

**TOWN PLANNING BOARD GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATION FOR  
DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN DEEP BAY AREA  
UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE**

(Important Note :- The Guidelines are intended for general reference only. The decision to approve or reject an application rests entirely with the Town Planning Board (the Board) and will be based on individual merits and other specific considerations of each case.

Any enquiry on this pamphlet should be directed to the Secretariat of the Town Planning Board (15th Floor, North Point Government Offices (NPGO), 333 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong – Tel. No. 2231 4810 or 2231 4835) or the Planning Enquiry Counters of the Planning Department (Hotline : 2231 5000) (17th Floor, NPGO and 14th Floor, Sha Tin Government Offices, 1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin).

The Guidelines are liable to revision without prior notice. The Board will only make reference to the Guidelines current at the date on which it considers an application.)

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Deep Bay, Mai Po Marshes and its adjacent area, including Hoo Hok Wai (collectively known as the Deep Bay Area) is recognised as a wetland of international importance. It is a habitat for a variety of species of waterbirds such as herons and egrets, and a stopover point for thousands of migratory birds. The Deep Bay Area comprises natural and man-made wetlands (rivers, freshwater marshes, fish ponds, gei wais, mangroves and inter-tidal mudflats) which provide a wide range of habitats to support a high diversity of biota (insects, reptiles, amphibian, birds and mammals). Five sites in the Deep Bay Area are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), respectively at Mai Po Village, Mai Po Marshes (including Lut Chau), Tsim Bei Tsui, Tsim Bei Tsui Egretty and Inner Deep Bay. The Mai Po Marshes, the Inner Deep Bay and the surrounding fish ponds have been listed as a “Wetland of International Importance” (the “Ramsar Site”) under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) since 1995. Such designation recognises the ecological importance of the Deep Bay Area as a wetland habitat and refueling station for thousands of migratory birds. Under the Ramsar Convention, if a party subsequently deletes or restricts a “Wetland of International Importance”, it should as far as possible compensate for the loss of

wetland resources and recreate additional nature reserves for the purpose.

2. In recent years, there has been an increasing number of development proposals in the Deep Bay Area involving filling of fish ponds or works which may adversely affect the Deep Bay Area wetland ecosystem. To avoid the irreversible adverse impacts on the fish ponds and other wetland habitats in the Deep Bay Area, the Board provides development guidance for the Deep Bay Area through statutory plans. To facilitate applications for different uses and developments, a set of planning guidelines was also published.

### **PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH TO CONSERVE THE ECOLOGICAL VALUE OF FISH PONDS**

3. The ecological value of a habitat is defined as its contribution in sustaining the wildlife communities and essential ecological processes of a wider ecosystem. The Study on the Ecological Value of Fish Ponds in the Deep Bay Area (the Study) completed in 1997 has confirmed the unique international and regional importance of the fish pond system in the Deep Bay Area particularly for ardeids (i.e. herons and egrets). It has established that fish ponds in the area have intrinsic value as they function ecologically as a substantial source of food supply for the birds and as an important habitat for roosting and foraging of waterbirds. The fish pond system is fundamentally linked with the Mai Po Marshes and is part of the Deep Bay Area wetland ecosystem. The Ecological Field Survey of Hoo Hok Wai completed in June 2013 has further confirmed that the fish ponds and freshwater marshes occupying majority of the Hoo Hok Wai area have high ecological value due to their importance to waterbirds, including ardeids and spoonbills and other wetland-dependent species, including Eurasian Otter, and their strong ecological linkages with other wetlands within the Deep Bay Area, including the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site. Different ponds are used preferentially by birds in different seasons, and it would be difficult to justify removal of certain individual fish ponds. Higher bird usage was observed to correlate with ponds which are contiguous to each other and with a greater and continuous area as against fragmented and isolated ponds. Developments resulting in the loss of fish ponds would reduce the food source to birds and certain developments adjoining or in the vicinity of fish ponds with disturbance impact, in particular open storage uses, industrial uses, dispersed village type development and roads, would lead to a reduction in bird usage.

4. A “precautionary approach” has been adopted by the Board in view of the known intrinsic value of fish ponds in ecological terms and the complex response of birds to future landuse changes and carrying capacity which has not been fully understood. The intention is to protect and conserve the existing ecological functions of fish ponds in order to maintain the ecological integrity of the Deep Bay wetland ecosystem as a whole. This “precautionary approach” is formulated with the support of scientific surveys and analysis as provided in the Study.

#### **THE PRINCIPLE OF “NO-NET-LOSS IN WETLAND”**

5. In considering development proposals in the Deep Bay Area, the Board adopts the Study’s recommended principle of “no-net-loss in wetland” which provides for the conservation of continuous and adjoining fish ponds. The no-net-loss can refer to both loss in “area” and “function”. No decline in wetland or ecological functions served by the existing fish ponds, especially as a source to provide abundant and accessible food and roosting grounds to ardeids and other species, should occur. As the fish ponds form an integral part of the Deep Bay Area wetland ecosystem, alternative uses could be considered suitable only if it could be demonstrated that they would not result in the loss of ecological function of the original ponds and if they complement the ecological functions of the wetlands and fish ponds in and/or around the Deep Bay Area. It is important that the alternative wetland habitat to replace the fish ponds can provide food supplies in a sustainable manner so that birds, particularly, the egret and heron population, are not put at risk.

#### **LAND USE CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**

6. The fundamental landuse planning concept for the Deep Bay Area should be the avoidance of loss of fish ponds and habitat fragmentation as well as mitigation of negative impact from undesirable landuses and human disturbance. A two-pronged approach to landuse planning control is adopted through the designation of Wetland Conservation Area (WCA) for all existing continuous and adjoining active/abandoned fish ponds and the designation of Wetland Buffer Area (WBA) to protect the ecological integrity of the WCA. This buffer generally comprises the strip of land of about 500m wide along the landward side of the WCA (**Figure A**).

### Wetland Conservation Area (WCA)

- 6.1 The planning intention of the WCA is to conserve the ecological value of the fish ponds which form an integral part of the wetland ecosystem in the Deep Bay Area. It comprises the existing and contiguous, active or abandoned fish ponds in the Deep Bay Area, which should all be conserved. New development within the WCA would not be allowed unless it is required to support the conservation of the ecological value of the area or the development is an essential infrastructural project with overriding public interest. Any such development should be supported by an ecological impact assessment to demonstrate that the development would not result in a net loss in wetland function and negative disturbance impact. For any redevelopment which requires planning permission from the Board, an ecological impact assessment would also be required. Wetland compensation is required for any development involving pond filling and mitigation measures against disturbance would be necessary. They would be imposed as part of the planning approval conditions.
- 6.2 Subject to submission of ecological impact assessments, the types of activities which may be considered within the WCA must be related to one of the following uses:

#### **Conservation**

- 6.2.1 Land uses in WCA should be devoted to conservation management of the wetland areas such that the integrity of the habitat should be maintained to avoid disturbance and/or fragmentation. Alternative ecologically beneficial uses to existing fish ponds which would perform ecological functions similar to or better than the existing fish ponds to be replaced and be compatible with the conservation objectives of the wetland in Deep Bay Area, such as recreated nature reserve, wetland wildlife reserve for bird watching or sports fishery and aquaculture, would be considered. The proposed use should be appropriate to the rural and wetland setting and be able to enhance the visual and landscape quality of the area. It should not add to the pollution loading of the Deep Bay Area.

### **Environmental Education**

6.2.2 Research and educational uses which will facilitate the public understanding of the ecology and nature conservation of the area would be encouraged. Educationally based facilities, such as nature trails, ecology study centre and field study centre, with controlled access would be considered. The proposed use should be appropriate to the rural and wetland setting and be able to enhance the visual and landscape quality of the area. It should not add to the pollution loading of the Deep Bay Area.

### **Essential Infrastructure Projects**

6.2.3 Essential infrastructure projects needed for public purpose, such as rail, emergency vehicular access and footpath, road, drainage and flood protection project and public utility project, for which no suitable alternative locations outside the WCA could be identified, would also be considered by the Board. However, any such proposed project should include a practical wetland compensation scheme for the consideration of the Board. It should not add to the pollution loading of the Deep Bay Area.

### **Private-Public Partnership Approach**

6.3 While the primary planning intention of the WCA is to conserve the ecological value of fish ponds, if there are strong planning justifications and positive measures to enhance the ecological functions of the existing fish ponds, the Board may consider development with conservation objectives within the WCA under a private-public partnership approach. Having regard to the precautionary principle and the “no-net-loss in wetland” concept, the approach would allow consideration of limited low-density private residential/recreational development at the landward fringe of the WCA in exchange for committed long-term conservation and management of the remaining ponds within the development site. Development of this nature should require minimum pond filling and be located as far away from the Deep Bay and/or adjoining to existing development site. Adherence to the “no-net-loss” principle would be important to ensure no decline in the wetland functions of the fish ponds within the development site and surrounding ponds. Any such development proposal

should be accompanied by an ecological impact assessment with an acceptable and feasible wetland enhancement and management scheme to demonstrate that the development would not result in, or be able to fully compensate for, any loss of the total ecological function of the original ponds on the site and that the development impact can be mitigated. The proposal should also include a mechanism to ensure that the long-term management of the wetland could be practically implemented and monitored. A development proposal of this kind would be carefully scrutinized either through the objection consideration process or by way of a request to rezone the site to “Other Specified Uses (Comprehensive Development and Wetland Enhancement Area)”.

#### Wetland Buffer Area (WBA)

- 6.4 The intention of the WBA is to protect the ecological integrity of the fish ponds and wetland within the WCA and prevent development that would have a negative off-site disturbance impact on the ecological value of fish ponds. A buffer area of about 500m along the landward boundary of the WCA is thus designated as a WBA. As a substantial amount of the fish ponds within the WBA have already been lost over time through filling and certain areas have been degraded by the presence of open storage use, these degraded areas may be considered as target areas to allow an appropriate level of residential/recreational development so as to provide an incentive to remove the open storage use and/or to restore some of the fish ponds lost.
- 6.5 Within the WBA, for development or redevelopment which requires planning permission from the Board, an ecological impact assessment would also need to be submitted. Development/redevelopment which may have negative impacts on the ecological value of the WCA would not be supported by the Board, unless the ecological impact assessment can demonstrate that the negative impacts could be mitigated through positive measures. The assessment study should also demonstrate that the development will not cause net increase in pollution load to Deep Bay. Some local and minor uses are however exempted from the requirement of ecological impact assessment. They are listed in **Appendix A** and include temporary uses.
- 6.6 Applications for new open storage or container back-up uses including workshops within the WBA, whether temporary or permanent, would normally not be allowed in view of the adverse disturbances of such activities on birds, in

particular for such uses involving filling of contiguous ponds. However, open storage or container back-up uses located close to the Lok Ma Chau crossing and without involving pond filling might be sympathetically considered by the Board in view of the genuine need to facilitate cross-boundary movements of goods in the area.

- 6.7 Proposals for residential/recreational developments on degraded sites to remove/replace existing open storage or container back-up uses and/or to restore lost wetlands may be given sympathetic consideration by the Board subject to satisfactory ecological and other impact assessments. For those disturbed areas directly abutting the WCA, the development should provide a wetland and visual buffer to separate the development from the WCA to minimise its impact on the wetland and to restore some of the lost fish ponds to an appropriate form of wetland adjoining the WCA. Within these degraded areas targeted for upgrading, the following types of activities may be considered:

#### **Wetland Restoration**

- 6.7.1 Development proposals to restore lost fish ponds or to replace existing undesirable uses by wetland habitats are encouraged.

#### **Recreation**

- 6.7.2 Appropriate recreational use may be considered. Consideration should be given to the compatibility of such use with any adjoining fish pond area and to other planning and environmental implications of the development.

#### **Residential**

- 6.7.3 Residential development projects which include replacement of existing open storage and port back-up uses and/or proposals of detailed wetland restoration may be given special consideration subject to satisfactory ecological and other impact assessments. These developments should be compatible with the surrounding land uses and the rural setting of the area.

### Ecological Field Investigation

- 6.8 For planning applications requiring ecological impact assessment within either the WCA or the WBA, field investigation normally covering a period of not less than 12 months should be included to provide baseline information of, and to study effects on, existing wildlife habitats, flora and fauna, and their seasonal changes. The exact requirements for the field investigation may depend on the proposed scale and nature of development, and whether any direct loss of fish ponds would be involved. Potential applicants should seek advice from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the technical requirements for the ecological impact assessment.

### Other Planning Considerations

- 6.9 In addition to ecological consideration, other planning considerations including development intensity, compatibility with the surrounding land uses, environmental impact (e.g. noise, air and water qualities), traffic and drainage impacts, provision of infrastructure and visual impact are also important in the assessment of an application within the Deep Bay Area.

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深圳經濟特區  
SHENZHEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

后海灣  
(深圳灣)  
DEEP BAY  
(Shenzhen Wan)

**圖例**  
**LEGEND**

濕地保育區界線  
BOUNDARY OF WETLAND CONSERVATION AREA

濕地緩衝區界線  
BOUNDARY OF WETLAND BUFFER AREA

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**后海灣濕地保育及緩衝區界線**  
**DEEP BAY WETLAND CONSERVATION AND BUFFER AREAS BOUNDARIES**

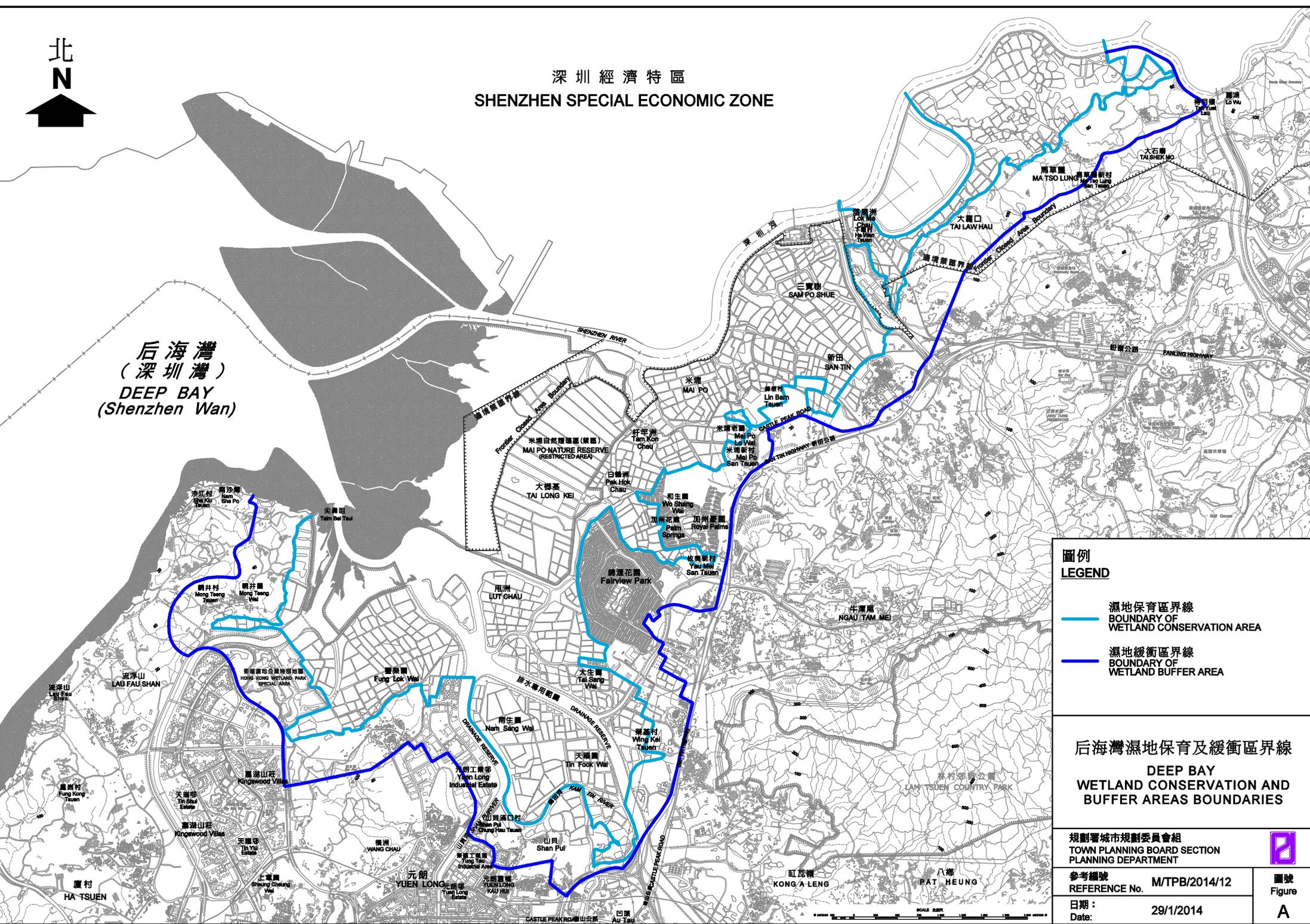
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規劃署城市規劃委員會組  
TOWN PLANNING BOARD SECTION  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

參考編號  
REFERENCE No. M/TPB/2014/12

日期:  
Date: 29/1/2014

圖號  
Figure  
A



## Appendix A

### List of Uses Exempted from Ecological Impact Assessment Within the Wetland Buffer Area

For planning applications involving uses/development within the Wetland Buffer Area, the following uses/development are exempted from the requirement of ecological impact assessment as part of the submission to the Board :

- Temporary Uses
- Agricultural Use (except in SSSI Zone)
- Ancestral Hall
- Bank#
- Barbecue Spot
- Barber Shop#
- Beauty Parlour#
- Burial Ground
- Clinic/Polyclinic\*
- Electricity Substation of single storey
- Government Refuse Collection Point^
- House (Alteration, modification and/or redevelopment to the existing building bulk only)
- New Territories Exempted Houses
- Off-Course Betting centre#
- On-farm Domestic Structure
- Photographic Studio#
- Playground/Playing Field in “V” and “R(D)” zones
- Police Post/Police Reporting Centre
- Post Office\*
- Private Club#
- Public Convenience
- Public Library\*
- Public Utility Installation (electricity mast, lamp pole, pipeline and telephone booth only)^
- Pumping Station of single storey
- Refreshment Kiosk
- Retail Shop#
- School\*

- Showroom excluding Motor-vehicle Showroom#
- Shrine
- Social Welfare Facility\*
- Tent Camping Site

Note:

# other than free-standing building

\* other than free-standing building exceeding 3 storeys

^ not applicable to the “Other Specified Uses” annotated “Eco-lodge” zone on the Ma Tso Lung and Hoo Hok Wai Outline Zoning Plan