



**FUGRO**



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## 2nd Post-transplantation Monitoring and Audit Report (9th December 2022)

Northeast New Territories Landfill Extension (NENTX) | Contract No. EP/SP/77/15

0092/22/ED/0296 02 | 3 February 2023

Formal Submission

**Veolia Environmental Services Hong Kong Limited**



Our Ref.: CL/91823/0328-VES  
Date: 3 April 2023

**By Email**

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Attn.: Mr. Alvin Kam

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Dear Sir

Re: Contract No. EP/SP/77/15  
North-East New Territories Landfill Extension (NENTX)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Post-Transplantation Monitoring Report (9 December 2022)

I refer to Conditions 2.7 and 2.9 under Environmental Permit No. EP-292/2007 and Conditions 2.5 and 2.7 of Further Environmental Permit No. FEP-01/292/2007, regarding the submission of Post-Transplantation Monitoring Report. I hereby verified the captioned "2<sup>nd</sup> Post-Transplantation Monitoring Report (9 December 2022)" dated 3 February 2023.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at 2859 5409.

Yours faithfully  
MEINHARDT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT LTD



Claudine Lee  
Independent Environmental Checker

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The Aurecon logo features a green square above the letter 'a' in the word 'aurecon', which is written in a bold, dark grey sans-serif font.

Ref: P521530-0000-REV-NN-0035

23 March 2023

**By Email**

**Meinhardt Infrastructure & Environment Ltd.**  
**10/F Genesis**  
**33-35 Wong Chuk Hand Road**  
**Hong Kong**

**Attn: Ms. Claudine Lee,**

**Dear Claudine,**

**Re: Contract No. EP/SP/77/15**  
**Northeast New Territories Landfill Extension**  
**Submission of 2<sup>nd</sup> Post-Transplantation Monitoring Report (9 December 2022)**

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In accordance with the requirement specified in Conditions 2.7 and 2.9 of Environmental Permit No. EP-292/2007 and Conditions 2.5 and 2.7 of Further Environmental Permit No. FEP-01/292/2007, we are pleased to submit the certified “2<sup>nd</sup> Post-Transplantation Monitoring Report (9 December 2022)” dated on 3 February 2023 for your verification.

Should you require any further information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned or our Mr. Keith Chau on 3664 6788.

Yours faithfully,  
For and on behalf of  
Aurecon Hong Kong Limited

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Fredrick Leong', is positioned above the printed name.

Fredrick Leong  
Environmental Team Leader

Encl.

1. 2<sup>nd</sup> Post-Transplantation Monitoring Report (9 December 2022)

cc.

1. IEC - Ms. Claudine Lee (By email: claudinelee@meinhardt.com.hk)
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# Document Control

## Document Information

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## Client Information

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Client Contact	Mr. William Wan
Client Document No.	NENTX-FUG-RP-E-ZZ-002-I01

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01	03 Feb 2023	Draft	Awaiting client's comments	Various	FN	FN
02	03 Feb 2023	Formal Submission	For ET's certification and IEC's verification	Various	FN	FN

## Project Team

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AY	Andy Yuen	Assistant Environmental Consultant

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Project

- 1.1.1 The North East New Territories Landfill Extension (the NENTX Project) is a designated project. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report was approved (AEIAR-111/2007) with conditions on 20 September 2007 and the Environmental Permit (EP) EP-292/2007 (the "EP") was issued on 26 November 2007. Moreover, a Further Environmental Permit FEP-01/292/2007 (the "FEP") was also issued under the EIA Ordinance on 28 April 2022.
- 1.1.2 The transplantation works were conducted in fulfilment of Conditions 2.7 and 2.9 of the EP and Conditions 2.5 and 2.7 of the FEP and in accordance with the approved Transplantation Proposal for Plant Species of Conservation Importance (Rev.1) (NENTX-FUG-RP-E-EM-002-I02) (the "approved Proposal"). The Transplantation Report (NENTX-AURE-RP-ZZ-E-007-I-I01) was prepared by a qualified ecologist certified by the Environmental Team (ET) Leader and Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) in accordance with Condition 2.7 of the EP and Condition 2.5 of the FEP.
- 1.1.3 The Transplantation Report details the methodology of the transplantation activities. The actual transplantation works for the plant species of conservation importance was described along with the post-transplantation maintenance. The post-transplantation monitoring and audit and the implementation programme was also detailed. The vegetation survey which investigated the plant species of conservation importance before the transplantation work was detailed in the approved Transplantation Proposal.
- 1.1.4 Before the transplantation activities, a detailed vegetation survey was conducted by direct observation to record the plant species of conservation importance present in NENTX. A total of four floral species of conservation importance were identified within the Project Site, namely Incense Tree *Aquilaria sinensis*, Endospermum *Endospermum chinense*, Lamb of Tartary *Cibotium barometz* and Bottlebrush Orchid *Goodyera procera*. Individuals that were directly impacted by the proposed construction of NENTX Landfill had been selected for transplantation. More details to be found in the approved Transplantation Proposal.
- 1.1.5 Based on the findings of the detailed vegetation survey and verification survey, three plant species of conservation importance were considered suitable for transplantation, i.e., two nos. of Incense Tree saplings, one cluster of Lamb of Tartary, and 19 clusters of Bottlebrush Orchid. The transplantation works was carried out by a landscape contractor and supervised by a qualified ecologist. The qualified ecologist has at least five years of relevant experience in transplantation and/or vegetation survey and assessment and is also an ISA Certified Arborist.

- 1.1.6 The three plant species of conservation importance were transplanted to suitable receptor sites. To further safeguard these species, the selected receptor sites were within or adjacent to the facilities managed by the Contractor. Moreover, the similarity in site conditions between the collection site and receptor site and the accessibility of the receptor for future maintenance and monitoring were also considered in the selection. More details to be found in the Transplantation Report.
- 1.1.7 All the transplanted individuals will be maintained by the Contractor for 12 months (establishment period) after planting to the receptor sites in accordance with Section 4 of the approved Proposal. Moreover, their survival and growth will be monitored by a qualified ecologist or botanist of Fugro in accordance with Section 5 of the approved Proposal.

## **1.2 Purpose of this Document**

- 1.2.1 This 2<sup>nd</sup> Post-transplantation Monitoring Report (the "Report") was prepared to present the survival and growth of plant species of conservation importance after transplantation works. Moreover, key maintenance activities conducted this reporting month and recommendations on post-transplantation maintenance are presented in this Report.
- 1.2.2 The post-transplantation monitoring and audit of the transplanted plant species of conservation importance was carried out in accordance with Section 5 of the approved Transplantation Proposal.

## **1.3 Structure of this Document**

Succeeding this introductory section, the remainder of this Report is presented as follows:

- Section 2 details the monitoring results, including the key maintenance activities conducted this reporting month;
- Section 3 presents the succeeding post-transplantation monitoring schedule; and
- Section 4 summarizes the findings of the post-transplantation monitoring and way forward.

## 2. MONITORING RESULTS

Following the transplantation works on 10 November 2022, the 2<sup>nd</sup> post-transplantation monitoring and audit was carried out on 9 December 2022 to check the condition of the transplanted plant individuals.

### 2.1 Condition of the Transplanted Individuals

2.1.1 The transplanted individuals of the 19 clusters of Bottlebrush Orchid *Goodyera procera* were all in fair to good condition with minor health issues observed in some individuals, i.e., slightly chlorotic leaves and presences of holes in the leaves. The Lamb of Tartary *Cibotium barometz*, however, exhibited further discoloration and wilting of leaves following the last monitoring period. Its stems also showed some decay but its roots were still in fair condition. Moreover, one of the two saplings of the Incense Tree *Aquilaria sinensis* (AS-03) demonstrated fair health condition while the other individual (AS-02) showed poor health conditions with die back and drying and falling leaves.

2.1.2 Albeit strict compliance of the transplantation works and post-transplantation maintenance to the approved Transplantation Proposal, transplanted individuals would require time to adapt and establish in the new environment/substrate of the recipient site. Hence, signs of leaf discoloration and/or wilting, dehydration, and even die-off are expected. Thus, succeeding post-transplantation maintenance and monitoring and audit are crucial to assess the progress of recovery and establishment of transplanted individuals in the recipient site.

2.1.3 The numbers, measurements, and health conditions of the transplanted plant species of conservation importance during the current monitoring period are shown in **Appendix A**.

2.1.4 The photographic records of the transplanted plant species of conservation importance during the current monitoring period are shown in **Appendix B**.

### 2.2 Key Maintenance Activities Conducted in The Reporting Month

2.2.1 The key maintenance activities carried out for the current reporting month are the following:

- Watering frequency of the two Incense Tree saplings increased to 3 times per week following the recommendation from the previous monitoring period. The watering dates were 25 Nov, 28 Nov, 30 Nov, 2 Dec, 5 Dec, 7 Dec, 9 Dec.
- The watering frequency of the cluster of Lamb of Tartary reduced from 2-3 times a week to once a week according to the recommendation from the previous monitoring period. The watering dates were 28 Nov, 5 Dec.
- Once a week watering of Bottlebrush Orchid. The watering dates were 28 Nov, 5 Dec.
- Manual removal of weeds when observed during watering activities; and
- Checking of insect attacks and/or fungal infestation during watering activities.
- Prevention of human disturbance by fencing off area around the two Incense Tree saplings.



## 2.3 Recommendation on Post-Transplantation Maintenance

Immediately after the monitoring and audit activity, the following post-transplantation maintenance was discussed with the Contractor for their prompt implementation:

- The watering frequency for the two saplings of Incense Tree should be maintained at 2-3 times a week. Improve/place organic mulch around the two saplings of Incense Tree to retain soil moisture, protect damaged roots against extreme temperatures, and improve soil quality.
- The watering frequency of the cluster of Lamb of Tartary should be reduced to once a week.
- The watering frequency for all 19 clusters of Bottlebrush Orchid should remain the same. During watering activities, the surrounding weeds and decaying leaves should be removed.

## 3. POST-TRANSPLANTATION MONITORING SCHEDULE

- 3.1.1 As per Section 10.3 and Table 10.1 of the EM&A Manual, the survival and growth of the transplanted species will be monitored by a qualified ecologist or botanist at least twice a month during the first three months after transplantation and once a month in the following nine months.
- 3.1.2 As only one monitoring activity was conducted in November, the forthcoming monitoring and audit activities will be conducted twice a month for December, January and February. Then, the monitoring activities will be conducted monthly until October 2023.
- 3.1.3 The need for any further monitoring will be reviewed and determined according to the monitoring results of the 12-month monitoring.

## 4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The health of the transplanted individuals of Bottlebrush Orchid were all in fair to good condition but with minor health issues on some individuals but overall these deficiencies did not have a large impact on their health. The two individuals of Incense Tree saplings were in poor (AS-02) and fair (AS-03) conditions. The individual AS-02 had dieback and dried, curled and falling leaves. This could be due to transplantation shock brought about by the changes in the environment and the individual has not acclimated to these changes yet. Lastly, the transplanted cluster of Lamb of Tartary was also under poor health condition with more of its leaves have wilted and showed discoloration. As aforementioned, it takes time for newly transplanted plants to grow accustomed to the new environment of the recipient site. Therefore, signs of leaf discoloration and/or wilting, dehydration, and even die-off are expected.

4.1.2 It is recommended to pay additional attention to the health conditions of the Lamb of Tartary cluster and the Incense Tree saplings. Moreover, should there be drastic change in the health conditions of these individuals observed during post-transplantation maintenance activities, the Contractor is advised to immediately advise the ecologist to discuss possible remedial actions.

# Appendix A

Conditions of Transplanted Plant  
Species of Conservation  
Importance

09/12/2022

Post-Transplantation Monitoring  
Conditions of Transplanted Plants at Receptor Sites

P. of

Date of Submission: \_\_\_\_\_

Surveyor: TULO THOMAS & YUEN ANDY

Date of Monitoring and Maintenance	Receptor Site	No.	Species	Plant Size Measurements			Amenity Value	Form	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendation on Post-Transplantation Maintenance	Key Maintenance Activities Conducted	Remark
				DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Height (m)	(High/ Medium/ Low)	(Good/ Fair/ Poor)	(Good/ Fair/ Poor)	(Good/ Fair/ Poor)			
09/12/22	A	AS-03	A. sinensis		0.4	1.8			F		increase watering frequency		dieback
09/12/22	A	AS-02	A. sinensis		0.3	1.2			D		increase watering frequency		leaves cutted down; dieback
09/12/22	B	CP01	C. barometz			1.8			P				wilted leaves
09/12/22	B	GP15	G. procera			0.13			F				
09/12/22	B	GP13	G. procera			0.07			G				
09/12/22	B	GP19	G. procera			0.20			F				part of the leaf is wilted
09/12/22	B	GP11	G. procera			0.18			F				part of the leaf is wilted
09/12/22	B	GP12	G. procera			0.13			F				one leaf is chlorotic
09/12/22	B	GP18	G. procera			0.19			F				part of a leaf is wilted
09/12/22	B	GP16	G. procera			0.17			F				part of a leaf is wilted
09/12/22	B	GP04	G. procera			0.24			F				wilted leaf
09/12/22	B	GP12	G. procera			0.07			F				perforated leaves
09/12/22	B	GP03	G. procera			0.07			F				perforated leaves due to nutrient deficiency
09/12/22	B	GP19	G. procera			0.10			F				
09/12/22	B	GP02	G. procera			0.07			F				chlorotic leaf; wilted leaf
09/12/22	B	GP01	G. procera			0.15			F				part of a leaf is wilted
09/12/22	B	GP14	G. procera			0.13			F				
09/12/22	B	GP08	G. procera			0.11			F				
09/12/22	B	GP09	G. procera			0.14			F				
09/12/22	B	GP10	G. procera			0.24			F				hole on a leaf
09/12/22	B	GP14	G. procera			0.15			F				chlorotic leaf
09/12/22	B	GP17	G. procera			0.10			F				

Note:

1. Measurements of spread and DBH are not applicable for undersized tree, shrubs, herbs and ferns.

# Appendix B

Photographic Records of  
Transplanted Plant Species



B.1 Incense Tree *Aquilaria sinensis*



Photo B.1.1 : General view of the transplanted individual AS-03.



Photo B.1.2 : Leaf condition of the transplanted individual AS-03.



Photo B.2.3 : General view of the transplanted individual AS-02.



Photo B.1.4 : Leaf condition of the transplanted individual AS-02.



**B.2 Lamb of Tartary *Cibotium barometz***



Photo B.2.1: General view of the transplanted individual CB-01.



Photo B.2.2: Figure 2.2: Wilted leaves of the transplanted individual CB-01.



Photo B.2.3: Wilted leaves of the transplanted individual CB-01.



**B.3** Bottlebrush Orchid *Goodyera procera*



Photo B.3.1: Individual GP-01. Partially wilted leaf.



Photo B.3.2: Individual GP-02. Chlorotic leaf.



Photo B.3.3: Individual GP-03.



Photo B.3.4: Individual GP-03. Perforated leaves.





Photo B.3.5: Individual GP-04. Wilted leaf.



Photo B.3.6: Individual GP-04. Wilted leaf.



Photo B.3.7: Individual GP-05. Partially wilted leaf.

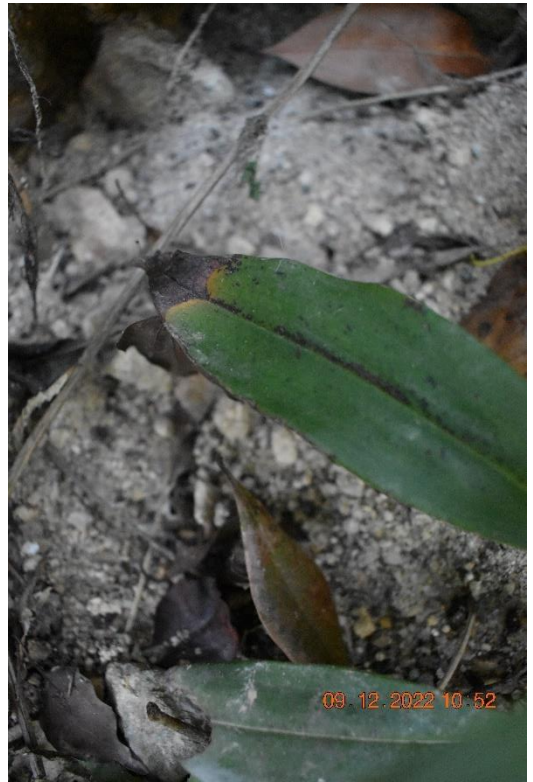


Photo B.3.8: Individual GP-05. Partially wilted leaf.





Photo B.3.9: Individual GP-06. Partially wilted leaf.

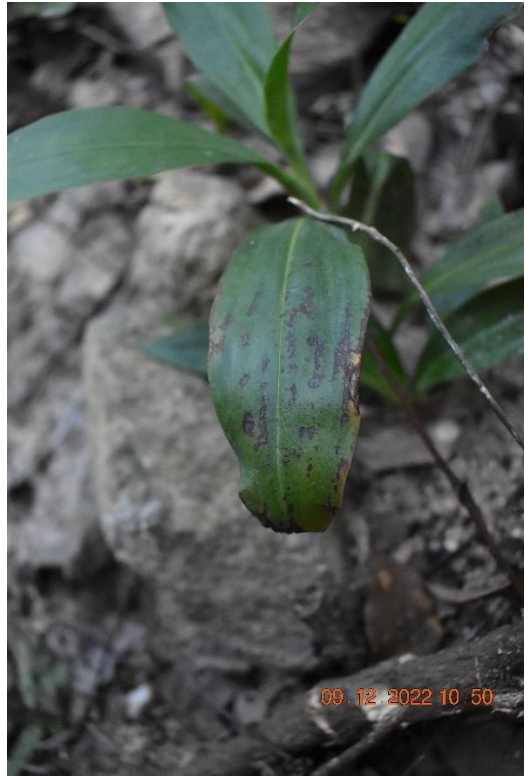


Photo B.3.10: Individual GP-06. Partially wilted leaf.



Photo B.3.11: Individual GP-07.



Photo B.3.12: Individual GP-07. Single chlorotic leaf.





Photo B.3.13: Individual GP-08. Holes in leaves.



Photo B.3.14: Individual GP-09. Holes in leaves.



Photo B.3.15: Individual GP-10. Holes in leaves.



Photo B.3.16: Individual GP-11. Partially wilted leaves.





Photo B.3.17: Individual GP-12. Perforated leaves.

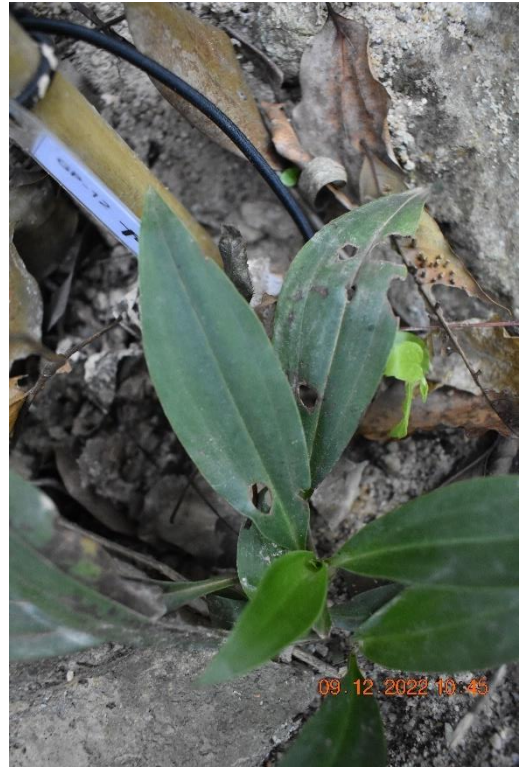


Photo B.3.18: Individual GP-12. Perforated leaves.



Photo B.3.19: Individual GP-13.



Photo B.3.20: Individual GP-14. Chlorotic leaves.





Photo B.3.21: Individual GP-15.



Photo B.3.22: Individual GP-16.



Photo B.3.23: Individual GP-17.



Photo B.3.24: Individual GP-18.





Photo B.3.25: Individual GP-19.



Photo B.3.26: Individual GP-19. Partially wilted leaves.