

Agreement No. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP)
Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese
White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel
Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao
Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West
Lantau Waters – Investigation

Monthly EM&A Report – January 2020

Highways Department



Ramboll Hong Kong Limited 21st Floor, BEA Harbour View Centre 56 Gloucester Road Wan Chai, Hong Kong

Attention: Mr. Manson Yeung – Independent Environmental Checker

Our Reference GC/HY/jt/411565/L022

3/F International Trade Tower 348 Kwun Tong Road Kowloon Hong Kong

T +852 2828 5757 F +852 2827 1823 mottmac.hk Agreement No. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP)

Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West Lantau Waters – Investigation

Monthly EM&A Report for January 2020

23 July 2020 By Email

Dear Sir.

In accordance with Condition 4.4 of the Environmental Permit (EP-352/2009/D) covering the captioned assignment, we are pleased to submit the certified Monthly EM&A Report for January 2020 for your verification.

Yours faithfully, For Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited

Gary Chow

Environmental Team Leader

Encl.

CC

Highways Department - Mr. Xavier Yam (By Email)



Ref.: HYDHZMBEEM00_0_8125L.20

23 July 2020

By Fax (3188 6614) and By Post

Highways Department Major Works Project Management Office (Special Duties) 4th Floor, Ho Man Tin Government Offices 88 Chung Hau Street, Ho Man Tin, Kowloon

Attention: Mr David Chan

Dear Sirs,

Re: Agreement No. CE 48/2011 (EP)

Environmental Project Office for the

HZMB Hong Kong Link Road, HZMB Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities,

and Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link - Investigation

Agreement No. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP)

Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West Lantau Waters - Investigation

Monthly EM&A Report for January 2020

Reference is made to the Environmental Team's submission of the Monthly EM&A Report for January 2020 certified by the ET Leader (ET's ref.: "GC/HY/jt/411565/L022" dated 23 July 2020) and provided to us via e-mail on 23 July 2020.

We are pleased to inform you that we have no adverse comments on the captioned submission. We write to verify the captioned submission in accordance with Condition 4.4 the Environmental Permit No. EP-352/2009/D.

Thank you very much for your attention and please feel free to contact the undersigned should you require further information.

Yours faithfully, For and on behalf of Ramboll Hong Kong Limited

Manson Yeung

Independent Environmental Checker

HZMB HKLR

C.C.

HyD MMHK Attn.: Ms Karen Ho

Attn.: Mr Gary Chow

(By Fax: 3188 6614)

(By Fax: 2827 1823)

Internal: DY, YH, ENPO Site

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Executive Summary

This Monthly Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Report is prepared for "Agreement No. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP) Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West Lantau Waters – Investigation" (hereafter referred to as "the Assignment") for the Highways Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).

Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited was appointed by the Highways Department of HKSAR to undertake the Environmental Team services for this Assignment for the post-construction monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin in West Lantau waters for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road Project.

This is the Monthly EM&A Report for the 15th month of the post-construction phase of the Project which summarises findings of the post-construction EM&A activities during the reporting period from 1 to 31 January 2020.

Environmental Monitoring and Audit Progress

A summary of the post-construction monitoring activities during the reporting period is listed as below:

- Chinese White Dolphin Monitoring (Line-transect Vessel Surveys): 8 and 15 January 2020
- Landscape establishment monitoring (bi-monthly, conducted for Contract No. HY/2011/09 by other parties): 10 January 2020

1 Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) Hong Kong Link Road (HKLR) is a designated project under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO). The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Manual (EIA Register No.: AEIAR-144/2009) for the project were approved by the Director of Environmental Protection in October 2009 and the Environmental Permit No. EP-352/2009 (EP) was issued in November 2009. The EP has been subject to several variations and the current one is EP No. EP-352/2009/D.

The HZMB HKLR was constructed under two works contracts namely Contract No. HY/2011/03 (HZMB HKLR – Section between Scenic Hill and Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities (HKBCF)) and Contract No. HY/2011/09 (HZMB HKLR – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill). In accordance with the EP, the Contractors of Contract No. HY/2011/03 and Contract No. HY/2011/09 have separately employed their own Environmental Team (ET) and ET Leader to conduct construction phase monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (CWD) in the North Lantau (NL) and West Lantau (WL) waters following the requirements specified in the EM&A Manual and the relevant contract specifications of the two contracts.

In accordance with Section 10.3 of the EM&A Manual, an ecological monitoring and audit programme is needed which will monitor potential impacts through construction and operation activities, and will verify the assessments which were made in the EIA report. In particular, the programme should include dolphin monitoring at NL and WL waters to be set up in order to verify the predictions of impacts and to ensure that there are no unforeseen impacts on the dolphin population during construction phase. Such dolphin monitoring should cover the pre-construction phase, the entire period of construction phase and after the completion of construction works (i.e. post-construction phase). In accordance with Section 14.2.1 of the EM&A Manual, mitigation measures for landscape and visual impacts implemented during construction phase should be checked every 2 months to ensure compliance with the intended aims throughout the one-year landscape establishment period in the post-construction phase.

The main objective of the current Assignment commissioned by the Highways Department (HyD) is to conduct Post-Construction Monitoring of CWD in WL waters in compliance with the requirements stipulated in the EM&A Manual and the EP for the HZMB HKLR Project. The post-construction monitoring of CWD should be conducted for two years upon the completion of all marine-based construction activities.

The marine-based construction activities for the Contract No. HY/2011/09 was completed in October 2018. Subsequently, 10 months of post-construction dolphin monitoring had been carried out by the Contract, while the remaining 14 months of post-construction dolphin monitoring will be completed under this Assignment, from 1 September 2019 to 31 October 2020.

In August 2019, Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited was appointed by the HyD to undertake the Environmental Team (ET) services for this Assignment for the post-construction monitoring of CWD in WL waters for the HZMB HKLR Project. This is the Monthly EM&A Report for the 15th month of the post-construction phase of the Project summarising the findings of the post-construction EM&A activities during the reporting period from 1 to 31 January 2020, and is submitted to fulfil Condition 4.4 of the EP.

1.2 Project Organisation

The project organisation and lines of communication with respect to the environmental management structure are shown in **Appendix A**. The key personnel contact names and numbers are summarised in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Contact Information of Key Personnel

Party	Position	Name	Telephone	Fax
Permit Holder (HyD)	Engineer	Ms. Karen Ho	2762 4979	3188 6614
Environmental Project Office / Independent Environmental Checker	Environmental Project Office Leader	Mr. Y H Hui	3465 2888	3465 2899
(Ramboll Hong Kong Limited)	Independent Environmental Checker	Mr. Ray Yan	3465 2836	3465 2899
Environmental Team (Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited)	Environmental Team Leader	Mr. Gary Chow	2828 5874	2827 1823

1.3 Environmental Status and Programme

As described in Section 1.1, the current Assignment is under the post-construction phase of the HZMB HKLR Project with all marine-based construction activities completed, thus there were no construction works involved.

The CWD monitoring programme covers all transect lines in WL survey area (refer to **Figure 1**) for twice per month throughout the entire post-construction monitoring period for two years. The current reporting period is the 15th month of the post-construction CWD monitoring.

The CWD monitoring and bi-monthly landscape establishment monitoring schedule for this reporting period is provided in **Appendix C**. Tentative schedule of the planned CWD monitoring in the next reporting period is also provided in **Appendix C**.

Landscape monitoring has been conducted by other parties for Contract No. HY/2011/09 since July 2019 with a monitoring programme for once in bi-monthly intervals throughout the landscape establishment period for one year. The 4th bi-monthly landscape establishment monitoring covering January 2020 to February 2020 has been conducted in this reporting period. The landscape establishment monitoring checklist, soft landscape layout plans and photographic records are provided in **Appendix D**.

2 Chinese White Dolphin Monitoring

2.1 Monitoring Requirements

According to the requirement stated in the EM&A Manual, a CWD monitoring programme was set up to conduct surveys for twice per month adopting the line-transect vessel survey method and covering the following transect lines in the West Lantau (WL) survey area as in the AFCD long-term marine mammal monitoring programme.

The CWD monitoring works were undertaken by a dedicated survey team comprising qualified dolphin specialist and experienced CWD surveyors. The qualified dolphin specialist was approved by the AFCD and EPD.

2.2 Monitoring Locations

The location of the WL survey area and all transect lines are depicted in **Figure 1**. The co-ordinates of all transect lines are shown in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Co-ordinates of Transect Lines in WL Survey Area

Lir	ne No.	Easting	Northing	Line	No.	Easting	Northing
1	Start Point	803750	818500	7	Start Point	800200	810450
1	End Point	803750	815500	7	End Point	801400	810450
2	Start Point	803750	815500	8	Start Point	801300	809450
2	End Point	802940	815500	8	End Point	799750	809450
3	Start Point	802550	814500	9	Start Point	799400	808450
3	End Point	803700	814500	9	End Point	801430	808450
4	Start Point	803120	813600	10	Start Point	801500	807450
4	End Point	801640	813600	10	End Point	799600	807450
5	Start Point	801100	812450	11	Start Point	800300	806500
5	End Point	802900	812450	11	End Point	801750	806500
6	Start Point	802400	811500	12	Start Point	801760	805450
6	End Point	800660	811500	12	End Point	800700	805450

2.3 Monitoring Methodology

2.3.1 Line-transect Vessel Survey

The following monitoring protocol is consistent and compatible with the baseline and construction phase dolphin monitoring methodology, which was also designed and adopted by the Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project (HKCRP) team for the HZMB monitoring since 2011.

The survey team used standard line-transect methods (Buckland et al. 2001) to conduct the systematic vessel surveys, and followed the same technique of data collection that has been adopted over the past two decades of marine mammal monitoring surveys in Hong Kong developed by HKCRP (see Hung 2018, 2019). For each monitoring vessel survey, a 15-m inboard vessel with an open upper deck (about 4.5 m above water surface) was used to make observations from the flying bridge area.

Two experienced observers (a data recorder and a primary observer) made up the on-effort survey team, and the survey vessel transited through different transect lines at a constant speed of 13-15 km per hour. The data recorder searched with unaided eyes and filled out the datasheets, while the primary observer searched for CWD continuously through 7 x 50 *Fujinon* marine binoculars. Both observers searched the sea ahead of the vessel, between 270° and 90° (in relation to the bow, which is defined as 0°). One to two additional experienced observers were available on the boat to work in shift (i.e. rotate every 30 minutes) in order to minimize fatigue of the survey team members. All observers are experienced in small cetacean survey techniques and identifying local cetacean species.

During on-effort survey periods, the survey team recorded effort data including time, position (latitude and longitude), weather conditions (Beaufort sea state and visibility), and distance travelled in each series (a continuous period of search effort) with the assistance of a handheld GPS (*Garmin eTrex*). Data including time, position and vessel speed were automatically and continuously logged by a handheld GPS throughout the entire survey for subsequent review.

When dolphins were sighted, the survey team would end the survey effort, and immediately record the initial sighting distance and angle of the dolphin group from the survey vessel, as well as the sighting time and position. Then, the research vessel would be diverted from its course to approach the animals for species identification, group size estimation, assessment of group composition, and behavioural observations. The perpendicular distance (PSD) of the dolphin group to the transect line would later be calculated from the initial sighting distance and angle.

Survey effort being conducted along the parallel transect lines that were perpendicular to the coastlines (as indicated in **Figure 1**) was labelled as "primary" survey effort, while the survey effort being conducted along the connecting lines between parallel lines was labelled as "secondary" survey effort. According to HKCRP long-term dolphin monitoring data, encounter rates of CWD deduced from effort and sighting data collected along primary and secondary lines have been similar in survey areas around Lantau Island. Therefore, both primary and secondary survey effort were presented as on-effort survey effort.

Encounter rates of CWD (number of on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort) were calculated in WL survey area in relation to the amount of survey effort conducted during each month of monitoring survey. Only data collected under Beaufort 3 or below condition would be used for encounter rate analysis. Dolphin encounter rates were calculated using primary survey effort alone, as well as the combined survey effort from both primary and secondary lines.

2.3.2 Photo-identification Work

When a group of CWD was sighted during the line-transect survey, the survey team would end effort and approach the group slowly from the side and behind to take photographs of them. Every attempt was made to photograph every dolphin in the group, and even photograph both sides of the dolphins whenever possible, since the colouration and markings on both sides may not be symmetrical.

At least one professional digital camera (Canon EOS 7D model) equipped with long telephoto lens (100-400 mm zoom) was available on board for researchers to take sharp, close-up photographs of dolphins as they surface. The images were shot at the highest available resolution and stored on Compact Flash memory cards for downloading onto a computer.

All digital images taken in the field were first examined, and those containing potentially identifiable individuals were sorted out. These photographs were then examined in greater detail, and were carefully compared to the existing CWD photo-identification catalogue maintained by HKCRP since 1995. CWDs can be identified by their natural markings, such as nicks, cuts, scars and deformities on their dorsal fin and body, and their unique spotting patterns can also be used as secondary identifying features (Jefferson 2000).

All photographs of each individual were then compiled and arranged in chronological order, with data including the date and location first identified (initial sighting), re-sightings, associated dolphins, distinctive features, and age classes entered into a computer database.

2.4 Monitoring Results

2.4.1 Line-transect Vessel Survey

Two sets of systematic line-transect vessel surveys were conducted on 8 and 15 January 2020, to cover all transect lines in WL survey area twice. The survey routes of each survey day are presented in Figures 2 to 3 of **Appendix B**.

A total of 67.68 km of survey effort was collected, with 95.3% of total survey effort being conducted under favourable weather conditions (i.e. Beaufort Sea State 3 or below with good visibility), as detailed in **Appendix B**. Out of the 67.68 km of survey effort, the total survey effort conducted on primary lines was 44.20 km, while the effort on secondary lines was 23.48 km.

During the two sets of monitoring surveys, seven groups of 18 CWDs were sighted. All seven dolphin groups were sighted during on-effort search, while five of these on-effort sightings were made on primary lines (refer to sighting data presented in **Appendix B**). None of these dolphin groups was associated with operating fishing vessel.

Distribution of the dolphin sightings made in the reporting period is shown in Figure 4 of **Appendix B**. Three of seven sightings were clustered near the Fan Lau Peninsula, while the other four sightings were made near the western territorial boundary in the middle portion of WL survey area.

Encounter rates of CWD deduced from the survey effort and on-effort sighting data made under favourable conditions (Beaufort 3 or below) are shown in **Table 2.2** and **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.2: Dolphin encounter rates per set in WL survey area during the reporting period

Survey Area	Survey Set	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on- effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)
		Primary Lines Only	Primary Lines Only
West Lantau (WL)	Set 1: January 8th, 2020	4.4	8.9
	Set 2: January 15 th , 2020	21.4	58.8

Table 2.3: Overall dolphin encounter rates on primary lines only as well as both primary and secondary lines in WL survey area during the reporting period

Survey Area	(no. of on-effort dol	er rate (STG) phin sightings per 100 urvey effort)	(no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)		
	Primary Lines Only	Both Primary and Secondary Lines	Primary Lines Only	Both Primary and Secondary Lines	
West Lantau (WL)	12.1	12.1 10.8		27.9	

The average group size of CWDs was 2.57 dolphins per group. Six of the seven dolphin sightings were consisted of small groups of 1-4 animals per group, while there was one medium-sized group of six animals sighted during the reporting period.

2.4.2 Photo-identification Work

A total of 12 different individual CWDs were identified for 12 times during surveys in this reporting period, with details presented in **Appendix B**. All of them were re-sighted once during this reporting period. None of these individuals were sighted with young calf.

3 Landscape Establishment Monitoring

3.1 Monitoring Requirements

According to the requirement stated in the EM&A Manual, landscape establishment monitoring should be carried out every two months for checking of the planting works during the 1-year establishment period. Measures to mitigate landscape and visual impacts should be checked to ensure compliance with the intended aims of the measures. The monitoring was conducted by other parties for Contract No. HY/2011/09.

3.2 Monitoring Location

The monitoring areas locate along South Perimeter Road and Chek Lap Kok South Road, near Scenic Road and a small section of Airport Road and Kwo Lo Wan Road. Locations of the monitoring areas are shown in the Drawing no. HKLR9/MMH/DDA/AI/LS/00100 of **Appendix D**.

3.3 Monitoring Results

Landscape establishment monitoring covering January and February 2020 was conducted on 10 January 2020. The observations made during this reporting period are as follows:

Viaduct between P112 and P114

- The groundcovers (Catharanthus roseus and Lantana montevidensis) were observed to be in poor health or dead. The Contractor was reminded to review the health condition of all groundcovers and re-planted if necessary.
- Weeds and unwanted plants were observed. The Contractor was reminded to remove them and replant the approved species for groundcovers according to the approved plan.

Kwo Lo Wan Road

Some Phoenix roebelenii were removed. The Contractor was reminded to re-plant them according
to the approved plan.

Airport Road

 Weeds and unwanted plants were observed. In addition, the *Phoenix roebelenii* are also in poor health or dead. The Contractor was reminded to remove the weeds and unwanted plants to ensure the healthy establishment of the target species accordingly.

Portion A & C

 Some trees (*Phoenix roebelenii*) and shrubs (*Rhododendron pulchrum*) were observed to be in poor health or dead. The Contractor was reminded to review the health of all trees and shrubs and replace them if confirmed dead.

Based on the observations, the contractor was reminded to review the health condition of the plants, remove weeds and replant approved species as needed to meet the aim of the mitigation measures proposed during EIA stage, i.e. provide proper planting maintenance on the new planting areas to enhance the aesthetic degree.

The landscape establishment monitoring checklist, monitoring photos and locations of trees selected for monitoring are provided in **Appendix D**.

4 Conclusions

Post-construction EM&A works including the monitoring of CWD and landscape establishment were conducted in accordance with the EM&A Manual during the reporting period.

In this month of post-construction monitoring of CWD in WL waters, vessel surveys were conducted on 8 and 15 January 2020 covering all transect lines in WL survey area twice. A total of 67.68 km of survey effort was collected, with seven groups of 18 CWDs were sighted. All marine-based construction activities have been completed and as a result, no adverse impact on CWD was observed from the HZMB HKLR works.

Bi-monthly landscape establishment monitoring was conducted on 10 January 2020. Five observations were made regarding trees and shrubs found in poor health condition and weeds found in planter areas. The contractor was reminded to review the health condition of all vegetation and replace them if confirmed dead, as well as to remove the weeds and replant approved species for groundcover accordingly to ensure healthy establishment of target species.

Figures

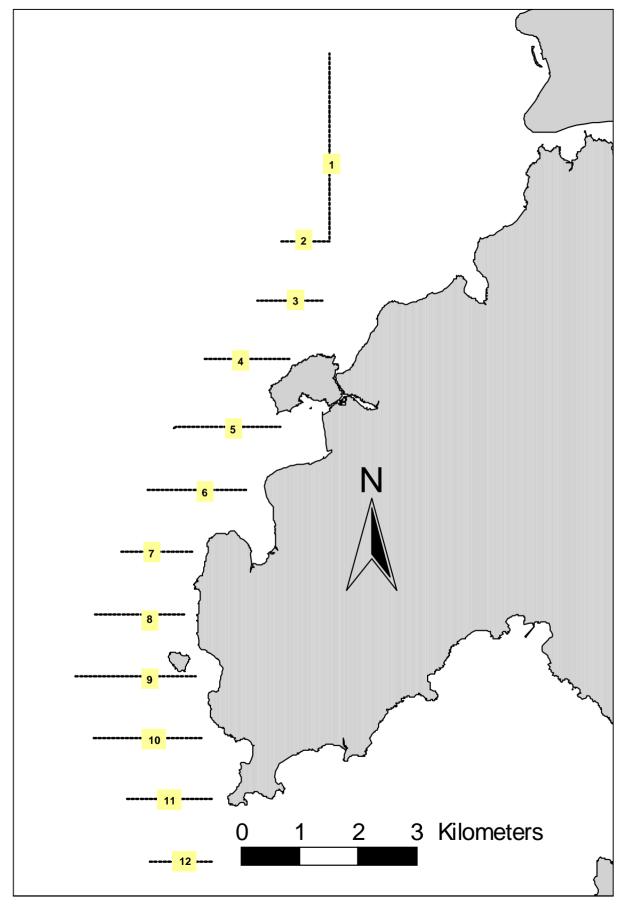


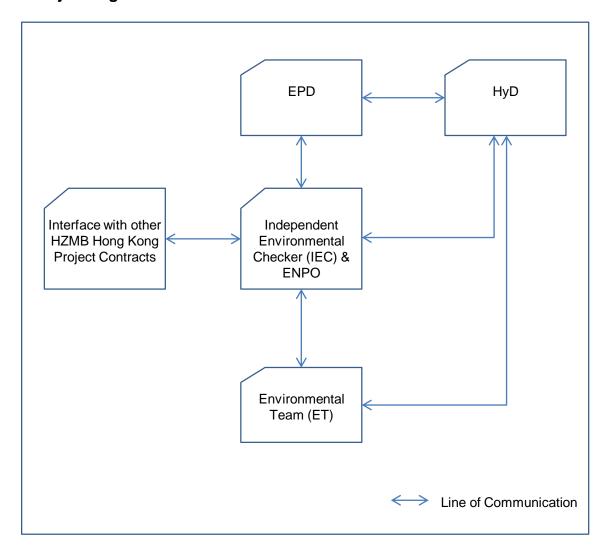
Figure 1. Transect Line Layout in West Lantau Survey Area

Appendix A Project Organisation for Environmental Works

Agreement No. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP)

Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West Lantau Waters – Investigation

Project Organisation for Environmental Works



Appendix B Chinese White Dolphin Monitoring Results



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AGREEMENT NO. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP)

Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West Lantau Waters - Investigation

Monthly Progress Report (January 2020)

Submitted by Samuel K.Y. Hung, Ph.D. Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project

31 January 2020

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) Hong Kong Link Road (HKLR) is a designated project under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO). The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Manual (EIA Register No.: AEIAR-144/2009) for the project were approved by the Director of Environmental Protection in October 2009 and the Environmental Permit No. EP-352/2009 (EP) was issued in November 2009. The EP has been subject to several variations and the current one is EP No. EP-352/2009/D.
- 1.2. The HZMB-HKLR was constructed under two works contracts namely Contract No. HY/2011/03 (HZMB HKLR Section between Scenic Hill and Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities (HKBCF)) and Contract No. HY/2011/09 (HZMB HKLR Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill). In accordance with the EP, the Contractors of Contract No. HY/2011/03 and Contract No. HY/2011/09 have separately employed their own Environmental Team (ET) and ET Leader to conduct construction phase monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (CWD) in the North Lantau (NL) and West Lantau (WL) waters following the requirements specified in the EM&A Manual and the relevant contract specifications of the two contracts.
- 1.3. In accordance with Section 10.3 of the EM&A Manual, an ecological monitoring and audit programme is needed which will monitor potential impacts through construction and operation activities, and will verify the assessments which were made in the EIA report.



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In particular, the programme should include dolphin monitoring at NL and WL waters to be set up in order to verify the predictions of impacts and to ensure that there are no unforeseen impacts on the dolphin population during construction phase. Such dolphin monitoring should cover the pre-construction phase, the entire period of construction phase and after the completion of construction works (i.e. post-construction phase).

- 1.4. The main objective of the current assignment commissioned by the Highways Department is to conduct Post-Construction Monitoring of CWD in WL waters in compliance with the requirements stipulated in the EM&A Manual and the EP for the HZMB HKLR. The post-construction monitoring should be conducted for two years upon the completion of all marine-based construction activities.
- 1.5. The marine-based construction activities for the Contract No. HY/2011/09 was completed in October 2018. Subsequently, 10 months of post-construction dolphin monitoring had been carried out by another contractor between late October 2018 and the end of August 2019, while the remaining 14 months of post-construction dolphin monitoring will be completed under this assignment, from 1 September 2019 to 31 October 2020.
- 1.6. In August 2019, Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited (MMHK) has been appointed as the Consultant responsible for the 14 months of post-construction monitoring of CWD in WL waters for HZMB HKLR. Subsequently, the Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project (HKCRP) has been appointed by MMHK to undertake the dolphin monitoring tasks to conduct systematic line-transect vessel surveys and the analysis of such survey data. The present report summarizes the results of post-construction monitoring survey findings during the monitoring month of January 2020.

2. Monitoring Methodology

2.1.1. According to the requirement of the updated EM&A manual, the dolphin monitoring programme should cover all transect lines in WL survey area (see Figure 1) twice per month throughout the entire post-construction period. The co-ordinates of all transect lines are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Co-ordinates of transect lines in WL survey area

	Line No.	Easting	Northing		Line No.	Easting	Northing
1	Start Point	803750	818500	7	Start Point	800200	810450
1	End Point	803750	815500	7	End Point	801400	810450



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2	Start Point	803750	815500	8	Start Point	801300	809450
2	End Point	802940	815500	8	End Point	799750	809450
3	Start Point	802550	814500	9	Start Point	799400	808450
3	End Point	803700	814500	9	End Point	801430	808450
4	Start Point	803120	813600	10	Start Point	801500	807450
4	End Point	801640	813600	10	End Point	799600	807450
5	Start Point	801100	812450	11	Start Point	800300	806500
5	End Point	802900	812450	11	End Point	801750	806500
6	Start Point	802400	811500	12	Start Point	801760	805450
6	End Point	800660	811500	12	End Point	800700	805450

- 2.1.2. It should be emphasized that the following monitoring protocol is consistent and completely compatible with the baseline and construction phase dolphin monitoring methodology, which was also designed and adopted by the HKCRP team for the HZMB monitoring since 2011.
- 2.1.3. The HKCRP survey team used standard line-transect methods (Buckland et al. 2001) to conduct the systematic vessel surveys, and followed the same technique of data collection that has been adopted over the past two decades of marine mammal monitoring surveys in Hong Kong developed by HKCRP (see Hung 2018, 2019). For each monitoring vessel survey, a 15-m inboard vessel with an open upper deck (about 4.5 m above water surface) was used to make observations from the flying bridge area.
- 2.1.4. Two experienced observers (a data recorder and a primary observer) made up the on-effort survey team, and the survey vessel transited through different transect lines at a constant speed of 13-15 km per hour. The data recorder searched with unaided eyes and fill out the datasheets, while the primary observer searched for Chinese White Dolphins continuously through 7 x 50 *Fujinon* marine binoculars. Both observers searched the sea ahead of the vessel, between 270° and 90° (in relation to the bow, which is defined as 0°). One to two additional experienced observers were available on the boat to work in shift (i.e. rotate every 30 minutes) in order to minimize fatigue of the survey team members. All observers are experienced in small cetacean survey techniques and identifying local cetacean species.
- 2.1.5. During on-effort survey periods, the survey team recorded effort data including time, position (latitude and longitude), weather conditions (Beaufort sea state and visibility), and distance traveled in each series (a continuous period of search effort) with the assistance of a handheld GPS (*Garmin eTrex*). Data including time, position and vessel



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speed were automatically and continuously logged by a handheld GPS throughout the entire survey for subsequent review.

- 2.1.6. When dolphins were sighted, the survey team would end the survey effort, and immediately record the initial sighting distance and angle of the dolphin group from the survey vessel, as well as the sighting time and position. Then the research vessel would then be diverted from its course to approach the animals for species identification, group size estimation, assessment of group composition, and behavioural observations. The perpendicular distance (PSD) of the dolphin group to the transect line were later calculated from the initial sighting distance and angle.
- 2.1.7. Survey effort being conducted along the parallel transect lines that were perpendicular to the coastlines (as indicated in Figure 1) was labeled as "primary" survey effort, while the survey effort being conducted along the connecting lines between parallel lines was labeled as "secondary" survey effort. According to HKCRP long-term dolphin monitoring data, encounter rates of Chinese White Dolphins deduced from effort and sighting data collected along primary and secondary lines have been similar in survey areas around Lantau Island. Therefore, both primary and secondary survey effort would be presented as on-effort survey effort.
- 2.1.8. Encounter rates of Chinese White Dolphins (number of on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort) were calculated in WL survey area in relation to the amount of survey effort conducted during each month of monitoring survey. Only data collected under Beaufort 3 or below condition would be used for encounter rate analysis. Dolphin encounter rates were calculated using primary survey effort alone, as well as the combined survey effort from both primary and secondary lines.
- 2.2. Photo-identification Work
- 2.2.1. When a group of Chinese White Dolphins were sighted during the line-transect survey, the survey team would then end effort and approach the group slowly from the side and behind to take photographs of them. Every attempt was made to photograph every dolphin in the group, and even photograph both sides of the dolphins, since the colouration and markings on both sides may not be symmetrical.
- 2.2.2. One to two professional digital cameras (*Canon* EOS 7D Mark II model), each equipped with long telephoto lenses (100-400 mm zoom), were available on board for researchers to take sharp, close-up photographs of dolphins as they surface. The images were shot at the highest available resolution and stored on Compact Flash memory cards for downloading onto a computer.



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- 2.2.3. All digital images taken in the field were first examined, and those containing potentially identifiable individuals were sorted out. These photographs would then be examined in greater detail, and were carefully compared to the existing Chinese White Dolphin photo-identification catalogue maintained by HKCRP since 1995.
- 2.2.4. Chinese White Dolphins were identified by their natural markings, such as nicks, cuts, scars and deformities on their dorsal fin and body, and their unique spotting patterns were also used as secondary identifying features (Jefferson 2000).
- 2.2.5. All photographs of each individual were then compiled and arranged in chronological order, with data including the date and location first identified (initial sighting), re-sightings, associated dolphins, distinctive features, and age classes entered into a computer database.

3. Monitoring Results

- 3.1. Vessel-based Line-transect Survey
- 3.1.1. During the monitoring month of January 2020, two complete sets of systematic line-transect vessel surveys were conducted on the 8th and 15th, to cover all transect lines in WL survey area twice. The survey routes of each survey day are presented in Figures 2-3.
- 3.1.2. From these surveys, a total of 67.68 km of survey effort was collected, with 95.3% of total survey effort being conducted under favourable weather conditions (i.e. Beaufort Sea State 3 or below with good visibility (Appendix I). The total survey effort conducted on primary lines (i.e. the horizontal lines perpendicular to the coastlines) was 44.20 km, while the effort on secondary lines (i.e. the lines connecting the primary lines) was 23.48 km.
- 3.1.3. During the monitoring surveys conducted in January 2020, seven groups of 18 Chinese White Dolphins were sighted. All seven dolphin groups were sighted during on-effort search, with five of these sightings made on primary lines (Appendix II). None of these dolphin groups was associated with operating fishing vessel during the monitoring month.
- 3.1.4. Distribution of the dolphin sightings made during January's surveys is shown in Figure 4. Three of the seven sightings clustered near the Fan Lau Peninsula, while the other four were scattered near the western territorial boundary in the middle portion of WL survey



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area (Figure 4).

3.1.5. During the January's surveys, encounter rates of Chinese White Dolphins deduced from the survey effort and on-effort sighting data made under favourable conditions (Beaufort 3 or below) are shown in Tables 2 & 3.

Table 2. Dolphin encounter rates (sightings per 100 km of survey effort) per set during January's surveys in West Lantau (WL)

		Encounter rate (STG)	Encounter rate (ANI)
		(no. of on-effort dolphin sightings	(no. of dolphins from all on-effort
		per 100 km of survey effort)	sightings per 100 km of survey effort)
		Primary Lines Only	Primary Lines Only
West	Set 1: January 8th	4.4	8.9
Lantau	Set 2: January 15 th	21.4	58.8

Table 3. Overall dolphin encounter rates (sightings per 100 km of survey effort) in January's surveys on primary lines only as well as both primary lines and secondary lines in West Lantau (WL)

	Encoun	ter rate (STG)	Encounter rate (ANI)			
	(no. of on-effor	t dolphin sightings per	(no. of dolphins from all on-effort			
	100 km	of survey effort)	sightings per 100 km of survey effort)			
	Primary	Both Primary and	Primary	Both Primary and		
	Lines Only	Secondary Lines	Lines Only	Secondary Lines		
West Lantau	12.1	10.8	31.5	27.9		

- 3.1.6. The average group size of Chinese White Dolphins during January's surveys was 2.57 individuals per group. Six of the seven dolphin sightings were consisted of small groups of 1-4 animals per group, while there was one medium-sized group of six animals sighted during the monitoring month (Appendix II).
- 3.2. Photo-identification Work
- 3.2.1. A total of 12 different individual Chinese White Dolphins were identified 12 times during the January's surveys (Appendix III and IV). All of them were re-sighted once during this monitoring month.
- 3.2.2. Notably, none of these individuals was sighted with any young calf during this month's monitoring surveys.



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3.3. Conclusion

3.3.1. In this month of post-construction dolphin monitoring in WL waters, marine construction activities have been completed and as a result, no adverse impact on Chinese White Dolphins from the HZMB works has been observed.

4. References

- Buckland, S. T., Anderson, D. R., Burnham, K. P., Laake, J. L., Borchers, D. L., and Thomas, L.
 2001. Introduction to distance sampling: estimating abundance of biological populations.
 Oxford University Press, London.
- Hung, S. K. 2018. Monitoring of Marine Mammals in Hong Kong waters: final report (2017-18). An unpublished report submitted to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, 174 pp.
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- Jefferson, T. A. 2000. Population biology of the Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphin in Hong Kong waters. Wildlife Monographs 144: 1-65.

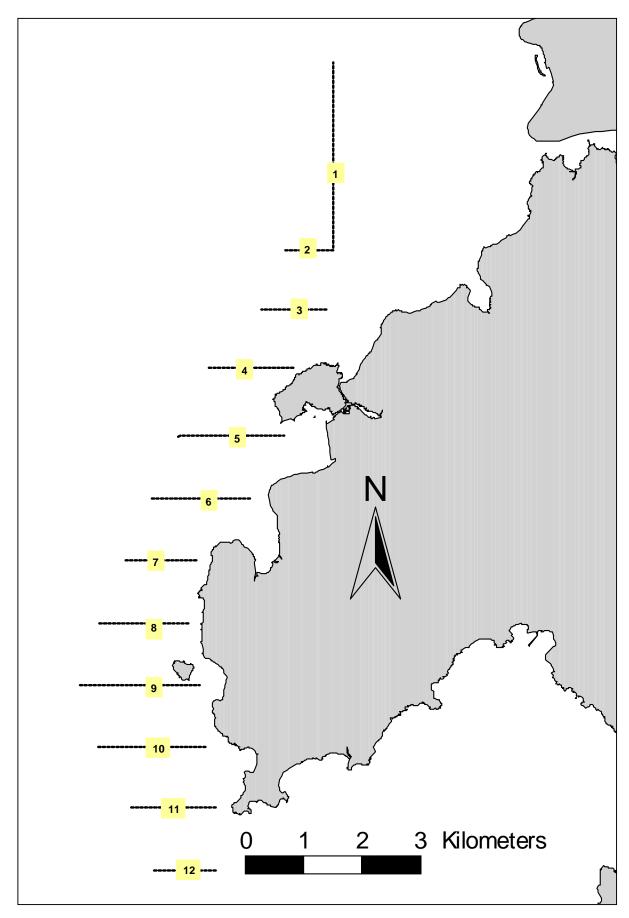


Figure 1. Transect Line Layout in West Lantau Survey Areas

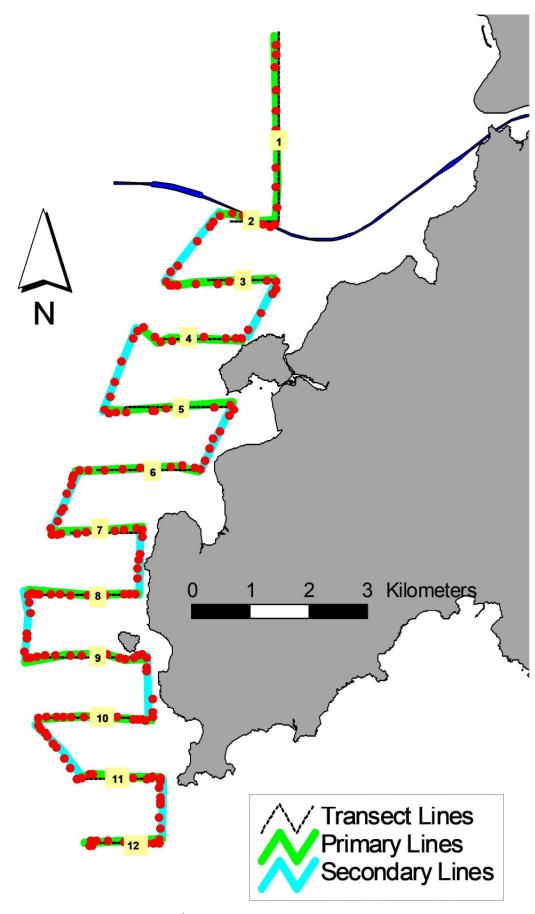


Figure 2. Survey Route on January 8th, 2020 (note: red dots represent the tracked positions of survey boat logged continuously by GPS throughout the course of the survey)

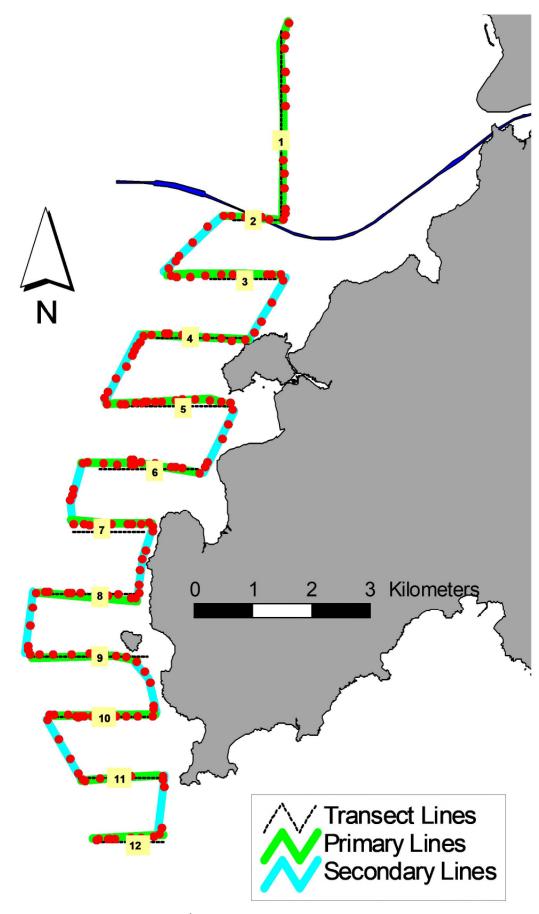


Figure 3. Survey Route on January 15th, 2020 (note: red dots represent the tracked positions of survey boat logged continuously by GPS throughout the course of the survey)

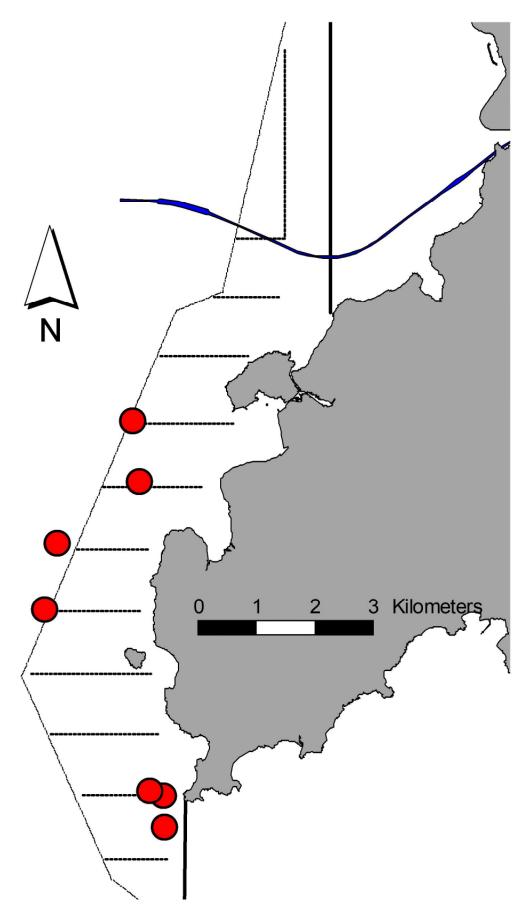


Figure 4. Distribution of Chinese White Dolphin sightings during the monitoring surveys conducted in January 2020

Appendix I. Survey Effort Database for HZMB Post-construction Monitoring in West Lantau Waters (January 2020)

(Abbreviations: BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; P = Primary Line Effort; S = Secondary Line Effort)

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
8-Jan-20	W LANTAU	2	1.08	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	Р
8-Jan-20	W LANTAU	3	21.48	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	Р
8-Jan-20	W LANTAU	2	2.33	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	S
8-Jan-20	W LANTAU	3	9.50	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	S
15-Jan-20	W LANTAU	2	2.21	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	Р
15-Jan-20	W LANTAU	3	16.50	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	Р
15-Jan-20	W LANTAU	4	2.93	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	Р
15-Jan-20	W LANTAU	2	3.78	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	S
15-Jan-20	W LANTAU	3	7.65	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	S
15-Jan-20	W LANTAU	4	0.22	WINTER	STANDARD36826	HYD-HZMB	S

Appendix II. Chinese White Dolphin Sighting Database for HZMB Post-construction Monitoring in West Lantau Waters (January 2020)

(Abberviations: STG# = Sighting Number; HRD SZ = Dolphin Herd Size; BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; PSD = Perpendicular Distance; ND = Not Determined; BOAT ASSOC. = Fishing Boat Association; P/S: Sighting Made on Primary/Secondary Lines)

DATE	STG#	TIME	HRD SZ	AREA	BEAU	PSD	EFFORT	TYPE	NORTHING	EASTING	SEASON	BOAT ASSOC.	P/S
8-Jan-20	1	1221	2	W LANTAU	3	399	ON	HYD-HZMB	806462	801663	WINTER	NONE	Р
15-Jan-20	1	1127	3	W LANTAU	3	172	ON	HYD-HZMB	805941	801692	WINTER	NONE	S
15-Jan-20	2	1141	2	W LANTAU	2	589	ON	HYD-HZMB	806540	801436	WINTER	NONE	Р
15-Jan-20	3	1220	2	W LANTAU	2	65	ON	HYD-HZMB	809468	799628	WINTER	NONE	S
15-Jan-20	4	1253	6	W LANTAU	3	632	ON	HYD-HZMB	810530	799847	WINTER	NONE	Р
15-Jan-20	5	1316	2	W LANTAU	3	40	ON	HYD-HZMB	811524	801251	WINTER	NONE	Р
15-Jan-20	6	1339	1	W LANTAU	3	227	ON	HYD-HZMB	812498	801150	WINTER	NONE	Р

Appendix III. Individual dolphins identified during HZMB post-construction monitoring in West Lantau waters (January 2020)

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
CH12	15/01/20	4	W LANTAU
CH239	08/01/20	1	W LANTAU
SL60	15/01/20	1	W LANTAU
WL72	15/01/20	4	W LANTAU
WL94	15/01/20	5	W LANTAU
WL131	15/01/20	4	W LANTAU
WL179	15/01/20	4	W LANTAU
WL208	15/01/20	5	W LANTAU
WL221	15/01/20	1	W LANTAU
WL232	15/01/20	1	W LANTAU
WL254	15/01/20	4	W LANTAU
WL273	15/01/20	4	W LANTAU



Appendix IV. Photographs of Identified Individual Dolphins from January 2020



Appendix IV (cont'd).

Appendix C Monitoring Schedule

Agreement No. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP) Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West Lantau Waters – Investigation

2020 JANUARY Monitoring Schedule

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	01	02	03	04
05	06	07	Post-construction phase CWD monitoring (vessel survey)	09	Bi-monthly landscape establishment monitoring (for HKLR Contract No. HY/2011/09 by other parties)	11
12	13	14	Post-construction phase CWD monitoring (vessel survey)	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	01

Agreement No. HMWSD 1/2019 (EP) Post-Construction Monitoring of Chinese White Dolphin (Line-transect Vessel Surveys) for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road at West Lantau Waters – Investigation

2020 FEBRUARY

Tentative Monitoring Schedule

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	31	01
02	03	04	Post-construction phase CWD monitoring (vessel survey)	06	07	08
09	10	11	Post-construction phase CWD monitoring (vessel survey)	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Appendix D Landscape Establishment Monitoring Checklist



WELLAB LIMITED

Rm 1701, Technology Park, 18 On Lai Street, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

Tel.: (852) 2898 7388 Fax: (852) 2898 7076

E-MAIL

TO: Distribution List DATE 17 February 2020

FROM Dr. Priscilla Choy SHEET 1 OF 1 + 24

REF. NO. WL/MA12014/Corres/Out/DCVJV_it200217audit200110_v1

Contract HY/2011/09

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

SUBJECT Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Site Audit for Landscape & Visual Mitigation Measures during Establishment Period

on 10 January 2020

Dear Sir,

We have conducted the Site Audit for the above contract on 10 January 2020. Please find attached the completed checklist for your information and action.

Should you require any further information, please feel free to contact our Ms. Ivy Tam at 2151 2090 or the undersigned at 2151 2089.

Yours faithfully, WELLAB LIMITED

Dr. Priscilla Choy

Environmental Team Leader

Encl.

Distribution List (via E-mail):

DCVJV (Attn.: Mr. Sing Chu) chungsing.chu@dcvjv.com
(Attn.: Mr. WK Poon) waikwong.poon@chechk.com
ARUP (Attn.: Mr. Dennis Yu) Dennis.Yu@hklr.hy09.net
(Attn.: Mr. Ray Yan) iec.hlr@ramboll.com
(Attn.: Mr. Harris Wong) ess.hlr@ramboll.com

Contract HY/2011/09

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	200110
Date	10 January 2020 (Friday)
Time	14:45-16:00

Dof No	Non Compliance	Related Item
Ref. No.	Non-Compliance None identified	No.
-	None identified	Related Item
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	No.
110.	A. Landscape and Visual	110.
	Viaduct between P112 and P114	
200110-001	• The groundcovers (Catharanthus roseus and Lantana montevidensis) were observed	C5.2a
200110-001	to be in poor health or dead. The Contractor was reminded to review the health	C3.2a
	condition of all groundcovers and re-planted if necessary.	
200110-002	Weeds and unwanted plants were observed. The Contractor was reminded to remove	C5.1 & 5.5
200110 002	them and replant the approved species for groundcovers according to the approved	C3.1 & 3.3
	plan.	
	Kwo Lo Wan Road	
200110-O03	Some <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> were removed. The Contractor was reminded to re-plant	C3.1
200110 000	them according to the approved plan.	00.1
	Airport Road	
200110-O04	• Weeds and unwanted plants were observed. In addition, the <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> are	C4.2a & C4.5
	also in poor health or dead. The Contractor was reminded to remove the weeds and	
	unwanted plants to ensure the healthy establishment of the target species	
	accordingly.	
	Portion A & C	
200110-O05	• Some trees (Phoenix roebelenii) and shrubs (Rhododendron pulchrum) were	
	observed to be in poor health or dead. The Contractor was reminded to review the	C1.2a
	health of all trees and shrubs and replace them if confirmed dead.	
	B. Others	
	Follow-up on previous audit session (ref no. 191129), follow up action is needed to be	
	reviewed for item 191129-O01, 191129-O02, 191129-O03, 191129-O04, 191129-O05	
	which are renamed as 200110-O01, 200110-O02, 200110-O03, 200110-O04,	
	200110-O05 respectively.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Ivy Tam	Luy	17 February 2020
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy	WF	17 February 2020

Contract No. HY/2011/09

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Audit Ref. No. 2001 (0)

-			The Australia Control							
Contr	act •	Contract HY/2011/09	Env. Team	_	Wellab Lii	nited				
		Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge	SO Rep.		ARUP					
		Hong Kong Link Road-Section between	ENPO / IEC	_1	Ramboll H	ong Kon	g Ltd.			
		HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill								
Inspec	ted By	ET Auditor: Tuylam	Inspection Date Time Period		1424x ~ (6200					
		CTO / SIOW / IOW / Engineer:								
		ENPO / IEC:								
Part A		ather		г .		٦.,				
Condit Tempe		Sunny Fine Overcast Drizzle	Rain	Ш;	Storm	Hazy				
Humid		High (RH>90%) Moderate (90%>RH>50%)	Low (F	RH<50%)					
Wind		Calm Light Breeze Strong	· · · · · ·							
Part B	Are	a of Inspection								
	Port	ion A / Portion C / Kwo Lo Wan Road / Airport Road / Viaduct bet	ween P112 and P114							
Part C	Lon	N/A dscape & Visual	or not observed	Yes	No	Follow-up	N/C	Remarks		
1.	Portion A	Automotive Automotive Automotive and								
1.1	Are the pl	anting works complied with the approved Landscape and Visual , size, location and plant species)								
1.2a	100 223	ants' health conditions satisfactory?								
1.2b	If not, are	replacement planting carried out immediately?								
1.3		ants properly trimmed regularly to maintain/enhance the aesthetic						<u> </u>		
1.4	value? Are loose	/unfirmed plants as a result of wind rock or other causes avoided?								
1.5	Are all gra	assed and planted area kept free from weeds/unwanted plants?		7						
1.6	Is compac	tion of the soil avoided for the plants?						e, a		
1.7	Are litter/	unwanted material removed within the planting area?		1				<u> </u>		
1.8		hat disturbed by replacement planting, weeding or watering made								
1.9	good? Are woun	ds/mechanical injuries avoided on tree trunk?		/						
1.10	Are leaning	ng of trees avoided?								
1,11	Are dead/	detached branches avoided?		1						
1.12	Are decay	/cavity avoided on tree trunks?						·		
1.13	Are all tre	es kept free from pest, disease or fungal infection?								
1.14	Are trees	were topped or pruned (if any) properly?						•		
1.15	Are there	enough area for growth and development of tree roots?		1						
1.16a	Is exposui	re of tree roots avoided?		1				<u> </u>		
1.16b	If not, we	re broken off or rotting of roots avoided?		П						

Contract No. HY/2011/09

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road - Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

2		or not observed	Yes	No	Follow-up	N/C	Remarks
2. 2.1	Portion C Are the planting works complied with the approved Landscape and Visual						
2.2a	Plan? (e.g. size, location and plant species) Are the plants' health conditions satisfactory?						
2.2b	If not, are replacement planting carried out immediately?						
2.3	Are all plants properly trimmed regularly to maintain/enhance the aesthetic						
2.4	value? Are loose/unfirmed plants as a result of wind rock or other causes avoided?						
2.5	Are all grassed and planted area kept free from weeds/unwanted plants?						
2.6	Is compaction of the soil avoided for the plants?						
2.7	Are litter/ unwanted material removed within the planting area?						
2.8	Is mulch that disturbed by replacement planting, weeding or watering made good?						-
2.9	Are wounds/mechanical injuries avoided on tree trunk?		/				
2.10	Are leaning of trees avoided?						
2.11	Are dead/detached branches avoided?		1				-
2.12	Are decay/cavity avoided on tree trunks?						-
2.13	Are all trees kept free from pest, disease or fungal infection?		1				
2.14	Are trees were topped or pruned (if any) properly?						H
2.15	Are there enough area for growth and development of tree roots?		1				
2.16a	Is exposure of tree roots avoided?						
2.16b	If not, were broken off or rotting of roots avoided?						
3,	Kwo Lo Wan Road						
3.1	Are the planting works complied with the approved Landscape and Visual Plan? (e.g. size, location and plant species)			\angle			(3)
3.2a	Are the plants' health conditions satisfactory?						
3.2b	If not, are replacement planting carried out immediately?						
3.3	Are all plants properly trimmed regularly to maintain/enhance the aesthetic value?						
3.4	Are loose/unfirmed plants as a result of wind rock or other causes avoided?						
3.5	Are all grassed and planted area kept free from weeds/unwanted plants?						
3.6	Is compaction of the soil avoided for the plants?						
3.7	Are litter/ unwanted material removed within the planting area?						-
3.8	Is mulch that disturbed by replacement planting, weeding or watering made good?						(
3.9	Are wounds/mechanical injuries avoided on tree trunk?						
3.10	Are leaning of trees avoided?						1
3.11	Are dead/detached branches avoided?)
3.12	Are decay/cavity avoided on tree trunks?						-
3.13	Are all trees kept free from pest, disease or fungal infection?						-
3.14	Are trees were topped or pruned (if any) properly?						
3.15	Are there enough area for growth and development of tree roots?		1				
3,16a	Is exposure of tree roots avoided?						
3.16b	If not, were broken off or rotting of roots avoided?						(

Contract No. HY/2011/09

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road - Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

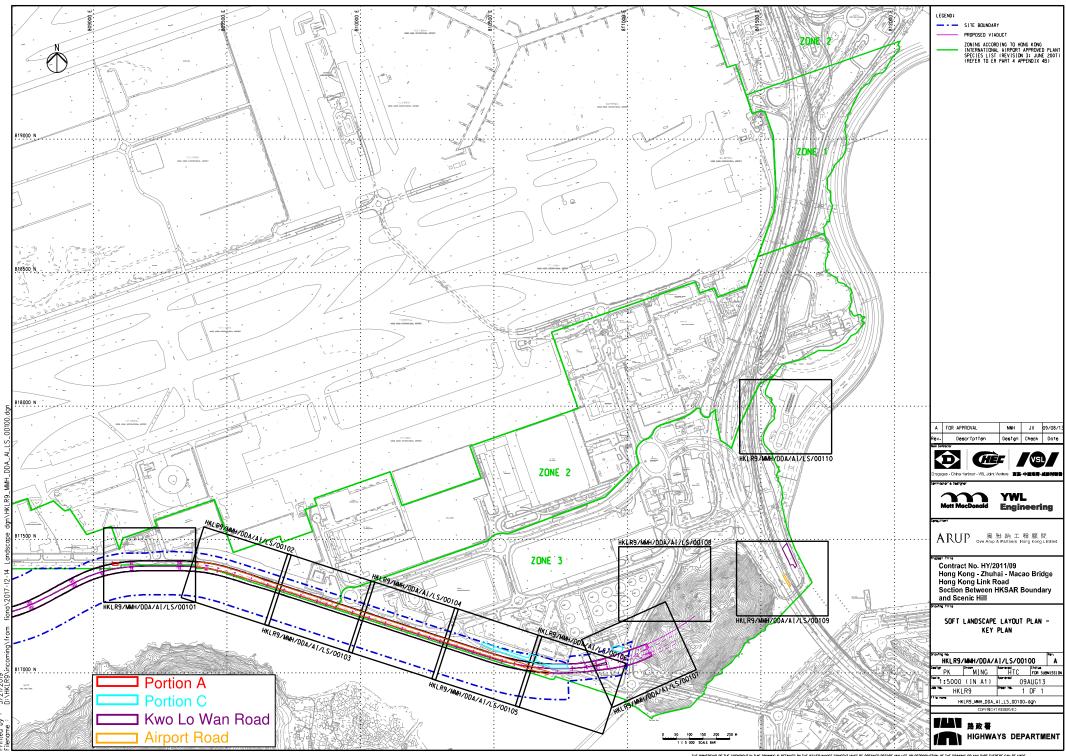
- 12		N/A or not observed	Yes	NO	ronow-up	N/C	Remarks
4.	Airport Road	. —					
4.1	Are the planting works complied with the approved Landscape and Vi- Plan? (e.g. size, location and plant species)	suai					(n)
4.2a	Are the plants' health conditions satisfactory?			/		Ш	4
4.2b	If not, are replacement planting carried out immediately?						
4.3	Are all plants properly trimmed regularly to maintain/enhance the aestly value?	netic			·		· ·
4.4	Are loose/unfirmed plants as a result of wind rock or other causes avoi	ded?	1				
4.5	Are all grassed and planted area kept free from weeds/unwanted plants	?					(4)
4.6	Is compaction of the soil avoided for the plants?						
4.7	Are litter/ unwanted material removed within the planting area?						
4.8	Is mulch that disturbed by replacement planting, weeding or watering good?	made					
4.9	Are wounds/mechanical injuries avoided on tree trunk?		1				
4.10	Are leaning of trees avoided?						
4.11	Are dead/detached branches avoided?		1				
4.12	Are decay/cavity avoided on tree trunks?		Z,				
4.13	Are all trees kept free from pest, disease or fungal infection?		1				-
4.14	Are trees were topped or pruned (if any) properly?						
4.15	Are there enough area for growth and development of tree roots?						
4.16a	Is exposure of tree roots avoided?						
4.16b	If not, were broken off or rotting of roots avoided?						
5.	Viaduct between P112 and P114						(2)
5.1	Are the planting works complied with the approved Landscape and Vi- Plan? (e.g. size, location and plant species)	sual					0
5.2a	Are the plants' health conditions satisfactory?						
5.2b	If not, are replacement planting carried out immediately?						
5.3	Are all plants properly trimmed regularly to maintain/enhance the aestly value?	netic					
5.4	Are loose/unfirmed plants as a result of wind rock or other causes avoi	ded?					
5.5	Are all grassed and planted area kept free from weeds/unwanted plants	?					3
5.6	Is compaction of the soil avoided for the plants?						
5.7	Are litter/ unwanted material removed within the planting area?						
5.8	Is mulch that disturbed by replacement planting, weeding or watering good?	made					-

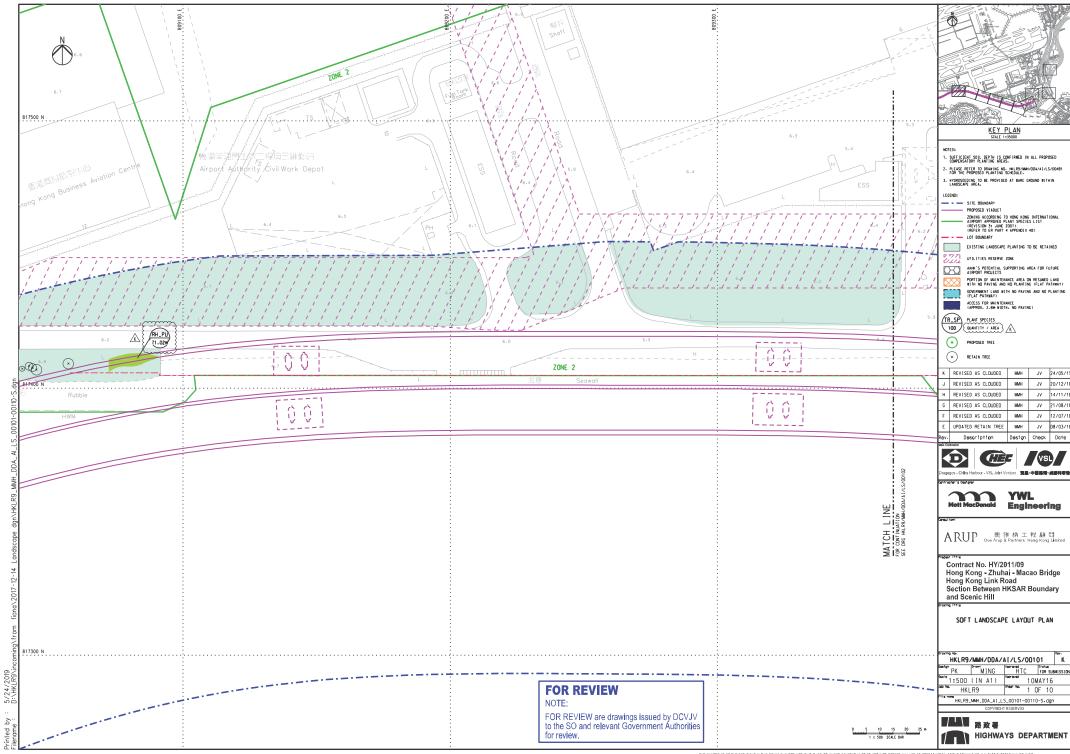
Contract No. HY/2011/09

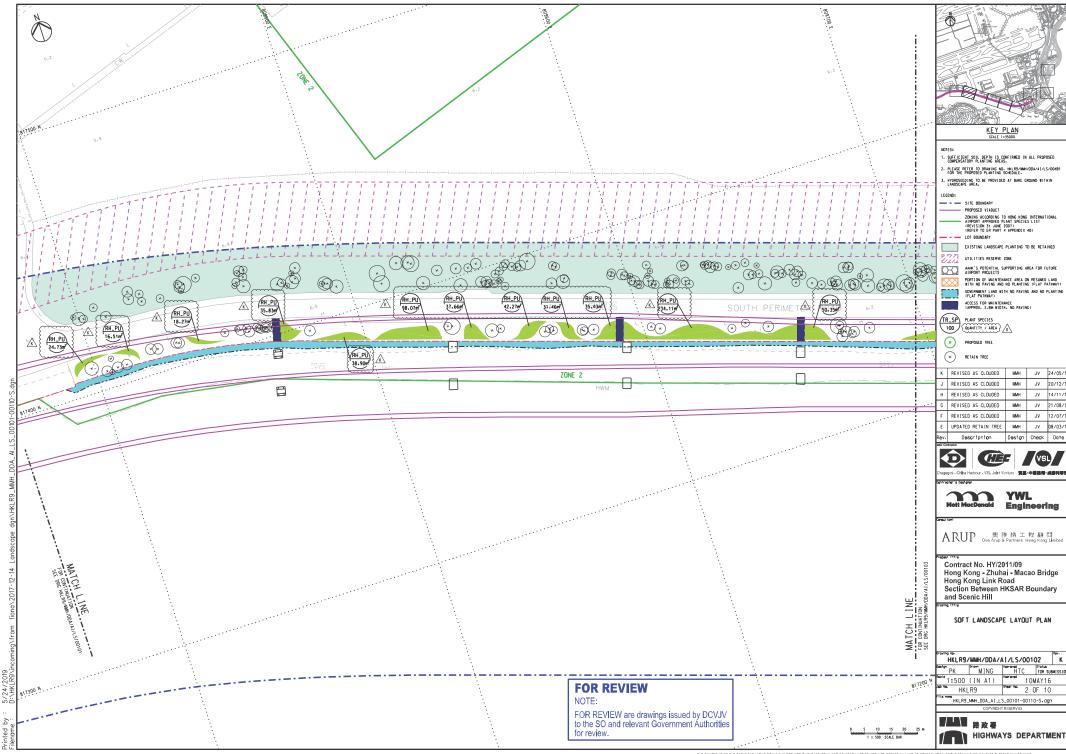
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

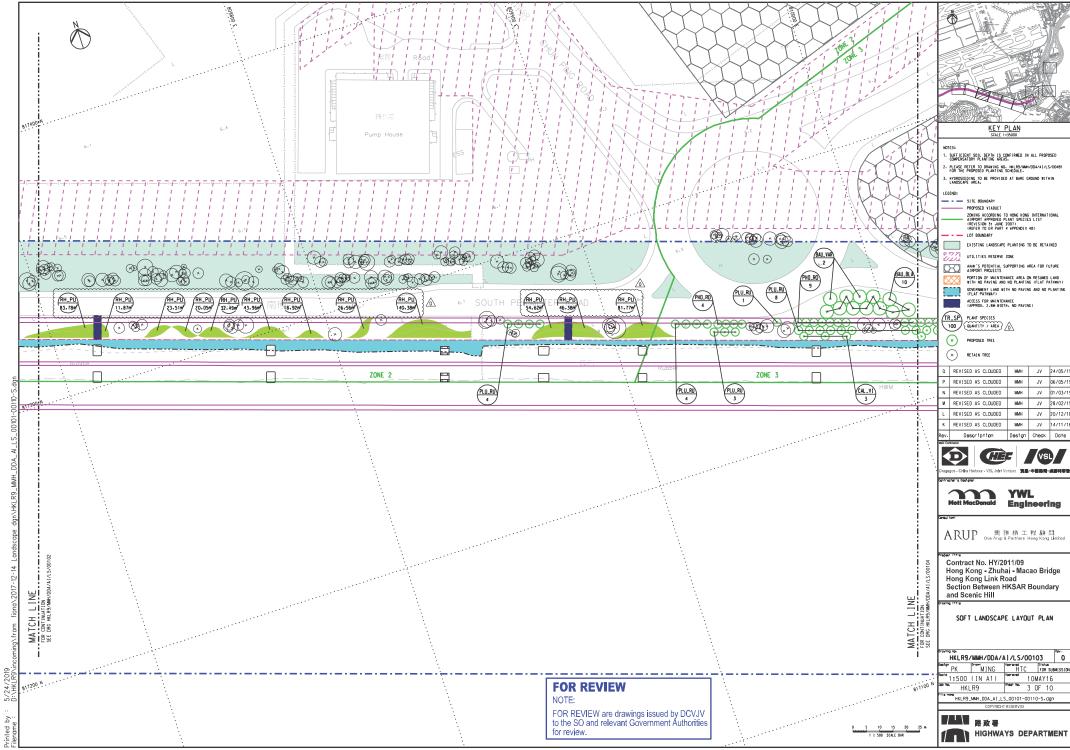
Hong Kong Link Road - Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

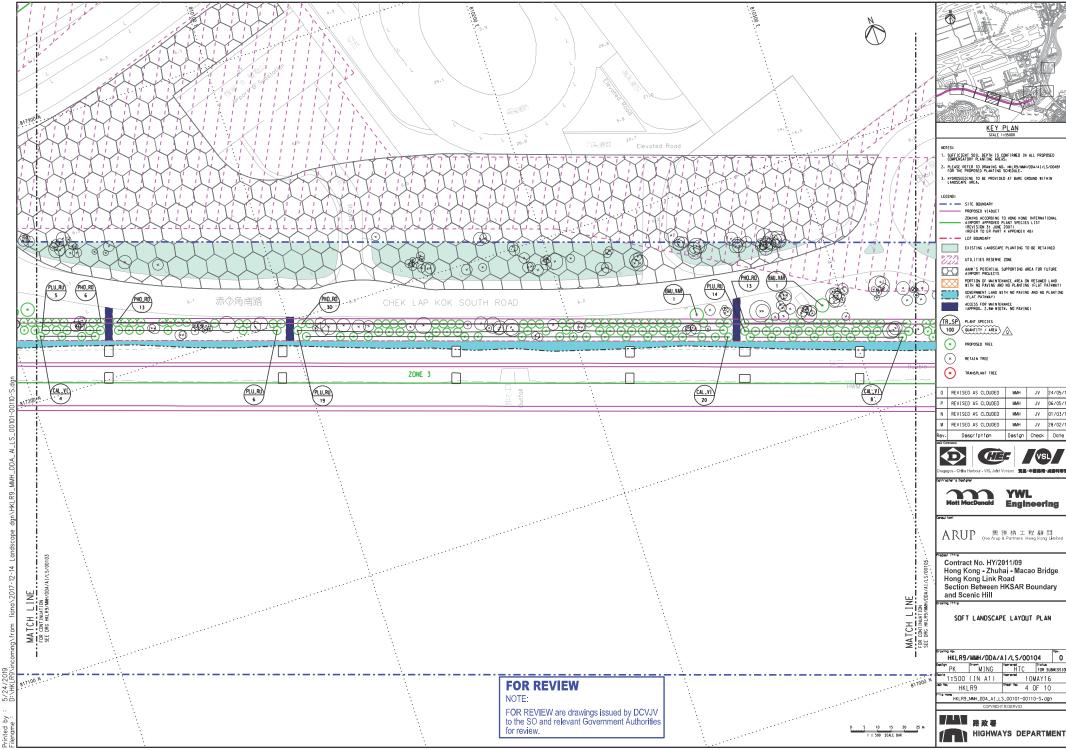
-Part D	Follow-up for the Previous Site Audit		and the same of th	<u></u>				
 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 	Is the situation in item 000 impro Is the situation in item impro Is the situation in item impro Is the situation in item impro	N/A or not observed/rectified? ved/rectified? ved/rectified? ved/rectified? ved/rectified? ved/rectified? ved/rectified? ved/rectified?	erved Ye	Ses No	Follow-up	N/C	Remarks	
Viada Viada O The	is/Observations nothers! Let ketween Pliz and Pl grand Covers (Corthan In prov heath or Lead undcovers and re-plant	on thus rosens) and. The Confuctor has	lo 19	20-	23)			
3 M	elds and ununted pl I replant the approve	I speeles for ground	covers a	cooding	to the			771
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(Name: Ray Yan Date: 10/1/2020							

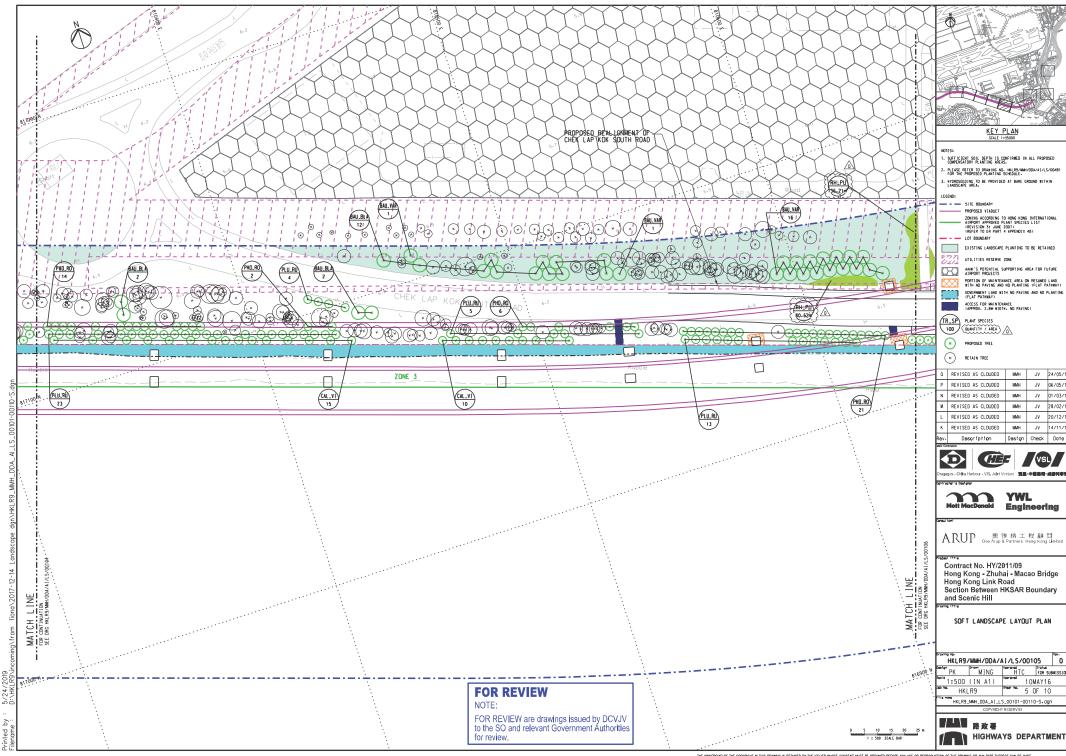


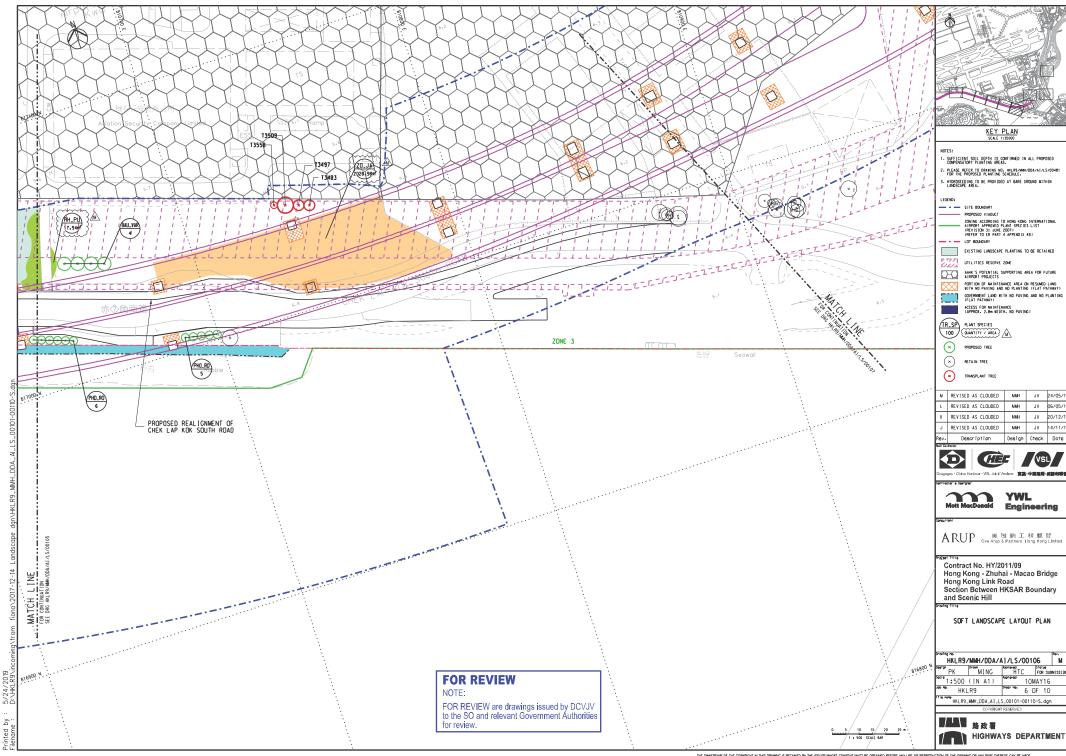


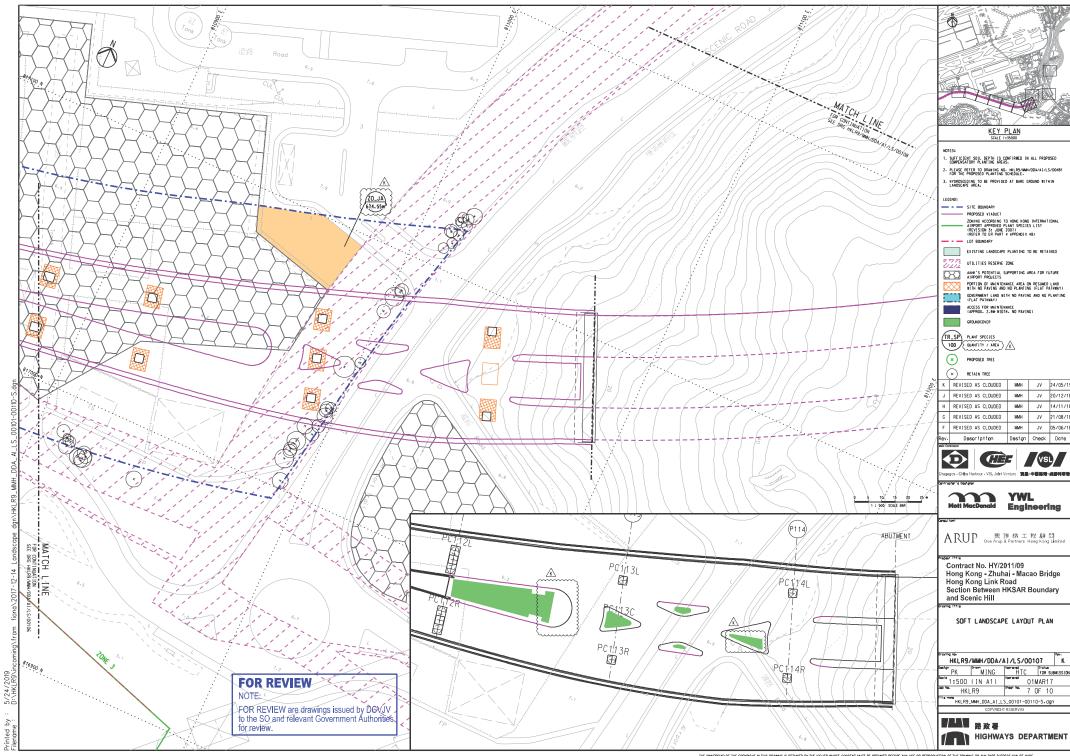


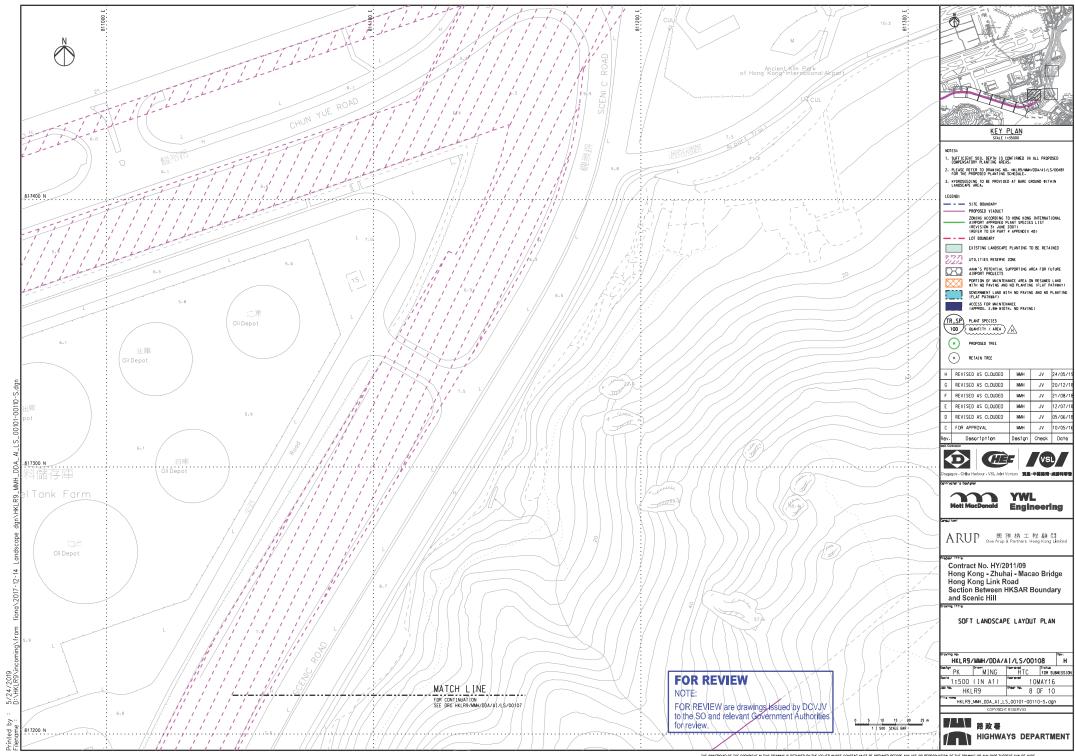


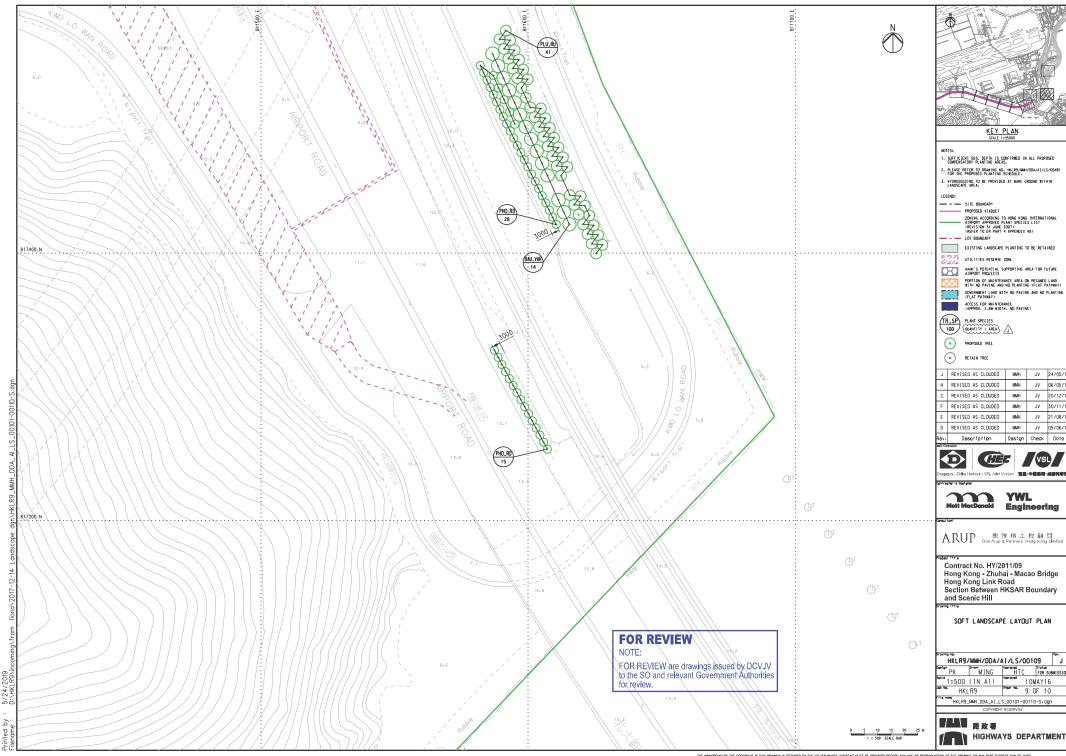


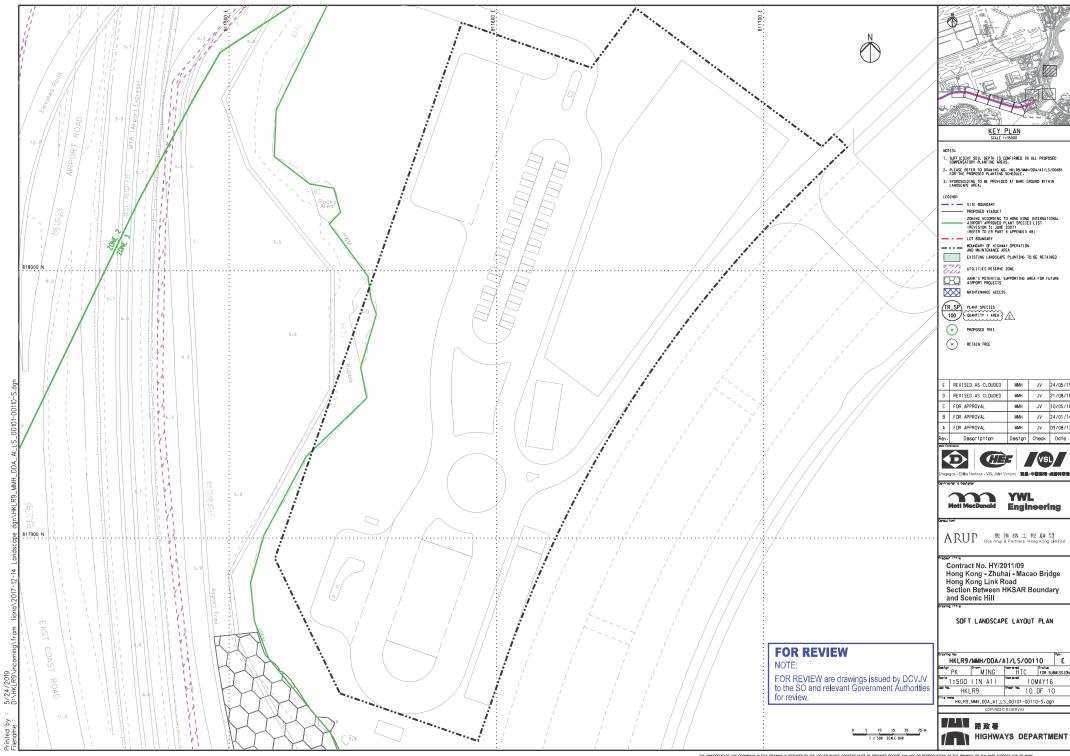












Location: Portion A

Photo 1



Description: General view of planted shrubs (Rhododendron pulchrum)

Photo 3



Description: The planted shrubs (*Rhododendron pulchrum*) was observed in poor health or dead.

Photo 2



Description: General view of planted shrubs (Rhododendron pulchrum)

Photo 4



Description: General view of planted trees (*Plumeria rubra*)

Location: Portion A

Photo 5



Description: General view of planted trees (*Plumeria rubra*, *Callistemon* viminalis and Phoenix roebelenii)

Photo 7



Description: The planted tree (Phoenix roebelenii) was observed in poor health or dead.

Photo 6



Description: General view of planted trees (Bauhinia variegata and Bauhinia blakeana)

Photo 8



Description: General view of planted trees (*Plumeria rubra* and *Phoenix* roebelenii)

Location: Portion A

Photo 9



Description: General view of planted trees (*Plumeria rubra* and *Phoenix roebelenii*)

Location: Portion C

Photo 10



Description: General view of planted trees (*Bauhinia variegata and Bauhinia blakeana*)

Photo 11



Description: Description: General view of planted trees (*Bauhinia variegata*)

Photo 12



Description: *Rhododendron pulchrum* were observed in poor health condition.

Photo 13



Description: General view of Zoysia japonica

Location: Kwo Lo Wan Road

Photo 14 Photo 15 Description: General view of planted trees (Bauhinia variegata and Description: General view of planted trees (Plumeria rubra) Phoenix roebelenii) Photo 16 Description: The planted tree (*Phoenix roebelenii*) was removed.

Location: Airport Road

Photo 17



Description: Weeds and unwanted plants were observed and *Phoenix* roebelenii are also in poor health condition or dead.

Location: Viaduct between P112 - P114

Photo 18



Description: Weeds and unwanted were observed.

Photo 20



Description: Weeds and unwanted were observed and *Catharanthus roseus* are also in poor health condition or dead.

Photo 19



Description: Weeds and unwanted were observed.

Photo 21



Description: Weeds and unwanted were observed and *Lantana* montevidensis are also in poor health condition or dead.

Location: Viaduct between P112 - P114

Photo 22



Description: Weeds and unwanted were observed and *Nephrolepis* auriculata, *Catharanthus roseus and Lantana montevidensis* are also in poor health condition or dead.

Photo 23



Description: Weeds and unwanted were observed and *Nephrolepis* auriculata, Catharanthus roseus and Lantana montevidensis are also in poor health condition or dead.