

COUNTRY AND MARINE PARKS BOARD

Proposed Designation of the Country Park Enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan as Part of Sai Kung East Country Park

1. Purpose

This paper aims to seek Members' views on the proposal to incorporate the country park enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan (Sai Wan) into the Sai Kung East Country Park (SKECP).

2. Background

2.1 Sai Wan is an enclave of the SKECP. It is situated on the eastern coast of the Sai Kung peninsula. The SKECP was designated in 1978, covering an area of 4,477 hectares (ha). Back then, there was a small population engaging in agricultural activities on land in Sai Wan. Together with some Government land in the vicinity of the private land to provide buffer areas, an area of about 16.55 hectares had not been included in the boundary of the SKECP. The enclave is separated into two parcels of land, namely, northern and southern parcels, entirely encircled by the SKECP.

2.2 In June 2010, excavation works were detected on both private land and Government land in the northern parcel of the Sai Wan enclave, arousing significant public concerns on the protection of country park enclaves in Hong Kong. The incident was discussed by the Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs and Panel on Development at a joint meeting held in July 2010 and the Country and Marine Parks Board (CMPB) in August 2010. The Government agreed that there was an urgent need to enhance protection of country park enclaves against incompatible uses which may adversely affect the overall beauty and integrity of our country parks. The 2010 Policy Address also pointed out that the Sai Wan incident had highlighted the need to take prompt action to regulate land use in the vicinity of country parks to forestall human damage. To meet conservation and social development needs, the Government would either include the country park enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning.

2.3 The Town Planning Board (TPB) published the Draft Tai Long Sai Wan Development Permission Area (DPA) Plan under section 5 of the Town Planning Ordinance on 6 August 2010. The whole enclave of Sai Wan was designated as "Unspecified Use" on the

draft DPA Plan. According to the draft DPA Plan, except those uses or developments which are always permitted as stipulated in the Notes to the DPA Plan or “existing use”, a planning permission from the TPB should be obtained for any use or development within the “Unspecified Use” area. In accordance with the Town Planning Ordinance, the DPA Plan is only effective for a period of three years after its publication.

3. Assessment of Suitability of Sai Wan for Country Park Designation

3.1 We have conducted a comprehensive review of the established principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, which had given rise to country park enclaves. The revised set of principles and criteria was endorsed by the CMPB at the meeting in May 2011. Among other things, conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, and recreation potential are the three main themes of the intrinsic criteria in assessing the suitability of a site for country park designation. Other factors including size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and existing land use are those criteria in demarcating a boundary of a country park. The mere existence of private land will not be taken as a determining factor for exclusion from the boundary of a country park. Instead, the use and function of a site will be assessed to determine its suitability for country park designation if it is compatible with the country park setting.

3.2 Sai Wan comprises mainly agricultural land and scattered village houses. It is endowed with rich natural resources and landscape components, including a natural and unpolluted beach, well-established woodland around the hillsides of the enclave, two natural streams flowing from the SKECP and embracing the enclave and with nice mangroves established at the lower stream courses. The combination of these natural and landscape components form an outstanding scenic quality in Sai Wan. It is also ranked as number one in a public campaign “Hong Kong Best Ten Scenic Sites” organized by the Friends of the Country Parks in 2006. Sai Wan is only accessible via walking trails or by boat. The popular MacLehose Trail passes through the enclave and there are a few shops selling foods and drinks to hikers passing by. It is a popular spot for country parks visitors who usually stop there for a rest or enjoy the natural environment of the Sai Wan before proceeding to other parts of the SKECP.

3.3 Though not outstanding in ecological value, the site has a high landscape and aesthetic value which complements the overall naturalness and the landscape beauty of the surrounding SKECP. In addition, the natural beauty of the site has high recreation potential for developing into a venue for hiking, camping and nature appreciation. The enclave is considered as an integral part of the landscape of the SKECP. Designation of Sai Wan as part of the SKECP would improve the management of the area, enhance the overall conservation

and landscape value of the area, and increase its enjoyment and amenities. Detailed assessment of the suitability of Sai Wan for country park designation in accordance with the revised set of principles and criteria is in the **Annex**.

3.4 During the public inspection of the draft Tai Long Sai Wan DPA Plan under the Town Planning Ordinance in August 2010, a total of 350 representations were received by the TPB. Among those representations received, about 300 of them supported the general planning intention of the area which aims at the protection and conservation of the area against incompatible uses. Furthermore, some representations asked for designating the whole area as part of the country park. It is worth noting that the general public has strong expectation on preserving the environment of Sai Wan against development that may spoil the natural scenic beauty of the area.

4. Villagers' Concern

4.1 We are well aware of the strong opposition of some indigenous villagers to the proposal to incorporate their lands into country parks. Heung Yee Kuk (HYK) had written to the Government expressing dissatisfaction of indigenous villagers towards any proposal to include their lands into country parks alleging that this would prejudice their right in developing their lands. During the consultation with HYK on proposed measures for protecting country park enclaves on 21 June 2011, which was attended by representatives from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), Environment Protection Department and Planning Department, HYK members were particularly concerned that when the enclave is incorporated into a country park, their right for small house development would be affected. The Village Representative of Sai Wan expressed his objection when we consulted him on the proposal to incorporate Sai Wan into the SKECP on 29 August 2011. In brief, the villagers' concerns were mainly related to their right for small house development being affected if their private lands within the enclave were incorporated into the SKECP.

4.2 An informal meeting with the Sai Kung Rural Committee (SKRC) Chairman and the two Vice Chairmen was held on 26 September 2011. The Chairman and the two Vice Chairmen considered this move as an infringement to the private property rights of the villagers and criticize the Government for sacrificing the development rights of the rural community without proper compensation. A formal consultation meeting with the SKRC has been arranged on 10 October 2011 and it is envisaged that the SKRC including the affected village representative of Sai Wan would express similar views as mentioned above.

5. Control of Land in Country Parks

5.1 Incorporation of the enclave into the SKECP would involve statutory procedures under the Country Parks Ordinance (CPO) that require replacing the approved map of the SKECP. Subject to the views of the CMPB and any other opinions collected through further consultations, the Country and Marine Parks Authority (Authority) may seek the direction of the Chief Executive in Council for replacement of the approved map of the SKECP by a new map with a view to incorporating the country park enclave of Sai Wan into the SKECP.

5.2 A new draft map of the SKECP will be prepared for public inspection for a period of 60 days. Any person aggrieved by the draft map may send a written statement of objection to the Secretary of the CMPB during the inspection period. The CMPB will meet for the hearing of the objection, and decide to reject the objection in whole or in part; or direct the Authority to make amendments to the draft map to meet such objection in whole or in part. After the objection hearing, the Authority shall submit the draft map together with a schedule of objections and representations to the Chief Executive in Council for approval.

5.3 Under section 10 of the CPO, after the publication of the draft map, no new development shall be carried out within the area of the proposed country park shown in the draft map without the prior approval of the Authority. The Authority will consider each application for the new development from the perspectives of nature conservation, landscape and visual impact, and impact to country park users or facilities, and may seek advice of the CMPB if necessary.

5.4 After the approval of the draft map, according to section 16 of the CPO, notwithstanding any Ordinance or the terms of any lease or agreement for a lease, in any case where the Authority is of the opinion that any use or proposed use of any leased land by the occupier within a country park would substantially reduce the enjoyment and amenities of the country park as such, he may request the Land Authority to issue a notice either requiring the occupier to discontinue or modify the use, or prohibiting the occupier from proceeding with the proposed use or requiring the occupier to modify the proposed use. Under section 17 of the CPO, the occupier may send to the Land Authority and the Secretary of the CMPB an objection to the notice, and attend the meeting of the CMPB at which the objection is to be heard. The CMPB may reject the objection, uphold the objection, or direct the Land Authority to amend the notice. Any objector aggrieved by the CMPB's decision may appeal by way of petition to the Chief Executive.

6 Compensation

6.1 Where the Authority refuses approval under section 10 of CPO for the carrying out

of new development on any land proposed for designation as a country park; or the occupier of land within a country park discontinues or modifies the use or ceases to proceed with or modifies the proposed use of that land in accordance with a notice given to him by Land Authority under section 16 of CPO, and such new development or use is permitted by or under the terms of any lease or agreement for a lease under which the land is held, the owner of the land and the person owning a compensatable interest in the land shall have the right to claim compensation from the Government to the extent of the loss, damage or cost suffered or incurred by him in accordance with and as assessed under the provisions of the CPO.

6.2 However, the CPO provides that no compensation shall be paid to the owner of, or to any person interested in, any land because it is situated within or is affected by a country park.

7. Management Agreement Scheme

7.1 A Management Agreement (MA) Scheme under the New Nature Conservation Policy was launched in 2004 for enhancing the conservation value of 12 priority sites identified with high ecological importance. Under the MA Scheme, funding support would be granted to enable competent non-profit making organizations to enter into management agreement with the landowners of the 12 priority sites. It provides the landowners with financial incentives in exchange for management rights over their land or their cooperation in enhancing conservation of the sites concerned. Since the MA Scheme has proven to be successful, the Administration has recently extended the scope of the MA scheme to cover private land in country park enclaves and in country parks, i.e. includes the enclave of Sai Wan. Therefore, the landowners in Sai Wan can be incentivized to undertake conservation activities, such as enrichment planting of trees and/or plants attractive to wildlife, ecologically friendly paddy field farming, etc. It would be conducive to enhancing the overall conservation and scenic values of Sai Wan and the SKECP.

8. Advice sought

8.1 Members are invited to offer views on the suitability assessment of Sai Wan for country park designation and the proposal to incorporate the enclave into the SKECP.

Country and Marine Parks Authority
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
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Assessment of the Suitability to Designate the Country Park Enclave in Tai Long Sai Wan as Part of a Country Park

1. The Site

Tai Long Sai Wan (Sai Wan) is an enclave of the Sai Kung East Country Park (SKECP). It is situated on the eastern coast of the Sai Kung peninsula. It is separated into two parcels, namely northern parcel and southern parcel, and has a total area of about 16.55 hectares (ha). The boundary of the site is shown in **Figure 1**.

2. Assessment Principles and Criteria

2.1 The assessment of suitability of the subject site for designation as a country park has followed the revised principles and criteria endorsed by the Country and Marine Parks Board in May 2011. Conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, and recreation potential are the three main themes of the intrinsic criteria in assessing the suitability of a site for country park designation. Other factors, including size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and existing land use are used in demarcating a boundary of a county park.

3. Intrinsic Criteria

3.1 Conservation value

General Description

3.1.1 Apart from the built-up village area which includes mainly village houses, shelters, etc, the site consists of habitats including lowland woodland, shrubland, mangroves, active or abandoned agricultural land, shrubby grassland and turfed area. A habitat map of the site is shown in **Figure 2**. A list of recorded flora and fauna species with their conservation status is in **Appendix 1**.

3.1.2 Lowland woodland habitat is mainly around the hillside of the two parcels. Dominant tree species include *Rhaphiolepis indica* (石斑木), *Sterculia lanceolata* (假蘋婆) and *Gordonia axillaris* (大頭茶). Some exotic tree species such as *Firmiana simplex* (梧桐) and *Acacia confusa* (台灣相思) are found at the edge of the woodland near the village. Five species of conservation importance are identified within the

woodland, including *Podocarpus macrophyllus* (羅漢松), *Pavetta hongkongensis* (香港大沙葉), *Euonymus kwangtungensis* (長葉衛矛), *Enkianthus quinqueflorus* (吊鐘) and *Cibotium barometz* (金毛狗).

3.1.3 True mangrove species including *Kandelia obovata* (秋茄樹), *Aegiceras corniculatum* (蠟燭果), *Excoecaria agallocha* (海漆), *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* (木欖) and some associate mangrove plant species such as *Hibiscus tiliaceus* (黃槿) and *Cerbera manghas* (海杧果) are found along the stream at the southern parcel. Similar to other mangrove habitats elsewhere in Hong Kong, various crustacean species, gastropods, crabs and mudskippers can be found in Sai Wan. Besides mangroves, there is a large group of *Casuarina equisetifolia* (木麻黃) at the stream bank adjacent to the Sai Wan village. It is believed that such trees were planted for protection of the village.

3.1.4 For other habitats such as abandoned agricultural field, shrubland, shrubby grassland and turfed area, etc, only common and widespread species are found. Most areas of these habitats had been disturbed by human activities to different extent. No species of conservation importance was identified in these habitats.

Assessment

3.1.5 The conservation value of an area is determined by the following criteria: species diversity, degree of naturalness, rarity, fragility, representativeness, position in an ecological or geographical unit, intrinsic appeal, historical records, and potential value. Detailed assessment on the conservation value of the site is shown in **Table 1** below:

Table 1

Criteria	Assessment
Species diversity	Species diversity is high in woodland area, but low to medium in other habitats. There are a total of 10 species of birds, 25 species of butterflies, 9 species of dragonflies, 14 species of freshwater fish, 5 species of amphibians and 1 species of wild mammal recorded in the site. The representativeness of each taxa group in Hong Kong is: 2% for birds, 10% for butterflies, 8% for dragonflies, 8% for freshwater fish, 21% for amphibians and 2% for mammal. The overall biodiversity is unlikely remarkable.

Degree of naturalness	Woodland, shrubland and mangrove habitats are considered with high degree of naturalness. Other habitats are either artificially created or had been disturbed by human activities in different extent. These habitats are only considered as low to medium degree of naturalness.
Rarity	<p>5 flora species and 4 fauna species are considered as conservation important species. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i> 香港大沙葉 and <i>Enkianthus quinqueflorus</i> 吊鐘 - protected species of Cap. 96; ● <i>Cibotium barometz</i> 金毛狗 - scheduled plant of Cap. 586 : 1; ● <i>Euonymus kwangtungensis</i> 長葉衛矛 - listed in “Rare and precious plants in Hong Kong, AFCD”; ● <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> 羅漢松 - a plant under threat of illegal digging due to its high market value; ● Emerald Dove 綠翅金鳩 - listed as “Vulnerable” in China Red Data Book Status; ● Crested Goshawk 鳳頭鷹 - listed as “Rare” in China Red Data Book Status and listed in Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586); ● Courtesan 芒蛺蝶 - “Rare” in the baseline surveys conducted by AFCD; and ● Predaceous chub 異鱗 - “Vulnerable” in China Red Data Book Status but a widespread species in Hong Kong. <p>Among the 9 species of conservation concerns, only <i>Euonymus kwangtungensis</i> 長葉衛矛 and Courtesan 芒蛺蝶 are considered as “rare” in Hong Kong. Species rarity is not high.</p>
Fragility	Artificially created or highly disturbed habitats with high fragility, i.e. active or abandoned agricultural land, turfed area are generally more vulnerable to change. Woodland and mangrove habitats are comparatively more complex in species composition with relatively low fragility.

Representativeness	All habitats are considered typical in their type in terms of species composition and community structure.
Position in an ecological or geographical unit	The woodland within the site is part of the whole woodland habitat which extends from the site to the hilly area of the SKECP.
Potential value	It is unlikely that the conservation value of the site will be substantially increased through active management or natural processes. The potential value of the site is only considered as medium.
Intrinsic appeal	Woodland and shrubland habitats have high intrinsic appeal. Turfed area and agricultural land, either abandoned or active, are artificially created habitats which have low intrinsic appeal. Some parts of the mangrove habitat are adjacent to a footpath; it is likely that the habitat has been disturbed by human activities to a certain extent.
Historical records	Sai Wan is one of the listed sites of archeological interest in Hong Kong. Further investigation is required to ascertain its archaeological potential or degree of significance. Historical records related to natural history or ecosystem of the site is very limited.

Conclusion

3.1.6 According to the assessment, the biodiversity and species rarity of the site is not considered of high value. Besides woodland, shrubland and mangrove habitats, most of the areas have been disturbed by human activities to a certain extent and with low degree of naturalness, high fragility and low intrinsic appeal. All habitats are considered typical in their type in terms of species composition and community structure, but only with low to medium potential value. Since there is only very limited historical information about the ecosystem of the site, the conservation value of the site in the past could not be traced. Although the woodland and mangrove habitats are considered with high conservation value, the overall conservation value of the site is not considered remarkable.

3.2 Landscape and Aesthetic value

General Description

3.2.1 The site is a piece of lowland which is surrounded by a chain of massive

and spectacular mountains in the north, west and south, and Sai Wan beach in the east. Most of the area in the northern parcel is fenced, turfed and planted with ornamental shrubs and trees. Two artificial ponds were constructed inside the fenced area. At the back of the fenced area is a piece of nice natural woodland with canopy interlocking. A few village houses of one to two storeys are located at the foothill. Outside the fenced area is shrubby grassland of natural regenerated herbaceous plants and shrubs which extends to the sandy beach of the SKECP.

3.2.2 Comparing with the northern parcel, there are relatively more village houses in the southern parcel. Most of these village houses are situated close to the Sai Wan beach. Some of them are vacant and some are in dilapidated conditions. The ground floor of a few village houses has been changed to a “eating place” or “café”. Behind the village houses are abandoned agricultural land and woodland which stretches up to the hilly area of the SKECP. Some mangroves and riparian plants grow along a natural stream at the southern parcel. Before the stream entering to the sea, it is blocked by loose sand and with stream water impounded to form a small “lake”. The small “lake”, mangroves and riparian plants constitute a beautiful streamside landscape.

3.2.3 Surrounding the enclave are some outstanding landscape features. They include the well-known Sai Wan beach which is characterized by white sand and clear blue water; a famous natural stream course and its natural pools named “Sze Dip Tam”; well-established lowland woodland at the hillside, etc. The combination of these natural and landscape components forms outstanding scenic quality of Tai Long Sai Wan which was ranked the best scenic site of Hong Kong by the public. Viewing from hiking trails in higher attitudes, the site and the surrounding area is indistinguishable. Furthermore, the site complements and contributes to the natural beauty of the surrounding SKECP. Scenery and landscape features of the site are shown in **Appendix 2**.

Assessment

3.2.4 The landscape and aesthetic value of an area is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: degree of naturalness, scenic quality, integrity, completeness, uniqueness of the topography, presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest, effect of urban development and presence of eyesores. Assessment of landscape and aesthetic value of the site is shown in **Table 2** below:

Table 2

Criteria	Assessment
Degree of naturalness	Woodland and mangrove habitats are considered with high degree of naturalness. Other habitats are either artificially created or had been disturbed by human activities to different extent. These habitats are only considered low to medium degree of naturalness.
Scenic quality	The site and its surrounding SKECP have outstanding scenic quality with very good composition and combination of landscape components such as streams, woodland, agricultural land and natural beach. Sai Wan is ranked as the top of the Hong Kong Best Ten Scenic Sites in 2006.
Integrity, completeness, uniqueness of the topography	The site forms an integral part of landscapes of the SKECP and complements the overall naturalness and the landscape beauty of the surrounding SKECP.
Presence of distinctive and representative features of visual interest	A lot of distinctive and representative features of visual interest are located within or adjacent to the site, such as the well-known Sai Wan beach, a famous pool named "Sze Dip Tam", a nice mangrove and riparian plants adjacent to a "lake" formed by stream water impounded by loose sand, etc.
Effect of urban development and presence of eyesores	A few village houses with their ground floor turned into a "eating place". The site is provided with some basic infrastructures, such as electricity, water supply, toilet facilities, etc. Since there is no direct vehicular access to the site, thus restricting the development of the site, the site maintains countryside setting and the overall effect of urban development is limited. Rubbish problems are identified in some locations.

Conclusion

3.2.5 The site forms an integral part of landscapes of the SKECP and complements the overall naturalness and landscape beauty of the surrounding SKECP. Together with the adjacent area of SKECP, the site is well recognized by the public of their outstanding scenic beauty. It has high degree of naturalness in the woodland and mangrove habitat with lots of distinctive and representative features of visual interest in or adjacent to the site. The effect of urbanization to the site is limited. The

countryside setting of the village could generally be maintained. Although some rubbish problems are identified, it is believed that the problems can be rectified under active country parks management. The overall landscape and aesthetic value of the site is considered outstanding.

3.3 Recreation Potential

General description

3.3.1 Surrounding the site is SKECP which was designated in 1978 and covers 4,477 hectares of eastern uplands and coasts of Sai Kung Peninsula. Each year, about 2 million visitors visit the SKECP for various kinds of outdoor activities. The site, including its surrounding country park area, has already been a popular area for country parks visitors. It is observed that most visitors visit the site through the MacLehose Trail starting from Pak Tam Chung or by boat. Most hikers from the MacLehose Trail usually stop at the site for rest before continuing their trip to other parts of the SKECP, while some spend their leisure time to enjoy the nice Sai Wan beach adjacent to the site. To cater for the needs of visitors, toilet facilities in the site had been upgraded and some village houses had been turned into “eating place” for selling foods and drinks.

3.3.2 Since the site is currently not within the SKECP, there are only a few country park facilities on the site, mainly signage. There are lots of country park facilities including a camp site, hiking trails, notice boards, distance poles, directional signs, provided outside the site in SKECP.

Assessment

3.3.3 The recreation potential of an area for country parks is qualitatively assessed by the following criteria: attractiveness and comfort, compatibility of existing recreation activities, range of potential user groups, accessibility, carrying capacity and complement to surrounding recreation sites. Assessment of recreation potential of the site is shown in **Table 3** below:

Table 3

Criteria	Assessment
Attractiveness and comfort	The site is highly attractive with well-known landscape features which provide comfortable environment for outdoor activities.
Compatibility of existing	Existing recreation activities within the site are

recreation activities	mainly hiking, swimming and nature appreciation. These kinds of recreation activities are considered compatible with country park objectives.
Range of potential user groups	The site is used to be a popular outdoor site for the general public and is not limited to be used by local villagers or specific interest groups. There is a wide range of potential user groups.
Accessibility	The site is accessible through the popular MacLehose Trail or by boat.
Carrying capacity	The current setting of the site is sufficient to accommodate the existing amount and type of recreation uses. With careful planning and management, the site could accommodate more visitors and more activities without compromising the physical environment and visitors' experience.
Relation with surrounding recreation sites	Hikers pass through the site via the MacLehose Trail to other parts of the SKECP. There are a number of country parks facilities provided along the MacLehose Trail and adjacent to the site to cater for hikers' needs. Inclusion of the site into the SKECP would make the recreation facilities provided along the trail more complete and consistent.

Conclusion

3.3.4 The site is currently well used by the general public for informal outdoor recreation, such as hiking, camping, nature appreciation and swimming, and such recreation uses are compatible with the country park setting. Together with its surrounding area, there are lots of high quality landscape features which attract visitors to stay for leisure and enjoyment. It is observed that there is still spare carrying capacity to accommodate more visitors. Since the site is remote and accessible only through hiking trails or by boat, it provides an excellent opportunity for people to escape the hustle and bustle of urban life and enjoy the wilderness of quiet countryside. The overall recreation potential of the site is considered highly compatible with country parks. Furthermore, inclusion of the site into the SKECP could make the recreation facilities provided along the trail more complete and consistent.

4. Demarcation Criteria

Size and Proximity to existing country parks

4.1 The total area of the site is only about 16.55 hectares. As it is contiguous to the SKECP, it is easy to extend the existing country parks management services to the site if it is included as part of the SKECP.

Land status and Land use compatibility

4.2 Among the 16.55 ha of the site, 4.17 ha is private land which covers about 25% of the total area of the site, and the rest, i.e. 75% of the site is Government land. Land status plan of the site is shown in **Figure 3**. Although about 25% of the total area of the site is private land, it is noted that such private land comprises mainly village houses and agricultural land. The existing human settlement is not extensive and the village setting blends in well with the country park environment. As such, the overall existing land use of the site is considered compatible with country park setting and the site is suitable to be included into the SKECP for protecting the overall scenic beauty and maintaining the integrity of the country park.

5. Recommendation

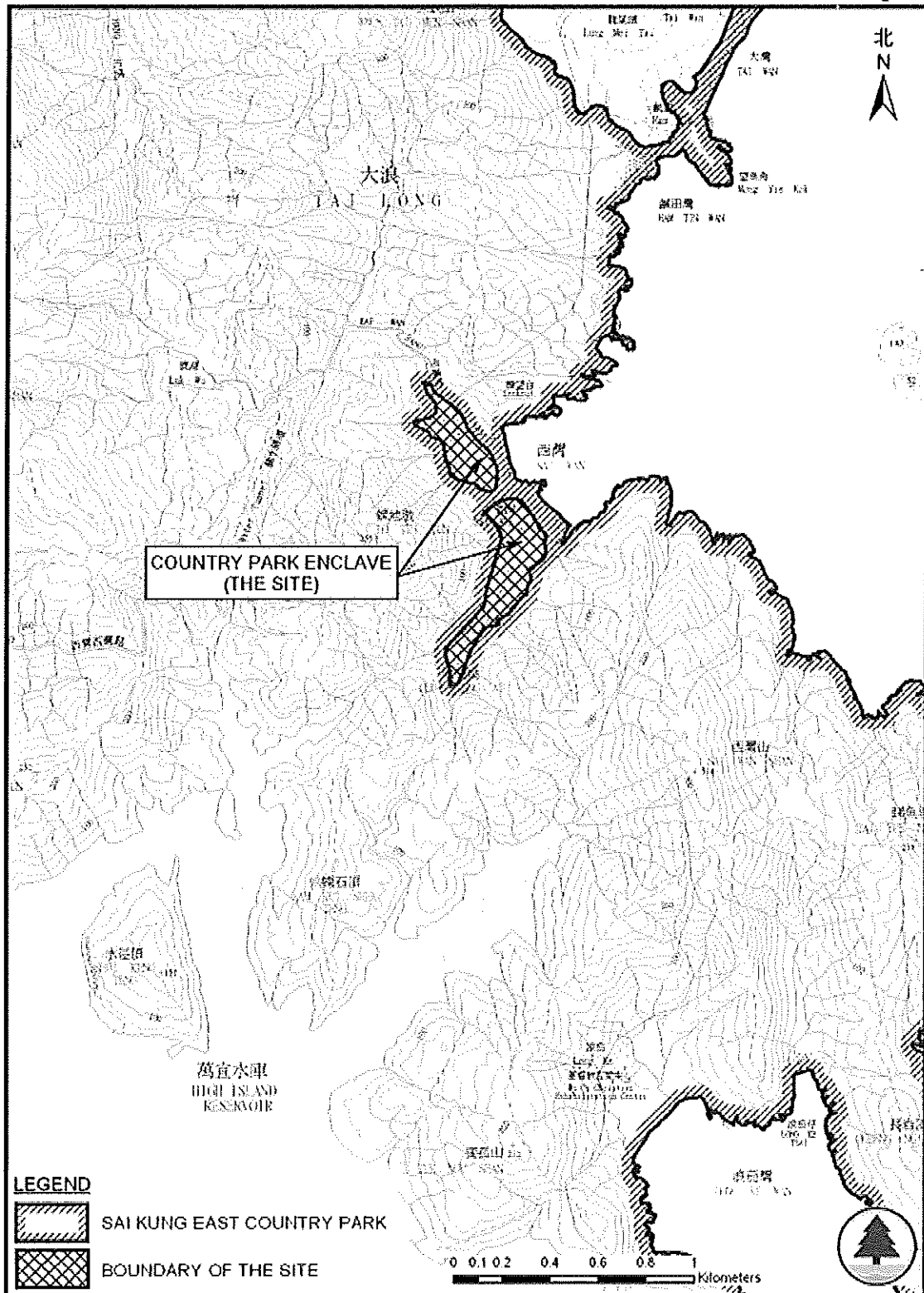
5.1 According to the above assessments, though the site does not have high conservation value, its landscape and aesthetic value is considered outstanding and its recreation potential is highly compatible with the country park setting. It is considered that the site is equipped with sufficient intrinsic value for designation as a country park in principle. Considering the assessment of demarcation criteria, i.e. the size, proximity to existing country park, land status and land use compatibility, it is recommended the site to be incorporated as part of the SKECP.

Country and Marine Parks Authority
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
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Location of the Country Park Enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan

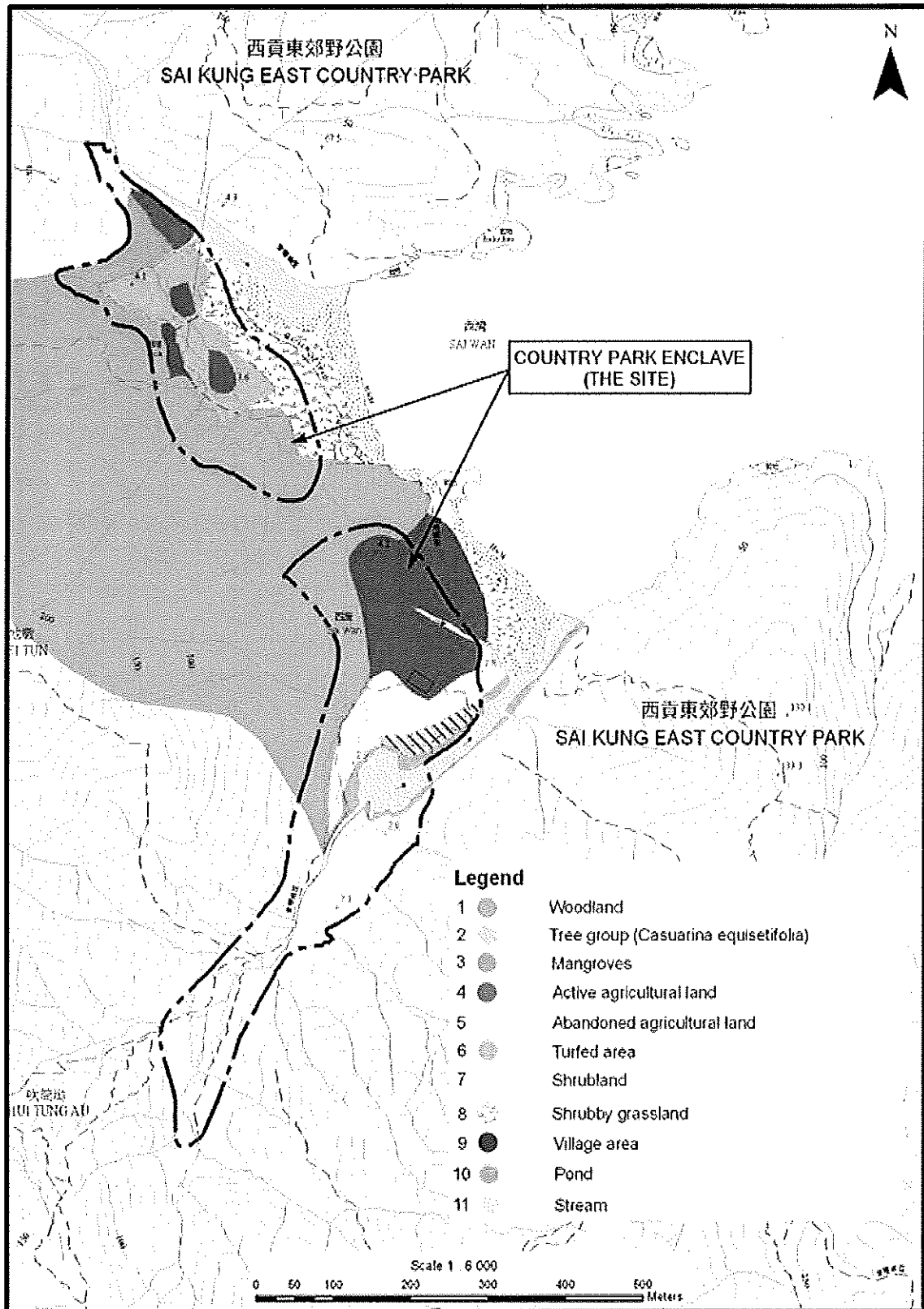
Figure 1



PLAN No. M/SD/2011/002

Habitat Map of the Country Park Enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan

Figure 2



Flora species recorded in the country park enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan

Appendix I

Scientific Name	Chinese Name	Family Name	Habitat type	Exotic	Species of conservation concern
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	潺槁樹	LAURACEAE	A, D, F, S		No
<i>Litsea rotundifolia</i> var. <i>oblongifolia</i>	豺皮樟	LAURACEAE	A, S		No
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	朴樹	ULMACEAE	A, F, G		No
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	木麻黃	CASUARINACEAE	A, B, D, G	*	No
<i>Tetracera asiatica</i>	錫葉藤	DILLENACEAE	A, S		No
<i>Gordonia axillaris</i>	大頭茶	THEACEAE	A, S		No
<i>Pentaphylax euryoides</i>	五列木	PENTAPHYLACACEAE	A		No
<i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i>	黃牛木	CLUSIACEAE	A, B, D, S		No
<i>Garcinia oblongifolia</i>	嶺南山竹子	CLUSIACEAE	A, B, D		No
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>	假蘋婆	STERCULIACEAE	A, B, D		No
<i>Firmiana simplex</i>	梧桐	STERCULIACEAE	A	*	No
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	黃槿	MALVACEAE	A, B, F		No
<i>Enkianthus quinqueflorus</i>	吊鐘	ERICACEAE	S		Yes (Note 1)
<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	蠟燭果	MYRSINACEAE	B		No
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	石斑木	ROSACEAE	A, S		No
<i>Prunus persica</i>	桃	ROSACEAE	G	*	No
<i>Archidendron lucidum</i>	亮葉猴耳環	MIMOSACEAE	A, B, S		No
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	臺灣相思	MIMOSACEAE	A, G	*	No
<i>Caesalpinia crista</i>	華南雲實	CAESALPINIACEAE	A, B		No
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	刺果蘇木	CAESALPINIACEAE	A, F		No
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	白千層	MYRTACEAE	A, D	*	No
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	番石榴	MYRTACEAE	A, G	*	No
<i>Melastoma candidum</i>	野牡丹	MELASTOMATACEAE	A, S		No
<i>Melastoma sanguineum</i>	毛荳	MELASTOMATACEAE	A, S		No
<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	木欖	RHIZOPHORACEAE	B		No
<i>Kandelia obovata</i>	秋茄樹	RHIZOPHORACEAE	B		No
<i>Alangium chinense</i>	八角楓	ALANGIACEAE	A		No
<i>Euonymus kwangtungensis</i>	長葉衛矛	CELASTRACEAE	A		Yes (Note 2)
<i>Ilex asprella</i>	梅葉冬青	AQUIFOLIACEAE	A, B, S		No
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	EUPHORBIACEAE	A, G, S		No
<i>Alchornea trewioides</i>	紅背山麻桿	EUPHORBIACEAE	A, G		No
<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	白楸	EUPHORBIACEAE	A, G, S		No
<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	銀柴	EUPHORBIACEAE	A, B, S		No
<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	海漆	EUPHORBIACEAE	B		No
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	土蜜樹	EUPHORBIACEAE	A, F		No
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	蓖麻	EUPHORBIACEAE	G		No
<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	龍眼	SAPINDACEAE	A, G	*	No
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	芒果	ANACARDIACEAE	A, G	*	No
<i>Zanthoxylum avicennae</i>	筍欖花椒	RUTACEAE	A		No
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	黃皮	RUTACEAE	G		No
<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i>	山油柑	RUTACEAE	A		No
<i>Cerbera manghas</i>	海杧果	APOCYNACEAE	A, B, F, G		No
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	五爪金龍	CONVOLVULACEAE	F	*	No
<i>Lantana camara</i>	馬纓丹	VERBENACEAE	A, F	*	No
<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	單葉蔓荊	VERBENACEAE	F	*	No
<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	草海桐	GOODENIACEAE	F		No
<i>Psychotria asiatica</i>	九節	RUBIACEAE	A, B, D, F		No
<i>Pavetta hongkongensis</i>	香港大沙葉	RUBIACEAE	A		Yes (Note 1)
<i>Morinda parvifolia</i>	雞眼藤	RUBIACEAE	A, B, S		No
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	梔子	RUBIACEAE	A, S		No

Flora species recorded in the country park enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan

Annex I

Scientific Name	Chinese Name	Family Name	Habitat type	Exotic	Species of conservation concern
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	珊瑚樹	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	A, F, G		No
<i>Wedelia chinensis</i>	豨薟菊	ASTERACEAE	F		No
<i>Bidens alba</i>	白花鬼針草	ASTERACEAE	A, B, F, G	*	No
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	薇甘菊	ASTERACEAE	A, D, F, S	*	No
<i>Phoenix hanceana</i>	刺葵	ARECACEAE	A, B, D, F, G		No
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	露兜樹	PANDANACEAE	A, B, F, G		No
<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	豔山薑	ZINGIBERACEAE	D, A		No
<i>Crinum asiaticum var. sinicum</i>	文殊蘭	LILIACEAE	D, F		No
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	羅漢松	PODOCARPACEAE	A		Yes (Note 4)
<i>Dicranopteris pedata</i>	芒萁	GLEICHENIACEAE	A, S		No
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	金毛狗	DICKSONIACEAE	A		Yes (Note 3)

Remarks:

* Exotic species

Notes:

1. *Enkianthus quinqueflorus* 吊鐘 and *Pavetta hongkongensis* 香港大沙葉 - Protected species of Cap. 96
2. *Euonymus kwangtungensis* 長葉衛矛 - plant listed in "Rare and precious plants in Hong Kong, AFCD"
3. *Cibotium barometz* 金毛狗 - scheduled plant of Cap. 586 : 1
4. *Podocarpus macrophyllus* 羅漢松 - plant under threat of illegal digging due to its high market value

Habitat type

A : Woodland

B : Mangroves

C : Active agricultural land

D : Abandoned agricultural land

E : Turfed area

F : Shrubby grassland

G : Village area

S : Shrubland

Fauna species recorded in the country park enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan

Scientific Name	Common name and chinese name	Fauna group	Species of conservation concern
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Crested Myna 八哥	bird	No
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird 長尾縫葉鶯	bird	No
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret 小白鷺	bird	No
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul 紅耳鶇	bird	No
<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Masked Laughingthrush 黑臉噪鶇	bird	No
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow 大嘴烏鴉	bird	No
<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Prinia 黃腹山鷓鴣	bird	No
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove 綠翅金鳩	bird	Yes (Note 1)
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron 綠鷺	bird	No
<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk 鳳頭鷹	bird	Yes (Note 1)
<i>Rana guentheri</i>	Günther's Frog 沼蛙	amphibian	No
<i>Kaloula pulchra</i>	Asiatic Painted Frog 花狹口蛙	amphibian	No
<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>	Marbled Pigmy Frog 花姬蛙	amphibian	No
<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	Paddy Frog 澤蛙	amphibian	No
<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>	Brown Tree Frog 斑腿泛樹蛙	amphibian	No
<i>Curetis dentata</i>	Toothed Sunbeam 尖翅銀灰蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Remelana jangala</i>	Chocolate Royal 萊灰蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Euripus nyctelius</i>	Courtesan 芒蛺蝶	butterfly	Yes (Note 2)
<i>Papilio helenus</i>	Red Helen 玉斑鳳蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Polytremis lubricans</i>	Contiguous Swift 黃紋孔弄蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Euploea midamus</i>	Blue-spotted Crow 藍點紫斑蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Chilades lajus</i>	Lime Blue 紫灰蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Spindasis syama</i>	Club Silverline 豆粒銀線灰蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Zizeeria maha</i>	Pale Grass Blue 酢漿灰蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Ariadne ariadne</i>	Angled Castor 波蛺蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Cupha erymanthis</i>	Rustic 黃襟蛺蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Cyrestis thyodamas</i>	Common Mapwing 網絲蛺蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Hestina assimilis</i>	Red Ring Skirt 黑脈蛺蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Jumonia lemonias</i>	Lemon Pansy 蛇眼蛺蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Neptis hylas</i>	Common Sailer 中環蛺蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Lemon Emigrant 遷粉蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	Mottled Emigrant 梨花遷粉蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Common Grass Yellow 寬邊黃粉蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	Tailed Green Jay 統帥青鳳蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>	Common Bluebottle 青鳳蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Lime Butterfly 達摩鳳蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Papilio memnon</i>	Great Mormon 美鳳蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Common Mormon 玉帶鳳蝶	butterfly	No

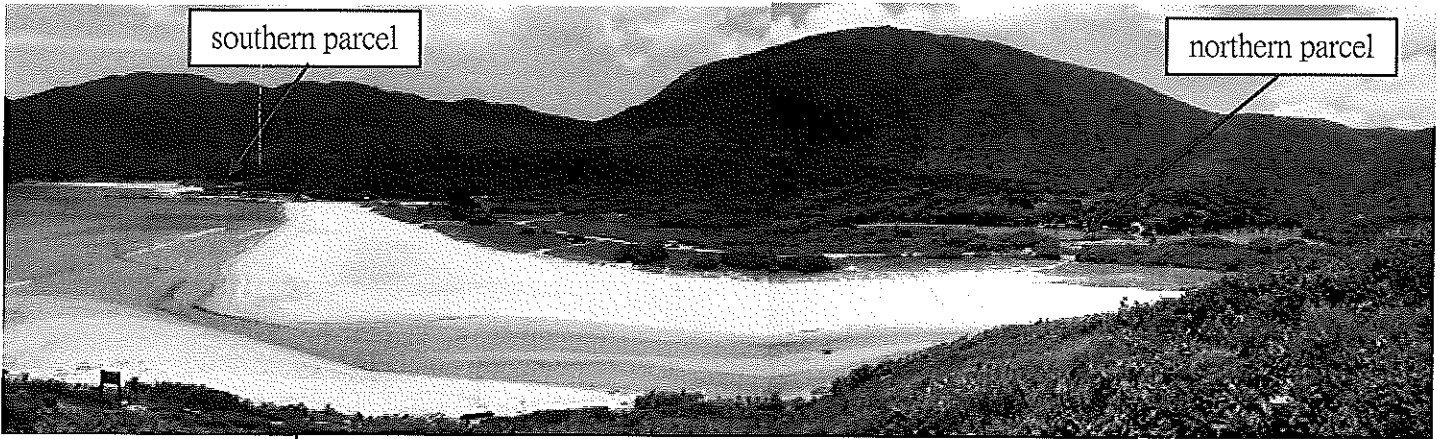
Fauna species recorded in the country park enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan

Scientific Name	Common name and chinese name	Fauna group	Species of conservation concern
<i>Papilio protenor</i>	Spangle 藍鳳蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Parnara guttata</i>	Common Straight Swift 直紋稻弄蝶	butterfly	No
<i>Gynacantha japonica</i>	Blue-spotted Dusk-hawker 日本長尾蜓	dragonfly	No
<i>Orthetrum luzonicum</i>	Marsh Skimmer 呂宋灰蜻	dragonfly	No
<i>Tramea virginia</i>	Saddlebag Glider 華斜痣蜻	dragonfly	No
<i>Neurothemis fulvia</i>	Russet Percher 網脈蜻	dragonfly	No
<i>Neurothemis tullia</i>	Pied Percher 截斑脈蜻	dragonfly	No
<i>Orthetrum chrysis</i>	Red-faced Skimmer 華麗灰蜻	dragonfly	No
<i>Orthetrum pruinosum</i>	Common Red Skimmer 赤褐灰蜻	dragonfly	No
<i>Crocothemis servilia</i>	Crimson Darter 紅蜻	dragonfly	No
<i>Euphaea decorata</i>	Black-banded Gossamerwing 方帶幽蟴	dragonfly	No
<i>Rhinogobius duospilus</i>	溪吻鰕虎魚	freshwater fish	No
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove snapper 紫紅笛鯛	freshwater fish	No
<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>	Russell's snapper 勒氏笛鯛	freshwater fish	No
<i>Liza</i> sp.		freshwater fish	No
<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i>	Yellowfin seabream 黃鰭棘鯛	freshwater fish	No
<i>Periophthalmus modestus</i>	Common mudskipper 彈塗魚	freshwater fish	No
<i>Terapon jarbua</i>	Jarbua terapon 細鱗鯽	freshwater fish	No
<i>Gerres oyena</i>	Common silver-biddy 奧奈銀鱸	freshwater fish	No
<i>Mugilogobius abei</i>	Estuarine goby 阿部鰕鰕虎魚	freshwater fish	No
<i>Pseudogobius javanicus</i>	爪哇擬鰕虎魚	freshwater fish	No
<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	Fork tongue goby 舌鰕虎魚	freshwater fish	No
<i>Eleotris acanthopoma</i>	Spinecheek Gudgeon 刺蓋塘鱧	freshwater fish	No
<i>Eleotris oxycephala</i>	Sharphead sleeper 尖頭塘鱧	freshwater fish	No
<i>Parazacco spilurus</i>	Predaceous chub 異鱨	freshwater fish	Yes (Note 3)
<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>	Japanese Pipistrelle 東亞家蝠	mammal	No

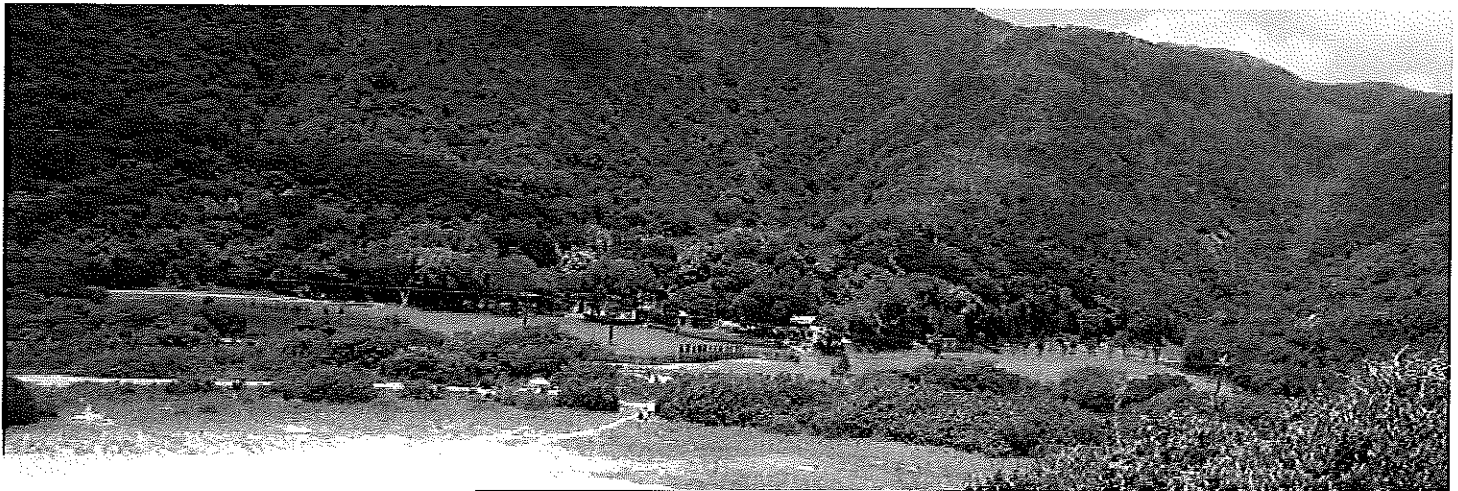
Note:

1. Emerald Dove 綠翅金鳩 and Crested Goshawk 鳳頭鷹 were recorded in lowland woodland of Sai Wan. Emerald Dove 綠翅金鳩, listed as "Vulnerable" in China Red Data Book Status, is a scarce resident in Hong Kong. Crested Goshawk 鳳頭鷹, listed as "Rare" in China Red Data Book Status and listed in Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586), is an uncommon resident in Hong Kong.
2. Courtesan 芒蛺蝶 is assessed as "Rare" in the baseline surveys conducted by AFCD.
3. Predaceous chub 異鱨 - listed as "Vulnerable" in China Red Data Book Status but widespread in Hong Kong.

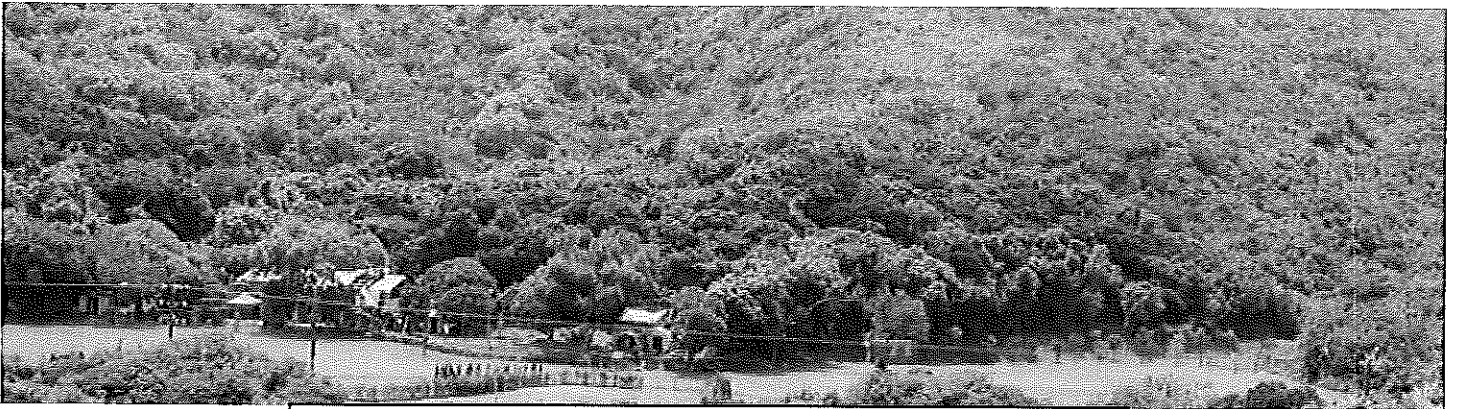
Appendix 2



General view of country park enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan



General view of northern parcel



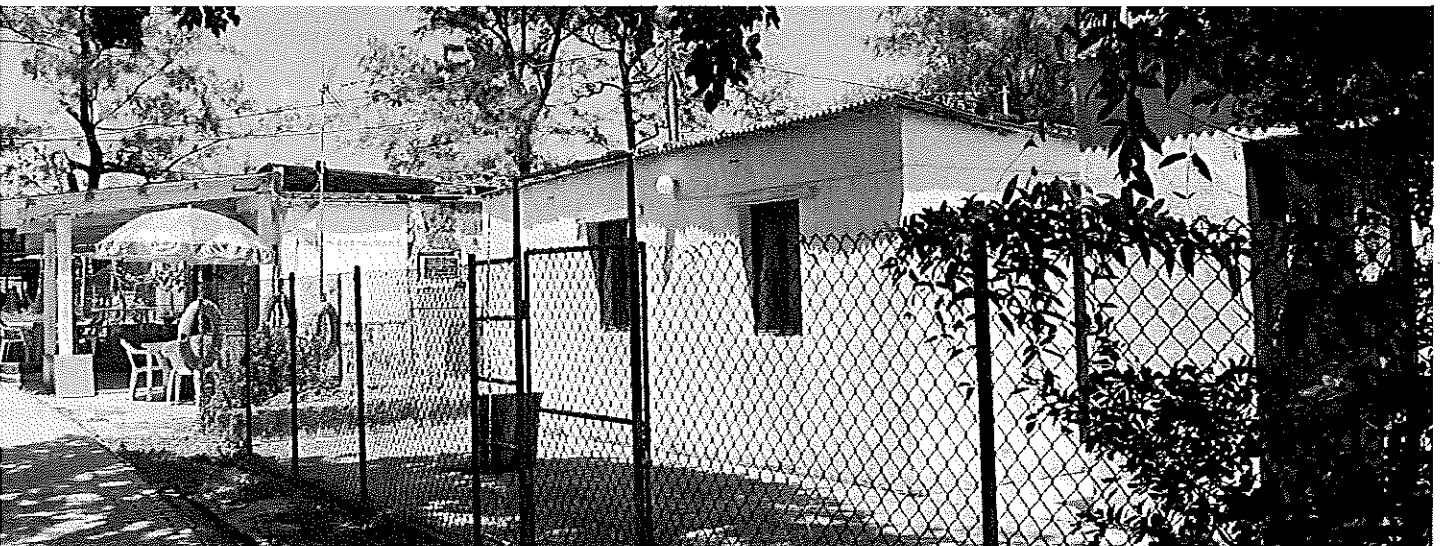
Lowland woodland behind village houses of northern parcel



Turfed area at northern parcel



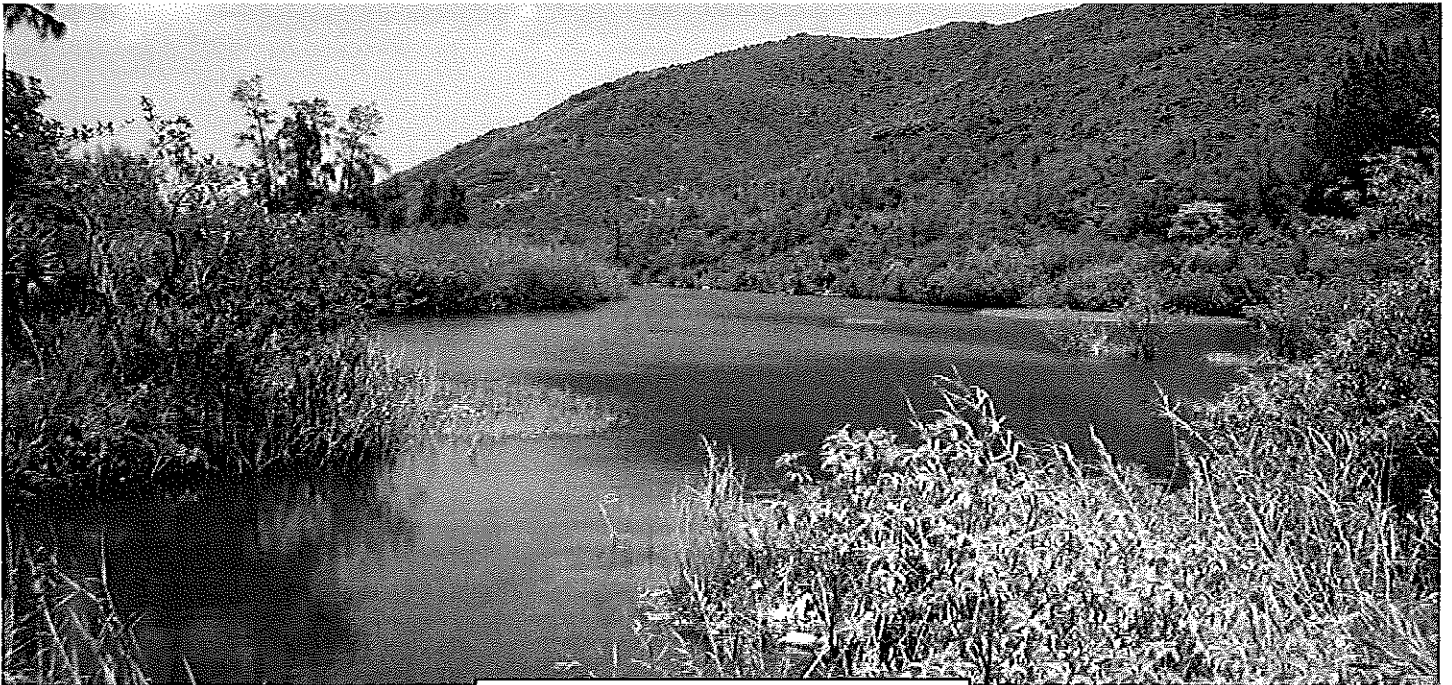
Shrubby grassland at northern parcel



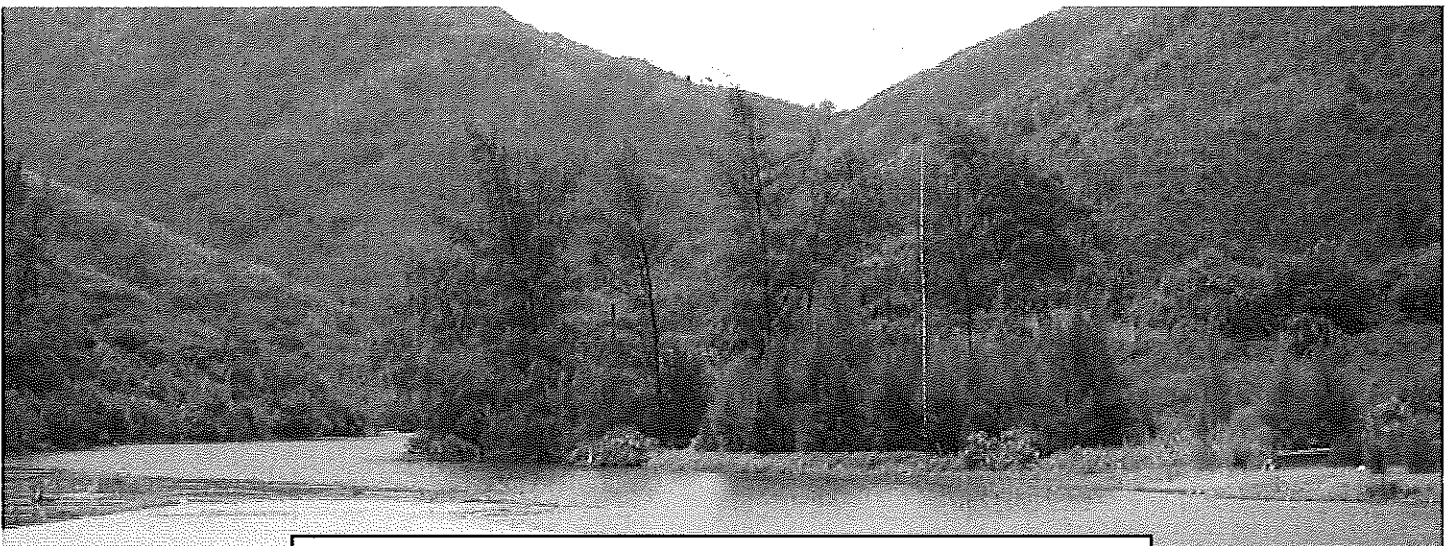
Village houses at southern parcel



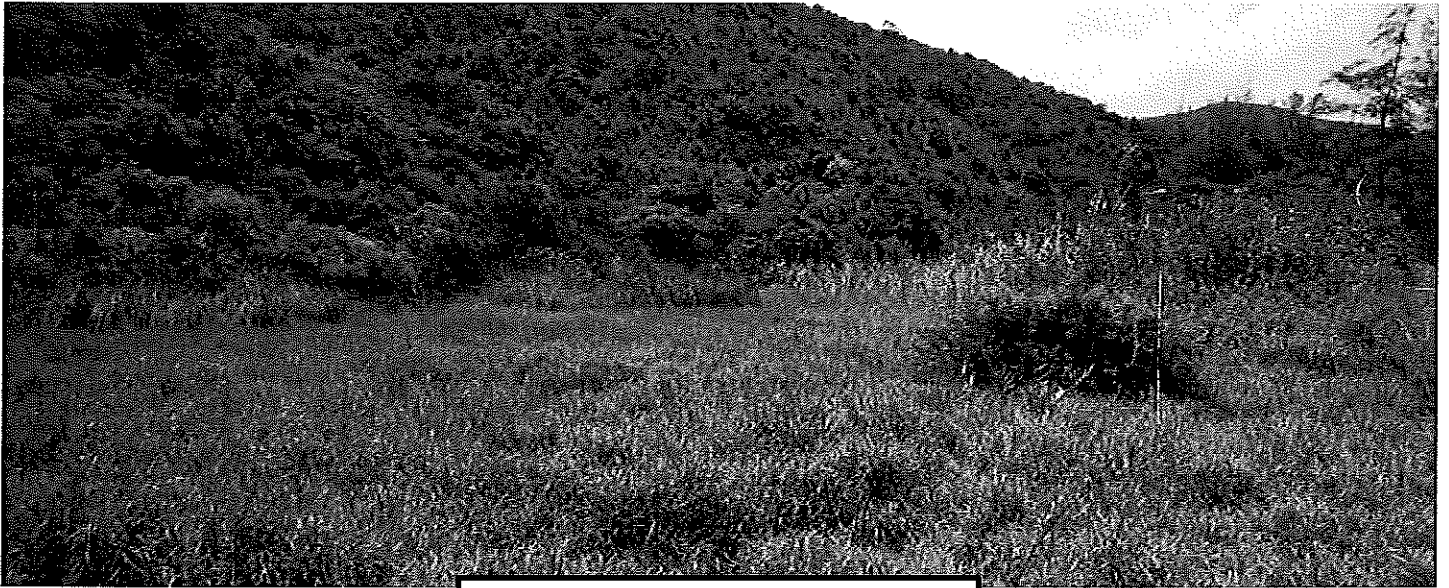
Village houses at southern parcel



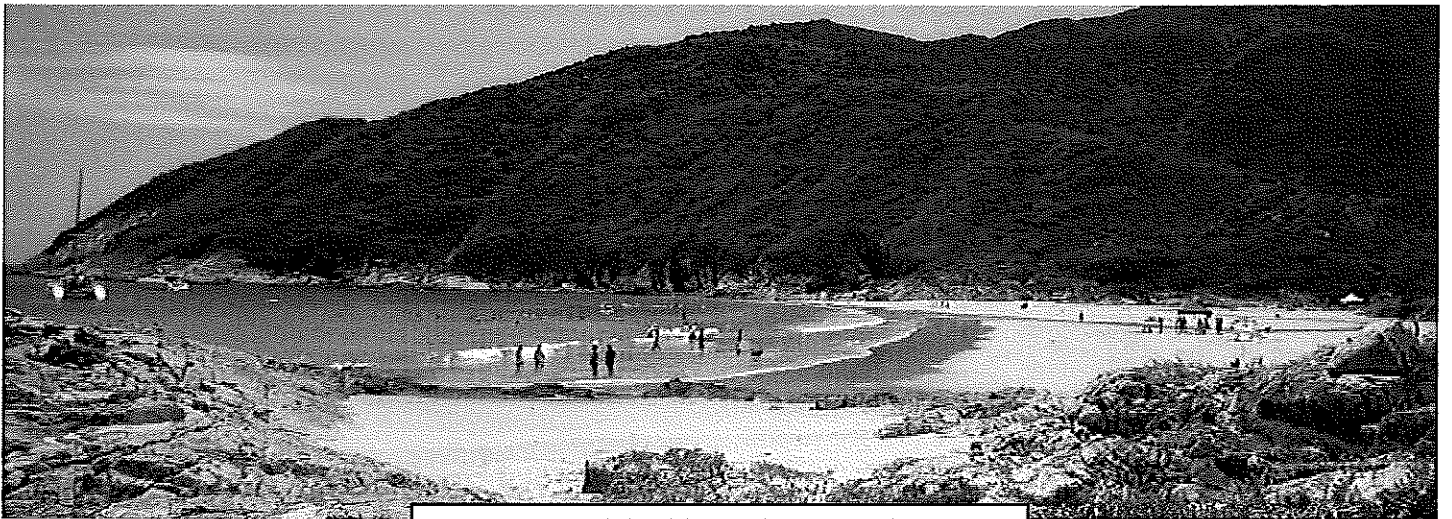
Mangroves at southern parcel



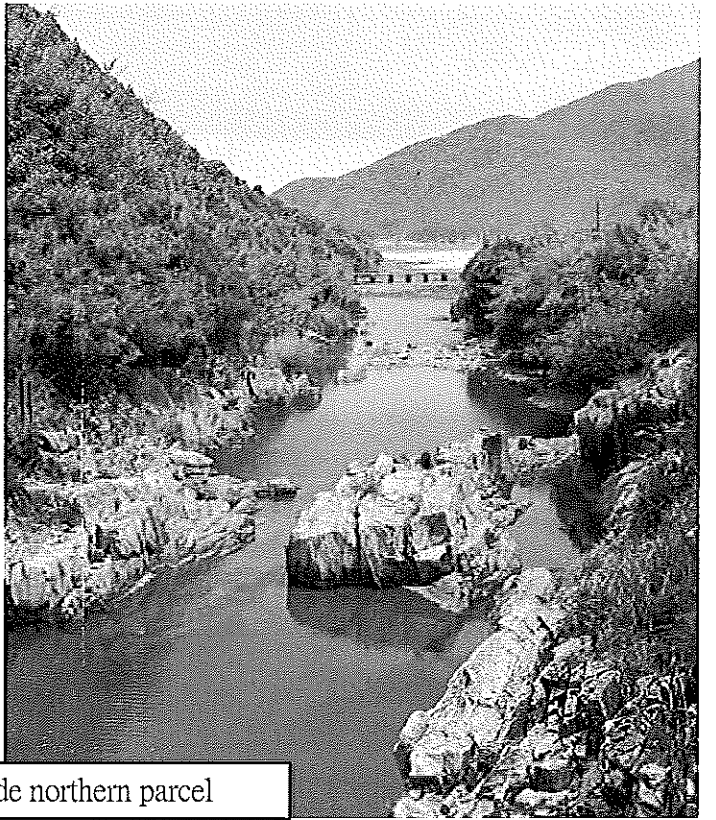
Casuarina equisetifolia along stream bank of southern parcel



Abandoned agricultural land at southern parcel



Beach beside southern parcel



"Sze Dip Tam" beside northern parcel

Land Status Plan of the Country Park Enclave of Tai Long Sai Wan

Figure 3

