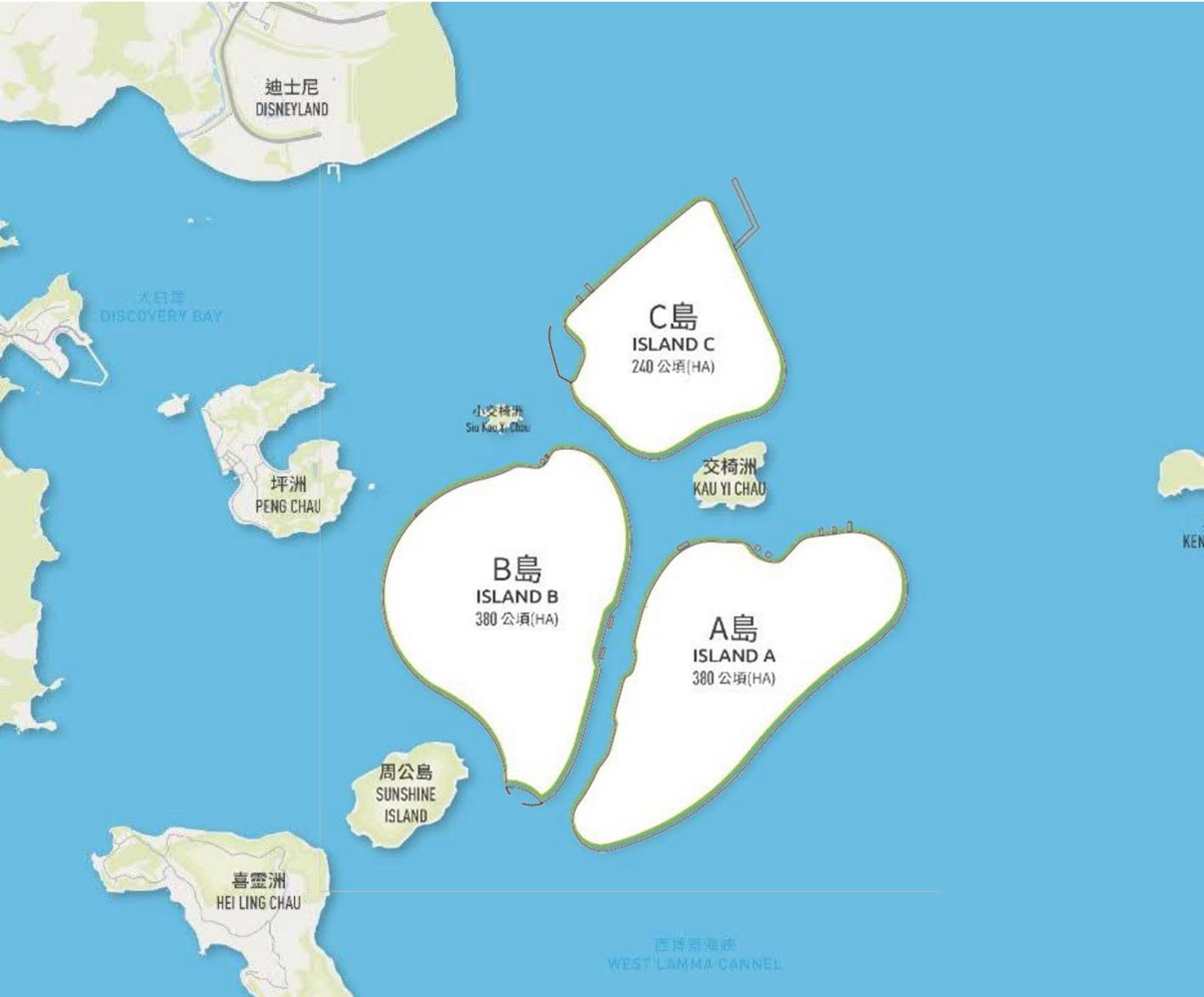


# Reclamation Extent



**Preliminary Findings on Ecological and Fisheries Surveys in relation to Reclamation Works for Kau Yi Chau Artificial Islands**

The 12-month surveys on ecology and fisheries commenced in the fourth quarter of 2021 in order to collect baseline information for conducting ecological and fisheries impact assessments. The survey extent covers terrestrial and marine areas in adjacent to Kau Yi Chau Artificial Islands (KYCAI) and associated infrastructure. The methodologies of surveys comply with requirements under the Study Brief of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The 12-month ecological and fisheries surveys will be completed shortly, and we are carrying out the associated data analyses and collation work. The preliminary survey results related to the proposed reclamation works, based on the data collated, are shown below:

*Marine Mammal Surveys*

- (a) For the vessel-based line transect survey, no Chinese White Dolphin (CWD) nor Finless Porpoise (FP) sightings were recorded within the Central Waters area, while FP sightings were mainly recorded between Cheung Chau and Lamma Island. No CWD or FP sightings were recorded within the Central Waters area by the land-based theodolite tracking. The aforementioned survey findings align with the results of long-term monitoring of marine mammals in Hong Kong Waters conducted by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD).
- (b) For the underwater acoustic monitoring, we recorded very low level of CWD occurrence within Central Waters area, while FP detections were recorded in the waters near Kau Yi Chau, Siu Kau Yi Chau, Peng Chau and Sunshine Island. However, the FP detections in the waters near these nearby islands are low when compared with those in other locations (such as Ha Mei Tsui of Lamma Island) under the same survey, as well as other EIA study reports and Environmental Monitoring and Auditing reports.
- (c) In view of the above preliminary survey findings, we considered that the Central Waters (where KYCAI is situated) is not an important habitat for marine mammals. This also aligns with AFCD's monitoring results. As such, we consider that no direct impact due to reclamation works on the species concerned is anticipated. We will continue to work on the EIA studies, and recommend appropriate mitigation measures, with a view to minimising indirect impacts arising from the reclamation works as far as possible.

Other Marine Ecological Surveys

- (d) During the sub-tidal ecological survey, hard coral communities with low to medium coral coverage were found along the coastlines of existing islands such as Kau Yi Chau, Siu Kau Yi Chau, Peng Chau, Sunshine Island and Hei Ling Chau. Several species of hard corals recorded along the coastlines were hermatypic corals described in the Field Guide to Hard Corals of Hong Kong, while some are listed as near-threatened or vulnerable species under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List<sup>1</sup>. The hard coral communities along the coastlines are considered as natural habitats for marine ecology, and of certain ecological value.
- (e) During the ecological survey for seabed, species including seahorse, pipefish and black coral, which were mentioned in the EIA Study Brief, were not recorded. Besides, isolated hard corals and octocorals, including soft corals, gorgonians and seapens, were found within the soft bottom of reclamation extent. These corals are ahermatypic and common coral species in Hong Kong, and are not species on the IUCN Red List. The overall ecological value of the soft bottom within reclamation footprint were considered relatively low.
- (f) During the intertidal ecological survey, species recorded were mostly algae, snails, crustaceans, bivalves etc., where no species of conservation importance (such as horseshoe crab) were recorded.
- (g) In view of the above preliminary survey findings, we propose to set back the reclamation extent from the nearby islands in order to avoid direct impact to the coral communities along the shorelines. We will also proactively consider appropriate mitigation measures to minimise impacts to marine ecology arising from the reclamation works.

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<sup>1</sup> The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List is compiled and maintained by the IUCN. IUCN is the world's largest environmental network comprising members from both government and civil society organizations. Its work includes formulating measures needed to safeguard the natural world, such as species survival and protected areas. Its "Red List" has always been considered the most comprehensive and objective assessment method for the conservation status of animals and plants worldwide. In Hong Kong, AFCD is a registered member of IUCN.

*Terrestrial Ecological Surveys*

- (h) Since the KYCAI has been set back from the nearby islands, we anticipated that the reclamation will not impose direct impact to habitats, plants, birds and terrestrial wildlife on these islands due to reclamation works.
- (i) During the terrestrial ecological survey, a pair of White bellied Sea Eagles was recorded nesting on Sunshine Island, but no Bogadek's Burrowing Lizard was recorded on it. As mentioned in paragraph (h), no direct impact to terrestrial ecology on these islands due to reclamation works is anticipated. We will recommend appropriate mitigation measures to minimise indirect impacts to terrestrial ecology arising from the reclamation works as far as possible.

*Fisheries Surveys*

- (j) Preliminary survey findings show moderate to high level of fishing activities and low to moderate fisheries resources were recorded in the Central Waters. The above findings were considered to be consistent with results of AFCD's Port Survey 2016/17. We will continue with the fisheries impact assessment, and formulate appropriate measures to minimise indirect impacts arising from the reclamation works as far as possible in accordance with the existing EIA mechanism.

## Broad Land Use Concept Plan



For indicative purpose only



## Rendered Illustration of KYCAI



Artist's impression for illustrative purpose only



## Rendered Illustration of CBD3



Artist's impression for illustrative purpose only



## Rendered Illustration of Living Communities



Artist's impression for illustrative purpose only



## Rendered Illustration of Blue-green Corridor between Living Communities



Artist's impression for illustrative purpose only



## Rendered Illustration of Waterfront Promenade and Water Channel between Artificial Islands



Artist's impression for illustrative purpose only



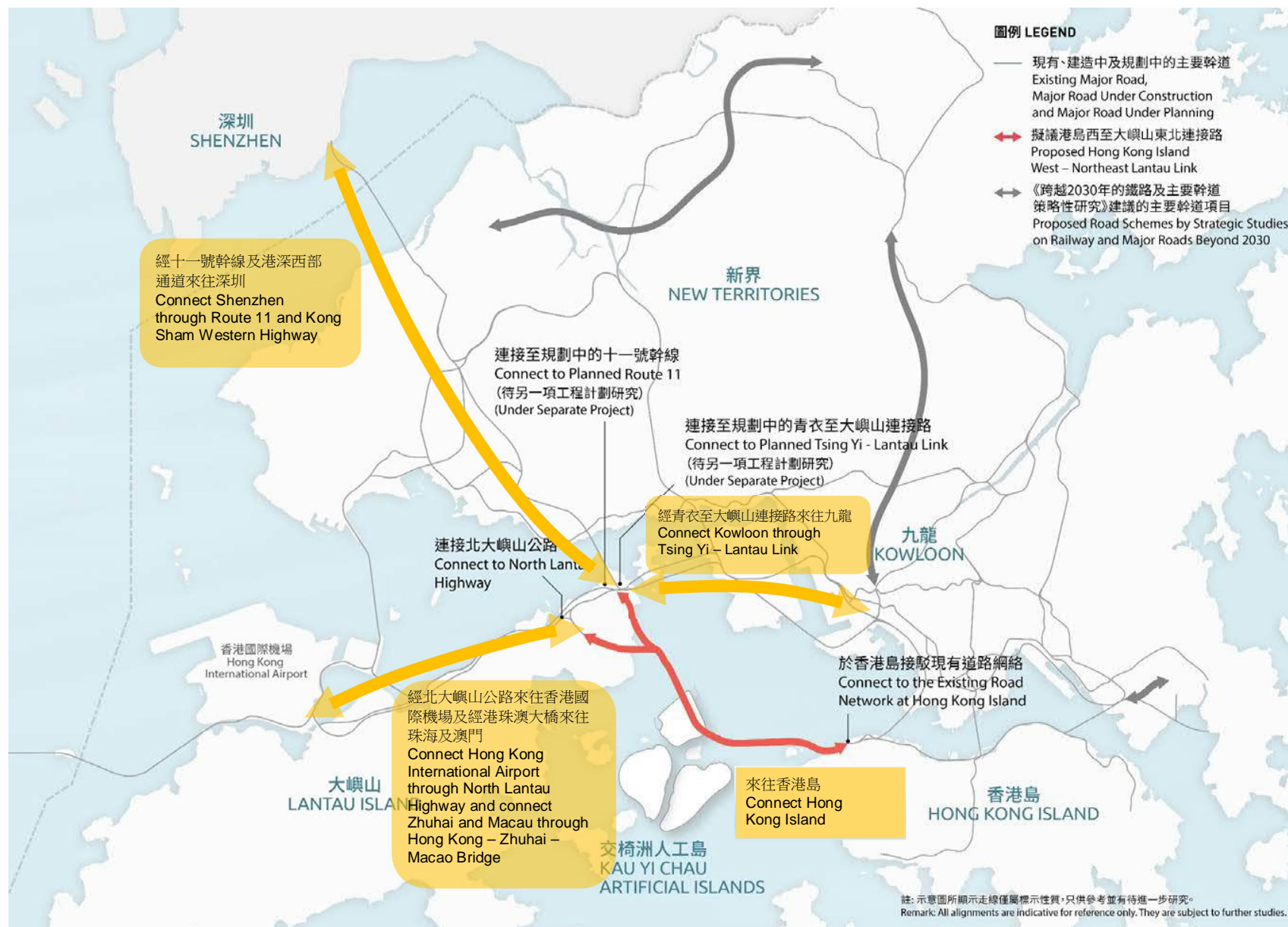
## Rendered Illustration of Regional Park and Water Sports Facilities



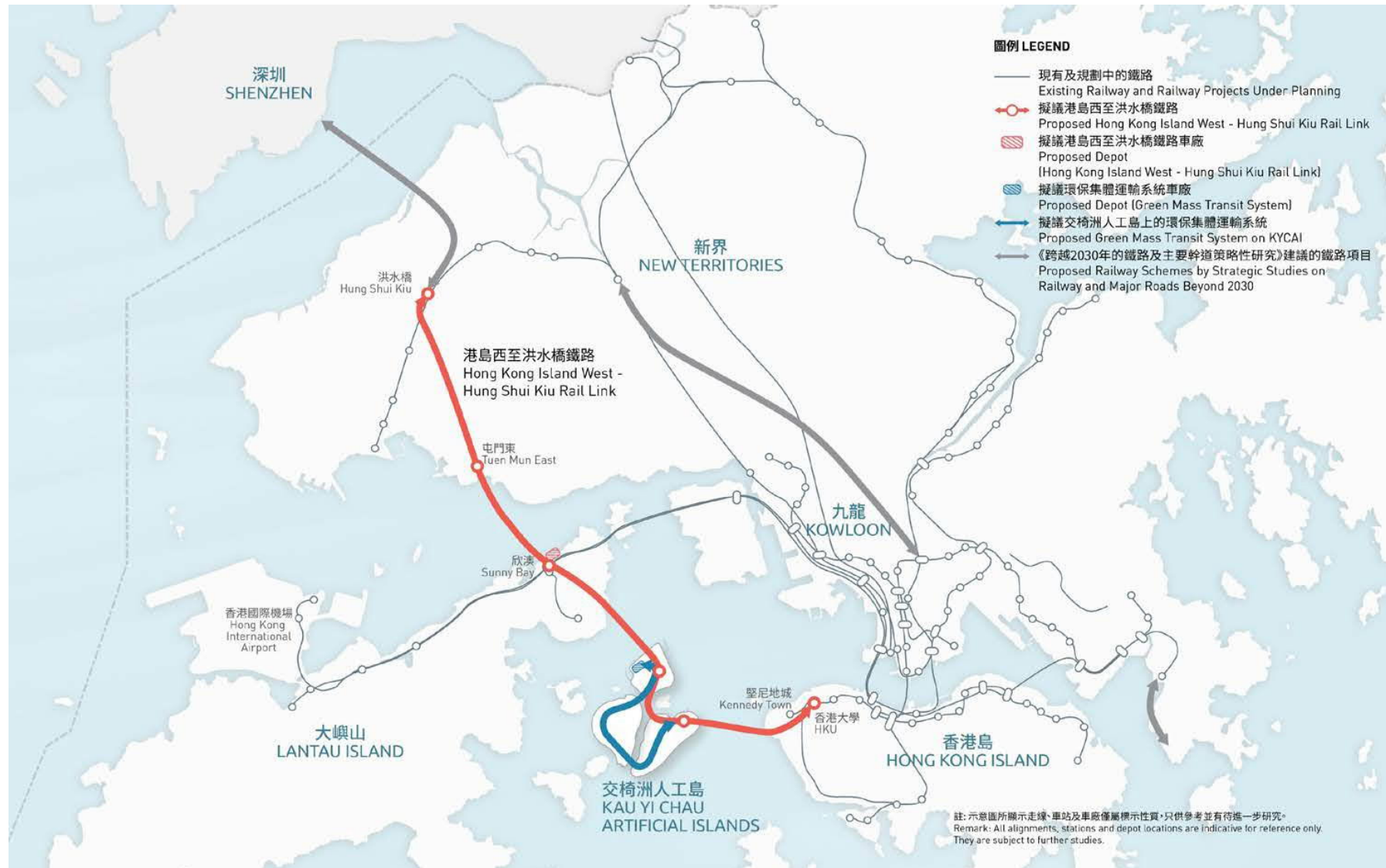
Artist's impression for illustrative purpose only



## Alignment of Hong Kong Island West – Northeast Lantau Link (HKIW-NEL Link)



## Alignment of Hong Kong Island West – Hung Shui Kiu Rail Link (HKIW – HSK Rail Link)



## Possible Financing Options

In addition to financing by CWRF, one or more of the following means can be considered:

Means		Possible Applicability	Precedents	Pros / Cons
1	Bond Issuance	Construction works	Green Bond Programme and Hong Kong International Airport Three- Runway System	<p>Reduce Government spending at construction stage and promote the development of Hong Kong's bond market</p> <p>Involve interest expenses</p>
2	Public-Private Participation: Build-Operate-Transfer Model	Major Road	Cross Harbour Tunnel, Eastern Harbour Crossing, Tate's Cairn Tunnel, Western Harbour Crossing and Tai Lam Tunnel	<p>Reduce Government spending at construction stage, and provide incentive for private sector to complete the road works as early as possible by granting right for private sector to receive toll fee in specified operation period</p> <p>Affect Government's control over the toll fee level during the operation stage</p>



Means		Possible Applicability	Precedents	Pros / Cons
3	Public-Private Participation: Railway-plus-Property Model	Railway	Tseung Kwan O Line LOHAS Park Extension, South Island Line, Kwun Tong Line Extension, etc.	<p>Reduce Government spending in construction stage by granting property development rights while at the same time allow better connectivity between railway stations and residential developments</p> <p>Need to provide property development rights of a certain area of land to bridge the funding gap for the development of large-scale railway projects</p>
4	Public-Private Participation: Reclamation and Infrastructure Works	Reclamation, site formation and infrastructure works	Reclaimed land of about 59 ha at Sha Tin City One and its surrounding area	<p>Reduce Government spending in construction stage, and offer incentive for private sector to complete the concerned works as early as possible</p> <p>Need to provide property development rights of a certain area of land to the private sector, and the scale of the works will be limited by the financial capacity of the private sector</p>

The financing options is a preliminary proposal and further assessment on their actual scale of adoption and combination shall be conducted. Besides, we welcome views for other financing options.