TREE SURVEY REPORT

Development of a Poultry and Processing Plant in Sheung Shui

May 2009
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<td>Tree Survey Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Date of Issue</td>
<td>22 May 2009</td>
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<td>Thomas Tai</td>
<td>22 May 2009</td>
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<td><strong>Approved by</strong></td>
<td>Alan Liang</td>
<td>22 May 2009</td>
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1 Introduction

This Tree Survey Report (TSR) is prepared to determine the impact on trees that will result from the construction and operation of Poultry and Processing Plant.

This report describes the methodology and findings of the individual tree survey that was carried out in March 2007. All trees within the survey boundary were recorded in terms of both topographical and horticultural properties.

2 Objectives

This report has the following objectives:

- To comply with Government legislation and practice with respect to the protection and preservation of trees (refer to Methodology in Appendix I);
- To record the findings of the tree survey in terms of the topographical and horticultural characteristics of each individual tree (refer to Appendices II, Tree Survey Plan; III, Tree Survey Schedule and IV, Tree Photographs); and
- To recommend the retention, transplantation or felling of individual trees;

3 Description of the Site and the Proposed Works

The site is located in Sheung Shui close to the Hong Kong Shenzhen boundary. The project is to construction a Poultry and Processing Plant. Justification and details of the project is described in Section 2 of the EIA report.

4 Existing Trees affected by the Proposed Works

4.1 General Description

A total number of 35 trees (DBH>95mm; refer to Methodology in Appendix I for detail information) have been surveyed.

Most trees are amenity species located at the planter next to the Man Kam To Road, others are scattered at the periphery of the site. Most trees are in fair health condition. However, trees in the planters are of poor form due to competition of light between closely planted individual.

5 Proposed Treatment of Trees

5.1 General

A total number of 35 individual trees were recorded within the Works Area. The criteria for recommending the treatment of existing trees make reference to paragraph 17 of the ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2006. 8 trees will be removed as most are affected by works and due to the recent policy from FEHD to have no vegetation within the site.

5.2 Trees to be Transplanted to Permanent Locations within the Works Area

Where it is not possible for trees to be retained in-situ, transplantation to other permanent locations within the Works Area is recommended.

The criteria for recommending the transplantation of existing trees make reference to paragraph 17[b] of the ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2006 which states ‘… This should be considered as far as possible unless the trees affected are of low conservation and amenity value, or have a low chance of surviving or recovering to its normal form after transplanting’. 
1 tree is recommended for transplantation. The tree will be transplanted to a permanent locations adjacent to the site. The project proponent shall identify the final location prior to submission of the Tree Removal Application.

5.3 Trees to be Felled

Where it is possible neither to retain trees in-situ nor transplant them to other permanent locations within the site or off-site, felling is recommended.

The criteria for recommending the transplantation of existing trees make reference to paragraph 17[d] of the ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2006 which states ‘… Felling of trees will only be considered as a last resort under the following circumstances:

- There is no practical alternative and the tree to be felled is neither included in the Register of Old and Valuable Trees under ETWB TCW No. 29/2004 nor potentially eligible to be registered as such; or
- The tree has an unrecoverable health problem and is in poor condition; or
- The tree is ineligible for transplanting on or off site because of its low conservation and amenity value, or its low chance of surviving or recovering to its normal form after transplanting’.

In total, 7 trees require felling.

6 Compensatory Planting Proposal

6.1 Quantity of Compensatory Planting

To compensate for the loss of 7 trees (accumulated DBH lost: 0.825m), 11 new heavy standard trees (DBH 0.075m) will be planted. The proposed recipient locations of compensatory trees shall be identified by the project proponent prior to the submission of the Tree Removal Application.

The following compensation ratios will be achieved:

- Quantity compensation ratio = 1:1.57
- DBH compensation ratio = approx. 1:1.

Species used for compensatory planting are:

1. High in amenity or ecological value;
2. Adaptable to the surroundings;
3. In keeping with the existing vegetation; and
4. Available in the market place.

6.2 Species Selection for Compensatory Planting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Chinese Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus chinensis cv. Kaizuca</td>
<td>龍柏</td>
<td>Heavy Standard</td>
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7 Compensatory Planting Proposal

The findings of this report is summarized below:

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transplant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBH loss (m)</td>
<td>0.825m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensatory tree (DBH 0.075m)</td>
<td>11nos.</td>
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Tree Quantity Compensation Ratio (1:1.57)
DBH Compensation Ratio (1:1)
APPENDIX I: Methodology of the Tree Survey and Recommendations

A. General Description and Assessment of Trees

Within the designated site boundary, all living trees with a stem diameter over 95mm measured at a point 1.3m above the root collar (hereafter referred to as the DBH) are included in the Tree Survey as defined in the Nature Conservation Practise Note No. 02 (Rev. Jun 2006) issued by AFCD.

Each tree is allocated a tree number, is clearly marked on site with an identity label showing the tree number and its position plotted on topographic plans.

All trees are identified by species, or in some cases by genus if full identification is not possible. Where necessary, identification is verified / assisted by AFCD Hong Kong Herbarium or CUHK Herbarium.

Measurements are recorded of the DBH, overall height and overall spread of each tree and a photograph taken of each tree.

The following information about each tree surveyed is included in The Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix III:

a) Allocated Tree Number (See Appendix II, Tree Survey Plan for locations of trees)
b) Species Name (botanical name)
c) DBH (in millimetres)
d) Overall Height (in metres)
e) Overall Crown Spread (in metres)
f) State of Health (See section A1 below)
g) Tree Form (See section A2 below)
h) Overall Value (including Amenity, Cultural, Ecological and Historical) (See section A3 below)
i) Estimated Feasibility of Successful Transplantation (See section A4 below)
j) Recommended Treatment (Retain/Transplant on-site/Transplant off-site/Fell) (See section B below)
k) Justification in the case of felling (See section B3 below)

A1. State of Health:

The state of health of each tree is evaluated with reference to the following criteria:

**Condition of Foliage**

- Evidence of “poor leaf colour and small leaf size [which] may indicate root damage” (Ref. R. Webb);
- Evidence of insect or fungal infections;
- Evidence of leaf damage or loss due to typhoons (although it is recognised that trees are usually able to recover from this within one growing season).

**Condition of Young Shoots**

- Evidence of “poor shoot growth and die-back of twigs in the crown [which] are often symptoms of root problems caused by a change in the water table level or soil compaction resulting from site development work” (Ref. R Webb);
- Evidence of insect and fungal infections on the twigs and branches;
- Evidence of twig damage (particularly if the tree is unbalanced in shape).

**Condition of Branches**

- Dead or crossing branches;
- “Heavy horizontal branches [which] may make the tree unstable” (Ref. R.Webb);
• The presence of broken damaged or cut branches;
• Damaged branches which make the tree unbalanced or unstable;
• Whether the tree is “an edge tree exposed as a result of the removal of adjacent trees [which]
  often has an unbalanced crown and may be hazardous” (Ref R.Webb).

*Condition of the Trunk (or Trunks)*

• Whether the tree has “tightly forked trunks [which] are a source of weakness in the tree as in high winds the tree can be torn apart?
• Evidence of “cavities or internal rot [which] can be revealed by discoloured bark, moisture seeping through the bark or bracket fungi” (Ref R.Webb);
• Open cavities and bark damage.

*Parasites and Tangled branches or Roots*

• Occurrence of aggressive climbers or parasitic plants;
• Poorly shaped crowns due to intense competition between adjacent trees;
• Tangled branches or roots.

The state of health of each tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule by means of the following codes and definitions:

G. Trees with a low incidence of less serious defects are graded as good
F. Trees with a higher incidence of less serious defects are graded as fair
P. Trees with more serious defects are graded as poor
VP. Trees with a high incidence of serious defects are graded as very poor
D. Trees that are dead or irretrievably unhealthy are graded as dead

*A2. Tree Form:*

Tree form is evaluated with reference to the overall tree size, shape and any special features.

The form of each tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule by means of the following codes and definitions:

G. Trees with well-balanced, upright, evenly branching, well-formed crowns and which are considered good examples of their species are graded as good;
F. Trees with less balanced crowns which are mildly distorted due to competition with neighbouring trees or structures, or which have suffered minor damage or which have leaning trunks for example are graded as fair;
P. Trees with very distorted crowns, which are leaning severely or which have suffered the loss of major branches or which are unstable are graded as poor.

*A3. Specific Value:*

The overall value of a tree is assessed with reference to the following categories:

a. **Amenity value**

   A tree has amenity value if it has one or more of the following characteristics:
   - A tree with outstanding form and in good health;
   - An excellent example of its species;
   - A tree that has a high visual impact on its surroundings (e.g. landmark tree);
   - A tree with an unusual or interesting character or form that neither impairs its health nor poses any risk to the public.
A tree with any other notable features that make it worthy of retention (For example, it is a wall tree, a hollow tree or carries a remarkable example of a parasitic plant or strangler fig).

The Amenity Value of each tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule, by means of the following codes and definitions:

- E Exceptionally High
- H High
- M Medium
- L Low
- N Negligible

b. Cultural value
A tree has cultural value if it has an obvious cultural importance for residents or the public generally (e.g. a wishing tree, a tree with *fung shui* significance).

The Cultural Value of each tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule, by means of the following codes and definitions:

- ✓ A tree with cultural value

c. Ecological value
A tree has ecological value if it supports local wildlife, especially if those species that are dependent on the tree are themselves of ecological importance; if the tree constitutes part of an egretary or is a nesting site for other birds or if the tree is part of a group that serves as a corridor between other important habitats.

The Ecological Value of each tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule, by means of the following codes and definitions:

- E Exceptionally High
- H High
- M Medium
- L Low
- N Negligible

d. Historical value
A tree has historical value if it is estimated to be over 50 years old, if a special person planted it or if it was planted to commemorate an historical event.

The Historical Value of each tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule, by means of the following codes and definitions:

- ✓ A tree with historical value

e. Significant tree
A tree is classified as a significant tree if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

   a. *It is a Protected species ✓ (SL)*
   A tree protected by law under the *Forest and Countryside Ordinance* (Cap 96), or the *Animals and Plants (Protection of Endangered Species) Ordinance* (Cap. 187)

   b. *It is a Rare species ✓ (SR)*
   A tree recorded in *Hu, Q. et al (2003) Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong. AFCD, Hong Kong.*
c. It is a Champion tree √ (SC)  

d. It is an Uncommon species √ (SU)  
A tree is a non-listed species that is not locally abundant or has limited distribution;

e. It has High amenity value √ (SA)  
A tree which is an unusually handsome representative of its species;

f. It is particularly large and mature √ (SVm)  
A tree which has a major single trunk with a DBH of 1 metre or greater (excluding aerial roots in the case of Ficus species), which is visually important to its surroundings.

g. It is an Old and Valuable Tree as defined in ETWB/TCW 29/2004 or is eligible to be so defined.

A significant tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule, by means of the following codes and definitions:

√ A significant tree

The Overall Value of each tree is recorded and graded in Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule, by means of the following codes and definitions:

E Exceptionally High – An Old and Valuable Tree or eligible to be so defined  
H High – Graded ‘High’ or √ in one or more of sections a – e above  
M Medium – Graded ‘Medium’ in one or more of sections a – e above  
L Low - Graded ‘Low’ in one or more of sections a – e above  
N Negligible – Graded ‘Negligible’ in one or more of sections a – e above

Estimated Feasibility of Successful Transplantation:

In order to be considered successfully transplanted, a tree must maintain good health throughout and after the transplantation process AND must at no time be structurally unstable or present any threat to public safety. The assessment of the feasibility of the successful transplantation of a tree is based on the following factors:

− The size of the tree: Generally the larger and older a tree is, the more difficult it is to transplant successfully (Trees with a DBH of over 250mm will incur significantly higher costs, trees with a DBH of over 500mm will incur very high costs and trees with a DBH of over 700mm are rarely considered feasible for transplantation).

− The health of the tree: If the tree is already in poor health it is highly unlikely to withstand the stress of transplantation. By the same token, a tree that has a balanced form and is in good health has a higher feasibility of successful transplantation.

− The survival rate of that particular species: Some species are much more tolerant of the stress of transplantation than others. The assessment of the survival rate of a species after transplantation is based on the observed performance of that species in previous transplantation programmes. Species with insufficient transplantation data are assumed to have a low survival rate.

− Feasibility of root-ball preparation: site topography, the proximity of above and below ground utilities and whether the tree is crowded by other trees are all major factors determining the feasibility of preparing a sufficiently large root-ball for successful transplantation;
Root Extent: A tree growing in rocky ground, surrounded by hard paving or which is crowded by other trees is likely to have a distorted root system seriously reducing the feasibility of preparing a sufficiently large root-ball for successful transplantation;

Accessibility: large machinery is required to lift trees so steep slopes and rocky terrain drastically reduce the feasibility of successful transplantation.

The Estimated Feasibility of Successful Transplantation of each tree is graded as follows:

A   Feasible.
B   Feasible with significant cost implications.
C   Feasible with very high cost implications.
D   Not Feasible

Recommended Treatment of Existing Trees

Criteria for Recommended Treatment of Existing Trees

The preferred option for all trees is to be retained in-situ unless they pose a threat to the public or they are nuisance species (e.g. *Leucaena leucocephala*).

A recommendation to transplant a tree will be made only where:

It is impossible to retain the tree in-situ due to the unavoidable proximity of proposed retaining walls, viaducts, roads or other structures, including their foundations, which pose major conflicts with its branches, root system or the tree in its entirety.

It is impossible to retain the tree in-situ due to changes to surrounding ground levels on a macro scale which affect the ground water table thereby severely stressing the tree or where large areas of proposed cut and fill unavoidably affect the tree.

Transplantation of the tree is feasible.

The Overall Amenity Value of the tree justifies transplanting.

Replacement with a new nursery grown specimen of the same species and comparable size is deemed less cost effective than transplanting, particularly in the case of common pioneer or cultivated species.

The Recommended Treatment of Existing Trees Transplantation of each tree is classified as follows:

i) RETAIN(R): 

ii) TRANSPLANT (T): 

iii) FELL (F): 

The felling of a tree must be justified by the following criteria:

a) No irreplaceable, rare or protected species (under Forestry Regulation Cap.96) is felled.

b) The felling would not cause a serious loss of species diversity in the subject area.

c) A genuine development or traffic need exists, which cannot be reasonably overcome.
d) Adequate compensatory tree planting is to be implemented.

e) The tree is not an unusually large or fine example of its species.

f) The tree is in poor condition or is unsuitable for transplanting due to its low survival potential.

g) The tree is not in the list of Champion Trees (Ref: Jim, C.Y. 1994. *Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong*. Urban Council, Hong Kong) nor Unusual Trees (Ref: AFCD's Register of Unusual Trees in Rural Areas).

h) The tree is neither a significant landmark tree nor of special *fung shui* or cultural significance.

i) Existing site conditions are such that transplantation would be hazardous to the public.

j) The tree is dead, hazardous or diseased.

k) A tree that has been rendered unstable because of the removal of neighbouring trees may be considered for felling.

l) The tree possesses invasive habits.

References

Ordinances and Circulars

The Law of Hong Kong Chapter 96. *Forest and Countryside Ordinance*

The Law of Hong Kong Chapter 586. *Animals and Plants (Protection of Endangered Species) Ordinance*

WBTC Circular No. 14/2002 *Management and Maintenance of Natural Vegetation and Landscape Works, and Tree Preservation*

Lands Department Practice Note 8/2002 Application for Tree Felling or Transplanting for private projects

AFCD Register of Unusual Trees in Rural Areas (draft list)

ETWB List of Old and Valuable Trees (draft list)

Publications


Definitions used in the ‘Remarks’ section of Appendix III, The Tree Survey Schedule

Forked: a tree having major branches that divide near ground level.

Head cut: a tree that has had its main trunk severed drastically reducing and distorting its crown development.

Multi-trunked: a tree with more than one main trunk.
# Health Condition Form Overall

**Recommendation for Tree Felling**

**Retain/Transplant/Fell**

## Tree Identification

**Botanical Name**

**Chinese Name**

**Vetting Department**

**Size (m)**

**Height**

**DBH**

**Spread**

**Feasibility of successful transplantation**

**Justification for Tree Felling**

**Overall Value**

**Specific Value**

**Justification**

**Remarks**

### Abbreviations in the tree schedule

* Specific Value (Refer to Methodology for details):
  A: Amenity value
  B: Ecological value
  C: Cultural value
  D: Historical value
  E: Significant tree (refer to Methodology for detailed categories)

**Justification for Tree Felling:**
1. Tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
2. Preparation of intact and sufficient-sized root ball not practical due to the topography (e.g. on rock, shallow subslratedum, structures).
3. Weedy species without special ecological significance or creating maintenance problem.
4. Tree with poor health and/or form for transplantation.
5. Lack of access for transplantation machinery.
7. The tree has structural problem and may cause hazard to public during root ball preparation and/or after transplantation, while auxiliary support will not be sufficient / practical.

### Feasibility of Successful Transplantation (refer to Methodology for detailed justification):

A: Feasible
B: Feasible with significant cost implications
C: Feasible with very high cost implications
D: Not Feasible

### Overall Value (refer to Methodology for detailed justification):

E: Exceptionally High (overall score 7-8 or C/H/S)
H: High (overall score 5-6)
M: Medium (overall score 3-4)
L: Low (overall score 2)
N: Negligible (overall score 0-1)

**General Remarks:**

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<td>br</td>
<td>broken branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb</td>
<td>abnormally few green leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co</td>
<td>covered by climbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe</td>
<td>pest infected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr</td>
<td>trunk is rotten</td>
</tr>
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<td>sho</td>
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<td>slo</td>
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<td>top</td>
<td>on top of wall / slope</td>
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<td>wall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>root</td>
<td>root exposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spr</td>
<td>root spreading on wall</td>
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**General Remarks:**

**Others:**

---

Tree surveyor(s): Mike Leung
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<th>CHINESE NAME</th>
<th>VETTING DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>SIZE (m)</th>
<th>HEALTH CONDITION</th>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>SPECIFIC VALUE</th>
<th>OVERALL VALUE</th>
<th>FEASIBILITY OF SUCCESSFUL TRANSPLANTATION</th>
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<td>羊蹄甲(屬)</td>
<td>LCSD</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Poor/Dead</td>
<td>Retain</td>
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<td>桉(屬)</td>
<td>LCSD</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
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<td>Poor</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>LCSD</td>
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<td>5.0</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Retain/Transplant/Fell</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>LCSD</td>
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<td>0.23</td>
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<td>Poor</td>
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<td>LCSD</td>
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<td>5.0</td>
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<td>Poor</td>
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<td>Retain</td>
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<td>LCSD</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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APPENDIX V

COMPENSATORY PLANTING PLAN