
APPENDIX G
SITE AUDIT SUMMARY

Appendix G: Site Audit Summary

Table G-1: Observations and Follow Up Action of Site Audit in July 2025

Parameters	Date	Observations	Advice
Waste Management Implications	11-7-2025	Bags of leftover packaged lunchboxes were observed at the waste collection area. Discarded food can attract rodents, vermin, insects, and other pests, potentially leading to nuisance issues. For instance, fly breeding and/or rodent infestation may spread diseases and pose potential risks to the surrounding environment.	General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins
Water Quality Impact	11-7-2025	In periods of heavy rainfall, construction waste, debris, and refuse may be swept by runoff into nearby gully gratings, introducing pollutants and causing environmental pollution	Construction waste, debris and refuse generated on-site should be stored or contained appropriately to prevent them blocking stormwater drains.
Water Quality Impact	17-7-2025	Sediment and blockage build-up can reduce the channel's capacity to efficiently transport water, causing slower water flow and potential overflow during heavy rainfall	Maintenance and inspection of the drainage system and sediment removal facilities should be carried out regularly to remove any sediment and blockages, especially when rainstorms are forecast
Waste Management Implications	17-7-2025	Not only can wood and construction waste physically compress the underlying soil— reducing its porosity—but such compaction also makes it difficult for roots to grow and limits the soil's ability to absorb nutrients and water, resulting in potential poor grass health	1. Good management and control can prevent the generation of a significant amount of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. 2. Construction waste, debris and refuse generated on-site should be stored or contained

			appropriately to prevent entering nearby watercourses or blocking stormwater drains.
Landscape and Visual Impacts	23-7-2025	The storage areas for materials compact the soil around tree	DEVB T(W) 7/2015 on “tree preservation” stipulates that the material storages are to be kept away from the Tree Protection Zone and vehicular/pedestrian access to avoid compaction of soil around trees
Waste Management Implications	29-7-2025	Not only can wood and construction waste physically compress the underlying soil—reducing its porosity—but such compaction also makes it difficult for roots to grow and limits the soil’s ability to absorb nutrients and water, resulting in potential poor grass health	1. Good management and control can prevent the generation of a significant amount of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. 2. Construction waste, debris and refuse generated on-site should be stored or contained appropriately to prevent entering nearby watercourses or blocking stormwater drains.

Table G-2: Observations and Follow Up Action of Site Audit in August 2025

Parameters	Date	Observations	Advice
Landscape and Visual Impacts	6-8-2025	Not only can material of metallic element physically compress the underlying soil—reducing its porosity—but such compaction also makes it difficult for roots to grow and limits the soil’s ability to absorb nutrients and water, resulting in potential poor grass health	Material of metallic element shall be placed on open area with fencing enclosure.
Waste Management Implications	12-8-2025	Wild animals rummaging through open bins in search of food may inadvertently ingest inappropriate or toxic materials, become trapped, or suffer injuries from debris.	General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins
Water Quality Impact	18-8-2025	Sediment and blockage build-up can reduce the channel's capacity to efficiently transport water, causing slower water flow and potential overflow during heavy rainfall	Maintenance and inspection of the drainage system and sediment removal facilities should be carried out regularly to remove any sediment and blockages, especially when rainstorms are forecast
Water Quality Impact	29-8-2025	Sediment and blockage build-up can reduce the channel's capacity to efficiently transport water, causing slower water flow and potential overflow during heavy rainfall	Maintenance and inspection of the drainage system and sediment removal facilities should be carried out regularly to remove any sediment and blockages, especially when rainstorms are forecast

Table G-3: Observations and Follow Up Action of Site Audit in September 2025

Parameters	Date	Observations	Advice
Landscape and Visual Impacts	4-9-2025	The storage areas for materials compact the soil around tree	DEVB T(W) 7/2015 on “tree preservation” stipulates that the be kept away from the Zone and vehicular/pedestrian access to avoid compaction of soil around trees
Water Quality Impact	10-9-2025	In periods of heavy rainfall, construction waste, debris, and refuse may be swept by runoff into nearby gully grating, introducing pollutants and causing environmental pollution	Construction waste, debris and refuse generated on-site should be stored or contained appropriately to prevent them entering nearby watercourses or blocking stormwater drains.
Water Quality Impact	16-9-2025	Sediment and blockage build-up can reduce the channel's capacity to efficiently transport water, causing slower water flow and potential overflow during heavy rainfall	Maintenance and inspection of the drainage system and sediment removal facilities should be carried out regularly to remove any sediment and blockages, especially when rainstorms are forecast
N/A	27-9-2025	Sun Shade Net is in damage	Damaged Sun Shade Net is replaced