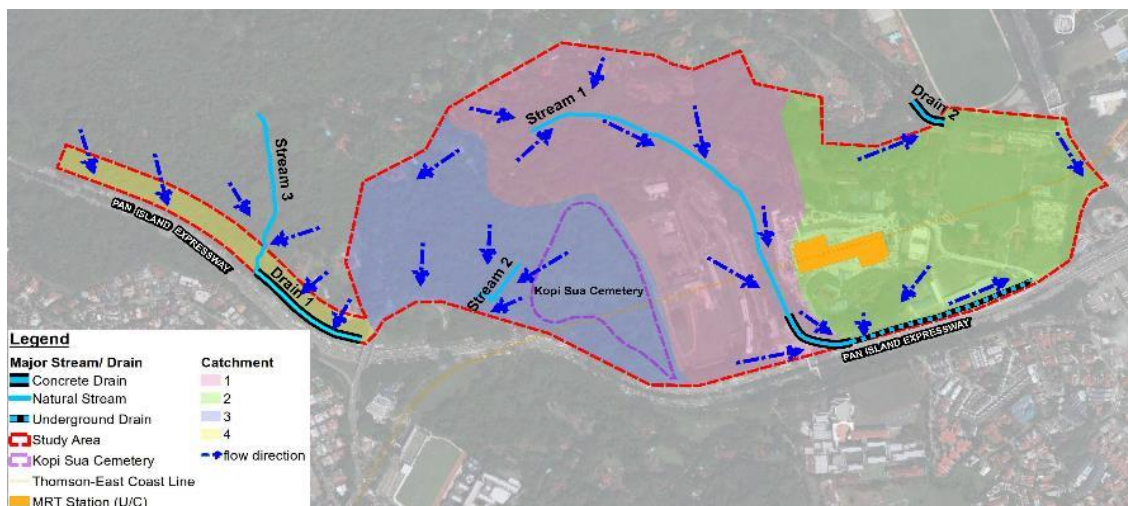


## ANNEX C

### Summary of Environmental Impact Study (EIS) findings

The key findings from the EIS are as follows:

- The study area is composed of a partially-naturalised stream (Stream 1), two naturalised streams (Streams 2 and 3), two stormwater drains, and six vegetation types, predominantly abandoned-land forest and managed vegetation including landscape and streetscape plantings, green verges, and managed lawns. Together, they provide a variety of habitats for fauna.



*Existing waterbodies comprising three naturalised/partially naturalised streams (Streams 1, 2, and 3) and two stormwater drains (Drain 1 and 2) in the study area*

- A total of 378 plant species including trees, herbs, climbers and shrubs, were found. Close to half of the species are native, of which about half are of conservation significance. More than 2,500 trees, including 225 large trees, palms and bamboos ( $\geq 3\text{m}$  in girth/spread) were assessed.
- 197 species were recorded during fauna surveys, and the highest concentration of species were recorded in the Kopi Sua Cemetery area. Overall, 14 species of conservation significance were present, namely 10 birds (e.g. Crested Goshawk, White-rumped Shama), one damselfly (i.e. Collared Threadtail), one

butterfly (i.e. Common Rose), one reptile (i.e. Asian Softshell Turtle), and one bat species (i.e. bamboo bats).



*Examples of species of conservation significance identified include the (left to right) Collared Threadtail and Changeable Hawk Eagle.*

*Photo credit: NParks*