Attachment 3
Revised Landscape Proposal and Tree
Preservation and Removal Proposal

SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR MINOR RELAXATION OF PLOT RATIO (PR) AND SITE COVERAGE (SC)

FOR

PROPOSED SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITY (RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY) (RCHE(s)), AND TRAINING CENTRE WITH RESIDNETIAL DEVELOPMENT (FLAT)

IN

LOT NO.94 IN D.D.388 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, CASTLE PEAK ROAD, TSING LUNG TAU, TSUEN WAN, N.T.

LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL
AND
TREE PRESERVATION AND REMOVAL PROPOSAL

PREPARED BY



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ON BEHALF OF

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Landscape Proposal and Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal ("LP&TPRP") seeks to present landscape design for the Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly (RCHE(s)), Training Centre with Residential Institution and Permitted Residential Development (Flat) in Lot No.94 in D.D.388 and Adjoining Government Land, Castle Peak Road, Tsing Lung Tau, Tsuen Wan, New Territories ("The Application Site") in support of the Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Minor Relaxation of Plot Ratio and Site Coverage.

This LP&TPRP outlines the approach and the findings of a tree survey on the type and extent of trees that are subject to impacts due to the proposed development within the Application Site. Effort is also made to advise on the values of the existing vegetation and the necessary protection approach. The tree survey is conducted on 7th Oct 2023.

The following legislation, standards and guidelines are applicable to the tree survey, tree felling, and compensatory planting associated with the proposed works for the project.

- PlanD's Practice Note for Professional Persons No. 1/2019 Processing and Compliance Checking of Landscape Submissions related to Planning Applications
- Joint Practice Note No. 3 Landscape and Site Coverage of Greenery;
- DEVB TC(W) No.6/2015 Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features;
- DEVB TC(W) No.5/2020 Registration of Old and Valuable Trees
- LAO Practice Note No.6/2023 Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal for Building Development in Private Projects – Compliance of Tree Preservation Clause under Lease; and
- LAO Practice Note No.1/2020 & 1/2020A Compliance of Landscape Clause under Lease;

Former LP&TPRP to support planning application **A/TWW/122** was approved dated <u>22</u> <u>August 2022</u> by Town Planning Board. Below summary table indicates the amendment of this LP&TPRP comparing to former approved LP&TPRP, aiming to reflect that the Landscape Quality will be maintained or further enhanced.

Table 1 Comparison between LP&TPRP under A/TWW/122 and Current Proposal

Major Items in LP&TPRP	A/TWW/122	Current Proposal
Landscape Provisions		
Location of Common Landscape Areas	G/F to 1/F	From G/F to 8/F
Proposed Site Coverage of Greenery (min. required SCG: 661.2 m²) (For Information only)	794.201 m ²	715.62 m ²
Proposed Private Open Spaces (min. required SCG: 623 m² under this application)	502.65 m ²	643.85 m ²
Trees		
Proposed Nos. of Trees to be retained	0	0
Proposed Nos. of Trees to be transplanted	0	0
Proposed Nos. of Trees to be felled	20	20
Total Nos. of Existing Trees	20	20
Proposed Nos. of New Trees	30	30
Ratio of Tree Compensation in Quantity (For Information Only)	1:1.5	1:1.5

1.2 Description of the Site

The Application Site, with a site area of approximate 3,306m², including about 1,402m² of government land situated within the residential area. The Lot numbers of the Land involved are Lot 94 in D.D. 388 Castle Peak Road, Tsing Lung Tau, N.T. and Adjoining Government Land is expected to be granted. (*refer to Fig.1*)

- it is surrounded by slope with trees at from the West to the North;;
- it is facing the Castle Peak Road and a public pedestrian bridge at the South;
- it is facing a backlane in between Hong Kong Garden Commercial Complex at the East.

The Site is a vacant land and covered by weed and foliage, which is generally flat with small number of existing trees. <u>Most of the existing trees are in poor form and structural</u> condition, such as leaning and restricted root growth.



Fig.1 Location Map

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development seeks to develop and upgrade the present environment and condition of the Site through the implementation of high-quality residential development with generous landscape and amenity provisions for an improved living environment for the future residents as well as visual amenity to neighbourhoods.

The proposed composite development introduces an innovative and far-reaching initiative with an "Age-friendly Community Service Hub". This initiative aims to create a strong and comprehensive framework and dedicated place for integrated elderly care services and living environment. It will foster an environment where seniors can age gracefully, live happily with dignity and autonomy, and receive professional care and rehabilitation services on site. It will provide high-quality, "one-stop" services for the elderly, including independent living (beds/flats), assisted living (RCHEs), skilled nursing care and rehabilitation. Quality professional services, amenities and designs tailored to the specific needs of the elderly population of different care levels will be provided, ensuring that senior residents can enjoy a sense of well-being, peace of mind, carefreeness and an active fulfilling life.

Proposed residential development comprises the construction of a new building with 16 storeys high residential units excluding 1 basement floor, which includes proposed RCHE for "Assisted Living" from G/F to 7/F and permitted Flat for "Independent Living" from 8/F to 15/F. The building height of the building block is not more than 60mPD.

A 1.7m to 2.4m-wide landscaped setback area (about 126m2) within the Site fronting Castle Peak Road to form part of the existing public footpath is proposed. Green buffer plantings on at-grade planter is proposed facing the main public pedestrian road along Castle Peak Road to enhance the environment and pedestrian walkability.

The main vehicular and pedestrian access into the site is from the Castle Peak Road at the South. Vehicular access to the building block is via internal road which is also served as EVA/ Fire Escape for future development. Wide variety of landscape design with new tree plantings ranged from G/F to 8/F to provide a pleasant living environment to the future residents.

The proposed development scheme shall require demolishment of all existing unstable structures and chain link fences. Most of the existing trees with poor condition and unavoidable conflicts with future development works, such as Basement Carpark, shall be felled or transplanted after detailed tree assessment.

A new tree proposal has been designed to restore the landscape quality as far as technically possible, therefore maximizing the possibility on the landscape character and amenity of the site.

2 TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

All living trees of 300mm girth (= 95mm diameter) or over (measured at 1.3m above ground level), within the Lot were studied. Each tree was identified to species level, and its girth, height and spread measured. The condition of each tree was then evaluated according to the following criteria (Webb 1991 Tree Planting & Maintenance in Hong Kong, Government Printer. The attributes of trees were identified as follows:

- Botanical name (Scientific Name & Chinese Name):
- Government Department for tree felling jurisdiction;
- Trunk diameter (measured 1.3 meters from the ground);
- Height;
- Crown spread;
- Tree form;
- Health condition;
- · Amenity value;
- The likelihood of the tree surviving after transplanting;
- Proposed treatment;
- Soil level at tree root collar;
- Brief description and remarks; and

2.1 Assessment of Tree Form

The form of each tree was reviewed giving consideration to the canopy balance, branching structure and the expected form of the species. The assessment criteria used to evaluate the value of the tree form is summarized in *Table 2*.

<u>Table 2 – Assessment Criteria for Tree Form</u>

Parameter	Category	Criteria
Tree form	Good	Trees with well balanced form, upright, evenly branching, well-formed head and generally in accordance with the standard form for its species.
	Fair	Trees with general balanced form and compensated by loss of branches of leaning trunks.
	Poor	Trees with very unbalanced form, leaning, contorted, bending trunk, suffering from loss of major branches with general damage and growing close to adjacent trees.

2.2 Assessment of Tree Health

The health of the trees was assessed as follows:

Foliage

- · Colour and general appearance, and;
- · Evidence of insect or fungal infection.

Branches

Evidence of:

- Dead or die-back or crossing branches;
- Heavy horizontal branches which may cause tree instability;
- Damaged, broken or cut branches;
- Insect and fungal infection on branches, and:
- Other uncharacteristic pattern of the branches.

Trunk

- Tightly forked or multi-ascending trunk that can be a weakness in trees;
- · Cavities or internal/external rot;
- Sap seeping through the trunk;
- Fungi growing on the trunk, and;
- Serious bark damage.

Based on the study team's assessment of these features, the health conditions are categorized according to the definitions presented in *Table 3*.

Table 3 - Assessment Criteria for Tree Health

Parameter	Category	Criteria
Health	Good	Tree with a low incidence of the less serious features (i.e. damage and infection) and a high chance of a fast recovery from such feature.
	Fair	Tree with a higher incidence of the less serious features (i.e. damage and infection) and a medium chance of recovery.
	Poor	A tree with more serious health features (i.e. damage and infection) and with low chance of recovery even with remedial measures or, the tree is dead.

2.3 Assessment of Structural Condition

The structural condition of the trees was assessed as follows:

- Good Trees with no or little sign of structural defect and would have low risk level of potential failure;
- (ii) Fair Trees with moderate sign of structural defect and would have medium risk level of potential failure;
- (iii) Poor Trees with significant and obvious sign of structural defect and would have high risk level of potential failure.

2.4 Assessment of Survival Rate after Transplantation

The survival rates of the transplanted trees were assessed with consideration of the following parameters:

- The overall health condition of tree before transplantation;
- · Expected regeneration rate of root system and tree crown after pruning.
- Expected overall tree form after transplantation, and;
- · Botanical Suitability.

The assessment criterion for survival rate of each transplanted tree is shown in *Table 4*.

<u>Table 4 – Assessment Criteria for Survival Rate after Transplantation</u>

Parameter	Category	Detail
Survival Rate	High	Has excellent health condition with high expected regeneration rate of tree crown and form and is botanically suitable.
	Medium	Overall good health condition, moderate expected regeneration rate of tree crown and moderately botanically suitable.
	Low	Common species with low expected regeneration rate of tree crown and not botanically suitable.

2.5 Assessment of Amenity Value

The amenity value of all trees surveyed is stated as high, medium or low, taking into account each of the following criteria listed below. The HKSAR Government's Guidelines 'Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong' (SILTech 1991) was used as reference for the assessment:

- Size and maturity;
- Form;
- Health;
- Function (such as screening, shade, wind break, noise attenuation); and
- Creation of character or sense of place, by virtue as acting as a 'theme tree' or landmark e.g. Fung Shui and woodlands.

The categories of amenity value of a tree are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 - Assessment Criteria of Amenity Value

Parameter	Category	Detail
Amenity value	High	Rare or protected species, fung shui significance or has high
		visual amenity with good health, condition and form.

Parameter	Category	Detail
	Medium	Rare or protected species, fung shui significance or high visual
		amenity with poor health condition and form. Common species with average health, medium condition and acceptable form.
	Low	Common species with poor health condition and poor form.

2.6 Native or Exotic Species

To improve the ecological function of the study area, native species will be retained if technically feasible. Similarly native species will be selected for compensatory planting (refer Section 6).

2.7 Recommendation for Tree Treatment

Based on the assessment of tree form, health, survival rate and amenity value one of the recommendations is made for each tree as follows:

Retain

Tree is in an unaffected area and is to be retained and protected during construction.

Transplant

Trees with overall good/fair condition and high/medium amenity value within the delineated work areas are recommended to be transplanted. Special consideration is necessary for relocation of the trees to a suitable location before the commencement of the construction work.

The criteria for the assessment of the suitability of transplantation are based on the following:

- •The tree is a rare species or is protected by Hong Kong laws;
- Distinctiveness trees with high amenity value and high local importance e.g. fung shui;
- •Condition of tree tree with balanced form, good health and high amenity value;
- •Maturity younger trees have higher survival rate than the mature ones;
- Species characteristics different tree species have different rates of survival after transplantation;
- •Root ball feasibility trees growing on loose rocky sub base/slope or adjacent to an important utility will not be considered; and
- Access heavy machinery may be required to raise the tree. Steep slopes and rocky terrain may make the operation not feasible.

Fell

Trees of low health, amenity value, form, etc. in conflict with the proposed construction work will be felled. The guidance and criteria for the proposed felling of trees are:

- ·No irreplaceable rare tree species involved;
- Felling of trees would not cause a serious environmental impact;
- •The location of the tree is in conflict with the development;
- •A genuine development or traffic need to fell exists, which cannot be reasonably overcome;
- •The tree is not unusually large or a fine example of its type; or
- •The tree is in poor condition.

All trees to be felled will require compensatory planting to be agreed with the relevant authorities of the Hong Kong Government.

3 TREE SURVEY

The tree survey has been completed in broad accordance with LAO Practice Note Issue No.6/2023 Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal for Building Development in Private Projects – Compliance of Tree Preservation Clause under Lease. The survey approach is presented in *Para. 2*.

Details of each tree are recorded in the Tree Survey carried out on **7**th **October**, **2023** to identify any tree which may be affected by the proposed development. The Survey covered the information of Tree (with DBH ≥95mm) within the project boundary.

The location of each individual tree within the site boundary is shown in *Appendix 2* - *Tree Survey Plan (Drawing No.TS-01)* and the detailed description of each tree including DBH, crown spread, tree ID number, photos, etc. is tabulated in *Tree Treatment Schedule*.

3.1 Description of Vegetation

The application site contains **20 nos.** trees within application site boundary. The photographic record in *Appendix 2 – Photographic Record of individual Tree* shows the condition and character of the vegetation covering the Application Site.

Majority species observed includes *Leucaena leucocephala and Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa*. Refer to below *Table 6*, A total of 5 tree species were identified of which 2 are native to Hong Kong and 3 exotic species; There are total 6 nos. native trees and 14nos. exotic trees.

None of the tree species are protected under the local regulations and ordinances.

No registered or potential "Old and Valuable Trees" (OVTs) or potentially registerable as old and valuable trees (Potentially Registerable Trees) or as protected by law were recorded within the tree survey boundary as set out in the Works Branch of Development Bureau ("DEVB") Technical Circular (Works) ("TC (W)") No. 5/2020.

No rare or endangered tree species were recorded within the tree survey boundary (based on Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Cap. 96) or Champion Trees (identified in the book 'Champion Trees in Urban Hong Kong') were found to exist on the Site. All recorded species are commonly found in Hong Kong.

3.2 Summary of Existing Trees

Species and quantity of existing trees were recorded within the site boundary as tabulated below *Table 6*:

Table 6 - Summary of surveyed trees within Site

Species in Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Total Number of Individuals		
Ficus benjamina	垂葉榕	4		
Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	9		
Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	5		
Mallotus paniculatus	白楸	1		
Melia azedarach	苦楝	1		
	Total	20		

NOTE: Species highlighted in **BOLD** text denote Native plant species.

3.3 Condition of Existing Trees

Majority of the trees are in poor to fair tree form and health condition due to growing on an unmanaged site and with close proximity with one another competing for space, sunlight and nutrient. With low input of maintenance and management, most of the trees are leaning on slope and restricted root growth can be commonly observed. And thus most specie exhibits low amenity value in general.

3.4 Proposed Treatment of Existing Trees

The development scheme recognises the importance of the landscape context to the future development, careful consideration has been given to the proposed tree treatment of existing trees in accordance with the criteria set down in LAO PN 6/2023. Where possible, trees are proposed to be retained in situ.

The species, size, maturity, character, amenity and cultural value of all trees have been carefully considered in the preparation of this proposal. Tree removal has been proposed only once all other options for preservation have been exhausted. All tree works will be carried out in accordance with the specifications/ latest local guidelines / best practices and internationally standards, etc. *Dwg. TT_001 under Appendix 2* indicates the proposed tree treatment.

1. Proposed Tree Felling of Leucaena leucocephala

Leucaena leucocephala is unfavourable to be retained. There are **9nos.** proposed to be felled. They are **T21**, **T81**, **T82**, **T83**, **T84**, **T85**, **T86**, **T103**, **T104**.

2. Proposed Tree Felling due to Poor Tree Form and Structural Condition

As this vacant site is lack of maintenance and unmanaged, most of the trees are low amenity value with natural damage, leaning and restricted root growth are commonly found. These trees will be the first exclusion to retain. There are **5nos.** proposed to be felled. They are **T19**, **T20**, **T87**, **T88**, **T105**.

3. Proposed Tree Felling due to Conflict of Proposed Building Works

After the above first and second justification, Remaining trees which are directly and unavoidably in conflict by the Development Works are proposed to be felled. **6nos.** are proposed to be felled. They are **T17**, **T18**, **T101**, **T106**, **T107**, **T110**.

2nos. Ficus benjamina (T106 and T107) are the biggest sized trees at site. However its location is directly in conflict to the location of the basement carpark access ramp and EVA road. Considered that they are not favourable for transplantation due to multi-trunk, which induces difficulty on rootball preparation for transplantation, thus the survival rate will be very low after transplantation. Retain is not recommended.

Table 7 Summary of Proposed Treatments to Existing Trees Surveyed

Justifications of Proposed Tree	No. of Trees					
Felling due to	Retain	Fell	Transplant	Total		
i) Leucaena leucocephala	-	9	-	9 (45%)		
ii) Poor Tree Form and Structural Condition	-	5	-	5 (25%)		
iii) Conflict of Proposed Building Works	-	6	1	6 (30%)		
Total	0	20	0	20 (100%)		

3.5 New Tree Planting

20nos. existing trees are proposed to be felled due to above tree treatment justifications. In compensation, a minimum of **30nos.** new trees will be planted within the Development Area as illustrated in **Dwg. No. LP-01 – LP-09** (refer to Appendix 1) and **Dwg. No. CP_001 – CP_008** (refer to Appendix 2). The compensation ratio to the tree lost in term of quantity is and **1:1.5** respectively. Quantity and Size of the Compensatory trees are summarized under below **Table 8**.

The proposed species and sizes for compensatory tree planting are given below **Table 8**. Note that this is an indicative list and will be developed further during detailed planting design in line with the selection criteria given above.

Table 8 Summary of Proposed New Tree Species

Code	Tree Species (Botanicla Name)	Tree Species (Chinese Name)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (mm)	Overall Hight (mm)	Spacing (mm)	Live- Crown Ratio	Quantity
BJ	Bischofia javanica	秋楓	120	4000	6000	5000	0.4	5
СС	Cinnamomu m camphora	樟	120	4000	6000	5000	0.4	6
ME	Melia azedarach L.	苦楝	120	4000	5000	5000	0.4	7
LF	Liquidambar formosana	楓香	120	3000	6000	5000	0.4	3
TMT	Terminalia mantaly Triciolor	錦葉欖仁	120	4000	5000	5000	0.4	3
TM	Terminalia Mantaly	小葉欖仁	120	4000	5000	5000	0.4	6
	-						Total	30

NOTE: Species highlighted in **BOLD** text denote Native plant species.

4 LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL

4.1 Landscape Design Concept

The concept underpinning the Landscape Proposal, presented as *Appendix 1* is to provide a high-quality living environment for the future residents whilst preserving and enhancing the existing landscape context. The landscape design concept responds to the development's site context and surroundings, it is aiming to restore a quiet and green-shaded landscape design with a new definition of open spaces.

The landscape plan is described in terms of the main design objectives followed by a description of the key landscape components, and finally the hard and soft landscape elements, which form the palette of materials.

4.2 Landscape Design Objective

The design objectives for the Landscape Plan are to:

- Integrate the proposed development from a landscape and visual perspective with the existing and planned landscape context;
- Soften the form of the built environment including the proposed boundary areas through the use of green measures;

- Create distinctive and high quality landscape setting for the featured gardens, swimming pool and open space network;
- Provide a quality and sustainable living environment for the future residents of the development;
- Provide adequate open space for the future residents within the spatial confines of the site;
- Maximise the greenery incorporated within the overall landscape design plan;
- Maximise opportunities for the planting of new trees and shrubs.

4.3 Landscape Design Components

With reference to *Appendix 1* Landscape Proposal, the landscape design components are:

- Layering of plantings behind portion of the setback area with see-through metal fencing facing the new public pedestrian road at the South as a new green buffering;
- Landscape design with various plantings from G/F to 8/F to maintain a high landscape visual quality from every different angles and different functional areas;
- Sitting-out areas are designed at the North at G/F to 2/F with different visual quality;
- A Central Courtyard on 3/F acting one of the core landscape space in the development, which serves as a central gathering space for the RCHE's residents and the visitors
- Numerous outdoor pocket spaces on different floors are proposed to allow flexible usage and privacy for different users;
- 8/F's landscape design is one of the hierarchy space for the "Independent Living" Residents, which includes pool area, BBQ areas, elderly fitness area, jogging path and urban farm, etc passive recreational facilities.

4.4 Landscape Design Elements

Soft Landscape

The landscape design will maximise opportunities for tree and shrub plantings to enhance the site context. The basis for the proposed planting scheme would be to provide a green and comfortable environment for resident's recreational needs while also responding to the ecological design imperatives for the site and its immediate environs. Shade trees with a dense canopy and flowering shrubs in addition to the use of hard landscape treatments would be used to emphasise the character of each of the landscape zones described above. The spaces will be characterised by the use of shrub species have been selected to provide a lush landscaped area whilst responding to the character of the architecture which embraces it. The plant species will provide colour throughout the year to emphasise the changing of the seasons. The plant selection will also consider form, colour and foliage texture; and also include species which are designed architectural highlights. The landscape buffer areas would utilise native tree and shrub species to enhance the ecological value of the site and provide connectivity where possible to the fragmented landscape beyond.

In order to achieve an instant greening effect at the initial stages, to ensure the healthy establishment of planting, tree planting selection will consider the market availability of the species and the suitable tree stock size. With reference to *Table 8 and 9*, the planting mix will form the basis of the planting design proposals.

Table 9 Summary of Proposed Shrub and Groundcover Species

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Height x Spread (mm)	Spacin g	Desity (nos/m2)			
Shrub Species							
Cuphea ignea	雪茄花	200 x 300	150	51.59			
Epipremnum aureum	黄金葛	200 x 300	150	51.59			
Hedera helix	金葉石菖蒲	250 x 350	150	51.59			
Phyllanthus myrtifolius	錫蘭葉下珠	200 x 250	150	51.59			
Coleus hybrida	洋紫蘇 (紅心綠邊)	250 x 200	200	29			
Duranta repens cv. Marginata'	黄邊金露花	300 x 300	200	29			
Trachelospermum asiaticum	花葉絡石	300 x 300	200	29			
Zanthoxylum piperitum	胡椒木	300 x 300	200	29			
Asplenium nidus 'Avis'	雀巢芒	400 x 400	250	18.4			
Fagraea ceilanica	非洲茉莉	900 x 500	350	9.57			
Ixora chinensis	龍船花(粉紅)	500 x 400	350	9.57			
Rhapis excelsa	細葉棕竹	1500 x 600	450	5.72			
Philodendron selloum	春羽	600 x 500	450	5.72			
Ground Cover Species							
Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Thickness (mm)		Spread (mm)			
Ophiopogon japonicus (L. f.) Ker Gawl.	麥冬 (沿階草)	50	100				

NOTE: Species highlighted in **BOLD** text denote Native plant species.

Soil Depth for Planting Areas

In order to ensure that these planting proposals are feasible, it is proposed that an adequate planting medium be incorporated into the design of the soft landscape areas. For example the proposed planting areas will incorporate a minimum 1200mm for the tree planting areas and 600mm depth of planting medium (internal dimension excluding drainage layer and utilities) for the shrub planting. Lawn areas will incorporate a minimum soil depth of 300mm.

Irrigation and Drainage

The proposed soft landscape area will be irrigated manually with tap water from lockable water points at 40m centres throughout the entire site. The proposed source of water supply will be subject to final approval from the Water Services Department. Sub-soil drainage shall be provided for all planting areas.

Feature Paving

The paving will be an important element of the open space both in aesthetic terms and in term of producing a hardwearing landscape for usage by future residents. The design of the proposed paving will highlight entrance areas and major pedestrian routes through the site providing a hierarchy for pedestrian movement. It would be constructed of quality materials in feature patterns creating a distinct identity for each of the key landscape zones responding to the architectural design and function of each. Colour changes within the patterns would be used to break the linearity of the spaces and establish a theme across the development.

Non-slip paving materials will be selected to suit the various passive recreational areas within the site.

Wherever possible all open spaces will cater for multiple use needs including people with impaired ability and access for the disabled provided in accordance with Building Department's Design Manual on 'Barrier Free Access, 2008'.

Lighting

The lighting concept for the landscaped areas will be designed to contribute to the quality of the development in nocturnal views while using high pressure sodium and cut-off lighting to minimise light spillage and disturbance to the adjacent areas. The lighting will provide an aesthetically pleasing landscape through the highlighting of landscape elements and ensure the safety of users. All the accessible points and open space areas will be provided with sufficient illumination to meet the required lighting standards. Safety lighting with the minimum lux level lighting for safety will last between midnight until early morning.

4.5 Landscape Management and Maintenance

Upon completion of the construction works, a 12-months defect liability period will be implemented which applies to both hard and soft landscape works. The soft landscape specialist contractor will be responsible for the maintenance of planting during this first year following practical completion to ensure proper establishment of planting works.

4.6 Open Spaces

Landscape facilities for the proposed development are all common areas with private open spaces mainly for passive recreational use and landscape character enhancement. (*refer to Dwg. No. LP-11 of Appendix 1*) The current proposed private open spaces is 643.85 m² which satisfied the minimum required 446 m².

4.7 Site Coverage of Greenery (For Information only)

With reference to the requirement stated in Building Department Guideline PNAP APP-152, the total greenery area is <u>not less than 20%</u> of the Site Area (approx.. 715.62 m^2) as shown in **Dwg. No. LP-10 in Appendix 1**.

5 CONCLUSION

The landscape design of the Project as presented in this Landscape Proposal will provide the following key benefits:

- Provision of an attractive environment for residents with active and passive recreational opportunities.
- Softening of building forms and enhancement of the appearance of the project to those viewing it from outside.
- Maximize the greening and recreation possibility;
- Reform the hillsides with higher ecological value and enhancement of biodiversity;
- Total **20nos.** existing trees were surveyed within site boundary. Total number of **30**nos. new tree plantings within the future development, to achieve a **1:1.5** compensation ratio in quantity.

The overall landscape treatment will complement the development as well as the surrounding area, providing plentiful greenery and creating a coherent visual setting for the development in this rural waterside location.

Appendix 1

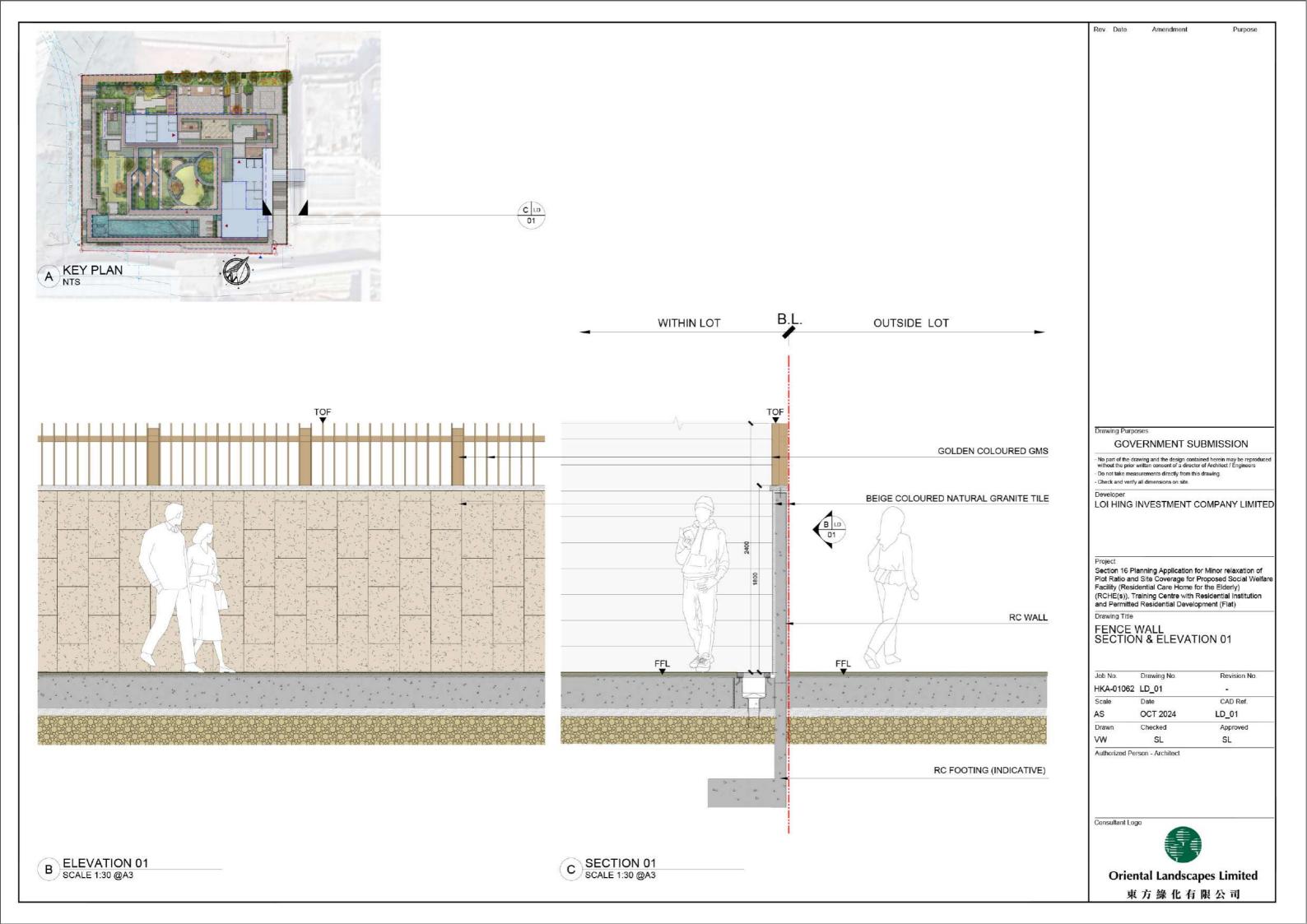
LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL

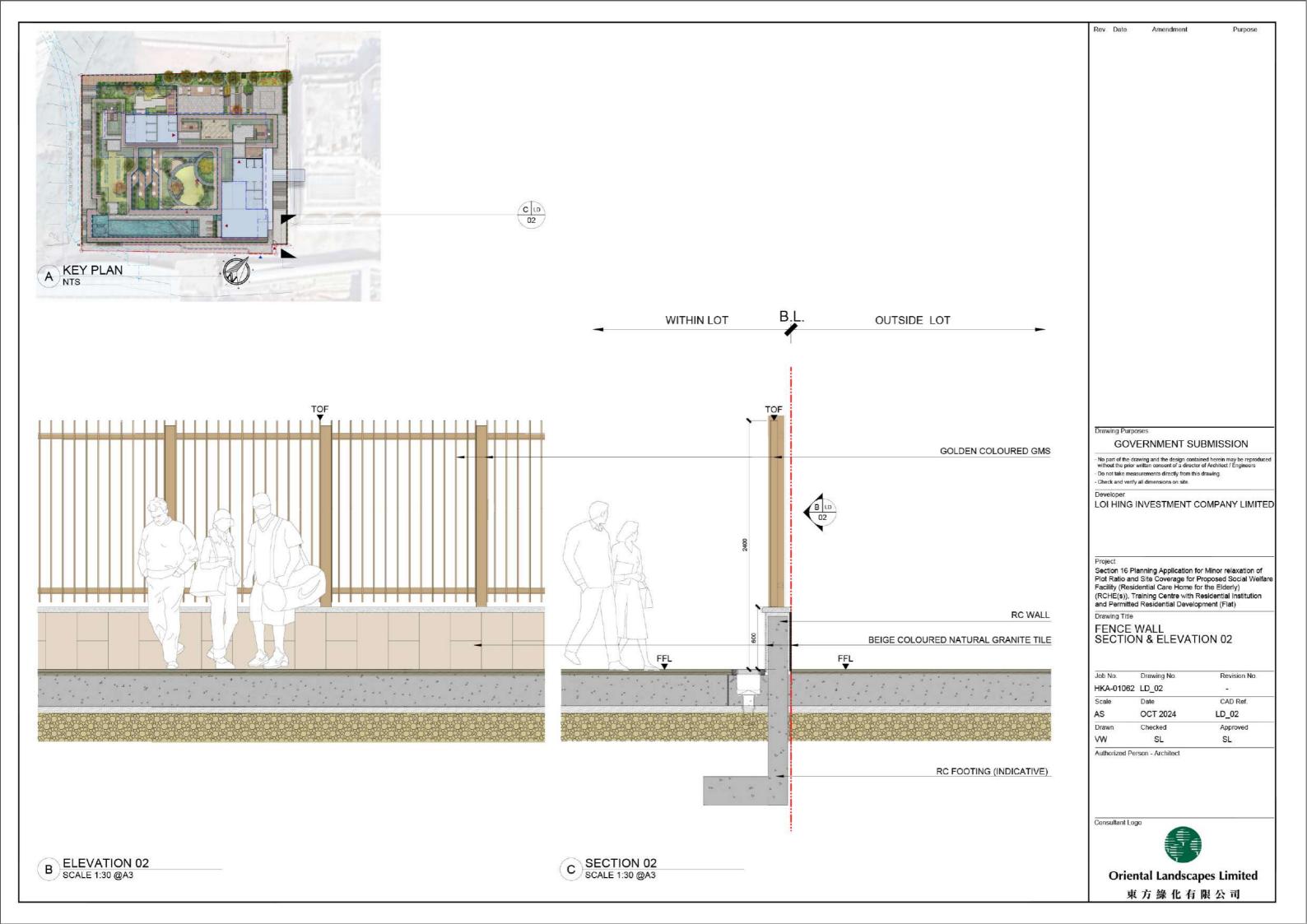
SITE COVERAGE OF GREENERY FIGURE (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

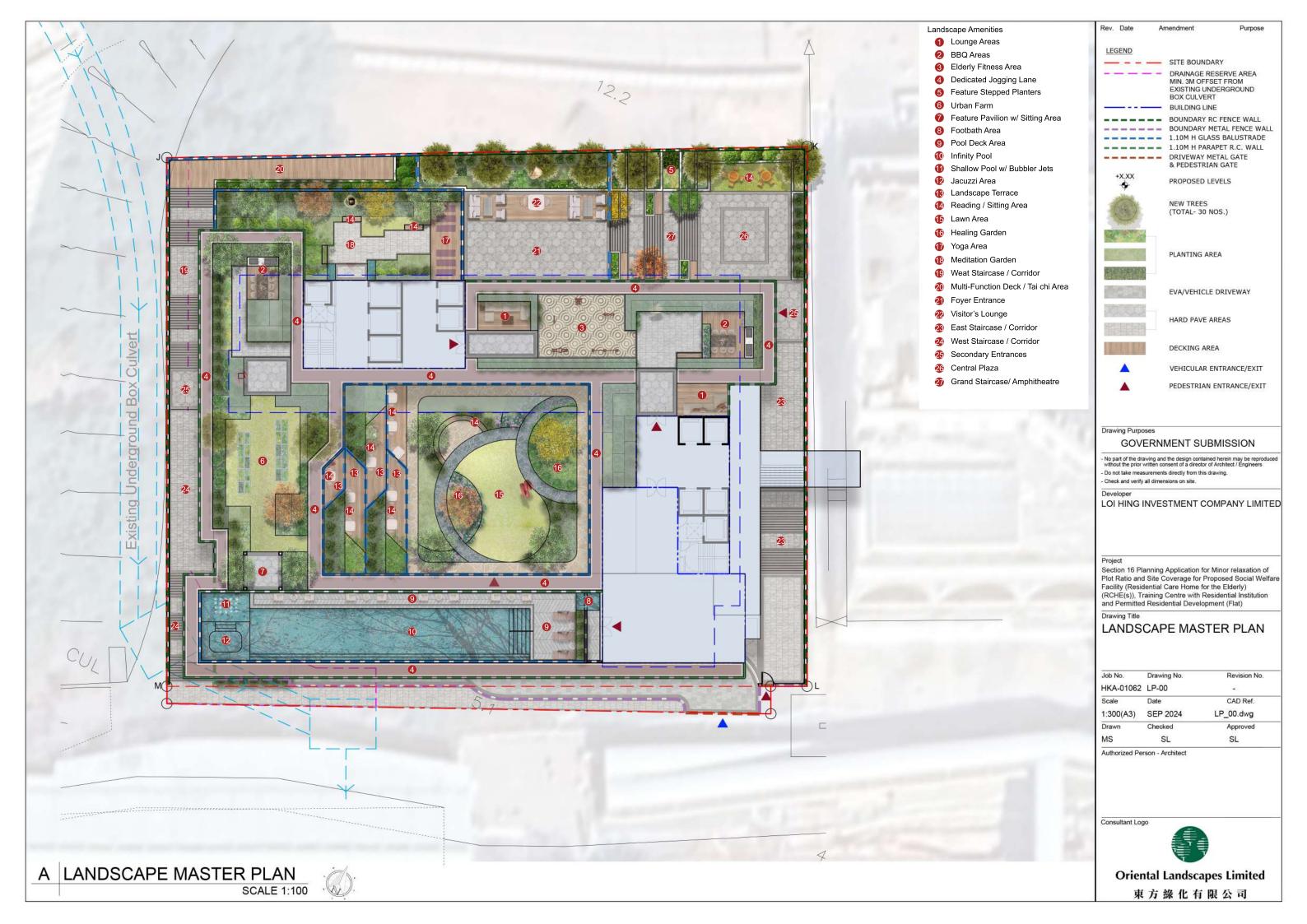
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE

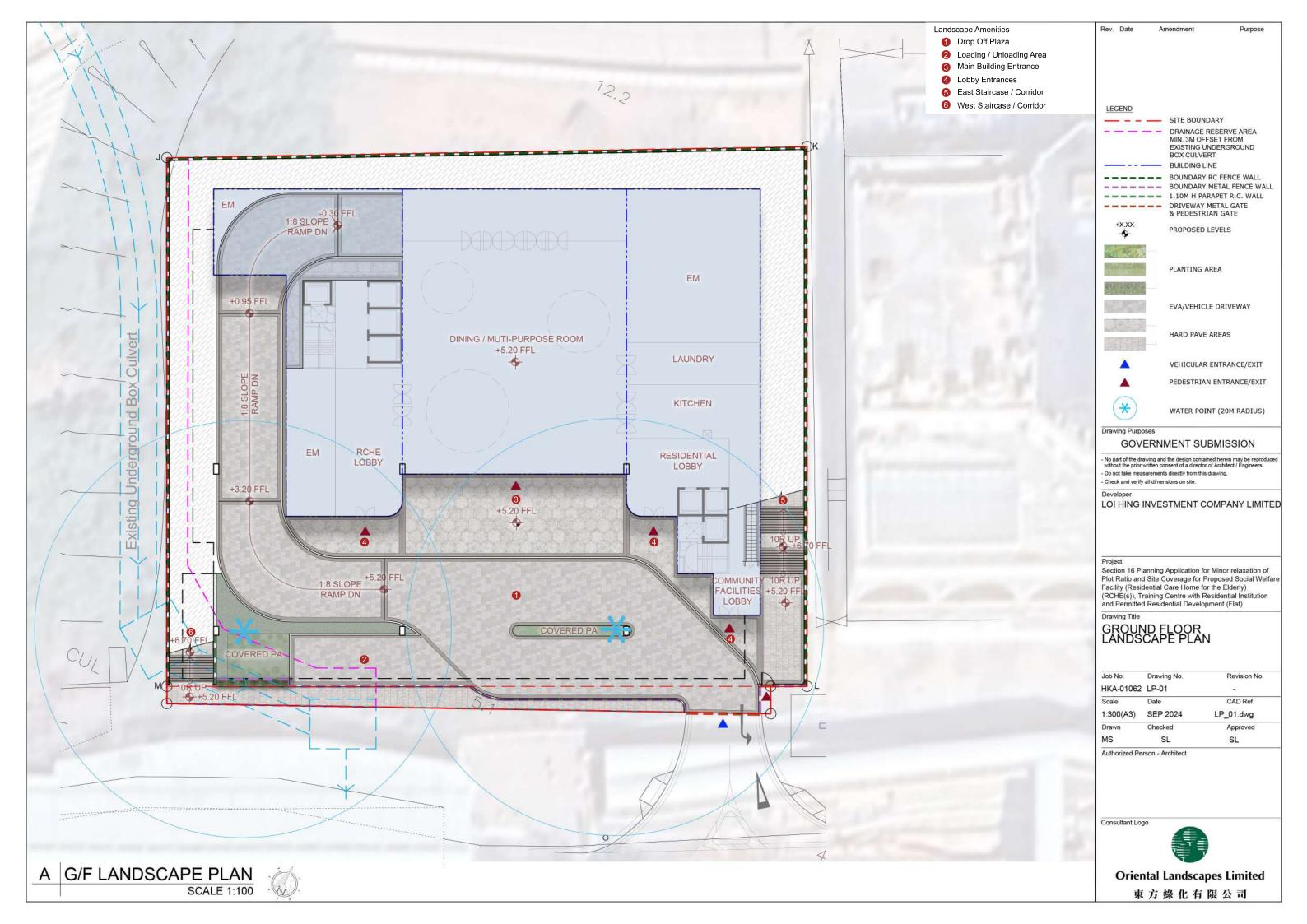
FENCE WALL SECTION & ELEVATION

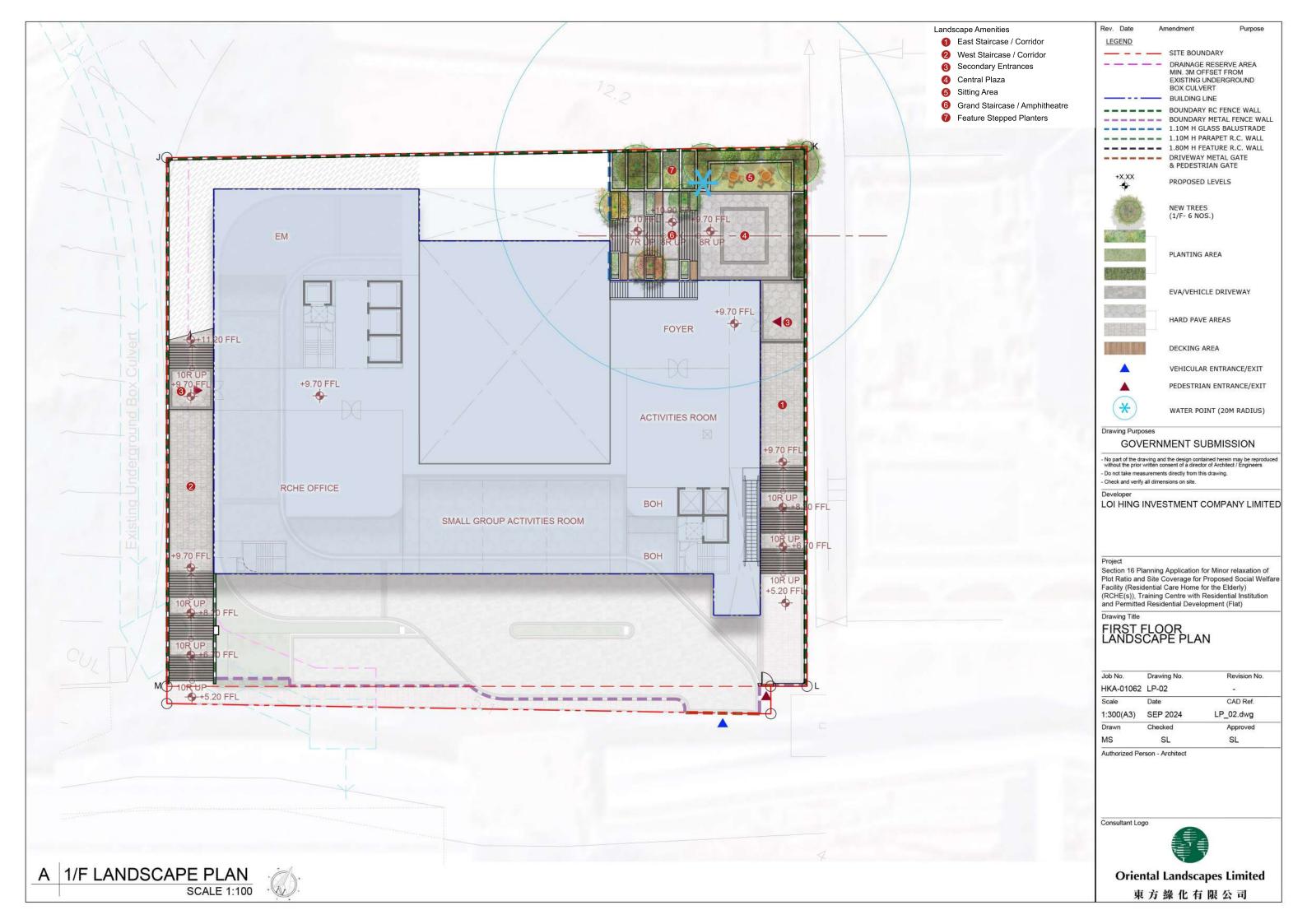
LANDSCAPE SECTION

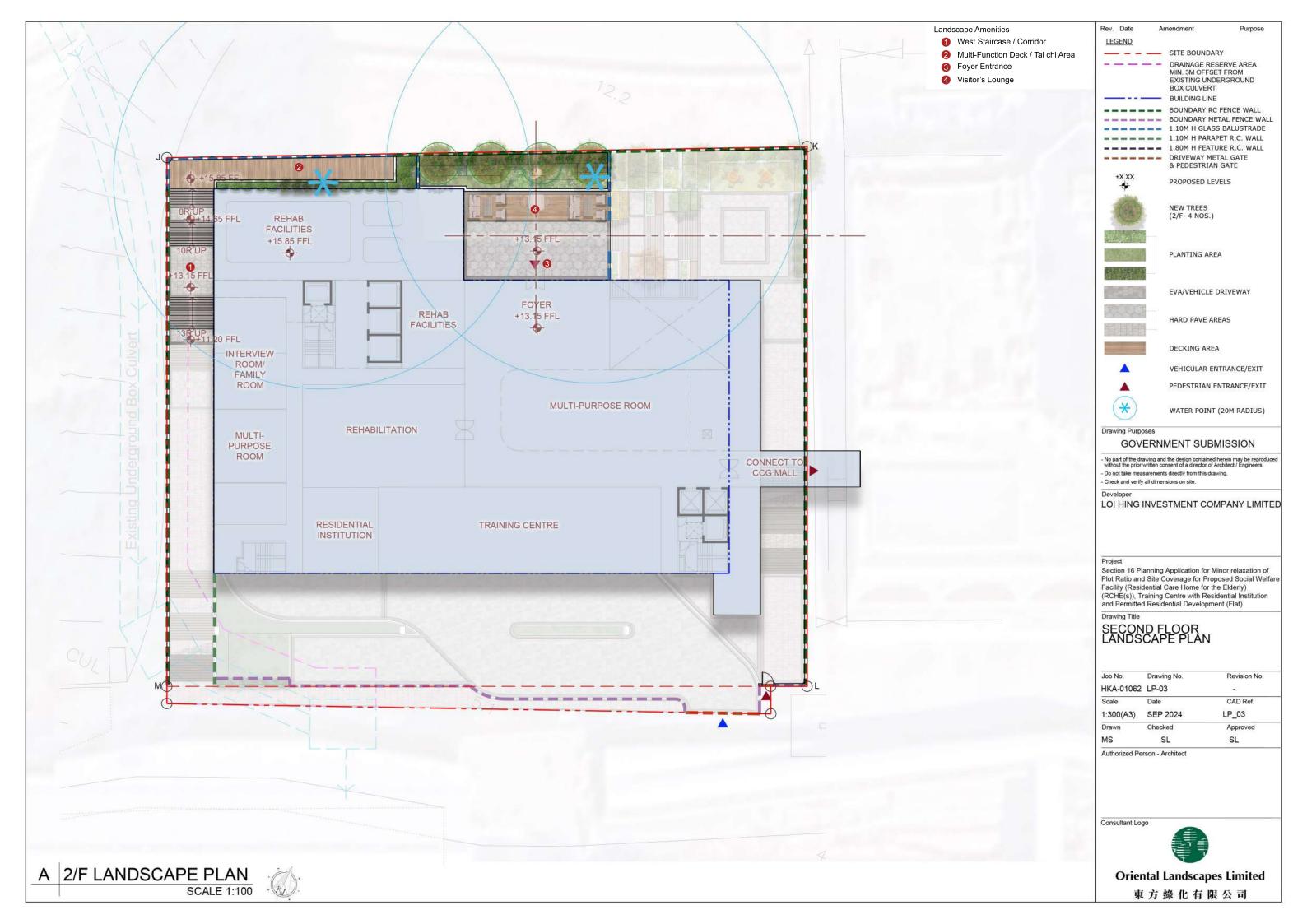


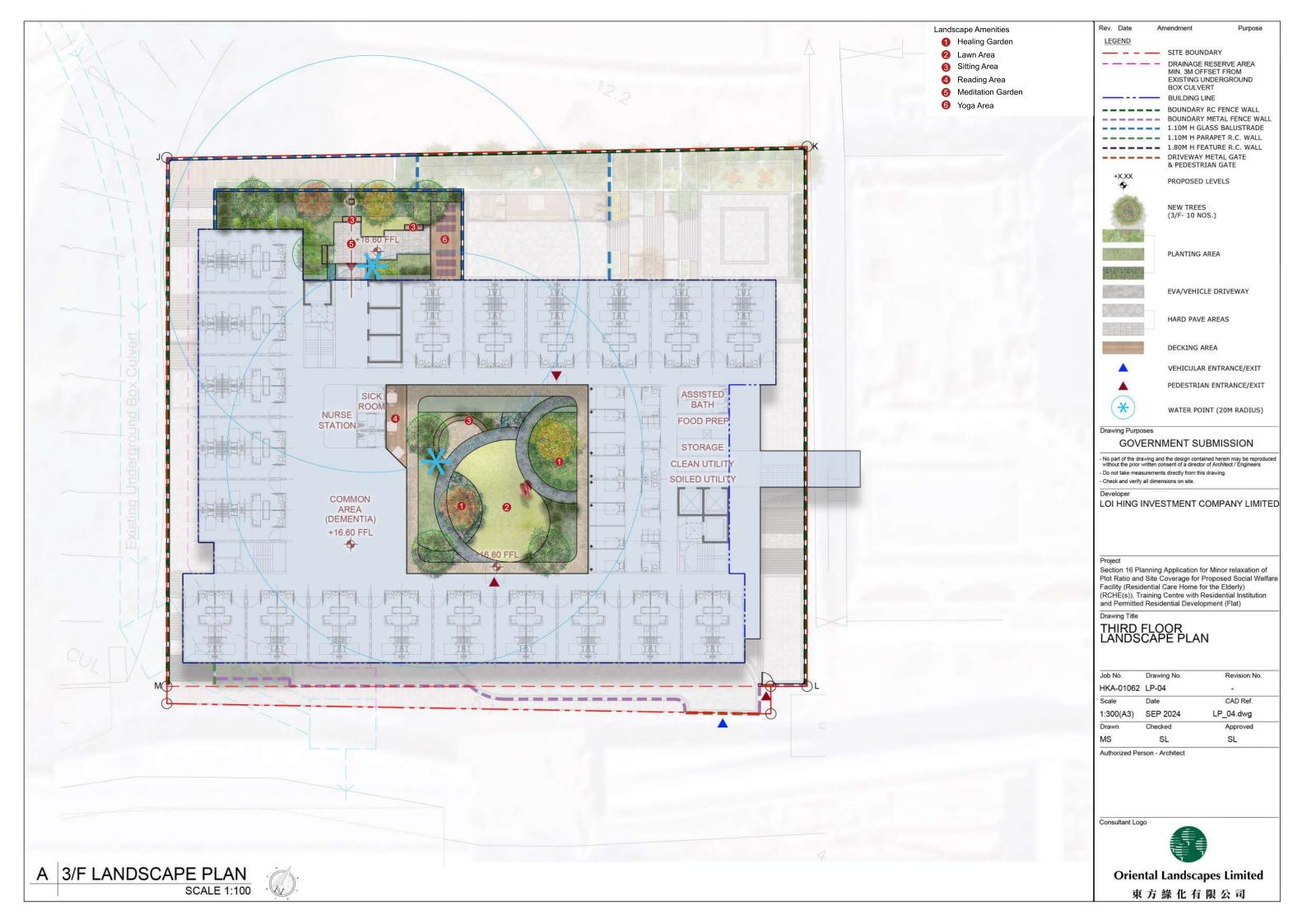








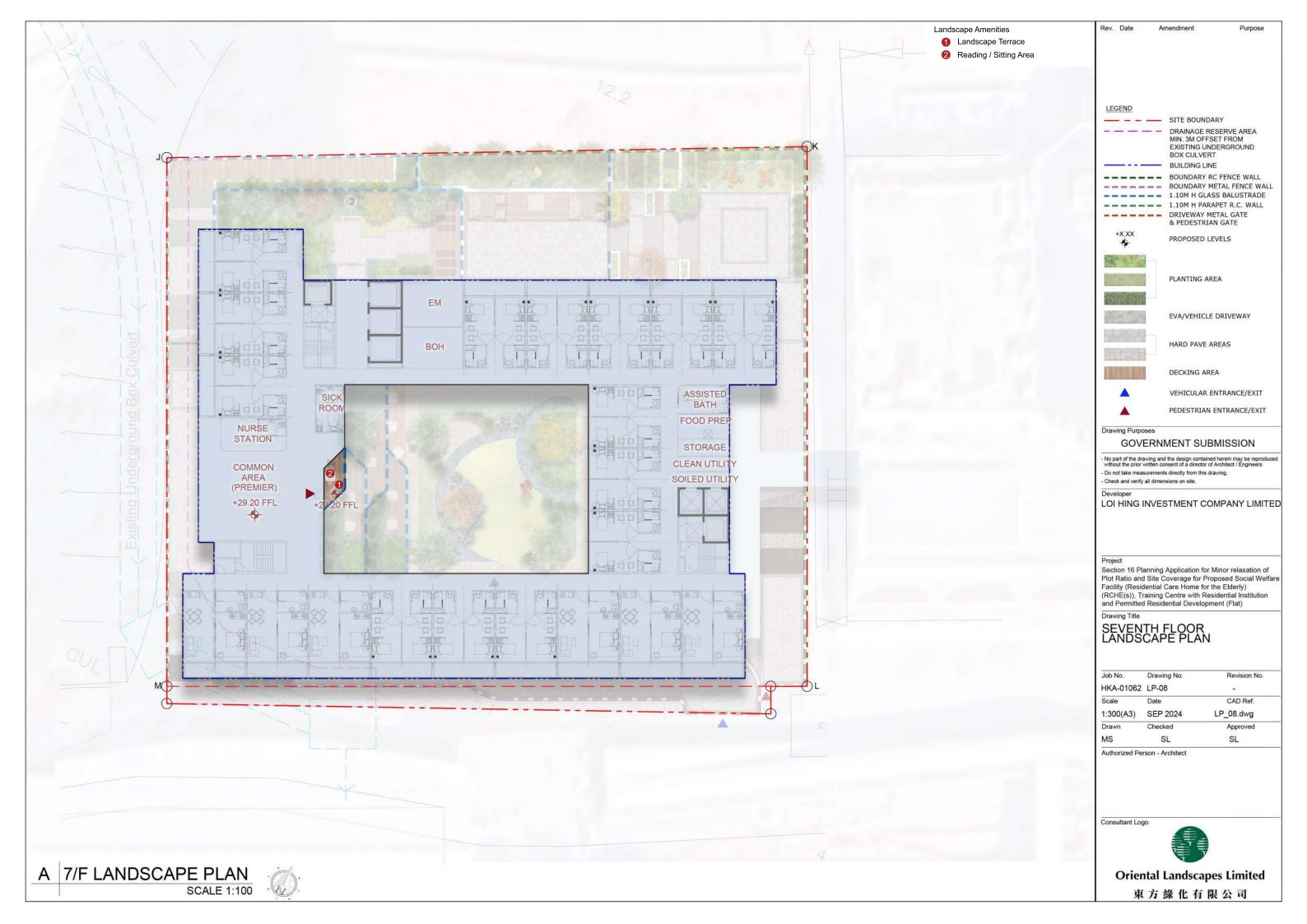


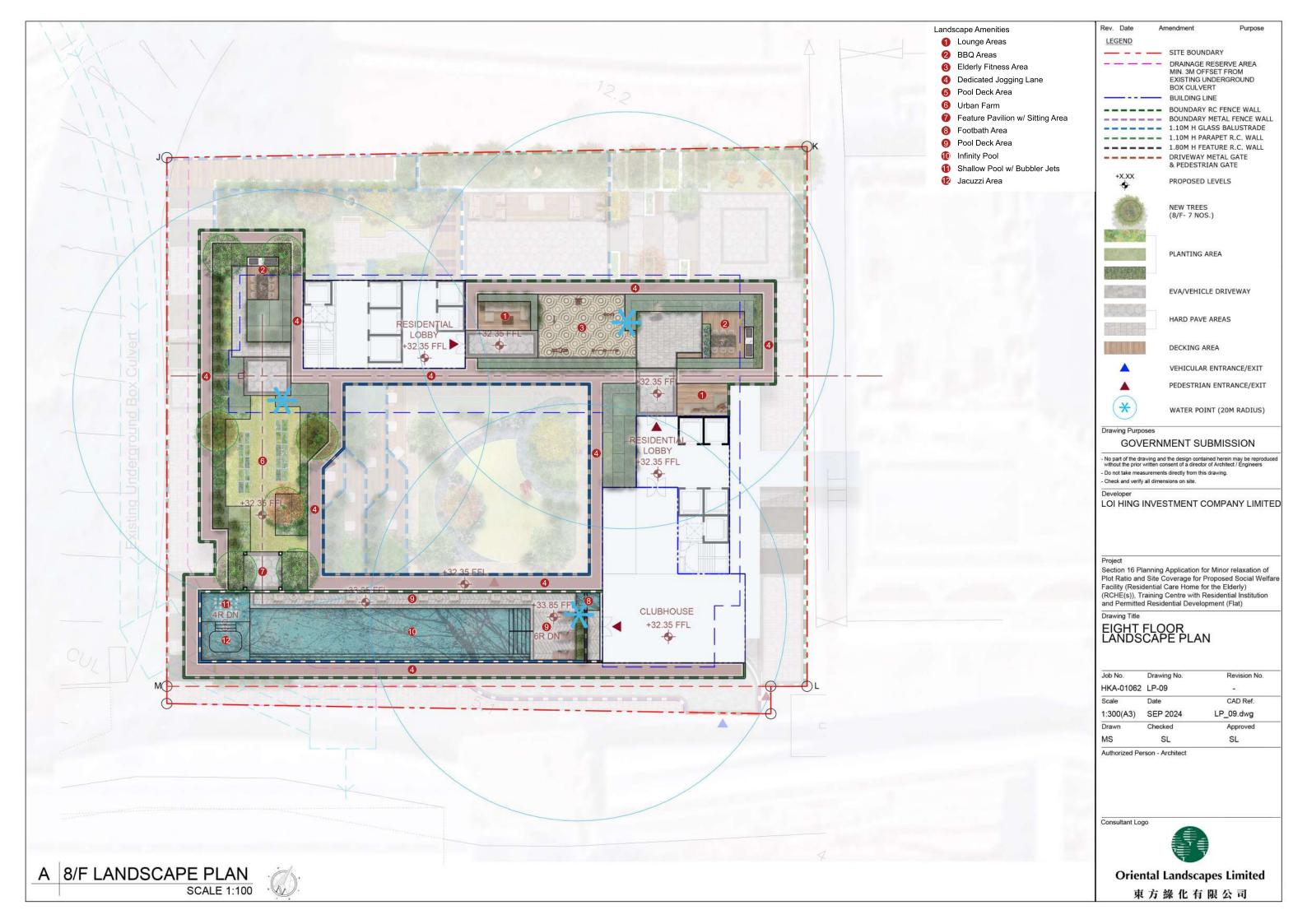


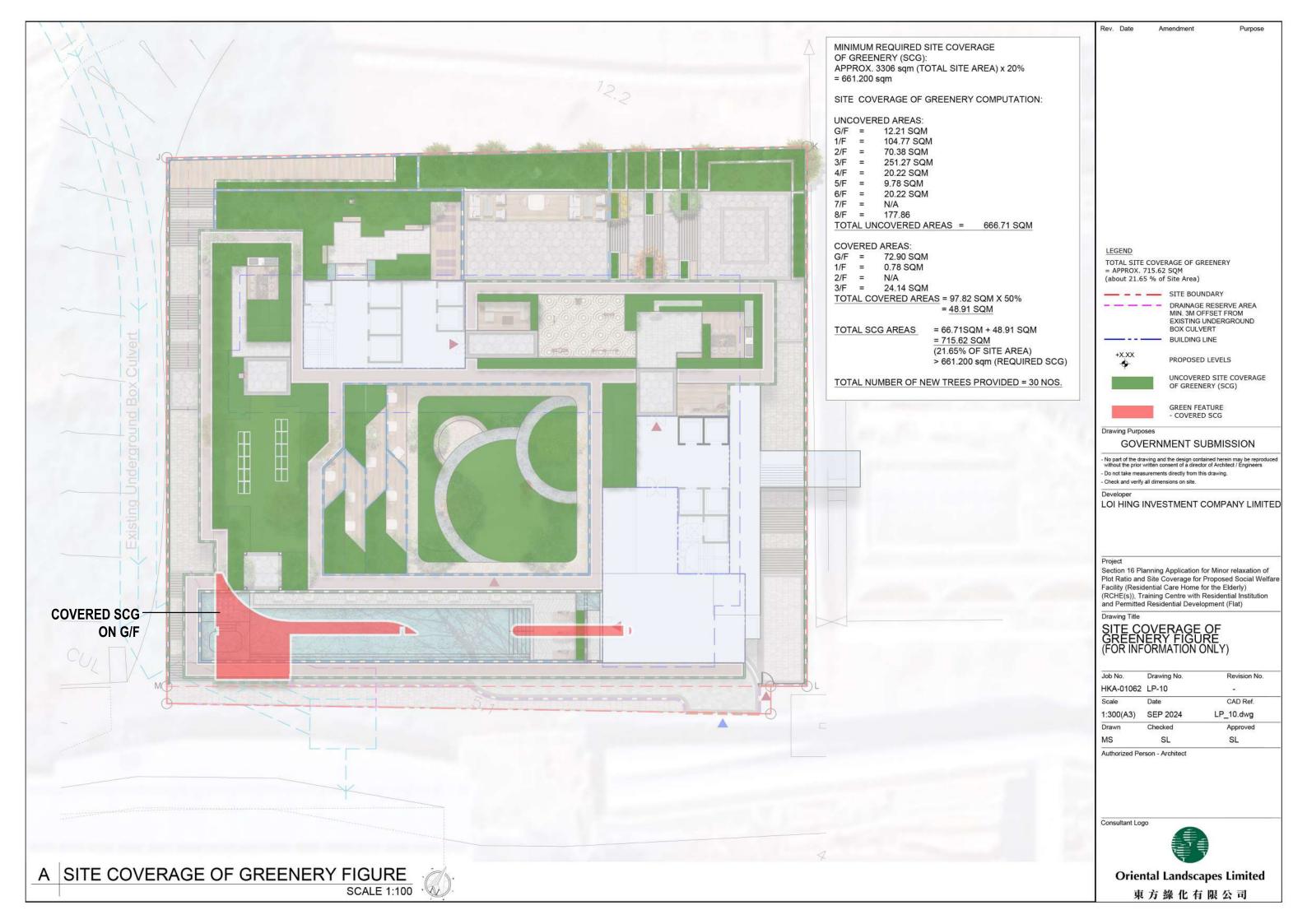


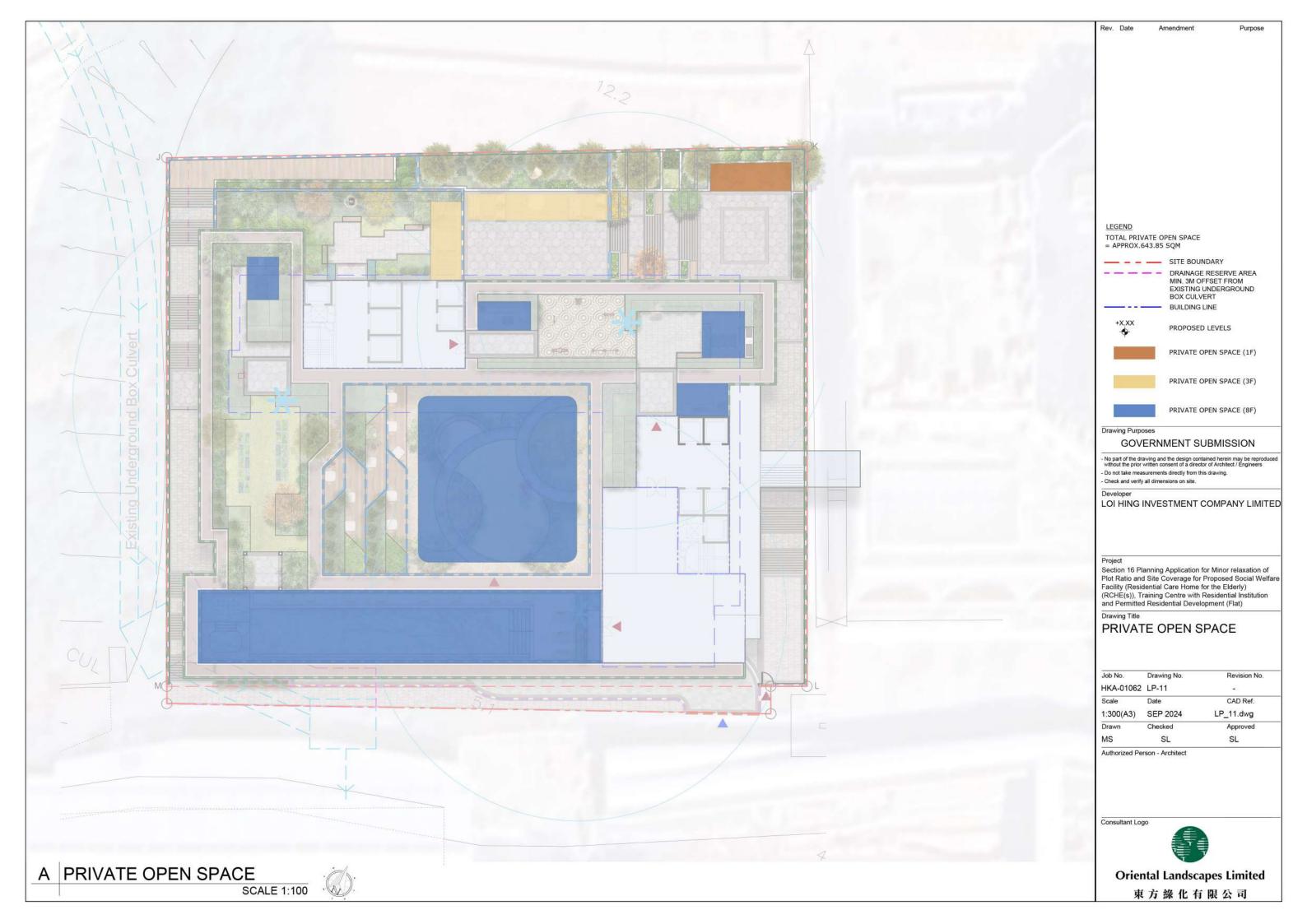


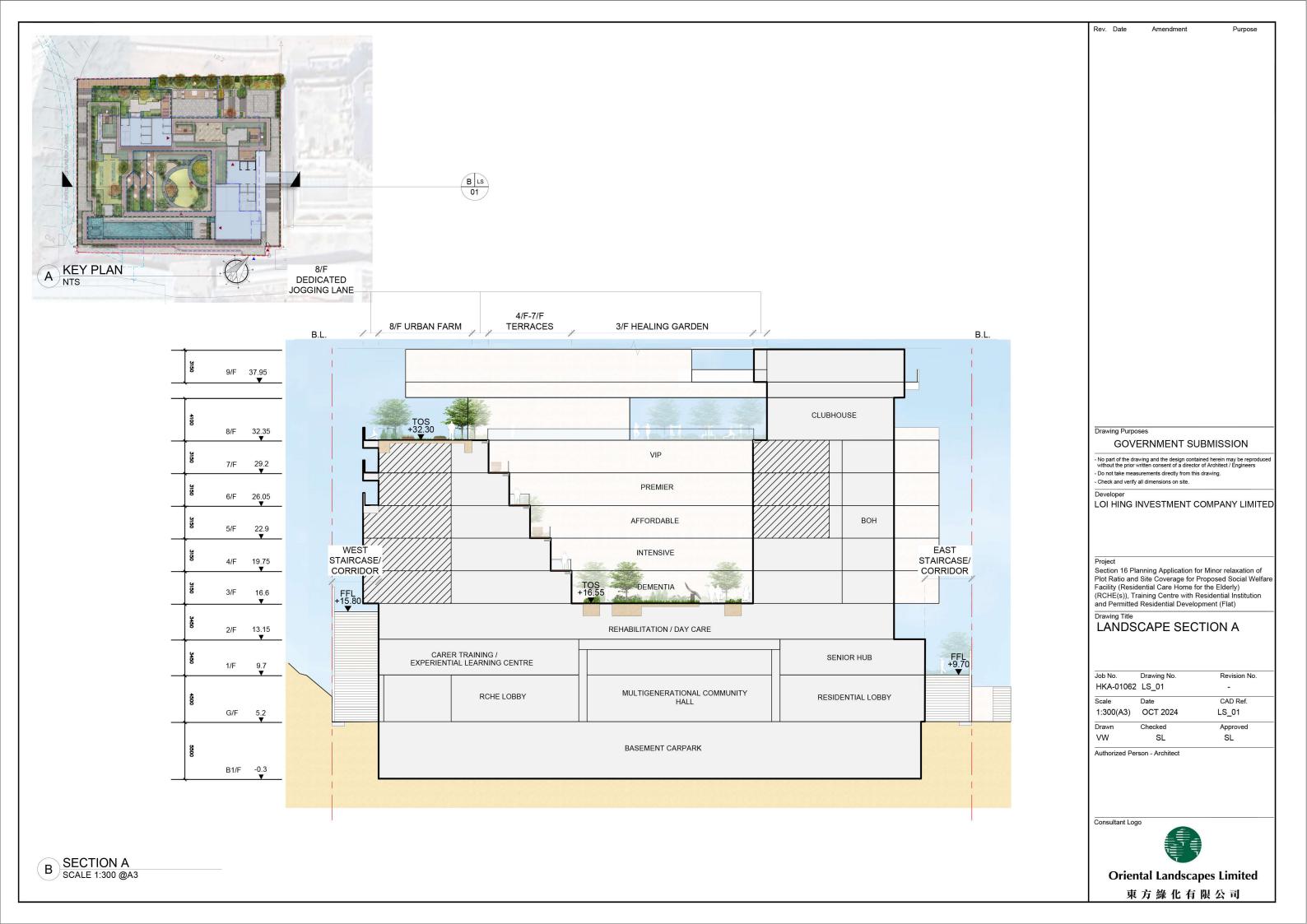


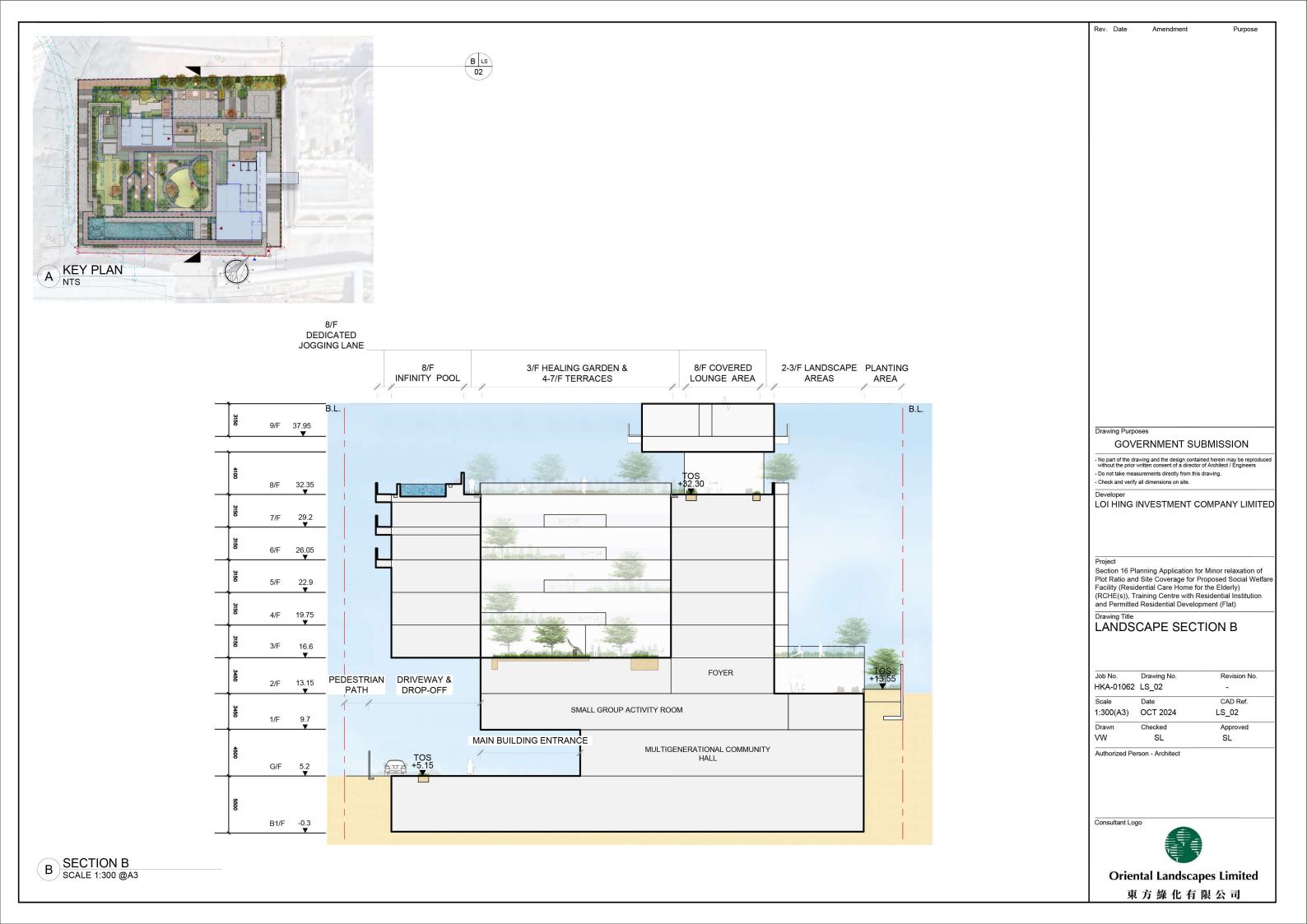


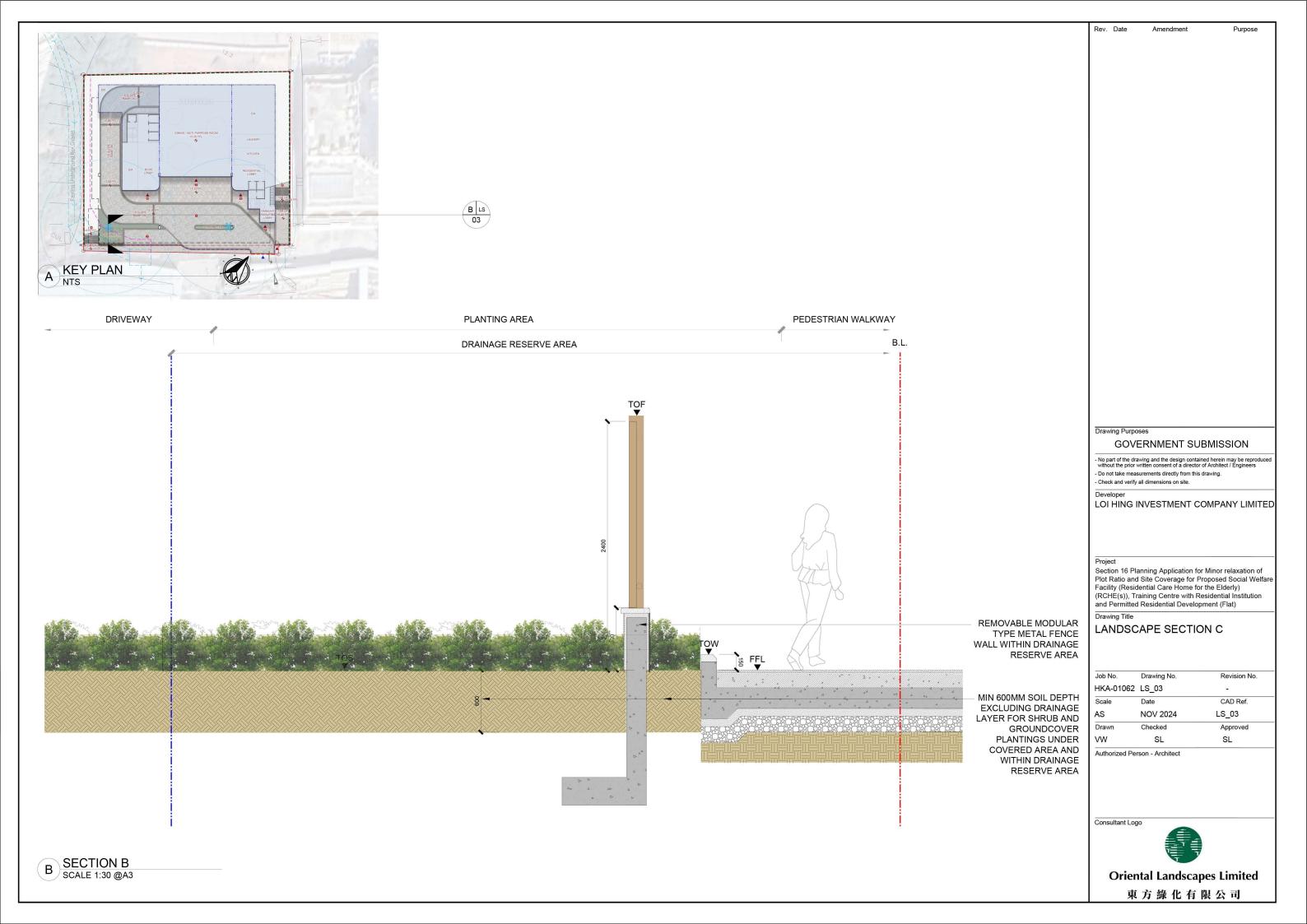




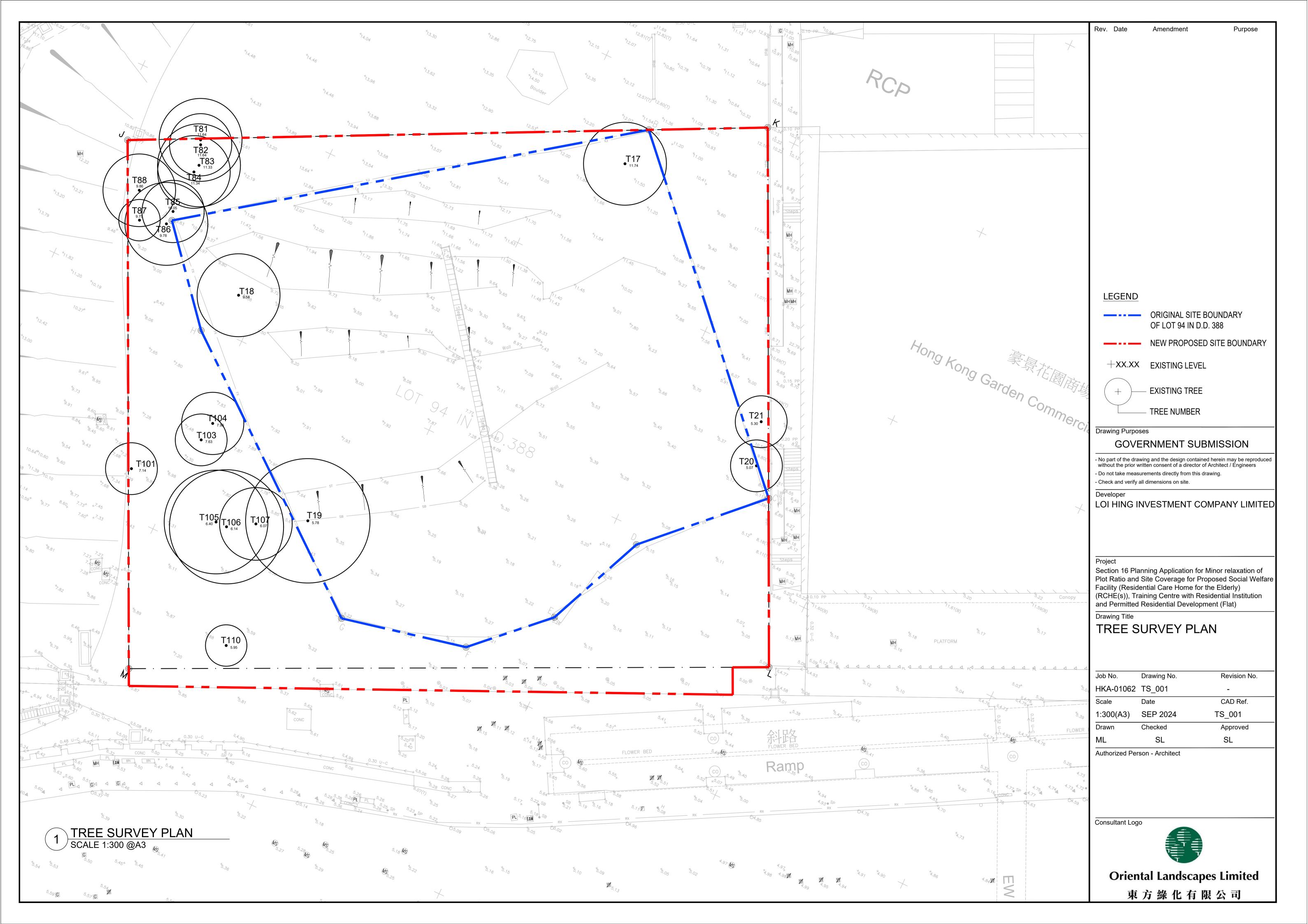








Appendix 2
TREE SURVEY PLAN
TREE TREATMENT SCHEDULE
TREE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD
TREE TREATMENT PLAN
NEW TREE PROPOSAL



Tree Treatment Schedule

Address: Lot No.94 In D.D.388 and Adjoining Government Land, Castle Peak Road - Tsing Lung Tau, New Territories

Prepared by Wan Wut Hang (ISA-CA no. HK-1071A) on 8 Oct 2023

Field Survey was conducted on 7 Oct 2023

To be read in conjunction with Drawing No.: TS_001 & TT_001

Tree ID Number	Tree Species		Tree Species		Tree Species		Conservation Status	Location		Tree Size		Proposed Treatment	
(Tree ID labelling on site)	Scientific name	Chinese name	(Y/N) Remark**	(Lot/GA/ YA/GHBA, etc.)	Overall height (m)	Aggregate DBH (mm)	Average Crown Spread (m)	(Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Remarks				
T17	Melia azedarach	苦楝	N	Lot	8	606	8	Fell	Multi trunk; mature tree				
T18	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	N	Lot	7	150	8	Fell	Located on slope; restricted root growth				
T19	Ficus benjamina	垂葉榕	N	Lot	15	750	12	Fell	Close to T107, Restricted root growth, Multi trunk, rootball preparation for transplanting is not practical; mature tree; large in size; broken branches; exposed root				
T20	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	N	Lot	6	250	5	Fell	Located on slope; imbalanced crown; close to retaining wall				
T21	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	7	150	5	Fell	Codominant Stems, Slightly leaning, Located on slope; imbalanced crown				
T81	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	10	250	8	Fell	Collapsed and laid on T082, Restricted root growth, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees				
T82	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	10	280	6	Fell	Close to T081, Restricted root growth, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees, Vines, Exposed Root				
T83	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	10	300	8	Fell	Close to T084, Restricted root growth, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees				
T84	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	6	300	7	Fell	Close to T083, Restricted root growth, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees				
T85	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	4	170	6	Fell	Close to T086, Restricted root growth, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees				
T06	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	11	250	8	Fell	Close to T085, Restricted root growth, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees				
T87	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	N	Lot	11	200	4	Fell	Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees				
T88	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	N	Lot	10	220	7	Fell	Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees				
T101	Mallotus paniculatus	白楸	N	Lot	11	150	5	Fell	Located on slope				
T103	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	11	150	5	Fell	Close to T104, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees, Root-plate movement				
T104	Leucaena leucocephala	銀合歡	N	Lot	14	250	6	Fell	Close to T103, Located on slope, Leaning over 45 degrees, Root-plate movement				
T105	Ficus benjamina	垂葉榕	N	Lot	16	589	10	Fell	Close to T106, Restricted root growth, Unbalance crown; broken branch; mature tree				
T106	Ficus benjamina	垂葉榕	N	Lot	16	672	11	Fell	Close to T105 &T107, Restricted root growth; mature tree; multi-trunk				
T107	Ficus benjamina	垂葉榕	N	Lot	15	516	7	Fell	Close to T106, Restricted root growth; mature tree				
T110	Macaranga tanarius var. tomentosa	血桐	N	Lot	7	250	4	Fell	Restricted root growth				

Summary of Proposed Treatment to Existing Trees

	Number of Trees within Lot
Trees to be Retained	0
Trees to be Transplanted	0
Trees to be Felled	20
Total Number of Existing Trees	20

Page 1 of 1 Printed on 1/8/2025



T17 OVERALL VIEW- FELL



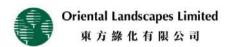
T19 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T18 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T19 TREE CRWON - FELL





T19 ROOT - FELL



T20 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T19 TRUNK - FELL

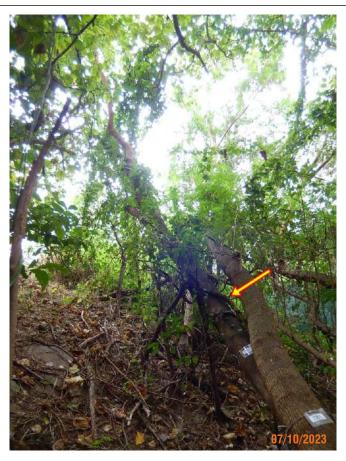


T21 OVERALL VIEW - FELL





T82 EXPOSED ROOT - FELL



T82 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T82 VINES - FELL



T83 OVERALL VIEW- FELL



T85 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T84 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T86 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T87 OVERALL VIEW- FELL



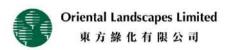
T101 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T88 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T103 OVERALL VIEW - FELL





T103 ROOT PLATE MOVEMENT - FELL



T104 ROOT PLATE MOVEMENT - FELL



T104 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T105 OVERALL VIEW - FELL

S.16 Planning Application for Minor Relaxation of Plot Ratio (PR) and Site Coverage (SC) for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE(s)), and Training Centre with Residential Development (Flat) in Lot 94, D.D. 388 and Adjoining Government Land, Castle Peak Road – Tsing Lung Tau, New Territories



T105 TRUNK - FELL



T106 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T105 NEW MEASUREMENT - FELL



T106 NEW MEASUREMENT - FELL

S.16 Planning Application for Minor Relaxation of Plot Ratio (PR) and Site Coverage (SC) for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE(s)), and Training Centre with Residential Development (Flat) in Lot 94, D.D. 388 and Adjoining Government Land, Castle Peak Road – Tsing Lung Tau, New Territories



T107 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T106 OVERALL VIEW - FELL



T107 NEW MEASUREMENT - FELL

TREE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

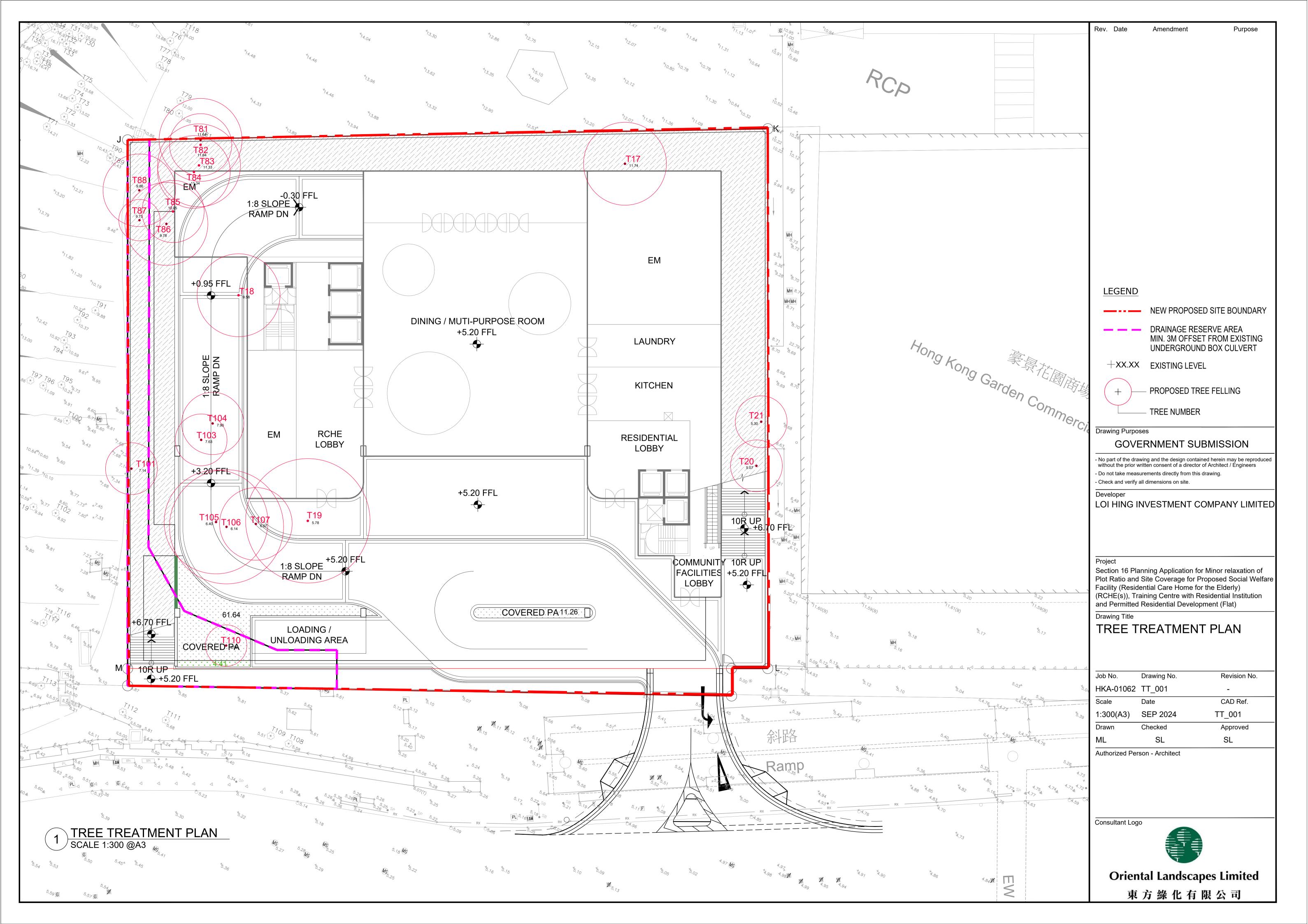
S.16 Planning Application for Minor Relaxation of Plot Ratio (PR) and Site Coverage (SC) for Proposed Social Welfare Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE(s)), and Training Centre with Residential Development (Flat) in Lot 94, D.D. 388 and Adjoining Government Land, Castle Peak Road – Tsing Lung Tau, New Territories

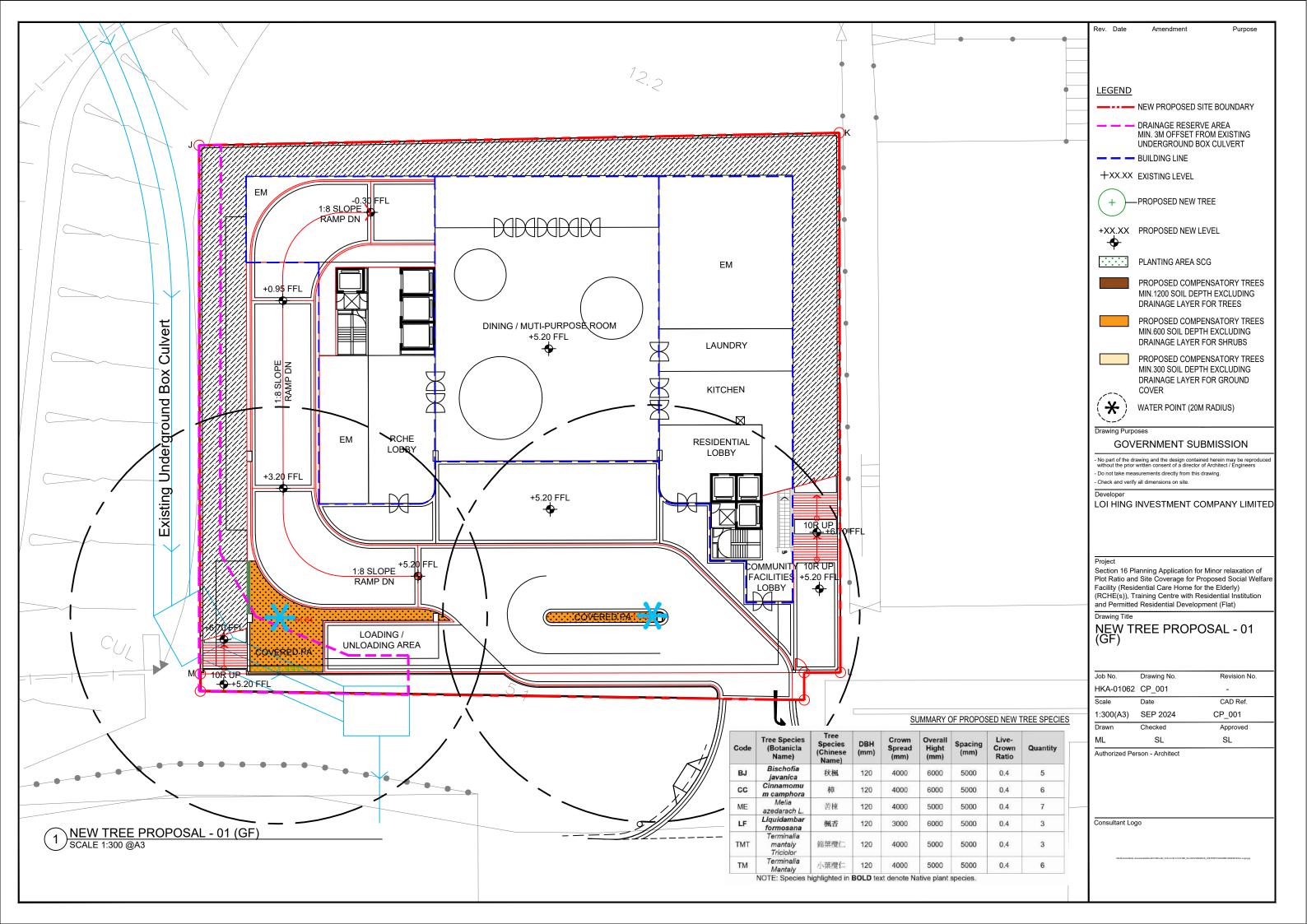


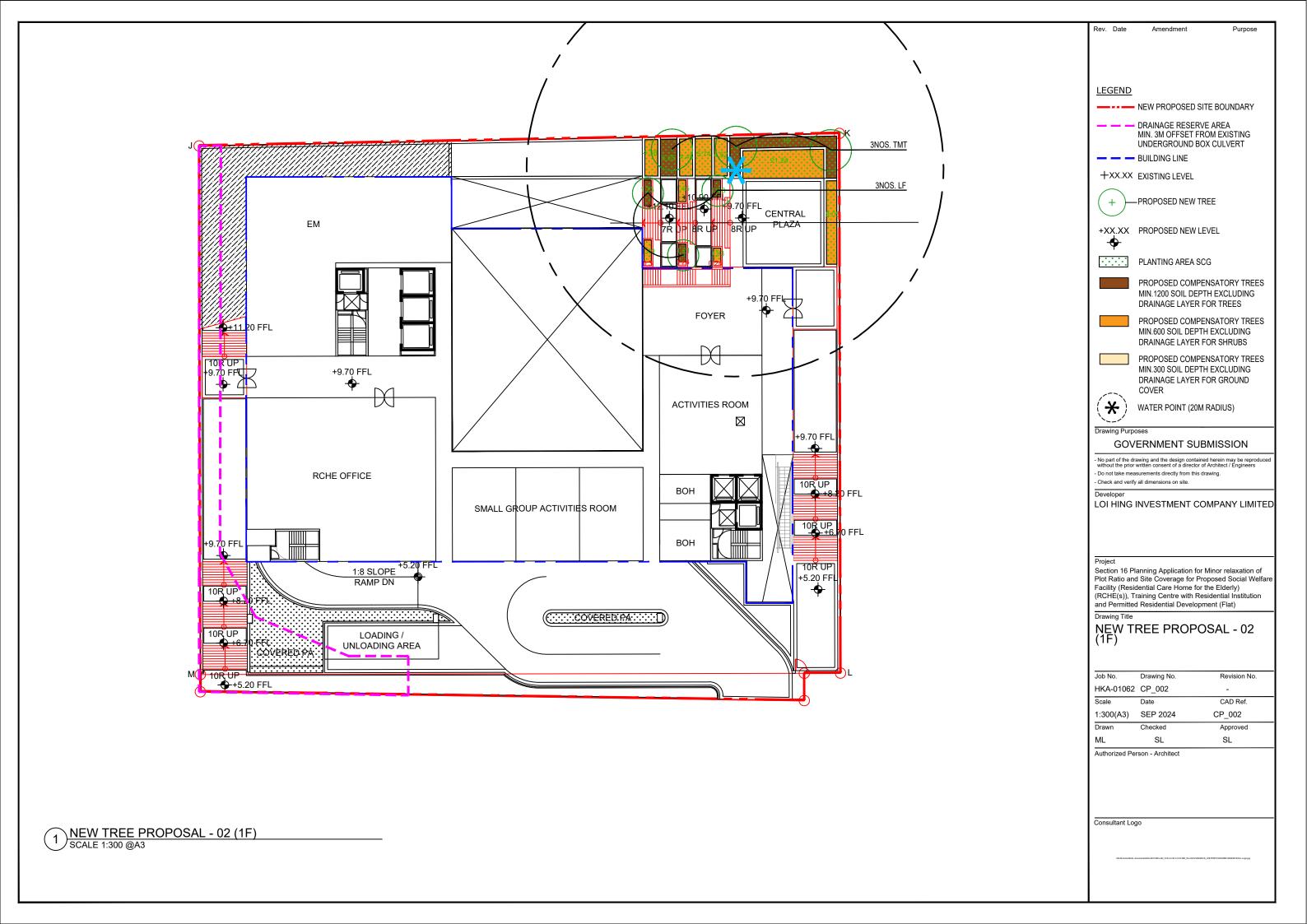


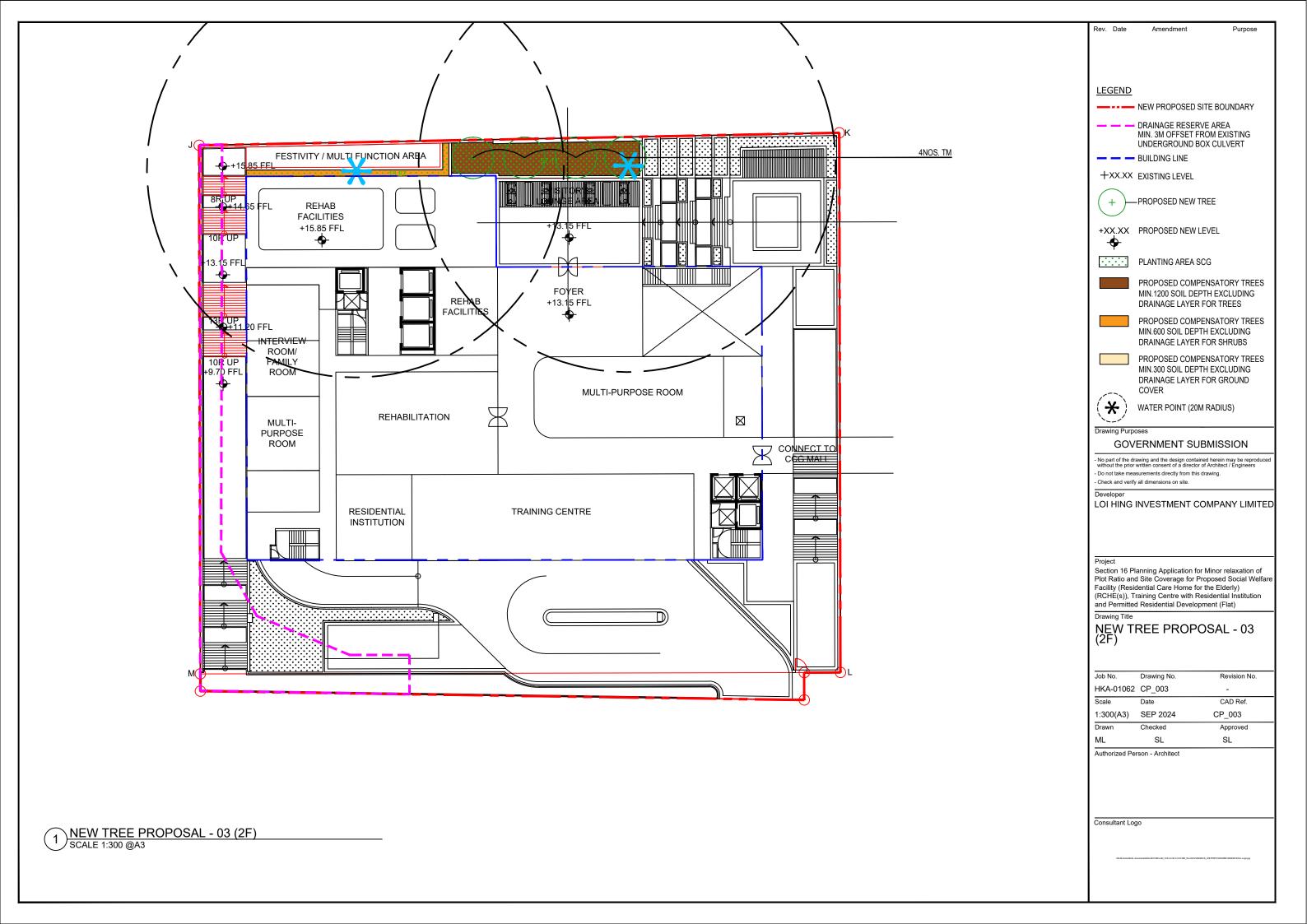


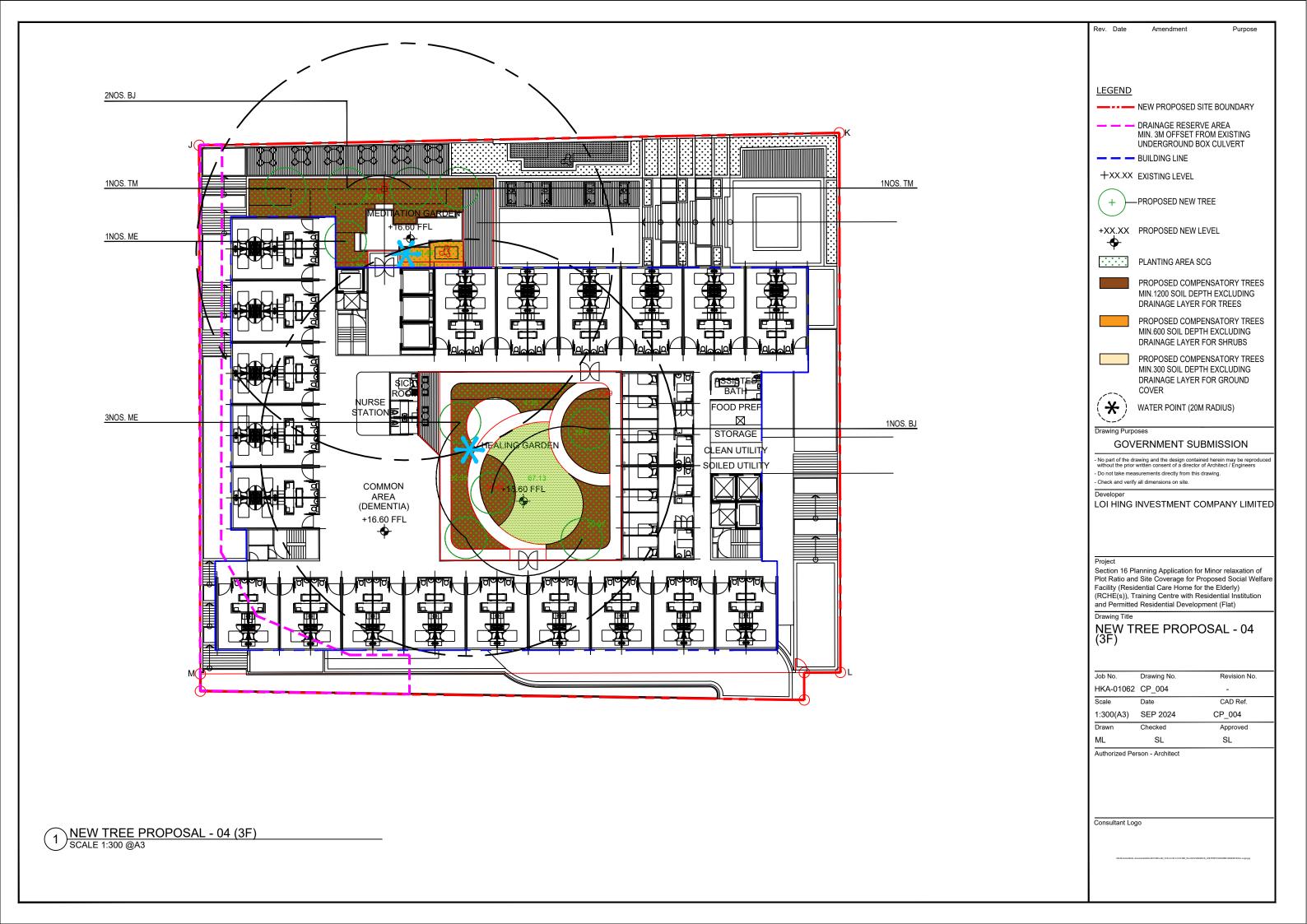
T110 OVERALL VIEW - FELL

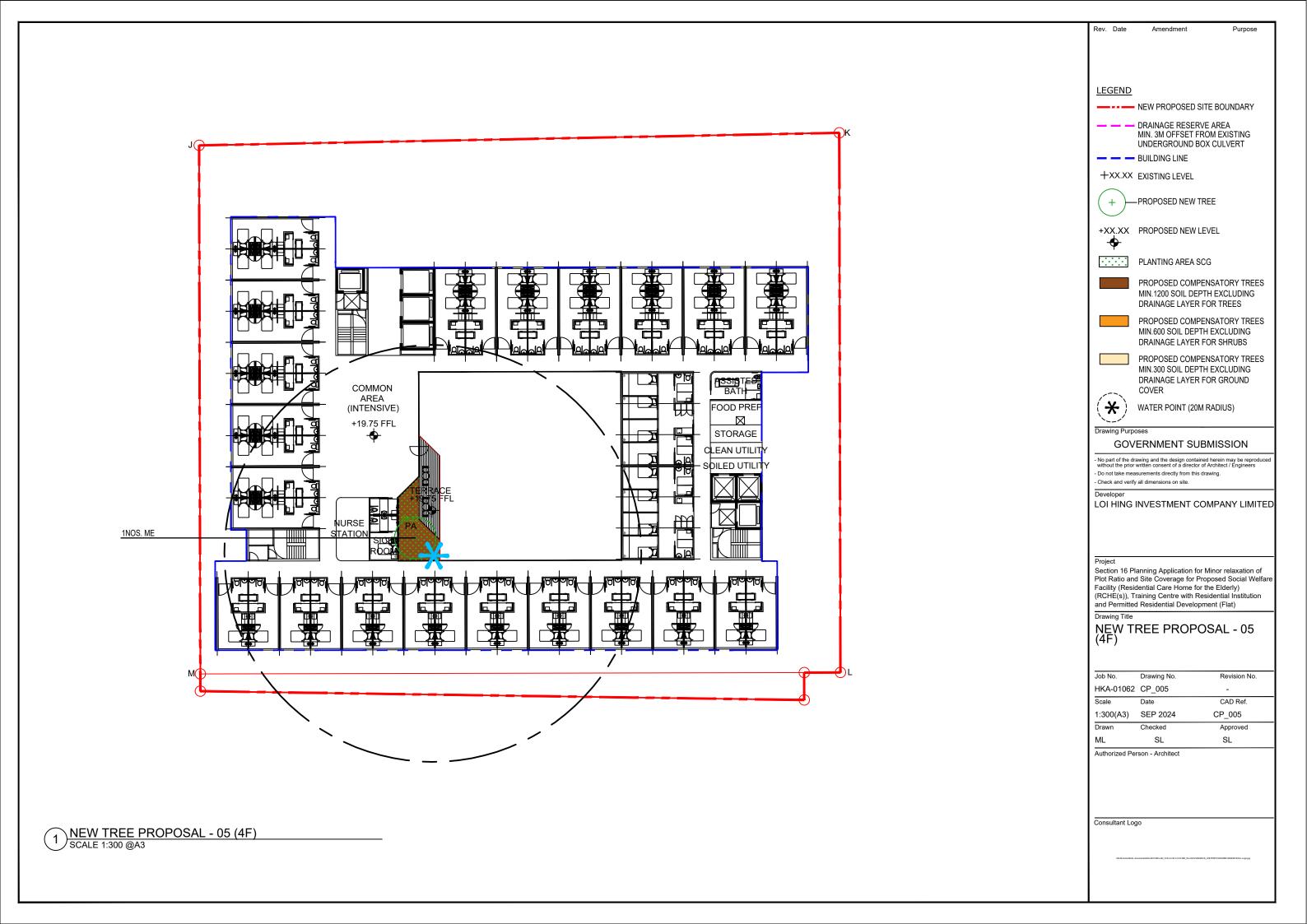


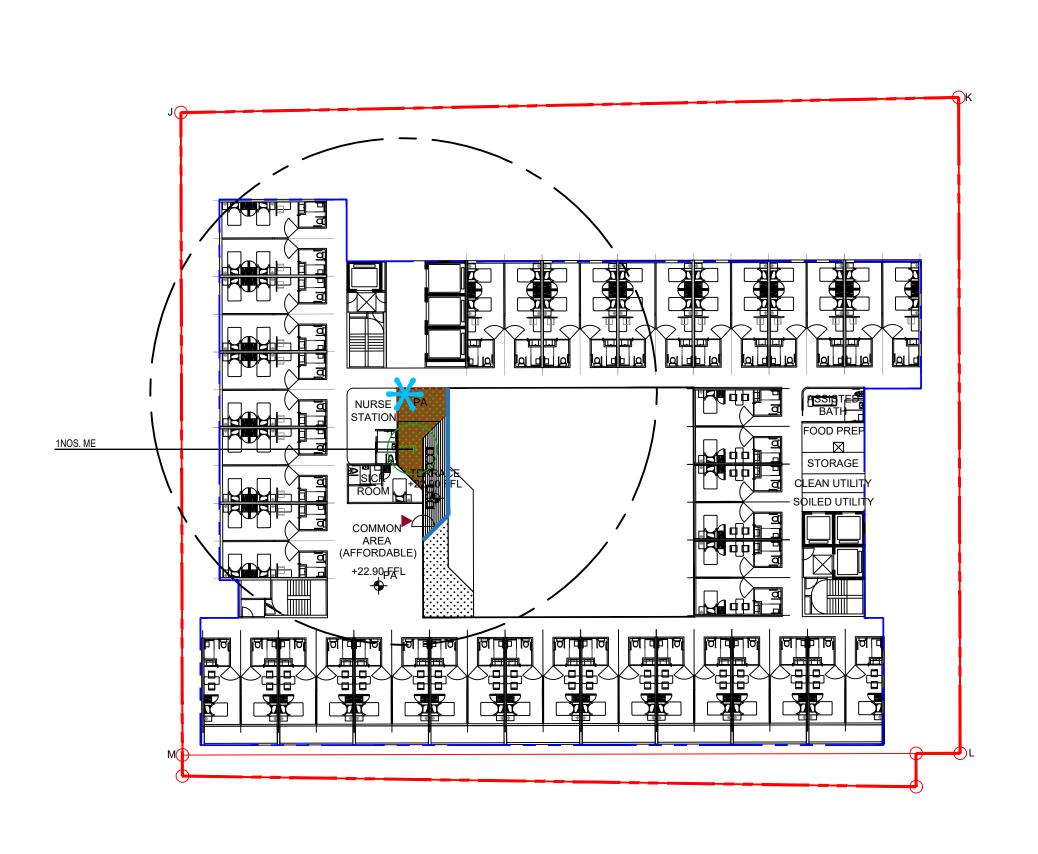












<u>LEGEND</u>

Rev. Date

NEW PROPOSED SITE BOUNDARY

Purpose

DRAINAGE RESERVE AREA
MIN. 3M OFFSET FROM EXISTING
UNDERGROUND BOX CULVERT

— — BUILDING LINE

+XX.XX EXISTING LEVEL



—PROPOSED NEW TREE

+XX.XX PROPOSED NEW LEVEL



PLANTING AREA SCG



PROPOSED COMPENSATORY TREES MIN.1200 SOIL DEPTH EXCLUDING DRAINAGE LAYER FOR TREES



PROPOSED COMPENSATORY TREES MIN.600 SOIL DEPTH EXCLUDING DRAINAGE LAYER FOR SHRUBS



PROPOSED COMPENSATORY TREES MIN.300 SOIL DEPTH EXCLUDING DRAINAGE LAYER FOR GROUND COVER



WATER POINT (20M RADIUS)

GOVERNMENT SUBMISSION

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- Check and verify all dimensions on site.

LOI HING INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Section 16 Planning Application for Minor relaxation of Plot Ratio and Site Coverage for Proposed Social Welfar Facility (Residential Care Home for the Elderly) (RCHE(s)), Training Centre with Residential Institution and Permitted Residential Development (Flat)

NEW TREE PROPOSAL - 06 (5F)

Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision No.
HKA-01062	CP_006	-
Scale	Date	CAD Ref.
1:300(A3)	SEP 2024	CP_006
Drawn	Checked	Approved
ML	SL	SL

Authorized Person - Architect

Consultant Logo

