), (iii)	R1489 – R1490
	(i), (ii), (iv)	R1491
	(i), (ii), (v)	R1492 – R1548
	(i), (iii), (iv)	R1549
	(i), (iii), (v)	R1550 – R1573
	(i), (iv), (v)	R1574 – R1597
	(ii), (iv), (v)	R1598 – R1600
	(ii), (iii), (v)	R1601
	(iii), (iv), (v)	R1602 – R1604
<b>2 grounds</b>	(i), (ii)	R1605 – R1614
	(i), (iii)	R1615
	(i), (iv)	R1616
	(i), (v)	R1617 – R1672
	(ii), (v)	R1673 – R1688
	(iii), (v)	R1689 – R1692
	(iv), (v)	R1693 – R1705
<b>1 ground</b>	(i)	R1706 – R1737
	(ii)	R1738
	(v)	R1739 – R1798



tpbd

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-548

寄件者: [redacted] [no-reply@weebly.com]  
寄件日期: 19日01月2016年星期二 17:21  
收件者: tpbd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: New Form Entry: Object to Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan (S/NE-PSO/1)

You've just received a new submission to your Object to Pak Sha O Draft Outline Zoning Plan (S/NE-PSO/1).

#### Submitted Information:

##### Name

Paul Chau

##### Email

Reasons for Objections. Small house demand proposed by Indigenous Villagers is suspected: Since at least 50% of land within the V zone is now owned by Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited, it is highly suspected that many villagers would really come back to resettle in the village. Moreover, lots in the V zone have already been carved and transferred out since mid-2012, with outstanding small house application in some of the carved lots. Since the whole process is similar to the practice of "selling ding", it is worried that the claim to satisfy small house demand is merely an excuse by both developers and indigenous villagers to make profit.

1

Reasons for Objections. Planning Department has already secured another piece of land for Pak Sha O: According to the Town Planning Board paper, ample space was reserved in Pak Tam Au in Sai Kung for cross-boundary application of small house, to satisfy small house demand in Pak Sha O. Further expansion of V zone in Pak Sha O, suggested by Planning Department, is thus not well-justified.

1

Reasons for Objections. Small house application in Agriculture (AGR) zone is still permitted. Most of the AGR zone falls outside Village Environ so that small house application is permitted, with an approval rate of over 60% in AGR zone with reference to the past experience. This would create false hope for developer and villagers.

1

Reasons for Objections. The area is prone to flood risk: The V zone is encircled by an "Ecologically Important Stream" with a distance of merely 20 metres. The proposed plan has not taken consideration in the threats posed on resident when the river valley is flooded during rainstorm.

1

Reasons for Objections. The area is rich in ecological and environmental resources: surrounded by Sai Kung West Country Park, Pak Sha O has also recorded a cumulative number of 175 bird species from 1999 to 2014, comprising  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Hong Kong total number. The proposed V zone however did not consider to protect the ecology and natural landscape.

1

Other Comments



bpd

寄件者: [redacted] [no-reply@weebly.com]  
寄件日期: 19日01月2016年星期二 17:22  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: New Form Entry: 反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖 (S/NE-PSO/1)

You've just received a new submission to your 反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖 (S/NE-PSO/1).

#### Submitted Information:

姓名

Paul Chau

電郵

[redacted]

反對原因.原居民丁屋需求成疑: 現時發展商「新華書店湘江集團有限公司」在「鄉村式發展」地帶持有至少五成土地, 有大量村民未來將回到鄉村的說法令人懷疑。另外, 發展商在 2012 年中把「鄉村式發展」地帶內的地段分拆並轉手, 分拆的地段內更已有處理中的丁屋申請, 整個過程與一般「套丁」情況相似, 擔心所謂滿足「原居民丁屋需求」只是發展商與原居民合謀圖利的藉口

1

反對原因.規劃署早已另覓土地予白沙澳村: 城規會文件中, 曾指現時西貢北潭凹早已預留空間, 讓白沙澳村申請「飛丁」解決丁屋需求, 規劃署無理據再為白沙澳擴大「鄉村式發展」地帶

1

反對原因.「農業」地帶仍可申建丁屋: 大部分「農業」用地在「鄉村範圍」(Village Environ)外可以申建丁屋, 而以往在「農業」地帶成功興建丁屋的機會更達六成, 現時的規劃仍為發展商及原居民製造錯誤期望

1

反對原因.水浸風險: 「鄉村式發展」用地被一條「具重要生態價值河流」包圍, 距離更只有 20 米, 規劃未有考慮暴雨時淹浸整個河谷時對居民的威脅

1

反對原因.生態環境資源豐富: 白沙澳四周被西貢西郊野公園包圍, 自 1999 至 2014 年累積共錄得 175 種雀鳥, 佔全港數目 1/3, 現時建議的「鄉村式發展」用地並無兼顧保存這些生態和自然景觀

1



其他意見



寄件者: [REDACTED]  
寄 日期: 03日02月2016年星期三 0:13  
收件者: tpbpd  
主旨: S/NE-PSO/1 Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1799

## S/NE-PSO/1 Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan

Dear TPB Members,

In this document we now find that Planning Department (PD) is actively responding to a property developer's demands in allocating almost exactly the land acquired by Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited some years ago.

PD claims however that the allocation of the land in question is in response to villagers' claims that a large area is needed in order to construct dozens of homes for indigenous villagers under the Small House programme.

However in a chain of transactions very similar in those uncovered in the December 2015 District Court case in which the judge found a developer and 11 villagers guilty of abuse of the process and imposed sentences of up to three years, records show that villagers sold their agricultural land to Xinhua some 5 years ago. Land records also show that recently Xinhua "sold back" the land to villagers who coincidentally are now claiming "ding rights".

This raises considerable concern as to whether the villagers are acting as front men for the developer? Is there indeed a genuine and certifiable demand for homes in the middle of a country park or is this yet another commercial development on the lines of the Sha Tin case.

It is alarming to note that PD is actively engaged in what appears to be another abuse of the Small House programme by indicating its support for the plan and recommending that the land in question be approved for development by Town Planning Board. Visual renditions of the plans indicate how closely matched are the developers plan and the PD proposal.

TPB members must now closely examine the application. Is there a genuine need for housing in such a remote location? How come so many villagers are planning to return to live in the village? Where do they currently reside? Are any of them enjoying the benefits of public housing?

Moreover PD has already allocated land for former Pak Sha O villagers in Pak Tam Au. Therefor there is already sufficient land reserved in Sai Kung for genuine small house applications from this particular village. The proposed expansion of the V zone in Pak Sha O is therefore not justified.

According to experts the area is prone to flood risk, the V zone is encircled by an "Ecologically Important Stream", as close by as 20mts to areas designated for development. The proposed plan has not taken into consideration the threat of flooding during rainstorms. The area is also rich in ecological and environmental resources as it is surrounded by Sai Kung West Country Park. Numerous bird species have been observed in the district.

In view of the questionable nature of the arrangements, the strong public sentiment with regard to abuse of the Small House programme and the recent comment by the Secretary

for Development that the scope of the Small House policy, or if it is indeed a genuine policy will be resolved in the courts, it is obvious that members must conclude that it is not appropriate to approve any change to the OZP at the moment.

Mary Mulvihill

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寄件者: [REDACTED]  
日期: 04日02月2016年星期四 15:51  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
主旨: Pak Sha O OZP

Dear Sir

I would like to submit an objection to the draft Pak Sha O OZP, currently inviting comments to your department.

Pak Sha O is a site of considerable ecological and cultural value for Hong Kong. I am reasonably familiar with the area, and know that the surrounding woodland and shrubland are of high value for birds and for other wildlife. There are very large bat roosts in the area (as identified by AFCD). In front of the village is an area of agricultural land, which was long abandoned and had converted to freshwater marsh with ecological value for a number of species, before farming resumed recently. The village itself is one of the few remaining places in Hong Kong where the buildings are the traditional Hakka grey-brick buildings, which I consider provides the site an interesting cultural heritage and an intrinsic appeal to visitors including hikers along the adjacent footpath.

The draft OZP as currently proposed includes an extensive V zone on the current agricultural land. As mentioned above, this area already seems to have had a loss in ecological value as a result of the conversion from freshwater marsh to farmed land. Construction on this area would completely remove ecological value from this location, and would provide a reduction in the value of surrounding woodland and shrubland by increasing fragmentation, both in terms of provision of physical barriers and in terms of light disturbance into surrounding woodland (affecting the large population of bats, as well as other mammals and night birds). The proximity of this V zone to the Ecologically Important Stream would also potentially damage the fauna of the stream by affecting hydrology of the site or by facilitating runoff from buildings during construction or occupation. I consider therefore that this V zone would be expected to significantly reduce the ecological value of Pak Sha O.

Furthermore, the V zone would presumably be open to construction of modern 'villa-style' houses, as seen in other villages throughout Hong Kong. For me, this would considerably reduce the cultural heritage value of Pak Sha O and I think would damage the character of the site. I notice that an earlier draft of the plan had additional houses restricted to a V zone surrounding the existing village, where there would be planning restrictions to ensure these did not ruin the character of the village. I realise that the current draft includes this separate V zone to prevent new-style buildings in the village, but I think that in reality it provides an opportunity for construction of new houses at the site rather than providing incentive to revitalise the existing village with construction in the traditional design. I think the result would be to destroy the character of the village.

Overall I think that acceptance of this revised draft would be a step towards irreparable damage of ecological and cultural value of this unique site. As such I urge to reject the current draft proposals and to reconsider the earlier draft with village development restricted to traditional-style buildings within the existing village footprint, and with provision of AGR zoning (or a conservation zoning such as GB or CA) on the existing agricultural land in front of the village.

Regards  
John Allcock

寄件人:  
日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:

Martin Williams  
02日02月2016年星期二 10:14  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Pak Sha O OZP

Dear Sir:

I'm writing to object to the Pak Sha O outline zoning plan.

Strongly believe Pak Sha O and surrounds should be protected, as magnificent place for Hong Kong's cultural and natural heritage.

Highly suspect housing claims should not be casually accepted: look at how many "indigenous" villagers actually live there now, for instance.

- and at how widely the "policy" has been abused, greatly damaging rural Hong Kong.  
You can help stop the rot!

You know of involvement of Xinhua Bookstore - which it seems is not related to Xinhua the news agency, and is not a bookstore.

Seems the owner has no empathy or love for Pak Sha O: I've heard of him wanting to knock down a perfectly sound old building, claiming it's a ruin [patently untrue if you look at the house!]

Pak Sha O need not be "frozen" in time; but if development, ensure village and area character are retained.  
Good if government can support this somehow; not just play into the hands of people seeking to profiteer, based on resources from HK taxpayers [protecting the country park etc nearby], and those people renting in village who've shown so much dedication and love for renovating and safeguarding properties.

Pak Sha O is a gem.  
Please help treasure it, safeguard!

Best regards,  
Dr Martin Williams

Dr Martin Williams. Writing, Photography, Multimedia.

DocMartin - Passion for the Wild  
Hong Kong Outdoors - Wild About Hong Kong



寄件者: Hsu Wai Lun [REDACTED]  
寄期: 04日02月2016年星期四 15:55  
收件者: tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
副本: dafoffice@afcd.gov.hk; ceo@ceo.gov.hk  
主旨: 反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)  
附件: ATT00028.txt; ATT00031.htm

反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖 (S/NE-PSO/1)

敬啟者：為讓公眾釋疑，規劃署必須撤回白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖 (S/NE-PSO/1)。規劃署須先調查清楚白沙澳原居民與發展商「新華書店湘江集團有限公司」在該地的土地業權關係，是否有人在賣丁過程中涉及刑事罪行，如詐騙及發假誓等，並向公開調查結果，以釋公眾疑慮。（2012年中，發展商新華書店湘江集團有限公司把丁屋地內的18個地段分拆成47個小地段，並轉手至多位姓何、葉等人士，這些小地段中，巧合地不少已有處理中的丁屋申請。整個過程與一般「套丁」相似即發展商先購入土地、把土地拆成多個小地段、將小地段轉手至多個男丁。）

此致  
城規會 執事先生

香港永久性居民  
許維倫 謹啟

二零一六年二月四日

Lun Hsu, Allen

Programme assistant / Academy of Visual Arts / Hong Kong Baptist University

[REDACTED] / [REDACTED]

(AVA 112 Kai Tak Campus) 51 Kwun Tong Road, Kowloon Hong Kong SAR / <http://ava.hkbu.edu.hk/>

敬啟者：

本人覺得白沙澳生態價值  
豐富，起丁屋會破壞生態及  
附近環境，2012年當局限制  
村內發展，即是有高生態價值  
值得保留，現在又在該地  
發展丁屋大量，令人感慨  
及懷疑。  
沒有考慮到保育環境生態，  
為了起丁屋和一小撮人的  
利益而破壞環境是很不  
值得的，不要強行破壞  
白沙澳的天然美景。

請珍惜

反對 白沙澳  
分區計劃  
大綱草圖規劃

shj

1879

2016-2-3



張

城市規劃委員會

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1804

本人喜愛去新興一郊遊，聞說有村民將  
丁權出售予大埔同，一發展商套丁建屋十多幢。  
丁屋予西貢白沙澳村一農地有三千多平方米  
分割給予村民，違反地契的。該地有十多種罕  
見蝴蝶，亦是郊野公園，有生態價值綠化  
保育地帶，希望地政署收回該地，設為要。

農地只可作耕種

255

一羣郊遊人士

20-01-2016

就草圖作出申述

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1805

Representation Relating to Draft Plan

參考編號

Reference Number:

160123-124404-09041

提交限期

Deadline for submission:

04/02/2016

提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

23/01/2016 12:44:04

提出此宗申述的人士

Person Making This Representation:

先生 Mr. yuen chi yan

申述詳情

Details of the Representation :

與申述相關的草圖

Draft plan to which the representation relates:

S/NE-PSO/1

申述的性質及理由

Nature of and reasons for the representation:

有關事項 Subject Matters	性質 Nature	理由 Reason
第1項	反對 Oppose	不要擴大鄉村式發展，保育白沙澳
第2項	反對 Oppose	不要擴大鄉村式發展，保育白沙澳
第3項	反對 Oppose	不要擴大鄉村式發展，保育白沙澳

對草圖的建議修訂(如有的話)

Proposed Amendments to Draft Plan(if any):



敬啟者：

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1806

得悉大埔某地產發展商套丁于白沙澳村  
DD 290地段建丁屋十多間該區是郊野公園  
亦是近海岸公園，定會破壞生態環境  
應受保護，盼望當局不可審批。

此致城規會

有心人上

01-02-2016



1876

tpb/d

寄 主:  
寄件日期:  
收 者:  
主旨:

Andy [REDACTED]  
03日02月2016年星期三 7:25  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1807

敬啟者：

本人反對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖並進行相關有損淡水濕地之工程及一切破壞環境之行為。

謝謝關注及愛護地球

此致一切有關部門

Andy YEUNG

從我的 iPhone 傳送

1170



tpb

寄件人:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:  
附件:

Roy Ng  
26日04月2016年星期二 11:07  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1)  
TPB20160426(PSO).pdf

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C 1

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please refer to the attachment for the captioned.

Yours faithfully,

Ng Hei Man (Mr.)

Assistant Campaign Manager

The Conservancy Association

T:

D:

F:

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**長春社** since 1968

The Conservancy Association

會址：香港九龍青山道 476 號 1 樓 102 室

Add.: Unit 102, 1/F, Park Building, 476 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong

電話 Tel.: (852)2728 6781 傳真 Fax.: (852) 2728 5538

26<sup>th</sup> April 2016

Town Planning Board  
15/F North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road  
North Point  
Hong Kong

By e-mail: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1)

The Conservancy Association (CA) **OBJECTS** to the Representation No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1 to TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-515. These representations fail to take account of landscape character and ecological significance of Pak Sha O and adjacent Sai Kung West Country Park.

We have to reiterate that according to Town Planning Board papers, Planning Department has already secured land for Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung villagers in Pak Tam Au. There is thus already sufficient land reserved in Sai Kung for genuine small house applications by villagers. Expansion of the V zone in these 2 villages is therefore not justified.

The Green Belt zones in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung comprise habitats of very high conservation importance, such as fung-shui woodland, secondary woodland and natural stream. There should be presumption against development in these areas. We opine that some of these habitats should even be rezoned to more restrictive zonings, such as GB(1) or CA.

Yours faithfully,

Ng Hei Man  
Assistant Campaign Manager



tpb:

寄件者: Miffy Ng  
寄件日期: 26日04月2016年星期二 15:14  
收件者: tpbpd  
主旨: DHK Comment on Representation on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-PSO/1  
附件: 20160426 DHK OZP PSO 1 comment\_Apr 2016.pdf

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C 2

Dear sirs,

Attached please find our comment on the captioned.

Best Regards,

Miffy, Ng Chun Wing

Project Officer

Designing Hong Kong Limited

Tel:

Fax:

Unit 7, 5/F, Eastern Harbour Centre, 28 Hoi Chak Street, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

Website: <http://www.designinghongkong.com/>

Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/DesigningHongKong>

Hong Kong, 26 April 2016

Chairman and Members  
Town Planning Board  
15/F, North Point Government Offices  
333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong  
Fax: 2877 0245;  
Email: [tpbpd@pland.gov.hk](mailto:tpbpd@pland.gov.hk)

**Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan  
Comment on Representation**

Dear Chairman and Members,

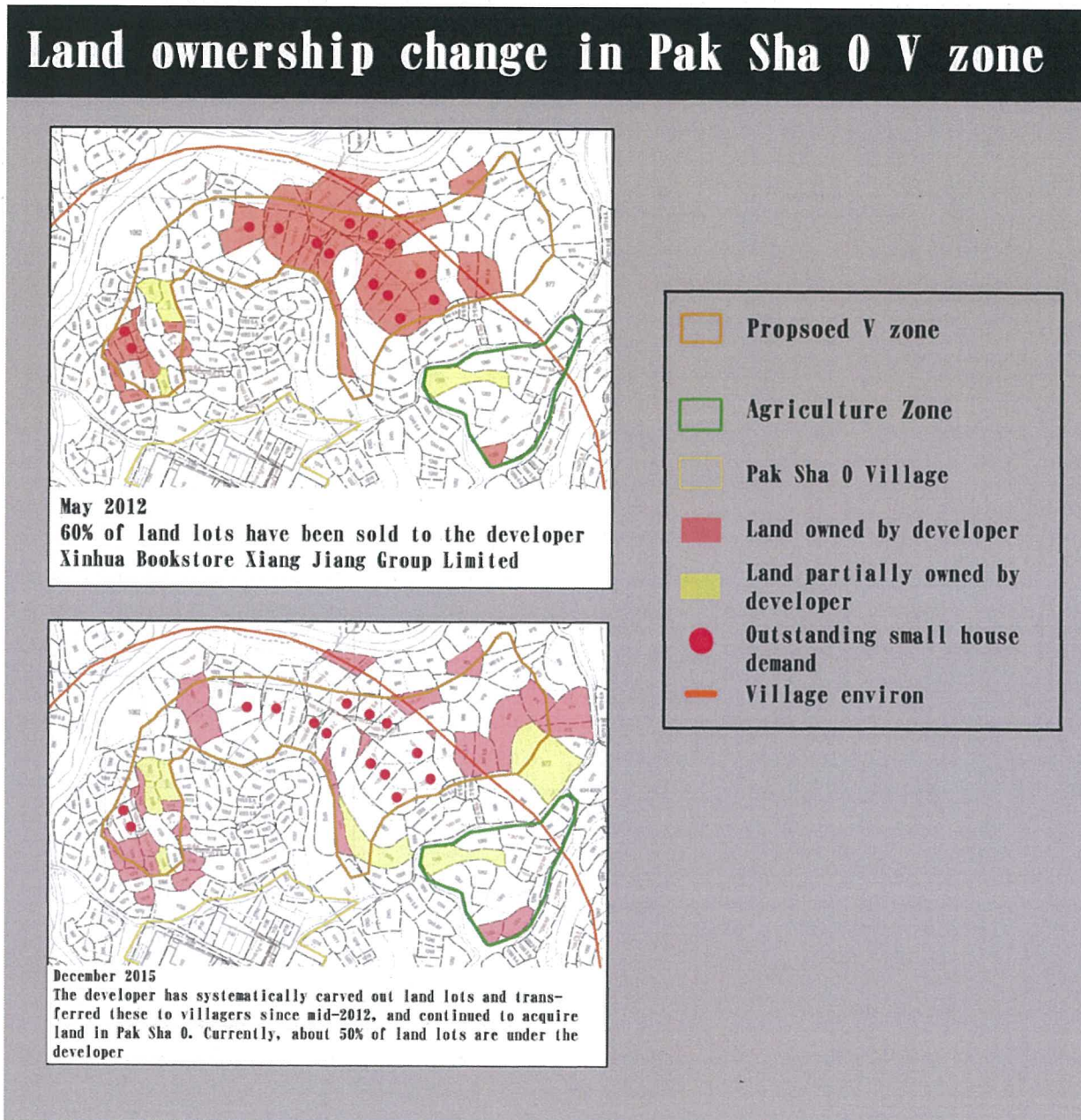
We object to Representations No. 1-515:

- The representations propose a large extension of "Village Type Development" zone ("V" zone) and "V1" adjacent to Ho Ha EIS and covering the Fung Shui woodland. This is incompatible with the ecological significance of Pak Sha O and the integrity of Sai Kung West Country Park. The proposal will also certainly impact the landscape of the historic cluster of existing buildings.
- The Small House Policy is abused for investment rather than for housing needs. A land search by the Conservation Association shows that 60% of the land lots within the proposed new V zone were sold to the developer named Xinhua Bookstore Xiang Jiang Group Limited in mid-2012. Since, the developer systematically carved out land lots and transferred the lands to villagers who have 'ding rights' to apply for small houses. (Figure 1)
- The land transactions give rise to reasonable suspicions that the villagers sold beneficial interests in their 'ding rights' and are now acting as frontmen for the developer. The Board risks aiding and abetting an illegal scheme aimed at abuse of the proposed V zone for profit making rather than to address the genuine demand by indigenous villagers. The developer has submitted representations asking for deletion of "V1" and proposes that redevelopment of houses would not require planning permission. (Rep. No. 3).
- According to TPB paper No. 10019, surplus land within the "V" zone of Pak Tam Au OZP was designated to meet the small house demand of other villages within the WGG in Sai Kung North, including Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung, under the administrative measure of permitting cross-village small house applications. At the TPB meeting of To Kwa Ping and Pak Tam Au OZP No. S/NE-TKP/1 dated 14 April 2015, the Village Representative Mr Ho Kam Wah mentioned that 'he agreed with the arrangement of cross-village SH applications from villages falling within WGGs to Pak Tam Au Village.' and clarified that 'the village had so far accepted at least 5 cross-village SH applications from Pak Sha O Village.' There thus appears that sufficient land has been reserved in Sai Kung for Pak Sha O small house development. Any expansion of V zone in Pak Sha O is thus not justified.
- Pak Sha O lies on WGG of WSD where septic tanks are not permitted. There is no road connection. Detailed plans for site formation heights, sewage treatment, drainage, footways, and vehicular access have not been provided. The impact of the increase in development and human activities has not been fully assessed.

**Designing Hong Kong Limited**  
**April 2016**



Figure 1







tpb:

寄件人:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:

KFBG EAP  
26日04月2016年星期二 15:26  
tpbpd  
KFBG's Comments on Representations Relating to Draft Plan S/NE-PSO/1

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C3

Dear Sir/ Madam,

We refer to the Gist of Representations:

[http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/tc/plan\\_making/Attachment/20160405/S\\_NE-PSO\\_1\\_gist\\_of\\_representations\\_eng\\_chi.pdf](http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/tc/plan_making/Attachment/20160405/S_NE-PSO_1_gist_of_representations_eng_chi.pdf)

We do not agree with the proposals by the representation nos: TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1 to TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-515

We object to the proposals to rezone GB zone to V(1) or V zone, as the areas surrounding the existing village clusters are of high ecological and conservation value.

Best Regards,

Ecological Advisory Programme  
Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden





Comments on Representations made by individuals

tpb:

寄件人:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:

Chiu Sein Tuck [REDACTED]  
26日04月2016年星期二 16:07  
tpbpd@pland.gov.hk  
Comments on Representations Relating to the Draft OZP Plan for Pak Sha O (S/NE-PSO/1)

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C 4

Dear Sir/ Madam,

With regard to the Gist of Representations for the draft OZP Plan for Pak Sha O (S/NE/PSO/1):

[http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/tc/plan\\_making/Attachment/20160405/S NE-PSO 1 gist of representations eng\\_chi.pdf](http://www.info.gov.hk/tpb/tc/plan_making/Attachment/20160405/S_NE-PSO_1_gist_of_representations_eng_chi.pdf)

1. I do not agree with the proposals as stated by representations numbered:  
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1 to TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-515

2. I object to the proposals to re-zone the Green Belt into a V(1) or V zone as these areas surrounding the existing village clusters are comprised of natural habitats of high ecological and conservation value.

With Best Regards,

Chiu Sein Tuck

## 就草圖的申述提出意見

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C5

Comment on Representation Relating to Draft Plan

## 參考編號

Reference Number:

160409-103212-36860

## 提交限期

Deadline for submission:

26/04/2016

## 提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

09/04/2016 10:32:12

## 提出此份意見的人士(下稱「提意見人」)

Person Making This Comment

先生 Mr. Kevin Chow

(known as "Commenter") hereafter:

## 與意見相關的草圖

Draft plan to which the comment relates:

S/NE-PSO/1

## 意見詳情

Details of the Comments:

申述編號 Representation No:	意見詳情 Details of Comments:
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-518	Support. Pak Sha O deserve preservation not only because of its high ecological value, which is essential for maintaining stability of existing ecological hotspots in proximity of the designated plan, but also of its exclusive cultural value. Pak Sha O is one of the most well-preserved and integrate Hakka village houses cluster in Hong Kong. It is imperative for conservation of Hakka cluster to adopt an preservation-in-nature approach so that the civil intelligence and cultural practices could be manifested and witnessed by our descendant through emerging themselves into the original setting and physical arrangement of existing Hakka village house clusters.
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-519	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-520	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-521	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-523	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-526	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1	Objection. Valid proof of increasing demand for indigenous villagers (and, or their descendants) village houses in Pak Sha O environs for RESIDENTIAL purpose should be provided so as to curb any activities (either commercial or not) deviated from the original intention of Small House Policy.
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-2	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-4	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-5	
TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-192	

001



## 參考編號

Reference Number:

160426-222346-76298

## 提交限期

Deadline for submission:

26/04/2016

## 提交日期及時間

Date and time of submission:

26/04/2016 22:23:46

提出此份意見的人士(下稱「提意見人」)

Person Making This Comment

女士 Ms. Tam

(known as "Commenter") hereafter:

## 與意見相關的草圖

Draft plan to which the comment relates:

S/NE-PSO/1

## 意見詳情

Details of the Comments:

申述編號 Representation No:	意見詳情 Details of Comments:
S/NE-PSO/1	<p>反對白沙澳內劃設「鄉村式發展」地帶。</p> <p>白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1，現為綠化地帶，若發展住宅就會引起很多如道路、電覽、排污設施、停車場、商店、巴士站等的公共設施，佔用很大的面積，損毀大片林木地，影響野生物種的居所。而且，所謂的「鄉村式發展」也很難定義，日後又可以「按需要」而不斷擴大，超越現時的草圖位置，郊遊也變成到處樓景，失去了郊遊的意義。</p>





**Summary of Comments on Representations in Similar Format submitted by**  
**TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C7 to C36**

Grounds presented in the standard form:

- (i) I strongly object to the Representations No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1 to TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-515. These representations fail to take account of landscape character and ecological significance of Pak Sha O and adjacent Sai Kung West Country Park.

我強烈反對編號 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1 至 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-515 的申述。這些申請沒有關注白沙澳及毗鄰西貢西郊野公園的景觀特色及生態重要性。

- (ii) Planning Department has already secured another piece of land for Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. According to Town Planning Board papers, Planning Department has already secured land for Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung villagers in Pak Tam Au. There is thus already sufficient land reserved in Sai Kung for genuine small house applications by villagers. Expansion of the V zone in these 2 villages is therefore not justified.

根據城規會文件，規劃署早已另覓土地予白沙澳及白沙澳下洋。城規會文件中，規劃署在西貢北潭凹預留土地給白沙澳及白沙澳下洋村民，故已有足夠土地應付真正的丁屋申請，無理據再為兩村擴大「鄉村式發展」地帶。

- (iii) The Green Belt zones in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung comprise habitats of very high conservation importance, such as fung-shui woodland, secondary woodland and natural stream. There should be presumption against development in these areas.

白沙澳及白沙澳下洋的綠化地帶內，包含不少具保育價值的生境，例如風水林、次生林及天然河溪。按一般推定，這些地方不應發展。

- (iv) Most of the suggestions from Representations No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-517 to TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1807, such as removing the newly proposed “V” and “AGR” zone, designating all woodland, natural streams (including Ecologically Important Stream) and their riparian zone to “GB(1)” or “CA”, and so on, would secure the natural environment and kill false hopes of development potential in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. They should be supported.

編號 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-517 至 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1807 的申述提出的不少建議，如取消新建議的「鄉村式發展」及「農業」地帶、把所有樹林、天然河溪及其河岸劃為「綠化地帶(1)」或「自然保護區」地帶等，有助保護白沙澳及白沙澳下洋的天然環境，及消除在當地發展的錯誤期望。這些建議值得支持。

- (v) It should be a requirement that future development in existing Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung villages should be in character with existing buildings so as to protect cultural and built heritage..

未來在白沙澳及白沙澳下洋的發展，必須與現時建築物互相配合，保護文化及古蹟。

<b>Major ground(s) of comments</b>		<b>Comments No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-</b>
<b>All 5 grounds</b>	(i) – (v)	C7 – C28
<b>4 grounds</b>	(i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	C29 – C30, C32
	(i), (ii), (iv), (v)	C31
<b>3 grounds</b>	(i), (iii), (iv)	C33
	(i), (iii), (v)	C34 – C35
<b>2 grounds</b>	(iii), (iv)	C36



tpbnd

(Chinese Format)

寄件人:  
寄件日期:  
收件者:  
主旨:

16日04月2016年星期六 2:11

tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

New Form Entry: 對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)申述的意見

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C7

You've just received a new submission to your 對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)申述的意見.

### Submitted Information:

姓名

WONG Wing Hong

電郵

對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)申述的意見.我強烈反對編號 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1 至 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-515 的申述。這些申請沒有關注白沙澳及毗鄰西貢西郊野公園的景觀特色及生態重要性。

1

對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)申述的意見.根據城規會文件，規劃署早已另覓土地予白沙澳及白沙澳下洋。城規會文件中，規劃署在西貢北潭凹預留土地給白沙澳及白沙澳下洋村民，故已有足夠土地應付真正的丁屋申請，無理據再為兩村擴大「鄉村式發展」地帶。

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對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)申述的意見.白沙澳及白沙澳下洋的綠化地帶內，包含不少具保育價值的生境，例如風水林、次生林及天然河溪。按一般推定，這些地方不應發展。

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對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)申述的意見.編號 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-517 至 TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1807 的申述提出的不少建議，如取消新建議的「鄉村式發展」及「農業」地帶、把所有樹林、天然河溪及其河岸劃為「綠化地帶(1)或「自然保護區」地帶等，有助保護白沙澳及白沙澳下洋的天然環境，及消除在當地發展的錯誤期望。這些建議值得支持。

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對白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖(S/NE-PSO/1)申述的意見.未來在白沙澳及白沙澳下洋的發展，必須與現時建築物互相配合，保護文化及古蹟。

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其他意見





tpbpd

寄件者:  
寄件日期:  
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tpbpd@pland.gov.hk

New Form Entry: Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1)

TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-C 13

You've just received a new submission to your Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1).

Submitted Information:

Name

Merry

Email

Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1).I strongly object to the Representations No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1 to TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-515. These representations fail to take account of landscape character and ecological significance of Pak Sha O and adjacent Sai Kung West Country Park.

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Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1).Planning Department has already secured another piece of land for Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. According to Town Planning Board papers, Planning Department has already secured land for Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung villagers in Pak Tam Au. There is thus already sufficient land reserved in Sai Kung for genuine small house applications by villagers. Expansion of the V zone in these 2 villages is therefore not justified.

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Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1).The Green Belt zones in Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung comprise habitats of very high conservation importance, such as fung-shui woodland, secondary woodland and natural stream. There should be presumption against development in these areas.

1

Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1).Most of the suggestions from Representations No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-517 to TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-1807, such as removing the newly proposed "V" and "AGR" zone, designating all woodland, natural streams (including Ecologically Important Stream) and their riparian zone to "GB(1)" or "CA", and so on, would secure the natural environment and kill false hopes of development potential in

Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung. They should be supported.

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Comments on Representations on Draft Pak Sha O Outline Zoning Plan (No. S/NE-PSO/1). It should be a requirement that future development in existing Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung villages should be in character with existing buildings so as to protect cultural and built heritage.

1

Other Comments



**Summary of Representations and Comments and PlanD's Views**

**List 1: Summary grounds and proposals of Groups A and B**

Group A	Group B
<b>Major Grounds</b> (See TPB Paper paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 for details)	
<p><b>A-G1</b> Inadequate land within “Village Type Development” (“V”) zone in Pak Sha O</p> <p><b>A-G2</b> Lack of “V” zone in Pak Sha O Ha Yeung</p> <p><b>A-G3</b> Opposition to designating building lots under “Village Type Development (1)” (“V(1)”) and “Green Belt” (“GB”) zones</p>	<p><b>B-G1</b> Unjustified Small House demand forecast</p> <p><b>B-G2</b> Adverse environmental impacts from Small House development</p> <p><b>B-G3</b> Insufficient protection to the historic Hakka settlements</p> <p><b>B-G4</b> Concern on ‘destroy first, build later’ type development</p> <p><b>B-G5</b> Designation of “AGR” not justified</p>
<b>Major Proposals</b> (See TPB Paper paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 for details)	
<p><b>A-P1</b> To expand “V(1)” to about 9,640 m<sup>2</sup> by rezoning the adjacent land currently zoned as “GB” under the same development restrictions that planning permission from the Board should be obtained for any proposed house/demolition of or any addition, alteration and modification to or replacement of an existing building</p> <p><b>A-P2</b> To designate “V” at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung for Small House development</p> <p><b>A-P3</b> To rezone about 4,330m<sup>2</sup> of land at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung from “GB” to “V”</p> <p><b>A-P4</b> To rezone about 407m<sup>2</sup> of land at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung from “GB” to “V” where redevelopment of house does not require planning permission</p> <p><b>A-P5</b> To rezone the building lots at Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha</p>	<p><b>B-P1(a)</b> To confine/delete the “V”</p> <p><b>B-P1(b)</b> Do not process any Small House application at Pak Sha O Ha Yeung</p> <p><b>B-P1(c)</b> To relocate “V” zone to the south of Pak Sha O village with a width of 30m</p> <p><b>B-P2</b> To delete the “AGR” zone or rezone to “GB(1)” or “CA”</p> <p><b>B-P3</b> Designation of environmentally sensitive areas from “GB” to “GB(1)” or “CA”</p> <p><i>To amend the Notes of the Plan</i></p> <p><b>B-P4</b> To control the ‘Agriculture Use’ in all zones, and the use of fertilisers and irrigation ditches to wet agricultural farmland</p> <p>(a) ‘Agriculture Use’ must be strictly controlled by placing “Agriculture Use’ into Column 2 of the schedules of Notes of all zones</p> <p>(b) Use of fertilisers must be controlled to protect the streams</p> <p>(c) To strictly control diversion of streams, filling of land/pond or excavation of land in irrigation ditches and wet farmland</p>

Group A	Group B
<p>Yeung from “V(1)” and “GB” to “V” where redevelopment of house does not require planning permission</p>	<p><b>B-P5</b> To delete ‘House’ or ‘Small House’ use from Column 1 or Column 2 of the Notes of the “AGR” and/or “GB” zones</p> <p><b>B-P6</b> To restrict the built form and new development within “V(1)” zone</p> <p>(a) For better protection of the existing village cluster, the height of any new building within “V(1)” zone should not exceed the present average height of the existing buildings. The profile and roof pitches of the new buildings should also respect the existing setting</p> <p>(b) No New Territories Exempted House (NTEH) shall be permitted within the “V(1)” zone and the clause in the covering Notes that replacement of an existing domestic building by a NTEH is always permitted should be deleted</p> <p><b>B-P7</b> To control public works implemented or co-ordinated by Government</p> <p><b>B-P8</b> To incorporate the Area into Country Park</p>
<p><b>Other views:</b> (See TPB Paper paragraph 2.5 for details)</p>	
<p>M1: Preparation of detailed village layout</p> <p>M2: Rejection of the Plan until the completion of a full EIA on the potential impact of the proposed land use zonings on Pak Sha O River Valley and Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park</p> <p>M3: Designation of the current village areas of Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung as historical monuments</p> <p>M4: Release of all relevant information and documents such as impact assessments and the estimate of Small House demand</p> <p>M5: Release of information on the criteria for assessing an application for NTEH</p> <p>M6: Review of Small House Policy, the provision of public land for building houses and resumption of the land as they are restricted for agricultural purpose</p>	



**List 2: Major points of individual representations and PlanD's responses**

<b>Representation No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-</b>	<b>Grounds (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>Proposals (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>PlanD's Views</b>
<b>Group A</b>			
R1	A-G1 A-G3		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(b)
R2	A-G1	A-P1 A-P3 A-P4	A-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) A-P1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(c) A-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(d) A-P4 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(d)
R3	A-G3	A-P5	A-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(b) A-P5 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(b) and (d)
R4, R5	A-G2	A-P3 A-P4	A-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) A-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(d) A-P4 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(d)
R6	A-G1	M5 M6	A-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) M5 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(r) and (s) M6 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(t)
R7-R349, R351-R515	A-G3	A-P2	A-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(b) A-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(d)
<b>Group B</b>			
R516	B-G1 B-G2	B-P1(a) B-P3 B-P4(b) B-P4(c)  B-P7	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B- P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P4(b) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(k) B-P4(c) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(j) B-P7 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(n)
R517	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a) B-P3	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
R518	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3 B-G5	B-P1(a) B-P2 B-P3	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-G5 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
R519	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a) B-P2	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)

<b>Representation No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-</b>	<b>Grounds (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>Proposals (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>PlanD's Views</b>
R520	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3 B-G4	B-P1(a) B-P3	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-G4 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
R521	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a) B-P3 B-P5 M1	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P5: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(l) M1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(q)
R522	B-G1	B-P1(a) B-P3 B-P5 M4 M6	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P5 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(l) M4 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(r) M6 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(t)
R523	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a) B-P2 B-P3 B-P4(a) B-P4(b) B-P6(a)	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P4(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(j) B-P4(b) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(k) B-P6(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m)
R524	B-G1 B-G2	B-P8 M2 M3	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-P8 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(o) M2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(p) M3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(p)
R525	B-G1 B-G2 B-G4	B-P1(a)	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G4 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a)
R526	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a)	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a)
R527	B-G1 B-G2 B-G5	B-P1(a)	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G5 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a)



<b>Representation No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-</b>	<b>Grounds (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>Proposals (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>PlanD's Views</b>
R528	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a) B-P2 B-P3 B-P4(b) B-P5 B-P6(a) B-P6(b)	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P4(b) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(k) B-P5 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(l) B-P6(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m) B-P6(b) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m)
R529	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3 B-G4	B-P1(a) B-P2 B-P4(b) B-P5 B-P6(a) B-P6(b)	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-G4 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P4(b) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(k) B-P5 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(l) B-P6(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m) B-P6(b) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m)
R530, R536	B-G2 B-G5	B-P1(a) B-P2 B-P3	B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G5 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(j) and (k) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
R531, R538	B-G2 B-G5	B-P1(a) B-P2 B-P3	B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G5 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(j) and (k) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
R532	B-G3	B-P1(a) B-P3 B-P6(a)	B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P6(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m)
R533	B-G1 B-G2		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f)
R534	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3 B-G5		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(j) and (k)
R535		B-P1(b)	see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(b)
R537	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g)
R539	B-G1 B-G3		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g)

<b>Representation No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-</b>	<b>Grounds (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>Proposals (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>PlanD's Views</b>
R540, R546	B-G1 B-G3	B-P3 B-P6(a)	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G3: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P3: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P6(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m)
R541 to R545	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3 B-G4	B-P1(a) B-P3	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-G4: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a): see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
R547	B-G1 B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a) B-P3 B-P6(a) B-P6(b)	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a): see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) B-P3: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) B-P6(a): see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m) B-P6(b): see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(m)
R548 to R1336, R1338 to R1404, R1407 to R1409, R1478 to R1488, R1491, R1549 to R1573, R1601	B-G1 B-G2 B-G5	M6* (R1049, R1074, R1108, R1122, R1134, R1146, R1231, R1247, R1267, R1270, R1273, R1276, R1299)	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G5: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) M6: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(t)
R1410 to R1477, R1492 to R1548, R1574 to R1600, R1616 to R1688	B-G1 B-G2	M6* (R1538, R1668, R1670)	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) M6 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(t)
R1489 to R1490, R1615	B-G1 B-G5		B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G5: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h)
R1602 to R1604, R1689 to R1692	B-G2 B-G5		B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G5: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h)
R1605 to R1614, R1706 to R1738	B-G1	M6* (R1729, R1730, R1732)	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) M6 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(t)



<b>Representation No. TPB/R/S/NE-PSO/1-</b>	<b>Grounds (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>Proposals (see List 1 above)</b>	<b>PlanD's Views</b>
R1693 to R1705, R1739 to R1792, R1794 to R1798	B-G2	M6* (R1760)	B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) M6 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(t)
R1269, R1319, R1337 and R1406	B-G1 B-G2 B-G5	B-P8	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G5: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P8 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(o)
R1405	B-G1 B-G2 B-G5	B-P1(c)	B-G1: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G5: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(h) B-P1(c) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(c)
R1793	B-G2	B-P1(c)	B-G2: see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-P1(c) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(c)
R1799	B-G1 B-G2		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f)
R1800	B-G2 B-G3	B-P1(a)	B-G2 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) B-G3 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(g) B-P1(a) : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a)
R1801, R1802, R1806	B-G1		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e)
R1803, R1807	B-G2		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f)
R1804	B-G1	M6	B-G1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) M6 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(t)
R1805		B-P1(a)	see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a)

\* **R1049, R1074, R1108, R1122, R1134, R1146, R1231, R1247, R1267, R1270, R1273, R1276, R1299, R1538, R1668, R1670, R1729, R1730, R1732 and R1760** proposed to review/abolish the Small House Policy.

**List 3: Major points and proposals of individual comments**

All **36** comments received (**C1 to C36**) are submitted by green/concern groups including the Conservancy Association (**R519**), Designing Hong Kong (**R521**) and Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden Corporation (**R518**) and individual. **C6** raises objection to the “V” zone on the draft Pak Sha O OZP whilst **C5** supports representations **R518 to R521, R523 and R536** but raises objection to **R1 to R5** and **R192**. The remaining 34 comments (**C1 to C4 and C7 to C36**) mainly oppose to the representations **R1 to R515** on the following grounds:

<b>Comment No.</b>	<b>Major Points and Proposals</b>
<b>C-a</b>	The proposed expansion of “V” zone is incompatible with the landscape character of Pak Sha O and Sai Kung West Country Park and will cause ecological significance of the Area.
<b>C-b</b>	There is a lack of relevant assessments to assess the potential impact of increased development and human activities in the Area. There is insufficient provision of infrastructural facilities to support the future population in the Area.
<b>C-c</b>	The high ecological and cultural values of Pak Sha O deserve preservation.
<b>C-d</b>	There is sufficient land reserved in Pak Tam Au for Small Houses developments for Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung villagers. There is suspected abuse of the Small House policy. The genuine Small House demand is questionable.
<b>C-P1</b>	The “GB” zones comprise habitats of very high conservation importance and should be rezoned to more restrictive zonings such as “GB(1)” and “CA”.
<b>C-P2</b>	Support <b>R517 to R1807</b> ’s proposals that the proposed “V” and “AGR” zones should be deleted and designation of ecologically sensitive areas to “GB(1)” and “CA”.



**List 4: Major points and proposals of individual comments and PlanD's responses**

<b>Comment No.</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Proposals</b>	<b>PlanD's Responses</b>
<b>C1</b> <b>(Objecting to R1 to R515)</b>	C-a C-b	C-P1	C-a : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) C-b : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) C-P1 : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
<b>C2</b> <b>(Objecting to R1 to R515)</b>	C-a C-b C-d		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e)
<b>C3 and C4</b> <b>(Objecting to R1 to R515)</b>	C-a		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a)
<b>C5</b> <b>(Objecting to R1, R2, R4, R5 and R192)</b>	C-a C-c C-d		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e)
<b>C6</b> <b>(Objecting to the draft OZP)</b>	C-b		see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f)
<b>C7 to C28</b> <b>(Objecting to R1 to R515)</b>	C-a C-b C-c C-d	C-P2	C-a : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) C-b : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(f) C-c : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) C-d : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) C-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(a), (h) and (i)
<b>C29 to C32</b> <b>(Objecting to R1 to R515)</b>	C-a C-c C-d	C-P2	C-a : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) C-c : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) C-d : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(e) C-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(a), (h) and (i)
<b>C33</b> <b>(Objecting to R1 to R515)</b>	C-a C-c	C-P2	C-a : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) C-c : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) C-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(a), (h) and (i)
<b>C34 and C35</b> <b>(Objecting to R1 to R515)</b>	C-a C-c		C-a : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(a) C-c : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i)
<b>C36</b>	C-c	C-P2	C-c : see TPB Paper paragraph 8.2(i) C-P2 : see TPB Paper paragraphs 8.2(a), (h) and (i)



**金城營造集團**  
**Kum Shing Group**

香港九龍土瓜灣馬頭角道116號  
新寶工商中心二期地下八室

Unit 8, UG/F, Newport Centre  
116 Ma Tau Kok Road  
Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR

電話 T +852 2363 8688  
傳真 F +852 2363 7425  
網址 W [www.kumshing.com.hk](http://www.kumshing.com.hk)

致城市規劃委員會秘書處：

茲收悉有關白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1 之 R350 的  
申述副本，並確定此申述書並非由本人提交，煩請暫定相關之申述程  
序。

如有任何問題，請致電 3525 9505 與鄭小姐聯繫，謝謝！

王紹恆 謹啟

金城營造集團副行政總裁

二零一六年六月十七日



**Extracts of the Notes of the draft Pak Sha O OZP Plan No. S/NE-PSO/1**  
**Planning Intention of “V”, “G/IC”, “AGR”, “GB” and “CA” zones**

**VILLAGE TYPE DEVELOPMENT**

**Planning Intention**

The planning intention of this zone is to designate both existing recognized villages and areas of land considered suitable for village expansion. Land within this zone is primarily intended for development of Small Houses by indigenous villagers. It is also intended to concentrate village type development within this zone for a more orderly development pattern, efficient use of land and provision of infrastructures and services. The planning intention of the “Village Type Development(1)” sub-area is to preserve the existing village setting. Selected commercial and community uses serving the needs of the villagers and in support of the village development are always permitted on the ground floor of a New Territories Exempted House (other than on land designated “Village Type Development(1)”). Other commercial, community and recreational uses may be permitted on application to the Town Planning Board.

**GOVERNMENT, INSTITUTION OR COMMUNITY**

**Planning Intention**

This zone is intended primarily for the provision of Government, institution or community facilities serving the needs of the local residents and/or a wider district, region or the territory. It is also intended to provide land for uses directly related to or in support of the work of the Government, organizations providing social services to meet community needs, and other institutional establishments.

**AGRICULTURE**

**Planning Intention**

This zone is intended primarily to retain and safeguard good quality agricultural land/farm/fish ponds for agricultural purposes. It is also intended to retain fallow arable land with good potential for rehabilitation for cultivation and other agricultural purposes.

## GREEN BELT

### Planning Intention

The planning intention of this zone is primarily for defining the limits of urban and sub-urban development areas by natural features and to contain urban sprawl as well as to provide passive recreational outlets. There is a general presumption against development within this zone.

## CONSERVATION AREA

### Planning Intention

This zoning is intended to protect and retain the existing natural landscape, ecological or topographical features of the area for conservation, educational and research purposes and to separate sensitive natural environment such as Country Park from the adverse effects of development.

There is a general presumption against development in this zone. In general, only developments that are needed to support the conservation of the existing natural landscape or scenic quality of the area or are essential infrastructure projects with overriding public interest may be permitted.

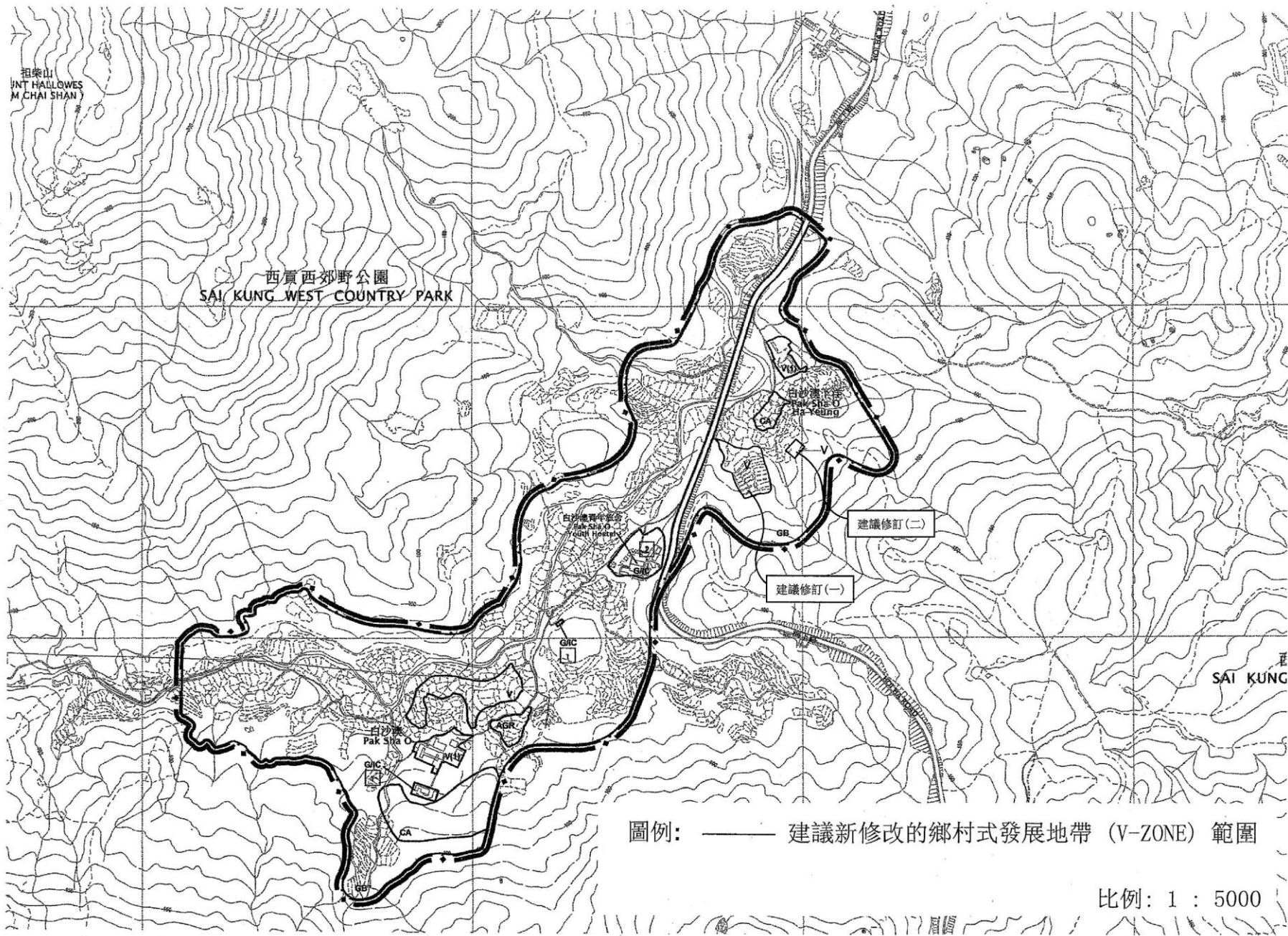




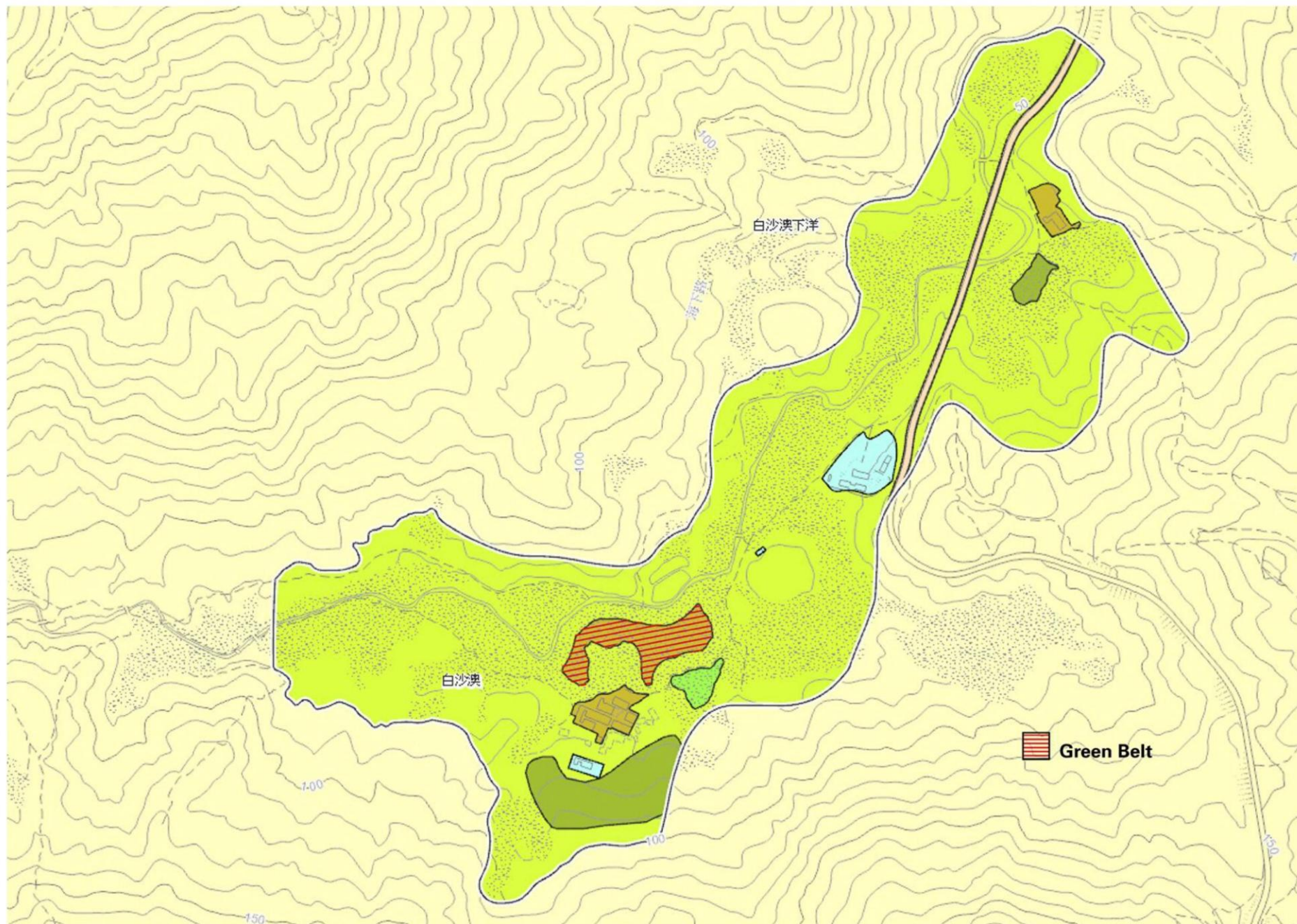
參考編號 REFERENCE No.	R/S/NE-PSO/1	繪圖 DRAWING H-1
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(來源: R2 於 13. 1. 2016 呈交的文件內的繪圖)  
(SOURCE: DRAWING IN THE R2'S SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS ON 13.1.2016)









參考編號 REFERENCE No.	R/S/NE-PSO/1	繪圖 DRAWING H-3
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(來源: R525, R541-545於1.2.2016至3.2.2016呈交的文件內的繪圖)  
(SOURCE: DRAWING IN THE R525, R541-545'S SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS BETWEEN 1.2.2016 TO 3.2.2016)



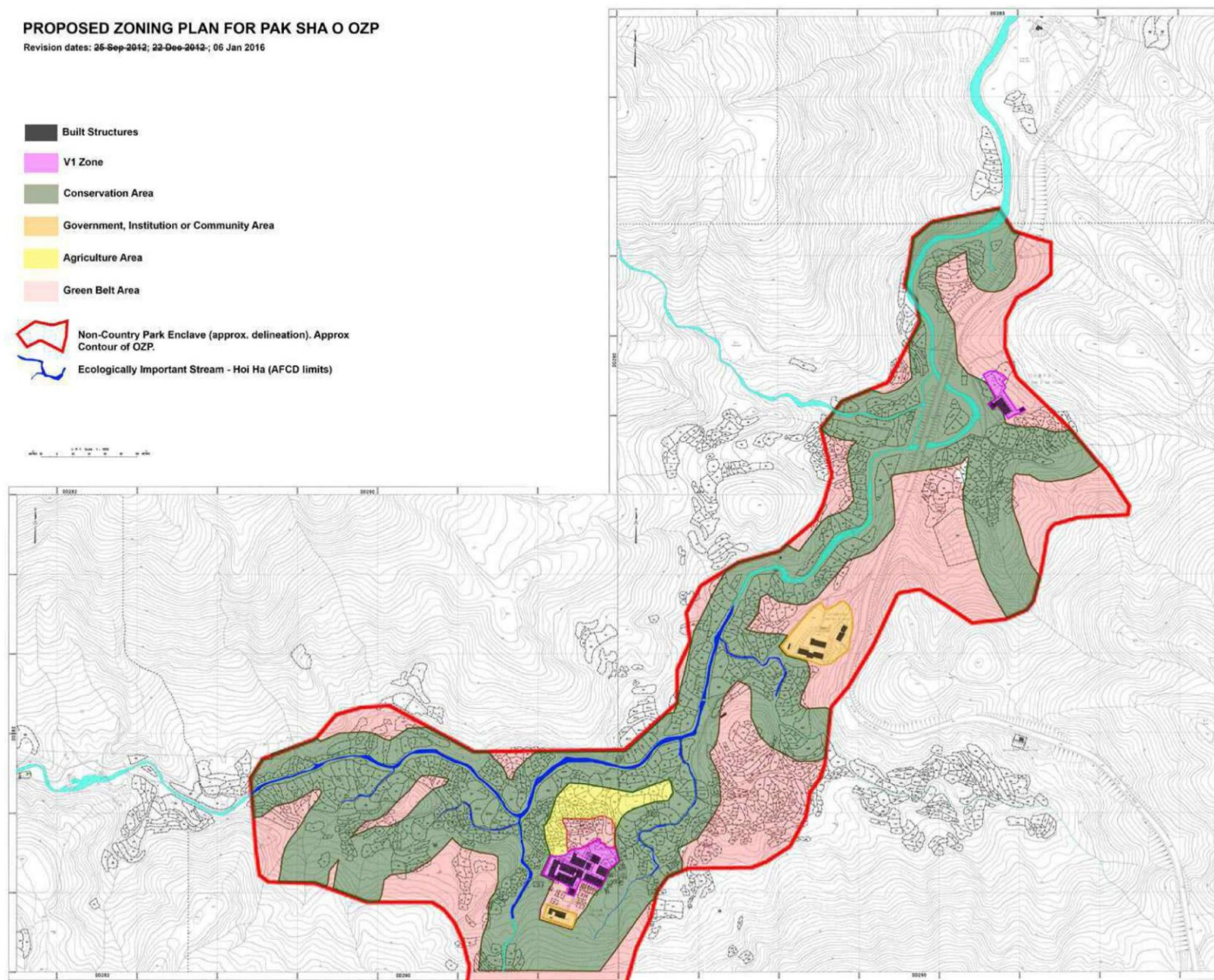
## APPENDIX C : Proposed Zoning for Pak Sha O OZP

### PROPOSED ZONING PLAN FOR PAK SHA O OZP

Revision dates: 26-Sep-2012; 22-Dec-2012; 06 Jan 2016

-  Built Structures
-  V1 Zone
-  Conservation Area
-  Government, Institution or Community Area
-  Agriculture Area
-  Green Belt Area
-  Non-Country Park Enclave (approx. delineation). Approx Contour of OZP.
-  Ecologically Important Stream - Hoi Ha (AFCD limits)

Scale 1:5000



參考編號

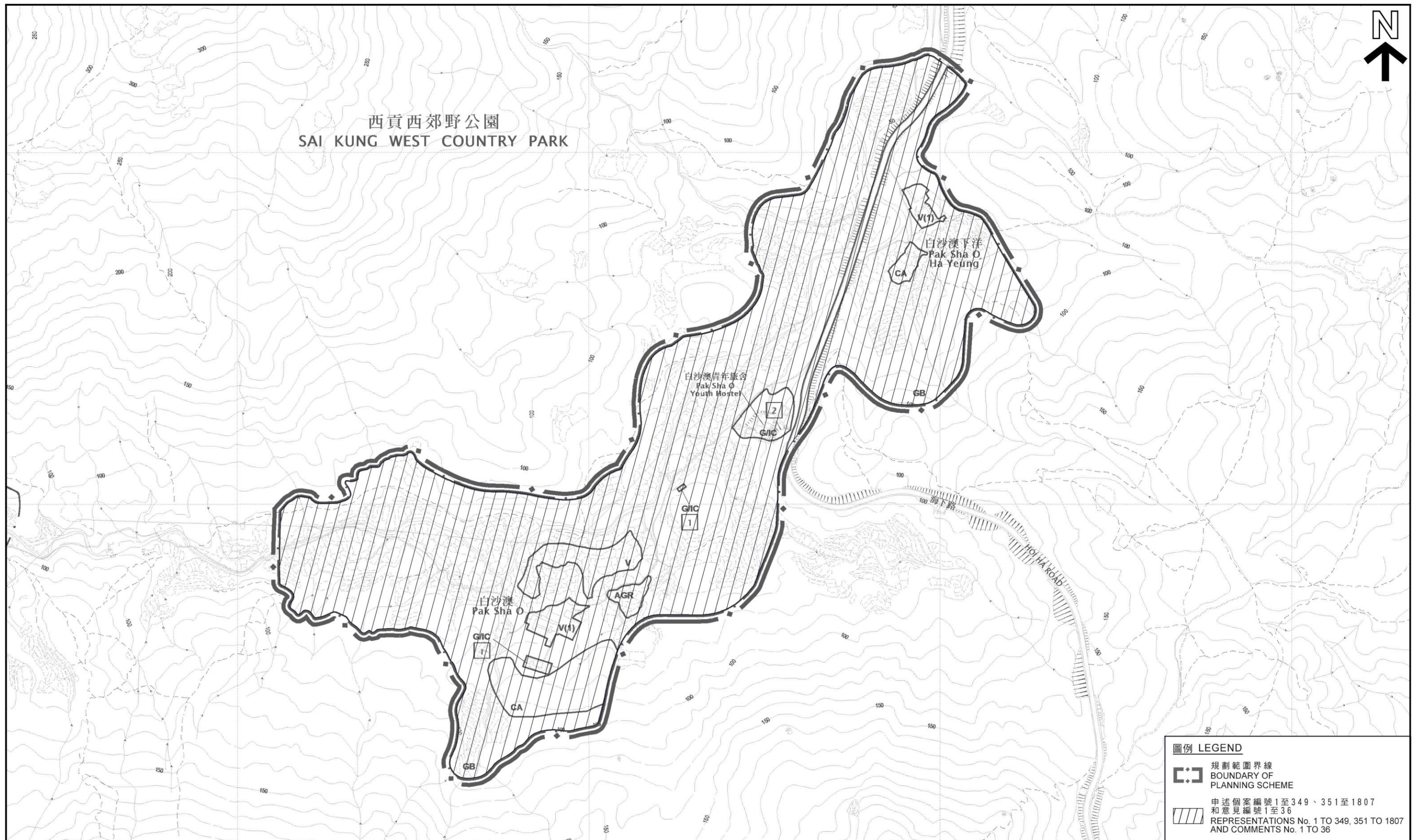
REFERENCE No.

R/S/NE-PSO/1

繪圖 DRAWING H-4

(來源: R528於2.2.2016呈交的文件內的繪圖)  
(SOURCE: DRAWING IN THE R528'S SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS ON 2.2.2016)





位置圖 LOCATION PLAN

本摘要於2016年5月16日擬備，所根據的資料為  
於2015年12月4日展示的白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1  
EXTRACT PLAN PREPARED ON 16.5.2016  
BASED ON DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING  
PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1 EXHIBITED ON 4.12.2015

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

SCALE 1 : 5 000 比例尺  
米 100 0 100 200 300 400 米  
METRES

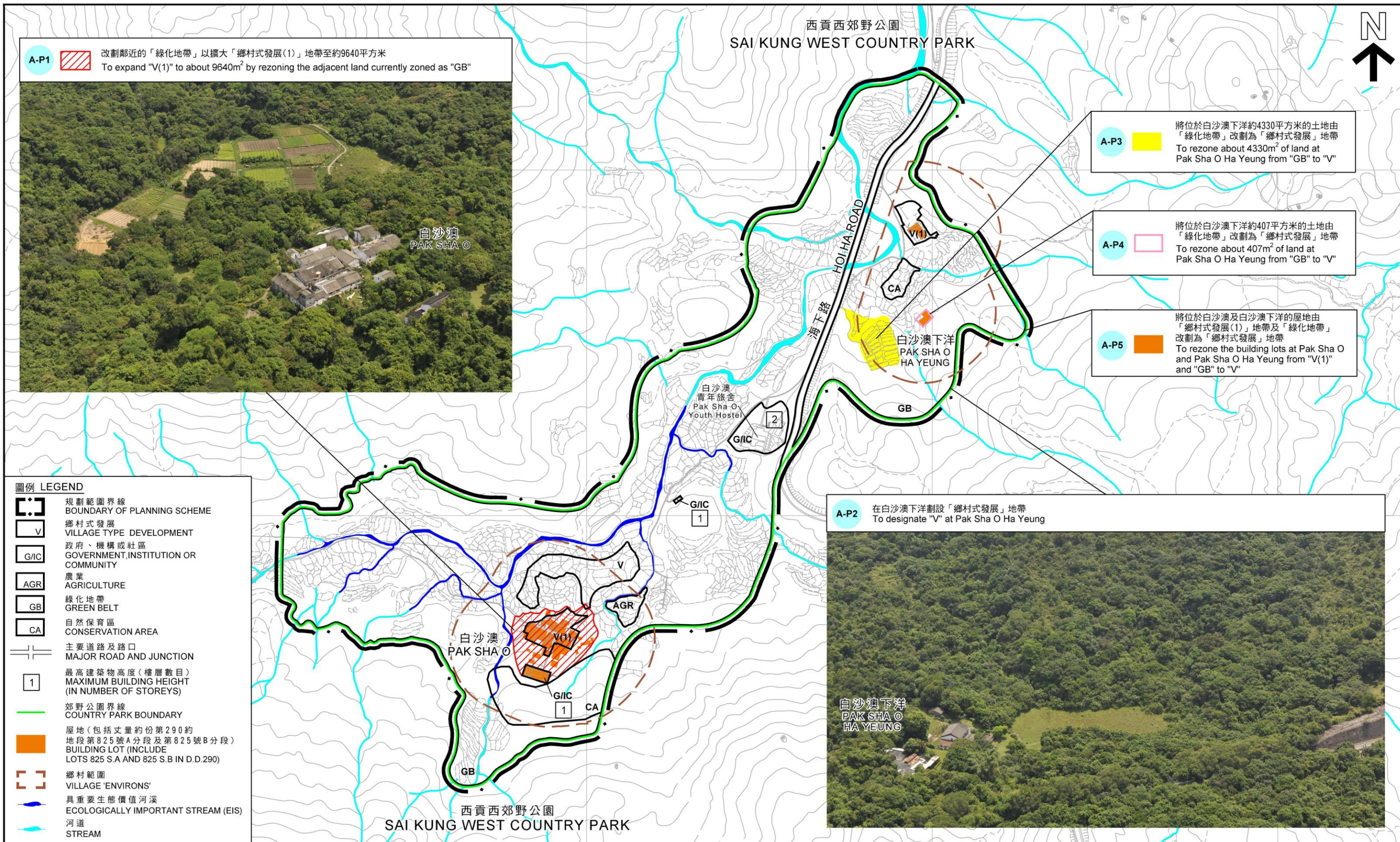
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-1





本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-4C/D, 5C/D, 9A/B/C/D 及 10A/B/C/D  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-4C/D, 5C/D,  
9A/B/C/D AND 10A/B/C/D

組別A的申述建議  
REPRESENTATION PROPOSALS IN GROUP A  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

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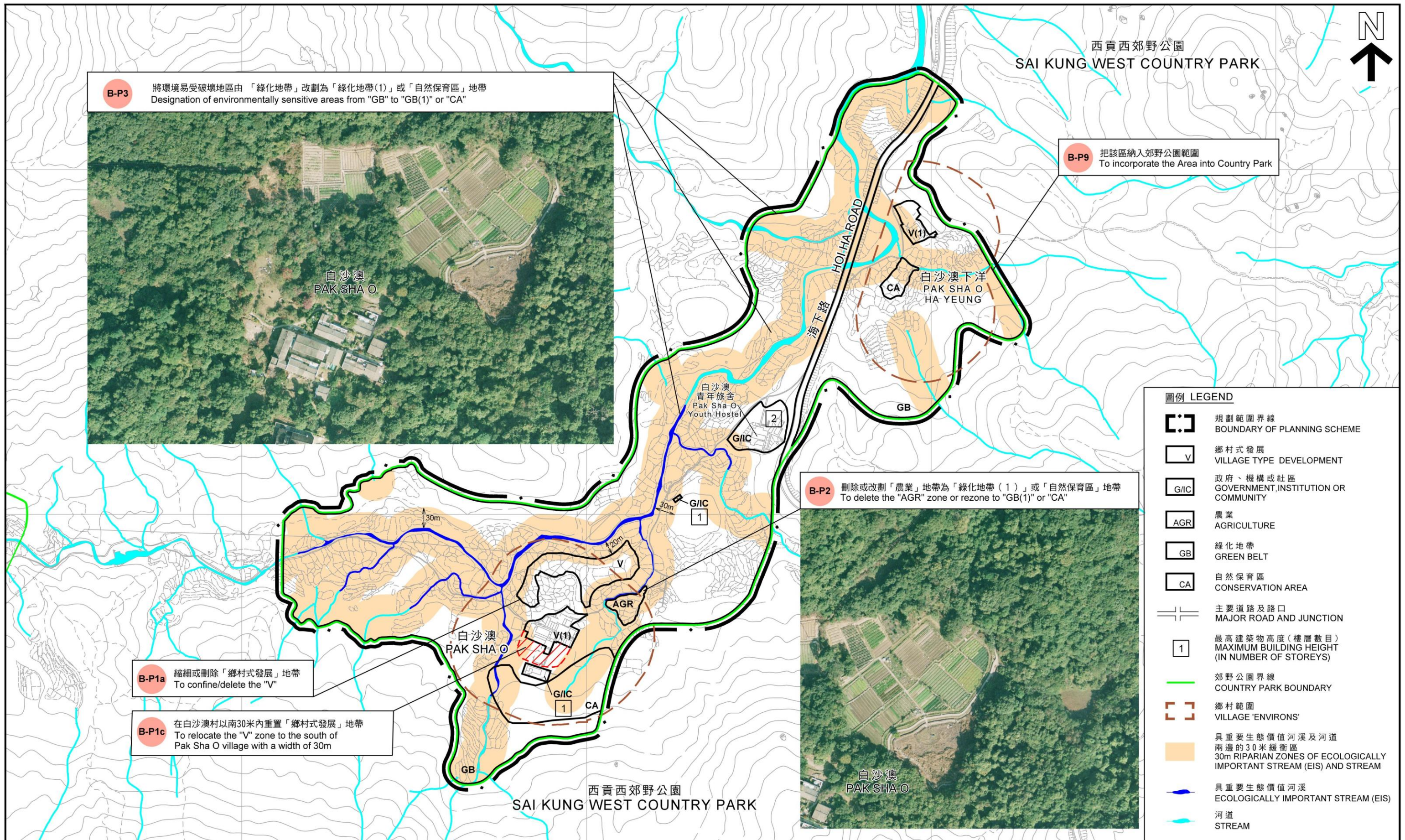
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-2a





本圖於2016年6月29日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-4C/D, 5C/D, 9A/B/C/D 及 10A/B/C/D  
PLAN PREPARED ON 29.6.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-4C/D, 5C/D,  
9A/B/C/D AND 10A/B/C/D

**組別B的申述建議**  
**REPRESENTATION PROPOSALS IN GROUP B**  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

SCALE 1:5 000 比例尺  
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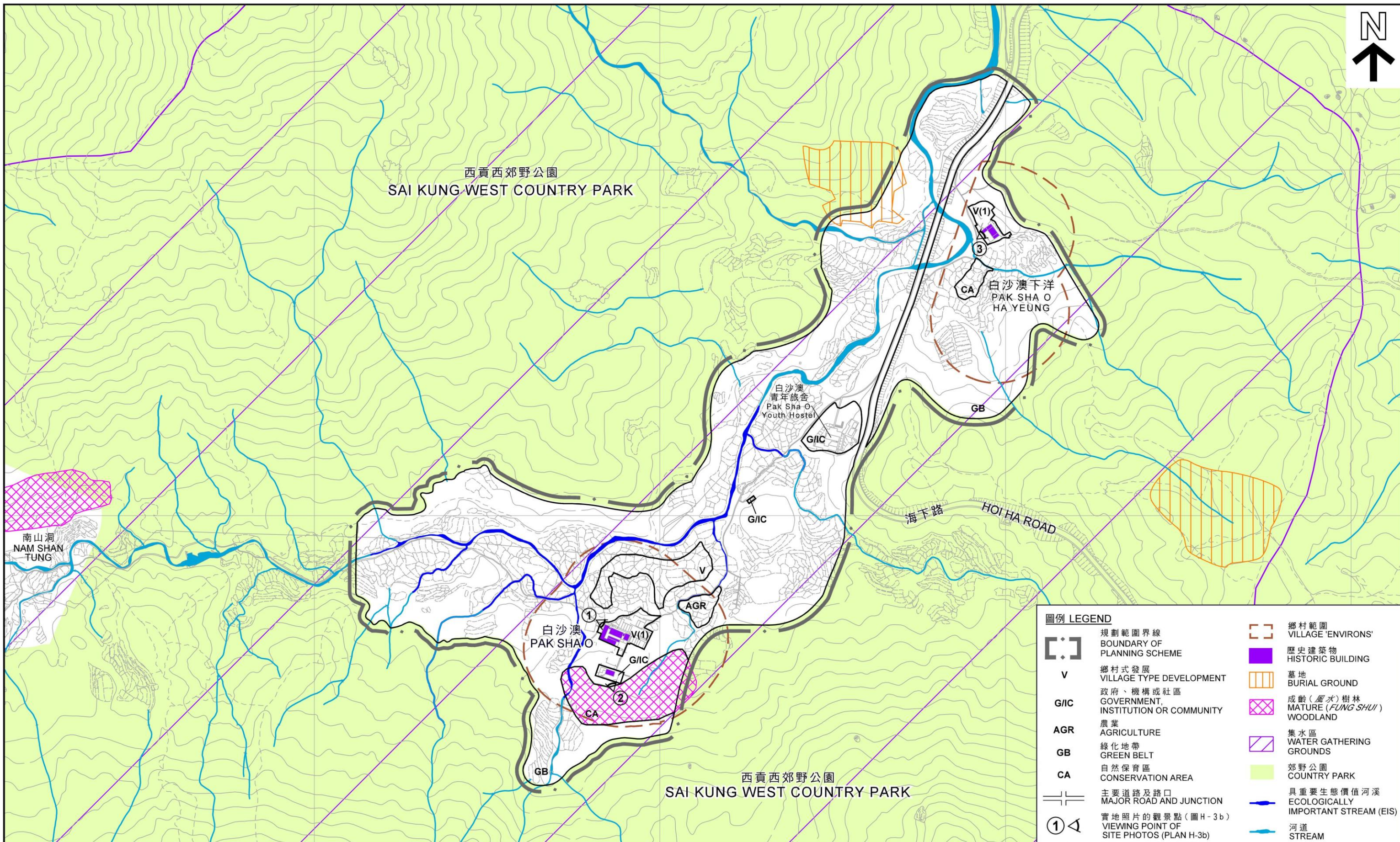
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-2b





本圖於2016年6月10日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-4C/D, 5C/D, 9A/B/C/D 及 10A/B/C  
PLAN PREPARED ON 10.6.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-4C/D,  
5C/D, 9A/B/C/D AND 10A/B/C

發展限制  
DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

SCALE 1:5 000 比例尺  
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METRES METRES

規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-3a





一級歷史建築物 - 位於白沙澳的何氏舊居及何氏祠堂  
GRADE 1 HISTORIC BUILDING - HO RESIDENCE AND HO ANCESTRAL HALL AT PAK SHA O



三級歷史建築物 - 位於白沙澳的聖母無玷之心小堂  
GRADE 3 HISTORIC BUILDING - IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY CHAPEL AT PAK SHA O



擬議一級歷史建築物 - 位於白沙澳下洋的京兆世居及厚福門  
PROPOSED GRADE 1 HISTORIC BUILDING - KING SIU SAI KUI AND HAU FUK MUN AT PAK SHA O HA YEUNG

### 實地照片 SITE PHOTOS

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和  
意見編號1至36作出考慮

CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS  
No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN  
No. S/NE-PSO/1

規劃署  
PLANNING  
DEPARTMENT

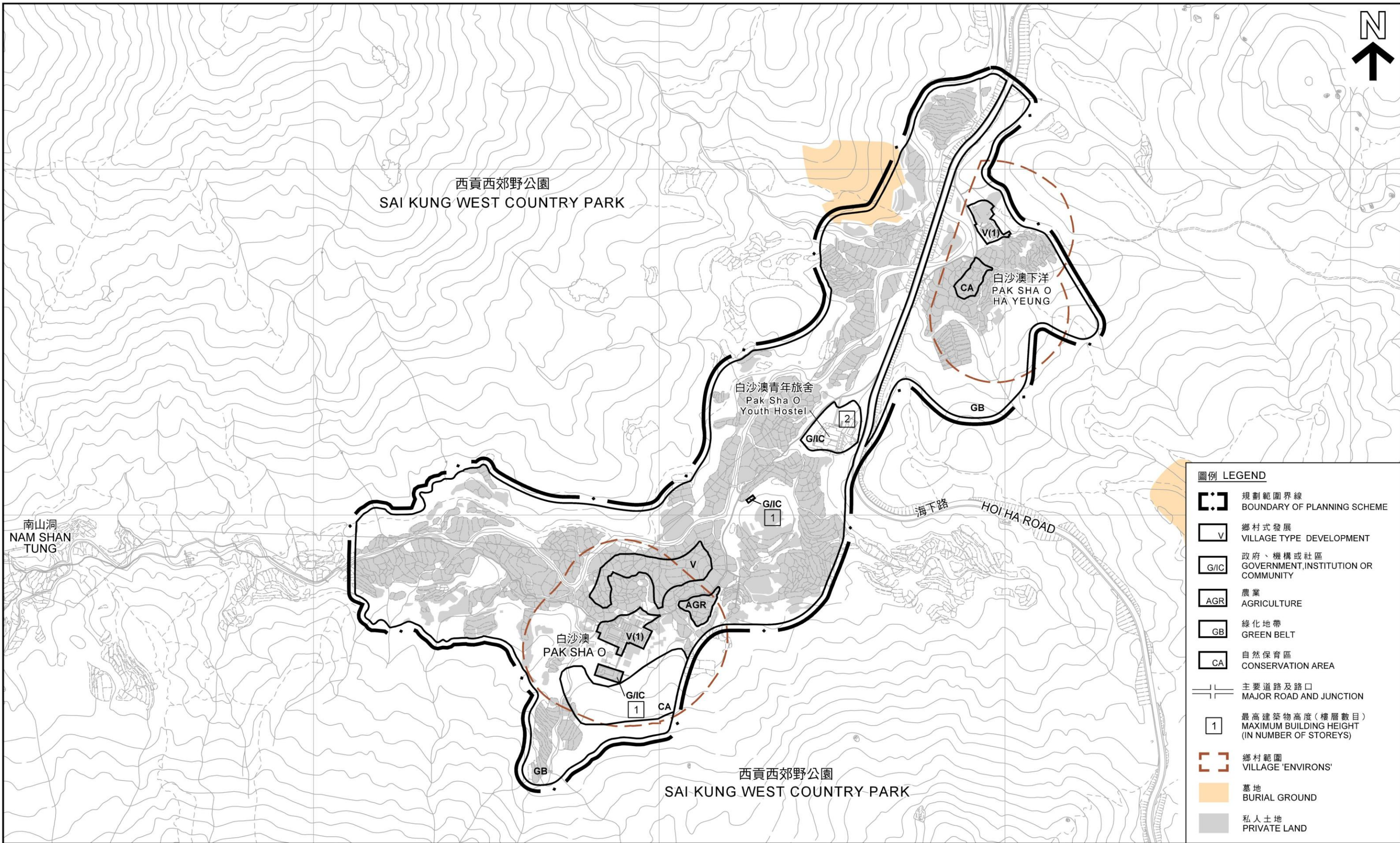


參考編號  
REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-3b

本圖於2016年6月28日擬備  
PLAN PREPARED ON 28.6.2016



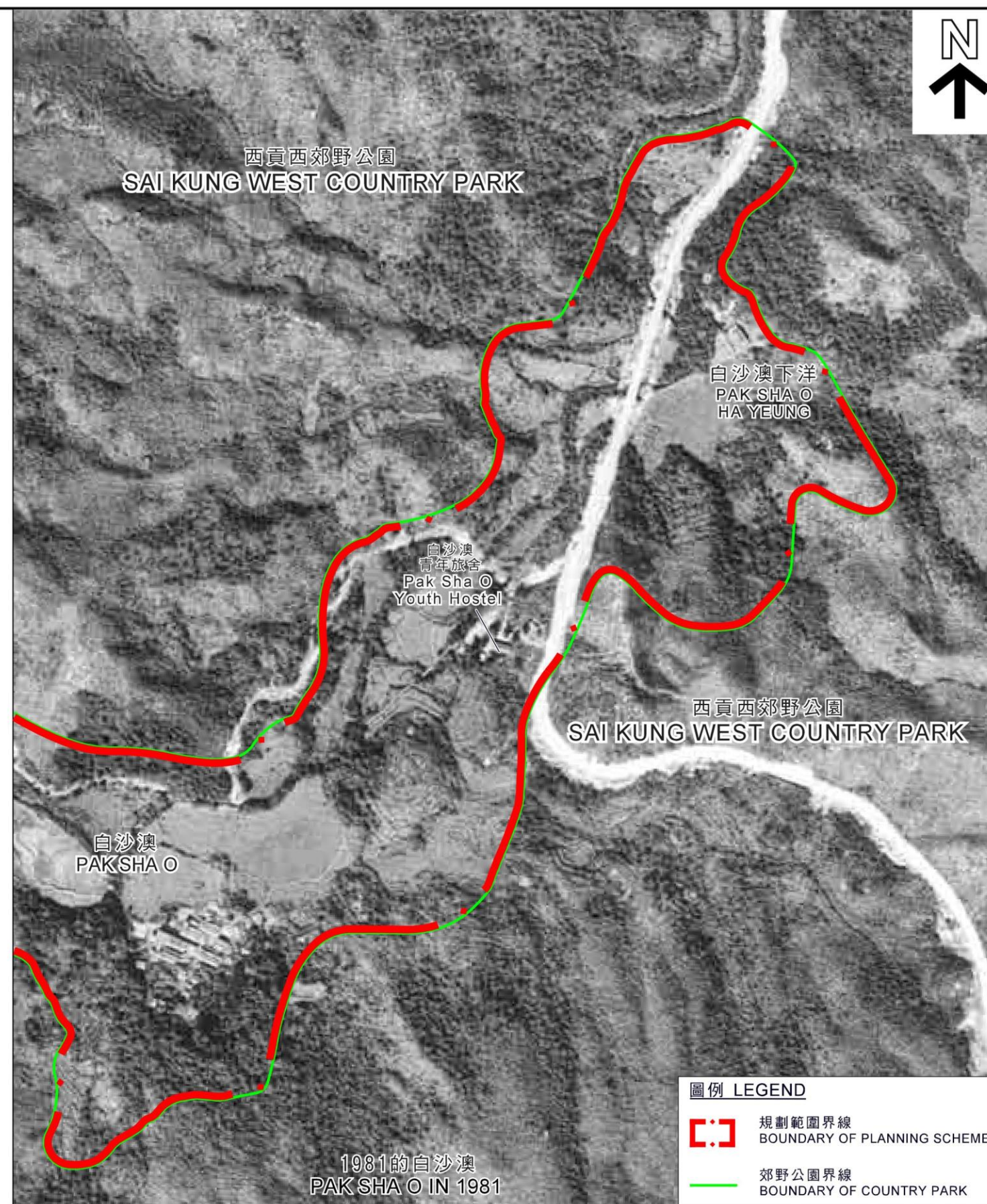
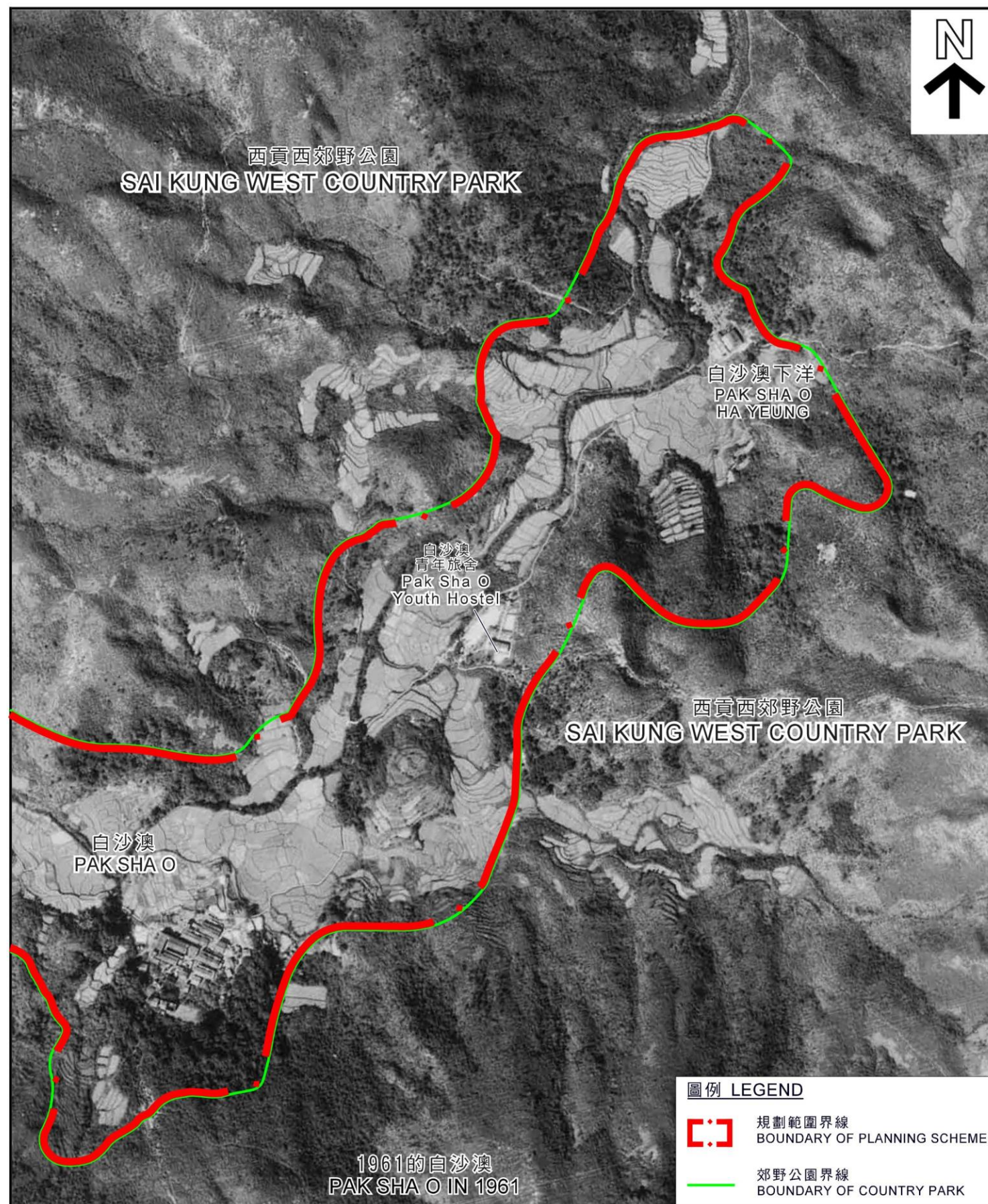


本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-4C/D, 5C/D, 9A/B/C/D 及 10A/B/C  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-4C/D,  
5C/D, 9A/B/C/D AND 10A/B/C

土地業權及鄉村範圍  
LAND OWNERSHIP AND VILLAGE 'ENVIRONS'  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1  
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METRES METRES

規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1  
圖 PLAN  
H-4





本圖於2016年6月28日擬備，所根據的資料為地政總署於1961年10月26日及1981年10月27日拍得的航攝照片編號0078及39282  
 PLAN PREPARED ON 28.6.2016 BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOS No.0078 AND 39282 TAKEN ON 26.10.1961 AND 27.10.1981 BY LANDS DEPARTMENT

# 航攝照片-1961年及1981年的白沙澳 AERIAL PHOTOS - PAK SHA O IN 1961 AND 1981

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
 提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
 CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
 TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

規劃署  
 PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
 R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
 H-5a





西貢西郊野公園  
SAI KUNG WEST COUNTRY PARK

白沙澳下洋  
PAK SHA O  
HA YEUNG

白沙澳  
青年旅舍  
Pak Sha O  
Youth Hostel

白沙澳  
PAK SHA O

西貢西郊野公園  
SAI KUNG WEST COUNTRY PARK

圖例 LEGEND



規劃範圍界線  
BOUNDARY OF PLANNING SCHEME



郊野公園界線  
BOUNDARY OF COUNTRY PARK

本圖於2016年6月28日擬備，所根據的資料為地政總署於2012年12月7日拍得的航攝照片編號CW98215及CW98217  
PLAN PREPARED ON 28.6.2016  
BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOS No. CW98215 AND CW98217 TAKEN ON 7.12.2012 BY LANDS DEPARTMENT

航攝照片-2012年的白沙澳  
AERIAL PHOTOS - PAK SHA O IN 2012

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、  
351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349,  
351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36 TO THE DRAFT  
PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

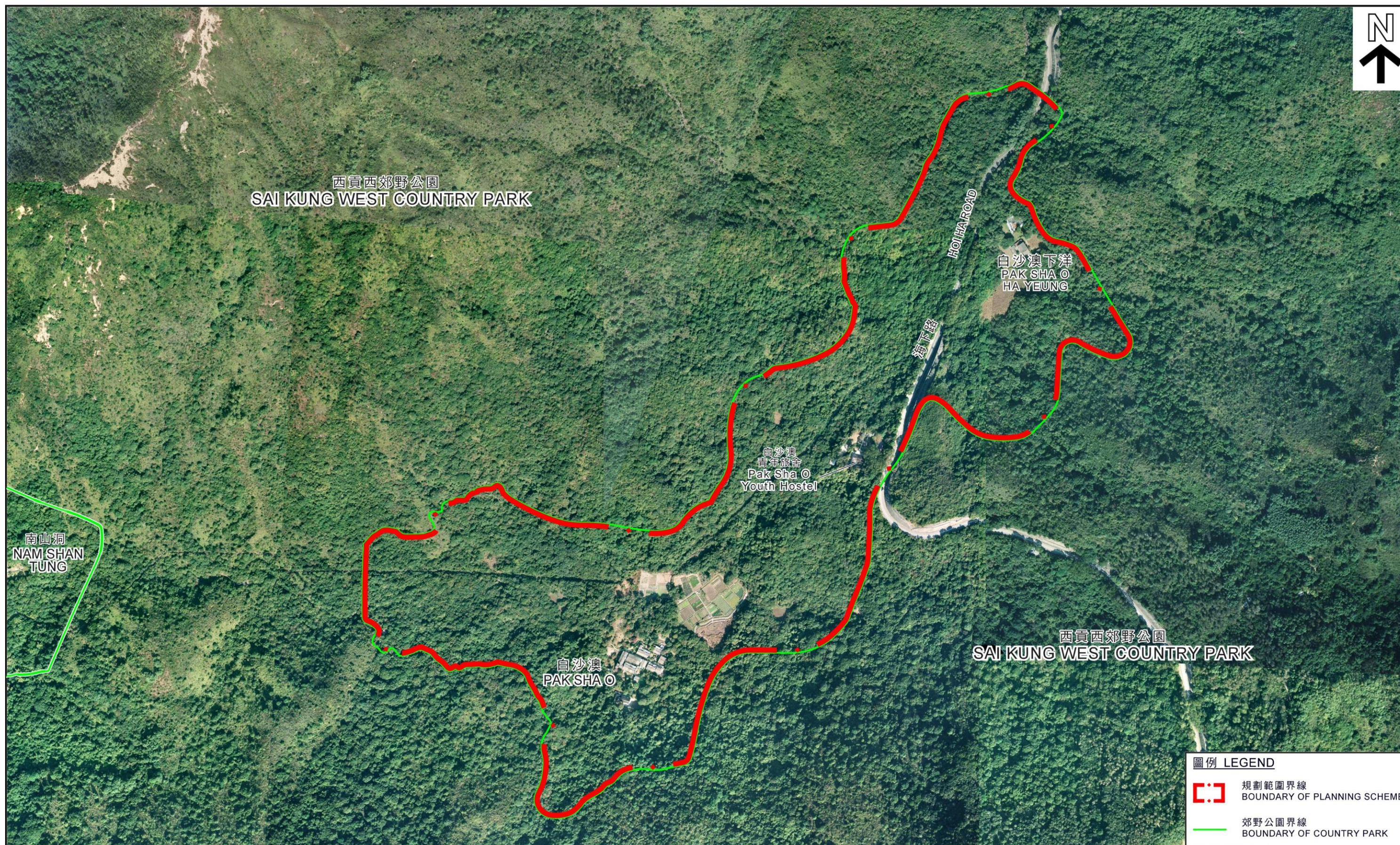
規劃署  
PLANNING  
DEPARTMENT



參考編號  
REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-5b





本圖於2016年6月28日擬備，所根據的資料為地政總署於2015年1月3日拍得的航攝照片編號CS56326, CS56327, CS56328, CS56550及CS56552  
PLAN PREPARED ON 28.6.2016  
BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOS No. CS56326, CS56327, CS56328, CS56550 AND CS56552 TAKEN ON 3.1.2015 BY LANDS DEPARTMENT

航攝照片-2015年的白沙澳  
AERIAL PHOTOS - PAK SHA O IN 2015  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

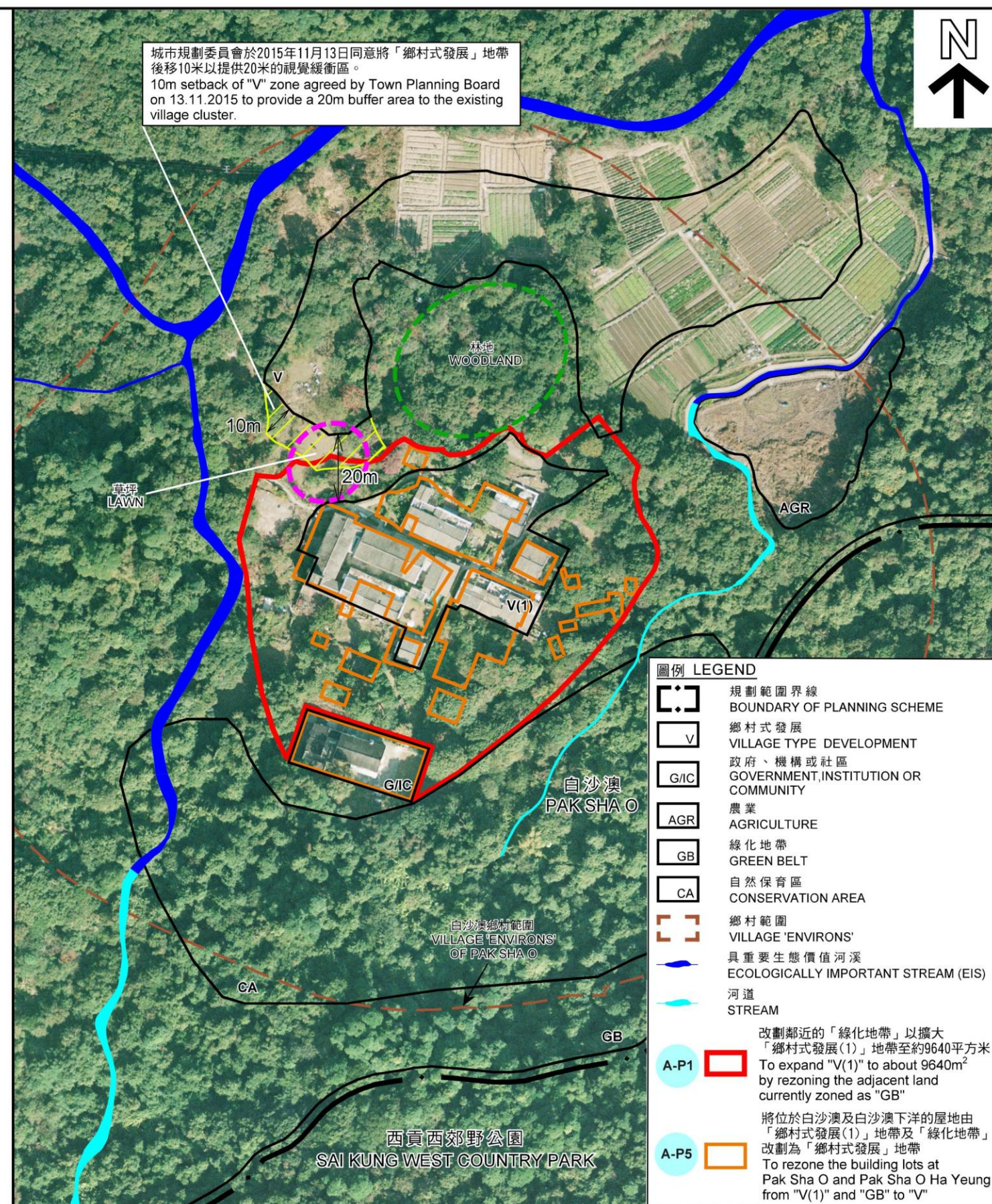
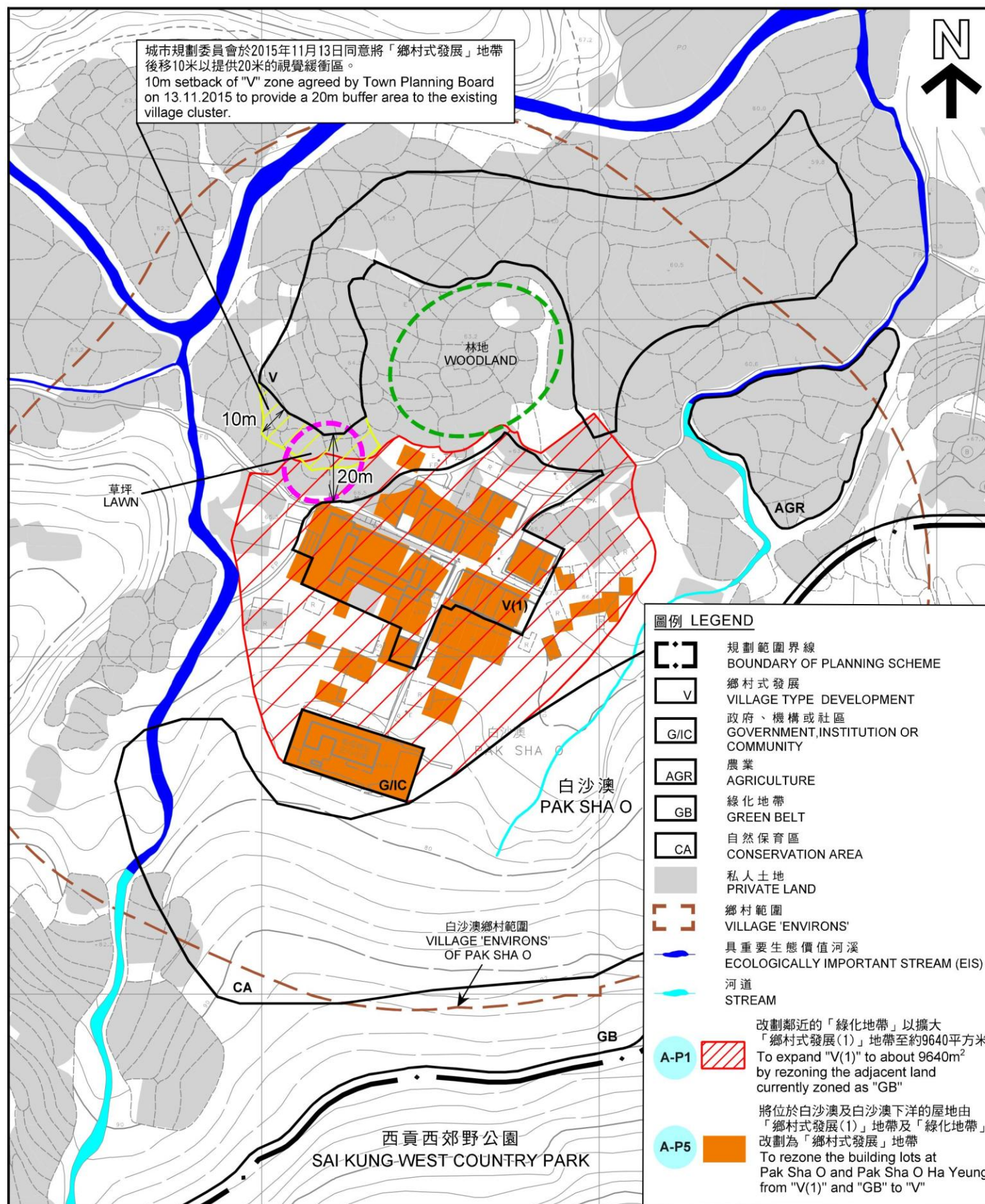
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-5c





本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-9B/D, 10A/C  
及地政總署於2015年1月3日拍得的航攝照片編號CS56327  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-9B/D, 10A/C  
AND AERIAL PHOTO No. CS56327  
TAKEN ON 3.1.2015 BY LANDS DEPARTMENT

組別A的申述建議 - 位於白沙澳的「鄉村式發展」及「鄉村式發展(1)」地帶  
REPRESENTATION PROPOSALS IN GROUP A - "V" AND "V(1)" ZONES AT PAK SHA O  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6a





本圖於2016年6月23日擬備，  
所根據的資料為攝於  
2015年9月9日的實地照片

PLAN PREPARED ON 23.6.2016  
BASED ON SITE PHOTO  
TAKEN ON 9.9.2015

實地照片 - 白沙澳  
SITE PHOTO - PAK SHA O

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS  
No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36 TO THE DRAFT  
PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

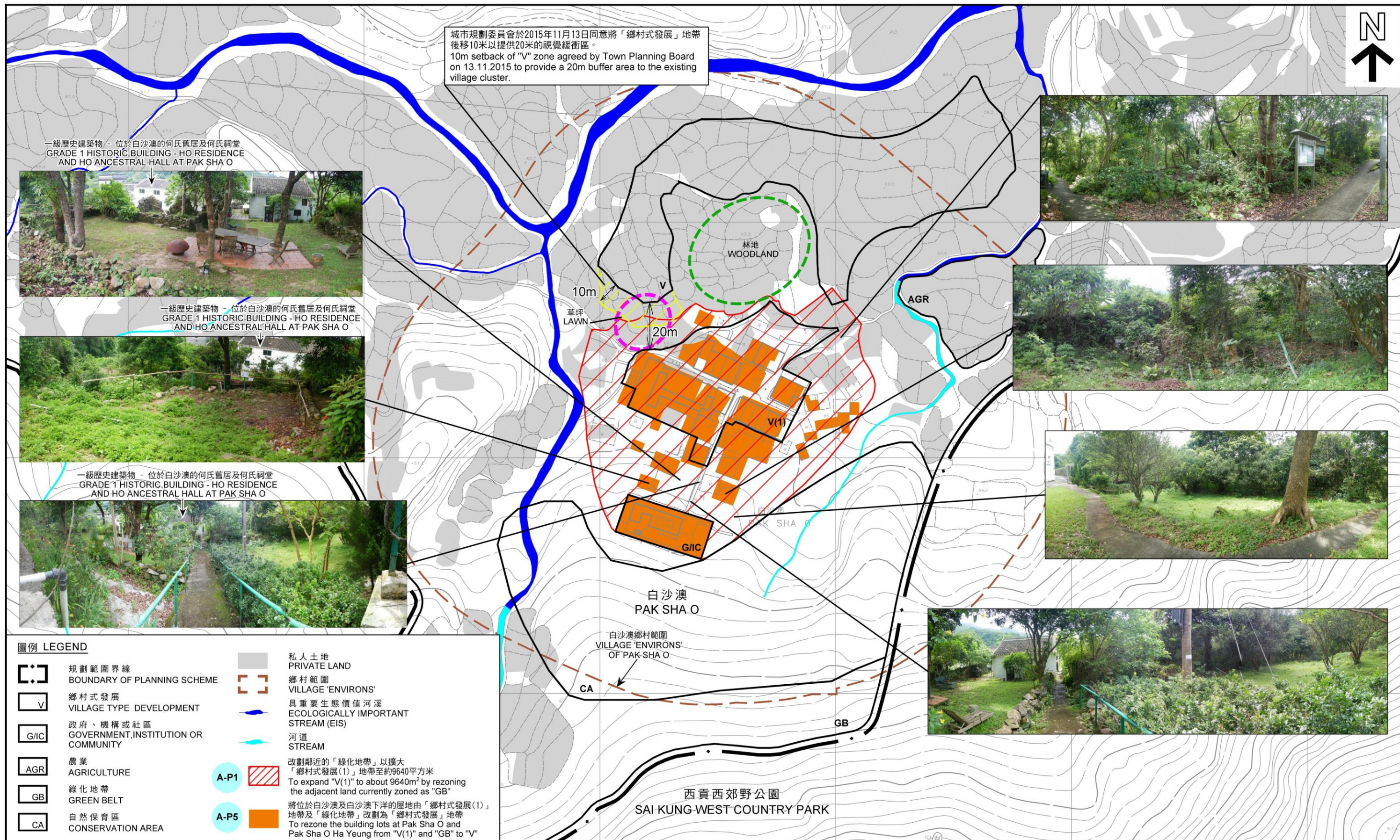
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號  
REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6b





本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-9B/D及10A/C  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-9B/D AND 10A/C

組別A的建議的實地照片 - 白沙澳  
SITE PHOTOS OF PROPOSALS IN GROUP A - PAK SHA O  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

SCALE 1 : 1 500 比例尺  
METRES 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 METRES

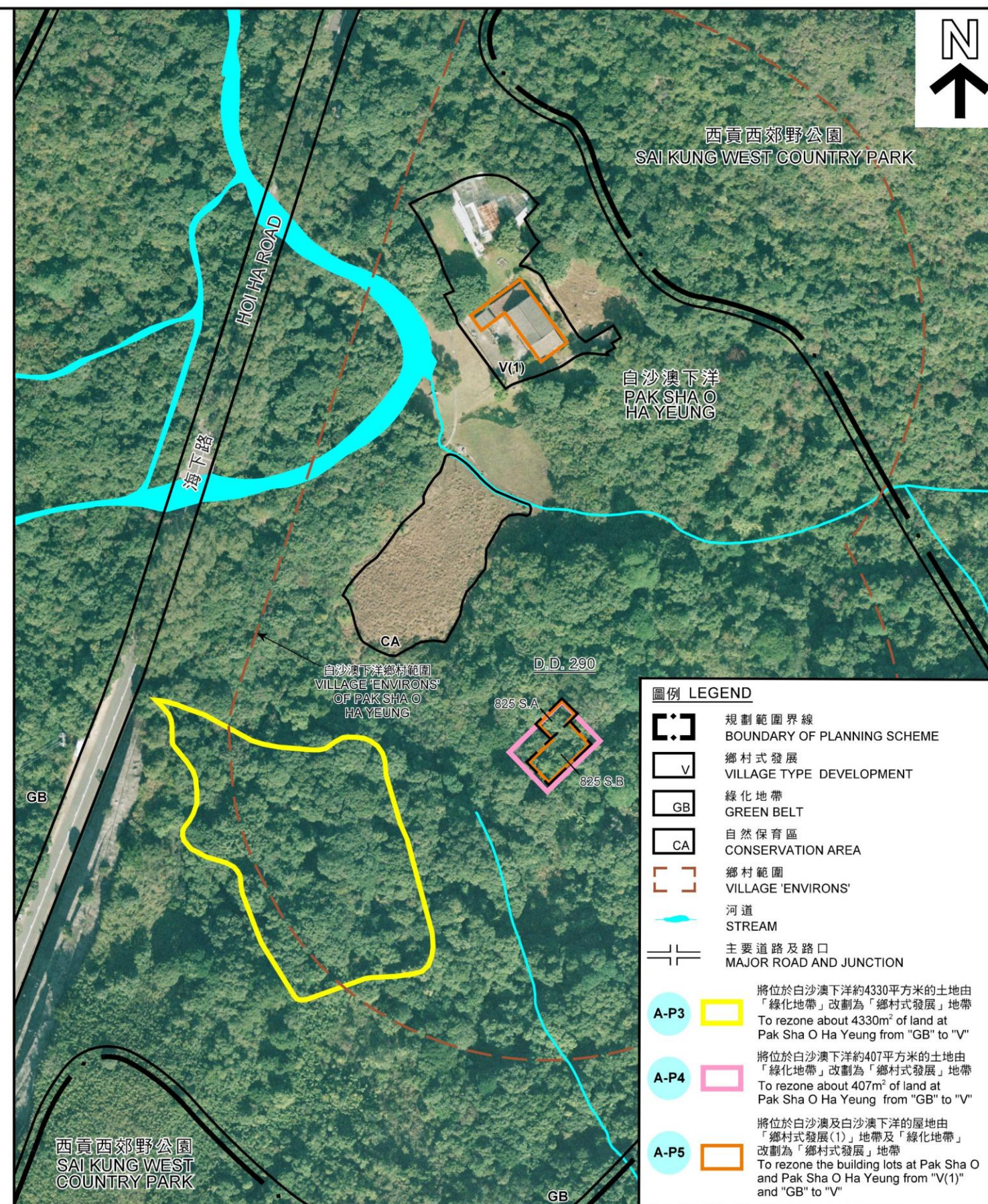
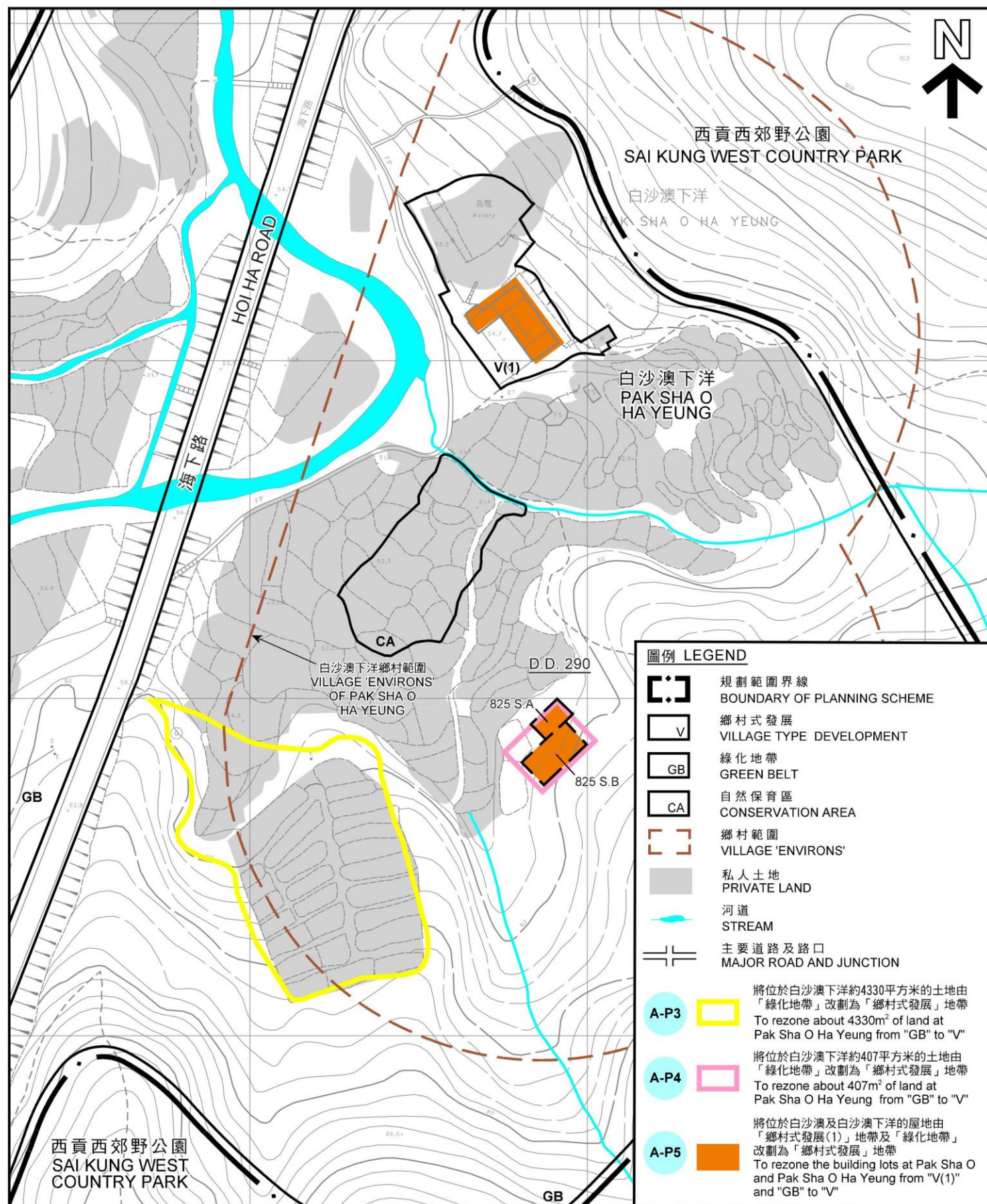
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6c





本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-5C及10A  
及地政總署於2015年1月3日拍得的航攝照片編號CS56550  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-5C AND 10A  
AND AERIAL PHOTO No. CS56550  
TAKEN ON 3.1.2015 BY LANDS DEPARTMENT

### 組別A的申述建議 - 位於白沙澳下洋的擬議「鄉村式發展」地帶 REPRESENTATION PROPOSALS IN GROUP A - PROPOSED "V" ZONES AT PAK SHA O HA YEUNG

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6d



A-P3

A-P4

由「綠化地帶」改劃為「鄉村式發展」地帶  
TO REZONE FROM "GB" TO "V"

本圖於2016年6月21日擬備，  
所根據的資料為攝於  
2015年9月9日的實地照片  
PLAN PREPARED ON 21.6.2016  
BASED ON SITE PHOTO  
TAKEN ON 9.9.2015

### 實地照片 - 白沙澳下洋 SITE PHOTO - PAK SHA O HA YEUNG

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS  
No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36 TO THE DRAFT  
PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

規 劃 署  
PLANNING  
DEPARTMENT



參考編號  
REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6e



擬議一級歷史建築物 - 位於白沙澳下洋的京兆世居及厚福門  
PROPOSED GRADE 1 HISTORIC BUILDING -  
KING SIU SAI KUI AND HAU FUK MUN AT PAK SHA O HA YEUNG



本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-5C及10A  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-5C AND 10A

組別A的建議的實地照片 - 白沙澳下洋  
SITE PHOTOS OF PROPOSALS IN GROUP A - PAK SHA O HA YEUNG

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

SCALE 1 : 1 500 比例尺

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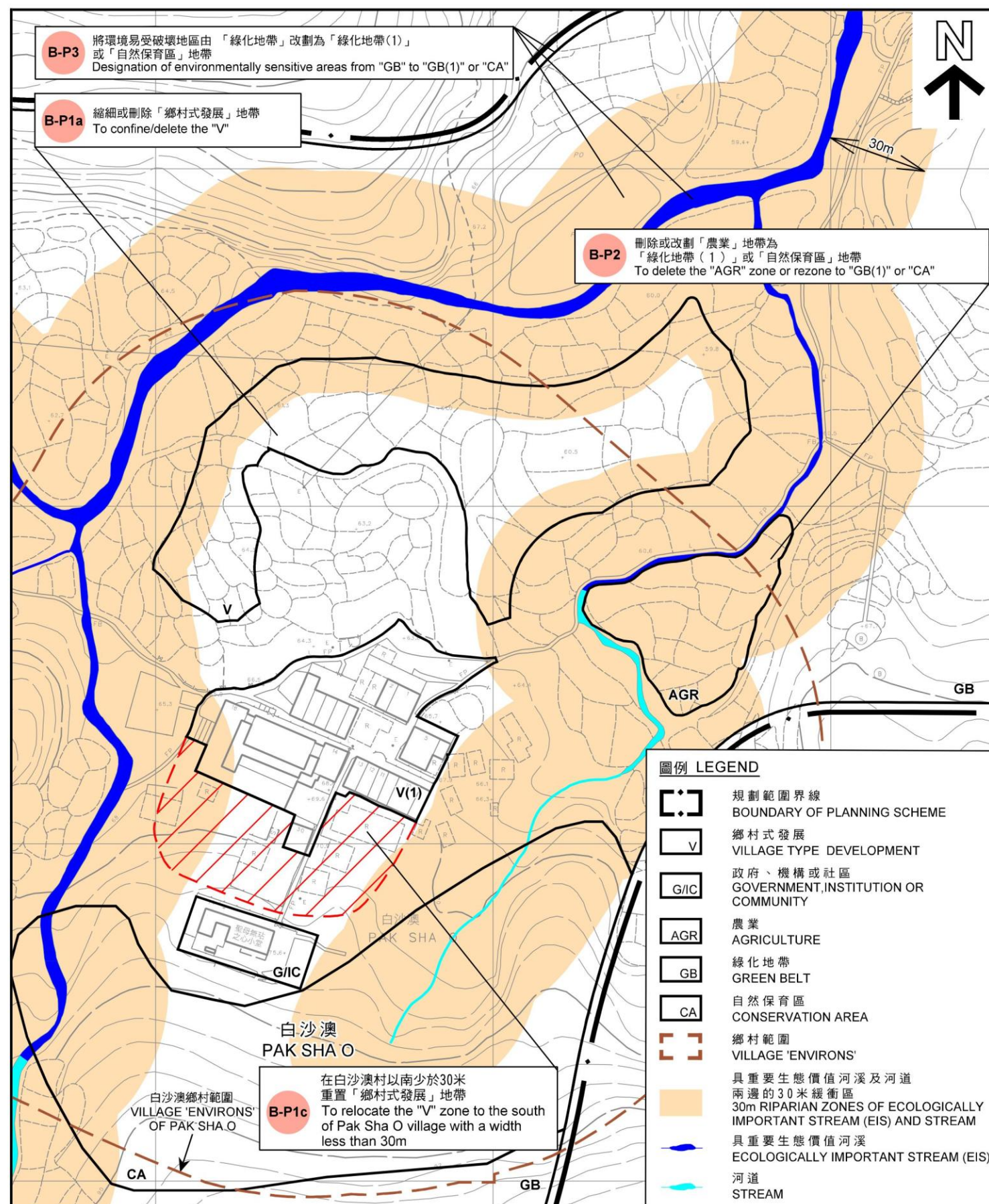
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6f





本圖於2016年6月29日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-9B/D, 10A/C  
及地政總署於2015年1月3日拍得的航攝照片編號CS56327  
PLAN PREPARED ON 29.6.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-9B/D, 10A/C  
AND AERIAL PHOTO No. CS56327  
TAKEN ON 3.1.2015 BY LANDS DEPARTMENT

組別B的申述建議 - 白沙澳  
REPRESENTATION PROPOSALS IN GROUP B - PAK SHA O  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

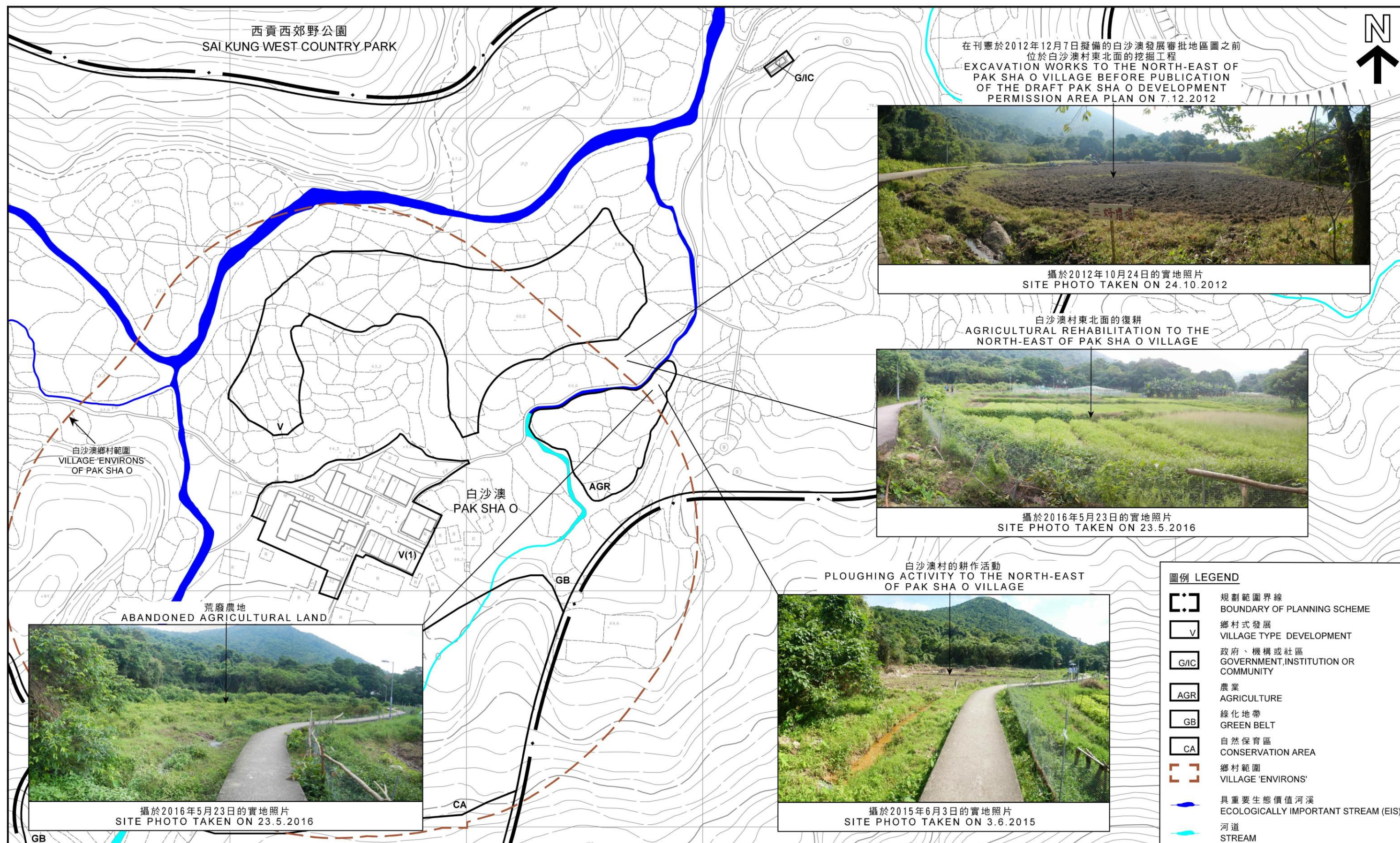
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6g





實地照片 - 位於白沙澳的復耕  
SITE PHOTOS - AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION AT PAK SHA O

就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

SCALE 1:1 500 比例尺

本圖於2016年6月21日擬備，所根據的資料為  
測量圖編號 8-NW-9B/D及10A/C  
PLAN PREPARED ON 21.6.2016  
BASE ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-9B/D AND 10A/C

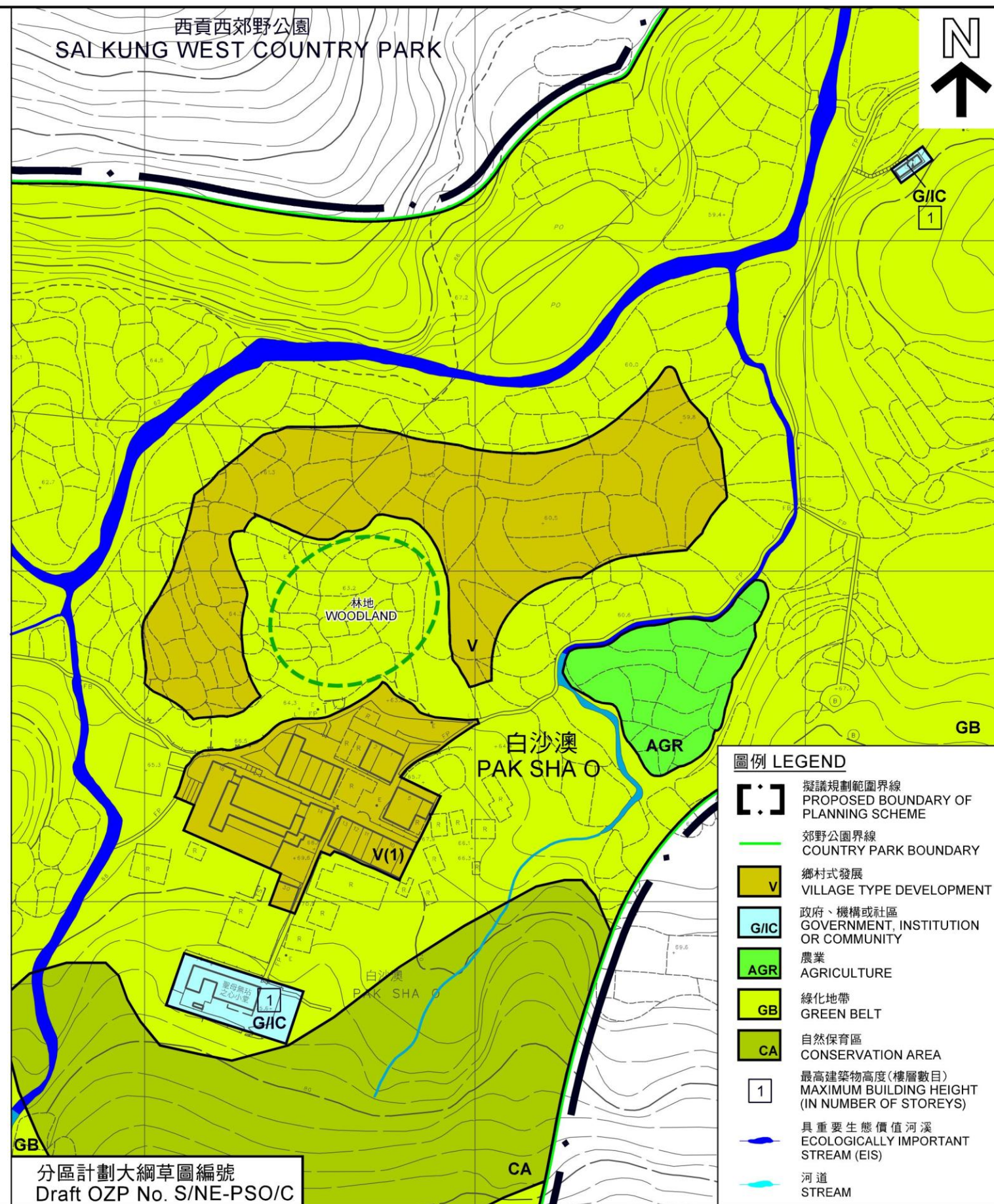
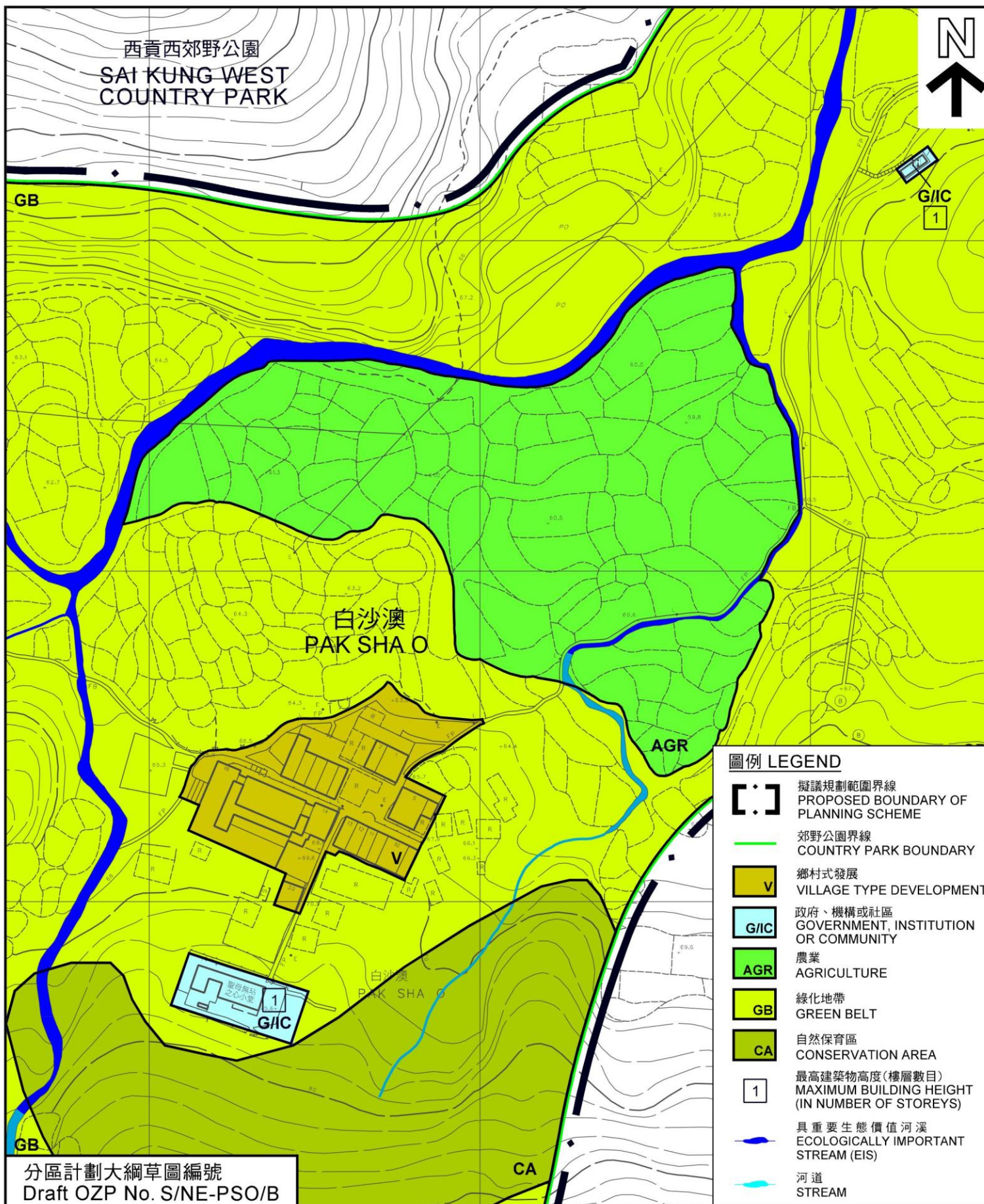
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-6h





白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/B 及 S/NE-PSO/C 的擬議土地用途地帶  
PROPOSED LAND USE ZONINGS  
IN THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/B AND S/NE-PSO/C  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1  
SCALE 1:1 500 比例尺

米 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 米  
METRES

本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，  
所根據的資料為測量圖編號8-NW-9B及10A  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASED ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-9B AND 10A

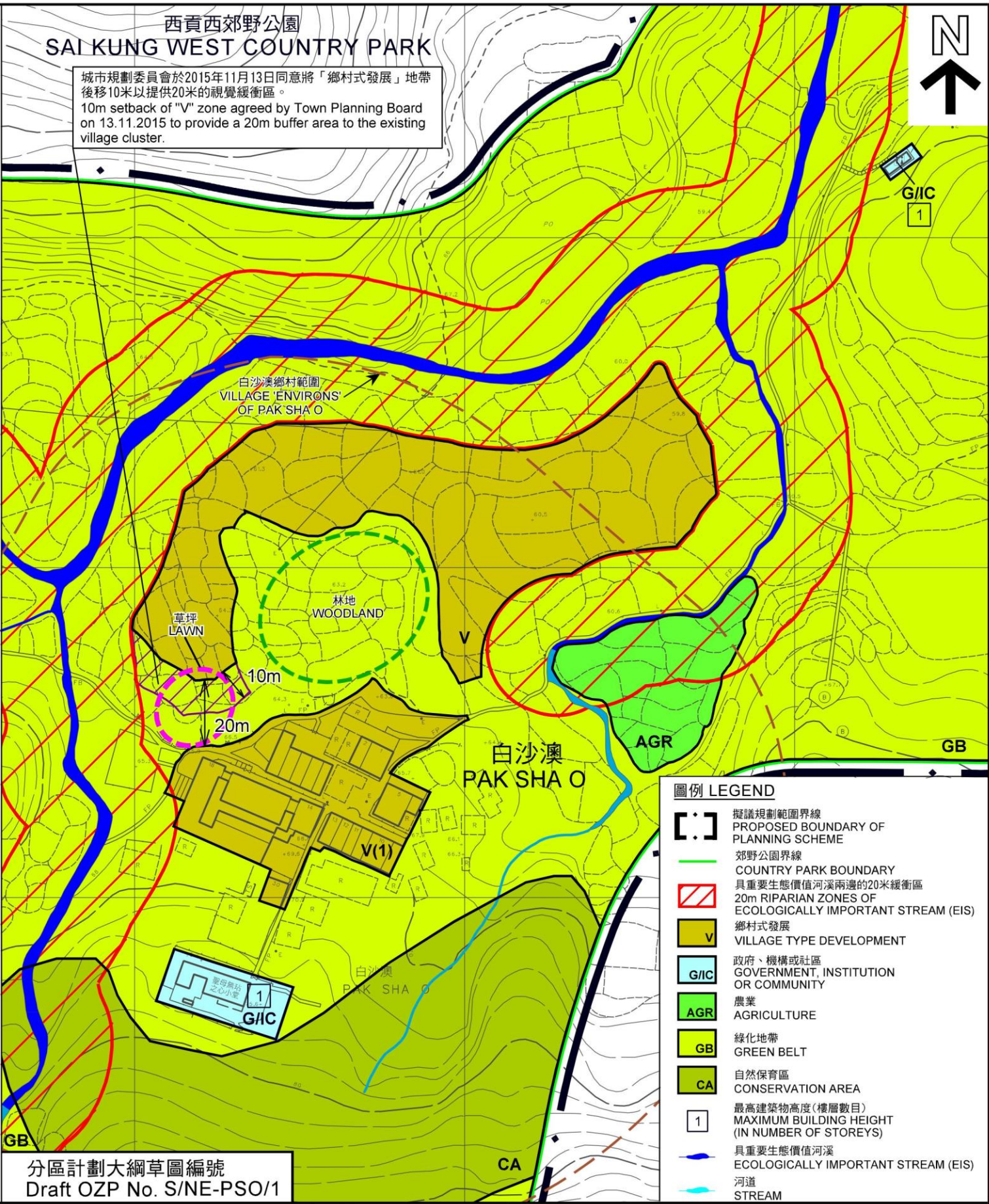
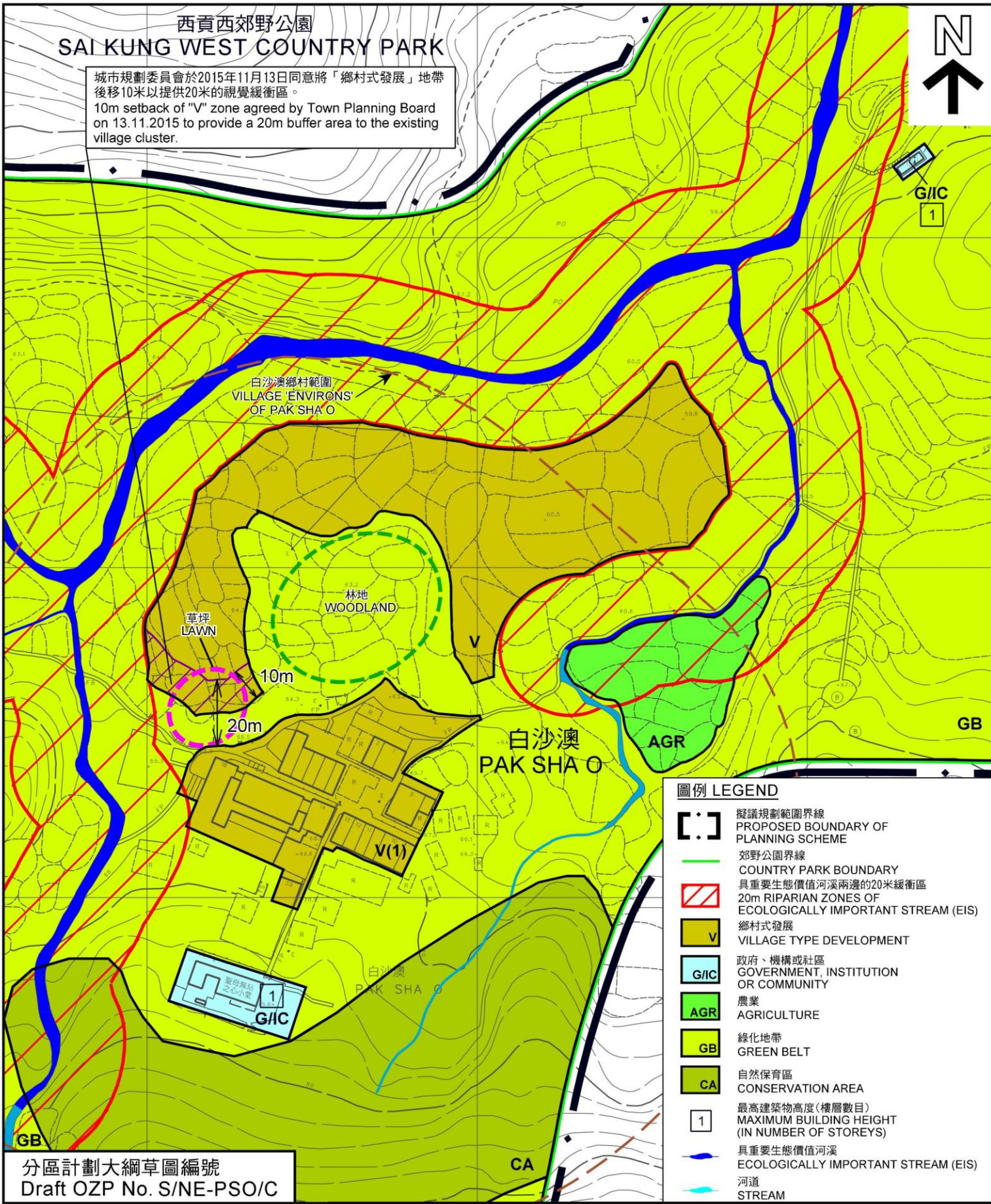
規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-7a





白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/C 及 S/NE-PSO/1 的擬議土地用途地帶  
PROPOSED LAND USE ZONINGS  
IN THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/C AND S/NE-PSO/1  
就白沙澳分區計劃大綱草圖編號 S/NE-PSO/1  
提出的申述個案編號1至349、351至1807和意見編號1至36作出考慮  
CONSIDERATION OF REPRESENTATIONS No. 1 TO 349, 351 TO 1807 AND COMMENTS No. 1 TO 36  
TO THE DRAFT PAK SHA O OUTLINE ZONING PLAN No. S/NE-PSO/1

SCALE 1:1,500 比例尺  
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 米  
METRES

規劃署  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



參考編號 REFERENCE No.  
R/S/NE-PSO/1

圖 PLAN  
H-7b

本圖於2016年7月5日擬備，  
所根據的資料為測量圖編號8-NW-9B及10A  
PLAN PREPARED ON 5.7.2016  
BASED ON SURVEY SHEETS No. 8-NW-9B AND 10A