






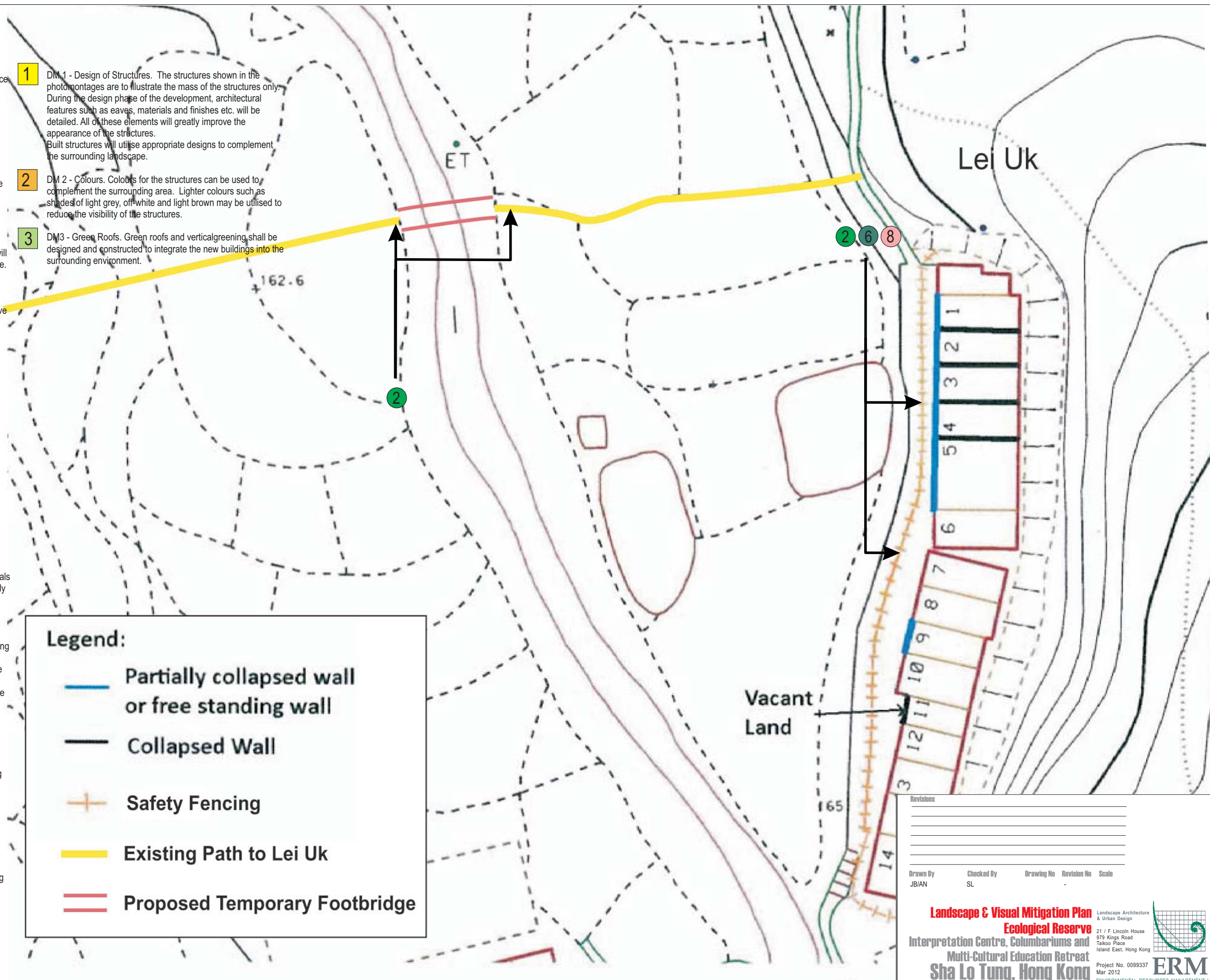
LANDSCAPE MITIGATION MEASURES

- 1 CM 1 - Car Park Tree Planting. Advanced trees are to be planted to provide shade to the carpark areas and to reduce the mass of the paved areas.
- 2 CM 2 - Retention of Existing Trees. Existing trees without conflict with building structures will be retained to reduce impacts on the site.
- 3 CM 3 - Compensatory Planting. Where vegetation must be removed, the felled trees will be compensated with new planting tree numbers at a ratio of 3:1.
- 4 CM 4 - Columbarium Courtyard Plantings. The internal courtyards and areas surrounding the new development will be landscaped to integrate the buildings into the landscape.
- 5 CM 5 - Open Grassland and Lawn Areas. Areas of open grassland/lawns will be created to provide areas for passive recreation and to complement the surrounding grassland areas.
- 6 CM 6 - Buffer Planting. Trees and shrubs will be planted around much of the site boundaries to screen the development and help integrate the development into the surrounding landscape.
- 7 CM 7 - Stream Creation. Streams containing pools and riffles will be created to create a natural and harmonious landscape within the development. It must be noted that these features will not be connected in any way to the natural stream bordering the site.
- 8 CM 8 - Early Planting Works. New plantings are to be installed in available and formed lands during the construction works to reduce landscape impacts.
- 9 CM 9 - Transplantation of Plants. In addition, plant materials that are in conflict with the development, that are in suitably good condition and of ecological value will also be transplanted.
- 10 CM 10 - Soil Stabilisation and Embankment Planting. During the design process a soil stabilisation and embankment planting strategy should ensure that land affected by slope excavation can be replanted. Soil preparation and the selection and provision of suitable growing medium is to be completed in accordance with the relevant best practice guidelines
- 11 CM 11 - Cut Stabilisation Areas of cut to be stabilized for operational requirements. Materials and finishes of stabilization to be selected to complement the surrounding landscape. All landscape stabilisation measures must conform to GEO 1/2000 - Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment and Bio-engineering of Man-made Slopes and Retaining Walls.
- 12 CM 12 - Colour of Site Hoardings. In order to mitigate the visual impact of these temporary hoardings, it is recommended that the hoardings be erected at a uniform height, with a uniform colour that complements the existing landscape.

- 1 DM 1 - Design of Structures. The structures shown in the photomontages are to illustrate the mass of the structures only. During the design phase of the development, architectural features such as eaves, materials and finishes etc. will be detailed. All of these elements will greatly improve the appearance of the structures. Built structures will utilise appropriate designs to complement the surrounding landscape.
- 2 DM 2 - Colours. Colours for the structures can be used to complement the surrounding area. Lighter colours such as shades of light grey, off-white and light brown may be utilised to reduce the visibility of the structures.
- 3 DM 3 - Green Roofs. Green roofs and vertical greening shall be designed and constructed to integrate the new buildings into the surrounding environment.

Legend:

-  Partially collapsed wall or free standing wall
-  Collapsed Wall
-  Safety Fencing
-  Existing Path to Lei Uk
-  Proposed Temporary Footbridge



Revisions				
No.	Description	Drawn By	Checked By	Scale

Landscape & Visual Mitigation Plan
Ecological Reserve
 Interpretation Centre, Columbariums and
 Multi-Cultural Education Retreat
Sha Lo Tung, Hong Kong
 Figure 10.5d

Landscape Architecture & Urban Design
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 Tai Koo Place
 Island East, Hong Kong

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