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**For information on  
2 May 2017**

**LanDAC SD SC Paper No. 02/2017**

**LANTAU DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE**

**Progress Report of Task Force on Lantau Conservation**

**PURPOSE**

This paper aims to report to the Sustainable Development Subcommittee (SD SC) of the Lantau Development Advisory Committee (LanDAC) on the work progress of the Task Force on Lantau Conservation (**Task Force**).

**FORMATION OF TASK FORCE**

2. The Task Force was set up under the SD SC in December 2016 to engage green groups/environmentalists and relevant stakeholders in reviewing and exploring conservation proposals in Lantau and making recommendations to the SD SC. There are 13 members in the Task Force, with members from green groups, local organizations and the SD SC. Its terms of reference is to report to the SD SC of the LanDAC the nature, historical and cultural heritage conservation initiatives/proposals which are conducive to the sustainable development of Lantau, as suggested by members of the Task Force. The membership list and the terms of reference (**Annex I**) have been uploaded onto LanDAC's website:

[http://www.devb.gov.hk/en/boards\\_and\\_committees/landac/second\\_term/sustainable\\_development\\_subcommittee/task\\_force\\_on\\_lantau\\_conservation/index.html](http://www.devb.gov.hk/en/boards_and_committees/landac/second_term/sustainable_development_subcommittee/task_force_on_lantau_conservation/index.html)

**WORK PROGRESS**

3. The Task Force held its first meeting on 5 December 2016 and endorsed the terms of reference and the house rules. Members expressed views on conservation of Lantau.

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4. Subsequent to the first meeting, the Secretariat has collected conservation proposals from members of the Task Force. It has also drawn reference from the comments received during the public engagement exercise on Lantau development in early 2016, the conservation proposals in the 2007 Revised Concept Plan for Lantau and other recent submissions. A Long-list of Major Conservation-related Items was prepared. The Secretariat then invited each Task Force member to select 10 priority items for further discussion in the subsequent meeting. Based on members' replies, a total of 11 initiatives, each of them were selected by three or more members, was shortlisted as the First Batch Discussion Items.

5. The second Task Force meeting was held on 14 March 2017. Members discussed the Long-list and the First Batch Discussion Items. After the meeting, members provided supplementary information on the benefits/opportunities, imminence, policy implications and implementation considerations for the first batch items. Taking on board members' comments and information provided by the Government departments, the Long-list of Major Conservation-related Items was revised and the considerations on the First Batch Discussion Items were consolidated. The revised Long-list of Major Conservation-related Items, with a total of 87 items, mainly covers six strategic areas, i.e. (1) "Setting out Conservation Principles"; (2) "Enhancing Management Measures", (3) "Strengthening Nature Conservation", (4) "Strengthening Cultural Conservation", (5) "Improving Traffic Management and Developing Green Transport Strategy", and (6) "Promoting Sustainable Tourism". The First Batch Discussion Items is under three strategic areas, namely "enhancing management measures", "strengthening nature conservation", and "improving traffic management and developing green transport strategy". The revised Long-list of Major Conservation-related Items and the considerations on the First Batch Discussion Items are in **Annexes II and III**.

## **CONCLUSION**

6. Members are invited to note and offer their views on the work progress of the Task Force, the revised Long-list of Major Conservation-related Items and the First Batch Discussion Items.

**Civil Engineering and Development Department**  
**April 2017**

**LANTAU DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE**

**Task Force on Lantau Conservation**

**Terms of Reference**

- To report to the Sustainable Development Subcommittee of the Lantau Development Advisory Committee nature, historical and cultural heritage conservation initiatives/proposals, suggested by members of the Task Force on Lantau Conservation, which are conducive to the sustainable development of Lantau.

**Membership List**

**Members :**

Mr Andrew Lam Siu-lo, JP*	Convener
Dr Michael Lau Wai-neng*	Deputy Convener
Dr Cheng Luk-ki	Representative of Green Power
Mr Cheung Fu	Representative of South Lantao Rural Committee
Ms Ho Pui-han*	
Mr Eric Kwok Ping*	
Mr Julian Kwong Tse-hin	Representative of The Association for Geoconservation, Hong Kong
Mr Benson Luk Hon-man*	
Dr Merrin Pearse*	
Mr Ken So Kwok-yin	Representative of The Conservancy Association
Mr Wong Man-hon*	
Mr Randy Yu Hon-kwan, MH, JP*	
Mr Paul Zimmerman*	

\* In personal capacity

**Facilitators :**

Representative of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Representative of the Civil Engineering and Development Department

Representative of the Environmental Protection Department

Representative of the Planning Department

Representatives of other relevant bureaux/departments on a need basis

**Secretariat :**

Civil Engineering and Development Department

## Revised Long-list of Major Conservation-related Items

Strategy	Item No.	Initiatives / Suggestions / Ideas
<b>Setting out conservation principles</b>	L-1	Principle for areas other than no-go areas, conservation proposals should follow: (i)preserving and/or improving the environmental, biodiversity and geodiversity setting (ii)promoting public environmental education / awareness (iii)compatible / beneficial to local community, culture and living while not causing annoying impacts (iv)effective measures be practically available
	L-2	Principle of eco-tourism development: coordinate visitors, locals, the sustainable conservation of environment and the local share of tourism economy, sustainability of transport, compatibility of accommodation facilities, integration of activities and habitats
	L-3	Ensure the rights and values of existence of fauna and flora with special conservation and representative values under the environment with increased human activities, e.g Incense tree, Pui O buffalo, cattle, red muntjac
	L-4	Formulate a more visionary conservation plan for Lantau
<b>Enhancing management measures</b>	L-5	Designate three types of zones i.e. no go areas, less sensitive areas and development areas; establish buffer areas and/or restricted areas
	L-6	Amend Town Planning Ordinance to provide enforceable land use control on non-DPA area
	L-7	Expedite DPA process
	L-8	Update the Mui Wo Fringe OZP and extend it to include un-zoned areas
	L-9	Strengthen measures / land control against illegal activities, unauthorised development, fly-tipping etc.
	L-10	All Lantau development plans to be considered designated projects which require environmental, landscape, social impact assessment and mitigation measures
	L-11	Establish a Conservation Enforcement Task Force to coordinate and oversee all enforcement cases and ensure all damage sites are properly restored
	L-12	Identify the Government department responsible for management of unallocated government land
	L-13	Review the existing Government resource allocation mechanism, and increase resource allocations on conservation projects, increase budgets and headcount for the enforcement teams of government departments
	L-14	Resume private land for conservation
	L-15	Create a conservation fund
	L-16	Extend the scope of Management Agreement of ECF to cover other ecologically important area(s)
	L-17	Resolve interface conflict between private land lots and conservation protection areas
	L-18	Review and prepare village layouts to guide development including small houses for village environs

Remark: The items in this long-list are consolidated from the initiatives and proposals of Task Force members, public comments collected in the 2016 Public Engagement Exercise, the 2007 Revised Lantau Concept Plan and other recent submissions.

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<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Initiatives / Suggestions / Ideas</b>
	<b>L-19</b>	Small house development subject to availability of sewerage system
	<b>L-20</b>	Provide waste management system, e.g. incinerators, sewerage facilities, recycling facilities
	<b>L-21</b>	Management measures for ecologically sensitive area and waters e.g. visitor management, ticket systems, monitor carrying capacities of individual sites, control trawling and kiteboarding etc.
	<b>L-22</b>	Conduct a review of current practices and new opportunities to reduce the impact of major infrastructures, conducting a design competition on rural small scale infrastructure, and initiating a pilot project of traffic calming and streetscape design through villages e.g. Pui O and at interface with country parks
	<b>L-23</b>	As an on-going exercise for the territory as a whole, AFCD to conduct ecological surveys to update the ecological database for Lantau
	<b>L-24</b>	Set up inventory/database with land status, topography, geology, ecology, nature and cultural data; conduct baseline study to capture the current condition of Lantau
	<b>L-25</b>	Identify the existing, foreseeable and potential environmental degradation on Lantau
	<b>L-26</b>	Conduct SEA (with baseline monitoring)
	<b>L-27</b>	Promote and subsidise leading edge sustainable building design and operation for new private and public buildings on South Lantau
<b>Strengthening nature conservation</b>	<b>L-28</b>	Formulate biodiversity strategy
	<b>L-29</b>	Safeguard San Tau's value for biodiversity
	<b>L-30</b>	Protect animals, e.g. cattle shelter(s), cattle caring station, buffalo center, animal protection zone, free ranching buffalos, in particular to avoid conflict between locals and cattle
	<b>L-31</b>	Formulate geoconservation strategy for Lantau and Geoconservation Action Plan for Northwest Lantau
	<b>L-32</b>	Protect geoheritage and conserve areas of important geological value, including geological outcrops, landform features, natural shorelines and areas of outstanding natural beauty, such as designating the world class exposure of superficial deposits along the Po Chu Tam coastal section as SSSI
	<b>L-33</b>	Reduce artificialization and land-take through tunneling techniques, intelligent technologies such as non-stop tolling, infrastructure standards and design with geodiversity and biodiversity in mind, compatible architectural design, re-use of locally excavated rocks for landscaping, restoration of degraded areas
	<b>L-34</b>	Conserve areas of landscape characters
	<b>L-35</b>	Promote eco-shoreline
	<b>L-36</b>	Designate marine park / enlarge existing marine park (West Lantau Marine Park, Shui Hau Marine Park, Marine Park and Coastal Park at Pui O, SW Lantau Marine Park)
	<b>L-37</b>	Conserve areas of ecological values, e.g. wetland, mangrove mudflat, and sandflat in Tai O, Pui O, Shui Hau, Yi O and Mui Wo, to establish nature reserve or wetland reserve
	<b>L-38</b>	Shui Hau sandflat protection to reduce over fishing, control over clam digging, combined with promoting motor-less water recreation, e.g. kite surfing, paddle boards, snorkeling

Remark: The items in this long-list are consolidated from the initiatives and proposals of Task Force members, public comments collected in the 2016 Public Engagement Exercise, the 2007 Revised Lantau Concept Plan and other recent submissions.

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<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Initiatives / Suggestions / Ideas</b>
	<b>L-39</b>	Provide a marine education centre/marine species research centre at Shui Hau
	<b>L-40</b>	Improve the situation of sewage discharge of stilt houses and wetland at Tai O
	<b>L-41</b>	Enhance ecological value of country park, including hill fire prevention
	<b>L-42</b>	Encourage afforestation in country park areas
	<b>L-43</b>	Plant more native trees at Ngong Ping
	<b>L-44</b>	Conduct study to investigate air pollution problem of the western territory and Lantau and provide solution measure
	<b>L-45</b>	Investigate the possible impact of light pollution arising from proposed tourism facilities at Sunset Peak
	<b>L-46</b>	Construct boardwalk in Tung Chung, Tai Ho Wan, Tai O, Yi O, Shui Hau etc.
	<b>L-47</b>	Incorporate Tai Ho Valley into North Lantau Country Park
	<b>L-48</b>	Develop eco-center, e.g Tung Chung River Park cum eco-education center, eco-center at Tai Ho, Ngong Ping or near Tung Chung MTR station
	<b>L-49</b>	Extend the Tung Chung River Park to cover the river and estuary (resume land as needed)
	<b>L-50</b>	Control future developments on the North Lantau Highway to enhance visual and environmental quality of the corridor
	<b>L-51</b>	Reject proposed ELM and associated transport infrastructure development
	<b>L-52</b>	Abandon reclamation work off the mouth of Tai Ho Stream
	<b>L-53</b>	Set up buffalo trail at Pui O
<b>Strengthening cultural conservation</b>	<b>L-54</b>	Ensure characters of special area with cultural and historic values are protected and enhanced (Locations: Luk Wu, Lower Keung Shan, Tei Tong Tsai, Ngong Ping (Zen), Lung Tsai (Chinese Garden), Tai O (Fisherman village), Tung Chung, Sha Lo Wan (Ancient Silk Road on the Sea, Incense Trees Fung Shui Woodland), Mui Wo, Pui O (Hakka Village and Incense Trees Fung Shui Woodland))
	<b>L-55</b>	List and preserve areas and structures of culture, architectural, religious, social and historic values, e.g. sites of archaeological interest, declared monuments, historic buildings
	<b>L-56</b>	Revitalise historical sites or buildings as hostel, museum or education centre, e.g. Tai O (stilt houses), Mui O
	<b>L-57</b>	Adaptive re-use of historic buildings, e.g. Old Tai O Police Station (Grade 2 historic building)
	<b>L-58</b>	Preserve rural characters of existing villages
	<b>L-59</b>	Provide an archaeological center at Luk Keng Tsuen

Remark: The items in this long-list are consolidated from the initiatives and proposals of Task Force members, public comments collected in the 2016 Public Engagement Exercise, the 2007 Revised Lantau Concept Plan and other recent submissions.

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Strategy	Item No.	Initiatives / Suggestions / Ideas
	L-60	Establish a cultural, history and Dragon Boat Water Parade discovery center at Tai O
<b>Improving traffic management and developing green transport strategy</b>	L-61	Green Transport and Traffic Strategy on Lantau
	L-62	Maintain stringent road restriction on Lantau; restrict traffic in South Lantau, Tung Chung Valley and Tung Chung Bay
	L-63	Consider an alternative transport mode / environmental-friendly, smart public transportation for developing low-carbon community in Lantau
	L-64	Review the criteria and procedures for issuing Lantau Closed Road Permit and consult the public on the criteria to issue the permits
	L-65	Restrict the car registration of Lantau residents and company
	L-66	Identify the capacity (including parking space) of closed roads in Lantau
	L-67	Enhance road safety by limiting driving speed of all vehicles, e.g. adoption of "30km/h speed limit zones", and providing database on traffic accidents and black spot
	L-68	Cancel Driving on Lantau Island Scheme. No additional quota for private cars on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays
	L-69	A comprehensive surveillance system must be in place, as a green transport measure
	L-70	Provide electric car charging stations
	L-71	No new road should be planned in Country Parks, South Lantau, Tung Chung Bay, near or in other ecological important sites
	L-72	Investigate water transport, enhance ferry service and facilities, e.g. at Tai O, Tung Chung, Sha Lo Wan, Mong Tung Wan, Yi O and Fan Lau
	L-73	Review standards, guidelines and approval for design and construction of village roads
	L-74	Promote small scale electric vehicles
	L-75	Consider elevated light-rail / mono-rail given no damage to shoreline
	L-76	Construct cycle track, e.g. round-island cycle track connecting villages and tourist spots, and cycle track connecting ferry piers and urban areas
<b>Promoting sustainable tourism</b>	L-77	Set up Lantau exhibition centre/museum on nature and/or heritage
	L-78	Establish museum to showcase fishery industry, salt industry, e.g. at Tung Chung villages, Tai O, Pui O
	L-79	Revitalise and demonstrate salt-pan and/or farming activities at Tai O
	L-80	Plan for revitalization of Ma Wan Chung, e.g. for watching sunset, cultural tourism
	L-81	Protect bird watching hotspots, identify and provide wildlife/bird watching spots, e.g. Tai O

Remark: The items in this long-list are consolidated from the initiatives and proposals of Task Force members, public comments collected in the 2016 Public Engagement Exercise, the 2007 Revised Lantau Concept Plan and other recent submissions.



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Strategy	Item No.	Initiatives / Suggestions / Ideas
	<b>L-82</b>	Improve trails, including country trail, cultural trail, historical trails, eco-trail, e.g. at Mui Wo
	<b>L-83</b>	Promote eco-tourism, green tourism, cultural tourism, e.g. Yi O, Tai O, Mui Wo
	<b>L-84</b>	Make Ng Yuen more attractive
	<b>L-85</b>	Provide training to fishermen to provide eco-tourism services
	<b>L-86</b>	Combined Fish Farm, Cultural Heritage Museum and Bird Watching Park in Mui Wo to incorporate the Yuen's Watch Tower and former fish ponds
	<b>L-87</b>	Establish eco-resorts to enhance native flora and fauna along and showcase water conservation, sustainable waste management and sewerage treatment, e.g Chi Ma Wan Correctional facilities

Remark: The items in this long-list are consolidated from the initiatives and proposals of Task Force members, public comments collected in the 2016 Public Engagement Exercise, the 2007 Revised Lantau Concept Plan and other recent submissions.

Strategies	Measures	Benefits/ Opportunities	Imminence	Policy Implications	Implementation Considerations	
Improving traffic management and developing green transport strategy	1	Consider an alternative transport mode / environmental-friendly, smart public transportation for developing low-carbon community in Lantau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve road design for safety and comfort.</li> <li>• Provide environmental-friendly, low carbon transport to benefit residents and visitors in remote areas, e.g. small scale electric vehicles</li> <li>• Enhance job opportunities</li> <li>• Enhance interest and attractiveness for tourism</li> <li>• Reduce vehicle-generated pollutants and hence improving air quality of Lantau</li> <li>• Resolution of traffic generated problems is the key to sustainable development of Lantau</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very imminent</li> <li>• Alternative transport mode must be explored, given the hilly topography of Lantau. New roads are not effective to cope with transport need</li> <li>• There is view suggesting that development of environmental-friendly and smart public transportation should precede other transport measures, including road restrictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term policy target, e.g. encourage the use of environmental-friendly buses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordability of the bus companies and passengers</li> <li>• Performance of environmentally-friendly buses</li> <li>• Availability of associated facilities</li> <li>• Minimize land take and avoid slope cutting / fly-tipping in constructing new road., e.g. consider tunnel options for new road and auto-toll system</li> <li>• Encourage the use of public transport</li> <li>• Alternative environmental-friendly transport modes should be planned and implemented prior to additional population intake in Lantau</li> </ul>
	2	Maintain stringent road restriction on Lantau; restrict traffic in South Lantau, Tung Chung Valley and Tung Chung Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crucial to sustainability of South Lantau</li> <li>• Prevent the pleasant pristine landscape of Lantau from turning into brown fields that contradict the planning intention and destroy living quality of residents</li> <li>• Avoid air pollution resulted from uncontrolled traffic load</li> <li>• Limit the number of visitors and vehicles to Lantau so that the social and environmental carrying capacity would not be exceeded</li> <li>• Protect water gathering grounds</li> <li>• Prevent green areas and ecologically sensitive areas from destruction (some areas might be filled and converted into car parks)</li> <li>• Prohibit access to areas with conservation value</li> <li>• After lifting road restriction, the environmental condition could not be maintained through mitigations. Tung Chung new town is a precedent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extremely imminent</li> <li>• Existing legislations and enforcement could not halt proliferation of vandalism, e.g. dumping of municipal / C&amp;D wastes, filling of ponds, farmland and wetland, causing environmental damage</li> <li>• Roads of Lantau are under pressure from increasing number of vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport and land use compatibility.</li> <li>• No consensus on relaxing closed road arrangement</li> <li>• Continue to monitor the situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local views</li> <li>• Traffic demand</li> <li>• Economic benefit</li> <li>• Control the number of certain type of vehicles entering South Lantau through administrative measures, e.g. construction waste vehicles</li> <li>• Use GPS to monitor construction waste vehicles</li> <li>• Review the number of vehicles allowed to enter the closed roads</li> <li>• Manpower of police force</li> </ul>
	3	Green Transport and Traffic Strategy on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better air quality</li> <li>• More sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extremely imminent</li> <li>• Existing legislations and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In line with Policy Address 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase resources allocation for</li> </ul>

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Strategies	Measures	Benefits/ Opportunities	Imminence	Policy Implications	Implementation Considerations
	Lantau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better quality living</li> <li>Less impacts on landscape and the environment</li> <li>Enhanced road safety</li> <li>Preserve natural, ecological and cultural values</li> <li>Some relevant views under Items (1) and (2) also applicable</li> </ul>	<p>enforcement could not halt proliferation of vandalism, e.g. dumping of municipal / C&amp;D wastes, filling of ponds, farmland and wetland, causing environmental damage</p> <p>To avoid irreversible environmental damage and loss of natural and tourism resources due to lifting road restrictions. Lessons should be learnt from opening up of FCA and Tung Chung Valley, and brownfield in NT.</p>	regarding pedestrian friendly environment	<p>implementation of traffic management measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce new traffic calming initiatives and techniques. There is suggestion on adopting “30km/h speed limit zones” in urban centers, towns (e.g. Mui Wo) and villages of Lantau</li> <li>Adopt more environmental and landscape-friendly design for transport infrastructure including roads and village access</li> <li>Taking advantage of latest techniques e.g. tunneling, auto-toll etc to minimize the footprints of transport infrastructure</li> <li>Provide database on traffic accidents and black spots</li> </ul>
Strengthening nature conservation	4 Designate marine park / enlarge existing marine park (West Lantau Marine Park, Shui Hau Marine Park and Coastal Park at Pui O, SW Lantau Marine Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preserve ecotourism assets and protect the coastal water quality and biodiversity</li> <li>Provide legal protection and proper management to ecologically sensitive areas</li> <li><u>West Lantau</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link up with other Chinese White Dolphin marine parks to form a larger sanctuary</li> <li>Will contribute to conserving the Chinese White Dolphin, marine environment and the restoration of fisheries resources</li> <li>Will improve attractiveness of West Lantau, open up opportunities for nature tourism and local businesses and create jobs</li> <li>Reduce conflict between development and conservation</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Shui Hau</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offer legal protection and management of this important sand flat so as to conserve the horseshoe crabs and inter-tidal communities, and also ensure recreational activities (such as clam digging) will not deplete</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imminent</li> <li>These sites are facing various human disturbance and destruction, especially in Pui O</li> <li>The freshwater wetland in Pui O has been repeatedly damaged by landfilling activities</li> <li><u>West Lantau</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cumulative impact from different development projects has threatened the survival of Chinese White Dolphin. Remaining unprotected core habitat for Chinese white dolphin which has declined 60% since 2000</li> <li>Growing threats from projects under construction such as 3rd Runway and other reclamations being planned such as Siu Ho Wan and Lung Kwu Tan</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Shui Hau</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Popular but unmanaged clam digging is unsustainable</li> <li>Without proper protection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government proposing Marine Parks near Lantau areas.</li> <li>Established principles and criteria for designation of marine park</li> <li>It should not be a total-ban on fishery in Marine Parks</li> <li>Coastal Pui O is an existing bathing beach</li> <li>SW Lantau: Government already committed to designate a marine park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources allocation</li> <li>Regulations under the Country and Marine Park Ordinances</li> <li>Views from Stakeholders</li> <li>Need to consider the impact on fishery</li> </ul>

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Strategies	Measures	Benefits/ Opportunities	Imminence	Policy Implications	Implementation Considerations
		<p>the clams or cause harm to the ecology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the educational and recreational value of the site</li> <li>- Improve attractiveness of Shui Hau and hence open up opportunities for small businesses/cottage industry that will enhance the cultural experience of visitors and help to revitalize Shui Hau</li> </ul>	<p>and active management, the clam population will decrease further, making Shui Hau not attractive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some relevant views under Items (5), (8) and (10) also applicable</li> </ul>		
5	<p>Conservation of Shui Hau sandflat habitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide a marine education centre/marine species research centre at Shui Hau</li> <li>- Reduce over fishing, control over clam digging, combined with promoting motor-less water recreation, e.g. kite surfing, paddle boards, snorkeling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve ecotourism assets and protect the coastal water quality and biodiversity</li> <li>• Protect the rich biodiversity and species with conservation concern (e.g. Horseshoe Crab)</li> <li>• Control unsustainable fishery or recreational activities which could bring negative impacts to the sandflat habitat</li> <li>• Provide legal protection and management of this important sand flat so as to conserve the horseshoe crabs and inter-tidal communities, but also ensure recreational activities (such as clam digging) will not deplete the clams or cause harm to the ecology</li> <li>• Increase the educational and recreational value of the site</li> <li>• Improve attractiveness of Shui Hau will open up opportunities for small businesses/cottage industry that will enhance the cultural experience of visitors and help to revitalize Shui Hau</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very imminent</li> <li>• These sites are facing various human disturbance and destruction. The ecology is degrading</li> <li>• Popular but unmanaged clam digging is unsustainable and has caused a disappearance of large clams</li> <li>• Without proper protection and active management, the clam population will decrease further, affecting the entire food web, and making Shui Hau not attractive</li> <li>• Some visitors leave their rubbish there, causing harm to the wildlife and the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for the proposed measures to be established</li> <li>• Level of protection and control measure</li> <li>• No current legislation to cover such control</li> <li>• Policy Address 2017–Rural Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale of facilities: No. of visitors/Environmental impact/Economic benefit</li> <li>• Land ownership, management and maintenance</li> <li>• Resources allocation</li> <li>• Views from Stakeholders</li> <li>• Enhance patrol and prosecution</li> <li>• Land exchange or compensation to landowner for conservation</li> <li>• Provide resources for environmental education and scientific research, which could in turn facilitate the conservation of Shui Hau</li> </ul>
6	<p>Conserve areas of ecological values, e.g. wetland, mangrove, mudflat and sandflat in Tai O, Pui O, Shui Hau, Yi O and Mui Wo, to establish nature reserve or wetland reserve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve ecotourism assets and protect the coastal water quality and biodiversity</li> <li>• Provide legal protection and proper management to ecologically sensitive areas</li> <li>• Tai O &amp; Mui Wo: reconnect traditional culture and residents with the natural environment</li> <li>• Some relevant views under Items (4), (5), (8) and (10) also applicable</li> <li>• <u>Pui O</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active protection and management by Government will enhance the ecological, educational, recreational and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very imminent</li> <li>• These sites are facing various human disturbance, degrading the environment, especially in Pui O and the buffalos there which facing threats from fly tipping, land filling for revitalization of agriculture and cut-off of water sources</li> <li>• The marsh habitat, where buffalos are living, is shrinking. This may result in intensified conflicts with people in the future</li> <li>• Tai O near Yim Tin Pok has been fenced off by land owners and dumped with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Policy</li> <li>• Policy Address 2017–Rural Conservation</li> <li>• Consider renting land, land exchange, amendment of ordinances and compensation etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views from Stakeholders / Landowners</li> <li>• Land ownership, management and maintenance</li> <li>• Resources allocation</li> <li>• Conduct consultation first</li> <li>• Need policy and incentives</li> <li>• Before establishment of Conservation Fund, special attention should be paid on designating new conservation area to avoid rural urban conflicts</li> </ul>

(Translated Version)

Strategies	Measures	Benefits/ Opportunities	Imminence	Policy Implications	Implementation Considerations
		<p>aesthetic value of this special area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can become a signature attraction of South Lantau and form synergy with Cheung Sha beach, Shui Hau Marine Park</li> <li>• Create opportunity for small businesses, home stay, cottage industry, organic farming at South Lantau</li> <li>• Help to revitalize local community and economy</li> </ul>	<p>rubbish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewage from Tai O stilt houses have negative impact to ecology and tourism</li> <li>• As there is no enforcement power and the land is privately owned, conservation is difficult despite the “Coastal Protection Area” zone</li> <li>• Some relevant views under Items (4), (5), (8) and (10) also applicable</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs and charities to submit proposals for government approval and subsequent monitoring</li> </ul>
Enhancing management measures	7 Set up inventory/database with land status, topography, geology, ecology, nature and cultural data; conduct baseline study to capture the current condition of Lantau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up inventory/database and baseline information of Lantau, then identify issues that Lantau is facing and followed by discussion on individual conservation project</li> <li>• It is necessary for enforcement, landuse planning, conservation and promoting ecotourism</li> <li>• Provide evidence for enforcement against unauthorized development and for land reinstatement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pristine natural landscapes and ecology are essential for promoting ecotourism on Lantau. In view of the on-going environmental vandalism on Lantau, setting up such an inventory/database is imminent for effective enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review government resource allocation mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate information from different relevant departments</li> <li>• Resource allocation</li> </ul>
	8 Resume private land for conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designating South Lantau as National Park so that a special case for land resumption could be justified</li> <li>• “Resume private land for conservation” and “create a conservation fund” should be implemented together. Protection of private ownership is of first priority</li> <li>• Conservation of natural assets is of public interest</li> <li>• Provide protection to ecologically sensitive areas</li> <li>• Prevent ‘destroy first, develop later’ and further environmental destruction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid conflicts between land owners and green groups, resume private land for conservation and create a conservation fund are both imminent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerations of prevailing land resumption policy</li> <li>• There is suggestion on setting up legislation to resume land for public interest and with ecological values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power to resume land</li> <li>• Resources allocation</li> <li>• Financial Implication</li> <li>• Management issues</li> <li>• The land owners of Pui O wetland are extremely diverse</li> <li>• NGOs and charities to submit proposals for government approval and subsequent monitoring</li> </ul>
	9 Create a conservation fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Resume private land for conservation” and “create a conservation fund” should be implemented together. Protection of private ownership is of first priority</li> <li>• Provide protection to ecologically sensitive areas</li> <li>• Prevent ‘destroy first, develop later’</li> <li>• Resolve conflicts between landowners and conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid conflicts between land owners and green groups, resume private land for conservation and create a conservation fund are both imminent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Address 2017 – to review setting up a conservation fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources allocation and legislation</li> <li>• Ambit and operation model</li> <li>• Views from Stakeholders</li> <li>• Set Lantau as a test scheme or pilot project for using Conservation Fund</li> <li>• Allocate funding on local ecology and cultural resources</li> </ul>

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Strategies	Measures	Benefits/ Opportunities	Imminence	Policy Implications	Implementation Considerations
					researches, avoid putting resources on overseas projects of no relevancy to HK
	10 Amend Town Planning Ordinance to provide enforceable land use control on non-DPA area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow enforcement of zoning plan to safeguard the aesthetic, landscape and conservation value in particular coastal South Lantau</li> <li>Help maintain the character of rural Lantau and maintain its attractiveness to HK people and tourists</li> <li>This ensures the designated landuse can be enforced and maintained to avoid incompatible developments and environmental vandalism</li> <li>Provide legal protection to ecologically sensitive areas</li> <li>Close a loophole of the Ordinance and prevent further environmental destruction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imminent</li> <li>Existing legislations and enforcement could not halt vandalism, causing environmental damage at Pui O, Tong Fuk and Tung Chung, etc. Immediate action required, e.g. Pui O is not covered by DPA plan, the wetland there is affected by landfilling</li> <li>Situation will worsen when Lantau Development framework is unveiled and when projects started</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendment to Town Planning Ordinance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time and manpower resource implication</li> <li>Views from Stakeholders, e.g. public, landowners and conservation groups as well as case study</li> </ul>
	11 Provide waste management system, e.g. incinerators, sewerage facilities, recycling facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long distance to waste treatment and disposal facilities is one of the major reasons for dumping of wastes in countryside and rural areas on Lantau. Provision of waste collection/ recycling facilities near settlements, with stringent control and enforcement on waste transport/ treatment will reduce such activities</li> <li>Sewerage facilities are needed to preserve the water quality of bathing beaches and natural streams to attract tourists and avoid environmental nuisances for residents</li> <li>Waste reduction at source and recycling should accord higher priority than incinerators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislations are not effective on enforcement of waste collection/ recycling facilities, causing environmental damage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy target</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> <li>Environmental Impacts</li> <li>Local views</li> <li>E.g. the need for any new incinerator should be well-justified, with location and potential impacts to be carefully considered and consult stakeholders</li> <li>Sewerage facilities should be planned and implemented in prior to additional population intake in Lantau</li> </ul>

Remark: The table is consolidated based on the views received from Task Force members and the information provided by Government departments.