Appendix | 1

Tree Survey Report

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, NT

Tree Survey Report

Date:	1 Nov 2024
Prepared by:	Lee Kong Ho (Registered Arborist TM429244)
Revision:	0

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Tree Survey Report is prepared for the Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, NT.

1.2 The Survey methodology and assessment criteria can be referred Section 2.0.

1.3 This report describes the findings of the individual tree survey that was carried out on 1 Nov 2024.

2.0. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Definition

2.1.1. All plants with 95mm diameter or over (measured at 1.3m above ground level), within the tree survey boundary were studied including all trees within the extends shown. Each tree was identified to its DBH, height and spread measured.

2.1.2. The extent for tree survey shall cover all existing trees within the Sites or any other trees likely to be affected by the Works.

2.1.3. The definition of DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) shall be defined in the Practice Note Issue No. 2/2006 issued by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

2.2. References

2.2.1. Methodology for the tree survey is in accordance with the following technical guidelines and publications:

- DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2015 – Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features
- DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 – Registration and Preservation of Old and Valuable Trees
- DEVB TC(W) No. 4/2020 – Tree Preservation
- Webb, R. (1991). Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong. Standing Interdepartmental Landscape Technical Group, Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong;
- Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department – Check List of Hong Kong Plants 2012
- Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation Department – Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02 (Rev. Jun 2006)
- Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap.96)
- Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)
- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Version 2021-3

2.3. Basic Tree Information in Tree Schedule

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

2.3.2. 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.

2.3.3. 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.

2.3.4. Tree Dimensions

The following dimensions are to be recorded for each tree:

- Overall Height (in metres);
- Trunk DBH (in millimetres);
- Overall Crown Spread (in metres);

- Height (in metres)

2.3.5. Tree Conditions

- Amenity value;
- Form;
- Health Condition;
- Structural Condition;
- Suitability for Transplanting;
- Conservation Status;
- Remarks

2.4. Photographic Record

2.4.1. 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

2.5. Tree Health and Condition

2.5.1. The health condition of each tree was evaluated based on several criteria, which include foliage, twigs, branches, trunk, and parasitism/tangling.

- Foliage:
  - Evidence of poor leaf colour and small leaf size which may indicate root damage;
  - Evidence of insect or fungal infections in leaves;
  - Evidence of leaf damage owing to typhoons (although it is recognized that trees are usually able to recover from this within one growing season).

- Twigs
  - Evidence of "poor shoot growth and die-back of twigs 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"
  - Evidence of insect and fungal infections on the twigs and branches;
  - Evidence of twig damage particularly if the tree had been made unbalanced.

- Branches
  - Dead or crossing branches;
  - Evidence of "heavy horizontal branches [which] may make the tree unstable"
  - The presence of broken, damaged or cut branches as a possible site for infections;
  - Evidence of damaged branches which may make the tree unbalanced or unstable;
  - "An edge tree exposed as a result of the removal of adjacent trees often which has an unbalanced crown and may be hazardous"

- Trunk
  - "Tightly forked trunks [which] are a source of weaknesses in the tree as in high winds the tree can be torn apart"
  - Evidence of "cavities or internal rot which can be revealed by discolored bark, moisture seeping through the bark or bracket fungi''
  - Open cavities and bark damage.

- Root
  - Evidence of root rot, cracks or splits;
  - Dead surface roots, exposed roots, mechanical injury;
  - Signs of pest, disease and fungal fruiting bodies

- Miscellaneous
  - Occurrence of aggressive climbers, parasitic plants;
  - Evidence of serious competition between closely located trees; tangling.
  - Adjacency of underground structures.

- Asymmetrical crowns and leaning due to intense competition between adjacent trees.

2.5.2. The health of each tree was graded based on the severity of its health features and the likelihood of recovery. The grading system is as follows:

- Trees with a low incidence of less serious features and a medium chance of recovery are graded as Good.
- Trees with a higher incidence of less serious features and a medium chance of recovery are graded as Average.
- Trees with more serious health features and a low chance of recovery, even with remedial measures, are graded as Poor.

2.6. Tree Form

2.6.1. The form of each tree was evaluated based on its overall size, shape, and any special features. The criteria for evaluation are as follows:

- Trees with a well-balanced form, upright posture, evenly distributed branching, well-formed head, and in accordance with the standard form for its species, are graded as Good.
- Trees with less balanced crowns, mildly distorted due to competition with neighboring trees or structures, or have suffered minor damage, are graded as Average.
- Trees with very unbalanced form, distorted crowns, severely leaning, loss of major branches with general damage, unstable, and growing close to adjacent trees, are graded as Poor.

2.7. Structural Condition

2.7.1. The assessment of tree structural condition involves inspections for the overall tree structural system features and classification based on the risk of structural failure. The grading system is as follows:

- Trees with a good structural system and robust form with low risk of structural failure are graded as Good.
- Trees with an overall robust structure despite some minor structural problems and a medium risk of structural failure are graded as Average.
- Trees with more serious structural problems and a high risk of structural failure are graded as Poor.

2.8. Amenity Value

2.8.1. The amenity value of trees or groups of trees is graded as High, Medium and Low based on their significance in terms of functional and visual qualities. The grading system is as follows:

- Landmark tree of large size, good form and no major health and/or structural problem; rare or precious species in good to fair condition; tree of Fung Shui can be graded as High
- Common species with average health, average condition, and average form can be graded as Medium.
- Common species with little or no functional or visual value, and poor health, poor condition, and poor form can be graded as Low.

2.9. Conservation Status

2.9.1. 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.

2.10. The Suitability for transplanting

2.10.1. In order to be considered successfully transplanted, a tree must maintain good health throughout and after the transplantation process and must never be structurally unstable or pose a threat to public safety. The assessment of the survival rate after transplanting a tree is classified as High, Medium and Low based on the following factors:

- Low amenity value
- Poor health, structure or form

- Irrecoverable form after transplanting (e.g. transplanting requires substantial crown and root pruning)
- Low chance of survival upon transplanting
- Undesirable species (e.g. *Leucaena leucocephala* which is an invasive, exotic and self-seeding tree)
- Trees grown under poor conditions which have limited the formation of proper root ball necessary for transplanting

3.0. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

3.1. Tree surveys were conducted on 01 Nov 2024.

3.2. There are no trees within the proposed house boundary. Total 18 nos. of individual trees with 6 tree species, were identified within the proposed work area of channel.

3.3. There are no "Old and Valuable" trees (OVT) observed within tree survey boundary. There are 1 Trees of Particular Interest (T249) identified within the tree survey boundary according to criteria as set out in DEVB TC(W) No. 5/2020 and TRAM (10th Edition).

3.4. There are no trees within the survey site that are listed in Hong Kong's Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96) and no trees are protected under the 'Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)' or the Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong and the China Plant Red Data Book.

3.5. Please refer to the supporting information as follows:

3.5.1. A schedule of all the existing trees, together with their size and condition assessment is presented in Tree Assessment Schedule in **Appendix A.**

3.5.2. Photographic record of existing trees is shown in **Appendix B.**

3.5.3. Tree Location Plan in **Appendix C.**

3.5.4. Tree Survey Summary is listed in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Tree Survey Summary

Tree Species (in Scientific names)	Tree Species (in Chinese names)	Qty
Artocarpus heterophyllus	菠蘿蜜	2
Bougainvillea spectabilis	簕杜鵑	3
Dead Tree	死樹	1
Machilus chekiangensis	浙江潤南	1
Moringa oleifera	辣木	1
Schefflera heptaphylla	鴨腳木	1
Sterculia lanceolata	假蘋婆	9
Total nos. of surveyed existing trees		18

APPENDIX A

TREE ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

Proposed

Tree Schedule
Prepared by: Lee Kong Ho (Registered Arborist TM429244)
Field Survey was conducted on :01/11/2024

Tree ID#	Species		Measurements			Form	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity value	Suitability for Transplanting		Survival Rate after transplanting	Conservation status	Remarks
	Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	(Good(G)/ Average(A)/ Poor(P))			High (H)/ Medium (M)/ Low (L)	High (H)/ Medium (M)/ Low (L)	Remarks*	High (H)/ Medium (M)/ Low (L)		
T1	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	4	174	4	P	A	P	L	L	slope tree	L	Nil	Multi-stems, at slope
T2	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	5	255	3	P	A	P	L	L	Poor form	L	Nil	-
T3	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	簕杜鵑	4	135	4	P	A	P	L	L	Poor form	L	Nil	Leaning, crooked
T4	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	5	200	3	P	A	P	L	L	Poor form	L	Nil	-
T5	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	6	265	5	P	A	P	L	L	Poor form	L	Nil	Co-dominant stems
T6	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	4	170	3	P	A	P	L	L	Poor form	L	Nil	Leaning
T7	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	3.5	120	2	P	A	P	L	L	Poor form	L	Nil	Wound on trunk
T8	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	4.5	220	3	P	A	P	L	L	slope tree	L	Nil	Crooked root collar, at slope
T9	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	5	235	4	P	A	P	L	L	slope tree	L	Nil	Co-dominant stems, at slope
T10	*Sterculia lanceolata*	假蘋婆	6	240	5	P	A	P	L	L	slope tree	L	Nil	at slope
T11	Dead Tree	死樹	2	130	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Exposed dead wood, bark crack
T12	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	菠蘿蜜	7	195	5	P	A	P	L	L	slope tree	L	Nil	Leaning, at slope
T13	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	菠蘿蜜	7	132	4	P	A	P	L	L	slope tree	L	Nil	crooked, at slope
T15	*Machilus chekiangensis*	浙江潤南	10	575	6	A	A	A	M	L	large tree	L	Nil	In tree pit
T16	*Schefflera heptaphylla*	鴨腳木	7	150	4	A	A	A	M	M	-	M	Nil	In tree pit
T17	*Moringa oleifera*	辣木	8	141	3	A	A	A	M	M	-	M	Nil	Multi-stems, in tree pit
T18	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	菠蘿蜜	6	128	3	A	A	A	M	M	-	M	Nil	-
T19	*Schefflera heptaphylla*	鴨腳木	5	440	5	P	A	P	L	L	Poor structural condition	L	Nil	Root at Wall

Summary:
Total Nos. of Individual Trees **18**

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T. Tree Photographic Record

No tree was identified within the proposed house boundary.

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T1_Crown

T1_Root Collar

T1_Tree Tag

T1_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T2_Crown

T2_Root Collar

T2_Tree Tag

T2_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T3_Crown

T3_Root Collar

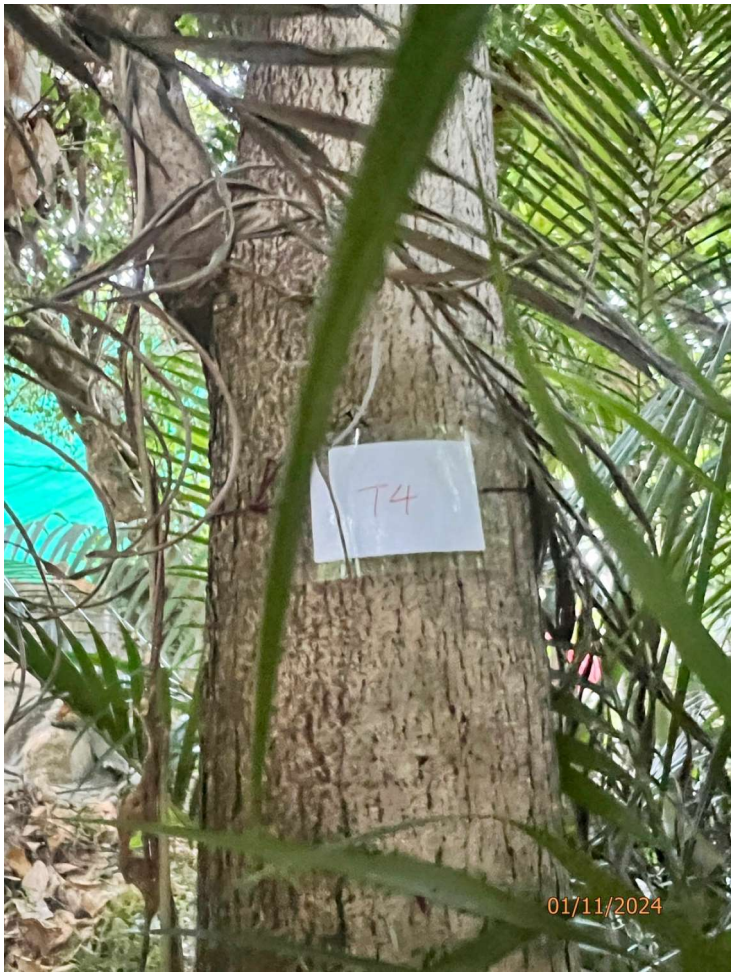
T3_Tree Tag

T3_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T4_Crown

T4_Root Collar



T4_Tree Tag

T4_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

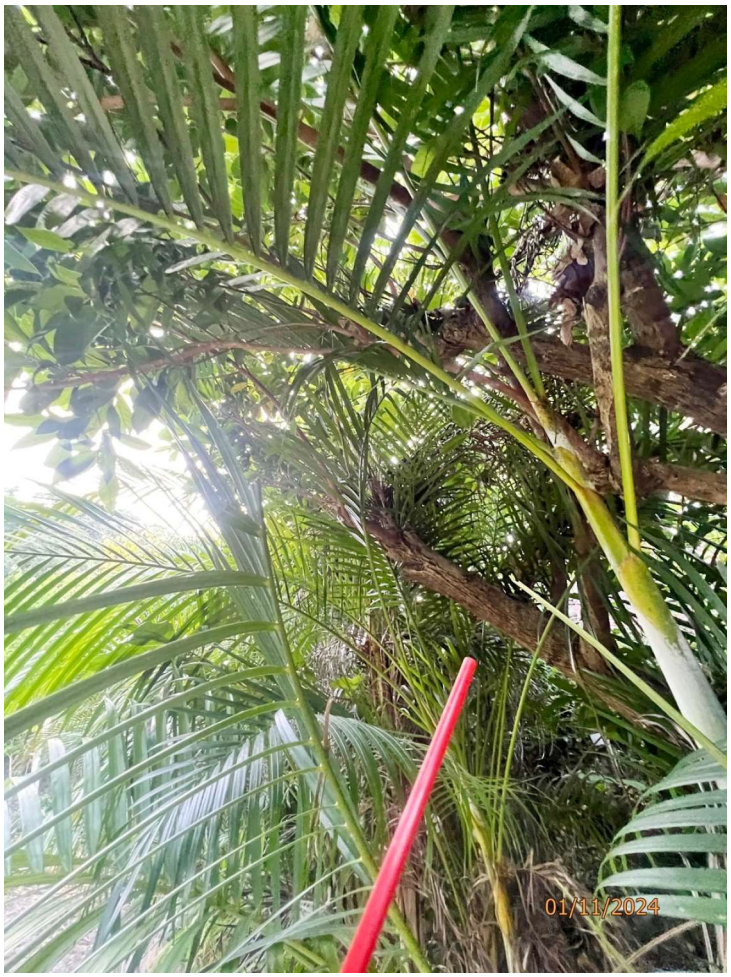
T5_Crown

T5_Root Collar

T5_Tree Tag

T5_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record



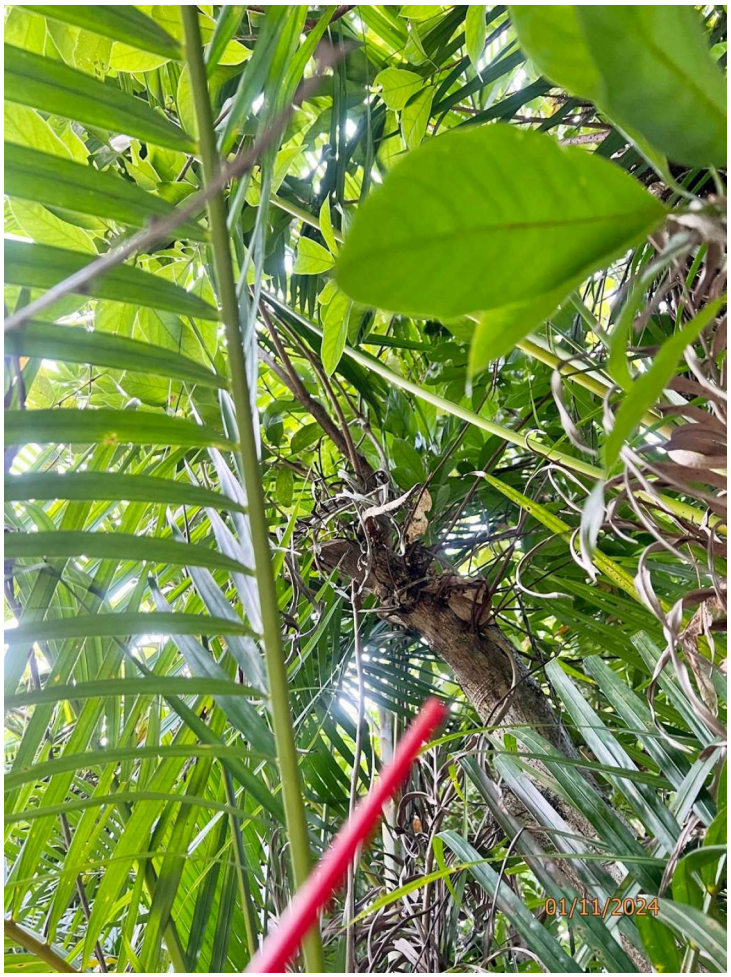
T6_Crown

T6_Root Collar

T6_Tree Tag

T6_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record



T7_Crown

T7_Root Collar

T7_Tree Tag

T7_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T8_Crown

T8_Root Collar

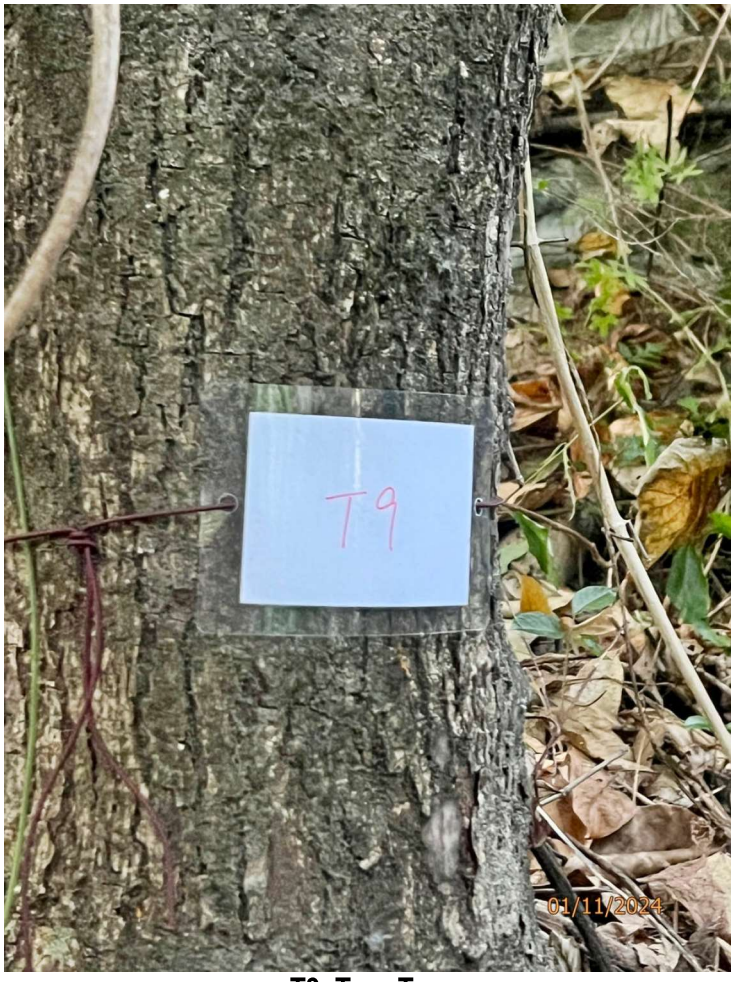
T8_Tree Tag

T8_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T9_Crown

T9_Root Collar



T9_Tree Tag

T9_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T10_Crown

T10_Root Collar

T10_Tree Tag

T10_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T11_Crown

T11_Root Collar

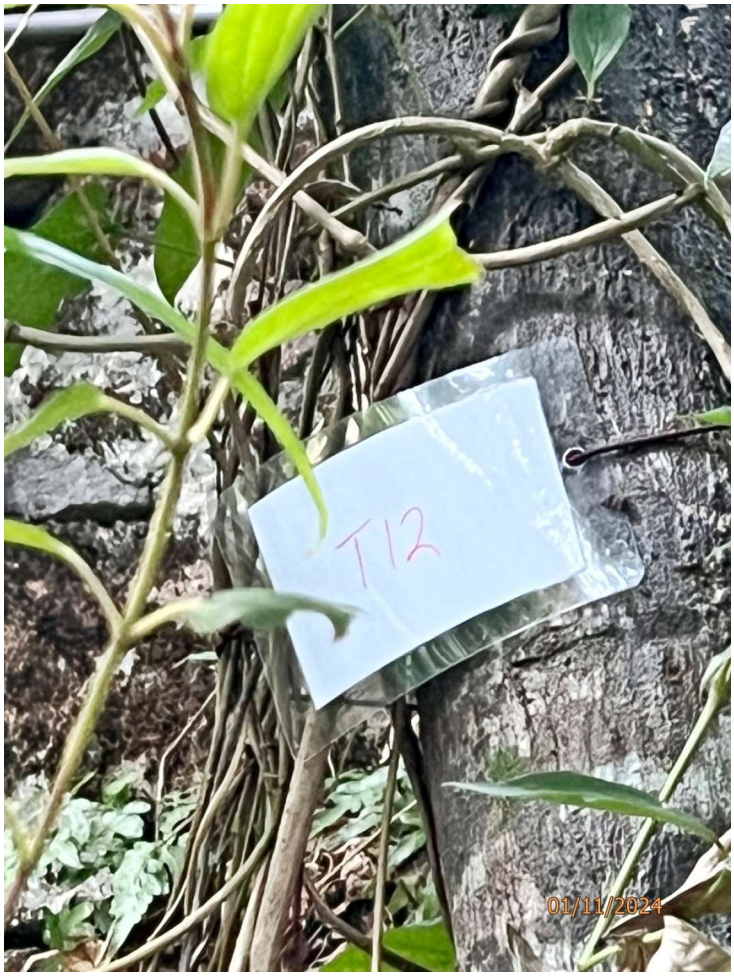
T11_Tree Tag

T11_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T12_Crown

T12_Root Collar



T12_Tree Tag

T12_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T13_Crown

T13_Root Collar

T13_Tree Tag

T13_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T15_Crown

T15_Root Collar

T15_Tree Tag

T15_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T16_Crown

T16_Root Collar

T16_Tree Tag

T16_Wholeview

Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T17_Crown

T17_Root Collar

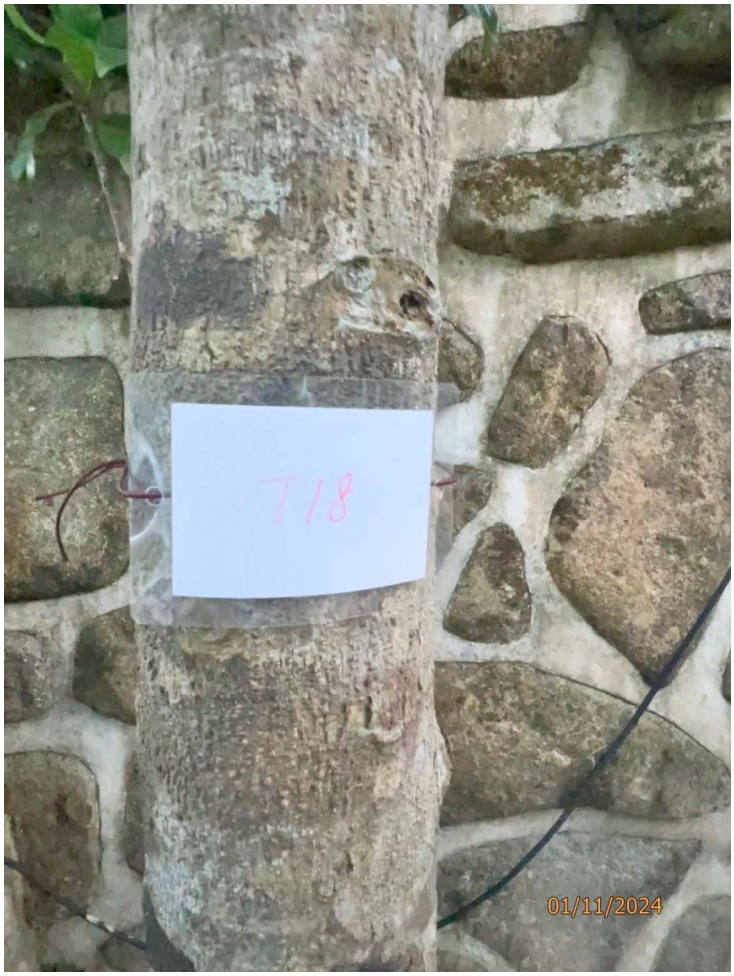
T17_Tree Tag

T17_Wholeview

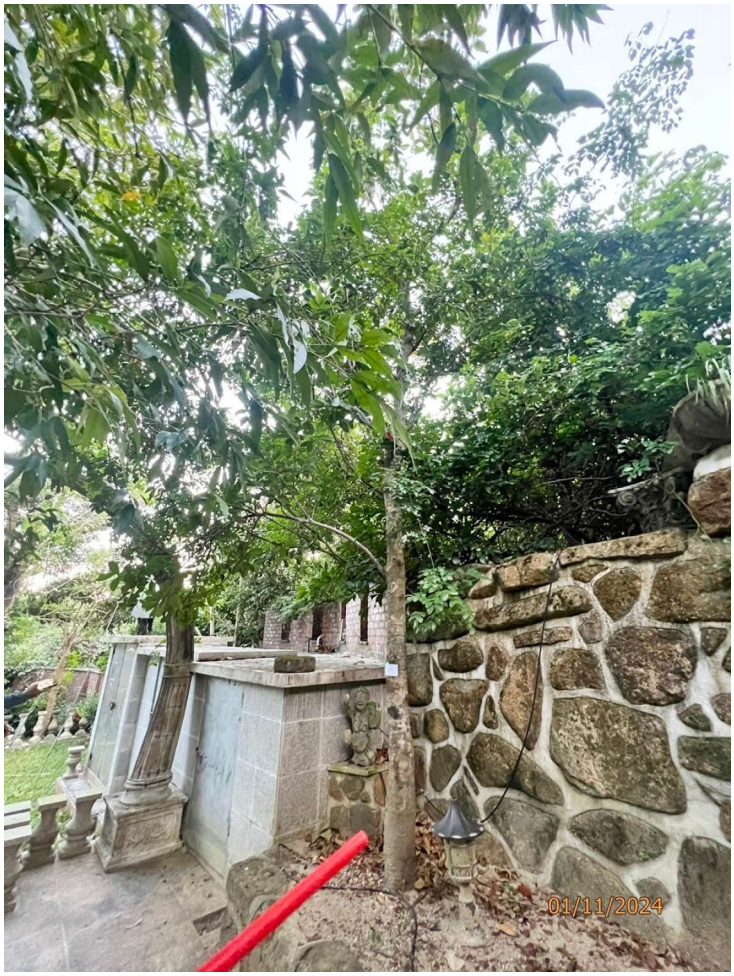
Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T18_Crown

T18_Root Collar



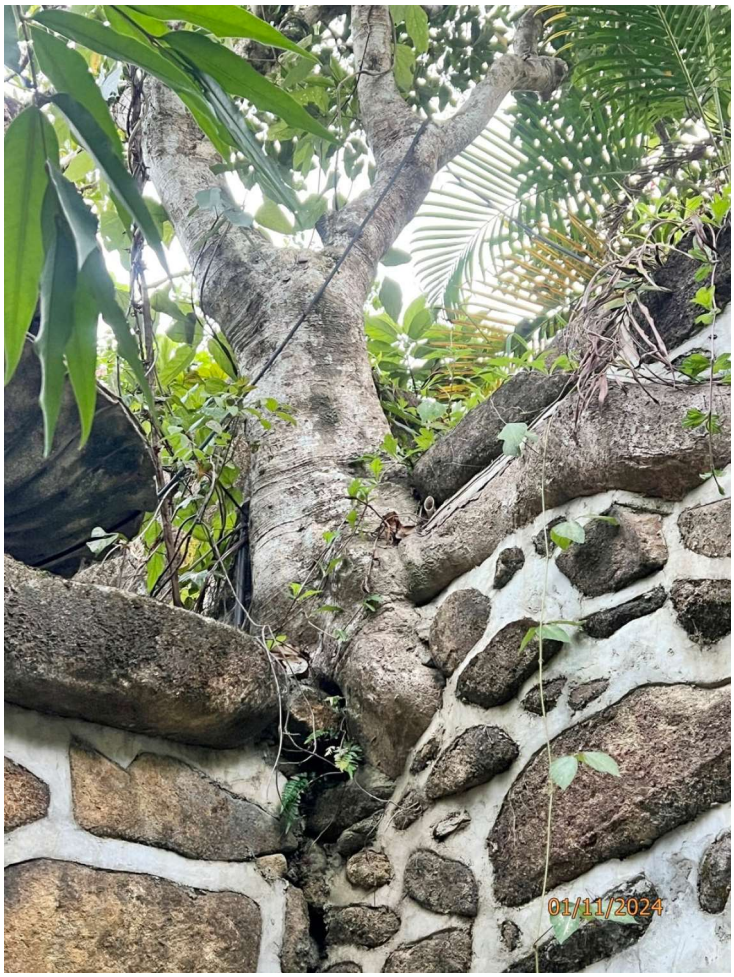
T18_Tree Tag



T18_Wholeview

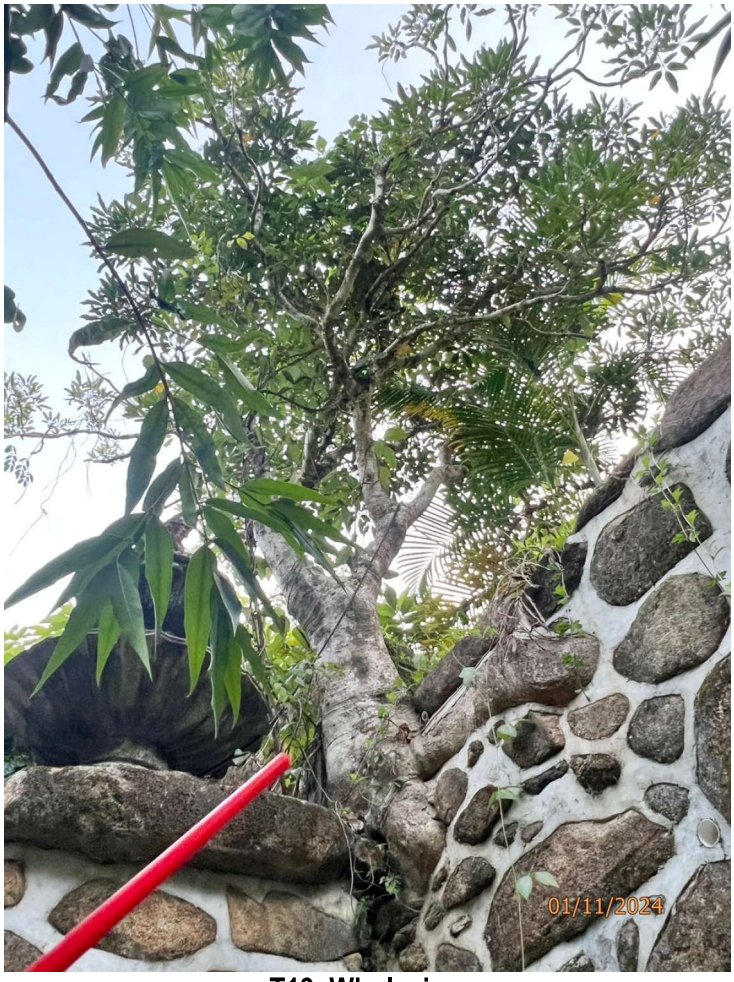
Proposed 1-STOREY HOUSE AT LOT 110 IN D.D.219 SAI KUNG, N.T.
Tree Photographic Record

T19_Crown



T19_Root Collar

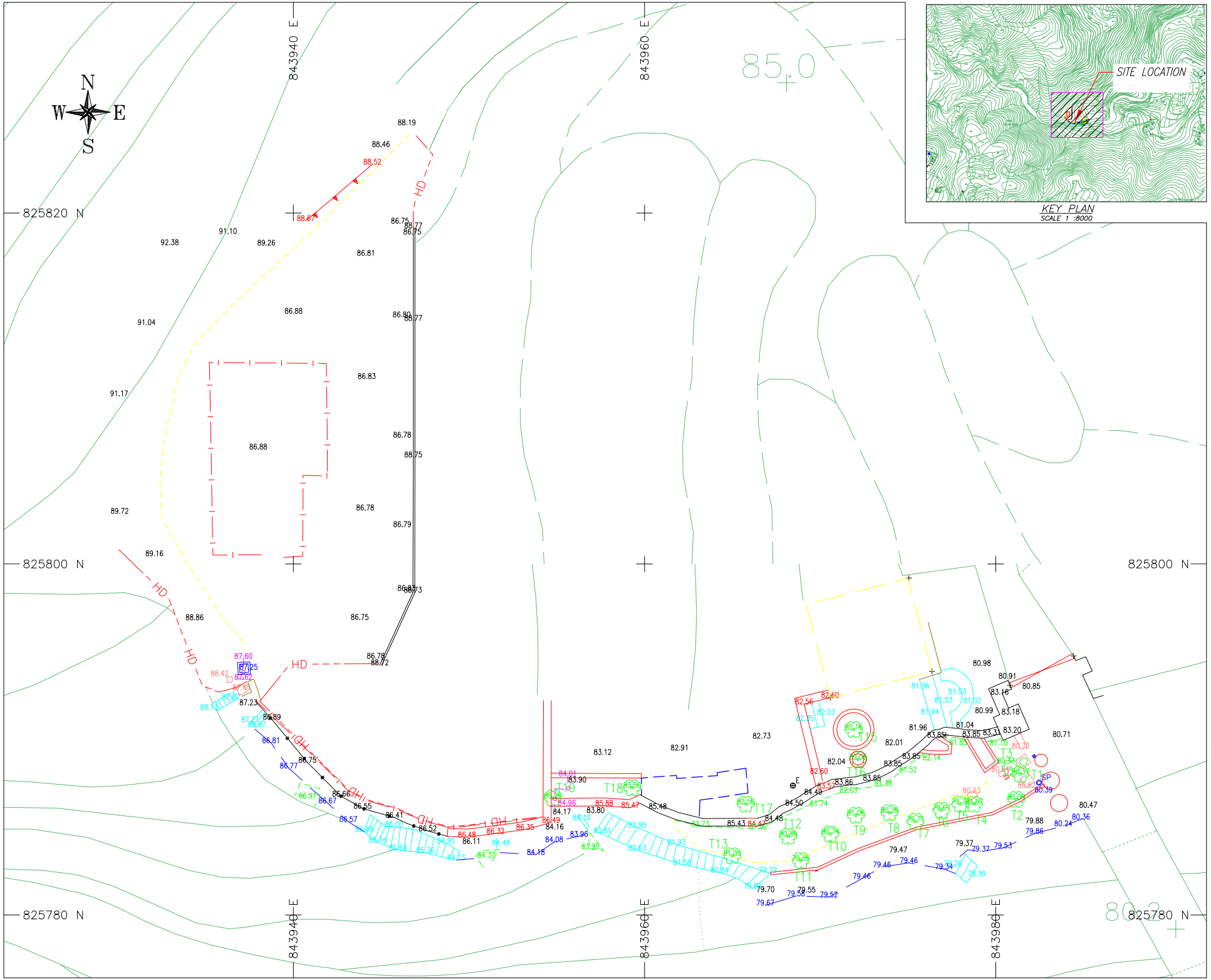
T19_Tree Tag



T19_Wholeview

APPENDIX C

TREE LOCATION PLAN



Notes :

1. Co-ordinates are relative to Hong Kong Metric Grid (1980)
2. All Levels are in Metres relative to Principal Datum (P.D.)
3. Dimensions are in Metres unless otherwise shown
4. Lot Boundaries are for Identification only.

Legend:

- BARRIERS
- HOARDING
- EXISTING FENCING
- FREE STANDING WALL
- BUILDING LINE
- EXISTING WATERMAINS
- RETAINING WALL
- GUARD RAILING
- LOT BOUNDARY
- STORM WATER MANHOLE
- FOUL SEWER MANHOLE
- GULLY
- HKTC PIT
- MANHOLE (UNIDENTIFIED)
- ROAD SIGN BOARD (SINGLE LEG)
- F.H VALVE PIT
- F.H
- LAMP POST
- TRAFFIC LIGHT
- TELEPHONE POST
- ELECTRIC POLE
- TREE
- CATCHPIT
- TEMPORARY STRUCTURE
- VALVE WATERWORKS
- GATE
- STEP

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	06/11/24	FIRST ISSUE

DRAWN BY :	K H CHUI	SCALE :	1 : 200 (A3)
SURVEYED BY:	K H CHUI	DATE :	2024-11-06

JOB NO.

PROJECT :

LOT 110 IN D.D.219
SAI KUNG

DRAWING TITLE :

TOPOGRAPHIC RECORD SURVEY PLAN

CERTIFY BY:

DRAWING NO.	REV.
INI/001	0

建達工程測量公司
KIN TAT ENGINEERING SURVEY CO.