

TREE SURVEY REPORT

Development of a Poultry and Processing Plant in Sheung Shui



May 2009

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TREE SURVEY REPORT

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*'.

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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*

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Size
<i>Juniperus chinensis cv. Kaizuca</i>	龍柏	Heavy Standard

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7 Compensatory Planting Proposal

The findings of this report is summarized below:

Retain	27
Transplant	1
Fell	7
Total	35
DBH loss (m)	0.825m
Compensatory tree (DBH 0.075m)	11nos.

Tree Quantity Compensation Ratio (1:1.57)

DBH Compensation Ratio (1: 1)



APPENDIX I

TREE SURVEY
AND RECOMMENDATION
METHODOLOGY

TREE SURVEY REPORT

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);

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- 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.

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- 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.*

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- c. *It is a Champion tree* ✓ (**SC**)
A tree recorded in *Jim, C.Y. 1994. Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong. Urban Council, Hong Kong, AFCD's Register of Unusual Trees in Rural Areas, or ETWB's List of Old and Valuable Trees.*
- 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;

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- **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.

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- 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 transplanted 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.
The Law of Hong Kong Chapter 586.
WBTC Circular No. 14/2002

Lands Department Practice Note 8/2002
AFCD
ETWB

Forest and Countryside Ordinance
Animals and Plants (Protection of Endangered Species) Ordinance
Management and Maintenance of Natural Vegetation and Landscape Works, and Tree Preservation
Application for Tree Felling or Transplanting for private projects
Register of Unusual Trees in Rural Areas (draft list)
List of Old and Valuable Trees (draft list)

Publications

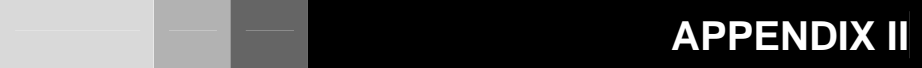
HU, Q. et al (2003) *Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong*. AFCD, Hong Kong.
Jim, C.Y. (1994). *Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong*. Urban Council, Hong Kong.
Webb, R. (1991). *Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong*. Standing Interdepartmental Landscape Technical Group, Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong.

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

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

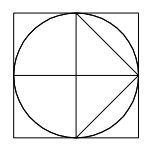
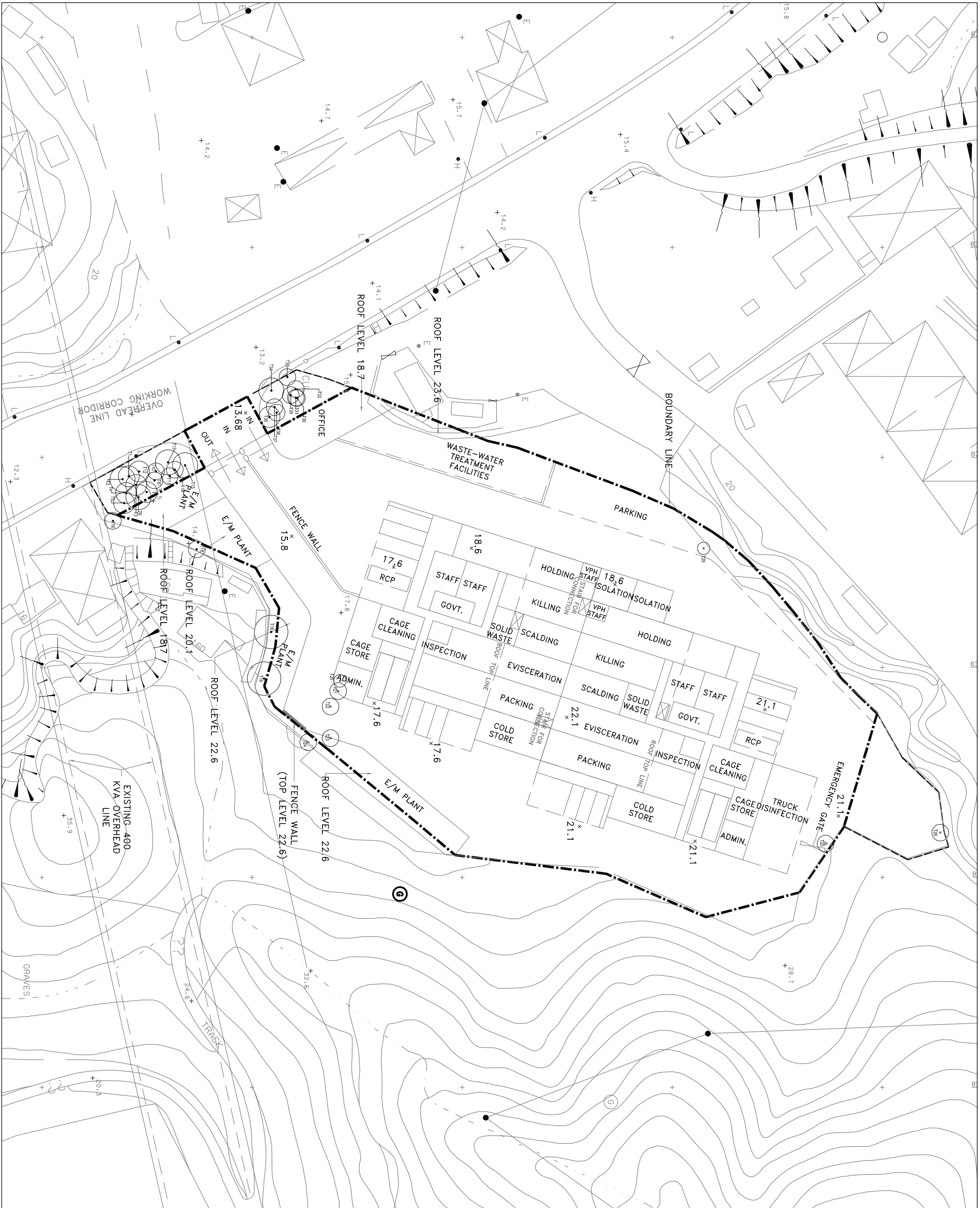
Head cut: a tree that has had its main trunk severed drastically reducing and distorting its crown development..

Multi-trunked: a tree with more than one main trunk.



APPENDIX II

TREE SURVEY PLAN

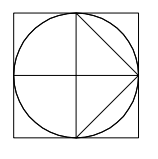
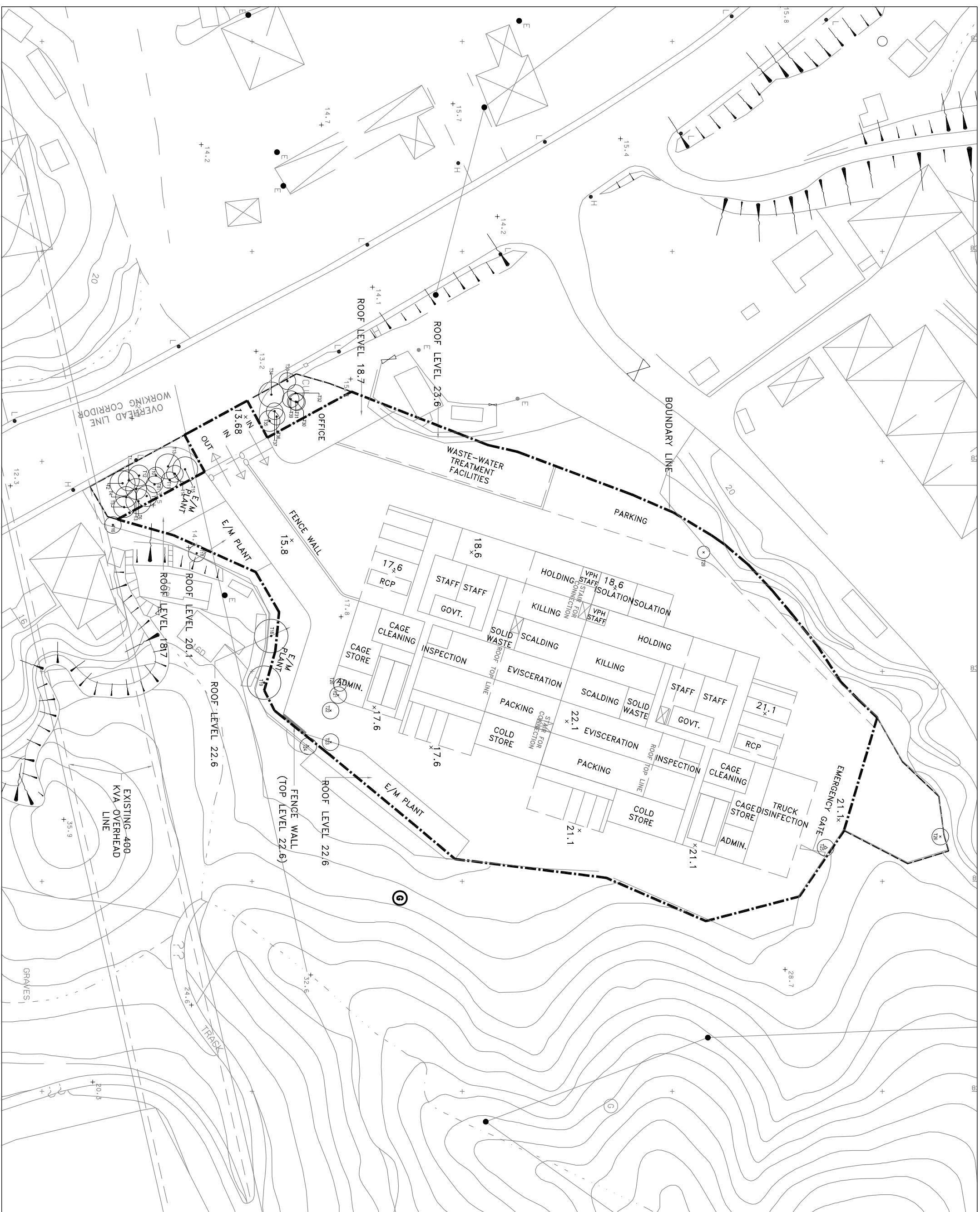


NORTH

LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- - - - - PREVIOUS BOUNDARY LINE
- T8 — TREE TO BE RETAIN
- T25 — TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- T23 — TREE TO BE FIELLED
- T23 — TREE NUMBER

<p>ACLA 香港測量師學會 HONG KONG SURVEYORS' SOCIETY</p>	<p>ACLA 香港測量師學會 HONG KONG SURVEYORS' SOCIETY</p>
<p>工程項目 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OF A POULTRY AND PROCESSING PLANT IN SHEUNG SHUI</p>	<p>圖紙名稱 SHEET TITLE TREE SURVEY PLAN</p>
<p>圖紙編號 DRAWING NUMBER HCL108C-TS-1001</p>	<p>比例尺 SCALE 1:400</p>
<p>日期 DATE 23 FEB 2009</p>	<p>設計人 DESIGNER CHAN</p>
<p>校核人 CHECKED CHAN</p>	<p>批准人 APPROVED CHAN</p>
<p>繪圖人 DRAWN CHAN</p>	<p>校核人 CHECKED CHAN</p>
<p>圖則號 NO. 110</p>	<p>圖則號 NO. 110</p>



NORTH

LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- - - - - PREVIOUS BOUNDARY LINE
- TREE TO BE RETAIN
- TREE NUMBER
- △ TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- TREE NUMBER
- ⊗ TREE TO BE FIELLED
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APPENDIX III

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

TREE NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	CHINESE NAME	VETTING DEPARTMENT	SIZE (m)			HEALTH CONDITION	FORM	Specific Value*	Overall score	Overall Value##	Feasibility of successful transplantation#				RECOMMENDATION	JUSTIFICATION FOR TREE FELLING**	REMARKS			
				Height	DBH	Spread						Good/Fair/Poor/Dead	Good/Fair/Poor	A	E			C	H	S	with respect to
				E/H/M/L/N				Location	Condition		Size	Species	Retain/Transplant/ Fell								

Abbreviations in the tree schedule

*** Specific Value (Refer to Methodology for details):**

- A: Amenity value
- E: Ecological value
- C: Cultural value
- H: Historical value
- S(##): 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 substratum, 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.
6. Species of low post-transplantation survival rate.
7. The tree has structural problem and may create 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)

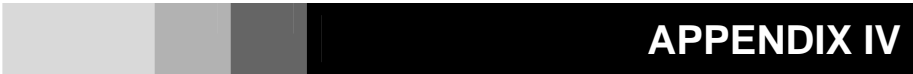
^ General Remarks:

<i>FORM</i>		<i>HEALTH</i>	
br	broken branches	ab	abnormally few green leaves
fe	felled down	co	covered by climbers
fo	forked	pe	pest infected
db	dead branches	tr	trunk is rotten
he	head cut	<i>LOCATION</i>	
le	leaning	con	on concrete
mu	multi-trunks / 2 main trunks	roc	on rock
se	seriously leaning	sho	on shotcrete
sh	shrubby	slo	on slope
tw	twisting trunk	toe	on toe of wall / slope
un	unbalance	top	on top of wall / slope
<i>SIZE</i>		wal	on wall
ma	mature	<i>ROOT</i>	
ve	very mature	exp	root exposed
		spr	root spreading on wall

^^ Other remarks

tree surveyor(s): Mike Leung

TREE NO.	BOTANICAL NAME	CHINESE NAME	VETTING DEPARTMENT	SIZE (m)			HEALTH CONDITION Good/Fair/ Poor/Dead	FORM Good/Fair/ Poor	Specific Value* A E C H S	Overall score	Overall Value## E/H/M/L/N	Feasibility of successful transplantation#				RECOMMENDATION Retain/Transplant/ Fell	JUSTIFICATION FOR TREE FELLING**	REMARKS	
				Height	DBH	Spread						with respect to						General^	Others^^
												Location	Condition	Size	Species				
T1	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	羊蹄甲(屬)	LCSD	6.0	0.15	5.0	Fair	Poor	2 2	4	M	A	A	A	A	Retain			
T2	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	7.0	0.20	6.0	Fair	Poor	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T3	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	6.0	0.15	5.0	Fair	Poor	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T4	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	非洲棟	LCSD	7.0	0.22	5.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T5	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	7.0	0.25	5.0	Fair	Poor	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T6	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	非洲棟	LCSD	6.0	0.23	6.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T7	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	火焰木	LCSD	7.0	0.15	5.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T8	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	火焰木	LCSD	7.0	0.14	4.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T10	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	5.0	0.10	4.0	Fair	Poor	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T11	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	火焰木	LCSD	6.0	0.11	4.0	Fair	Poor	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T12	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	羊蹄甲(屬)	LCSD	6.0	0.13	5.0	Fair	Fair	2 2	4	M	A	A	A	A	Retain			
T13	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	非洲棟	LCSD	8.0	0.23	6.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T14	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	6.0	0.16	4.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T15	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	非洲棟	LCSD	7.0	0.26	6.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T16	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	木棉	LCSD	8.0	0.23	4.0	Fair	Fair	2 2	4	M	B	B	B	B	Retain		co	
T17	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	5.0	0.16	4.0	Poor	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Retain			
T18	<i>Michelia x alba</i>	白蘭	ASD	10.0	0.36	8.0	Fair	Fair	2 1	3	M	A	B	B	B	Retain		mu	
T19	<i>Michelia x alba</i>	白蘭	ASD	10.0	0.54	8.0	Fair	Fair	2 1	3	M	A	B	B	B	Retain		mu	
T20	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	4.0	0.12	3.0	Fair	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Fell	1 4	mu	
T21	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	5.0	0.10	4.0	Fair	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Fell	1 4	mu	
T22	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	4.0	0.12	4.0	Fair	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Fell	1 4	mu	
T23	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	4.0	0.13	4.0	Fair	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Fell	1 4		
T24	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	5.0	0.10	4.0	Poor	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Fell	1 4		
T25	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	對葉榕	ASD	5.0	0.10	4.0	Poor	Poor	1 3	4	M	A	A	A	A	Transplant			
T26	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	4.0	0.17	4.0	Poor	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Fell	1 4	co	
T29	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	ASD	4.0	0.10	3.0	Poor	Poor	1 2	3	M	B	B	A	B	Fell	1 4	mu	
T30	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	5.0	0.18	4.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T31	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	7.0	0.14	4.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T32	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	羊蹄甲(屬)	LCSD	5.0	0.12	4.0	Fair	Fair	2 2	4	M	A	A	A	A	Retain			
T33	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	非洲棟	LCSD	6.0	0.23	4.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T34	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	非洲棟	LCSD	8.0	0.28	6.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T35	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	非洲棟	LCSD	8.0	0.23	5.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	B	Retain			
T36	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	5.0	0.18	4.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			
T37	<i>Bauhinia spp.</i>	羊蹄甲(屬)	LCSD	5.0	0.12	4.0	Fair	Fair	2 2	4	M	A	A	A	A	Retain			
T39	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	桉(屬)	LCSD	6.0	0.17	4.0	Fair	Fair	1 1	2	L	A	B	B	C	Retain			

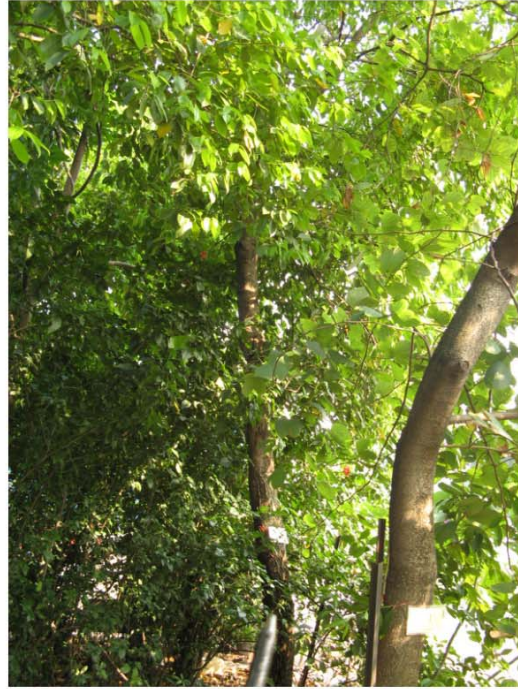


APPENDIX IV

TREE PHOTOGRAPHS



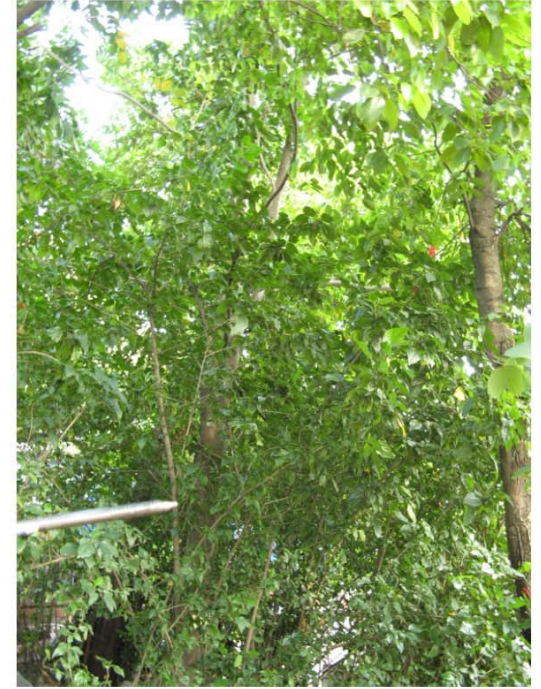
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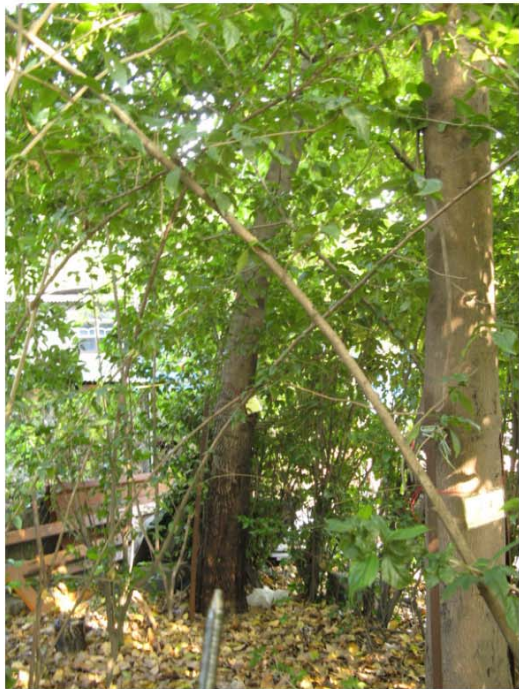
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T3



T4



T5



T6



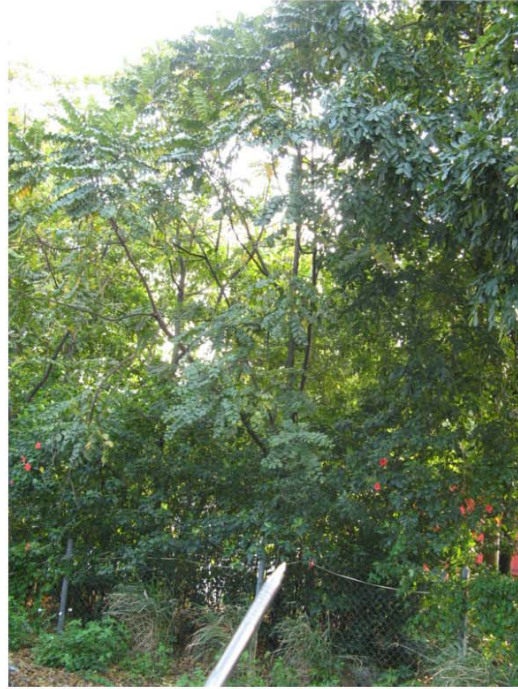
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T8



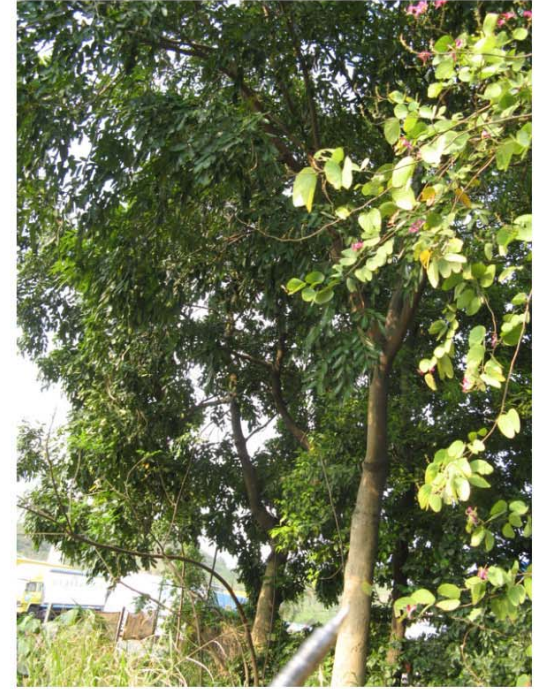
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T11



T12



T13



T14



T15



T16



T17



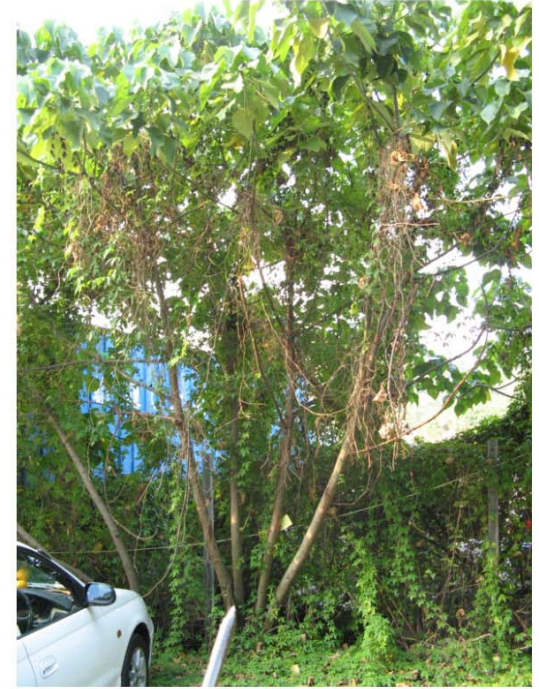
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T19



T20



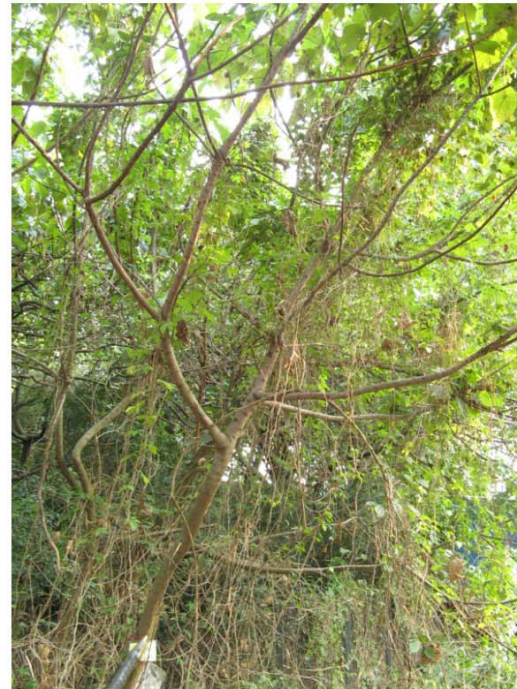
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T22



T23



T24



T25



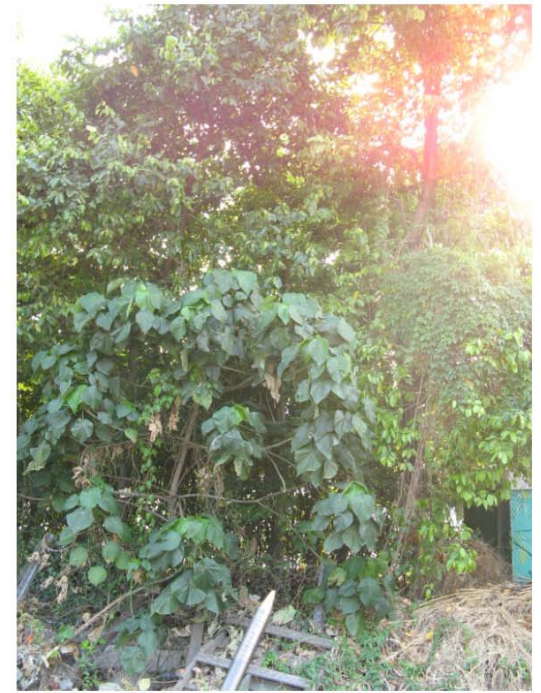
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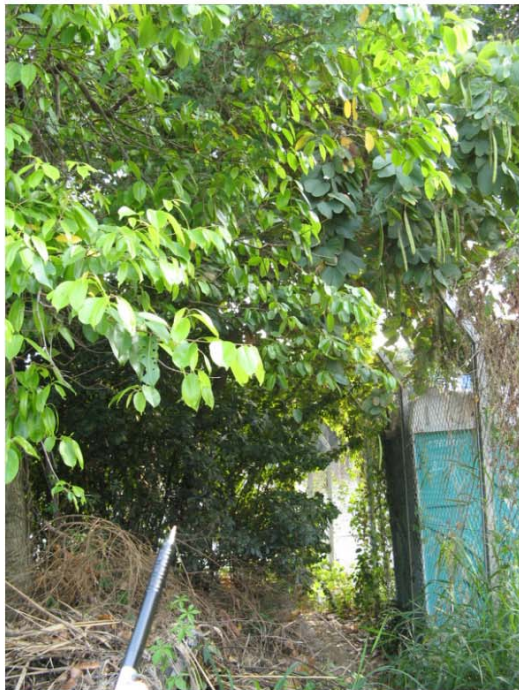
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T30



T31



T32



T33



T34



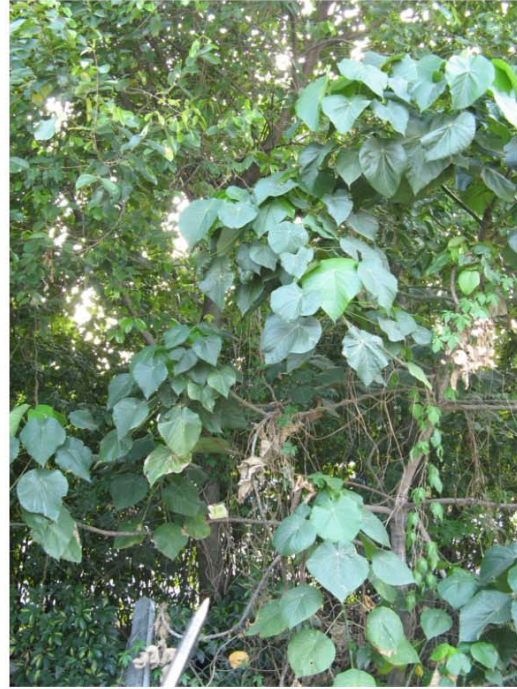
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T36



T37

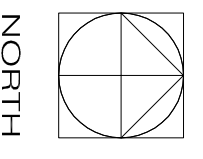
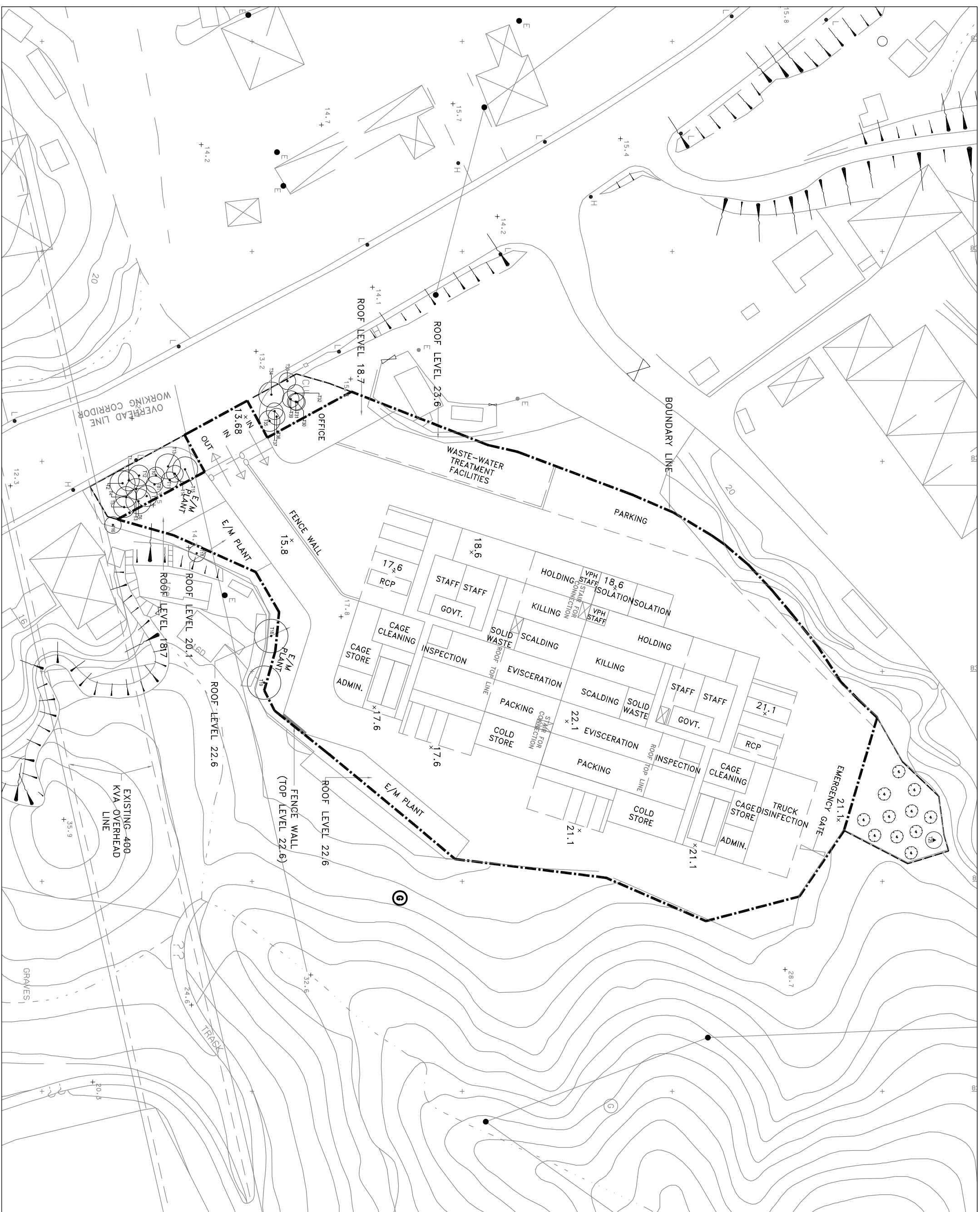


T39



APPENDIX V

COMPENSATORY PLANTING PLAN



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- - - PREVIOUS BOUNDARY LINE
- TREE TO BE RETAIN
- TREE NUMBER
- TREE TO BE RETAIN
- TREE NUMBER
- FINAL LOCATION OF TRANSPLANTED TREE
- TREE NUMBER
- PROPOSED TREE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED / APPROVED
01	23 FEB 2009	DESIGNED	MANI
02		APPROVED	MANI
03		REVISED	

PROJECT	DEVELOPMENT OF A POULTRY AND PROCESSING PLANT IN SHEUNG SHUI
DRAWING NUMBER	HCL108C-CP-1001
DATE	23 FEB 2009
SCALE	1:400
DESIGNED BY	MANI
APPROVED BY	MANI
DATE	