JOB No.: TCS0881/18

AGREEMENT NO. CE 11/2013 (CE)
SITE FORMATION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURAL
WORKS DEVELOPMENT OF COLUMBARIUM.
CREMATORIUM AND RELATED FACILITIES AT SANDY
RIDGE

GRASSLAND REINSTATEMENT PLAN (SUBMISSION UNDER EP-534/2017 & FEP-01/534/2017)

PREPARED FOR

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Rev.5	14 September 2022	Updated according to EPD's comments and new planting arrangement					
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## Grassland Reinstatement Plan

### 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The scope of the Project comprises site formation and infrastructural works for the development of Columbarium & Crematorium (C&C) facilities at Sandy Ridge Cemetery, including:
  - Site formation and associated works of about 10 hectares of land including landscaping, geotechnical, drainage and sewerage works, waterworks, and other utilities services for development of C&C facilities at the Sandy Ridge Cemetery;
  - Road works including access road, tunnel and viaducts within Sandy Ridge Cemetery;
  - Widening a section of Lin Ma Hang Road (about 1.4km in length) from 6.5m to 7.3m;
  - Provision of off-site pick-up / drop-off points for shuttle buses at MTR Kwu Tung Station, MTR Fanling Station, existing Sheung Shui Landmark North Public Transport Interchange (PTI) and layby at Pak Wo Road near Flora Plaza; and
  - Barging point at Siu Lam, Lok On Pai.
- 1.1.2 The Project was submitted to Environmental Protection Department (EPD) for approval on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and approved with condition on 8<sup>th</sup> Aug 2016 (AEIAR-198/2016). Sequent to the approval, an Environmental Permit (EP-534/2017) was issued on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017.
- 1.1.3 Given that the EIA report has concluded that the ecological impacts of the unavoidable loss of 10.4 ha of Upland Grassland, and impacts on fauna arising from the loss, disturbance and fragmentation of these habitats, would be "low to moderate", reinstatement of 0.9 ha Upland Grassland habitat on the engineered slopes to be formed under the Project have been recommended to mitigate this impact.
- 1.1.4 Subsequently, submission of a "Grassland Reinstatement Plan" (GRP) has been required under the Clause 2.14 of the EP-534/2017 of the Project which read "The Permit Holder shall, no later than one month before the commencement of construction of the Project, submit four hard copies and one electronic copy of a Grassland Reinstatement Plan to the Director of Environmental Protection for approval. The Plan shall be prepared by a qualified ecologist/botanist and shall be certified by the ET Leader and verified by the IEC as conforming to the information and recommendations contained in the approved ElA Report (Register No. AEIAR-198/2016). All recommended measures as set out in the approved Grassland Reinstatement Plan shall be fully and properly implemented".

#### 1.2 MITIGATION OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1 According to the EIA report, the reinstatement work aims to put *in situ* hillside grassland soil on the engineering slopes so that the seed bank in the grassland would be preserved and the regenerated floristic composition could be similar to the hillside grassland. Furthermore; it is anticipated that once the surface soils have weathered on those slopes, natural colonisation and natural succession will produce grasslands of similar composition because of the proximity of a good seed source from the adjacent grasslands that were retained *in situ*.
- 1.2.2 Whilst the supporting document for an VEP application of the project prepared in 2018 has updated the size of upland grassland affected by the Project to 7.7 ha (for the project as a



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whole) in 2018, it is considered that the mitigation proposed for this habitat in the approved EIA (Section 9.7.2) remains the same, including the grassland reinstatement work.

## 1.3 PURPOSES OF THIS SUBMISSION

- 1.3.1 The engineering slope proposed for the grassland re-instatement work, i.e., the grassland reinstatement area (GRA), has already identified during the detail design stage of the Project (see *Appendix A*). Under the current arrangement, the whole Project will be implemented by three construction contracts (see *Appendix B* for their respective demarcation\*); the Contract 1 and Contract 2 has already commenced in 2017 and 2018, the Contract 3 is yet to be awarded. The identified GRA is located within the site boundary of Contract 3, and tentatively the reinstatement work will be commenced in the wet season in 2024 by the prospective Main Contractor. (\*the Project demarcation as shown in the approved EIA report (AEIAR-198/2016) has been adjusted to suit the latest requirements, including engineering works such as slopes and the latest site platform design for the future crematorium).
- 1.3.2 However, since the Contract 3 of the Project have been shelved by the Government in early 2022, the feasibility and practicality to undertake the grassland reinstatement within the engineering slopes already formed under the Contract 1 and Contract 2 of the Project has been reviewed. The proposed alternative GRA sites is shown in *Appendix C*, and this revised Grassland Reinstatement Plan describes the methodology, implementation programme, as well as post-reinstatement monitoring and maintenance programme of the work.

### 1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE GRASSLAND REINSTATEMENT PLAN

- 1.4.1 After this introductory section, this Grassland Reinstatement Plan consists of the following Sections:.
  - Section 2 Brief describe the Upland Grassland habitat to be affected by the Project and the findings of the Baseline Grassland Survey
  - Section 3 Details the Reinstatement approach, planting methodology and maintenance requirement
  - Section 4 Describe the ecological monitoring requirements and contingency and action plans



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### 2. UPLAND GRASSLAND WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

#### 2.1 HABITAT DESCRIPTION AND ECOLOGICAL VALUE

- 2.1.1 The updated habitat map presented in the supporting document of the VEP application in 2018 is shown in Appendix D to illustrate the distribution of this habitat within and in the vicinity of the Project Area. According to approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report, the affected upland grassland within the project area and its vicinity are fire maintained, and it was primarily dominated by a mosaic of common herbaceous and shrubby plant species which are typical to such habitat type elsewhere in the upland area of New Territory, in particularly the fern Dicranopteris pedata, the grasses Ischaemum barbatum, Imperata cylindrica var. major, Neyraudia reynaudiana and Miscanthus floridulus; as well as the shrub Baeckea frutescens. On the other hand, cluster of woody plant species composed with common species such as the shrubs Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, Rhaphiolepis indica, Breynia fruticosa, Helicteres angustifolia, the climbing vines Smilax china, Smilax glabra and Embelia laeta, or young trees of Cratoxylum cochinchinense and Rhus chinensis were also be found around ravine or rock boulder where the plant communities may have been sheltered from hill-fire.
- 2.1.2 Floristically, several species of common orchid (including Bamboo Orchid Arundina graminifolia and Toothed Habenaria Habenaria dentata found on the upland grassland within the Project boundary; as well as Pale Purple Eulophia Eulophia graminea, Common Pecteilis Pecteilis susannae and Buttercup Orchid Spathoglottis pubescens found on other upland grassland outside the project site). On the other hand, good assemblages of terrestrial, non-flying mammals (including seven native species such as the East Asian Porcupine, Leopard Cat and Red Muntjac), a suite of rare to very rare butterfly species particular to grasslands (such as Great Swift, Tamil Grass Dart, Small Three-ring and Small Grass Yellow), as well as breeding activities of a scarce breeding species Golden-headed Cisticola were recorded from the upland grassland within the environs of Project boundary. As such, the upland grassland has been considered to have a "Moderate" ecological value due to the record of a number of species of conservation concern within this habitat type.

## 2.2 BASELINE GRASSLAND SURVEY

- 2.2.1 A baseline grassland survey by means of the same survey technique as described in the EIA report of the Project, i.e., direct observation along a survey transect, has been undertaken in October 2022 to identify the floristic characteristics of the unaffected upland grassland within and in the vicinity to the Project Area in October 2022, with particular focus on the plant communities where species of conservation importance have been previously recorded. All of the plant species and their respective relative abundance have been identified and recorded. The information collected could supplement those described in the EIA report, and facilitate the formulation of the reinstatement strategy under the current circumstance and effective planning of the implementation approach proposed in the GRP.
- 2.2.2 A total number of 107 plant species were recorded along the survey transect during the baseline grassland survey, and all of them are species typical and commonly be found in such habitat type elsewhere in Hong Kong. A completed list of species recorded is shown in **Appendix E.**
- 2.2.3 It is noted that the floristics composition of this habitat within and in the vicinity of the Project Area is composed with a spectrum of plant communities with different herbs to woody plants ratio, in which those located alongside the east-west axis of the ridgeline as well as the south facing slope of the Sandy Ridge are mostly dominated by the members of

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Poaceae, in particularly the Arundinella setosa, Cymbopogon mekongensis, Ischaemum ciliare, Ischaemum aristatum and Eulalia sp.; where those located on the north-facing slope is generally densely covered by a thick mat of the fern Dicranopteria pedata, which either appeared in sole-dominance, co-dominated with the shrub Beckea fruticosa, or co-dominated with Miscanthus sinensis and Neyraudia reynaudiana with cluster of woody plants interspersed among the area.

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#### 3. REINSTATMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR GRASSLAND REINSTATEMENT

- 3.1.1 With respect to the latest status of the Project and the fact that all of the engineering slopes under the Contract 1 and 2 has already been formed, part of the engineering slopes ref. CS11/CS12/CS13 and CS15/CS16/CS17 as shown in *Appendix C* has been identified as the alternative grassland reinstatement area (GRA) after due consideration of the following factors:
  - The proposed slopes are located in proximity to the unaffected grassland habitat
    within or in the vicinity of the Project Site, and hence would maximize the
    ecological linkage and potential of the reinstated habitat to those unaffected by the
    Project.
  - Topsoil from the excavated slope has already been strategically placed on the toe wall planter of those engineering slopes, and hence would promote and facilitate the natural regeneration of the plant species within the GRA.
  - Natural weathering of substrate as well as natural colonization and/or regeneration of
    the plant species of the adjacent upland grassland habitat has already recorded on the
    proposed slope (including several dominant species of this habitat type i.e.,
    Neyraudia reynaudiana and Miscanthus sinensis and Dicranopteris pedata); and
  - Planting of native plant species including those commonly recorded on the upland grassland habitat has already been scheduled in the proposed GRA under the Master Landscaping Plan of the Project.

#### 3.2 RE-INSTATEMENT APPROACH

- 3.2.1 The reinstatement approach of the upland grassland has already been recommended in the EIA Report and briefly described in previous section, i.e., by collecting topsoil or turves from the development area and storing these appropriately during the construction phase, and applied them to the targeted engineering slopes once they been constructed to facilitate the natural development of the habitat through natural regeneration and colonization from those topsoil or turves transplanted from original upland grassland. Therefore, in essence, any plant species recorded in the unaffected upland grassland habitat during the baseline survey could be regarded as targe species except those species exotic in origin.
- 3.2.2 As mentioned in previous section, topsoil from the excavated slopes within the Project Area has been strategically placed on the toe wall planter of the proposed GRA and colonization/regeneration of "target species" has already been noted. On the other hand, with respect to the Master Landscape Plan as well as the latest status of the project, the upland grassland within the project site where whips planting has been scheduled would be proposed as donor site for the turves (**Appendix F**), where the vegetation dig up during the whip plantings would be transplanted to the GRA.
- 3.2.3 In order to preserve the desired plant communities already established within the GRA, an "enrichment planting" approach is recommended for the re-instatement work, i.e. undertake active planting within the proposed GRA without the elimination of individual and floristic structure which already existed and favorable for the development of the upland grassland



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habitat, include the turves from the donor site as well as nursery stocks of several species.

### 3.3 PLANTING MANAGEMENT

## Principle

- 3.3.1 The enrichment planting will be implemented under the Contract 1 of the Project, and preferably to be undertaken during the onset of the growing season in Hong Kong as far as practicable. Since the site preparation works would include selective vegetation clearance on the formed engineering slopes, the site preparation and planting work will be undertaken and completed in one growing season to avoid invasion and/or re-colonization of weedy plant species in those openings after the selective vegetation clearance.
- 3.3.2 In order to maintain the aesthetic of the engineering slope, the original planting arrangement proposed for the toe wall planter next to the access road as shown in the Master Landscape Plan would be retained and excluded from the enrichment planting work; and the area available for enrichment planting on the toe wall planters would subject to the distribution and abundance of the plant species to be retained (i.e., those native plant species recorded in the upland grassland habitat nearby, referred as "target plant species"), and hence the size and shape of planting space to be opened from the selective vegetation clearance.
- 3.3.3 All of the planting works will follow the applicable requirements as stipulated under the relevant P.S. of the Contract, and to be carried out under the supervision of a Horticulturalist/Ecologist with relevant experience in habitat enhancement and rehabilitation approved by the Project Manager.
- 3.3.4 A method statement detailed with the site preparation work, planting methodology and maintenance program should be prepared and submitted by the Horticulturalist/Ecologist to the Project Manager for approval prior the commencement of the planting work.

### Site Preparation

- 3.3.5 The site preparation works include selective vegetation clearance with the wall planters and the planting pits on the slopes, in particularly the removal of invasive and weedy species (such as the tree Leucaena leucocephala, the herb Biden pilosa, the climbing/creeping plants Mikania micrantha, Wedelia trilobata and Mimosa indica, as well as any extensive cover of exotic grasses). Native herbaceous and woody plant species, if they have already recorded in the upland grassland habitat adjacent to the project site, i.e., the target plant species, will be retained as far as practicable. The Horticulturalist/Ecologist should also review their local abundance and recommend selectively thinning when considered necessary.
- 3.3.6 Whilst the selective vegetation clearance could be undertaken by mechanical means, such works if near clumps or cluster of plants to be retained should be undertaken by hand tools as far as practicable. Furthermore, should chemical approach such as application of weed killer is considered necessary and recommended by the Horticulturalist/Ecologist, prior approval from the Project Manager should be sought with details of the weed killer and method of application submitted, and such application should avoid any potential impact to the plant communities to be retained on those slopes, and carry out at least a month prior the planting work.
- 3.3.7 Wherever possible stripping the topsoil and then ripping the underlying subsoil to avoid compaction and potential waterlogging will also be undertaken. On the other hand, all of the weedy species or exotic grassy species within the openings of the erosion control mat should be removed within the pit planting area prior the planting work.

## Turf Collection

3.3.8 Only hand tools such as shovels should be deployed to dig-up variable sized sections of

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mostly native grasses and some other native plant sods as far as practicable; and any dead, dying and old flowering stalk should be removed with the remaining foliage reduced by half to lower the transpiration loss and water stress of the turves/sods. All of the native plants dig up during the planting of whips in the donor site should be properly handled to retain and preserve the root mass (fibrous roots for monocots or root plate for dicots) as much as possible.

3.3.9 Site preparation of the donor site and the logistic arrangement, such as access route and planting pits of the whip trees should be marked prior the commencement of the planting/transplanting work; and all of the collected turves/sod should be properly shaded to minimize desiccation stress, and directly transplanted to the GRA for planting on the same day of whip planting. Plant establishment aids such as water retention crystals should also be applied to each transplant at planting to assist with plant survival and establishment. The transplants should be watered-in initially and on subsequent occasions, depending on prevailing soil moisture conditions and weather condition, not less than a daily basis for at least 30 days after transplanting.

#### 3.4 PLANTING SCHEDULE

3.4.1 By making reference to the Guiding Principles on Use of Native Plant Species in Public Works Projects published by Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of Development Bureau, the Master Landscape Plan of the Project, as well as the commercial availability of the potential target species (i.e., the plant species recorded in the unaffected upland grassland nearby), a planting schedule recommended for the enrichment planting in the toe wall planters and pit planters are shown in the *Table 3.1* and *Table 3.2* below.

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Table 3.1 Recommended Planting Schedule for Enrichment Planting in Toe Wall Planter

Species	Chinese Name	Spacing/mm	Size	Percentage Mix (%)	Remarks
Tree			6		
Phyllanthus emblica	餘甘子		Whip	40	To be randomly planted
Bridelia tomentosa	土蛮樹		tree	30	in the toe wall planter, and no more than 4
Celtis sinensis	朴樹	1500		30	trees of the same species to be planted consecutively
Shrub					THE STATE OF
Rhodomyrtus tomentosa	桃金娘	1000	200 x 200	40	Shrubs to be planted in a group of 3 nos. to 5
Melastoma sanguineum	毛菍	1000	350 x 350	30	nos. of the same species.
Rhaphiolepis indica	石斑木	1000	350 x 350	30	
Herbaceous Ground Cover					
Dicranopteris pedata	芒萁	400	150x200	30	To be transplanted from
Turf of grass	n/a	400	≥ 100 x 100	70	the upland grassland within the Project Area where whip/shrub planting to be undertaken

Table 3.2 Recommended Planting Schedule for Enrichment Planting in Planting Pit

Species	Chinese Name	Spacing/mm	Size/mm	Percentage Mix (%)	Remarks
Shrub					
Rhodomyrtus tomentosa	桃金娘	n/a	200 x 200	50	1 no. of shrub, 1 no. of climber and one herb
Melastoma sanguineum	毛葱,	n/a	350 x 350	50	per planting pit
Climber				=======================================	
Bauhinia gluaca	粉葉丰蹄甲	n/a	100 long	n/a	
Lonicera jappnica	. 忍冬 ·	n/a	100 long	n/a	
Herb					3
Dicranopteris pedata	芒萁	n/a	150x200		To be transplanted from the upland grassland within the Project Area where whip/shrub planting to be
<sub>5</sub> (4)			· ·	100	undertaken

3.4.2 Whip size refers to the plant size with total height above soil level exceed 900mm but not exceed 2000mm. The quality of whips should fulfill the requirement stipulated in the relevant P.S. All of the whips should be planted randomly at 1.5 m spacing, and no more than 4 trees of the same species to be planted consecutively. Planting of shrubs and herbaceous ground cover should be in cluster of 3 nos. to 5 nos. of the same species wherever applicable and site condition allowed.



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3.4.3 **Appendix G** presents the planting arrangement at different part of the GRA as proposed above.

#### 3.5 REINSTATEMENT PROGRAM

3.5.1 The reinstatement work will be commenced in 2023, and tentatively the selective vegetation clearance will be completed before the onset of growing season, i.e., March 2023, and the turves transplanting and enrichment planting work will be completed in the early growing season, i.e. April 2023. The implementation of the GRP will be audited by the qualified ecologist of the Environmental Team at least once a week and/or during each stage of the re-instatement work to ensure the works is conformed to the approved GRP. The tentative program is presented in Table below:

Table 3.3 Tentative Program for the Reinstatement Work at the Grassland Reinstatement Area

	Year 1								
Reinstatement task/ Monitoring	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr					
Site Preparation at GRA	· 1	1							
Site Preparation at donor site	$\sqrt{}$	√							
Enrichment Planting at GRA	*		- 1	√					
Transplanting of turves from donor site to GRA		9	<b>√</b>	1					

## 3.6 MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

- 3.6.1 After the planting works are completed and accepted by the Project Manager, the Main Contractor would thereafter responsible for a minimum of 3-year post-planting maintenance period. Should the establishment of the reinstated grassland areas by end of Year 3 is less satisfactory (including poor vegetation coverage (less than 50%) of the reinstated grassland areas, and undesirable, weedy plant species (referred as weeds) cover more than 30% of the reinstated grassland areas, the duration of the maintenance may be adjusted subject to the situation and advice provided by the qualified ecologist of the Environmental Team.
- 3.6.2 Horticultural maintenance and inspection of the GRA generally follows those specified in the relevant P.S., including but not limited to watering, weeding, fertilizing, as well as pest control, etc.. A maintenance program should be included in the method statement to be submitted for the planting work; and the program should also be reviewed on an annual basis during the 3 years post-planting maintenance period.
- 3.6.3 After the three-year post-planting maintenance period, the GRA should be handed over to the FEHD/ArshSD for future maintenance should the overall vegetation coverage and undesirable plant species of the GRA more than 50% and less than 30% respectively. Thereafter the further development of the GRA would subject to the natural process, and any vegetation management or horticultural maintenance of the GRA would be on a passive and on an as needed basis.

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#### 4. ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

### 4.1 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1.1 In order to gauge the success and review the progress of the grassland reinstatement, post-planting monitoring on the establishment of the GRA should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist of the Environmental Team for a minimum of 3-year period. The monitoring of the GRA aims to examine the regeneration of the grassy and herbaceous species from the imported grassland topsoil/turves, as well as the establishment and natural colonisation of the planted or self-seeded within the GRA. Should the establishment of the reinstated grassland areas by the end of Year 3 is less satisfactory as described in S. 3.5.1 above, the duration of the monitoring would be adjusted subject to the situation and advice provided by the qualified ecologist of the Environmental Team.
- 4.1.2 The ecological monitoring will be undertaken qualitatively by means of walk-through survey to cover all representative areas of the GRA, as well as quantitatively by 6 number of 2 m x 5m quadrats on the toe wall planter and 6 number of 5m x 5m on the sloped area where enrichment planting has been undertaken.
- 4.1.3 The Qualitative monitoring should be undertaken by direct observation along several fixed transects within the GRA, and during which the general status of the species regeneration or recruitment, phenology of the target plant species (such as budding, sprouting or flowering), as well as presence of weedy plants or pest and human/animal disturbance will be inspected and recorded. The total vegetation coverage of the toe wall planter and sloped area of the GRA will be estimated for individual slope and as a whole for the GRA respectively.
- 4.1.4 For quantitatively monitoring, plant species within each quadrat, including all vegetation type such as grass, fern, climber, herb, shrub and tree, will be identified and counted wherever feasible or have their percentage coverage estimated, and their health condition will also be noted. Furthermore, total aerial coverage by each vegetation type and overall exposed area within the quadrats will also be estimated in percentage.
- 4.1.5 Since the planting works for grassland reinstatement would subject to the planting space make available during the selective clearance work, as well as partially the species and quantity to be transplanted from the donor site, a baseline monitoring with the aim to collect a baseline reference within the planting area for the future comparison and evaluation of the reinstated grassland will be undertaken after the completion of the planting work. All of the monitoring parameter for qualitative and quantitative monitoring will be collected during the baseline monitoring.
- 4.1.6 The location of the quadrats and transects will be determined in accordance with the areas in which planting has been undertaken, and proposed by the qualified ecologist of the Environmental Team for the agreement of AFCD after the completion of the planting work, and a week before the commencement of monitoring.

Table 4.1 Monitoring of vegetation establishment for Upland Grassland Reinstatement Scheme

Event	Year 1 Year 2					Year 3				Year 4		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Baseline Monitoring	√ (#)				1 1 1							
Quantitative			1		1		- √		4		V	

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Event	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3				Year 4	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
monitoring												
Walk-through monitoring	М	М	М	М	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q

Notes:

## 4.2 CONTINGENCY AND EVENT ACTION PLAN

- 4.2.1 Given that the re-instatement is largely depend on the natural regeneration and colonization process, the recommendation of any remedial actions will take into account the health condition of the target plant species recorded within the quadrats, the observations made during the qualitative monitoring, as well as the possible cause of poor progress to be identified/postulated by the Ecologist. Potential remedial actions include strengthen the horticultural maintenance of the GRA, improve the site-keeping or condition of the planting area, or undertake replanting with or without species substitution. Any remedial actions for any poor performance of the reinstatement work will be promptly undertaken by the Main Contractor after approval sought from AFCD.
- **4.2.2** The recommended Trigger and Action Levels for the monitoring and the Action Plan of the GRA are shown in **Table 4.2** below.

Table 4.2 Trigger and Action Levels for Monitoring and Action Plan

Parameters	Trigger and Action Level	Action Plan			
Qualitative monitoring – total percentage vegetation cover of individual slope	Trigger Level: when compared with previous monitoring event, >20% reduction in the total percentage vegetation cover of an individual slope; OR reduction of the total percentage vegetation cover recorded in two successive monitoring events on an individual slope of GRA	The Ecologist should inform Contractor, identify the causes(s) and advise Contractor the necessity of any remedial actions, and if needed seek AFCD's approval.			

<sup>&</sup>quot;\" - the reinstatement task or monitoring will be conducted once in the selected quarter;

<sup>&</sup>quot;M" - the monitoring will be conducted on a monthly basis in the selected quarter;

<sup>&</sup>quot;Q" - the monitoring will be conducted on a quarterly basis in the selected quarter.

<sup>&</sup>quot;#" - the baseline monitoring will be conducted after the completion of planting works.

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Parameters	Trigger and Action Level	Action Plan
	Action Level: when compared with previous monitoring event, >30% reduction in the total percentage vegetation cover of an individual slope; OR reduction of the total percentage vegetation cover recorded in three successive monitoring events on an individual slope	The Ecologist should inform Contractor and Project Manager immediately, identify the cause(s) and recommend remedial actions for the acceptance of the AFCD/Project Manager. The Contractor should implement the approved remedial actions after approval. The monitoring frequency should also be doubled.
Quantitative monitoring -Vegetation Coverage within the quadrats (to be in effect after the first year of reinstatement work)	Trigger Level: the area of vegetation cover less than 30% of the size of the quadrats	The Ecologist should inform Contractor, identify the causes(s) and advise Contractor the necessity of any remedial actions.
	Action Level: the area of vegetation cover less than 45% of the size of the quadrats	The Ecologist should inform Contractor and Project Manager immediately, identify the cause(s) and recommend remedial actions for the acceptance of the AFCD/Project Manager. The Contractor should implement the approved remedial actions after approval. The monitoring frequency should also be doubled.
Quantitative monitoring -Total number and abundance of weedy species	Trigger Level: the total percentage cover of all weedy species is more than 20% of the total percentage cover of the targe plant species	The Ecologist should inform Contractor, identify the causes(s) and advise Contractor the necessity of any remedial actions.

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Grassland Reinstatement Plan

Parameters	Trigger and Action Level	Action Plan			
	Action Level: the total percentage cover of all weedy species is more than 30% of the total percentage cover of the target plant species	The Ecologist should inform Contractor and Project Manager immediately, identify the cause(s) and recommend remedial actions for the acceptance of the AFCD/Project Manager. The Contractor should implement the approved remedial actions after approval. The monitoring frequency should also be doubled.			

## 4.3 MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING

- 4.3.1 It is recommended that a baseline monitoring (both of the qualitative and quantitative monitoring) to be undertaken within the GRA prior the commencement of the enrichment planting work as such to provide a reference for the future evaluation of the development and establishment of the GRA.
- 4.3.2 On the other hand, in order to ensure any adaptive or proactive management measurement to be implemented on a timely manner (such as the need to eradicate invasive vegetation), the qualitative monitoring should be conducted on a monthly basis for a 12-months period after the completion of the enrichment planting work; thereafter the monitoring would be reduced to a quarterly basis unless the event and action plan as presented in next section triggered during the course of the monitoring program. Quantitative Monitoring, on the other hand, should be carried out on a 6-months basis after the completion of the planting work.
- 4.3.3 The monitoring findings and advice on any adaptive/ proactive site management measure will be reported in a regular Ecological Monitoring Report of the Grassland Reinstatement Area, which is to be reviewed by the Environmental Team Leader and submitted to the IEC and relevant government department(s) (e.g.EPD/ AFCD) within 10 working days from the end of the reporting month.
- 4.3.4 The monitoring report will include at least but not be limited to the following:
  - Project Background
  - Monitoring Requirements
  - Monitoring Results
  - Analysis and interpretation of the Monitoring Results, with particular focus on the establishment status of the grassland habitat, i.e., total vegetation cover (%) of the GRA and the regeneration/colonization of target plant species.

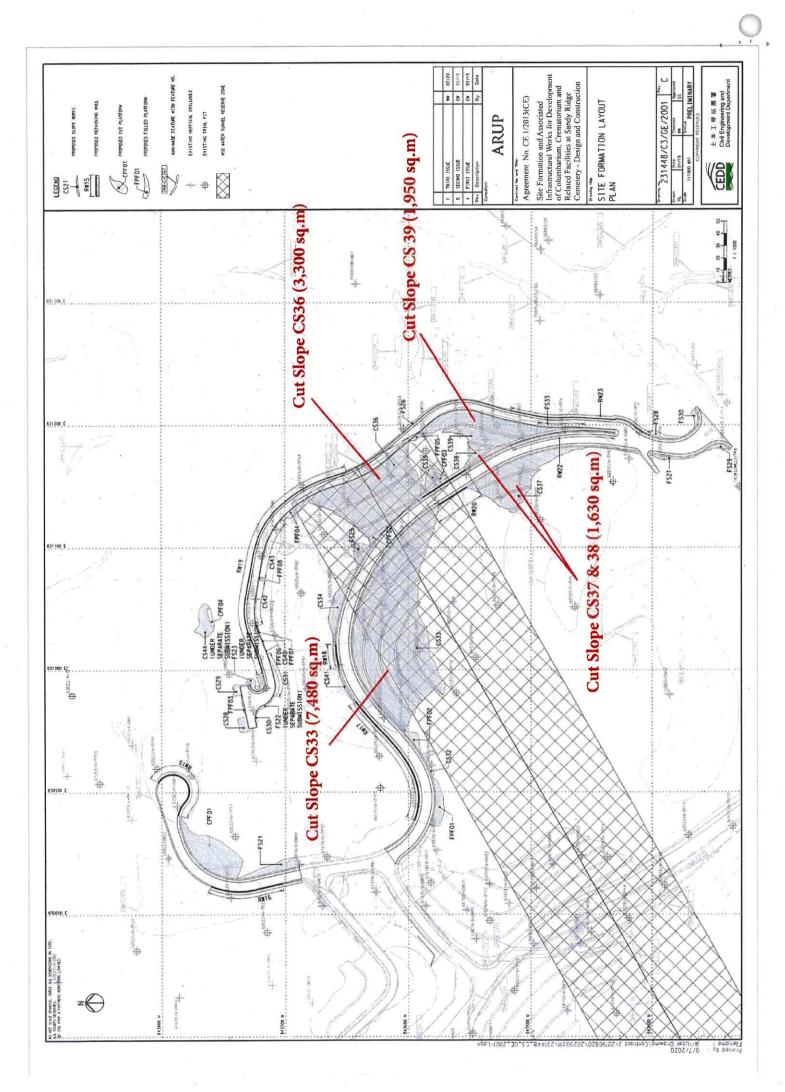
\*\*End\*\*

Grassland Reinstatement Plan



## Appendix A

Original Location of the Grassland Reinstatement Area under the Contract 3 of the Project

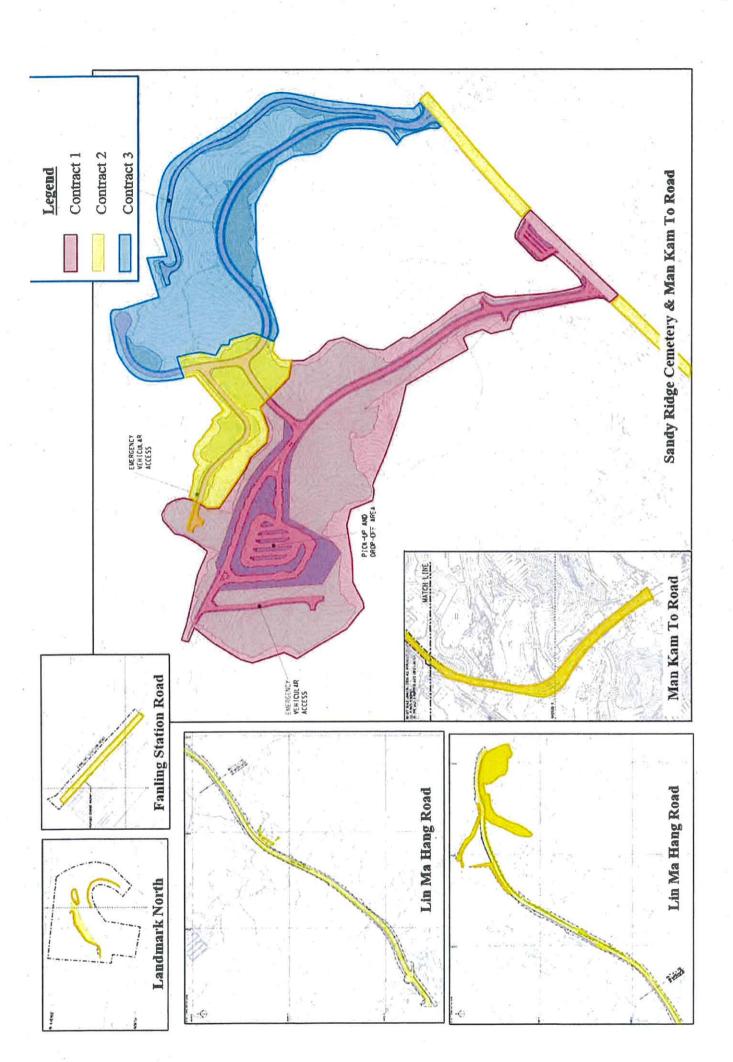


Grassland Reinstatement Plan



## Appendix B

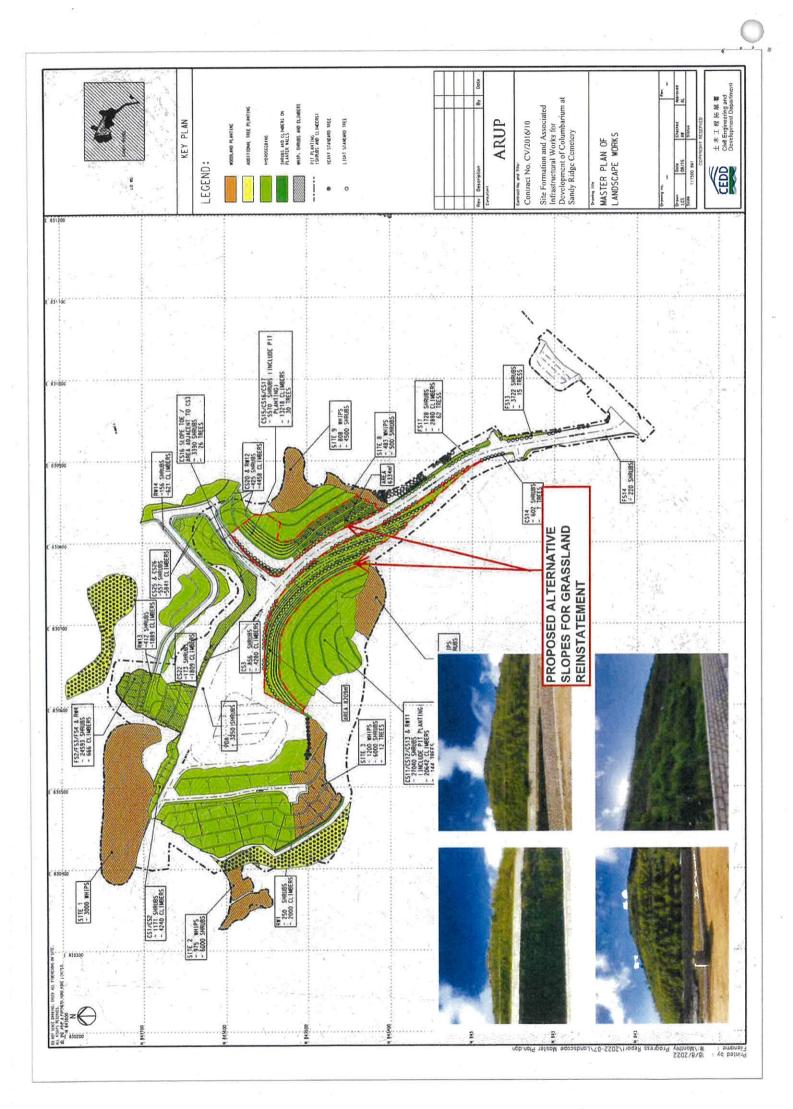
**Demarcation of Construction Contracts** 





## Appendix C

Alternative Location of the Grassland Reinstatement Area under Contract 1 and Contract 2 of the Project

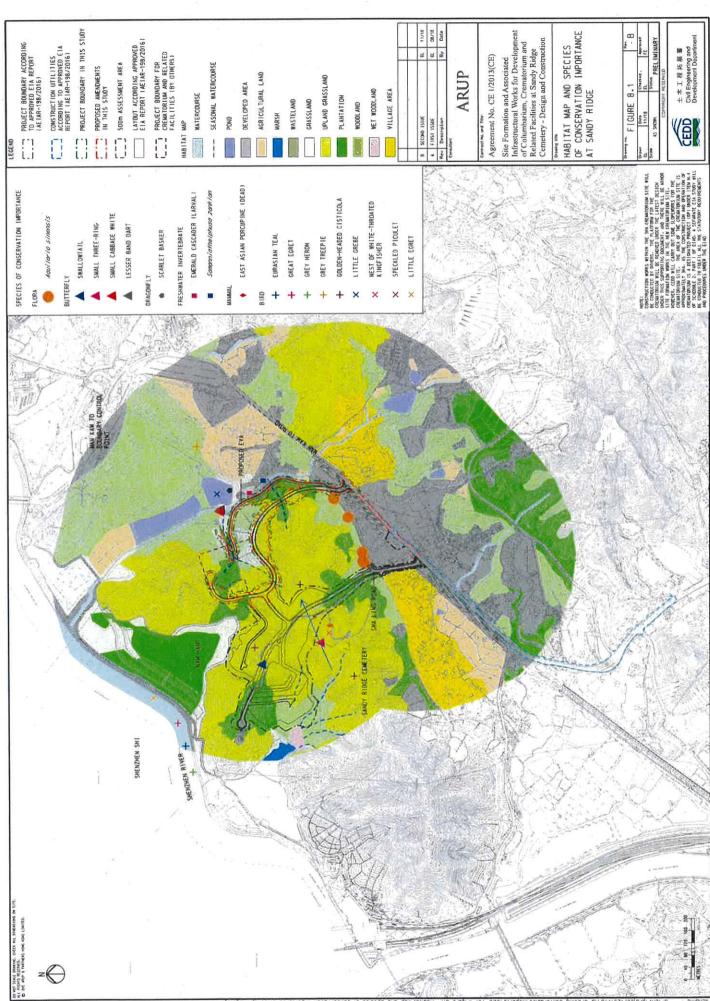


Grassland Reinstatement Plan



## Appendix D

Habitat Map showing the Distribution of Upland Grassland within and in the proximity of the Project Site



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Grassland Reinstatement Plan

## Appendix E

Results of the Baseline Grassland Survey



## Grassland Reinstatement Plan

Form	Species Name	Native	Relative Abundanc	
Tree	Acacia confusa	N	e	-
		N	î	-
Tree	Acronychia pedunculata	N	Î	-
Tree	Alangium chinense	N	1	$\vdash$
Tree	Aporusa dioica	E	1	-
Tree	Bombax ceiba	N	1	-
Tree	Bridelia tomentosa			$\vdash$
Tree	Casuarina equisetifolia	E	1	-
Tree	Celtis sinensis	N	1	_
Tree	Cratoxylum cochinchinense	N	2	_
Tree	Ficus hirta	N	1	_
Tree	Ficus hispida	N	2	
Tree	Glochidion lanceolarium	N	1	-
Trec	Leucaena leucocephala	E	1	
Tree	Litsea cubeba	N	2	
Tree	Litsea glutinosa	N	1	
Tree	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	N	1	
Tree	Mallotus paniculatus	N	1	
Tree	Phyllanthus emblica	N	1	-
Tree	Rhus hypoleuca	N	i	
		N	i	-
Tree	Rhus succedanea	N	2	-
Tree	Trema tomentosa		1	-
Tree	Zanthoxylum avicennae	N	3	-
Shrub	Baeckea frutescens	N		-
Shrub	Breynia fruticosa	N	2	_
Shrub	Clerodendrum fortunatum	N	2	1
Shrub	Croton crassifolius	N	1	_
Shrub	Ficus variolosa	N	2	
Shrub	Helicteres angustifolia	N	3	
Shrub	Ilex asprella	N	I	
Shrub	Lantana camara	N	1	
	Litsea rotundifolia var.	N	2	
Shrub	oblongifolia			
Shrub	Melastoma dodecandrum	N	2	
Shrub	Melastoma malabathricum	N	2	
Shrub	Phyllanthus cochinchinensis	N	1	
Shrub	Rhaphiolepis indica	N	2	
Shrub	Rhodomyrtus tomentosa	N	3	
Shrub	Tadehagi triquetrum	N	1	
Shrub	Wikstroemia nutans	N	1	
Herb	Adiantum flabellulatum	N	2	
Herb	Aeschynomene indica	N	1	
	Ageratum conyzoides	E	2	
Herb		N	3	
Herb	Arundinella setosa	N	3	
Herb	Bidens pilosa			
Herb	Blechnum orientale	N	1	
Herb	Bothriochloa ischaemum	N	2	
Herb	Cenchrus echinatus	E	1	_
Herb	Chloris barbata	N	1	
Herb	Conyza canadensis	E	2	
Herb	Cymbopogon sp.	N	3	
Herb	Cynodon dactylon	N	2	
Herb	Desmodium gangeticum	N	ſ	
Herb	Desmodium heterocarpon	N	2	
Herb	Dianella ensifolia	N	3	
Herb	Dicranopteris pedata	N	4	

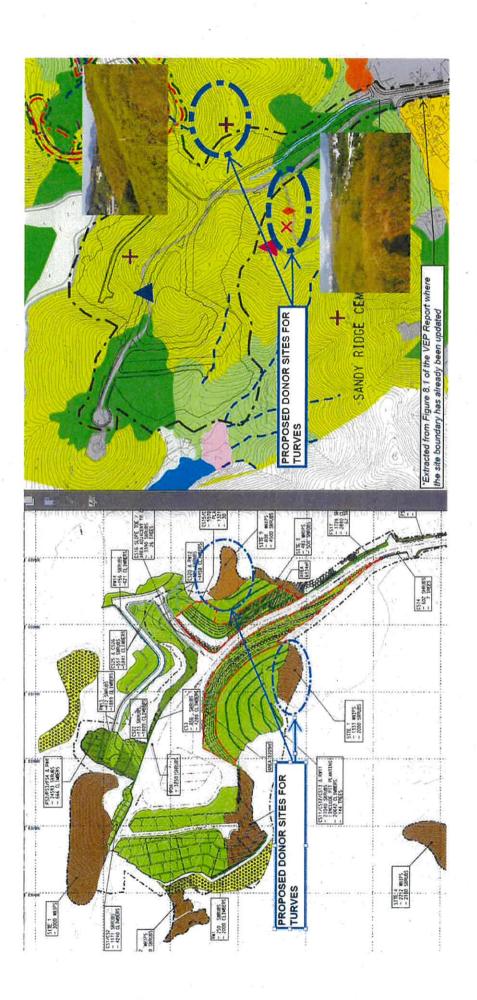
Form	Species Name	Nativ e	Relative Abundanc e
Herb	Dicranopteris pedata	N	4
Herb	Digitaria ciliaris	T N	2
Herb	Echinochloa crusgalli	1 N	ĩ
Herb	Eclipta prostrata	1 N	î
Herb	Emilia sonchifolia	N	î
		1 N	2
Herb	Eragrostis atrovirens	+ N	2
Herb	Eragrostis pilosa	N	2
Herb	Eragrostis unioloides	N	2
Herb	Eremochloa ciliaris		2
Herb	Eulalia sp.	N	
Herb	Gahnia tristis	N	1
Herb	Hedyotis auricularia	N	1
Herb	Hedyotis hedyotidea	N	1
Herb	Heteropogon contortus	N	2
Herb	Hypoxis aurea	N	1
Herb	Imperata cylindrica var. major	N	2
Herb	Innula cappa	N	2
Herb	Ischaemum barbatum	N	3
Herb	Ischaemum ciliare	N	3
Herb	Melinis repens	E	1
		N	3
Herb	Microstegium ciliatum	E	1
Herb	Mimosa indica	N	2
Herb	Miscanthus sinensis		
Herb	Neyraudia reynaudiana	N	2
Herb	Osbeckia chinensis	N	1
Herb	Palhinhaea cernua	N	1
Herb	Panicum maximum	N	2
Herb	Paspalum conjugatum	N	2
Herb	Pennisetum alopecurodies	N	2
Herb	Rhynchospora rubra	N	2
Herb	Setaria geniculata	N	1
Herb	Sporobolus fertilis	N	1
Herb	Urena lobata -	N	1
Herb	Vernonia cinerea	N	1
Climber/Creeper	Alysicarpus vaginalis	N	1
Climber/Creeper	Cassytha filiformis	N	3
Climber/Creeper	Centella asiatica	N	1
Climber/Creeper	Cuscuta chinensis	N	3
Climber/Creeper	Embelia laeta	N	3
Climber/Creeper	Ipomoea cairica	N	1
Climber/Creeper	Lygodium flexuosum	N	2
Climber/Creeper	Lygodium japonicum	T N	2
Climber/Creeper	Merremia hederacea	T N	I
Climber/Creeper	Mikania micrantha	E	i
	Paederia scandens	N	2
Climber/Creeper		N	1
Climber/Creeper	Polygonum chinense	N	1
Climber/Creeper	Pueraria lobata		
Climber/Creeper	Rourea minor	N	1
Climber/Creeper	Rubus reflexus	N	2
Climber/Creeper	Smilax china	N	3
Climber/Creeper	Smilax glabra	N	3
Climber/Creeper	Strophanthus divaricatus	N	l I
Climber/Creeper	Wedelia trilobata	E	1
Climber/Creeper	Zanthoxylum nitidum	N	2



Grassland Reinstatement Plan

## Appendix F

**Proposed Donor Site Locations** 





## Appendix G

**Proposed Planting Arrangement of the Grassland Reinstatement Area** 

