

Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

**Tree Preservation Proposal
(Development Area)**

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Project Title	Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 SCENIC Landscape Studio Limited have been commissioned to undertake a Tree Survey and Tree Preservation Proposal for the Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long, New Territories. The development proposal comprises 1) the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple (the Development Area) and, 2) the improvement of an existing access road and, 3) enhancements to Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square. This report sets out a Tree Preservation Proposal for the Development Area (Temple Site) and the Area of Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, which are both undertaken on a tree Group basis, whilst a Tree Preservation Proposal for the Access Road, also undertaken on a tree group survey basis, is submitted as a separate report.
- 1.2 The existing Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square is located next to the northern portion of the Development Area and the proposed improvement works will integrate with the Proposed Scheme at the Development Area such that it seems appropriate to consider the tree preservation proposals at the two areas as a whole. This 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 or immediately adjacent to the Development Area and trees found within Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square. The proposal also identifies the trees found to conflict with the proposed development and makes recommendations for their proposed treatment. A new planting proposal to compensate for the loss of these trees is provided at **Annex VI** whilst the combined new tree planting at the Development Area and the Access Road (i.e. within the overall Application Site) is provided in the Landscape Master Plan report.
- 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. The survey approach is presented as **Annex I – Tree Group Survey Methodology**. The tree survey was undertaken in March and April of 2024.

2.0 Existing Site Description

- 2.1 The Application Site has a total site area of about 31,068 m² and comprises a Development Area, where the proposed Temple is to be located, an area of existing Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, and a proposed upgraded access road connecting the Development Area with Tai Tong Shan Road to the north. The Application Site falls within an area zoned "Recreation" ("REC"), "Green Belt" ("GB") and "Open Storage" ("OS") on the Approved Tai Tong Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) No. S/YL-TT/20. The development area (or the Temple site) has an area of about 17,393 m² and is covered by "REC" and "GB" zones. Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square has an area of about 5,283 m² and is also covered by "REC" and "GB" zones.
- 2.2 The site is located at the south-eastern edge of the broad valley plain which extends north towards Yuen Long and is contained by uplands of the Tai Lam County Park to the South, East and West. The lower slopes of these uplands are typically wooded, with more open grassland / shrubland evident towards the ridgeline formed by Kun Um Shan and Sacred Eagle rock in the west. There are numerous grave sites on the hillsides on the lower hill slopes to the east of the Application Site. The immediate vicinity of the site is dominated by commercial leisure and recreation facilities, including eco parks, horse riding facilities, camping grounds and motor sport circuits. Further north village development and warehouses associated with light industrial premises predominate across the valley floor.
- 2.3 The Development Area is currently vacant, with Kwan Ti Square, an open-air religious facility located to the immediate north. The existing site levels range from around +23.75 to +34.74 mPD in the west to between +27.57 to +39.20 mPD in the east with these existing slopes supporting more than 500 nos. existing trees and some more open areas of rough grassland. The access road that forms part of the application site is around one kilometre in length and has intermittent tree planting at both sides of the road. The detail of the trees in the access road area is presented in the separate report. The tree species identified are typically a range of native and exotic species commonly found in Hong Kong.

3.0 Description of Proposed Scheme

- 3.1 The Proposed Scheme consists of a several buildings and associated courtyards in a formal arrangement along a west to east axis, rising up the valley side slope. The development works with the natural hilly terrain of the Development Area, rising from the West from approximately 25.25mPD to around 38mPD to the East, where the Grand Hall of the "Supreme Kwan Ti" is located. Other components of the temple complex are arranged either side of this formal sequence of buildings, to utilise the irregularly shaped site area. The complex is entered from the lower, western area through a sequence steps, ornamental gate structures and courtyards / formed as a stepped building platforms and terraces at levels +24.75mPD, +30.5mPD, and +37.25mPD, addressing the arrival to the main temple building; the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple located near the upper portion of the site. Behind this building to the north lies a Scripture library, connected to the main temple building via a courtyard.
- 3.2 The "Supreme Kwan Ti Temple" is a stand-alone Religious Facility comprising several built elements. The primary religious building blocks cluster around the central East to West axis and adopts the traditional Chinese architectural order of "Three Courts Three Halls". The three courts comprise, the Court of Harmony, the Ceremonial Main Court, and the Inner Court. These are integrated with buildings and connected to adjacent facilities via walkways and gateways. The tallest building (+73.99mPD), the Grand Hall of the "Supreme Kwan Ti", is based on a nine-column bay formation with trussed gables and a pitched roof. An 18m high Kwan Tai Statue will be housed inside the Grand Hall which has an overall height of 35.999m. The Grand Hall is 45m wide, 25m deep, with eaves overhanging to 5m.
- 3.3 To the south a Hall of Manifestation sits between a lower arena area and a Hall of Enlightenment to the east. To the north the edge of the site is then occupied by amenity type blocks including toilet facilities and a staff canteen and maintenance offices. These various blocks are separated by visual corridors and setbacks, helping to break down the building massing into smaller scale components.
- 3.4 The proposed access road extends around the eastern and southern edges of the site, connecting to a proposed vehicular drop of at the lower western portion of the site, adjacent to the pedestrian entrance gateways (Gate of Unity and Gate of Harmony). The site is currently accessed from the north via an existing access road with a junction connecting to Tai Tong Shan Road. This access road serves the site and adjacent lots, including visitor attractions and associated car parking facilities.

4.0 Existing Vegetation

- 4.1 The group tree survey has identified some 603 nos. of trees (including 15 dead trees) within and immediately adjacent to the Planning Application Site boundary, in the vicinity of the Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square. For the 603 nos. of trees identified in the group tree survey, 535 nos. of tree are located within the Application Site Boundary while 68 nos. of trees are located immediately adjacent to the Application Site Boundary.
- 4.2 The existing tree locations are illustrated on **Annex II – Tree Group Location Plan (Development Area)**. **Annex III - Tree Group 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 - Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups** provides a visual reference for the assessment for specimens found within and immediately adjacent to the Development Area boundary.
- 4.3 **Table 4.1** below lists the tree species surveyed within and immediately adjacent to the Development Area boundary 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 Survey Area	No. of Trees within Application Site	Native (N) Exotic (E)	Status in Hong Kong
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	1	1	E	Common
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	台灣相思	2	2	E	Common
<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	4	4	N	Common
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	1	1	N	Cap. 586
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	波羅蜜	2	1	E	Common
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	楊桃	5	1	E	Common
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	木棉	1	1	E	Common
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> 'Variegata'	花葉勒杜鵑	8	8	E	Common
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	土蜜樹	2	2	N	Common
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	構樹	1	1	N	Common
<i>Carica papaya</i>	番木瓜	1	1	E	Common
<i>Citrus maxima</i>	柚	1	1	E	Common
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	黃皮	2	2	E	Common
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	檸檬桉	81	81	E	Common
<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	9	8	E	Common
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	細葉桉	26	26	E	Common
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	對葉榕	1	1	N	Common
<i>Ficus macrocarpa</i>	細葉榕	1	1	N	Common
<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	木芙蓉	23	23	E	Common
<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	大花紫薇	1	1	E	Cap. 96
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *	銀合歡	17	15	E	Common
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	150	149	N	Common
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	4	2	E	Common
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	39	39	E	Common
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	15	15	N	Common
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	3	3	N	Common
<i>Michelia × alba</i>	白蘭	3	3	E	Cap. 96
<i>Microcos nervosa</i>	布渣葉	1	1	N	Common
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	濕地松	3	3	E	Common
<i>Prunus mume</i>	梅子	114	71	E	Common
<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	櫻桃	45	33	E	Common
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鴨腳木	1	1	N	Common
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	火焰木	12	12	E	Common
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	紅花風鈴木	5	5	E	Common
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	欖仁樹	1	1	E	Common
<i>Terminalia mantaly</i>	小葉欖仁	1	0	E	Common
<i>Toxicodendron vernicifluum</i>	漆樹	1	1	E	Common
Dead Tree	死樹	15	14		
Total		603	535		

* *Leucaena leucocephala* is identified as an undesirable specie.

- 4.4 The most numerous existing trees species within the Application Site (Development Area) is *Liquidambar formosana* (149 nos.), a native species which is commonly planted for amenity purposes in Hong Kong. The second and third most numerous of the existing trees are *Corymbia citriodora* (81 nos.) and *Prunus mume* (71 nos.), which are both exotic species and common in Hong Kong.
- 4.5 The following paragraphs describe the characteristics of the tree groups, noting the tree species surveyed, general tree condition and their conservation status. The 6 tree groups are described in three parts as shown on the diagram below.



Part One: Tree Group 01-03 (357 nos. of trees)

- 4.6 These three tree groups are in the southeastern part of the Development Area, to the south of the existing Kwan Ti Square, to the west and north of the access road. The three groups contain approx. 357 nos. of existing trees including 13 dead trees and all of them are located within the application site.
- 4.7 There are 28 species in the three tree groups and 18 species have less than 5 specimens. The most abundant species is *Liquidambar formosana* (90 nos.), a native species commonly planted for amenity purposes in Hong Kong. The second and third most numerous are *Corymbia citriodora* (82 nos.) and *Lophostemon confertus* (39 nos.), which are both exotic species and common in Hong Kong.
- 4.8 One specimen of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* was found in tree group 02. *Lagerstroemia speciosa* is generally protected in Hong Kong under the Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96. sub. leg.) except for “plants grown outside Hong Kong or on any land held from the Government under a lease, licence or permit or by virtue of an Ordinance”. The tree is located next to a footpath near Kwan Ti Square and is likely to have been planted for ornamental purpose and therefore is not covered by the intent of the regulations. Unfortunately, this tree (T537) conflicts with the proposed

architectural scheme, and as it is a relatively large specimen with V-shaped fork in main stem with included bark, does not make a good candidate for transplantation. As such it is recommended to be removed.

- 4.9 Three specimens of *Michelia × alba* (T535, T543, and T593) are found in tree group 02. *Michelia × alba* is generally protected in Hong Kong under the Forestry Regulations (Cap. 96. sub. leg.) except for “plants grown outside Hong Kong or on any land held from the Government under a lease, licence or permit or by virtue of an Ordinance”. The trees are likely to have been planted for ornamental purpose and are therefore not directly covered by the regulations. T535 and T543, located at the centre part of the Development Area, are two relatively young specimens. They are in direct conflict with the proposed work, so it’s recommended to transplant them. T593 is located at the eastern part of the Development Area and in direct conflict with the proposed work. However, due to its poor health condition (vined and twigs dieback), it has low suitability for transplanting, and it’s recommended to be removed.
- 4.10 One specimen of *Aquilaria sinensis* was found in tree group 03. *Aquilaria sinensis* is generally protected in Hong Kong under Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) and has been rated “Vulnerable” in China Plant Red Data Book. T842 is located at the southern part of the Development Area where existing trees and landscape features are in direct conflict with the proposed works and so is recommended to be transplanted.

Part Two: Tree Group 04-05 (165 nos. of trees)

- 4.11 These two groups are located to the west and east of the greenhouses in Tai Tong Eco Park. The two groups contain approx. 165 nos. of existing trees including 1 dead tree. 97 of them are located within the application site and 68 of them are located adjacent to the application site.
- 4.12 There are 16 species found in the two tree groups and 11 species have less than 4 specimens. The most numerous species is *Prunus mume* (79 nos.), a common exotic species usually planted for ornamental purpose in Hong Kong. The second and third numerous species are *Liquidambar formosana* (28 nos.) and *Prunus pseudocerasus* (16 nos.). There are 10 *Leucaena leucocephala*, which is considered an invasive and undesirable exotic species in Hong Kong.

Part Three: Tree Group 06 (81 nos. of trees)

- 4.13 Tree Group 06 IS located to the north of the existing Kwan Ti Square and at the back of the Kwan Ti Statue. It contains approx. 81 trees including 1 dead tree and all of them are within the application site.
- 4.14 There are 7 species including 2 native species and 5 exotic species in tree group 06. The most abundant species is *Liquidambar formosana* (32 nos.), which is a common native species in Hong Kong. The second and third numerous species are *Prunus mume* (23 nos.) and *Hibiscus mutabilis* (14 nos.), which are both common exotic species in Hong Kong.
- 4.15 In addition, none of the tree on site is registered or eligible to be registered as Old and Valuable Trees (DEVB TCW No. 5/2020 Registration of Old and Valuable Trees (OVT), and Guidelines for their Preservation). There are no trees which meet the criteria for a ‘Tree of Particular Interest’ in accordance with para. 2.6.1 of the Guidelines for Tree Risk Assessment and Management Arrangement promulgated by DEVB.

5.0 Recommendations

- 5.1 The Proposed Scheme within the Development Area includes basement works and some extensive site formation works to create a flat platform (although terraced across the site following the existing contours) suitable for a new development. In addition, the proposed levels are based on the requirements for vehicular and pedestrian access. This includes the access roads to the Proposed Development and the internal vehicular circulation. When these proposals and improvements to the existing Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square are considered in relation to the location of the existing trees, it is inevitable that the development will lead to the loss of some existing trees. **Table 5.1** provides a summary of the recommendations for the treatment of the existing trees.

Table 5.1 Summary of Tree Recommendations

Recommendation	Development Area	Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square	Total Number of Trees	% Trees
Within the Application Site				
Trees to be retained	<u>24</u>	38	<u>62</u>	<u>11.6%</u>
Trees to be transplanted	3	0	3	0.6%
Trees to be removed (including 14 dead tree)	<u>438</u>	23	<u>461</u>	<u>86.1%</u>
Weed Tree to be removed (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	9	0	9	1.7%
Total number of trees	474	61	535	
Outside the Application Site				
Trees to be retained (including 1 dead tree)	59	0	59	87%
Trees to be transplanted	0	0	0	0%
Trees to be removed	9	0	9	13%
Total number of trees	68	0	68	

Note: The number in the above table exclude trees surveyed on a tree group basis in the tree preservation report of the access road.

- 5.2 The recommendations for the treatment of each of the trees is contained within **Annex III Tree Assessment Schedule** and **Annex IV Photographic Record of Tree Groups** and shown on **Annex V – Tree Group Recommendation Plan (Development Area)**.

Preservation of Existing Trees

- 5.3 As described above, the existing site conditions and the functional requirements for the development of the Application Site will inevitably affect some of the existing trees within site and its surroundings. As such the recommendations for tree preservation are as follows:

- 62 nos. trees within the Application Site will not be affected by the proposals and are recommended for retention. These existing trees will contribute, together with proposed new trees, to the overall greening within the site. Retained trees near the northern boundary of Development Area adjacent to the existing Kwan Ti Square will be preserved and be incorporated into the proposed landscape buffer at the edge of the access road.
- 59 nos. trees are located immediately outside the Application Site boundary within the survey area will not be affected by the works and are recommended for retention. These trees will form part of the landscape buffer screening the site in views from the road.

- 5.4 **Annex VII** provides details of the tree protection measures to be employed during the construction phase.

Transplantation of the Existing Trees

- 5.5 In terms of assessing the feasibility of tree transplantation several 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. However, invasive exotic tree species such as *Leucaena leucocephala* should not be considered for transplanting. Species protected by regulations or having high conservation value would be considered for transplanting where they cannot be preserved on site.
 - **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. Conversely trees growing in dense, unmanaged conditions, growing in close proximity to one another and generally exhibiting poor form would not make good specimens when transplanted. As a result, these trees are considered to have a low survivability rate of transplantation.
 - **Proximity of existing trees:** The tree location plan presented as **Annex II** shows that the densest areas of existing tree growth are located at central and western side of the Development Area. Many of the trees are competing for the same space and light above ground and sharing the same root space below ground. As such the root structures are often intertwined and so it is not possible to prepare a root ball for one tree without damaging the roots of the adjacent tree.
 - **Contribution of the existing trees to the character and amenity of the future landscape:** Owing to a combination of the existing tree species and their form and amenity value it is considered that some of the trees affected by the proposals would not contribute to the quality of character and amenity of the future landscape. As such it is recommended that these trees be removed and replaced with high quality new trees.
- 5.6 Given the factors described above it is considered that 3 no. of the trees affected by the proposals are recommended for transplantation, including the aforementioned *Aquilaria sinensis*, protected under Cap. 586. The proposed receptor site locations are shown on the New Tree Planting Plan contained at **Annex VI**.

Tree Felling Proposal

- 5.7 The proposed scheme within the Application Site includes basement works over part of the site and relatively extensive site formation works to form a stepped development platform. Additionally, the construction of a pedestrian footpath along the access road next to the north of Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square will affect some of the existing trees. The recommendations for tree felling are as follows:
- 470 nos. trees including 14 nos. dead trees and 9 weed trees located within the Application Site boundary do not make good candidates for transplantation and so are recommended for felling.
 - 9 nos. trees located immediately outside the Application Site boundary will be affected by the proposed development, do not make good candidates for transplantation, and so are recommended for removal.
- 5.8 The recommendations for the treatment of each of the trees are contained within **Annex III - Tree Group Assessment Schedule** and shown on **Annex V -Tree Group Recommendation Plan (Development Area)**.

6.0 New Tree Planting Proposal

6.1 The loss of existing trees will be compensated where possible through the planting of new trees. The New Planting Plan is presented as **Annex VI**. The planting proposals have sought to:

- Provide physical and visual integration with the surrounding semi-rural landscape;
- Create a planting structure with high amenity value which serves to integrate the new religious development in distant elevated views from surrounding areas;
- Enhance the landscape character and visual amenity of the local area;
- Provide appropriately located tree shade for the comfort of future visitors to the site;
- Provide a quality and sustainable landscape area;
- Create a distinctive and high-quality landscape setting for the proposed temple complex;
- Provide compensation for the proposed felling of trees required to accommodate the proposed development;
- Maximise opportunities for the planting of new trees and shrubs; and
- Utilise both ornamental and native species to enhance the ecological and landscape character and improve the biodiversity of the site.

6.2 It is anticipated that the proposed planting associated with the Proposed Scheme will provide a landscape buffer around the periphery of the proposed Temple Complex. The proposed tree planting will also help form the landscape framework for the site and contribute to the future landscape character supporting the spirit of Kwan Ti. The new planting is designed to merge with the existing preserved trees and provide tree buffers as part of the visual mitigation proposals for the site. The new planting areas also include the existing Kwan Ti Square, adjacent to the proposed Temple Complex, providing the opportunity to create a more integrated landscape framework across these two sites whilst enhancing the existing landscape at Kwan Ti Square.

6.3 As outlined in **Table 6.2** there are several tree planting strategies adopted to suit different parts of the site and help achieve the proposed landscape objectives. Small columnar tree planting shall be used within the temple complex to help demarcate the margins of courtyards and outdoor rooms. A variety of structure trees are also employed at green buffer areas, using large size (heavy standard) trees for an instant effect and at pedestrian routes through the development where tree shade would be beneficial. Feature trees, including flowering trees at entrances areas are also deployed for decorative effect. Mass woodland planting is also adopted in the vicinity of existing tree groups at Kwan Ti Square area using smaller stock sizes at close spacing which reflects the commercial availability of native trees (many are not available in larger sizes). A high percentage of *Liquidambar formosana* will be adopted in both buffer planting and woodland planting areas to reflect the surrounding hillsides and support the architectural intent for the Landscape setting of the temple buildings.

6.4 **Table 6.1** provides an overview summary of the new tree planting ratio.

Table 6.1: New Tree Planting Metrics

New Tree Planting Metrics	Statistic / Ratio	Remark
Tree Removal		
Total number of trees to be felled	<u>470</u>	Includes 14 dead trees. The number excludes the weed tree to be felled (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>).

New Tree Planting Metrics	Statistic / Ratio	Remark
New Tree Planting		
Number of new trees to be planted at Temple Site	<u>410</u>	Including <u>68</u> nos. of whips
Number of new trees to be planted at Kwan Ti Square	<u>136</u>	Including <u>45</u> nos. of whips
New Tree Planting Ratio		
(Number of newly planted trees: number of trees felled)	<u>546:464</u> (<u>1.17:1</u>)	Note that the overall ratio, factoring in the Access Road is not less than 1:1 (<u>620: 620</u>)

- 6.5 A compensatory planting ratio of 1:1 in terms of tree numbers of newly planted trees and trees to be felled can be achieved. The loss of trees will be compensated with the planting of 546 nos. of good quality trees including 113 nos. of whips along the access road, at the Temple Site, and at Kwan Ti Square. This represents a compensatory ratio of 1: 1 (number of trees to be felled: number of new trees to be planted), when the tree impacts at the access road are also taken into consideration.
- 6.6 The new trees will be good quality heavy standard and light standard sized trees, and whips designed to improve the future landscape of the development and mitigate the impact of trees. Due to the size and area constraints of the site, all possible opportunities for tree planting have been explored and the replanting has been maximised as far as is practical.
- 6.7 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 new tree planting proposals is provided in **Table 6.2** below.

Table 6.2: New Tree Planting Proposals

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Native / Exotic	Stock Size / Size (mm)	Spacing (mm)
Tree Species				
Small Columnar Trees				
<i>Garcinia subelliptica</i> Merr.	菲島福木	Exotic	Standard	2500
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	圓柏	Exotic	Standard	2500
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	羅漢松	Native	Standard	2500
Feature Trees				
<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	洋紫荊	Native	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Creteva unilocularis</i>	樹頭菜	Exotic	Heavy standard	<u>5000</u>

Botanical Name	Chinese Name	Native / Exotic	Stock Size / Size (mm)	Spacing (mm)
<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	大花紫薇	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Magnolia grandifolia</i>	荷花玉蘭	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Prunus persica</i>	桃	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i>	黃花風鈴木	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
Structural Trees				
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	糖膠樹	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	秋楓	Native	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i>	陰香	Native	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	樟樹	Native	Heavy standard	<u>5000</u>
<i>Elaeocarpus hainanensis</i>	水石榕	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	Native	Heavy standard	<u>5000</u>
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	Native	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	苦楝	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Michelia × alba</i>	白蘭	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	濕地松	Exotic	Heavy standard	4000
<i>Terminalia mantaly</i>	小葉欖仁	Exotic	Heavy standard	<u>4000</u>
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	Native	Heavy standard	4000
Woodland Whip mix				
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	朴樹	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i>	黃牛木	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	潺槁樹	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	餘甘子	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Reevesia thyrsoidea</i>	梭羅樹	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Polyspora axillaris</i>	大頭茶	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Sapium discolor</i>	山烏桕	Native	Whip	1500
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鴨腳木	Native	Whip	1500

6.8 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 6000 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.

6.9 Standard trees are defined as follows:

Standard:

- A height over 1800mm from the root collar to the lowest branch;
- Total height above soil level: between 2750mm and 3500mm;
- According to species, either a well-balanced branching head or a well-defined straight and upright leader with branches growing out from the stem with reasonable symmetry;
- A well-developed vigorous root system;
- Stem diameter of at least 45mm but not exceeding 75mm measured at a height of 1300mm from the root collar;
- The diameter of the root ball shall be not less than 450mm and with a depth not less than 300 mm;
- Grown in a container not less than 450mm in diameter and 300mm deep; and
- Free from any kind of pest, fungi, disease and parasitic plants.

6.10 Whips are defined as follows:

Whips

- Aged between 2-3 years old;
- A single central stem and elementary branch system;
- A well-developed vigorous root system;
- A height over 900mm and less than 2000mm above soil level;
- Grown and supplied in a container not less than 125mm in diameter and 200mm deep; and
- Free from any kind of pest, fungi, disease and parasitic plants.

6.11 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, Protection and Transplanting

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 Development Area is currently occupied by temporary structures to the west and plantation/tree groups and grassland to the east. Six tree groups containing approx. 603 nos. trees (including 15 dead trees) were identified within and immediately adjacent to the Development Area boundary and within Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, which form part of the Application Site. Some 535 nos. of these trees (including 14 nos. dead trees) are located within the Application Site Boundary and 68 nos. (including one dead tree) located outside the Application Site Boundary. Overall, the existing trees are a mixture of common native and exotic species. Two protected tree species were found to exist on site, including one *Lagerstroemia speciosa* and 3 nos. of *Michelia × alba* (Forests and Countryside Ordinance, Cap. 96), although these particular specimens are likely to have been planted for ornamental purpose. No rare species are identified except, *Aquilaria sinensis* which has been rated “near threatened” in China and is listed in the *Rare and Precious Plants of Hong Kong*”.
- 8.2 Given that the Proposed Scheme will utilize nearly the entire site for the construction of the Proposed Scheme, and the associated site formation works to create the development platforms and internal access network, the excavation for the basement and the vehicular access road, it is inevitable that a relatively large proportion of the existing trees would be affected by the works. Where possible trees will be preserved in-situ. As such, approximately 62 nos. of the trees within the Application Site and some 59 nos. of the trees outside the Application Site boundary are recommended for retention.
- 8.3 Unfortunately, due to the conflict with the Proposed Scheme some 470 nos. of the trees including 9 weed trees within the Application Site and 9 nos. immediately outside Application Site boundary due to the proposed Gate of Unity and proposed access road are recommended for felling as they do not make good candidates for transplantation due to a range of conditions, including their species, size, form, condition, proximity to other trees, and their likely lack of contribution to the future landscape character and amenity of the development. 3 nos. of trees make good candidates for transplantation and are recommended for transplanting.
- 8.4 New tree planting for the overall Application site comprises three parts: new trees to be planted in Development Area, new trees to be planted along the Access Road, and new tree planting at the existing Kwan Ti Square. The new tree planting will support to the architectural design concepts, create landscape buffers to help mitigate the landscape and visual impacts of the scheme and create a green and pleasant landscape setting for the enjoyment of future visitors to the site.
- 8.5 The loss of trees in the vicinity of the Development Area will be compensated with the planting of 546 nos. of good quality trees including 113 nos. of whips at the Development Area and Kwan Ti Square. This represents a compensatory ratio of 1: 1 (number of trees to be felled: number of new trees to be planted), when the tree impacts at the access road are also taken into consideration. Given the size and constraints of the site, all possible opportunities for tree planting have been explored and the replanting maximized as far as is practical. It is believed that such solution will bring much benefit to the future landscape in terms of greenery and landscape ambiance and also provide landscape enhancements at the existing Kwan Ti Square.

Annexes

Annex I

Tree Group Survey Methodology

Annex I: Tree Survey Methodology

1.0 Group Tree Survey

1.1 Definitions

- 1.1.1 Scope of Survey: To survey all 'trees' in tree groups in broad bush manner within the Survey Area.
- 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 Measurements of tree dimension and location are recorded preliminarily subject to further information from topographic surveyor. Photographs to show all trees within the tree groups are taken during the tree group survey.

1.3 Basic Information in Tree Group Survey Schedule (Annex III):

- 1.3.1 The tree group survey schedule includes the following information for each group of trees surveyed:
- 1.3.2 **Tree Group Number** - Each tree group is allocated a tree group number and its position plotted on Tree Group Location Plan(s) (Appendix III). The numbering follows a logical sequence in numerical order.
- 1.3.3 **Species Name (Botanical Name)** – Trees within each tree group 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 **Tree Dimensions** - The following dimensions are to be recorded by visual estimation and broad brush measurement for each tree:
- Overall **Height** (in metres);
 - **Trunk DBH** (in metres / millimetres; refer to schedule);
 - Overall **Crown Spread** (in metres); and
 - **Location:** On a slope or flat ground
- 1.3.5 Measurements of tree dimension and location shall be properly recorded by topographical surveyor at a later stage.

1.4 Photographic Record

- 1.4.1 Photographs to show the whole tree group as far as possible are taken for each tree during the tree group survey.

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

- Good Trees with a low incidence of less serious defects are graded as good;
Fair Trees with a higher incidence of less serious defects are graded as fair;
Poor Trees with more serious defects are graded as poor; or
Dead 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
F	Fair - 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.

1.7 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.
F	Fair - 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 "Excellent", "Good", "Fair" or "Poor". The grading indicates the following qualities in trees or groups of trees:

Excellent	Important trees where species may be of fung shui significance which should be retained by adjusting the design layout accordingly
Good	Common species and good health, good condition and good form.
Fair	Common species and average health, average condition and average form.
Poor	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.
F	Fair - 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. Grading 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 trees 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 possesses 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 paragraph 7[b] of the DEVB TC(W) No.4/2020 which states '...transplant the affected tree(s) to other permanent locations within the project site or the maintenance area to minimise the loss of vegetation in the local environs'. 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 of Felling makes reference to paragraph 9 of the DEVB TC(W) No. 4/2020 which states '...Tree removal arising from government projects shall only be considered and approved under the following circumstances -

- (a) preservation or transplanting is unsuitable or impracticable;
- (b) the tree has been irreparably damaged by inclement weather;
- (c) dead tree(s); or
- (d) any other justifications or circumstances'

2.2.8 Expanding on this the following shall also be considered:

- Trees 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 TCW No. 05/2020 nor potentially eligible to be registered as such.
- The tree has an unrecoverable health problem and is in poor condition;
- The tree has a low amenity value;
- 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.

2.2.9 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 DEVB TC(W) No. 4/2020 section 8 (e) 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 group follows the standards set out below:

- Where practical (within reasonable distance and within a safe location), the individual trees in the subject tree group will be shown;
- Picture to show the full extent of the canopy (may include more than one shot) including the adjacent ground conditions;
- Different viewpoints will be taken to capture the same tree group to show all trees within the tree group as far as possible;
- In case the site is not accessible or obstructed, photos will be taken to show the adjacent site condition with description for the tree group condition.

2.4 References

Ordinances, Circulars and Practice Notes

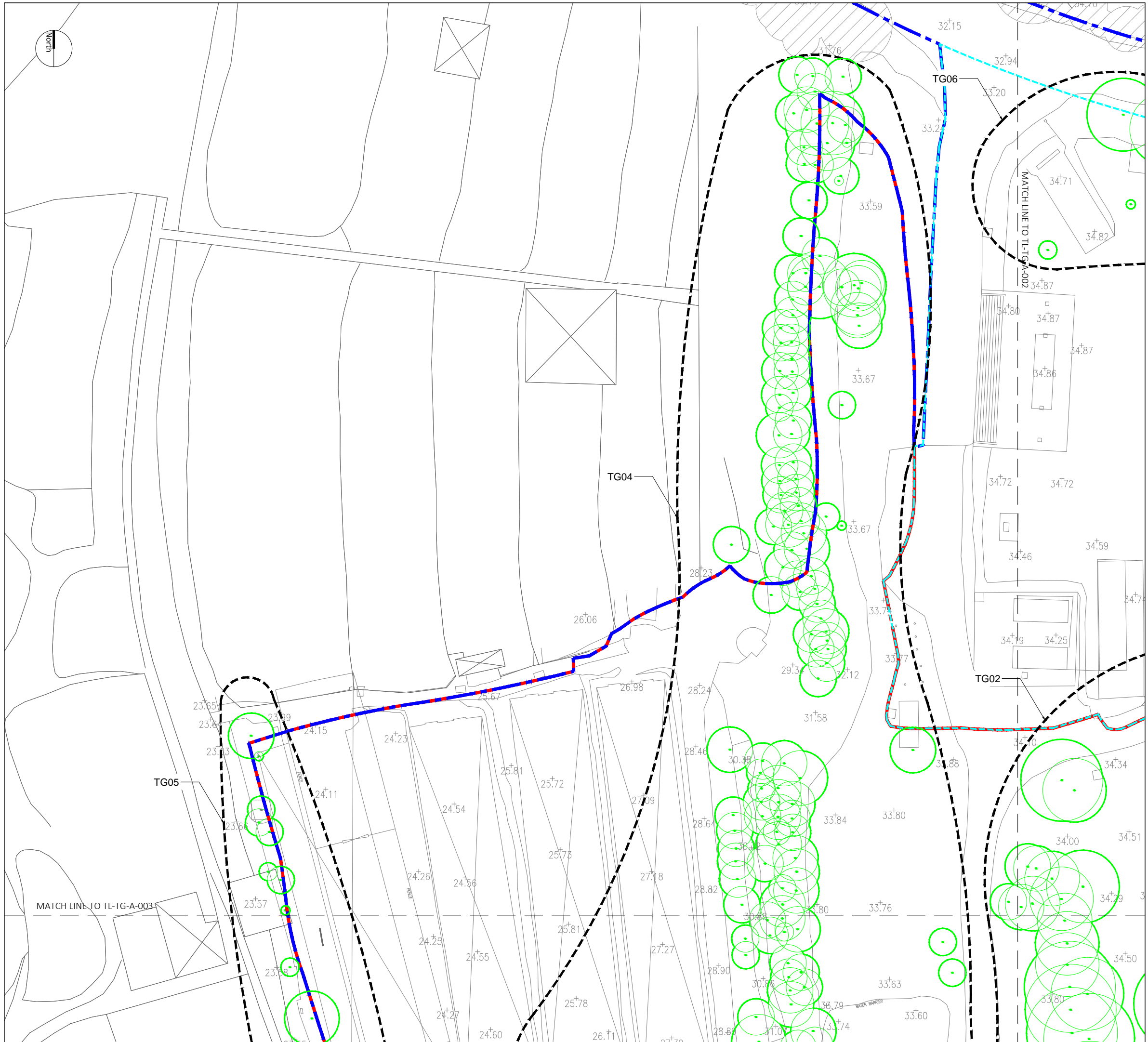
- Chapter 96. Forest and Countryside Ordinance;
- Chapter 586. Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance;
- DEVB TC(W) No. 05/2020, Registration of Old and Valuable Trees, and Guidelines for their Preservation;
- DEVB TC(W) No. 04/2020, Tree Preservation;
- DEVB TC(W) No. 2/2020 Tree Preservation and Tree Removal Application 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;
- Leisure and Culture Services Department. Register of Old and Valuable Trees. Website: <http://ovt.lcsd.gov.hk/ovt/>
- Webb, R. (1991). Tree Planting and Maintenance in Hong Kong. Standing Interdepartmental Landscape Technical Group, Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong.

Annex II

Tree Group Location Plan (Development Area)



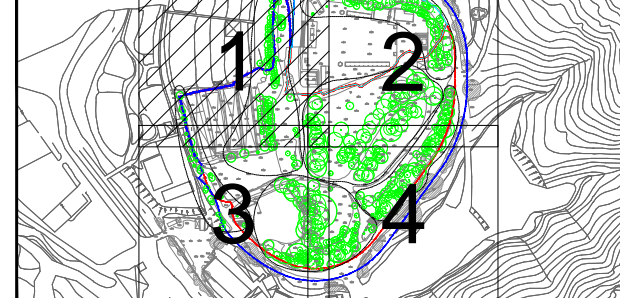
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Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE
- EXISTING LEVEL
- TREE GROUP BOUNDARY
- EXISTING TREE
- EXISTING DEAD TREE
- TREE GROUPS (ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT AREA) REFER TO TL-TG-001 TO 004 FOR DETAIL

Keyplan



General notes

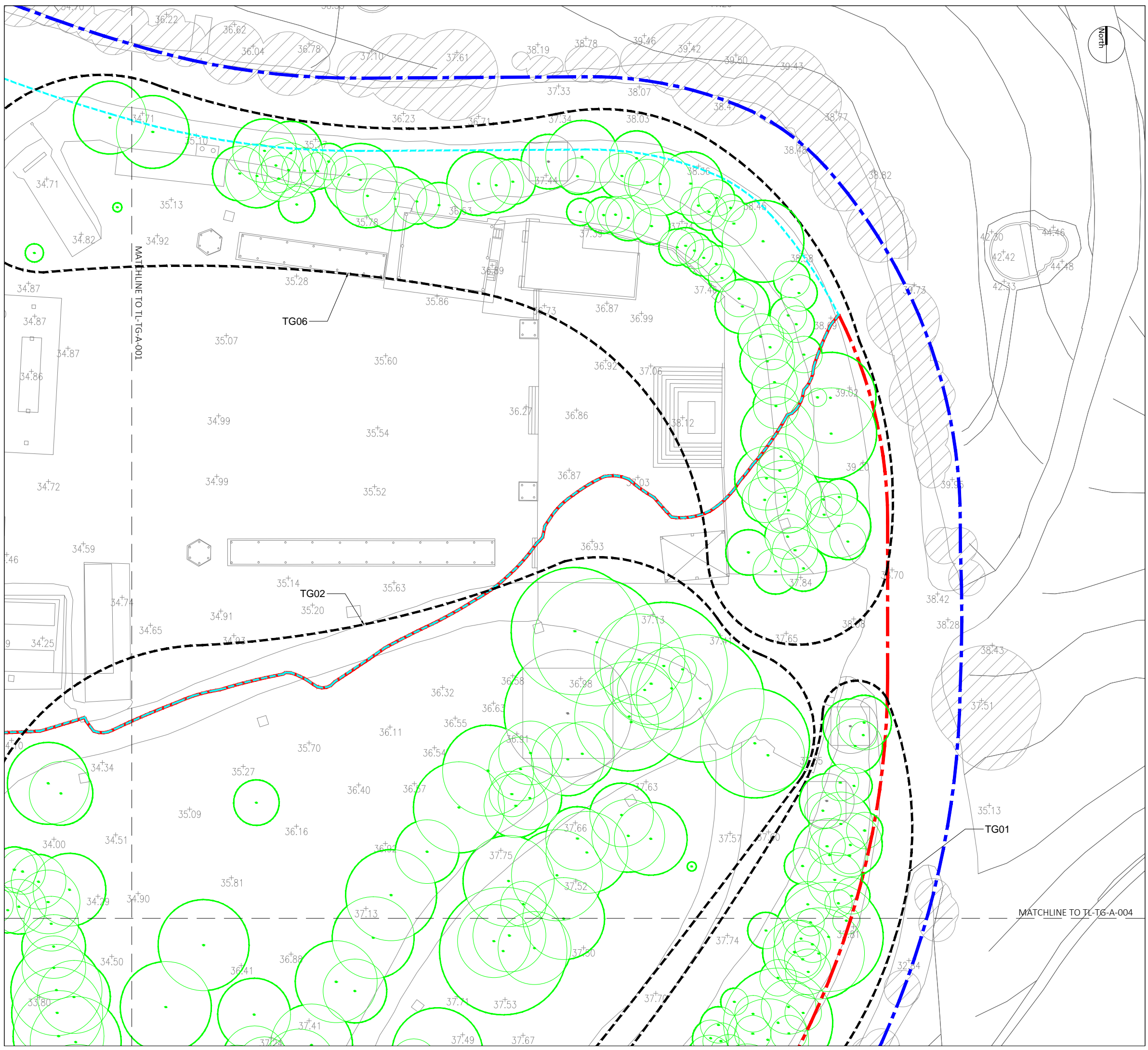
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B	21/08/2024	ADD AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE	
A	06/08/2024	REVISION	

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

Project Title:
 S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Drawing Title:
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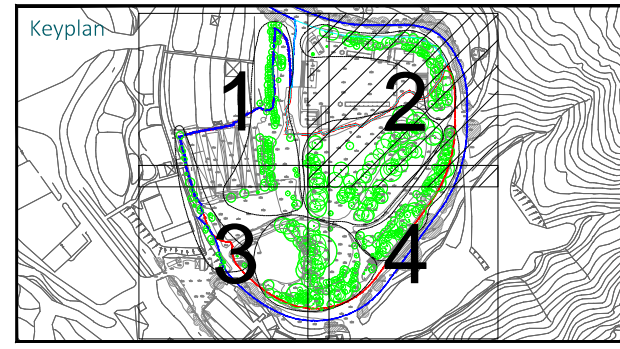


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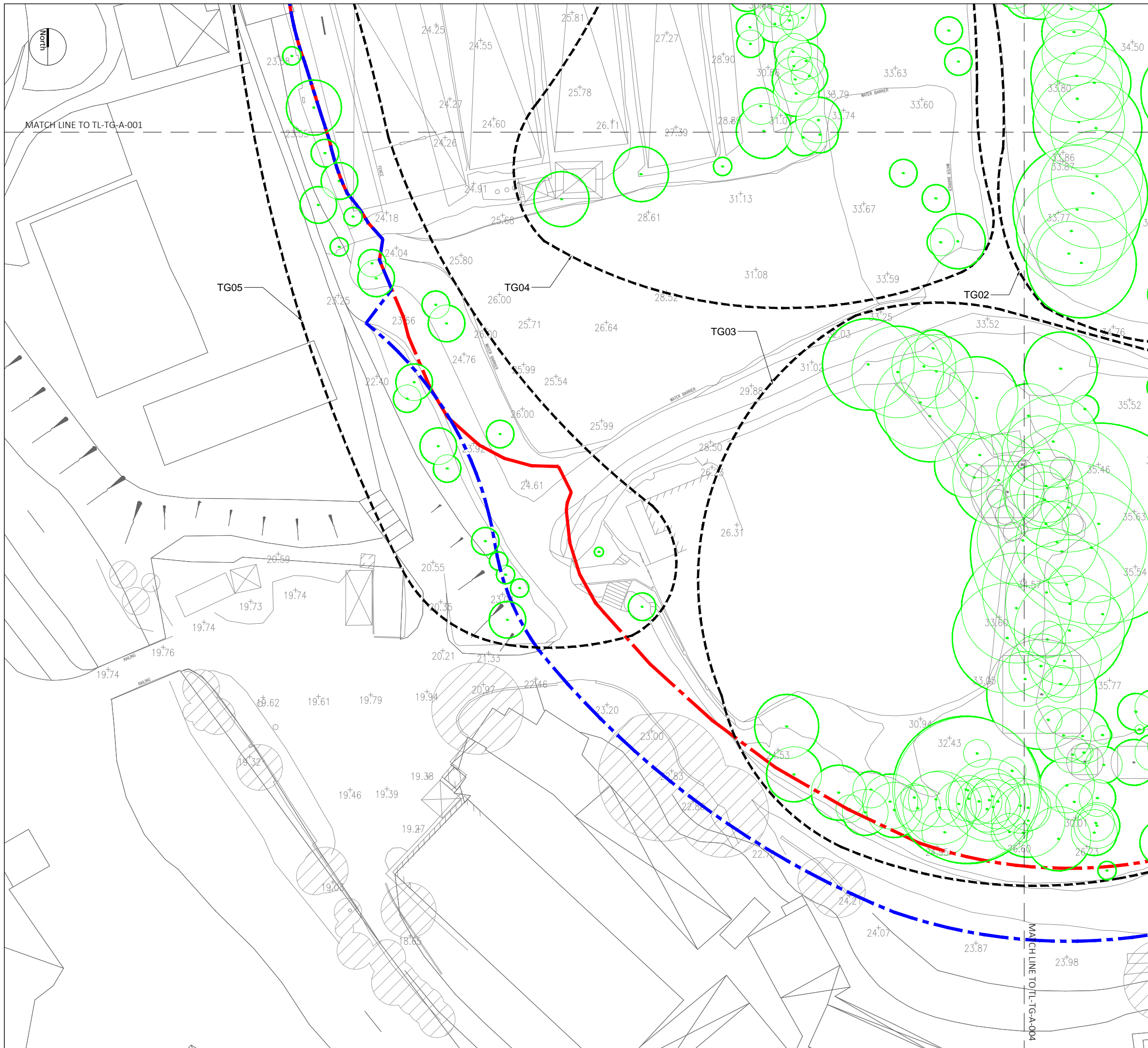
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Drawing Title:

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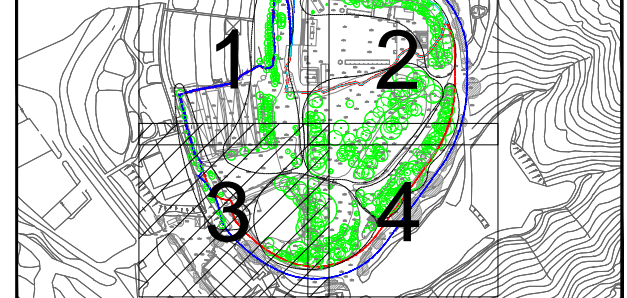
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Keyplan



General notes

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A	06/11/2024	REVISION	

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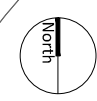
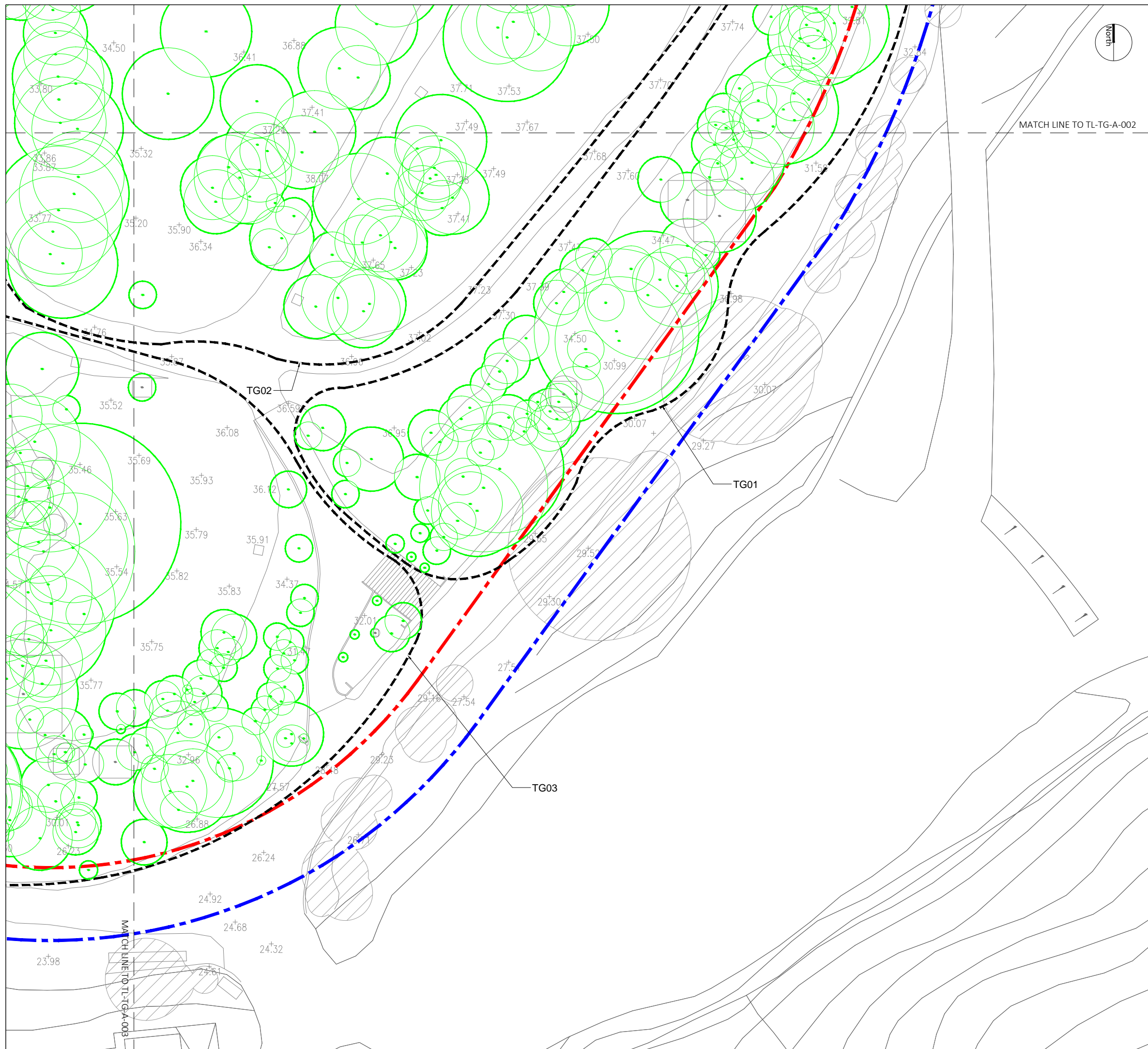
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Drawing Title:

TREE LOCATION PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

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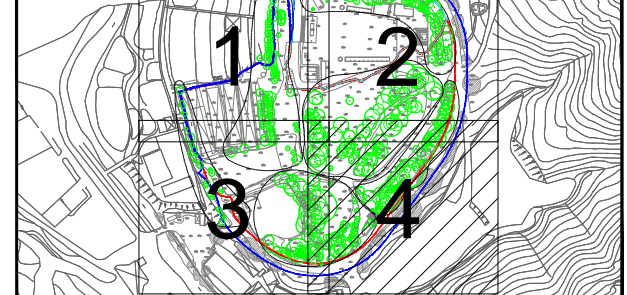
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Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE
- +3.40
- EXISTING LEVEL
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Keyplan



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Approved by:	JBC		

Project Title:

S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Drawing Title:

TREE LOCATION PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TL-IN-004	Revision: A
Project Number: TPCP001	Scale: 1:400 @ A3
	Date: 06/11/2024

Annex III

Tree Group Assessment Schedule (Development Area)

Tree Group Assessment Schedule (Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square)

Address: Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Prepared by Ray Luk, Certified arborist (Certification Number: HK-0662A)

Field Survey conducted in: March and April 2024

To be read in conjunction with drawing number: TPCP001-TL-IN-001 to 004

Tree Group No. / Tree Nos	Species Summary	Chinese Name	Estimated Numbers of Trees in Group	Size			Proposed Treatment			Justification	Remarks
				DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Retain	Trans	Fell		
Tree Group TG01 (106 trees)											
TG01	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	44	100-320	6-14	2-9				A, B, D, E, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Bending, leaning, asymmetrical canopy, twigs dieback.
	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	檸檬桉	22	160-700	9-22	3-18				A, B, D, E, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Asymmetrical canopy, crooked trunk, sparse foliage, exposed dead wood with fungal fruiting bodies at root plate, sap flow.
	<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	櫻桃	19	100-190	2-6	4-7				A, B, D, E, H	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Leaning, asymmetrical canopy, dead branches, trunk decay. T649: fallen, uproot.
	<i>Prunus mume</i>	梅子	11	100-160	3-5	3-5				A, B, E, H	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site.
	<i>Bougainvillea glabra 'Variegata'</i>	簕杜鵑	3	100-160	2-3	1-2				A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	1	100	8	3				A, B, D, E, H	Common Species. Within Site. Leaning.
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	1	130	7	3				A, B, E, H, K	Common Species. Within Site.
	Dead tree	死樹	5	100-410	1-14	4-8				A, B, D, E, H, I, K	Within Site. Dead trees.
Tree Group TG02 (104 trees)											
TG02	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	檸檬桉	57	160-800	9-28	3-14				A, B, D, E, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Leaning, bending, codominant trunks, codominant leaders, included bark, trunk decay, sap flow, asymmetrical canopy.
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	21	160-600	8-16	5-14				A, B, D, E, G, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Asymmetrical canopy, leaning, bending, epicormic shoots, topped, wound, codominant trunks, broken trunk. T563: broken main trunk.
	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	火焰木	12	250-670	8-14	5-10				A, B, D, E, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks, included bark, trunk merged with iron, wound, cavity, leaning, epicormic shoots.
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	紅花風鈴木	4	100-160	5-8	4-5				A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Michelia x alba</i>	白蘭	3	100-130	2-4	1-3		2		A, B, D, H	Protected under Cap.96. Within Site. T593: vined, twigs dieback. T535, T543: transplanted.
	<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	櫻桃	2	100-130	4	4				A, B, D, H, I	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Leaning.
	<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	1	410	5	5				A, B, D, H	Common Species. Within Site. Multi-trunks.
	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	大花紫薇	1	320	8	9				A, B, D, H, K	Protected under Cap.96. Within Site. Codominant trunks, included bark.
	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	1	190	7	6				A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	欖仁樹	1	290	10	7				A, B, D, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Pest infestation.
Dead tree	死樹	1	320	8	14				A, B, D, E, I, K	Within Site. Dead trees.	
Tree Group TG03 (147 trees)											
TG03	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	46	100-380	2-16	1-8				A, B, D, E, G, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Leaning, asymmetrical canopy, vined, borer, topped, codominant trunks, included bark, dead stub, crooked trunk.
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	細葉桉	26	100-700	4-24	1-22				A, B, D, E, G, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks. Included bark, termite, vined, asymmetrical canopy, twisted, trunk decay, sparse foliage, twigs dieback.
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	紅膠木	17	100-450	3-22	2-20				A, B, D, E, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Termite, leaning, asymmetrical canopy, vined, broken branch.
	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	11	100-320	5-9	4-9				A, B, D, E, G, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Asymmetrical canopy, codominant trunks.
	<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	櫻桃	7	100-150	3-5	3-7				A, B, E, H	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Leaning.
	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	銀合歡	7	100-570	4-10	3-16				A, B, C, D, E, G, H, K	Weed Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks, leaning trunk, asymmetrical canopy, topped.
	<i>Bougainvillea glabra 'Variegata'</i>	簕杜鵑	3	130-480	2-5	1				A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	檸檬桉	3	380-570	10-24	4-12				A, B, D, E, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Codominant leaders, sap flow, epicormic shoots.
	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	3	100	3-7	3-5				A, B, D, E, G, H	Common Species. Within Site. Asymmetrical canopy, leaning. T867: heavily leaning, uproot.
	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	台灣相思	2	100-320	5-7	5				A, B, D, E, H	Common Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks, broken branch, epicormic shoots, asymmetrical canopy, decay, vined.
	<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	2	130	3-4	4-6				A, B, D, E, G, H	Common Species. Within Site. Leaning trunk. T1030: heavily leaning, wound.
	<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	土蜜樹	2	100-160	4-6	6				A, B, D, E, G, H	Common Species. Within Site. Leaning, asymmetrical canopy. T1034: uproot, crack.
	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	耳果相思	1	250	6	8				A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	土沉香	1	190	7	4		1			Protected under Cap.586. Within Site.
	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	楊桃	1	130	7	5				A, B, E, I	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site.
	<i>Carica papaya</i>	番木瓜	1	100	6	2				A, B, I	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site.
	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	對葉榕	1	100	3	3				A, B, D, E, H	Common Species. Within Site. Vined.
	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	細葉榕	1	130	3	1				A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	1	320	7	7				A, B, D, E, H, K	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Wilted crown.
	<i>Microcos nervosa</i>	布渣葉	1	190	7	6				A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Prunus mume</i>	梅子	1	130	3	3				A, B, D, E, H	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Leaning.
	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	鴨腳木	1	160	5	2				A, B, D, E, G, H	Common Species. Within Site. Exposed root.
	<i>Toxicodendron vernicifluum</i>	漆樹	1	100	5	5				A, B, D, E, H	Common Species. Within Site.
Dead tree	死樹	7	100-350	2-13	1-8				A, B, D, E, H, I, K	Within Site. Dead trees.	

Tree Group No. / Tree Nos	Species Summary	Chinese Name	Estimated Numbers of Trees in Group	Size			Proposed Treatment			Justification	Remarks
				DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Retain	Trans	Fell		
Tree Group TG04 (134 trees)											
TG04	<i>Prunus mume</i>	梅子	79	100-350	2-7	1-6	45		34	A, B, D, E, H	Common Fruit Tree Species. 36 within Site and 43 adjacent to Site. Twigs dieback, leaning, sparse foliage, asymmetrical canopy. T368,T369: heavily leaning, uproot.
	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	27	100-190	4-12	2-6			27	A, B, D, E, G, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Leaning, asymmetrical canopy.
	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	銀合歡	10	100-320	1-7	1-7	8		2	A, B, C, D, E, G, I	Weed Species. 8 within Site and 2 adjacent to Site. Leaning trunk, broken branch, epicormic shoots, asymmetrical canopy, topped, epicormic shoots, codominant trunks, wound. T370: broken main trunk.
	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	木芙蓉	6	100-290	4-6	5-7	6				Common Species. Within Site. Wound, topped, leaning, asymmetrical canopy, multi-trunks. T362:heavily leaning, asymmetrical canopy.
	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	3	100-290	5-7	3-6			3	A, B, D, H	Common Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks, topped, epicormic shoots.
	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	濕地松	3	100-160	4-8	3-6			3	A, B, H	Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	櫻桃	2	100	3-5	4	2				Common Fruit Tree Species. 1 within Site and 1 adjacent to Site. Twigs dieback, asymmetrical canopy, codominant trunks, included bark.
	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	木棉	1	350	11	7	1				Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	柚	1	160	4	3	1				Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks, included bark.
	<i>Clausena lansium</i>	黃皮	1	350	7	6			1	A, B, E, H	Common Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks.
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	紅花風鈴木	1	100	7	3			1	A, B, H, K	Common Species. Within Site.
Tree Group TG05 (31 trees)											
TG05	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	波羅蜜	2	290-300	3-7	3-4			2	A, B, D	Common Species. 1 within Site and 1 adjacent to Site. Topped, trunk decay.
	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	楊桃	4	100-320	4-7	3-6	2		2	A, B, D, H, I	Common Species. Adjacent to Site. Codominant trunks, included bark, Broken trunk, epicormic shoots, trunk decay.
	<i>Clausena lansium</i>	黃皮	1	130	2	1			1	A, B, D	Common Species. Within Site. Topped.
	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	1	100	3	2	1				Common Fruit Tree Species. Adjacent to Site. Codominant leaders, one codominant trunks removed.
	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	木芙蓉	3	100-160	4-5	3-4			3	A, B, D, E	Common Species. Within Site. Diseased foliage, trunk decay.
	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	1	100	4	3			1	A, B, E, H	Common Species. Adjacent to Site. Bark crack, wound.
	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	荔枝	3	100-350	1-5	1-3	1		2	A, B, D, H, I	Common Fruit Tree Species. 1 within Site and 2 adjacent to Site. Trunk crack.
	<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	櫻桃	14	100-350	2-7	2-4	8		6	A, B, D, E, H, I	Common Fruit Tree Species. 3 within Site and 11 adjacent to Site. Topped, wound, leaning trunk, twigs dieback, dead branch.
	<i>Terminalia mantaly</i>	小葉欖仁	1	220	4	4	1				Common Species. Adjacent to Site.
	Dead tree	死樹	1	100	4	3	1				Adjacent to Site. Dead tree.
Tree Group TG06 (81 trees)											
TG06	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	楓香	32	100-350	5-13	2-8	16		16	A,B,D,E,G,I,K	Common Species. Within Site. Leaning, asymmetrical canopy, bending canopy, codominant trunks, included bark, wound, canker at trunk, decay at trunk base. T428: leaning without correction, uprooting.
	<i>Prunus mume</i>	梅子	23	100-220	3-7	3-7	19		4	A, B, E, H	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Leaning, asymmetrical canopy, sparse foliage.
	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	木芙蓉	14	130-380	4-8	5-8	6		8	A, B, D, H, K	Common Species. Within Site. Multi-trunks, codominant trunks, leaning, asymmetrical canopy, bending trunk, sparse foliage
	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	7	320-480	5-8	7-10	2		5	A, B, D, E, H, I, K	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Codominant trunks, bending trunk, wound.
	<i>Bougainvillea glabra 'Variegata'</i>	花葉勒杜鵑	2	130-160	3	1-2			2	A,B,D	Common Species. Within Site. Vined, wound, crooked trunk.
	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	構樹	1	100	6	4	1				Common Species. Within Site.
	<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	櫻桃	1	100	4	4			1	A, C, D, H	Common Fruit Tree Species. Within Site. Leaning, asymmetrical canopy.
	Dead tree	死樹	1	410	6	6			1	A,B,D,E,G,I	Within Site. Dead tree.
							Retain	Trans	Fell		
							121	3	479		Total: 603 Trees

Legend
 Suitability for Transplantation
 H High Survival Rate expected after transplantation
 M Medium Survival Rate expected after transplantation
 L Low Survival Rate expected after transplantation

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.) and ETWB TCW No. 29/2004 Registration of Old and Valuable Trees (OVT), and Guidelines for their preservation.

Tree Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
 * Diameter of tree trunk measured at breast height (i.e. measured at 1.3m above ground level)
 ** Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of multi-stem trees (i.e. trees with multi-stems were all measured separately at 1m 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).





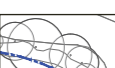
Justification for Tree Felling
 A Tree is in direct conflict with the proposed works.
 B Preparation of intact and sufficient-sized root ball not practical due to the topography (e.g. on rock, steep slope, shallow substratum, structures). Close proximity to other trees - roots intertwined.
 C Undesirable 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 suprootingport 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).

Annex IV

Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups



LEGEND

-  Application Site Boundary
-  Development Area Boundary
-  Area of Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square
-  Existing Tree Group
-  Existing Tree Group (Access Road Improvement Area)

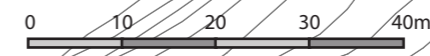


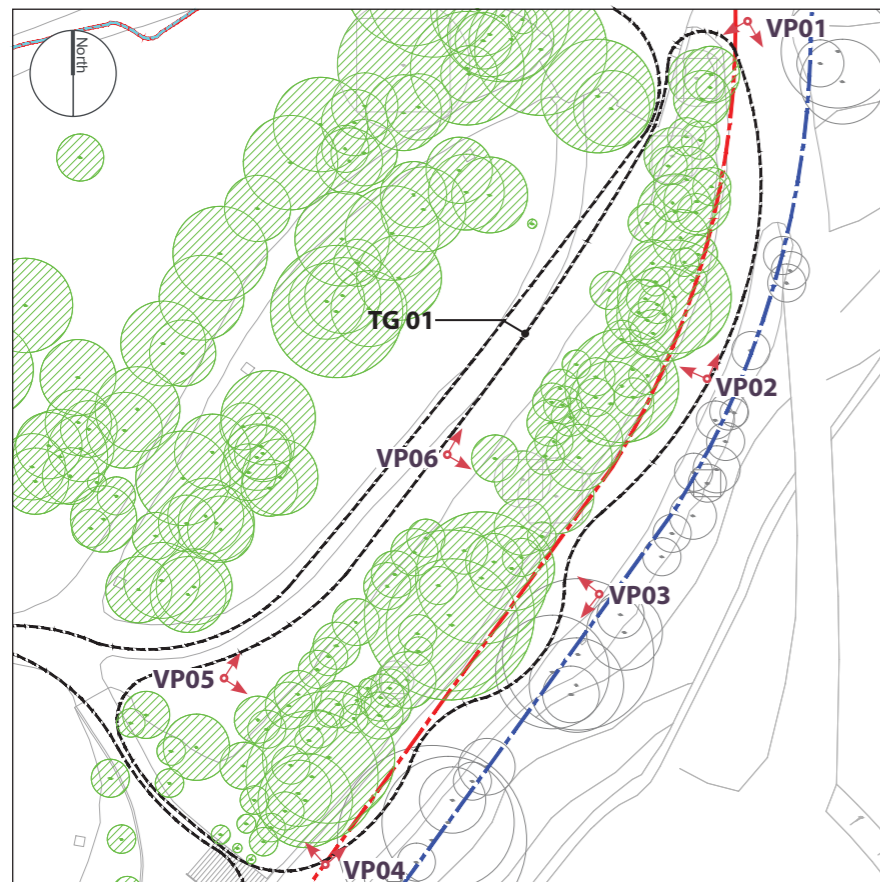
FIGURE TITLE S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Tree Group Location Plan - Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	NOV 2024
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	JH
FIGURE NO.	TPCP001 - T - TG		REV
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LEGEND

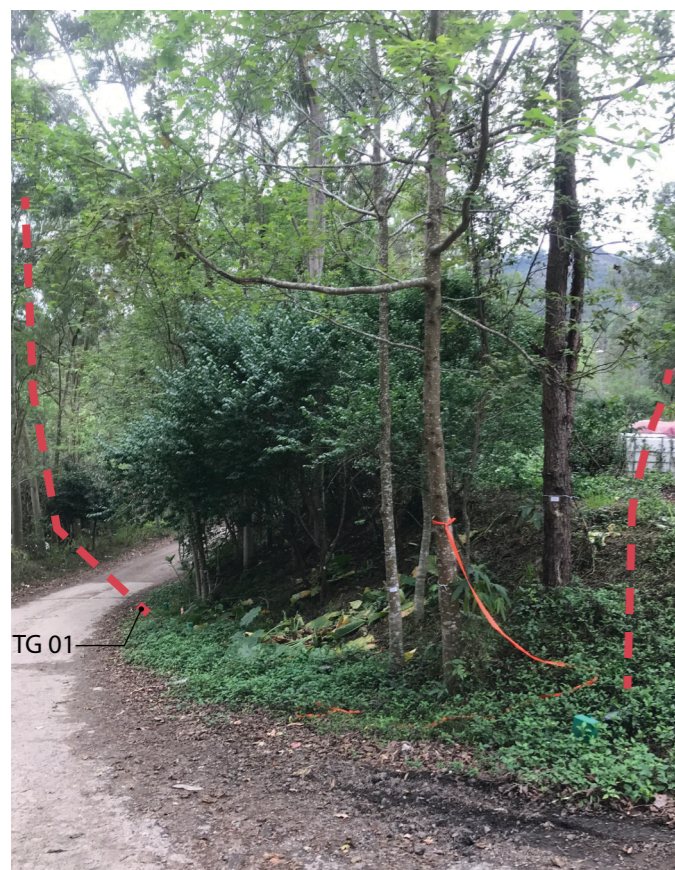
- Application Site Boundary
- Development Area Boundary
- Existing Tree Group
- Existing Tree Group (Access Road Improvement Area)
- Location of Vantage Point



VP05: Tree Group 01



VP06: Tree Group 01



VP01: Tree Group 01



VP02: Tree Group 01



VP03: Tree Group 01



VP04: Tree Group 01

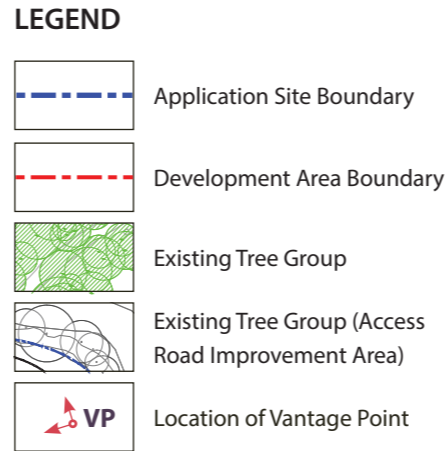
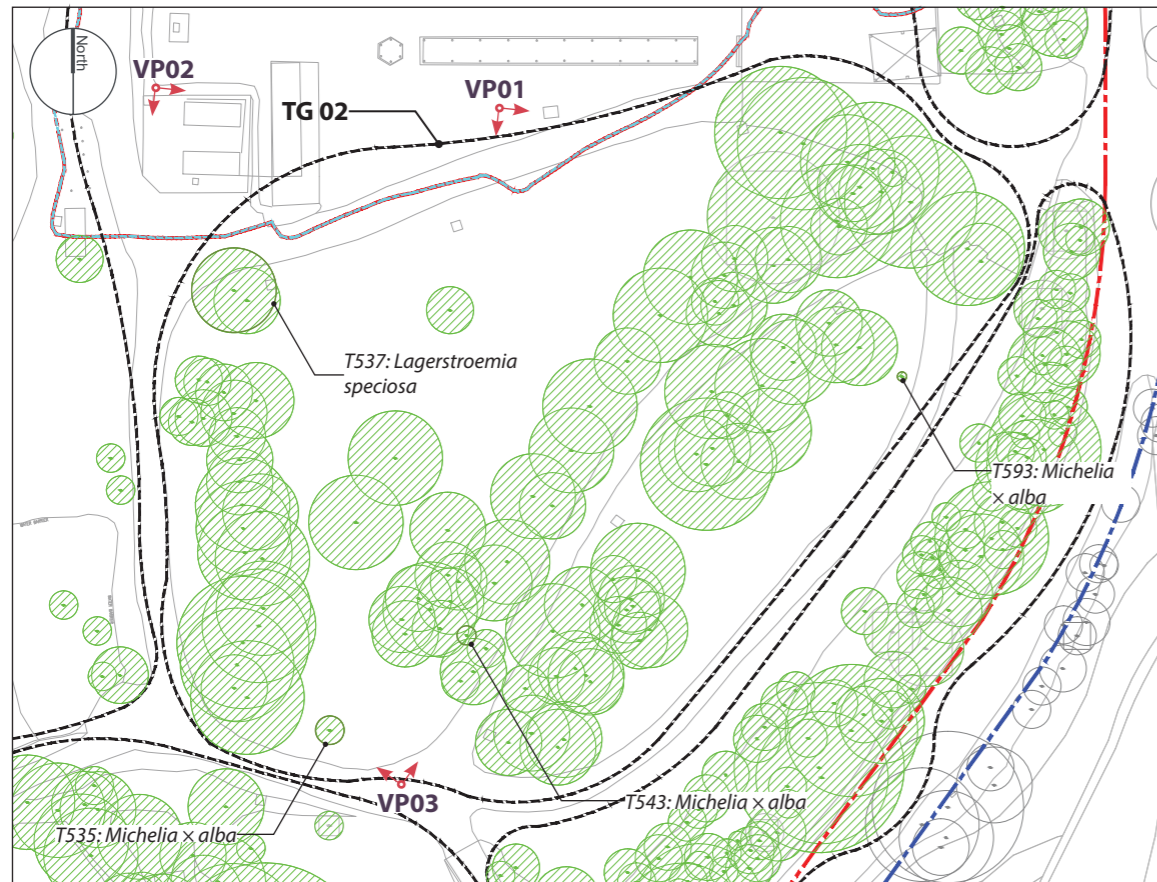
FIGURE TITLE S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups (Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square)

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	NOV 2024
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	JH
FIGURE NO.	TPCP001 - TG01		REV
			-

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T537:
Lagerstroemia speciosa
Codominant trunks
Included bark



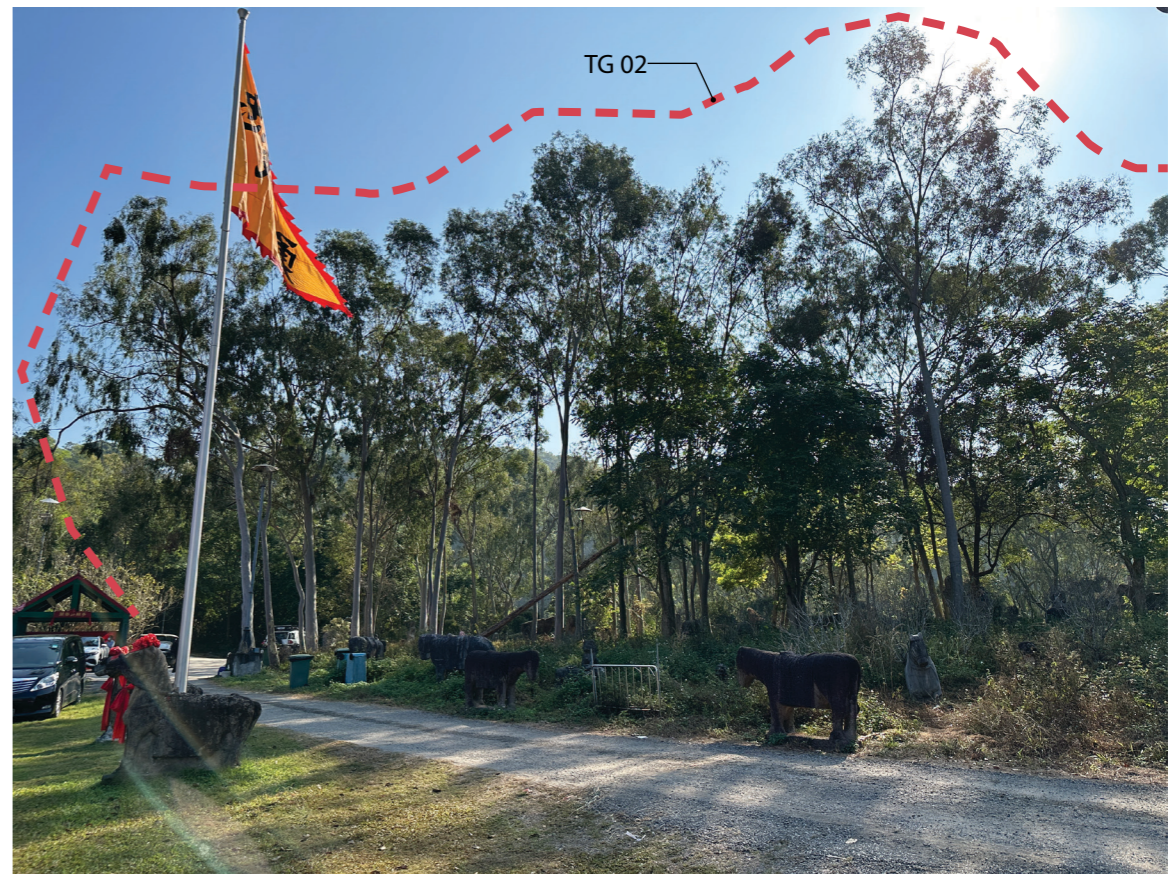
T535:
Michelia x alba



T543:
Michelia x alba



T593:
Michelia x alba
Poor health condition
Low amenity value



VP01: Tree Group 02



VP03: Tree Group 02



VP02: Tree Group 02

FIGURE TITLE S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups (Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square)

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	NOV 2024
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	JH
FIGURE NO.	TCP001 - TG02		REV
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LEGEND

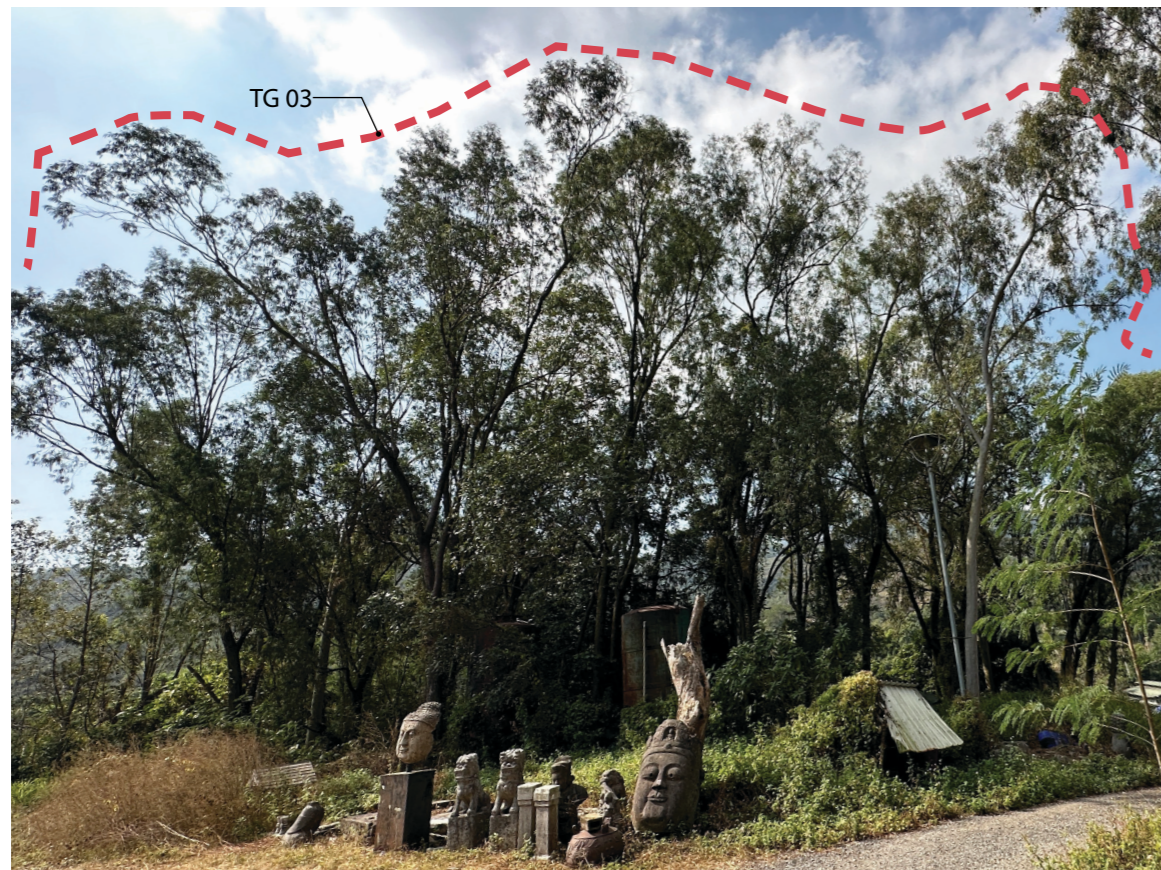
- Application Site Boundary
- Development Area Boundary
- Existing Tree Group
- Existing Tree Group (Access Road Improvement Area)
- Location of Vantage Point



T842: *Aquilaria sinensis*
Protected under Cap.586.



VP03: Tree Group 03



VP01: Tree Group 03



VP02: Tree Group 03

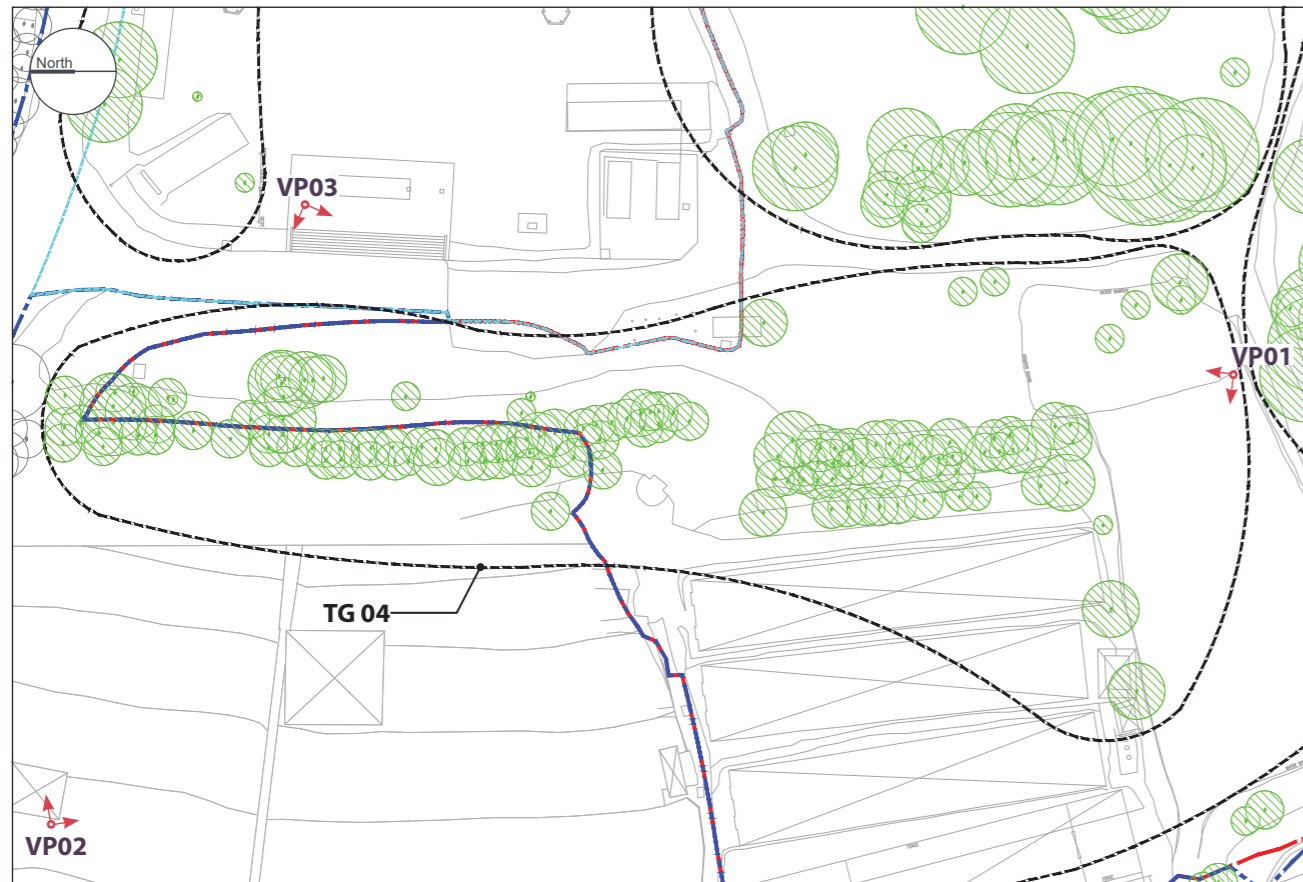
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Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups (Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square)



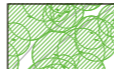
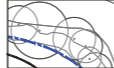

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	NOV 2024
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	JH
FIGURE NO.	TCP001 - TG03		REV
			-

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LEGEND

-  Application Site Boundary
-  Development Area Boundary
-  Existing Tree Group
-  Existing Tree Group (Access Road Improvement Area)
-  Location of Vantage Point



VP03: Tree Group 04



VP01: Tree Group 04



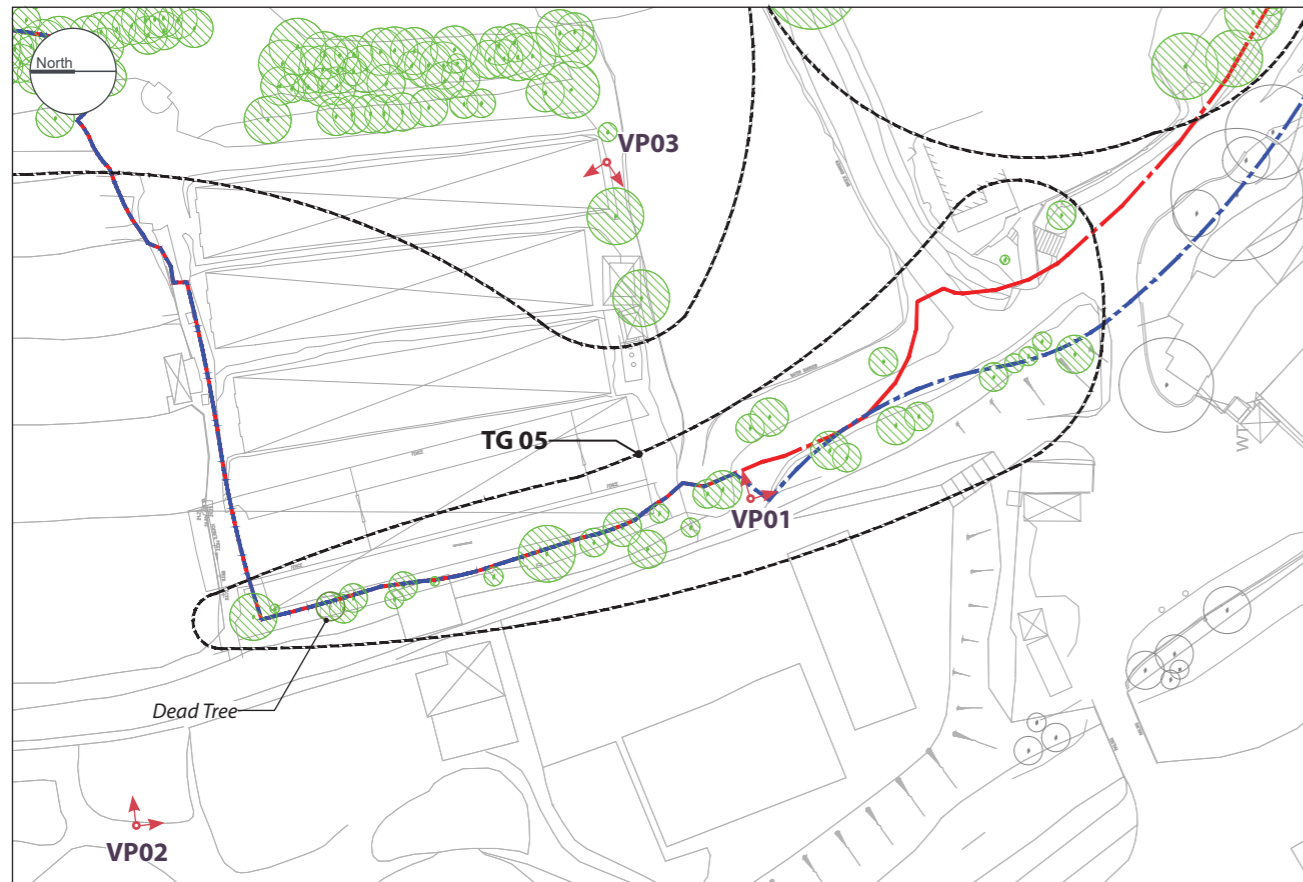
VP02: Tree Group 04

FIGURE TITLE S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long



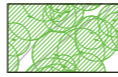
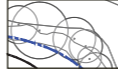

Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups (Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square)

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	NOV 2024
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	JH
FIGURE NO.	TCP001 - TG04		REV
			-

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LEGEND

-  Application Site Boundary
-  Development Area Boundary
-  Existing Tree Group
-  Existing Tree Group (Access Road Improvement Area)
-  Location of Vantage Point



Dead Tree



VP01: Tree Group 05



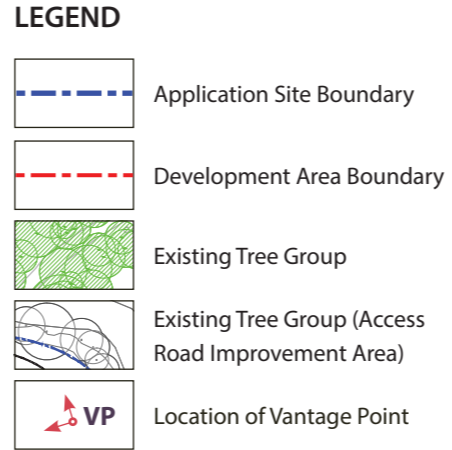
VP02: Tree Group 05

FIGURE TITLE S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups (Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square)

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	NOV 2024
CHECKED	CJF	DRAWN	JH
FIGURE NO.	TCP001 - TG05		REV
			-

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VP01: Tree Group 06



VP02: Tree Group 06



VP03: Tree Group 06

FIGURE TITLE S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Photographic Record of Existing Tree Groups (Development Area and Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square)

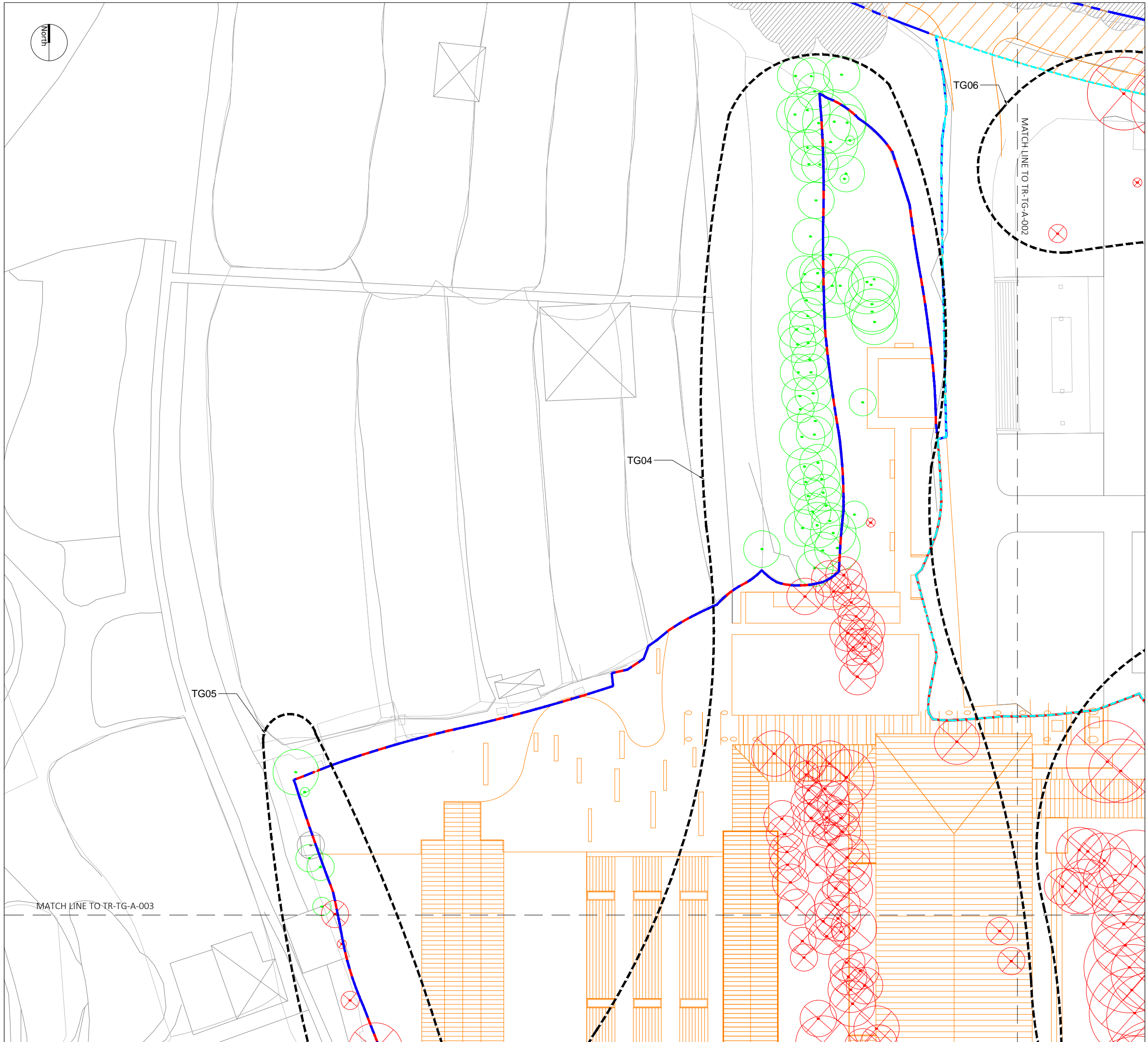
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			-

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Annex V

Tree Group Recommendation Plan (Development Area)



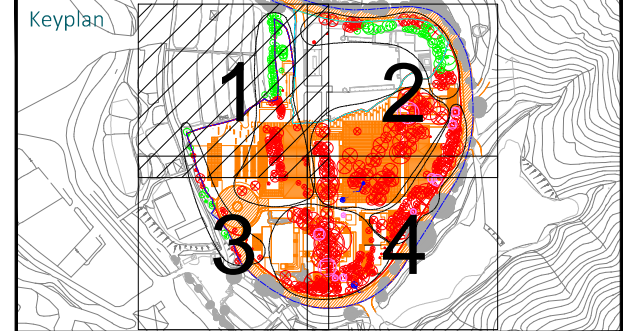
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Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARY
- AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE
- +3.40 EXISTING LEVEL
- PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT
- EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
- X EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING DEAD TREE TO BE RETAINED
- TREE GROUP (ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT AREA) REFER TO TR-TG-001 TO 004 FOR DETAIL

Keyplan



General notes

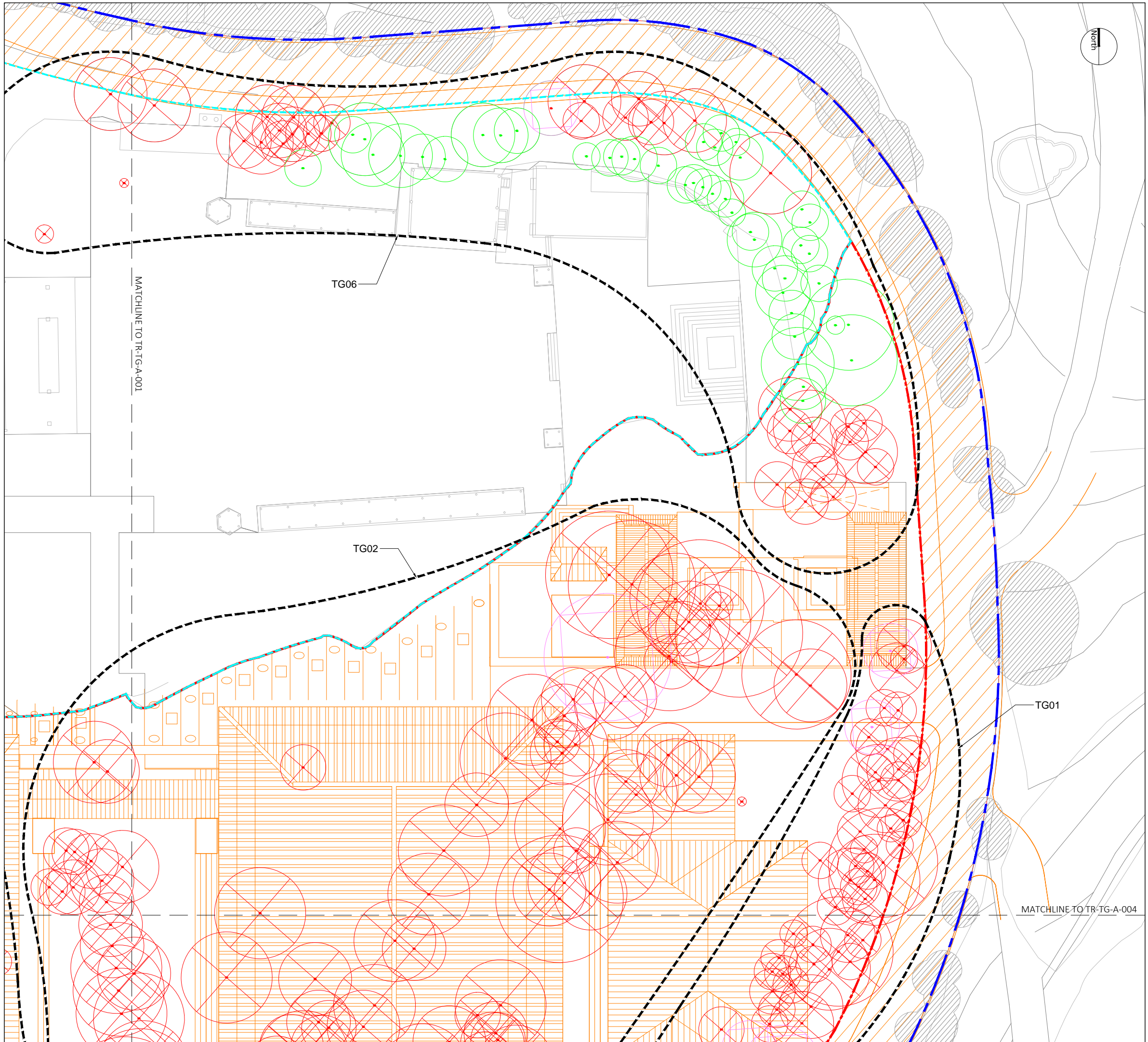
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B	21/08/2024	ADD AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE	
A	07/08/2024	REVISION	

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

Project Title:
S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Drawing Title:
TREE RECOMMENDATION PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TR-IN-001	Revision: C
Project Number: TPCP001	Scale: 1:400 @ A3
	Date: 06/11/2024



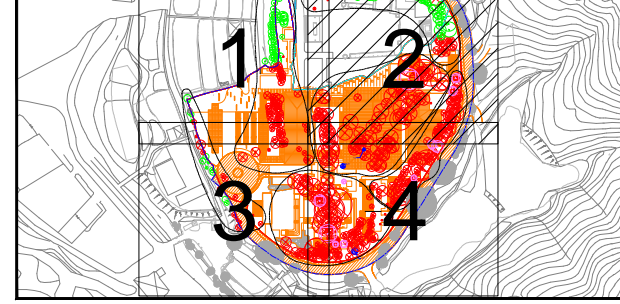
SCENIC landscape studio limited

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Legend

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- EXISTING DEAD TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE GROUP (ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT AREA) REFER TO TR-TG-001 TO 004 FOR DETAIL

Keyplan



General notes

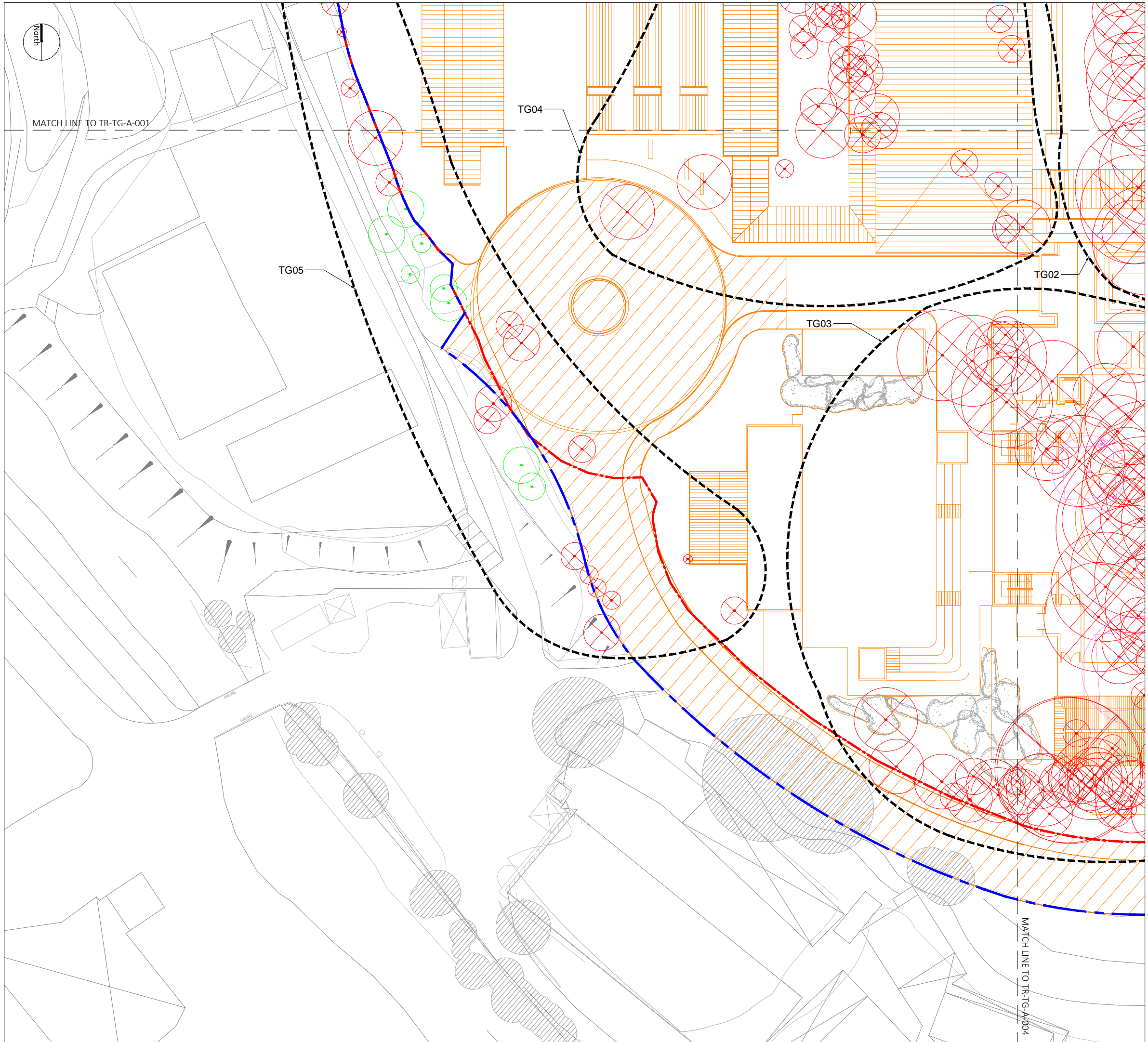
Rev.	Date	Description	Initial
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B	21/08/2024	ADD AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE	
A	07/08/2024	REVISION	

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

Project Title:
S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Drawing Title:
TREE RECOMMENDATION PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TR-IN-002	Revision: C
Project Number: TPCP001	Scale: 1:400 @ A3
	Date: 06/11/2024



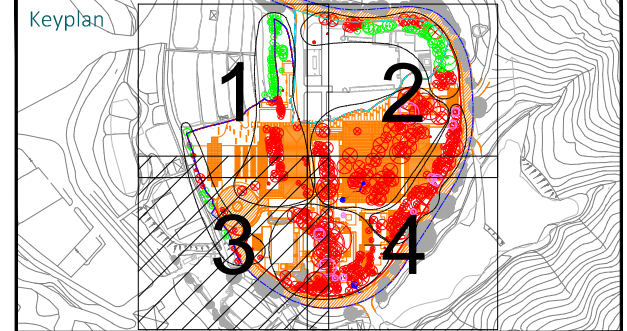
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Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARY
- +3.40 EXISTING LEVEL
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- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT
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Keyplan



General notes

Rev.	Date	Description	Initial
B	06/11/2024	REVISION	
A	07/08/2024	REVISION	

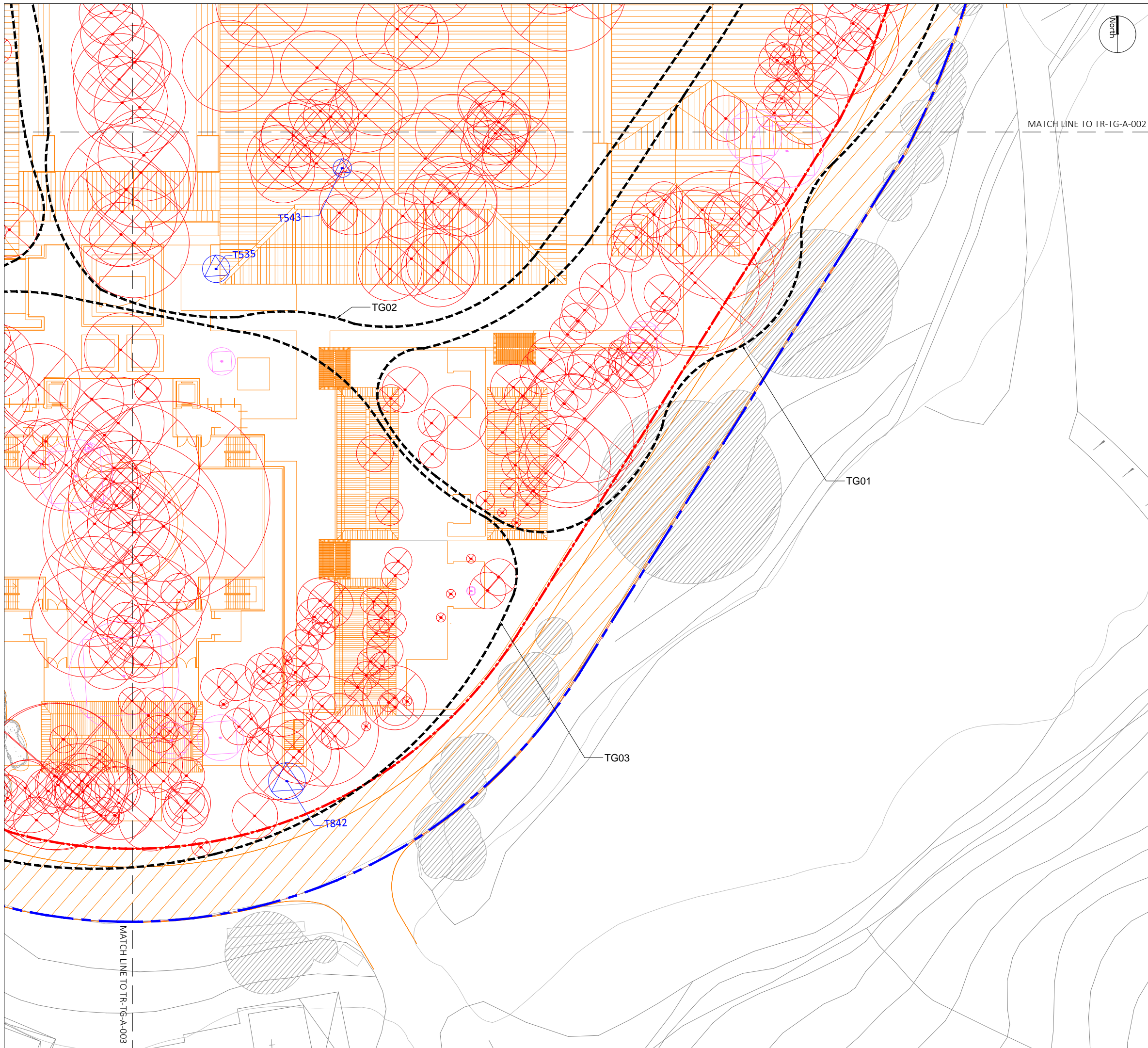
	Name:	Signed:	Date:
Designed by:	CJF		
Drawn by:	JH		
Checked by:	CJF		
Approved by:	JBC		

Project Title:
S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Drawing Title:
TREE RECOMMENDATION PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TR-IN-003 **Revision:** B

Project Number: TPCP001 **Scale:** 1:400 @ A3 **Date:** 06/11/2024



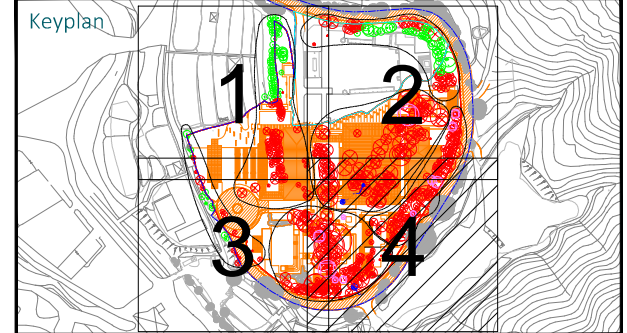
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 Sheung Wan, Hong Kong Telephone: +852 2468 2422
 Email: scenic@studioscenic.com Fax: +852 3016 2422

Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARY
- EXISTING LEVEL
- PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT
- EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
- EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- EXISTING DEAD TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE GROUP (ACCESS ROAD IMPROVEMENT AREA)
REFER TO TR-TG-001 TO 004 FOR DETAIL

Keyplan



General notes

Rev.	Date	Description	Initial
A	06/11/2024	REVISION	

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

Project Title:
 S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Drawing Title:
 TREE RECOMMENDATION PLAN
 DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TR-IN-004 **Revision:** A

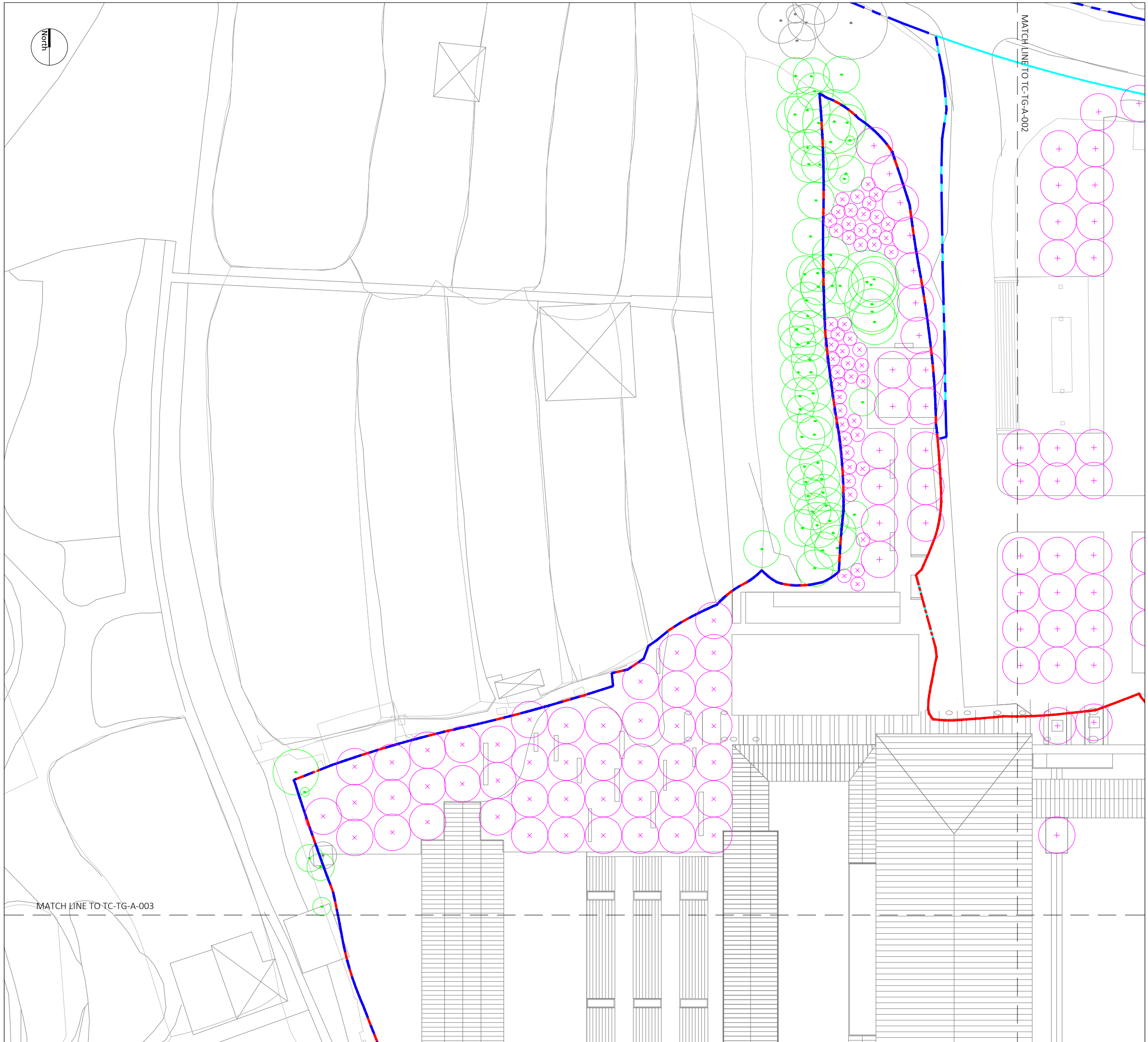
Project Number: TPCP001 **Scale:** 1:400 @ A3 **Date:** 06/11/2024

MATCH LINE TO TR-TG-A-003

MATCH LINE TO TR-TG-A-002

Annex VI

New Tree Planting Plan (Development Area)



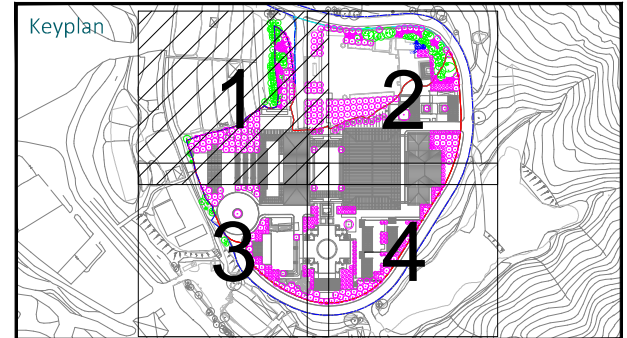
SCENIC landscape studio limited

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Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARY
- AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE
- +3.40 EXISTING LEVEL
- PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL SCHEME
- EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
- EXISTING DEAD TREE TO BE RETAINED
- PROPOSED FEATURE AND STRUCTURAL TREE
- x PROPOSED WOODLAND WHIP MIX
- RETAINED ACCESS ROAD TREE (SHOWN FOR CONTEXT)

Keyplan



General notes

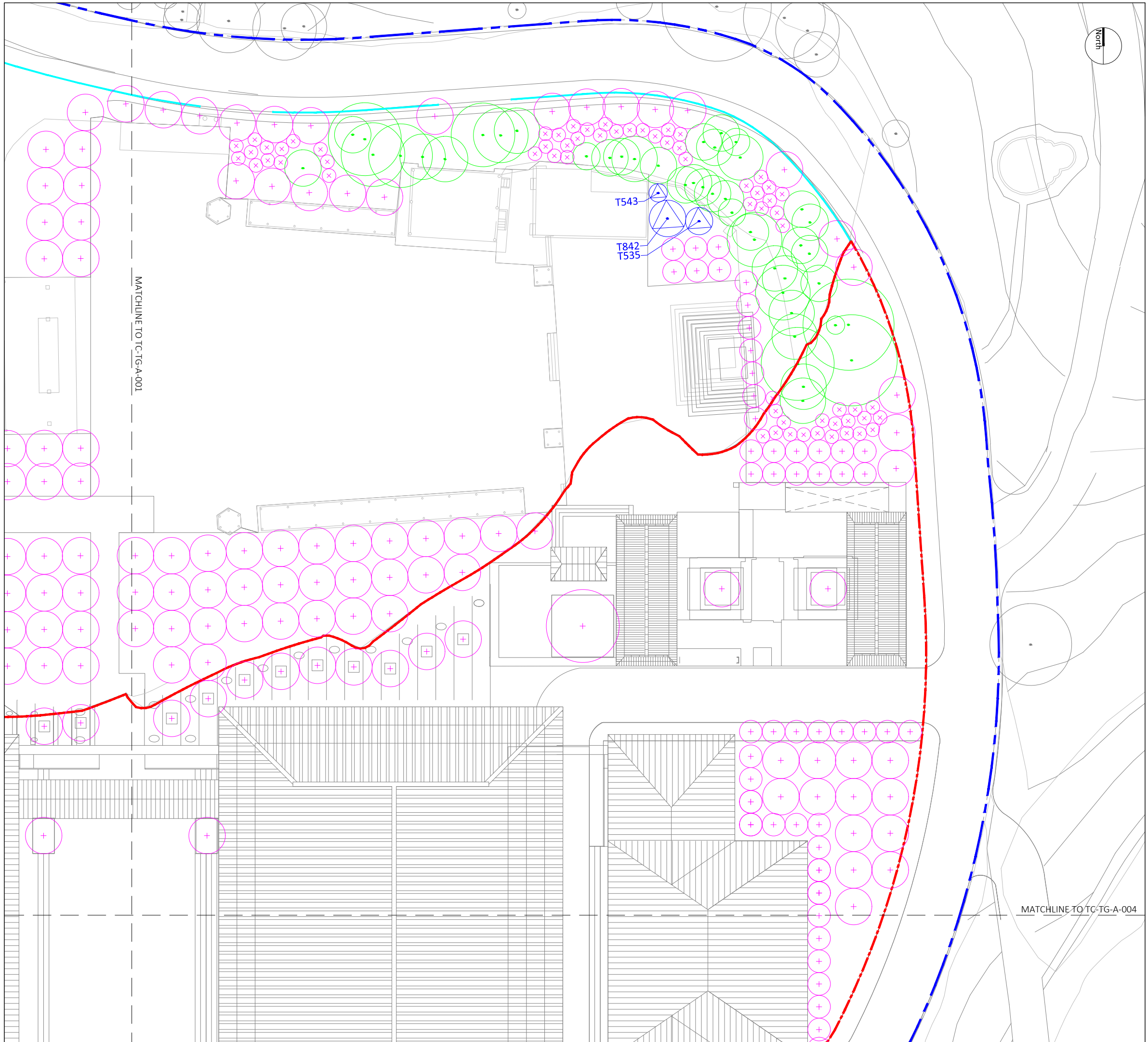
Rev.	Date	Description	Initial
D	2024/11/06	REVISION	
C	2024/08/21	ADD AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE	
B	2024/08/08	REVISION	
A	2024/07/25	REVISION	

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

Project Title:
S.16 Planning Application for Proposed Religious Institution (the Supreme Kwan Ti Temple) and the Associated Existing Access Road, and Improvements to the Tai Tong Kwan Ti Square, Lots 1475 (Part), 1591 (Part), 1594 (Part), 1595, 1600 S.A (Part), 1600 S.8, 1602, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630 S.A (Part), 1630 S.8, 1630 S.C, 1630 S.D, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635 and 1636 (Part) in D.D. 117 and Adjoining Government Land, Tai Tong, Yuen Long

Drawing Title:
NEW TREE PLANTING PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TC-IN-001	Revision: D
Project Number: TPCP001	Scale: 1:400 @ A3
	Date: 06/11/2024



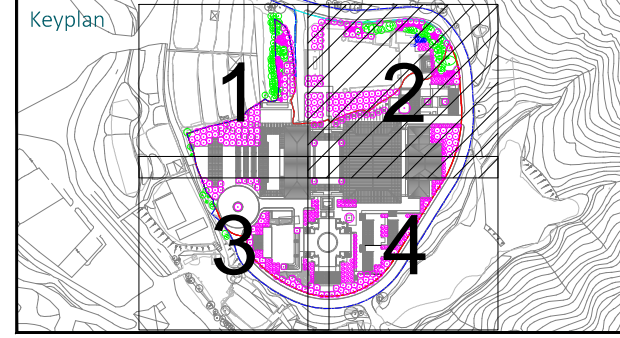
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Legend

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- EXISTING TREE TO BE TRANSPLANTED
- PROPOSED FEATURE AND STRUCTURAL TREE
- PROPOSED SMALL COLUMNAR TREE
- PROPOSED WOODLAND WHIP MIX
- RETAINED ACCESS ROAD TREE (SHOWN FOR CONTEXT)

Keyplan



General notes

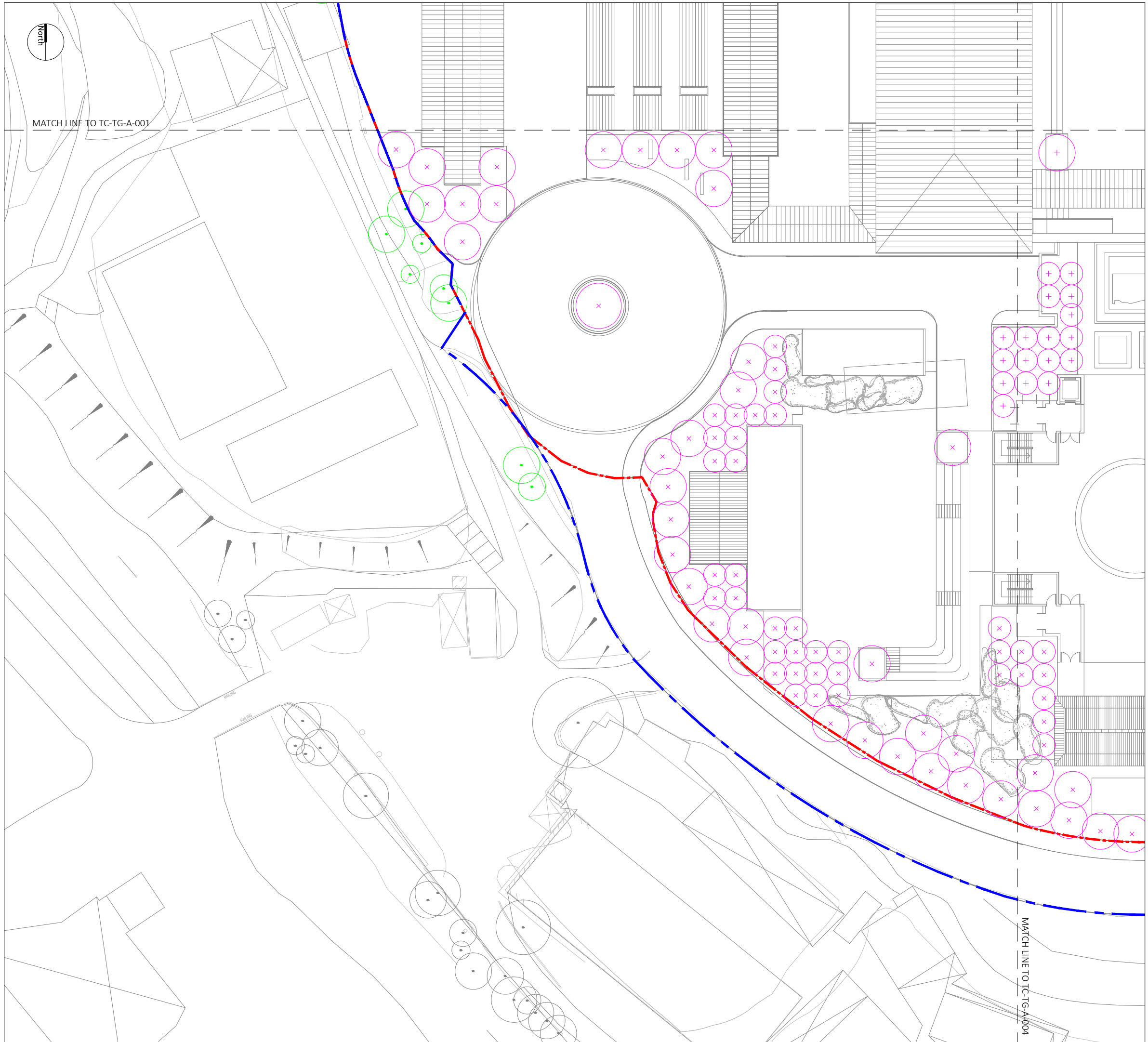
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D	2024/11/06	REVISION	
C	2024/08/21	ADD AREA OF TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE	
B	2024/08/08	REVISION	
A	2024/07/25	REVISION	

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

Project Title:
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Drawing Title:
NEW TREE PLANTING PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TC-IN-002	Revision: D
Project Number: TPCP001	Scale: 1:400 @ A3
	Date: 06/11/2024



MATCH LINE TO TC-TG-A-001

MATCH LINE TO TC-TG-A-004

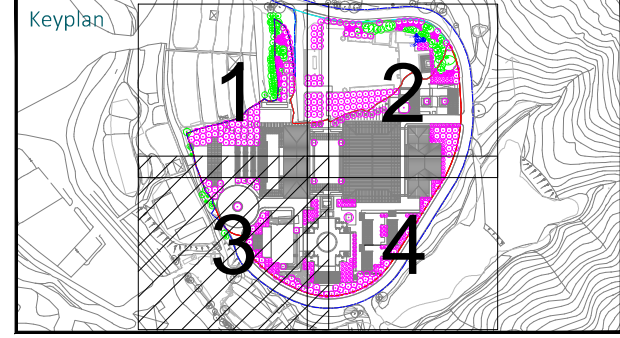
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Legend

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- EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
- PROPOSED FEATURE AND STRUCTURAL TREE
- PROPOSED SMALL COLUMNAR TREE
- RETAINED ACCESS ROAD TREE (SHOWN FOR CONTEXT)

Keyplan



General notes

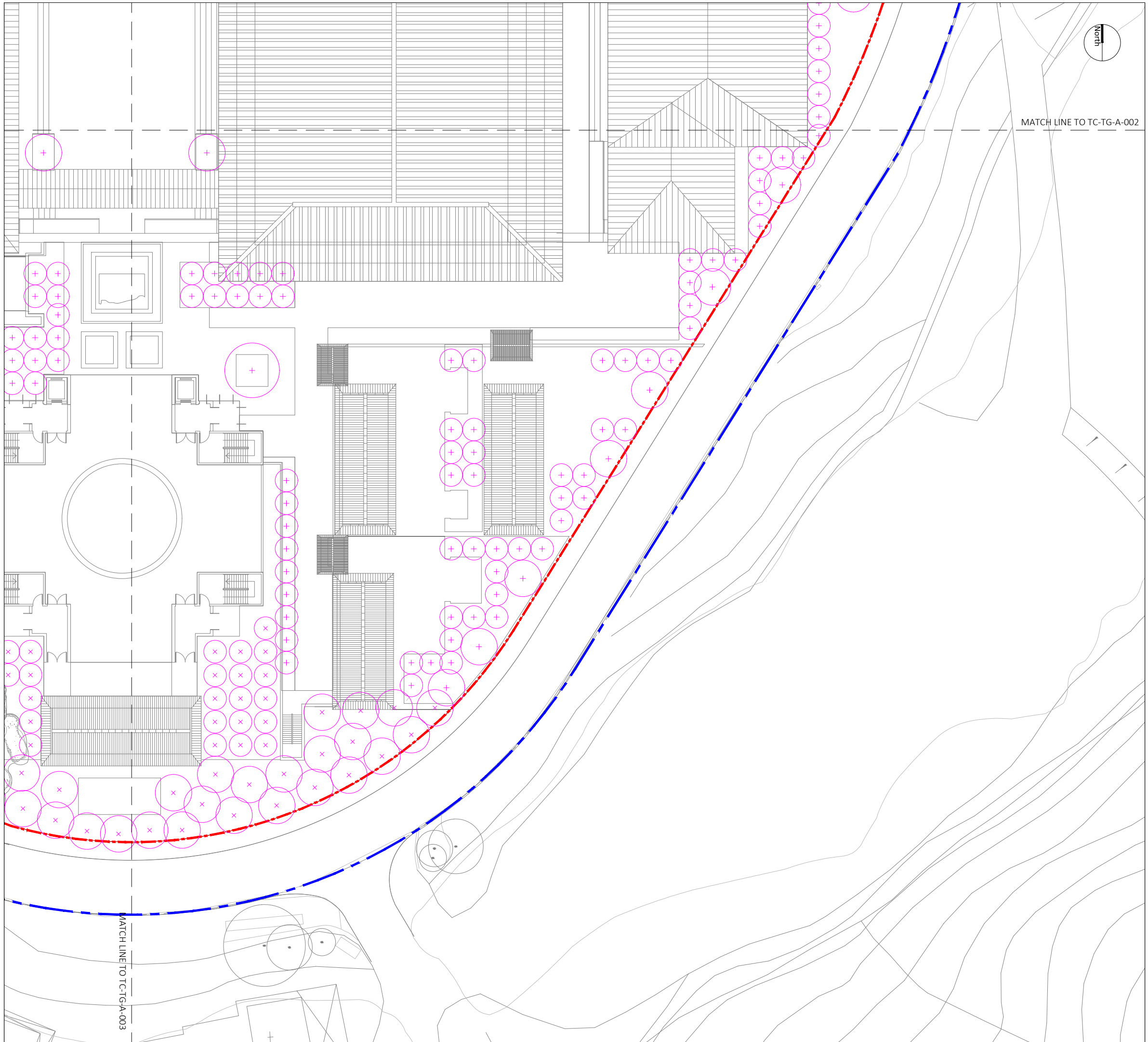
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B	2024/08/08	REVISION	
A	2024/07/25	REVISION	

	Name:	Signed:	Date:
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Project Title:
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Drawing Title:
NEW TREE PLANTING PLAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

Drawing Number: TPCP001-TC-IN-003	Revision: C
Project Number: TPCP001	Scale: 1:400 @ A3
	Date: 06/11/2024



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Keyplan



General notes

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Designed by:	Name:	Signed:	Date:
Drawn by:	CJF		
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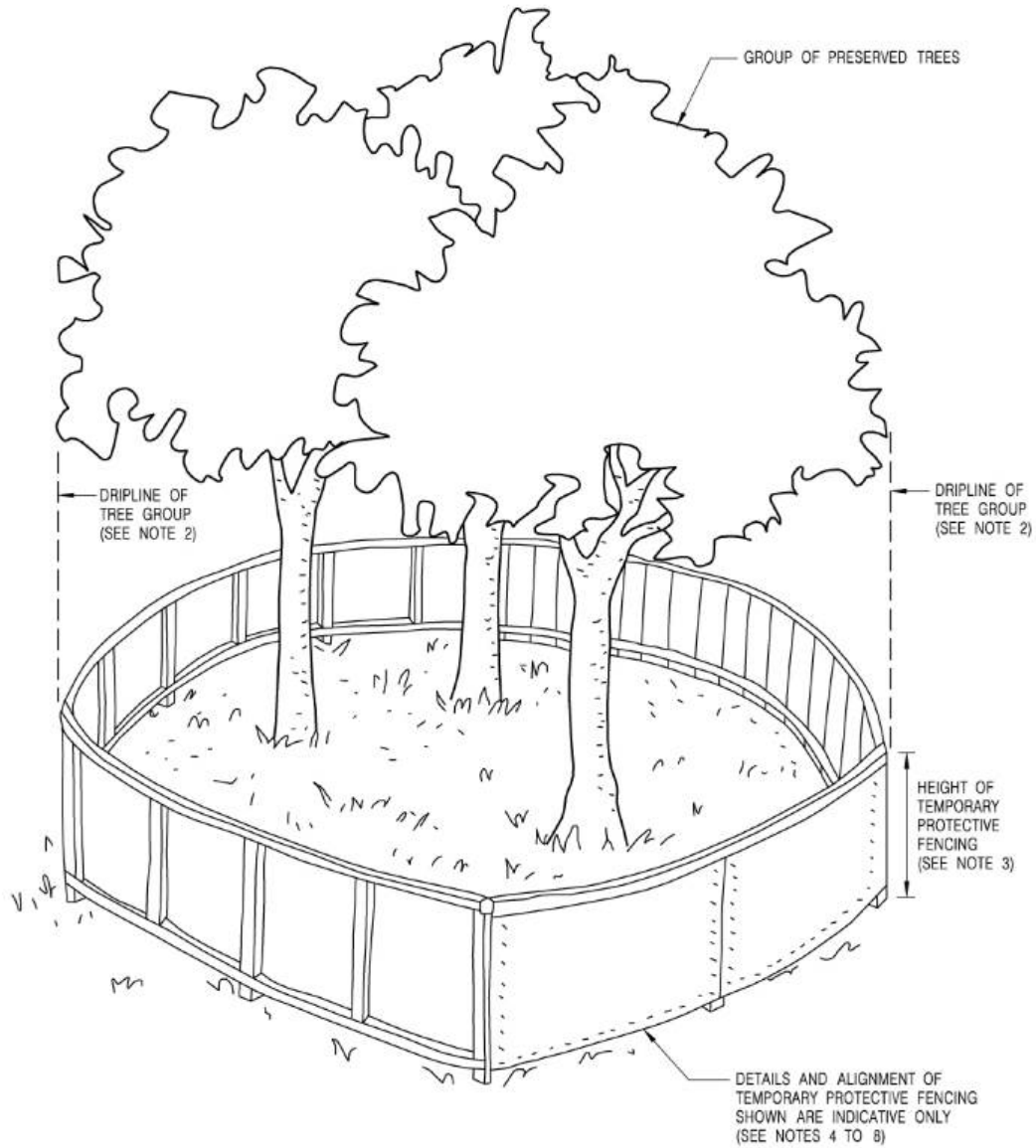
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DEVELOPMENT AREA AND TAI TONG KWAN TI SQUARE

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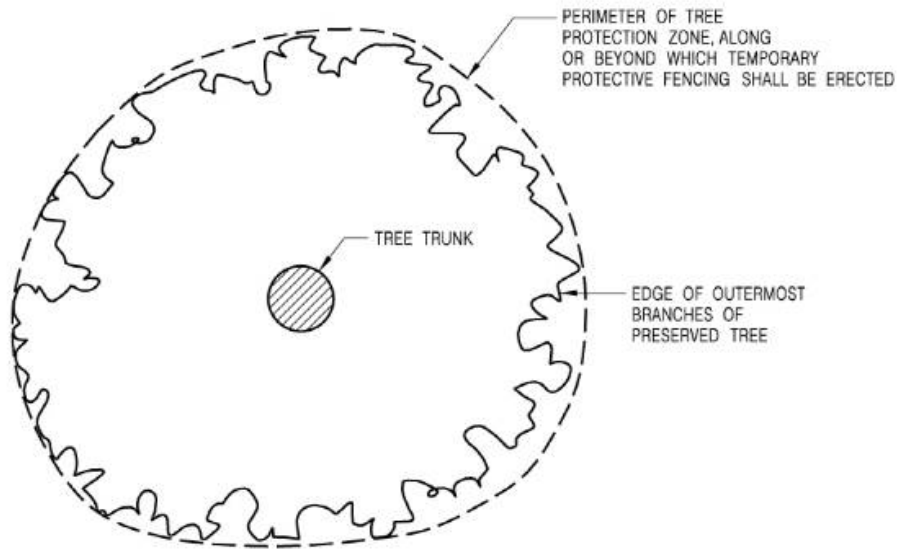
Annex VII

Tree Protection Measures

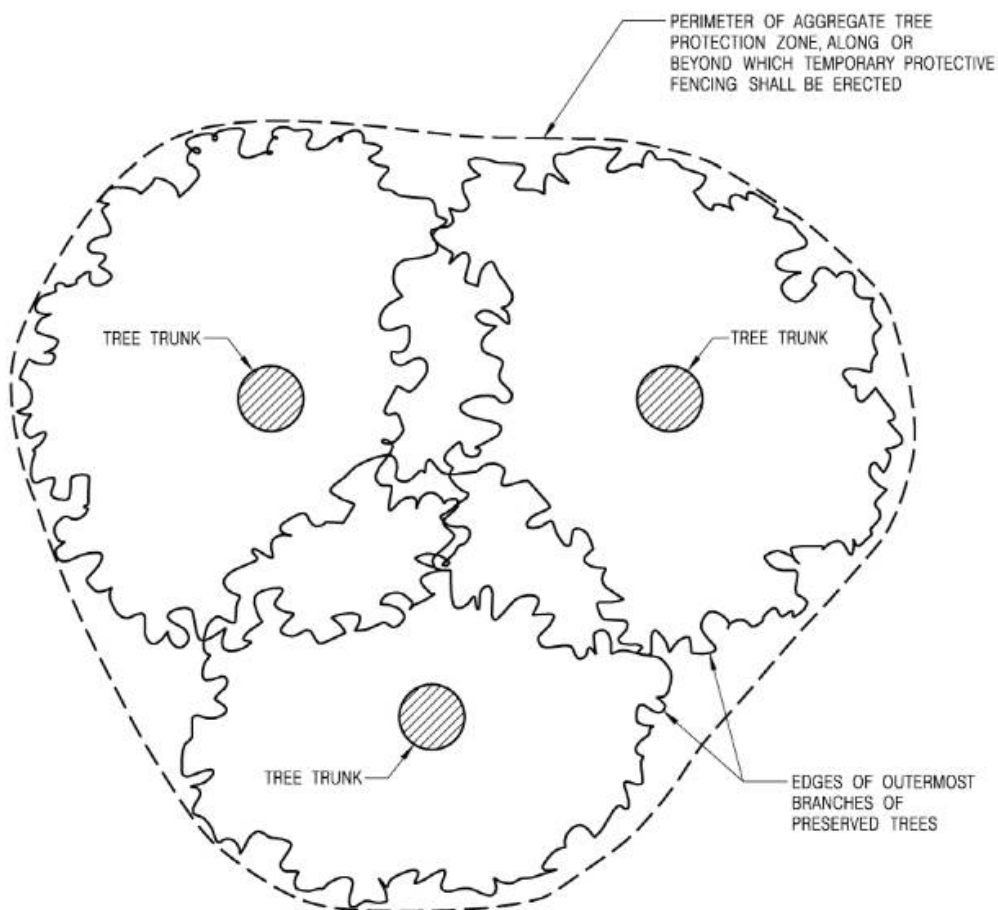
Tree Protection Measures



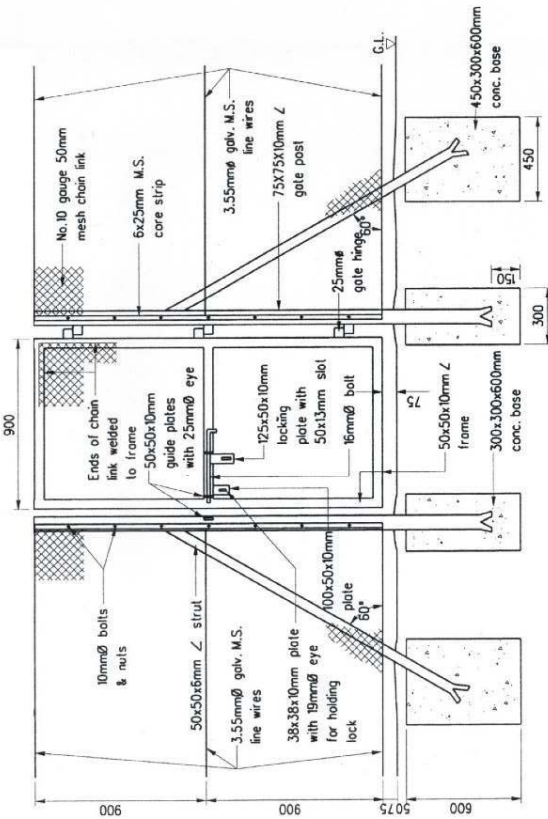
PERSPECTIVE – GROUP OF TREES
(DIAGRAMMATIC)



PLAN - INDIVIDUAL TREE
(DIAGRAMMATIC)

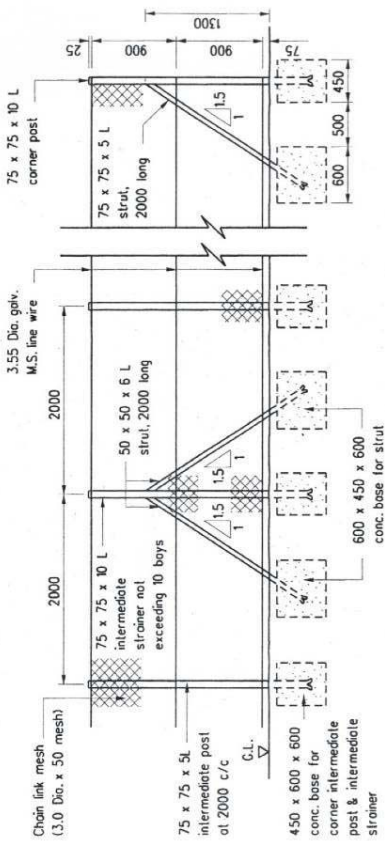


PLAN - GROUP OF TREES
(DIAGRAMMATIC)



PEDESTRIAN GATE
(NTS)

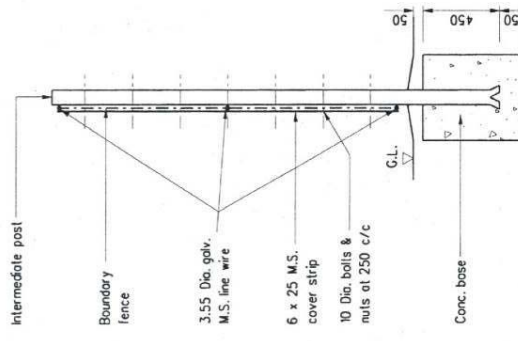
Note: One pedestrian gate in each enclosure.



ELEVATION OF INTERMEDIATE 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 of at least 500 g/m².
6. Chain link mesh to be zinc coated type G1380 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)