Appendix 8: Tree Preservation Proposal

Section 16 Application
Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use at 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Preservation Proposal

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Prepared By:

SCENIC Landscape Studio Limited

Project Title	Section 16 Application Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use at 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP
Report Title	**Tree Preservation Proposal**

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-	20231113	Jackson Zhou	Fiona Yu	Chris Foot	Draft to Client
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 SCENIC Landscape Studio Limited have been commissioned to undertake the Tree Preservation Proposal in support of a Section 16 application under the Town Planning Ordinance for a site located at 131 Pok Fu Lam Road. The application is submitted on behalf of the applicant, Ebenezer School and Home for the Visually Impaired Limited (subsequently referred to as Ebenezer), who currently owns and occupies the site (hereafter referred to as "Application Site").

1.2 The Tree Preservation Proposal outlines the approach and findings of the tree survey and describes the type, number and condition of the existing trees found within the site. The proposal also identifies the trees found to be in conflict with the Proposed Development and makes recommendations for their proposed treatment and provides detailed compensatory planting proposals to compensate for the loss of these trees.

1.3 This tree preservation proposal has been prepared in broad accordance with Lands Administration Office Practice Note Number 6/2023 Processing of Tree Preservation and Removal Proposals for Building Development in Private Projects

1.4 The survey approach is presented as **Annex I – Tree Survey Methodology**. The tree survey was undertaken in July 2023.

2.0 Existing Site Description

2.1 The Application Site is situated to the south west of Pokfulam Road adjacent to the Radcliffe, Government Staff Quarters and Dor Fook Mansion development. The rectilinear site has a northwest - southeast axis and has an approximate area of 6,460 m^2. It has a relatively flat topography (ranging from +128 mPD to +129 mPD) with some remnant natural slope profile in the south west corner of the site. The Application Site is located at the top of a slope which descends towards Victoria Road to the west.

2.2 The existing buildings on the Application Site are situated parallel to Pok Fu Lam Road and constructed on a platform approximately 10 metres below the general road level. The existing buildings are 6 to 7 storeys high with the roof of the existing buildings at a height of about +151 mPD. The site has its long frontage along Pok Fu Lam Road.

2.3 The site and the area immediately adjacent to it contain approximately 127 trees (including 14 dead trees). These are mainly located in clusters around the periphery of the site although there are some trees within the southern portion of the site. A number of trees located outside the site boundary are included in the survey due to their proximity to it (and hence the future development) and the spread of their crowns and root balls into the Application Site.

3.0 Project Description

3.1 The Proposed Scheme comprises of four residential blocks aligned parallel to Pokfulam Road in similar way as the existing buildings on the Application Site although with a larger setback from the edge of the road. The proposed residential blocks will be constructed on a platform approximately 17 metres below the road level. This enables the roof level of the buildings to be maintained at +164 mPD, preserving the public view and amenity, and the general character of the area. Site access will be provided from Pokfulam Road to the north of the Application Site.

3.2 The proposed building disposition and orientation is designed to maximise the area of landscape for the enjoyment of the future residents while also providing a significant setback from the Application Site boundary to minimise the impacts on surrounding communities and their landscape setting.

4.0 Existing Vegetation

4.1 A total of 127 nos. trees were identified within the Application Site boundary. As shown on **Annex II – Tree Location Plan** the tree growth is found within a series of planters within Application Site Boundary and on the slopes which surround it. Of the existing trees some 116 (91%) are growing on sloping conditions. A number of the trees included in the survey are located outside of the site boundary however their branches and rooting structures extend into the site and so they have been considered as part of the assessment. This is particularly important for the trees on the slopes below the site which will be vulnerable to potential damage due to the construction of the proposed podium structure.

4.2 The existing tree locations are illustrated on **Annex II – Tree Location Plan** and **Annex III - Tree Assessment Schedule** provides an identification of numbers of tree species, an assessment of their condition and recommendations for the treatment of the trees and **Annex iV – Tree Photographic Record** provides a visual reference for the assessment. The jurisdiction for the trees within the survey is indicated in **Annex VIII - Tree Recommendation Plan (Jurisdiction)** and the Tree Assessment Schedule.

4.3 **Table 4.1** below lists the tree species surveyed and their relative abundance and describes their conservation value (native or exotic).

Table 4.1 Existing Tree Species Summary

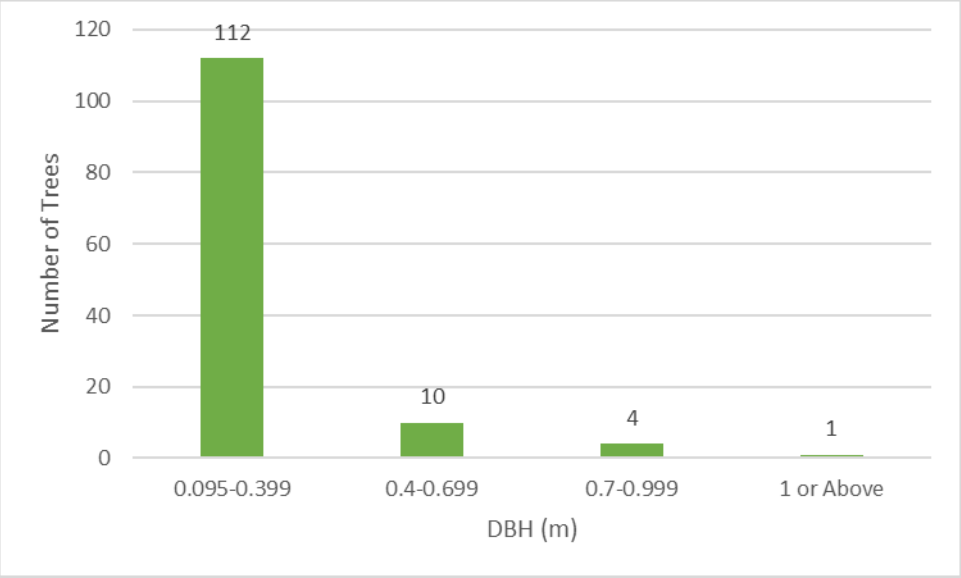
Botanical Name	Chinese Name	No. of Trees within Application Sites	No. of Trees within Survey Area	Native (N) Exotic (E)	Status in Hong Kong
Broussonetia papyrifera	構樹	0	1	**N**	Common
Callicarpa formosana	杜虹花	0	1	**N**	Common
Celtis sinensis	朴樹	0	2	**N**	Common
Cratoxylum cochinchinense	黃牛木	0	1	**N**	Common
Delonix regia	鳳凰木	0	1	**E**	Common
Dimocarpus longan	龍眼	0	3	**E**	Common
Ficus altissima	高山榕	1	1	**E**	Common
Ficus microcarpa	細葉榕	7	16	**N**	Common
Ficus variegata	青果榕	1	2	**N**	Common
Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	2	21	**E**	Common
Livistona chinensis	蒲葵	3	6	**E**	Common
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	5	41	**N**	Common
Mallotus paniculatus	白楸	0	5	**N**	Common
Mangifera indica	杧果	1	1	**E**	Common
Michelia figo	含笑	1	1	**E**	Common
Michelia x alba	白蘭	1	1	**E**	Common
Microcos nervosa	布渣葉	0	3	**N**	Common
Murraya paniculata	九里香	4	4	**E**	Common
Plumeria rubra	雞蛋花	1	1	**E**	Common

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	No. of Trees within Application Sites	No. of Trees within Survey Area	Native (N) Exotic (E)	Status in Hong Kong
Sterculia lanceolata	假蘋婆	1	1	**N**	Common
Dead trees		1	14		
Total		**29**	**127**		

4.4 The most numerous of the existing trees are *Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa* (41 nos.), *Leucaena leucocephala* (21 nos.) and *Ficus microcarpa* (16 nos). Most of these trees have been planted as part of the slope landscaping on south western side of the site. Other species include *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Callicarpa formosana*, *Celtis sinensis and Cratoxylum cochinchinense etc*. Other species identified are generally present in quantities of less than 7 nos. with 14 trees found dead along and beyond the periphery of the Application Site Boundary. The photographs in **Annex IV** clearly shows the condition of the surveyed existing trees.

4.5 The average trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) is 0.234m. The average tree height is 6m and the average crown spread is 3.76m. **Table 4.2** Existing Tree Size Distribution, shows a large proportion of existing trees have a relatively small trunk DBH of between 0.095 to 0.399m.

Table 4.2 Existing Tree Size Distribution



4.6 **Table 4.3** shows that a high percentage of trees exhibit an average to poor existing form, average condition and have a low amenity value. This assessment and photographic record show that many of the trees are growing in close proximity to one another or a building resulting in leaning main stem and asymmetrical canopies. The value of many of these trees lies in their effect as group and not as individual specimens.

Table 4.3 Summary of Existing Tree Condition

Assessment Criteria	Status of Trees	% Trees
Form	Good	0%
	Average	37%
	Poor	63%
Existing Tree Condition	Good	0%
	Average	81%
	Poor	8%
	Dead	11%
Amenity Value	High	0%
	Medium	7%
	Low	93%

4.7 There are no trees within the Application Site which are rare or protected tree species (based on Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Cap. 96), Rare and Precious Plants in Hong Kong" under AFCD and / or listed under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)

4.8 There are no trees registered as Old and Valuable Trees (DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 Registration of Old and Valuable Trees (OVT), and Guidelines for their Preservation). One tree located outside the application boundary, T58 (*Ficus macrocarpa* 細葉榕), with a DBH slightly over 1m, meets one of the requirements for a potential OVT in accordance with DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 or a Tree of Particular Interest based on the criteria set out in para. 2.6.1 of the Guidelines for Tree Risk Assessment and Management Arrangement promulgated by DEVB. As such, the tree is considered as a potentially registrable OVT/ potential Tree of Particular Interest. This tree will not be affected by the proposed scheme.

4.9 **Annex VIII - Tree Recommendation Plan (Jurisdiction)** and **Table 4.4** show the numbers of trees falling within the jurisdiction of government departments.

Table 4.4 Trees with jurisdiction of Government Departments

Government Department	Tree Numbers	Number of Trees
Lands Department	T1 – T14, T18 – T61, T63 – T78, T80 – T120 and T124	117
Highways Department	T15, T16, T17, T62, T122, T123, T125, T126, T127 and T128	10
Total number of trees		**127**

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 The Proposed Scheme fully utilises the Application Site in order to create a high quality living environment for the future residents whilst also responding to the existing landscapes and developments neighbouring the site. Given the cover of existing trees there is likely to be some

impact however this has been avoided wherever possible. **Table 5.1** provides a summary of the recommendations for the treatment of the existing trees.

Table 5.1 Summary of Tree Recommendations

Recommendation	Number of Trees	% Trees
Trees to be retained	89	70%
Trees to be transplanted	8	6%
Trees to be felled	30	24%
Total number of trees	**127**	100%

5.2 The recommendations for the treatment of each of the trees is contained within **Annex III - Tree Assessment Schedule** and shown on **Annex V - Tree Recommendation Plan**.

Preservation of Existing Trees

5.3 The proposed architectural design has sought to minimise disturbance to the existing landscape and hence the future development context through the retention of as many of the existing trees in-situ as possible. These retained trees not only serve to create the landscape setting for the development but also screen low-level views particularly from the south and west, provide a greater sense of visual integration in elevated views from the adjacent developments and create a mature landscape setting for the proposed development.

5.4 Owing to this careful approach it would be possible to retain some 89 nos trees which is equivalent to 70%.

Transplantation of the Existing Trees

5.5 In terms of assessing the feasibility of tree transplantation a number of factors have been considered, including the following:

- **Species:** Previous experience and arboriculture knowledge points to some species having a higher tolerance to the effects of transplantation than others.

- **Condition of the tree:** Trees with a balanced form, which are in good health and robust in terms of their structural condition are considered suitable for transplanting whereas trees growing on slopes in close proximity to one another generally have a poor form and therefore do not make good specimens when transplanted. Younger trees have a greater chance of surviving the transplantation operation than older trees.

- **Proximity of existing trees**: The tree location plan presented as **Annex II** shows that some of the existing trees are closely clustered in the same area especially those at the periphery of the Site. Such trees are likely to be competing for the same space and light above ground and sharing the same root space below ground. The root structures of these trees may be intertwined and so it is not possible to prepare a rootball for one tree without damaging the roots of the adjacent tree. Some of these existing trees are growing in close proximity to existing structures and so it may not be possible to create viable rootball.

- **Access:** Large machinery is required to lift the trees as part of the transplantation procedure and so ease of access is important. This is particularly important when trees are located in sloping conditions where safety is an issue.

- **Extent of the roots:** Trees responding to steep slopes have a higher proportion of roots on the downhill side as the root ball usually forms itself to the angle of the slope, and the

structural importance of these roots and their actual disposition is often unique to the each situation. Approximately 91% of the existing trees are growing on steep slopes. It is therefore difficult to find a suitable similar location to replant the trees. In addition the roots of trees growing in close proximity to one another often share the same space within the ground and so the excavation required as part of the rootball preparation is likely to cause significant damage to some trees identified for retention.

- **Growth of roots with existing structures:** The existing structures including the buildings, concrete apron and associated drainage, and the proximity of the retaining walls will have impacted upon the growth of the existing roots. It is often extremely difficult to prepare and lift a viable rootball for trees in these conditions and so in many situations it is therefore not feasible for them to be transplanted.

- **Size of existing trees:** There are trees are +10 m in height rendering them technically challenging to transplant. These mature specimens will require substantial support mechanism upon relocation for stability during their establishment period. With these considerations larger trees are not recommended to be transplanted. In addition these large trees are typically more sensitive to the trauma caused by transplanting and hence less likely to survive the works.

- **Contribution of the existing trees to the character and amenity of the future landscape**: Many of the existing trees are fruit trees. Such trees have low amenity value and likely a reminiscent of previous village settlement. It is considered of greater benefit to plant new trees of an appropriate species and size, so that the future users can benefit from shade provided by newly planted broadleaf trees better suited to the surrounding environment.

5.6 Given the factors described above and the actual site conditions it is recommended that 6% of existing trees (three *Livistona chinensis,* four *Murraya paniculata* and one *Michelia figo*) affected by the development proposals are transplanted.

Tree Felling Proposal

5.7 Despite the careful architectural design 30 nos. (24%) in total of the existing trees will be affected by the Proposed Scheme and these trees are recommended for felling. This includes one dead tree on the slope within the Application Site boundary. The tree felling recommendation is based on a range of factors including their species, form, condition, proximity to other trees, predicted survival rate and their lack of contribution to the future landscape character and amenity of the development as mentioned under section 5.5. Some 3 nos. of the 30 nos. affected trees are the invasive weed species *Leucaena leucocephala* (銀合歡) and so may be removed in accordance with Lands Department Practice Note 6/2023 without the need for compensatory tree planting.

5.8 Despite the predicted loss of these existing trees, the proposed landscape area at-grade will allow the introduction of high quality replacement trees. These will compensate for the predicted tree loss and contribute to the enhancement of the landscape and visual amenity of the site and its environs. The new tree planting proposals are described in section 6.0.

5.9 The recommendations for tree retention, transplantation and felling are provided in **Annex III - Tree Assessment Schedule** and their proposed status recorded on tree photographs is presented as **Annex IV – Photographic Records of Existing Trees**. Their proposed status recorded on plans is presented on **Annex V – Tree Recommendation Plan**.

6.0 Preliminary New Tree Planting Proposal

6.1 The loss of existing trees will be compensated where possible through the planting of new trees. The planting proposals have sought to:

- Provide physical and visual integration with the surrounding landscape;
- Create a planting structure with high amenity value which serves to integrate the Proposed Scheme at pedestrian level views including the area adjacent to Pokfulam Road;
- Enhance the landscape character and visual amenity of the local area;
- Provide appropriately located tree shade for the comfort of future users;
- Provide compensation for the proposed felling of trees required to accommodate the new development; and
- Maximise opportunities for tree planting.

6.2 The new tree planting plans are presented as **Annex VI – New Tree Planting Plan**.

6.3 The planting proposals have sought to compensate for the loss of existing trees but also enhance the future landscape character of the Proposed Development. The current scheme has achieved a new tree planting ratio of no less than 1:1 in terms of tree numbers.

6.4 **Table 6.1** below provides a summary of the new tree planting ratios in terms of number.

Table 6.1: New Tree Planting Ratios

New Tree Planting Metrics	Statistic / Ratio	Tree Size
Number of felled trees	30	Including 3 nos. of *Leucaena leucocephala*
Number of new trees	No less than 27	Actual number of new trees 27 nos.
New Tree Planting Ratio (by number) (Number of newly planted trees : number of trees felled)	1 : 1 (27 : 27)	Min. nos. of new trees to be planted

6.5 The new trees will form part of the overall landscape design proposal which will be developed during the detailed design stage of the project. A summary of the preliminary new tree planting proposals is provided in **table 6.2** below.

Table 6.2: Preliminary New Tree Planting Proposals

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Native / Exotic	Tree Size	Spacing / Planting Centres
Tree Species				
Bauhinia × blakeana	洋紫荊	Native	Heavy standard	3000
Chukrasia tabularis	麻楝	Exotic	Heavy standard	3000
Delonix regia	鳳凰木	Exotic	Heavy standard	3000
Elaeocarpus hainanensis	水石榕	Exotic	Heavy standard	3000

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Native / Exotic	Tree Size	Spacing / Planting Centres
Hibiscus tiliaceus	黃槿	Native	Heavy standard	3000
Michelia chapensis	樂昌含笑	Native	Heavy standard	3000
Plumeria rubra 'Acutifolia'	黃花緬梔	Exotic	Heavy standard	3000
Sapium sebiferum	烏桕	Native	Heavy standard	3000
Terminalia mantaly	細葉欖仁	Exotic	Heavy standard	3000
Washingtonia robusta	大絲葵	Exotic	Large Palm	2500

6.6 Heavy standard sized trees are defined as follows:

Heavy Standard:
- A sturdy, straight stem with stem height from the root collar to the lowest branch between 1800 mm and 2400 mm above the soil level;
- Total height above soil level between 3500 mm and 5000 mm;
- Stem diameter measured at a point 1300mm above the root collar shall be over 75 mm to 145 mm;
- A well-balanced branching head, or a well-defined straight and upright leader with branches growing out from the stem with good symmetry, and a minimum length of 800 mm;
- A live-crown ratio will range between 40-60%;
- A rootball not less than 750 mm in diameter and 400 mm in depth;
- Grown in a container not less than 750 mm in diameter and 600 mm deep; and
- Free from any kind of pest, fungi, disease and parasitic plants.

6.7 Large palm sized trees are defined as follows:

Large Palms
- A well-developed upright habit and multiple fronds with good symmetry, single or multi-stemmed according to species specified;
- A well developed, vigorous root system;
- A minimum stem height from soil level to the base of the lowest frond as specified, or an overall height of the plant not less than that specified;
- A well-developed vigorous root system with a root-ball of at least 700 mm diameter and 600 mm depth;
- At least 6 months container grown before delivery to site; and
- Free from any kind of pest, fungi, disease and parasitic plants.

6.8 The height of all trees shall be measured above root collar, and the diameter of all stems to be measured at a height of 1300m above ground level.

7.0 Relevant Recognised Standards for Tree Preservation and Protection

7.1 The tree preservation, protection and transplanting proposals will be undertaken in accordance with the following:

- BS 3998: 2010 Recommendations for Tree Work;
- BS 4043: 1989 Recommendations for transplanting root-balled trees;
- BS 4428 1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces);
- BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to Construction;
- ArchSD General Specification, Section 25 (2022 edition); and

- Handbook on Tree Management prepared by the Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section of Development Bureau (https://www.greening.gov.hk/en/tree-care/information-about-tree-maintenance-for-private-pro/handbook-on-tree-management/index.html)

8.0 Conclusion

8.1 The Application Site is currently characterised by the existing built structures of the Ebenezer School with some limited soft landscape in the southern portion of the site. Its northern and western peripheries are formed by steep slopes clothed by intermittent scrub woodland. This woodland is important to the setting of the development and in visually integrating the development edge at lower level within its future landscape context. The design of the development acknowledges the importance of these trees and has sought to preserve them wherever possible.

8.2 The survey identified some 127 nos. specimens, largely comprising of common native species. There are no rare or protected tree species (based on Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Cap. 96), Rare and Precious Plants in Hong Kong" under AFCD and / or listed under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586). None of the existing trees are registered Old and Valuable Trees. One tree (T58) outside the application site boundary with DBH slightly over 1m is considered as a potentially registerable OVT/ potential Tree of Particular Interest and is proposed to be retained.

8.3 Given that the Proposed Scheme will utilize nearly the entire site footprint for the construction of the proposed architectural scheme and the associated site formation works it will affect the majority of the existing trees within the Application Site Boundary with the exception of some peripheral trees. The architectural design will allow 89 nos. trees to be retained in-situ forming the basis of the future landscape framework.

8.4 Eight of the affected trees (6%) make good candidates for transplantation and 30 nos. of trees (24%) are recommended for felling. The felling recommendation is based on a range of factors including their species, form, condition, proximity to other trees, predicted survival rate and their lack of contribution to the future landscape character and amenity of the development.

8.5 In order to compensate for the loss of trees within site no less than 27 nos. new heavy standard and large palm sized trees will be planted within either open bottomed at-grade planters or on-structure planters on the proposed basement structure. This represents a compensatory ratio in terms of number of 1 : 1 (total number of new trees to be planted : total number of trees proposed to be felled).

Annexes

Annex I
Tree Survey Methodology

Tree Survey Methodology

1.0 Tree Survey

1.1 Definitions

1.1.1 Scope of Survey: To survey all 'trees' within the Application Site Boundary and the intermediate adjacent area where trees are possibly be affected by proposed road widening works.

1.1.2 Tree: A woody plant with a stem diameter over 95mm measured at a point 1300mm above the root collar (DBH).

1.1.3 DBH: Diameter at Breast Height as defined in the Practice Note Issue No. 2/2006 issued by AFCD.

1.2 Site Survey

1.2.1 The tree locations were recorded by visual assessment and subject to verification by topographic surveyor. Measurements of tree size (DBH, Height and Crown Spread) were primarily measured by Tree Surveyor. Photographs to show the whole tree, tree trunk, tree base are taken for each tree during the tree assessment survey. Topographic plans are attached in Annex II for reference.

1.3 Basic Tree Information in Tree Schedule

1.3.1 The tree survey schedule includes the following information for each tree or group of trees surveyed:

1.3.2 **Tree Number** - Each tree is allocated a tree number and clearly marked on site with an identity label showing the tree number and its position plotted on topographic Tree Location Plan(s) (Annex II). The numbering is to follow a logical sequence in numerical order say from north to south.

1.3.3 **Species Name (Botanical Name)** - All trees are identified by species, or in some cases by genus if full identification is not possible. Species names currently adopted by AFCD take precedence over other scientific publications.

1.3.4 **Jurisdiction** - Authority providing expert advice in vetting of Tree Removal Application for particular trees.

1.3.5 **Tree Dimensions** - The following dimensions are to be recorded for each tree:

- Overall **Height** (in metres);
- **Trunk DBH** (in metres / millimetres; refer to schedule);
- Overall **Crown Spread** (in metres);
- **Height at the base of the tree**: In metres above principal datum (mPD); and
- **Location:** On a slope or flat ground

1.3.6 Measurements of tree dimension and location are recorded by topographical surveyor

1.4 Photographic Record

1.4.1 Photographs to show the whole tree, tree trunk, tree base are taken for each tree during the tree assessment survey. Four photographs per A4 sheet.

1.5 Tree Health and Condition

1.5.1 Factors considered include both functional health and structural stability, which is evaluated with reference to the following criteria:

Foliage Condition

- Insect and fungal infections. Colour and small size indicating possible damage to roots;
- Crown density and foliage colour in consideration of normal species performance, seasonal and climatic effect;
- Evidence of insect, bacterial or fungal infections;
- Mechanical damage (e.g. typhoons, insect consumption and vandalism).

Branch Condition

- Poor shoot growth and die-back in the crown are often symptoms of root problems caused by a change in the water table level or soil compaction resulting from site development work.
- Dead or crossing branches.
- Heavy horizontal branches [which] may make the tree unstable" (Ref. R.Webb).
- The presence of broken damaged or cut branches to be noted as a possible site for infections, calluses may protect the wounds.
- Damaged branches which make the tree unbalanced or unstable;
- Location of decay and/or voids in the branches.
- 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).

Trunk Condition

- Tightly forked trunks which may be a source of weakness in the tree and in high winds can be torn apart.
- Inspect for "cavities or internal rot [which] can be revealed by discoloured bark, moisture seeping through the bark or bracket fungi'' (Ref R.Webb).
- Co-dominant stems with included bark.
- Open cavities, cracks and bark damage.

Root Condition

- Damaged surficial roots.
- Ground heave evident in cracks in the soil around root zone.
- Branch die-back.

Miscellaneous

- Occurrence of aggressive climbers or parasitic plants.
- Asymmetrical crowns and leaning due to intense competition between adjacent trees.
- Tangled branches or roots.
- Adjacency of underground structures.

1.5.2 Ratings for tree health and condition:

Definition
G Trees with a low incidence of less serious defects are graded as good;
A Trees with a higher incidence of less serious defects are graded as average;
P Trees with more serious defects are graded as poor; or
D Trees that are dead or irretrievably unhealthy are graded as dead.

1.6 Tree Form

1.6.1 Assessment of tree form following inspections are classified as follows with reference to the overall tree size, shape and any special features:

G	**Good** - trees with well-balanced form, upright, evenly branching, well-formed head and generally in accordance with the standard form for its species
A	**Average** - 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 average
P	**Poor** - trees with very unbalanced form, distorted crowns, severely leaning, suffering loss of major branches with general damage; unstable and growing close to adjacent trees.

1.6.2 Terms used to describe tree form:

- Forked: a tree with a division in the main stem or having major branches that divide near ground level.
- Topped: a tree that has had its main trunk severed drastically reducing and distorting its crown development.
- Multi-stem: a tree with more than one main stem or trunk

1.7 Tree Condition

1.7.1 Assessment of tree health and condition involves inspections for the above features and classification as follows:

G	**Good** - trees with a low incidence of the less serious features listed above and a high chance of a fast recovery from such features.
A	**Average** - trees with a higher incidence of the less serious features and a medium chance of recovery.
P	**Poor** - trees with more serious health features and with a low chance of recovery, even with remedial measures.
D	**Dead** - no signs of life or irretrievably unhealthy

1.8 Amenity Value

1.8.1 Amenity value is graded as “High”, “Medium” or “Low”. The grading indicates the following qualities in trees or groups of trees:

High	Common species and good health, good condition and good form.
Medium	Common species and average health, average condition and

	average form.
Low	Common species and little or no functional or visual value and poor health, poor condition and poor form.

1.9 Structural Condition

1.9.1 Assessment of tree structural condition involves inspections for the overall tree structural system features and classification as follows:

G	**Good** - trees with good structural system and robust form with low risk of structural failure.
A	**Average** - trees with overall robust structure despite some minor structural problems and risk of structural failure is medium.
P	**Poor** - trees with more serious structural problem and with high risk of structural failure.

1.10 Suitability for Transplanting

1.10.1 This assessment is based on the health of the tree and the practicalities of transplantation. 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. Gradings are given as follows:

High - very likely to survive transplantation;
Medium - likely to survive transplantation;
Low - unlikely to survive due to poor health/species/form or difficult to transplant.

1.11 Conservation Status

1.11.1 Assessment of conservation status indicates rarity and protection status under relevant ordinances of a species in Hong Kong. References such as Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96) may be used.). The categories include very common, common, rare, rare and protected.

1.12 Remarks

1.12.1 Notes will be made about the condition of the tree including any defects, whether it is leaning or not, asymmetrical canopies, the presence of cavities, tree form issues such as forked main stem, included bark, decay, growth of sprouts; and/or growth of climbers. The schedule shall also record any trees with high conservation values such as rare or protected species, old and valuable trees etc.

2.0 Effects of the Development on Existing Trees

2.1 Treatment of Trees

2.1.1 First priority to retain tees and then if this is not possible transplant trees to new location. Trees in direct conflict with proposals which are necessary to be felled shall be confirmed on site by the Architect's / Engineer's Representative. Existing trees to be retained will be protected during construction.

2.2 Assessment

2.2.1 The assessment leading to the recommendation for the treatment of the tree is based on the following:

Retain

2.2.2 The preferred option for all trees is to be retained in-situ unless they pose a threat to the public or the trees are nuisance species (e.g. *Leucaena leucocephala*). In case a tree group processes significant value in the landscape or to the ecosystem, it should be retained as a whole even when the individual components are not outstanding aesthetically.

2.2.3 The feasibility of retaining trees has been considered with regard to the following:

- Potential damage to trees as a result of proximity to the works.
- Changes to ground level on a macro scale which affects the ground water table and may cause severe stress.
- Special constructions to maintain the existing ground level are also considered.
- Conflict between tree roots and the proposed works.

Transplant

Statutory Guidelines

2.2.4 The recommendation of Transplanting makes reference to LandsD's LAO Practice Note No. 6/2023 and its guidance notes 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'.

2.2.5 In situations where it is impossible to retain trees then transplanting them is the first consideration. The criteria upon which the assessment of transplanting trees is based includes the following:

- **Variety of species**, rare Hong Kong species are particularly important.
- **Condition of the tree**, especially trees with balanced form, in good health and with high amenity value.
- **Size and maturity**, small and younger trees have a better chance of surviving transplanting while larger, mature trees are difficult to transplant both logistically and in terms of survival rate.
- **Species**, different tree species have differing rates of survival and are better suited to transplanting than others.
- **Access**, large machinery may be required to lift the trees, steep slopes and rocky terrain therefore make it difficult to access trees.

2.2.6 A recommendation to transplant a tree will be made only when:

- 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 and is positive to the landscape and environment for the public.
- The Overall Value of the tree justifies transplanting.

Fell

Statutory Guidelines

2.2.7 The recommendation for the Felling of trees will only be considered as a last resort under the following circumstances:

- Tees in direct conflict with the proposals; changes of level etc., trees which cannot be transplanted;
- There is no practical alternative and the tree to be felled is neither included in the Register of Old and Valuable Trees under DevB TC(W) No. 5/2020 nor potentially eligible to be registered as such.
- The tree has an unrecoverable health problem and is in poor condition;
- Dead, damaged, hazardous or trees with contagious diseases are also proposed to be felled or
- Trees which are unsuitable for the proposed development. For example poisonous species within a public open space;
- Woodland trees which have had adjacent trees removed and have an unbalanced form or which are at risk of being blown over due to loss of supporting trees are considered for felling; or
- Other justifications provided by the project proponent.

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

- No irreplaceable, rare or protected species (under Forestry Regulation Cap.96) is felled.
- The felling would not cause a serious loss of species diversity in the subject area.
- A genuine development or traffic need exists, which cannot be reasonably overcome.
- Adequate compensatory tree planting is to be implemented, or replacement with a new nursery grown specimen of the same species and comparable size is deemed more cost effective than transplanting, particularly in the case of common pioneer or cultivated species (e.g. *Acacia confusa*).
- The tree is not an unusually large or fine example of its species.
- The tree is in poor condition or is unsuitable for transplanting due to its low survival potential.
- 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), nor registered Old and Valuable Tree.
- The tree is neither a significant landmark tree nor of special fung shui or cultural significance.
- Existing site conditions are such that transplantation would be hazardous to the public.
- The tree is dead, hazardous or diseased.
- A tree that has been rendered unstable because of the removal of neighbouring trees may be

considered for felling.

- The tree possesses invasive habits. According to LAO Practice Note 6/2023 and its guidance notes para. 24 (g), this includes *Leucaena leucocephala* is identified as an undesirable species with aggressive growth characteristics which prevent natural succession of indigenous species and so is not controlled by the same preservation requirements as other more valuable tree species. Therefore, this weed species should be replaced with native tree species.

2.3 Tree Photography

2.3.1 With respect to the objectives of photo recording and the possible function of the photographs, shot of each tree follows the standards set out below:

- Where practical (within reasonable distance and within a safe location), the whole form of an individual tree will be shown;
- Where obstacle(s) are present (e.g. structures, other trees / nearby vegetation, dense climbers covering, etc.), the main tree trunk(s) from the base level to at least 3m in height will be shown;
- Picture to show the full extent of the canopy (may include more than one shot) and the base of the tree including the adjacent ground conditions;
- Where special feature(s) at the trunk base present (e.g. exposed roots, special rooting medium, etc.), the photo shot of a tree is taken from the location where such feature as well as the largest possible part of the tree can be displayed.

2.4 References

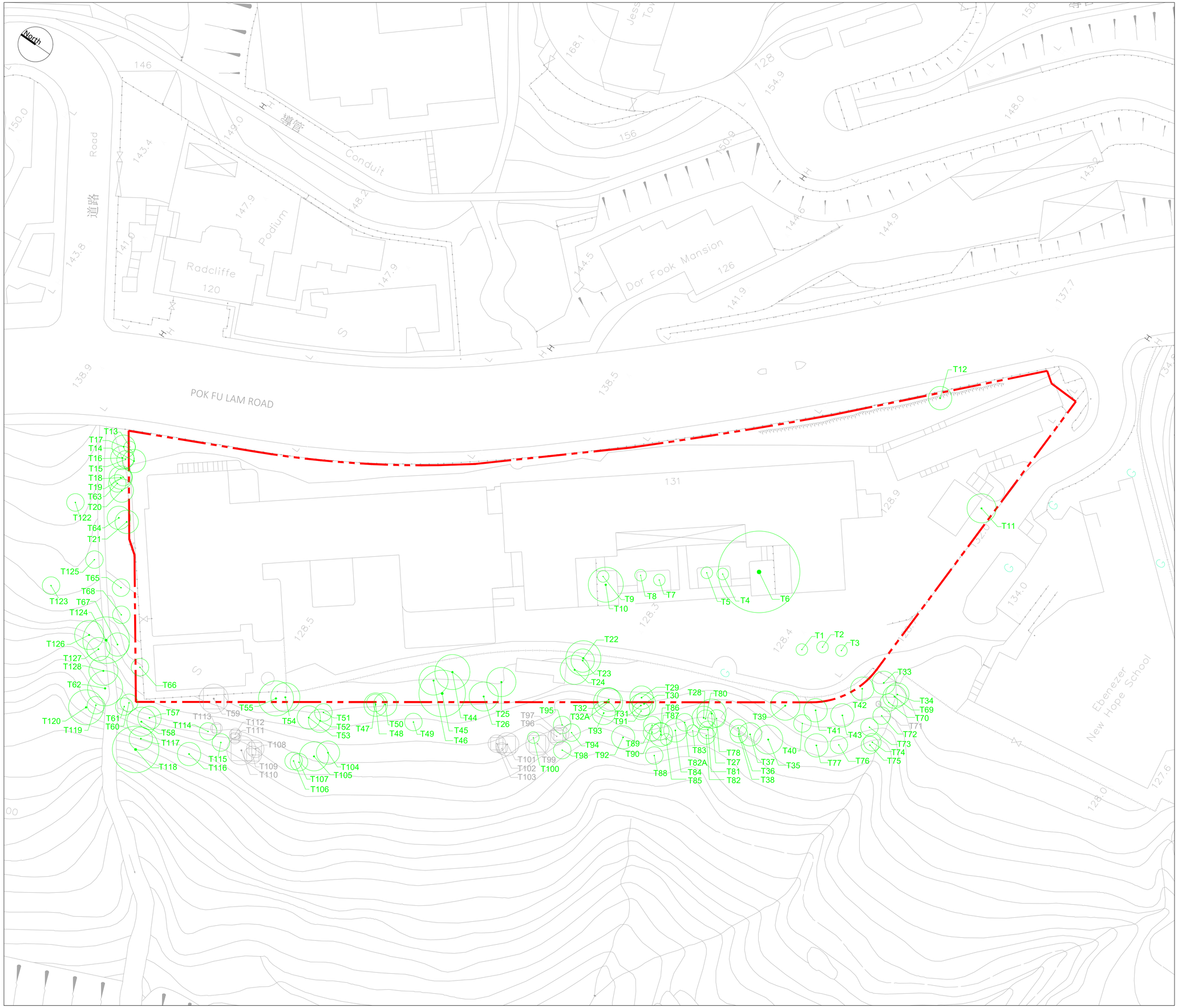
Ordinances, Circulars and Practice Notes

- Chapter 96. Forest and Countryside Ordinance;
- Chapter 586. Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance;
- DEVB TC (W) No. 5/2020, Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees;
- LAO/LandsD Practice Note 6/2023 Processing of Tree Preservation and Removal Proposals for Building Development in Private Projects;
- AFCD Conservation Practice Note No. 2, Measurement of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH); and
- AFCD Conservation Practice Note No. 3, The Use of Plant Names.

Publications

- HU, Q. et al (2003) Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong. AFCD, Hong Kong;
- DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 – Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees https://www.greening.gov.hk/en/resource-centre/technical-circulars-practice-notes-and-guidelines/index.html
- Webb, R. (1991). Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong. Standing Interdepartmental Landscape Technical Group, Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong.

Annex II
Tree Location Plan



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Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- +3.40 EXISTING LEVEL
- T10 EXISTING TREE
- T10 DEAD TREE

General notes

Rev.	Date	Description	Inital

Revision

	Name:	Signed:	Date:
Designed by:	CJF		
Drawn by:	FY		
Checked by:	CJF		
Approved by:	JBC		

Project Title:

S16 - Layout Plan Submission and Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for the Proposed Residential Development at 131 Pok Fu Lam Road

Drawing Title:

TREE LOCATION PLAN

Drawing Number:		Revision:
WPLP012-TL001		-
Project Number:	Scale:	Date:
WPLP012	1:300@A1	27/10/2023

Annex III
Tree Assessment Schedule

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Top of Soil level at base of tree (mPD)	Survey Size (M)			Form			Health Condition				Amenity Value			Structural Condition			Conservation Status (Protected by Cap. 96, CAP 586 etc. / NIL)	Suitability for Transplanting				Proposed Treatment			Within Application Site	Outside Application Site	Jurisdiction	Justification	On slope	Remarks
				DBH (mm)*	Height (m)	Spread (m)	G	A	P	G	A	P	D	H	M	L	G	A	P		High / Medium / Low	Remarks (Major determining factors for the low rating)			Retain	Trans	Fell						
																						Site Condition	Tree Condition	Tree Size									
T1	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	128.52	220	4	2		1			1				1			1		Common species	High					1		1		LandsD	A		in tree pit
T2	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	128.59	220	4	2		1			1				1			1		Common species	High					1		1		LandsD	A		in tree pit
T3	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	128.59	215	4	2		1			1				1			1		Common species	High					1		1		LandsD	A		in tree pit
T4	*Murraya paniculata*	九里香	128.99	96	3	2		1			1				1			1		Common species	High					1		1		LandsD	A		-
T5	*Murraya paniculata*	九里香	129.11	96	3	2		1			1				1			1		Common species	High					1		1		LandsD	A		-
T6	*Ficus altissima*	高山榕	129.24	830	14	14			1		1				1			1		Common species	Low			large tree size			1	1		LandsD	A,B,E,H,K		wound on trunk, restricted root area, pruning wounds, leaning and self-corrected trunk, epicormics, codominant stem, iron stub entangled on trunk, vine at trunk base
T7	*Murraya paniculata*	九里香	129.10	96	3	2		1			1				1			1		Common species	High					1		1		LandsD	A		-
T8	*Murraya paniculata*	九里香	129.04	96	3	2		1			1				1			1		Common species	High					1		1		LandsD	A		-
T9	*Michelia figo*	含笑	129.13	96	3	2			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low		poor tree form with defects			1		1		LandsD	A,D		cavity on trunk, leaning
T10	*Michelia x alba*	白蘭	129.12	391	11	6			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	not adequate space for preparation of rootball		large tree size			1	1		LandsD	A,B		leaning, codominant stem, epicormics
T11	*Mangifera indica*	杧果	129.57	380	10	5			1		1				1			1		Common species	Low	not adequate space for preparation of rootball	asymetrical form	large tree size				1	1		LandsD	A,B,D,G		codominant stem, included bark, bracing sytem on canopy, asymetric crown, epiphyte on trunk, pruning wounds, wounds on branches, root restricted by drainage
T12	*Plumeria rubra var. acutifolia*	雞蛋花	137.87	165	3	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	concrete slope					1	1		LandsD	A,D	1	leaning, unbalanced tree form, epiphyte on trunk base
T13	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	133.70	95	4	2			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form				1	1		LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning, crook trunk
T14	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	133.05	172	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form				1	1		LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning, topped, epicormics
T15	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	133.60	145	5	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form				1		1	HYD	A,B,D	1	crook leader
T16	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	133.71	140	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	HYD	A,B,D	1	leaning, crook trunk
T17	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	134.01	280	7	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	HYD	A,B,D	1	crook leader, dead branch, wound
T18	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	132.27	170	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	crook trunk, crook leader, asymetric crown
T19	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	132.33	117	4	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	absence of central leader, epicormics, detached bark
T20	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	131.66	245	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning, crook trunk, codominant branch, wound
T21	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	130.80	289	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form				1		1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning, codominant stem, wound on trunk
T22	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	127.26	500	10	6		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	stonewall tree				1	1		LandsD	A,B,G	1	stonewall tree, climber on canopy
T23	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	124.27	350	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form, stonewall				1	1		LandsD	A,B,D,G	1	stonewall tree, leaning
T24	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	123.76	245	6	5			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form				1	1		LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	triple trunk, one trunk dead, leaning, climber on trunk, unbalanced tree form
T25	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	125.12	333	5	5			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form				1	1		LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	in tree ring, broken branch, crook branches, epicormics
T26	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	124.03	318	5	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope					1	1		LandsD	A,B,E	1	in tree ring, epicormics, bending branches, pruning wound
T27	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	116.09	208	8	5			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	in tree ring, epicormics
T28	*Callicarpa formosana*	杜虹花	117.33	191	6	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, epicormics, climber on trunk
T29	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	120.75	255	5	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope						1	1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	in tree ring, crook trunk, codominant branch
T30	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	120.02	191	6	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form				1		1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	in tree ring, cross branch, leaning
T31	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	119.84	184	6	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope					1		1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	in tree ring, cross branch, codominant trunk
T32	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	120.71	318	6	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope						1	1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	in tree ring, codominant branch
T32A	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	120.71	360	6	5			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form					1	1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning, codominant trunk, cross trunk
T33	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	124.89	100	7	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, no leader shoot, epicormics, wounds, double trunk

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Top of Soil level at base of tree (mPD)	Survey Size (M)			Form			Health Condition				Amenity Value			Structural Condition			Conservation Status (Protected by Cap. 96, CAP 586 etc. / NIL)	Suitability for Transplanting				Proposed Treatment			Within Application Site	Outside Application Site	Jurisdiction	Justification	On slope	Remarks
				DBH (mm)*	Height (m)	Spread (m)	G	A	P	G	A	P	D	H	M	L	G	A	P		High / Medium / Low	Remarks (Major determining factors for the low rating)			Retain	Trans	Fell						
																						Site Condition	Tree Condition	Tree Size									
T34	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	124.70	258	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, triple trunk, climbers
T35	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	114.75	480	6	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	multi-stems, on concrete surface
T36	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	116.70	127	6	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	crook branch
T37	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	116.65	159	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	uproot, leaning, crook leader, unbalanced tree form
T38	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	114.45	159	3	3			1			1				1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form and poor tree health		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	collapsed, multi-stems, climbers, dead branches, epicormics, wounds
T39	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	120.24	400	8	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	stonewall tree					1	1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	-
T40	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	116.60	130	6	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	dead leader, crook branch, on concrete surface, leaning
T41	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	117.56	300	8	4			1			1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form and poor tree health		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	absence of central leader, epicormics, large wound on trunk
T42	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	122.35	160	7	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form					1	1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, climber, dead branch, epicormics
T43	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	118.51	191	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, uproot, epicormics, climber
T44	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	126.11	913	10	6		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope		large tree size				1	1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	codominant branch, wound, multi-trunks
T45	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	123.77	508	10	8			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form					1	1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	multi-trunks, codominant trunk, leaning, in tree ring
T46	*Ficus variegata*	青果榕	126.22	435	8	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope						1	1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	in tree ring, codominant branch, wound, bend branches
T47	*Mallotus paniculatus*	白楸	122.38	150	5	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope						1		LandsD	A,B,E	1	climbers on trunk,
T48	*Mallotus paniculatus*	白楸	122.20	200	7	4			1			1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form and poor tree health					1	1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, climber on trunk, dieback
T49	*Dimocarpus longan*	龍眼	120.90	182	6	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	multi-trunks, codominant trunk, in tree ring, epicormics
T50	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	122.31	150	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form					1	1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, crook trunk
T51	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	122.51	142	4	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, epicormics, in tree ring
T52	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	121.40	253	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	multi-trunks, leaning
T53	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	121.28	150	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, wound on trunk
T54	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	125.41	440	10	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	stonewall tree					1	1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	stonewall tree, fungal infection on root, previously root plate movement
T55	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	124.12	900	10	6		1				1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	stonewall tree, poor tree health					1	1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	stonewall tree, sparse foliage density, dieback twigs, broken branch, wounds, fungal infection on roots, fungal infection on branch, stub, multi-trunks, dead branch
T57	*Delonix regia*	鳳凰木	115.86	305	10	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, crook trunk, codominant branch
T58	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	114.88	1050	10	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	stonewall tree	large tree size	1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	multi-trunks, stonewall tree, climber, potential OVT/ potential Tree of Particular Interest
T59	*Dead tree*	死樹	123.64	255	6	5			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree					1	1	LandsD	A,B,D,E,G	1	stonewall tree, dead tree
T60	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	117.20	221	5	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	crook trunk, abnormal bark crack, concrete on trunk, double trunk, crook leader
T61	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	116.55	170	6	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	crook trunk, crook leader, wound on trunk
T62	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	118.31	676	8	6			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form	large tree size	1				1	HYD	A,B,D,E,G	1	double trunk, leaning, climber, exposed root, crook branches
T63	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	131.69	95	5	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	-
T64	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	130.73	191	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, wound on trunk, crook trunk, epicormics
T65	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	126.96	170	6	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	topped, epciormics, decaying wound, climber, cavity on trunk
T66	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	123.14	122	4	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form					1	1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	stonewall tree, leaning, crook trunk, cavity on trunk
T67	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	124.59	230	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, exposed root, crook trunk
T68	*Dimocarpus longan*	龍眼	125.29	186	5	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	topped, epicormics

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Top of Soil level at base of tree (mPD)	Survey Size (M)			Form			Health Condition				Amenity Value			Structural Condition			Conservation Status (Protected by Cap. 96, CAP 586 etc. / NIL)	Suitability for Transplanting				Proposed Treatment			Within Application Site	Outside Application Site	Jurisdiction	Justification	On slope	Remarks
				DBH (mm)*	Height (m)	Spread (m)	G	A	P	G	A	P	D	H	M	L	G	A	P		High / Medium / Low	Remarks (Major determining factors for the low rating)			Retain	Trans	Fell						
																						Site Condition	Tree Condition	Tree Size									
T69	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	123.73	286	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, double trunk, climbers, codominant trunk, debris cover trunk base
T70	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	123.23	135	3	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, climberes, dead branches
T71	*Dead tree*	死樹	122.83	96	1	1			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	dead tree, trunk base rubbing with water pipe
T72	*Ficus variegata*	青果榕	120.69	110	3	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, bend leader
T73	*Celtis sinensis*	朴樹	119.29	100	5	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	-
T74	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	117.63	200	5	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, codominant branch, trunk base rubbing with water pipe
T75	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	117.13	115	6	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	trunk base rubbing with water pipe
T76	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	115.80	127	5	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, crook trunk, dead branch
T77	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	114.61	127	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, dead branch, wound, epicormics, crook leader
T78	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	115.82	200	5	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, wound, trunk rubbing with concrete block, dead branches
T80	*Mallotus paniculatus*	白楸	116.38	145	4	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, crook trunk
T81	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	113.94	156	4	3			1			1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, crook leader
T82	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	113.63	96	4	3			1			1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, epicormics
T82A	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	117.33	140	7	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	-
T83	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	113.16	96	4	2			1			1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	double trunk, epicormics, leaning
T84	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	114.03	159	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, epicormics
T85	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	112.83	96	3	2		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, wound on trunk base, epicormics, no central leader
T86	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	114.50	162	5	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	wound on trunk, crack on trunk, leaning
T87	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	114.10	140	2	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	wound on trunk, leaning, epicormics, crook trunk
T88	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	112.50	159	5	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, crook branch, epicormics, multi-stem
T89	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	115.34	267	6	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	triple trunk, wound on trunk, leaning
T90	*Mallotus paniculatus*	白楸	114.84	145	4	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning
T91	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	118.03	127	4	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, epicormics, crook branch
T92	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	114.40	165	5	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, bend trunk, wound on trunk base
T93	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	118.07	240	6	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, bend trunk
T94	*Mallotus paniculatus*	白楸	114.77	127	4	3		1				1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, climber
T95	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	116.68	105	4	3		1				1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,E	1	leaning, climber, bend leader, epicormics
T96	*Dead tree*	死樹	115.12	127	5	3			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	dead tree
T97	*Dead tree*	死樹	115.32	127	3	3			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	dead tree
T98	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	構樹	113.54	175	8	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	climbers
T99	*Dead tree*	死樹	115.29	191	7	4			1				1			1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	abnormal bark crack, climbers, dead tree
T100	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	116.59	96	4	2			1			1				1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning, climber, crook trunk, epicormics
T101	*Dead tree*	死樹	116.92	223	5	4			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	dead tree
T102	*Dead tree*	死樹	116.78	96	4	2			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	dead tree
T103	*Dead tree*	死樹	117.50	159	4	3			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	dead tree
T104	*Cratoxylum cochinchinense*	黃牛木	117.61	303	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	climbers, leaning
T105	*Microcos nervosa*	布渣葉	116.84	170	7	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B	1	climbers
T106	*Microcos nervosa*	布渣葉	116.03	216	8	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B	1	climbers, multi-stems
T107	*Microcos nervosa*	布渣葉	115.56	110	5	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B	1	climbers, multi-stems
T108	*Dead tree*	死樹	114.65	135	8	3			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	dead tree
T109	*Dead tree*	死樹	114.08	110	6	3			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	dead tree
T110	*Dead tree*	死樹	113.90	255	7	5			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	dead tree
T111	*Dead tree*	死樹	115.33	96	5	2			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	dead tree
T112	*Dead tree*	死樹	116.45	127	3	2			1				1			1			1	Common species	Low	on slope	dead tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	dead tree

Tree No.	Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Top of Soil level at base of tree (mPD)	Survey Size (M)			Form			Health Condition				Amenity Value			Structural Condition			Conservation Status (Protected by Cap. 96, CAP 586 etc. / NIL)	Suitability for Transplanting				Proposed Treatment			Within Application Site	Outside Application Site	Jurisdiction	Justification	On slope	Remarks
				DBH (mm)*	Height (m)	Spread (m)	G	A	P	G	A	P	D	H	M	L	G	A	P		High / Medium / Low	Remarks (Major determining factors for the low rating)			Retain	Trans	Fell						
																						Site Condition	Tree Condition	Tree Size									
T113	*Dead tree*	死樹	117.54	96	3	2			1				1			1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	climber, dead branch, dead tree
T114	*Leucaena leucocephala*	銀合歡	116.45	153	5	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, climber, crook trunk
T115	*Dimocarpus longan*	龍眼	114.07	170	7	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	crook trunk, climber,bend leader
T116	*Celtis sinensis*	朴樹	110.68	210	8	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	climber, leaning, asymetric crown, low live crown ratio
T117	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	111.13	180	5	4			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning
T118	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	110.95	474	8	8			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D,E	1	leaning, stonewall tree
T119	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	115.38	140	7	3			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning
T120	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	115.18	478	10	6			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form, stonewall tree		1				1	LandsD	A,B,D	1	leaning, crook trunk, stonewall tree
T122	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	132.17	122	8	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	HyD	A,B,E	1	climber
T123	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	127.00	275	10	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	HyD	A,B,E	1	-
T124	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	124.02	955	12	8		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope		large tree size	1				1	LandsD	A,B,E,K	1	exposed root, multi-trunks, codominant branch
T125	*Macaranga tanarius*	血桐	126.78	105	6	3		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	HyD	A,B,E	1	climber
T126	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	123.16	255	10	5		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	HyD	A,B,E	1	-
T127	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	121.32	318	8	4		1			1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope			1				1	HyD	A,B,E	1	-
T128	*Ficus microcarpa*	細葉榕	118.92	455	8	5			1		1					1		1		Common species	Low	on slope	poor tree form		1				1	HyD	A,B,D	1	leaning, climber, crook leader
							0	**47**	**80**	**0**	**103**	**10**	**14**	**0**	**9**	**118**	**0**	**114**	**13**						**89**	**8**	**30**	**29**	**98**			**116**	**127**
							0%	37%	63%	0%	81%	8%	11%	0%	7%	93%	0%	90%	10%						70%	6%	24%	23%	77%				**Surveyed Total no. of trees**
							G	**A**	**P**	**G**	**A**	**P**	**D**	**H**	**M**	**L**	**G**	**A**	**P**	**Conservation Status**					**Retain**	**Trans**	**Fell**	**Within**	**Outside**				

Legend

Tree Condition / Health

G	Good
A	Average
P	Poor

Tree Form

G	Good
A	Average
P	Poor

Structural Condition

G	Good
A	Average
P	Poor

Good	High Survival Rate expected after transplantation
Average	Medium Survival Rate expected after transplantation
Poor	Low Survival Rate expected after

Amenity Value

H	High	Common species and good health, good condition and good form.
M	Medium	Common species and average health, average condition and average form.
L	Low	Common species and little or no functional or visual value and poor health, poor condition and poor form.

Top of Soil Level at the base of the tree

This figure refers to the soil level at the base of the tree to be maintained following the development of the site as surveyed by the topographic surveyor.
The future soil level should not cover the root collar of the tree.

Conservation Status

Conservation status (indicates rarity and protection status under relevant ordinances of a species in Hong Kong. References such as Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96) are used.)

Justification for Tree Felling

A	Tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
B	Preparation of intact and sufficient-sized root ball not practical due to the topography (e.g. on rock, steep slope, shallow substratum, structures). Close proximity to other trees - roots intertwinned.
C	Undesirable species, weedy species without special ecological significance or species creating maintenance problem.
D	Tree with poor health, structure or form (e.g. imbalanced form, leaning, with major cavity/cracks/splits).
E	Lack of access for transplantation machinery or vehicle.
F	Species with low survival rate after transplanting.
G	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.
H	Irrecoverable form after transplanting (e.g. if substantial crown and root pruning are necessary to facilitate the transplanting).
I	Low amenity value.
J	Tree with evidence of over-maturity and onset of senescence.
K	Very large size (unless the feasibility to transplant has been considered financially reasonably and technically feasible).
L	Tree has high survival rate after transplantation

Tree Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)

*	Diameter of tree trunk measured at breast height (i.e. measured at 1.3m above ground level)
**	The collective girth was then calculated using the methodology set out in Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02/2003, Measurement of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH).

Annex IV
Photographic Record of Existing Tree

T1 (Livistona chinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T2 (Livistona chinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T3 (Livistona chinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T4 (Murraya paniculata)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

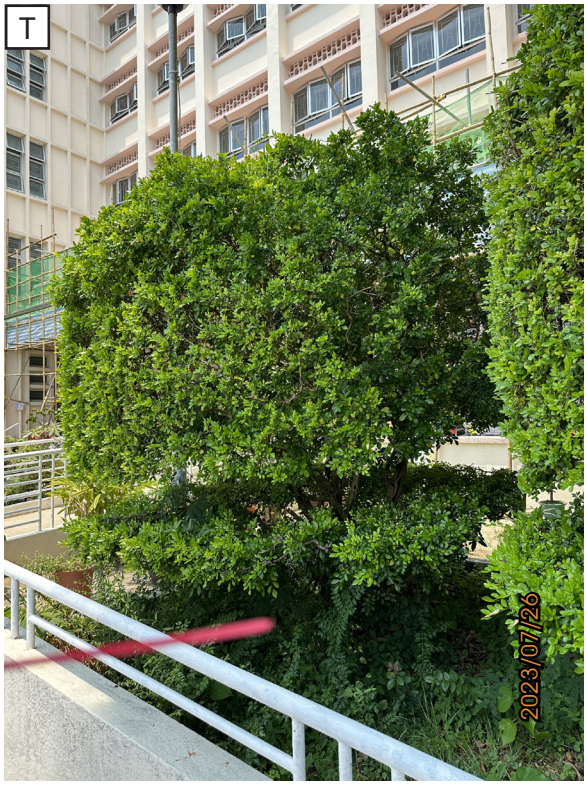
R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域



T5 (Murraya paniculata)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T6 (Ficus altissima)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T7 (Murraya paniculata)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T8 (Murraya paniculata)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T9 (Michelia figo)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T10 (Michelia x alba)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T11 (Mangifera indica)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T12 (Plumeria rubra var. acutifolia)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR	REV	-

SCENIC 新域

T13 (Sterculia lanceolata)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T14 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T15 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T16 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T17 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T18 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T19 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T20 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T21 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T22 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T23 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T24 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T25 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T26 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T27 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T28 (Callicarpa formosana)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T29 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T30 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T31 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T32 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

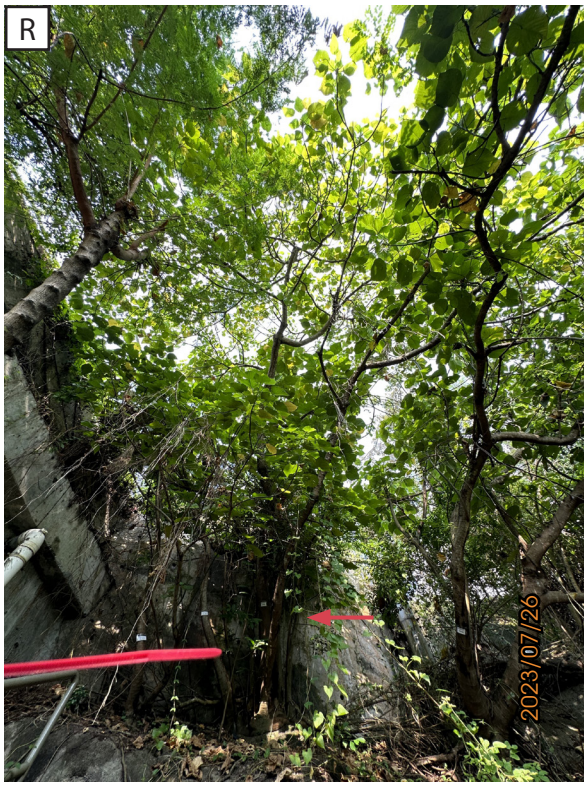
Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T32A (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T33 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T34 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T35 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T36 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T37 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T38 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T39 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR	REV	-

SCENIC 新域

T40 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T41 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T42 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T43 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

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CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR	REV	-

SCENIC 新域

T44 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T45 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T46 (Ficus variegata)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T47 (Mallotus paniculatus)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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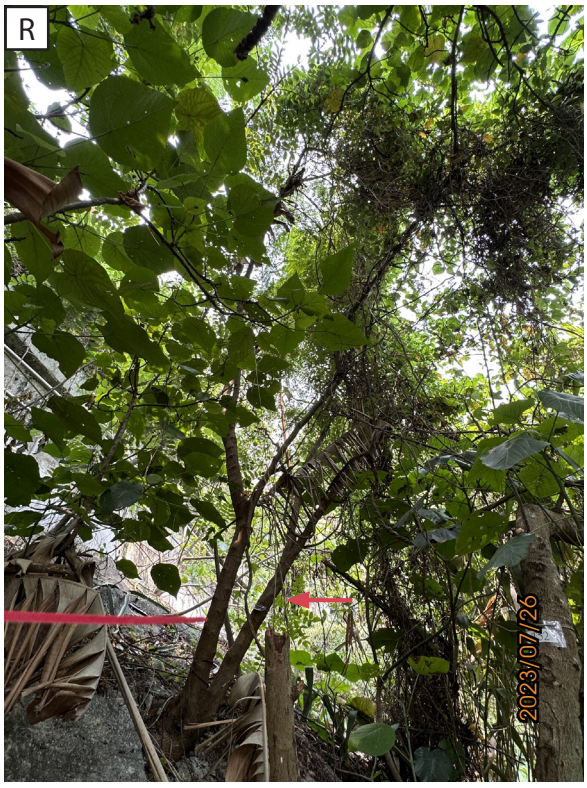
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T48 (Mallotus paniculatus)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T49 (Dimocarpus longan)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T50 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T51 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

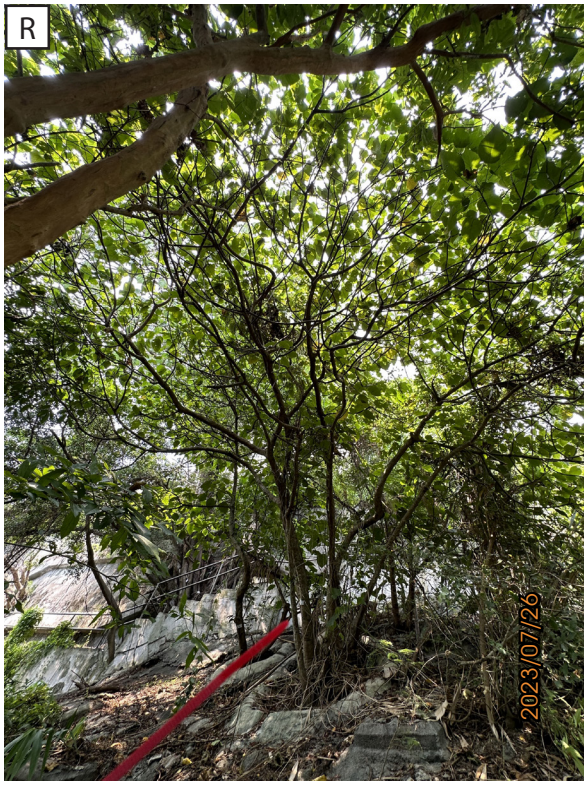
R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

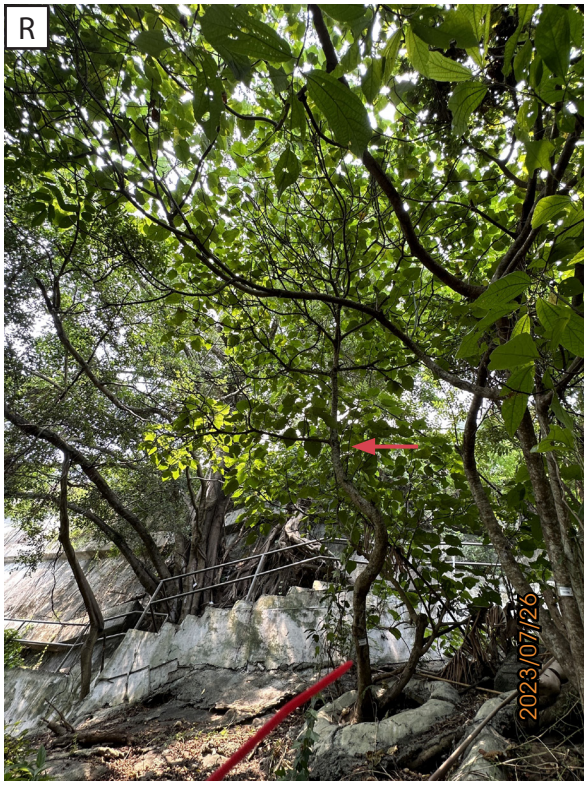
Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域



T52 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T53 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T54 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T55 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

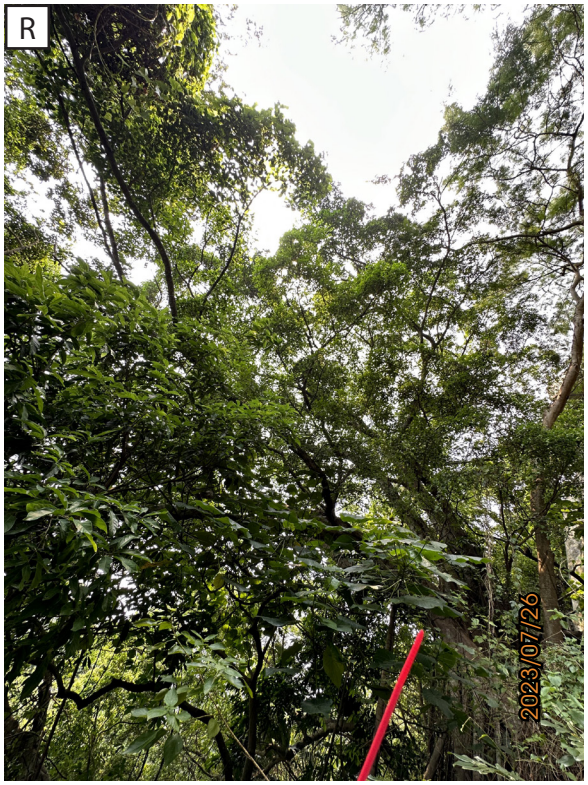
R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域



T57 (Delonix regia)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T58 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T59 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T60 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

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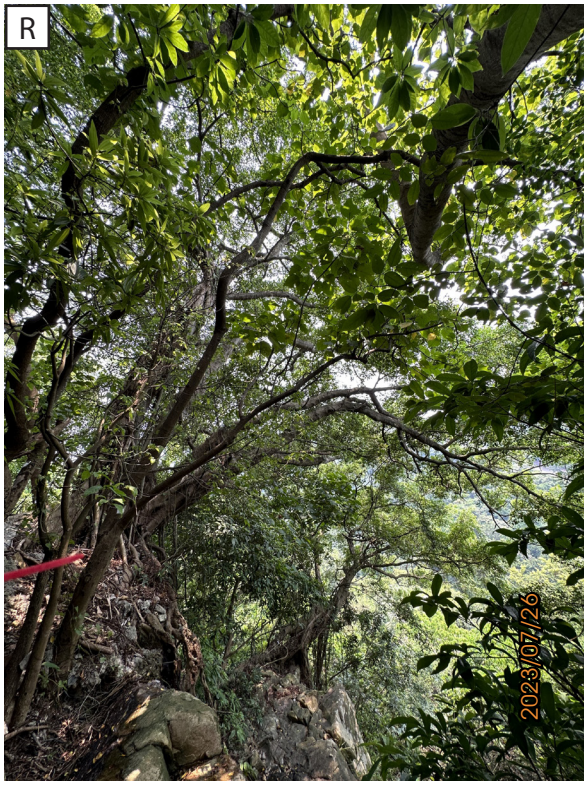
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域



T61 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T62 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T63 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T64 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

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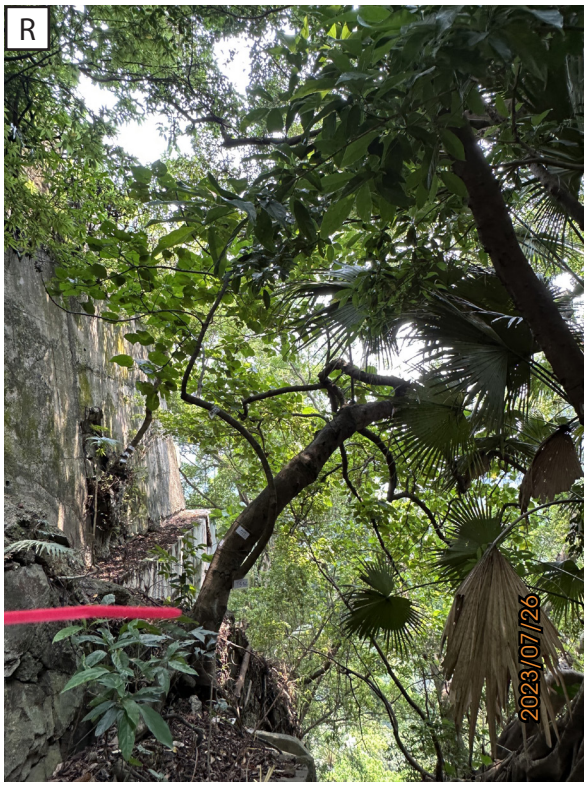
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T65 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T66 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T67 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T68 (Dimocarpus longan)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

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CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T69 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T70 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T71(Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T72 (Ficus variegata)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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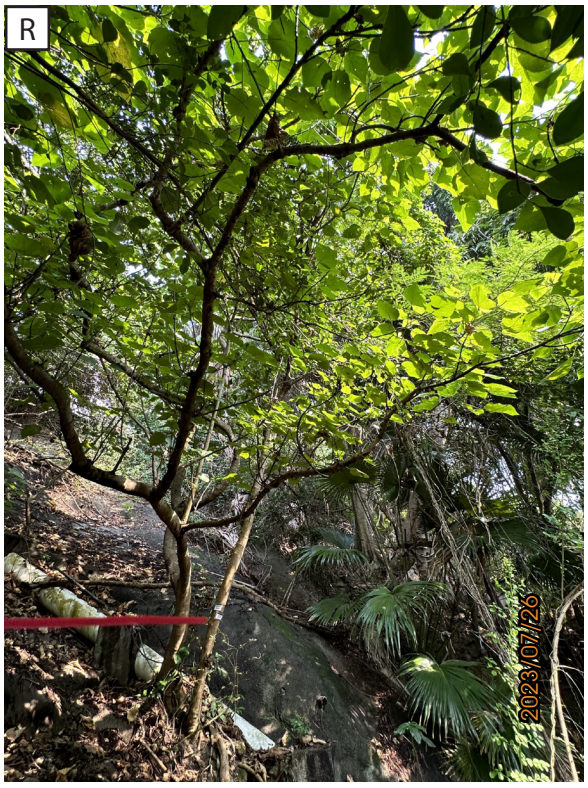
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T73 (Celtis sinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T74 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T75 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T76 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T77 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T78 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T80 (Mallotus paniculatus)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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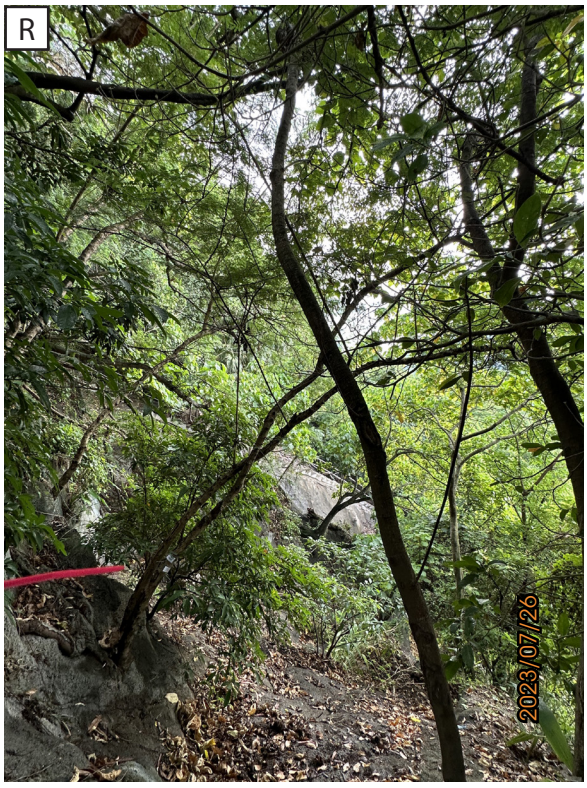
SCENIC 新域

T81 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T82 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T82A (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T83 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T84 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T85 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T86 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T87 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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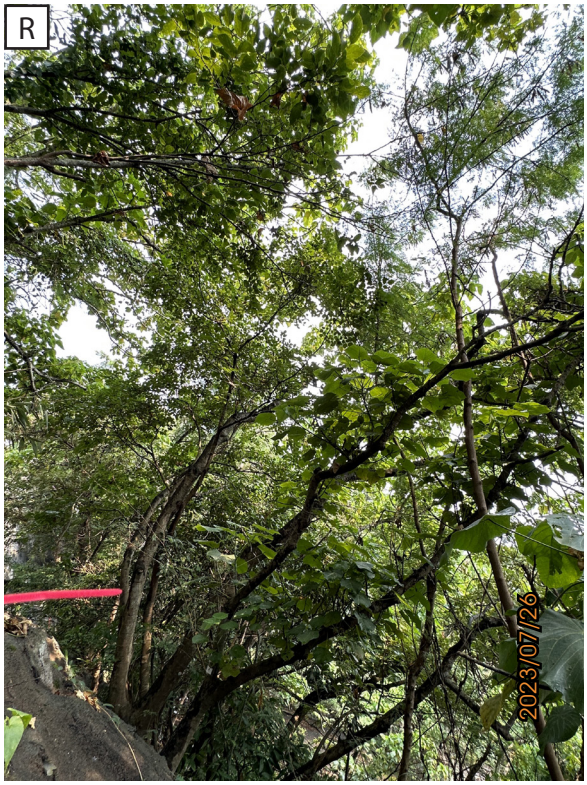
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T88 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T89 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T90 (Mallotus paniculatus)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T91 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T92 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T93 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T94 (Mallotus paniculatus)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T95 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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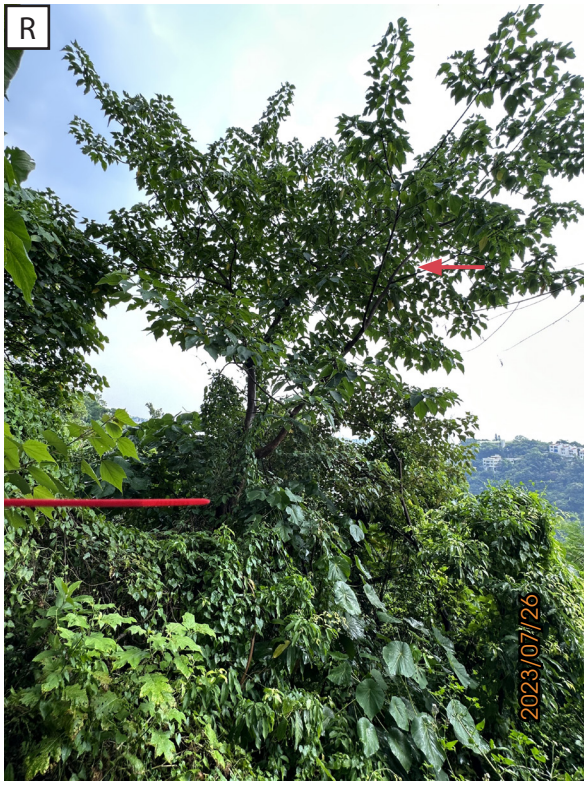
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T96 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T97 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T98 (Broussonetia papyrifera)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T99 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP	SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023
	CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW
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SCENIC 新域

T100 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T101 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T102 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T103 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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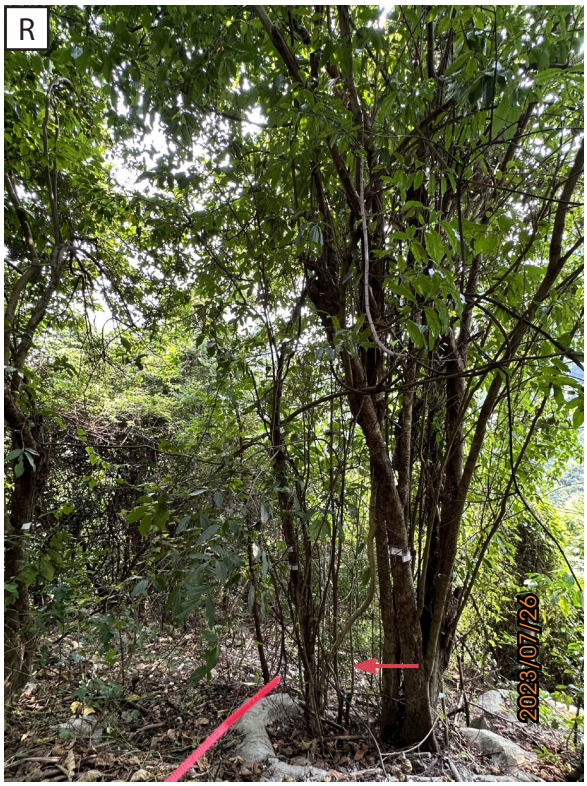
SCENIC 新域

T104 (Cratoxylum cochinchinense)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T105 (Microcos nervosa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T106 (Microcos nervosa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T107 (Microcos nervosa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

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SCENIC 新域

T108 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T109 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T110 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T111 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

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FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T112 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T113 (Dead tree)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T114 (Leucaena leucocephala)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T115 (Dimocarpus longan)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T116 (Celtis sinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T117 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T118 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T119 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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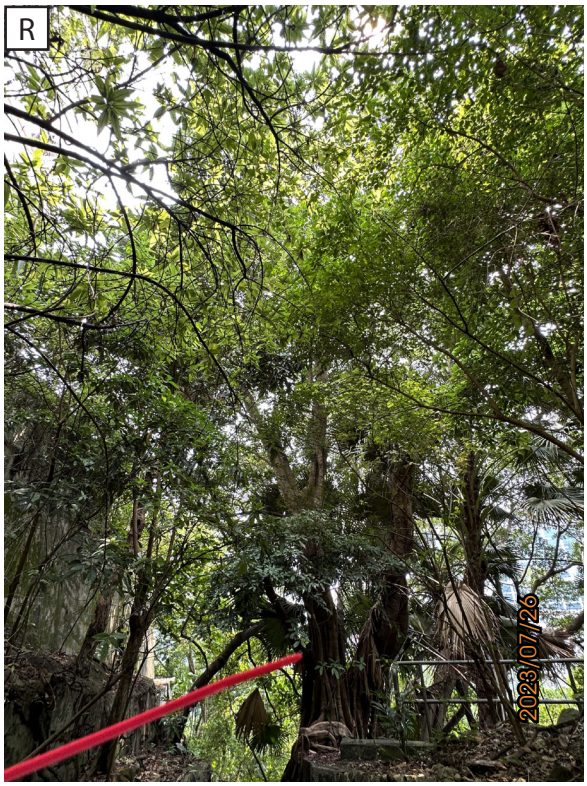
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T120 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T122 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T123 (Livistona chinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.



T124 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

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CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

T125 (Macaranga tanarius)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T126 (Livistona chinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T127 (Livistona chinensis)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

T128 (Ficus microcarpa)
Photograph showing the overall form of the tree.

R-Retain *T-Transplant* *F-Fell* *D-Dead Tree*

Layout Plan Submission and Proposed Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for Permitted Flat Use At 131 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong, RBL 136RP

Tree Photographic Record

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	AUG 2023	
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	IW	
FIGURE NO.	WPLP012 TSR			REV -

SCENIC 新域

Annex V
Tree Recommendation Plan

SCENIC landscape studio limited

12/F So Hong Commercial Building, 41-47 Jervois Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong Telephone: +852 2468 2422
Email: scenic@studioscenic.com Fax: +852 3016 2422

Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- 3.40 EXISTING LEVEL
- 3.40 PROPOSED LEVEL
- PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE RETAINED
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE FELLED
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- T10 DEAD TREE TO BE RETAINED
- T10 DEAD TREE TO BE FELLED

General notes

Rev.	Date	Description	Inital

Revision

	Name:	Signed:	Date:
Designed by:	CJF		
Drawn by:	FY		
Checked by:	CJF		
Approved by:	JBC		

Project Title:

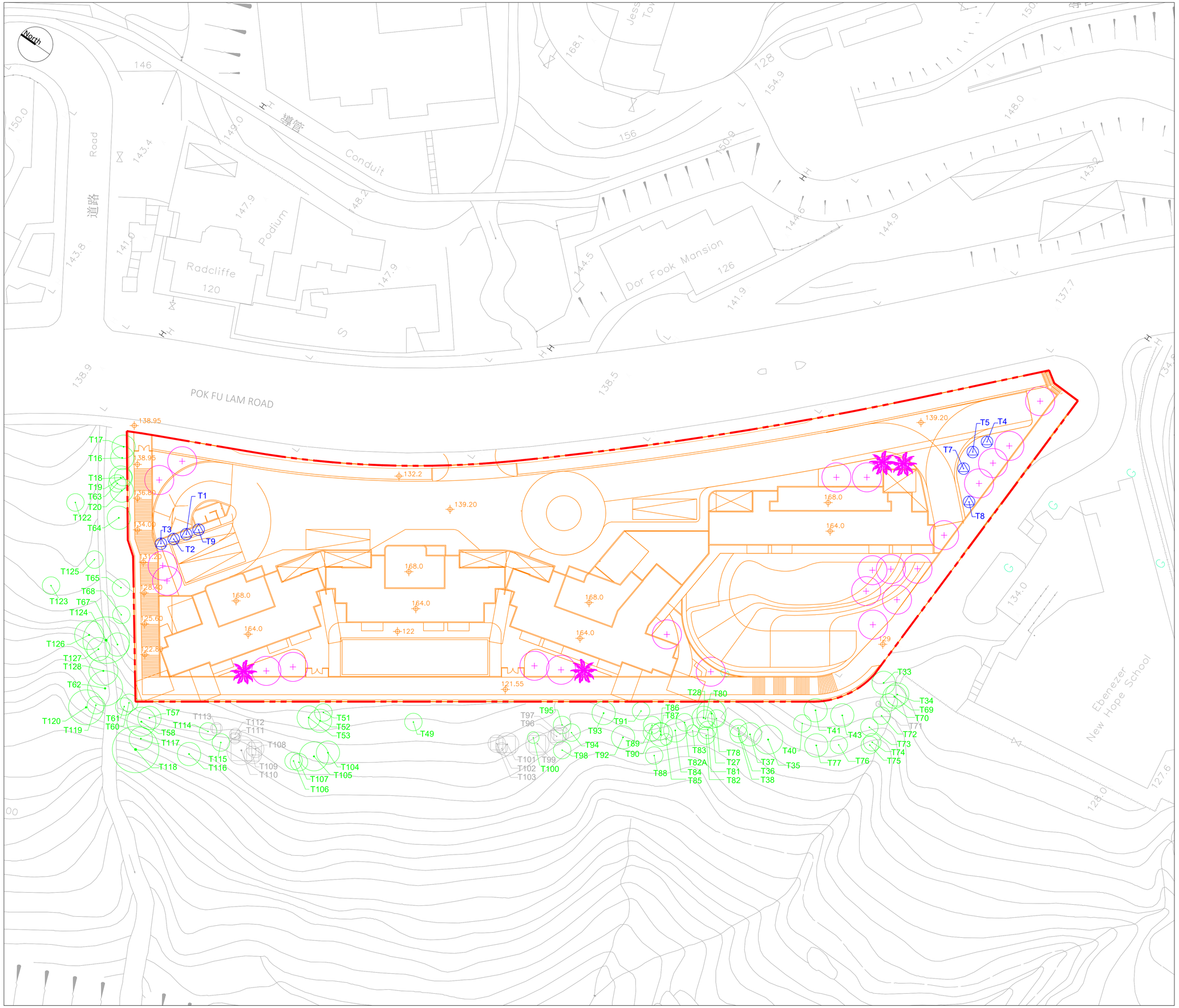
S16 - Layout Plan Submission and Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for the Proposed Residential Development at 131 Pok Fu Lam Road

Drawing Title:

TREE RECOMMENDATION PLAN

Drawing Number:		Revision:
WPLP012-TR001		-
Project Number:	Scale:	Date:
WPLP012	1:300@A1	27/10/2023

Annex VI
New Tree Planting Plan



SCENIC landscape studio limited

12/F So Hong Commercial Building, 41-47 Jervois Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong Telephone: +852 2468 2422
Email: scenic@studioscenic.com Fax: +852 3016 2422

Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- 3.40 EXISTING LEVEL
- 3.40 PROPOSED LEVEL
- PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE RETAINED
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- T10 DEAD TREE TO BE RETAINED
- PROPOSED NEW TREE PLANTING
- PROPOSED PALM TREES

General notes

Rev.	Date	Description	Inital
Revision			

	Name:	Signed:	Date:
Designed by:	CJF		
Drawn by:	FY		
Checked by:	CJF		
Approved by:	JBC		

Project Title:

S16 - Layout Plan Submission and Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for the Proposed Residential Development at 131 Pok Fu Lam Road

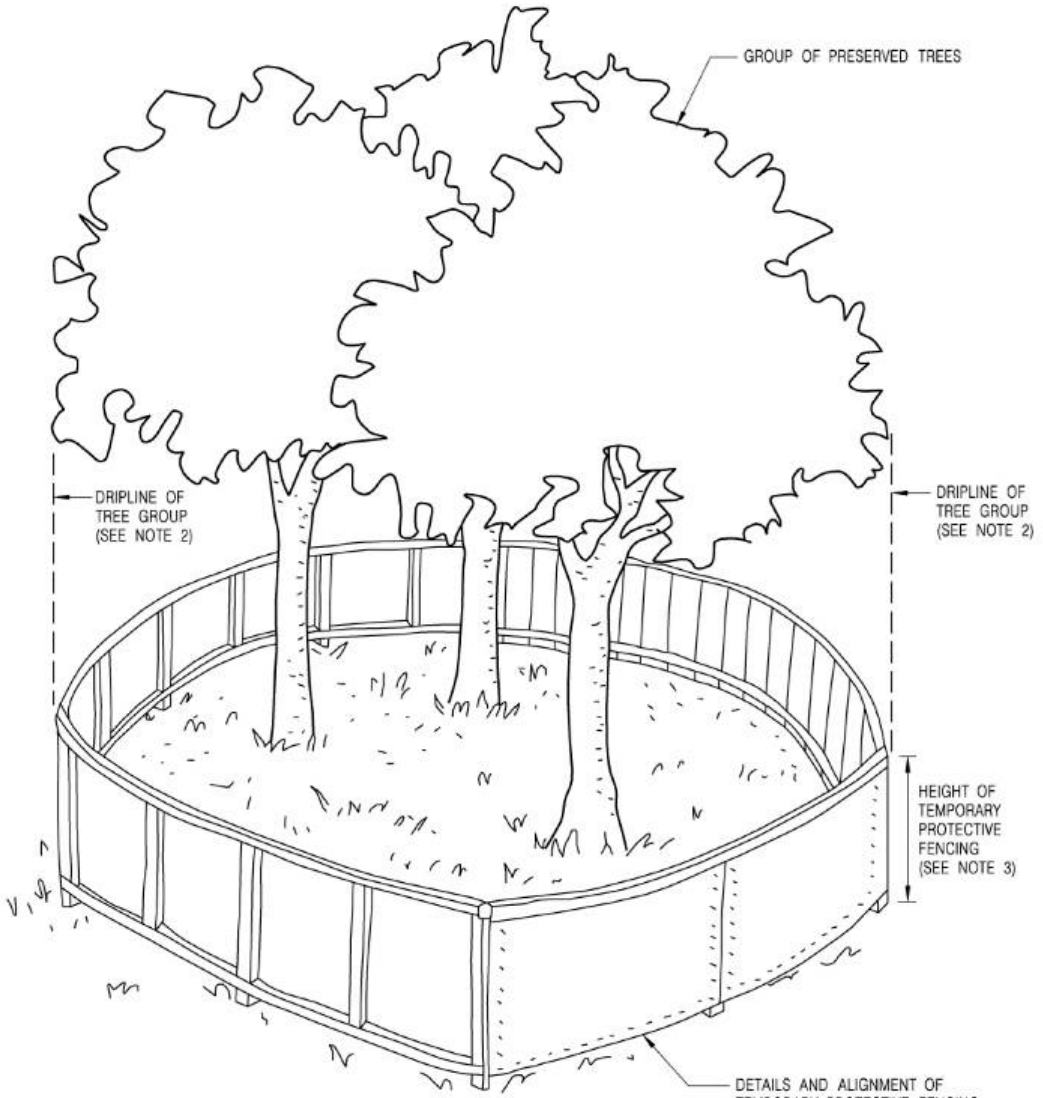
Drawing Title:

NEW TREE PLANTING PLAN

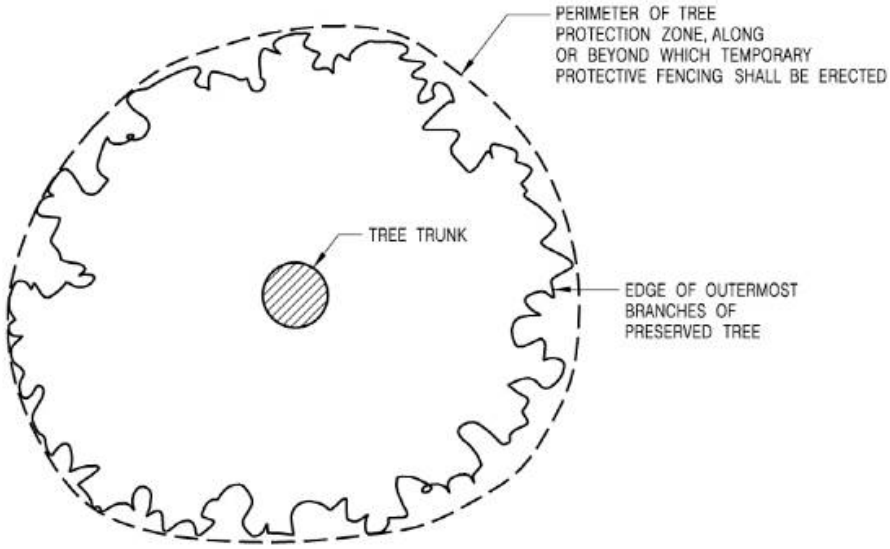
Drawing Number:		Revision:
WPLP012-TC001		-
Project Number:	Scale:	Date:
WPLP012	1:300@A1	27/10/2023

Annex VII
Tree Protection Measures

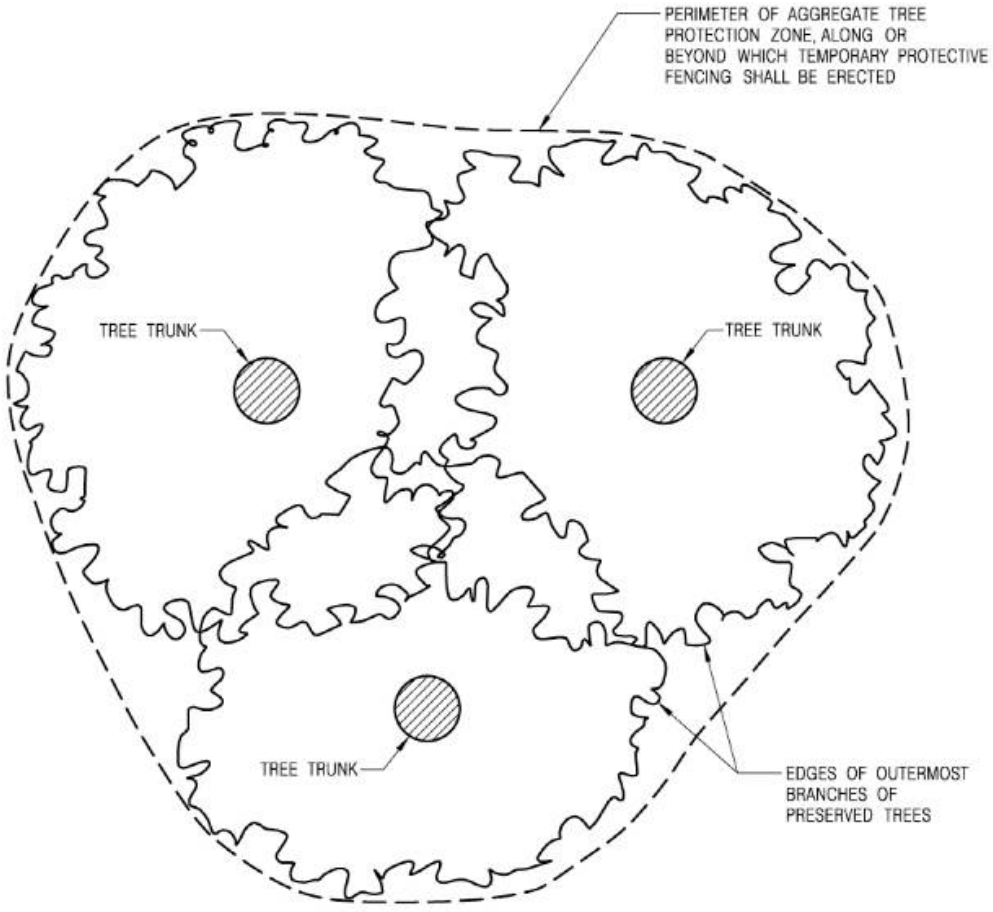
Tree Protection Measures



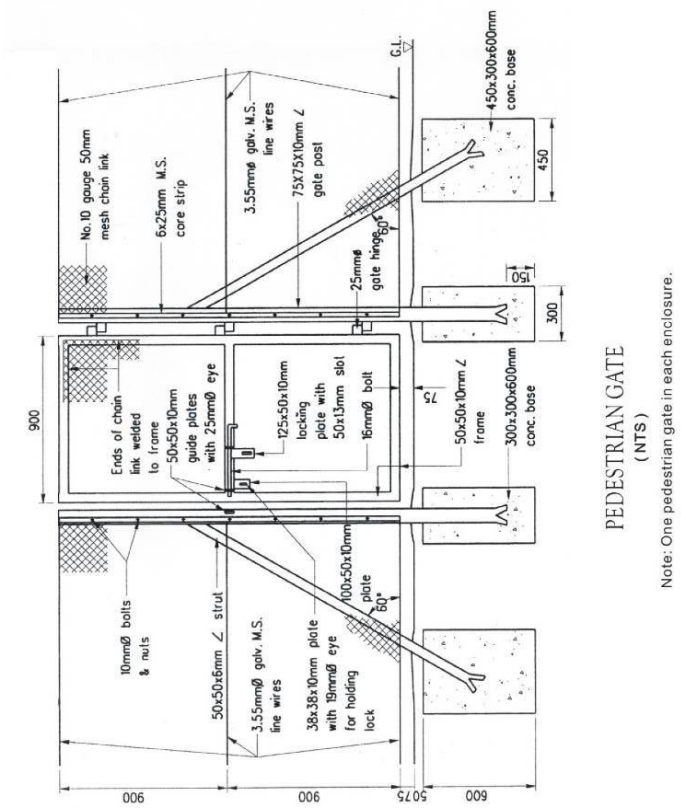
PERSPECTIVE – GROUP OF TREES
(DIAGRAMMATIC)



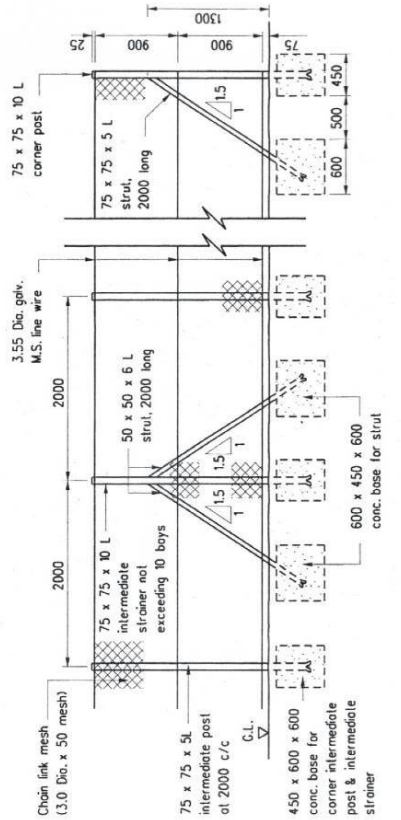
PLAN – INDIVIDUAL TREE
(DIAGRAMMATIC)



PLAN – GROUP OF TREES
(DIAGRAMMATIC)

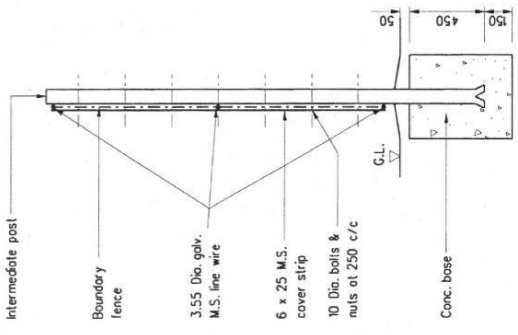


PEDESTRIAN GATE
(NTS)
Note: One pedestrian gate in each enclosure.



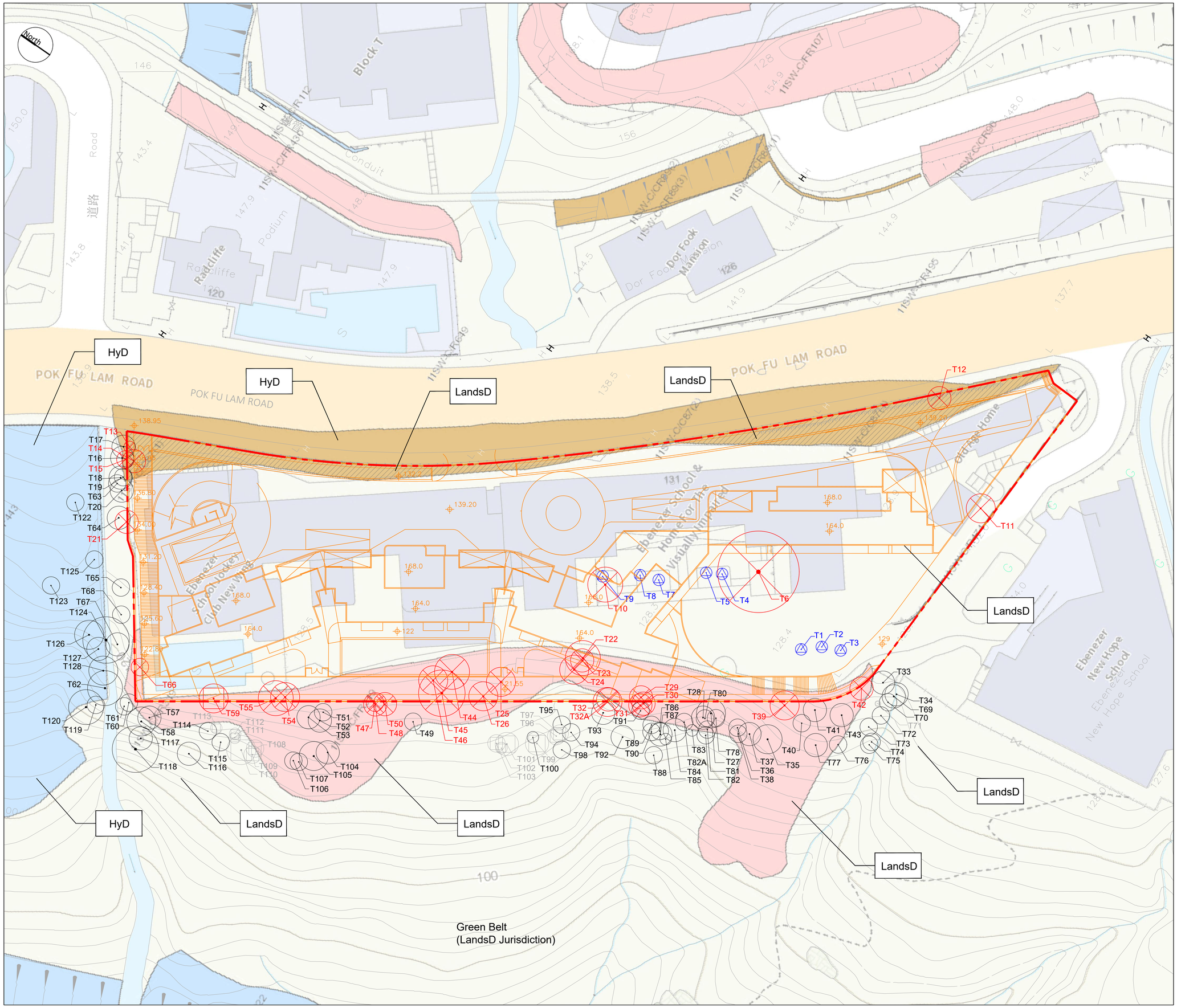
ELEVATION OF INTERMADIATE POST
INTERMEDIATE STRAINER & CORNER POST
(NTS)

Notes :
1. Dimensions are in millimetres.
2. All welds to be ground smooth.
3. Steel to be grade 43 BS 4360.
4. All site welds to be treated with two coats of zinc rich paint before application of paint system.
5. Steelwork for fencing including wires to be hot dip galvanized to BS 729 to a coating thickness at least 500 g/m².
6. Chain link mesh to be zinc coated type GLS1B0 of BS1722 Part 1.
7. Concrete to be grade 30/20.
8. Where the concrete footing is located in block paved footpath, the footing should be lowered to allow for the paving blocks and the sand course.



INTERMEDIATE POST
(NTS)

Annex VIII
Tree Recommendation Plan
(Jurisdiction)



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Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- 3.40 EXISTING LEVEL
- 3.40 PROPOSED LEVEL
- PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE RETAINED
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE FELLED
- T10 EXISTING TREES TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- T10 DEAD TREE TO BE RETAINED
- T10 DEAD TREE TO BE FELLED
- HyD SLOPE (No. 11SW-C/F443) (JURISDICTION BY HyD)
- HyD SLOPE (No. 11SW-C/C87(1)) (JURISDICTION BY LandsD)
- HyD SLOPE (No. 11SW-C/C87(2)) (JURISDICTION BY HyD)
- SLOPE WORKS LandsD JURISDICTION (No. 11SW-C/FR319)

General notes

Rev.	Date	Description	Inital
Revision			

	Name:	Signed:	Date:
Designed by:	CJF		
Drawn by:	FY		
Checked by:	CJF		
Approved by:	JBC		

Project Title:

S16 - Layout Plan Submission and Minor Relaxation of Building Height Restriction for the Proposed Residential Development at 131 Pok Fu Lam Road

Drawing Title:

TREE RECOMMENDATION PLAN

(JURISDICTION)

Drawing Number:		Revision:
WPLP012-TR001.1		-
Project Number:	Scale:	Date:
WPLP012	1:300@A1	27/10/2023