PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT

NO. 8 FUNG SAU ROAD, SAI KUNG HONG KONG

LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL AND TREE PRESERVATION AND REMOVAL PROPOSAL

TO SUPPORT SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION

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4 SEPTEMBER 2025

PREPARED BY	REVIEWED AND ENDORSED BY
ADRIAN L.NORMAN LIMITED	**MARK LUP FUNG NG (HKILA RLA – 013)**
4 September 2025	4 September 2025

DEVELOPER	**FUNG SAU PROPERTY COMPANY LTD**
ARCHITECT	**DESIGN CORPORATION LTD**
LANDSCAPE CONSULTANT	**ADRIAN L. NORMAN LTD**

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Contents Amendment Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Issue	Revision	Description	Date	Remarks
1	-	1st submission	4 September 2025	

Contents

Appendices

1.0 INTRODUCTION

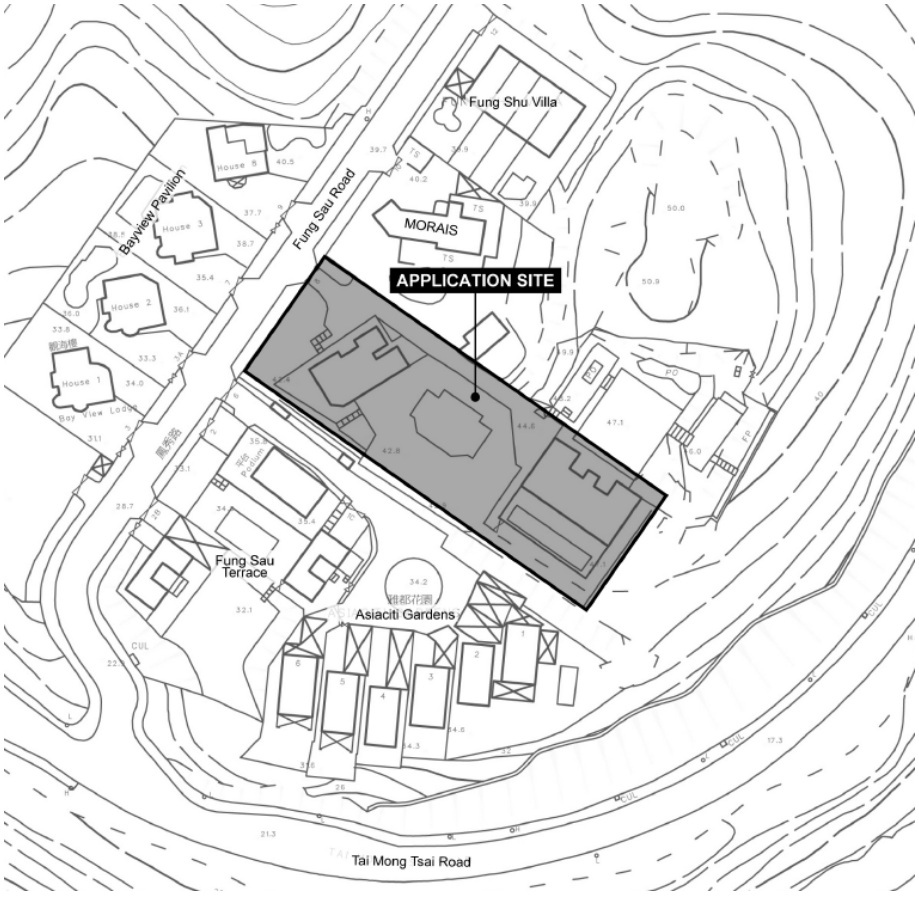
This Landscape Proposal and Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal Report has been prepared for Design Corporation Limited for Fung Sau Property Company Limited. The Report elaborates on the Landscape Proposals for the new development and identifies all existing trees within the Section 16 Application Site area affected by the proposed development and makes recommendations on the tree treatments and compensatory tree planting. To minimize the impact on existing trees, the design of the proposed works has been reviewed with the consultant team (Architects' and Engineers').

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

The Section 16 Planning Application (S16 Application) seeks permission for a Minor Relaxation of the Building Height Restriction on Lot 285 S.A. RP ("Plot A") and Lots 285 S.A. ss.1 and Lots 285 RP in D.D. 252 ("Plot B") at No. 8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung (the "**Application Site**"/ the "**Site**") to allow for the redevelopment of the existing residential buildings ("**Proposed Residential Redevelopment**"). Refer to **Figure 1.0 Location Plan** below.

The Applicant intends to amalgamate the two lots, Plot A and Plot B into One (1) Plot with the Proposed Residential Redevelopment comprising of a more organic and integrated design of two (2) houses adjoining each other towards the southeast. Existing site level varies from above ground +33.65mPD to +47.45mPD.

Figure 1.0 Location Plan



3.0 TREE SURVEY FOR EXISTING TREES

The site is located in No. 8 Fung Sau Road, (north of Tai Mong Tsai Road) in Sai Kung. Tree identification and field survey was completed on 1 August 2025 after initial topographical survey completed in 18 July 2025. There are 47 No of trees within the site boundary. The majority of the surveyed tree form were found "Average" to "Poor". Health condition of majority of the existing trees were "Average". No Rare or Old and Valuable Tree are identified. *Michelia x alba* (T1) and *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (T6, T7 and T8) were identified and considered as purely "cultivated" although they are listed in Cap 96A.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIONS, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

The following legislation, standards and guidelines are applicable to the tree survey, felling, and compensatory planting associated with the proposed works for the project.

- Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap 96) and its subsidiary legislations;
- DevB TC (W) No. 5/2020 - Registration of Old and Valuable Trees;
- Lands Administration Office Practice Note (LAO PN) No.6/2023 and Guidance Notes;
- PlanD Practice Note for Professional Persons No. 1/2019;
- AFCD Conservation Branch Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02 (2006).

5.0 TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- All existing individual trees with a trunk diameter larger than 95mm (300mm girth) when measured 1300mm above ground level (in accordance with AFCD Conservation Branch Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02 (2006) and identified with the following information recorded (in accordance to Lands Administration Office Practice Note (LAO PN) No.6/2023 Guidance Notes:

  (a) Drawing No. : Drawing where individual trees are found (**APPENDIX B** - FIGURE B1.1: Tree Survey Plan – Existing Conditions).

  (b) Tree No. : Individual trees as numbered, labelled on site and denoted on plan.

  (c) Photo No. : The photograph reference number of the tree being identified. (**APPENDIX D** – Tree Photos)

  (d) Species: Botanical and Chinese names of the trees surveyed.

  (e) Jurisdiction: The authority for tree felling on private lot is under the jurisdiction of the District Lands Office

  (f) Tree size:

    (i) Overall Height: Height measured from ground level to the of the canopy.

    (ii) Trunk Diameter: Diameter of the main trunk measured at 1300mm high above ground level.

    (iii) Crown Spread: Average diameter of the foliage canopy.

  (g) Form:

    (i) Good - Well-balanced crown and straight strong trunk(s);

    (ii) Fair - Slightly unbalanced crown and non-straight trunk(s);

    (iii) Poor - Misshapen or awkwardly forked trunk and / or unbalanced crown.

  (h) Health:

    (i) Good - Sound and healthy trees

(ii) Fair - Trees which are with few or no visible defects or health problem.

(iii) Poor - Rot and / or cavities in the main trunk and / or crown die back, severely infected with disease.

(i) Amenity Value: A measure of the visual quality of a tree from their form, size, age, condition of the tree itself, and contribution to the local environment:

(i) High - Trees that are of high visual quality due to their size, character, and historical value;

(ii) Medium - Trees of moderate visual quality which individually or collectively make a useful but not vital contribution to the local environment; and that should be retained if practical

(iii) Low - Trees of little or no visual quality which generally in poor form and shape .

(j) Suitability for Transplanting:

(i) High - Trees which have high chances of survival and anticipated vigorous recovery after transplanting.

(ii) Medium - Trees which have medium chances of survival and fair recovery after transplanting

(iii) Low - Trees of over-mature, tap-rooted, species intolerant to root-pruning, poor health or restricted by site constraints e.g. inaccessibility, unfavourable substratum, closeness to walls footing or wall-tree etc. contribute to low chances survival and poor or unable recovery from transplanting.

(k) Recommendations: Proposed action for individual species which fall into three categories:

(i) Retain

(ii) Transplant

(iii) Fell

(l) Justification for Proposed Tree Removal

(m) Remarks: Supplementary notes on the assessment.

6.0 PROPOSED TREE TREATMENT

The envisaged landscape treatment is intended to create an environment that is compatible with the surroundings. The landscape approach is further described in Section 7.0 with existing and new tree planting as indicated. A minimum 1200mm soil depth is provided where tree planting is proposed.

In this Report, a total of 47 trees are surveyed, in which 17 trees are proposed to be retained, 2 trees proposed to be transplanted and 28 no of trees proposed for felling due to direct conflict with the new development. (**APPENDIX B**– FIGURE B1.2: Tree Treatment Plan – tree survey superimposed with the proposed development).

Retained Trees that would not be affected by proposed works shall be retained on site. During construction period, retained trees will be protected from construction activities and maintained by specialist contractor according to the proposed Maintenance Schedule. (**APPENDIX F** – Proposed Maintenance Schedule for Retain and Compensatory Trees). Retained trees may require crown pruning, to remove dieback and crossing branches, or crown lifting according to method of statement to be detailed to suit the site and to be kept minimum disturbance to the trees. The overall crown pruning shall not be more than 25%.

The affected trees not selected for retention or transplanting due to direct conflict with the development, poor health condition, low amenity value, and on the inaccessible slope, low survival rate after transplanting, or with structural defects are proposed to be felled and removed during site clearance and excavation.

A detailed Tree Assessment of the affected trees is summarized in **(APPENDIX C –** Tree Assessment Schedule and **Figure 2.0** below.

Figure 2.0 Summary of the proposed treatment to the existing trees

Existing Trees Surveyed	Within the Lot
To be retained	17
To be Transplanted	2
To be felled	28
Total existing tree surveyed	47

7.0 LANDSCAPE PROPOSAL

Landscape Design Intent

The design intent for the residential landscape is to create a beautiful garden design setting for the bespoke resort house which responds to both the design character of the architecture as well as the surrounding environment, taking inspiration from both the natural landscape character and topography. Refer to **APPENDIX A**, FIGURE A1: Landscape Master Plan, FIGURE A2: Landscape Section A-A, FIGURE A3: Landscape Section B-B and FIGURE A4: Landscape Section C-C.

Indicative Layout and Level of Hard and Soft Landscape Areas

A large front garden provides a secluded natural setting and buffer for the villa with a series of rock garden terraces creating a screen from the entrance. Views of the landscape are gradually revealed along the sloped driveway extending from Fung Sau Road at +37.00mPD to +43.00mPD to expose a tranquil water garden at a general level of +42.35mPD. The water garden serves a strong frontage to the villa while embracing the connection to the surrounding landscape. A mix of native and ornamental plants are proposed to develop a strong biophilic design and enhance the connection to the surrounding landscape. An informal stone pathway meanders along the water gardens southern edge connecting the entrance driveway to the arrival courtyard allowing for views of the garden and the extensive ocean views to the south. There is a Landscape Pavilion (midway along the meandering path) allowing for morning, afternoon and evening tea sessions, while enjoying the water gardens and looking back at the houses. The Pavilion is located further away from the house to be more engaged with the tranquil lush water garden setting.

A linear pool deck embraces the immediate external landscape of the villa with an infinity edge swimming pool visually connecting to the ocean views while reinforcing the geometric character of the villa. The extensive deck allows room for external lounges and dining. To the front of the infinity pool existing palm trees are retained to reinforce the resort character of the villa and create some privacy while allowing ocean views from the deck through the canopies. Steps from the pool deck connect to the arrival courtyard and beyond to the water garden.

Materiality

Careful use of material are considered to match both the aesthetics of the villa and the natural setting of the site. As such high quality random natural stone is proposed with colour to match the architecture for the driveway, walls and courtyard, while more geometric stone is proposed for the pool deck areas.

Treatment to Periphery Areas

The periphery of the development is fully embraced by lush planting and consists of existing and new trees. These trees help to enhance the transition between the site and the surrounding environment.

On the northern edge, an existing natural stone wall is reinforced with climbers while a row of native trees create a strong, green and lush arrival along the driveway from the Fung Sau Road entrance to the arrival courtyard.

To the east, a group of existing trees (*Syzygium rehderianum* and *Ficus benjamina*) are retained with shrub and ground cover planting creating a green buffer between the site and boundary.

The southern edge retains the existing palms (*Livistona chinensis*) in front of the linear pool while shrub and ground cover species are used to visually connect to the water garden.

To the west, a diverse range of ornamental and native trees and shrubs are used to reinforce the resort character surrounding the water garden and to create a screen and privacy for the villa from Fung Sau Road. The majority of the compensatory trees are located within the south and southwest corner to reinforce the privacy of the villa. Should the existing slope be greater than 1:3 (where tree planting is proposed), tree rings will be used and structural/ geotechnical engineering advice will be strictly followed.

8.0 COMPENSATORY / REINSTATEMENT PROPOSAL

a) Compensatory tree planting scheme for the proposed development aims to compensate for the loss of existing trees and to enhance the landscape design and character for the development and its neighbourhood. As assessed in Clause 6.0 above, 17 trees are proposed to be retained, 2 trees transplanted and 28 no of trees are proposed for felling within Lot. Compensatory tree planting is required.

b) In general principle, the compensatory planting plan shall be proposed to compensate tree loss at least 1:1 ratio, in terms of quantity. Feature tree planting is proposed at the entrance and a native tree-lined driveway to the Arrival Courtyard enhances the arrival experience and creates a lush and leafy character for the residence. Native trees as compensatory tree planting on the northwest corner provide screening. Adequate growing distance is allowed for healthy growth of the trees.

c) All compensatory trees, their sizes and numbers are indicated Figure 3.0 (below) and in **APPENDIX B** - FIGURE B1.3: Compensatory Planting Plan, Compensatory Tree Schedule. The ratio in quantity is retained at 1:1.

Figure 3.0 Compensatory Proposals

Proposed Compensatory Tree Species	Chinese Name	DBH (m)	Overall Height (m)	Spread (m)	Quantity (Nos)	Total DBH for Compensatory Trees (m)	Live Crown Ratio
**Cinnamomum burmannii (Cb1)*	陰香	0.120	4	2.5	4	0.480	40
**Cinnamomum burmannii (Cb2)*	陰香	0.180	7	4	2	0.360	40
** Ilex rotunda var. microcarpa (Ir)*	小果鐵冬青	0.080	3.5	2.5	1	0.080	40
Lagerstroemia indica (Li)	紫薇	0.080	3	2	3	0.240	40
** Podocarpus macrophyllus (Thunb.) Sweet (Pm)*	羅漢松	0.100	4.5	1.2	16	1.600	60
Plumeria rubra (Pr1)	雞蛋花	**#**Multistem (approx. 0.060)	2	2	1	0.060	50
Plumeria rubra (Pr2)	雞蛋花	**#**Multistem (approx. 0.075)	3	3	1	0.075	50
Total					**28**	**2.895**	

*Native tree species

approx. measurement of DBH (multistem) based on AFCD Conservation Branch Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02

d) There are 28 nos trees proposed for felling with a total DBH of **7.33m** (See **APPENDIX C** - Tree Assessment Schedule Rev. B).

e) 28 nos of compensatory trees have been incorporated into the proposed landscape design of the development. (**Appendix B** – FIGURE B1.3: Compensatory Tree Plan). The total DBH of the compensatory trees is **2.895m.** The ratio between proposed felled trees and compensatory trees is **1:0.395** (DBH) and **1:1** (Quantity of trees).

Under the guidelines in Lands Administration Office Practice Note (LAO PN) No.6/2023. All compensatory trees will be planted in a minimum soil depth of 1.2m excluding drainage layer.

Where the existing slope is greater than 1:3 gradient, proposed trees will be planted within Tree Rings (following CEDD Dwg No's. C2104/1A and C2104/2A) or as recommended by the Structural/ Geotechnical Engineers.

Figure 4.0 Summary of DBH of Surveyed Tree and its Proposed Treatment

Proposed Treatment	Surveyed Trees	
	Nos.	Total DBH(m)
No. of trees to be retained	17	3.60
No. of trees to be transplanted	2	0.70
No. of trees proposed to be felled	28	7.33
Total no. of trees involved	**47**	**11.63**

DBH Ratio between Proposed Felled Tree (Figure 4.0) and Compensatory Tree (Figure 3.0) = **1:0.395**

Quantity Ratio between Proposed Felled Tree and Compensatory Tree = **1: 1**

DBH refers to Depth of Breast Height in accordance with AFCD nature Conservation Practice Note 02/2003 "Measurement of Diameter at Breast Height"

Figure 5.0 Summary of Surveyed Trees Species to be felled

Species	**Nos of Trees Proposed to be felled**	**Nos of Native Species**	**Percentage of Native Trees Proposed to be Felled among surveyed trees**
Acacia confusa	3	0	10.7%
Bougainvillea spectabilis	1	0	
Callistemon viminalis	3	0	
Dead Tree	1	0	
Erythrina speciosa	1	0	
Euphorbia antiquorum	1	0	
Ficus benjamina	1	0	
Ficus elastica variegata	1	0	
Lagerstroemia speciosa	3	0	
Livistona chinensis	8	0	
**Mallotus paniculatus*	1	1	
Michelia x alba	1	0	
**Podocarpus macrophyllus*	1	1	
Ravenea rivularis	1	0	
**Syzygium rehderianum*	1	1	
Total	28	3	

*Native species

Figure 6.0 Summary of Proposed Tree Species for Compensation

Proposed Compensatory Tree Species	Chinese Name	Quantity (Nos)	Nos of Native	Percentage of Native Trees Proposed for Compensation
* *Cinnamomum burmannii*	陰香	6	6	82.14%
* *Ilex rotunda var. microcarpa*	小果鐵冬青	1	1	
Lagerstroemia indica	紫薇	3	0	
* *Podocarpus macrophyllus (Thunb.) Sweet*	羅漢松	16	16	
Plumeria rubra	雞蛋花	2	0	
	Total	28	23	

*Native species

9.0 GUIDELINES OF NEW TREE PLANTING WORK

The Contractor is required to execute the tree preservation works strictly referring to all guidelines in the government technical circulars and the general specifications of government works as follows:

- ArchSD General Specification for Building 2022 Edition, HKSAR
- Lands Administration Office Practice Note (LAO PN) No.6/2023
- GLTMS DevB, Guidelines on Tree Preservation during Development
- GEO Publication No. 1/2011, GEO CEDD, HKSAR

10.0 PLANTING & MAINTENANCE

The Contractor shall prepare and dig the tree pits the day before tree planting on site. In the stage of trenching, dig around the marked rootball size in the above table at approved recipient site. The supply of trees shall be wrapped the balls with burlap and kept the surrounding soil in place for minimizing root exposure to desiccation and reducing the risk of root breakage. All burlap shall be removed after planting and before backfilling in the tree pit.

Avoid damage of tree trunk internal tissue due to overloading, and uplifting straps will also be attached to the rootball during uplifting for balancing the weight load, if the crane lorry is used for planting. Any minor abrasions or broken branches will be repaired and pruned after transplantation.

Watering and soaking the rootballs thoroughly after planting at recipient site. Regular watering practice shall be executed evenings and early morning. Bamboo stakes or guying will be provided to secure and ensure stability of the trees after planting. After planting and watering, spread, level and firming up, mulch 50 mm thick on areas where the gradient is less than 10° and within 72 hours after planting. It shall be placed in accordance with the proper mulching practices. For trees, mulching shall be extended 150 mm beyond the perimeter of the tree pit

and/or covered at least the entire root ball zone and shall always be kept out of contact with tree trunk or root collar.

After completion of work, the Contractor would take up 1 year establishment period for maintaining. The Establishment period will be commenced from the day after the completion work.

Maintenance Operation Works Programme & Manual is required to be submitted by the Contractor in prior to the completion of works. The programme includes a wide range of maintenance works applied for maintain the existing trees, such as carrying out including but not limiting to watering, replacement planting due to parasitic plants, firming up, securing stakes and ties, pruning works, thinning, fertilizing, aeration, mulching, regular control of pests, fungal, infestation and disease and establishment of protective fencing.

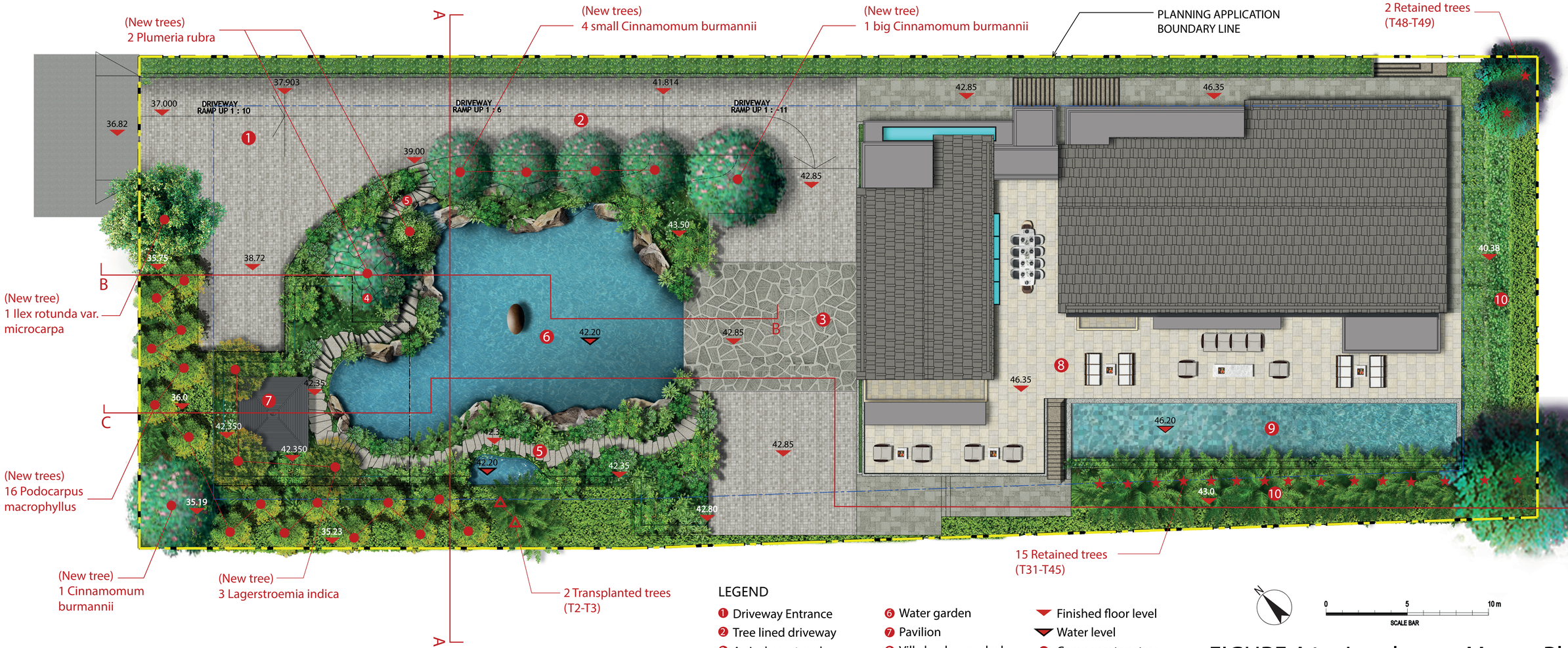
APPENDIX A

FIGURE A1: Landscape Master Plan – G/F

FIGURE A2: Landscape Section A-A

FIGURE A3: Landscape Section B-B

FIGURE A4: Landscape Section C-C



LEGEND

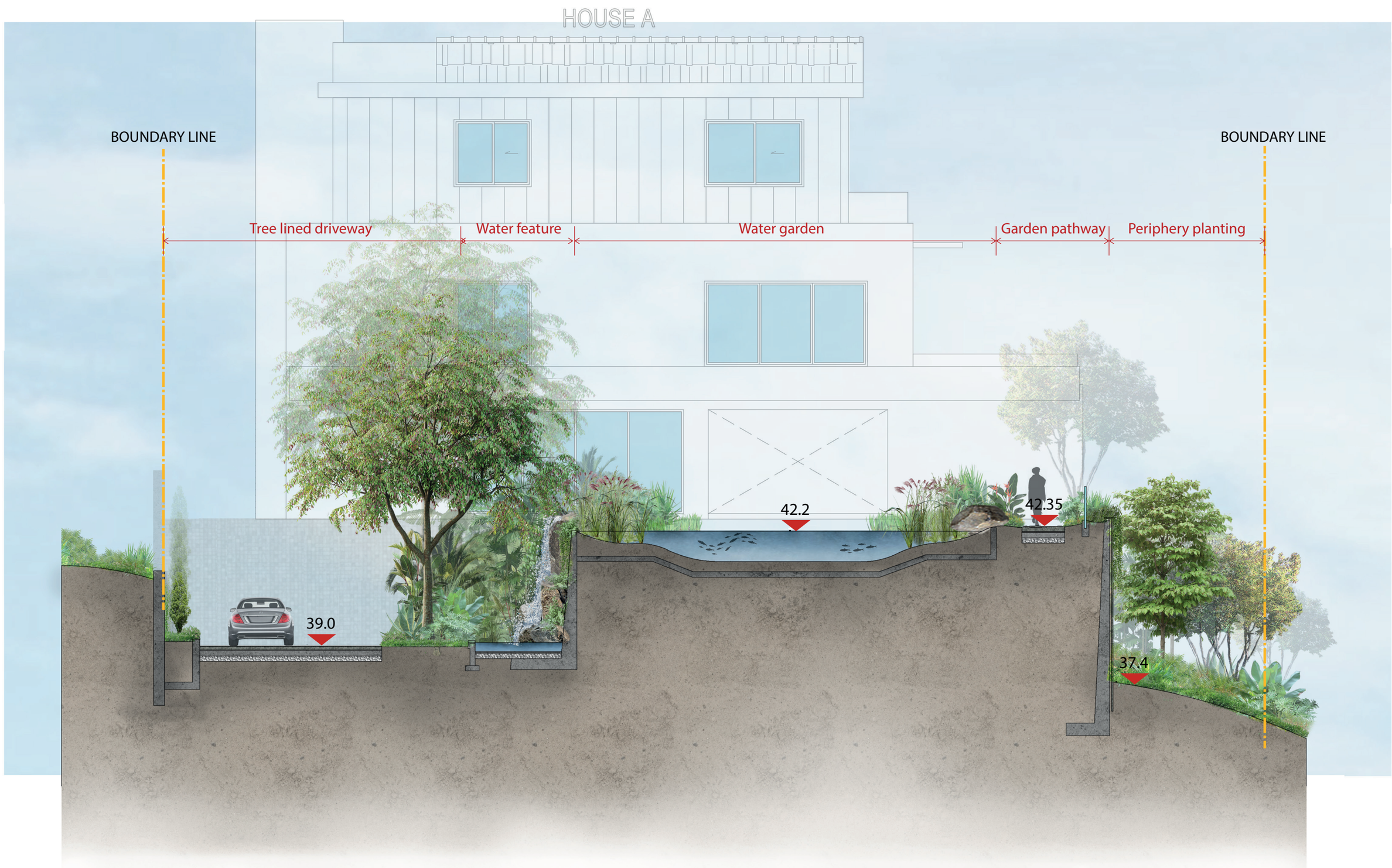
1. Driveway Entrance
2. Tree lined driveway
3. Arrival courtyard
4. Feature tree
5. Garden pathway
6. Water garden
7. Pavilion
8. Villa landscape deck
9. Infinity pool
10. Garden perimeter

- Finished floor level
- Water level
- Compensatory tree
- Transplanted tree
- Existing tree

Natural granite paving
Natural granite crazy cut
Porcelain tile
Shrub

0 5 10 m
SCALE BAR

FIGURE A1. - Landscape Master Plan - G/F
No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung



0 5 10 m

SCALE BAR

FIGURE A2. - Landscape Section A-A
No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung

BOUNDARY LINE

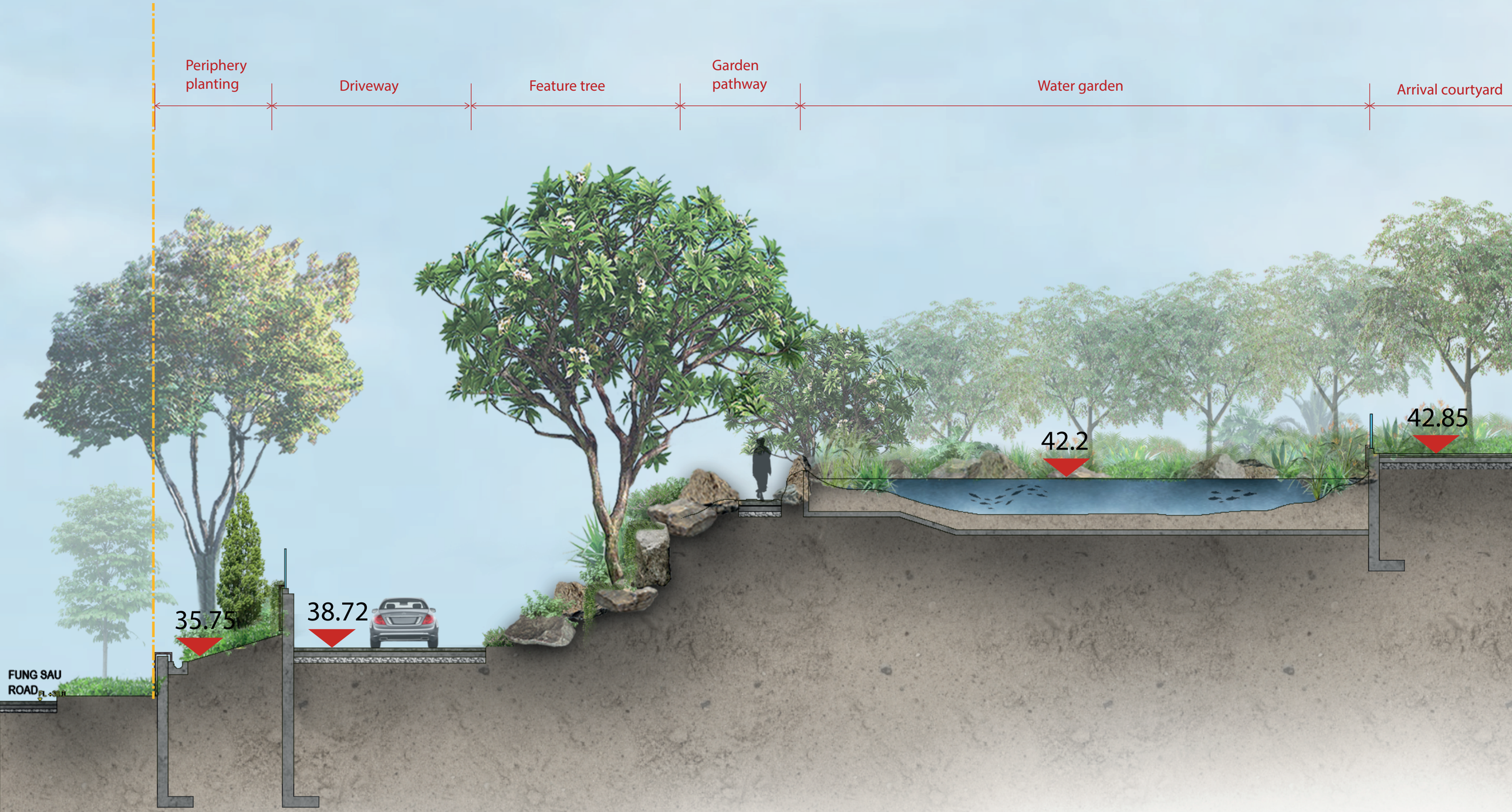


FIGURE A3. - Landscape Section B-B
No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung

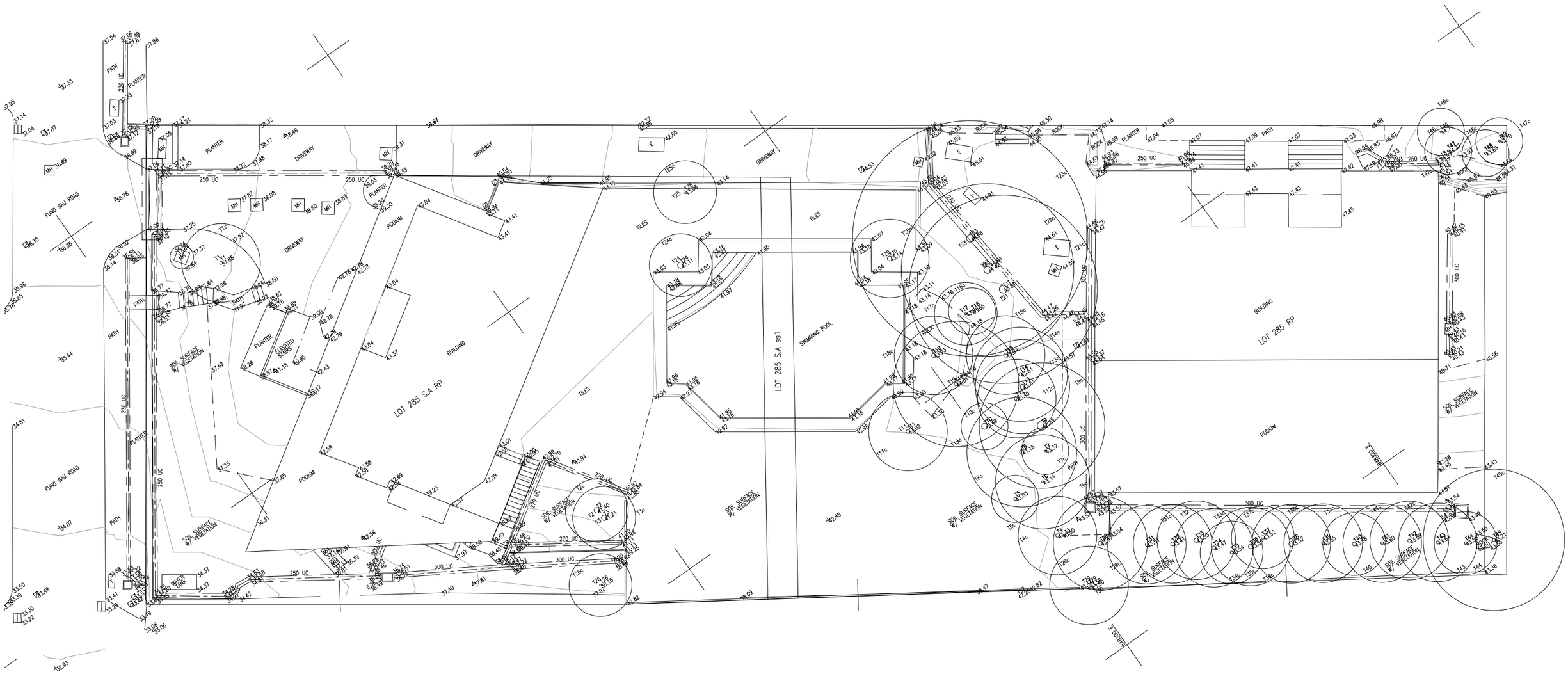
0 10 m 20 m

SCALE BAR

FIGURE A4. - Landscape Section C-C
No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung

Appendix B

- **FIGURE B1.1: Tree Survey Plan – Existing Conditions**
- **FIGURE B1.2: Tree Treatment Plan – Tree Survey superimposed with the proposed development**
- **FIGURE B1.3: Compensatory Planting Plan**



0 5 10 15m

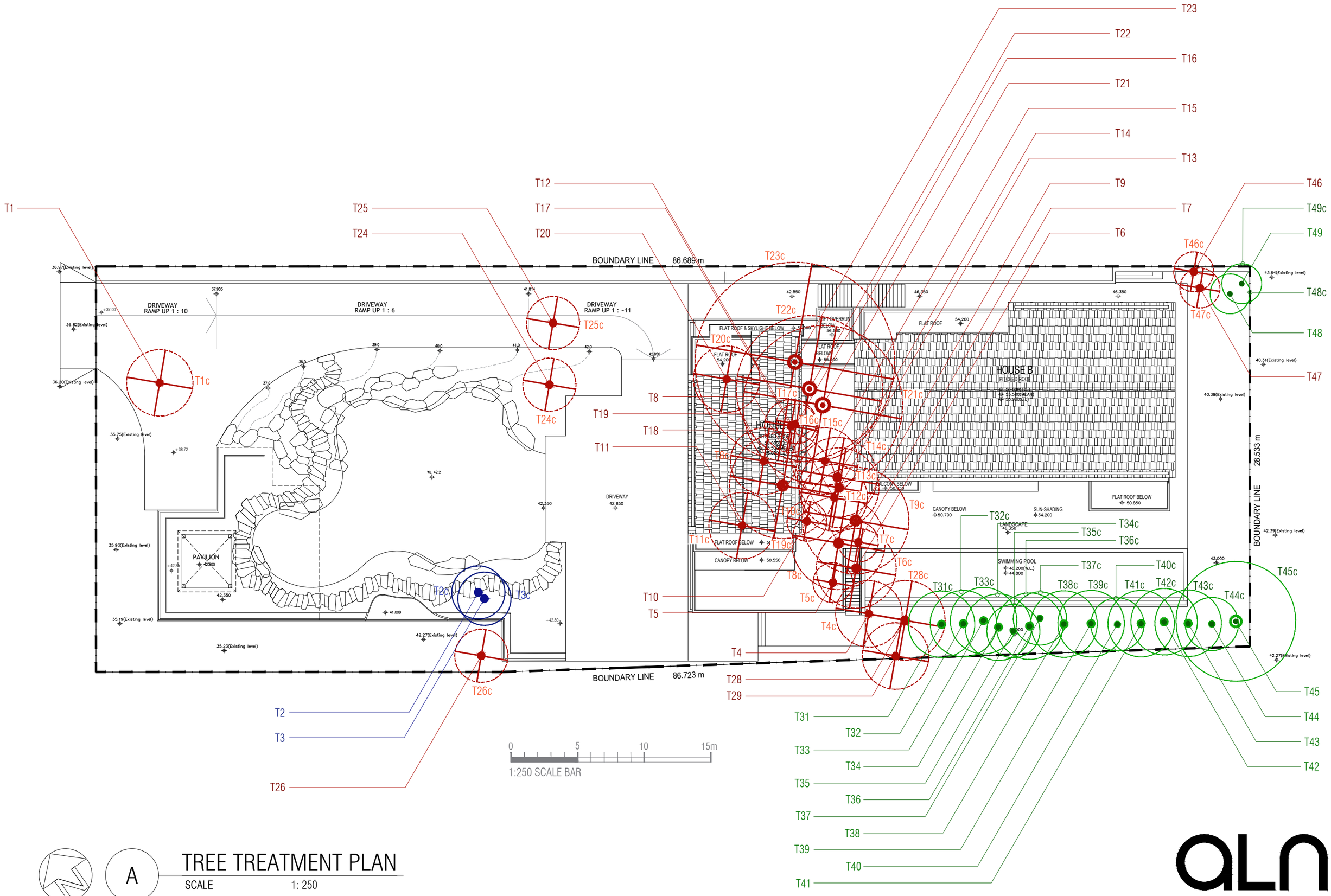
1:250 SCALE BAR

A

TREE SURVEY PLAN

SCALE 1: 250

aLN
LANDSCAPE ● MASTERPLANNING ● URBAN DESIGN
1/F, On Tin Centre, #1 Sheung Hei Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong



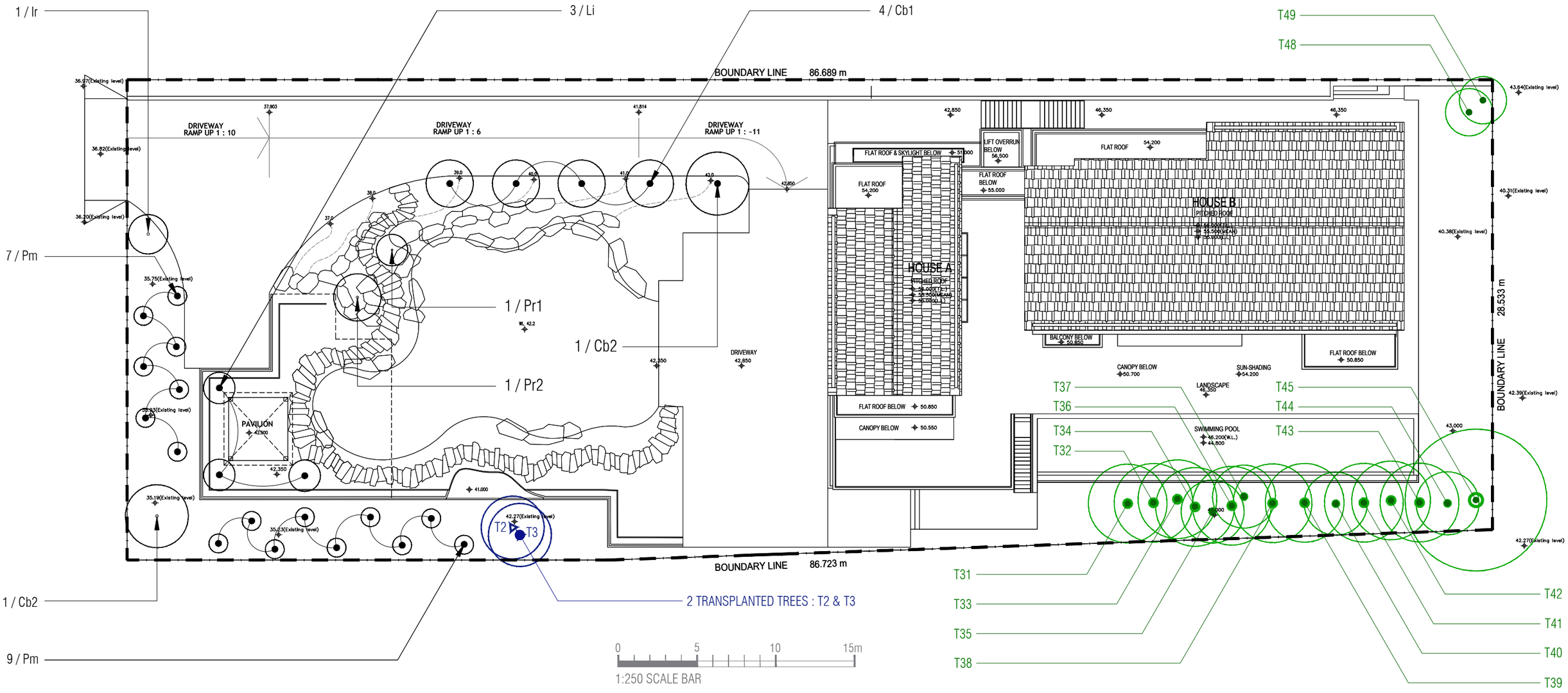
A

TREE TREATMENT PLAN

SCALE 1: 250

LANDSCAPE ● MASTERPLANNING ● URBAN DESIGN
1/F, On Tin Centre, #1 Sheung Hei Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

COMPENSATORY TREE SCHEDULE						
CODE	BOTANICAL NAME	CHINESE NAME	DBH (mm)	CROWN SPREAD (m)	OVERALL HEIGHT (m)	QUANTITY (no's)
*Cb1	Cinnamumum burmannii	陰香	120	3	4	4
*Cb2	Cinnamumum burmannii	陰香	180	4	7	2
*Ir	Ilex rotunda var. microcarpa	小果鐵冬青	80	2.5	3.5	1
Li	Lagerstroemia indica	紫薇	80	2	3	3
*Pm	Podocarpus macrophyllus (Thunb.) Sweet	羅漢松	100	1.2	4.5	16
Pr1	Plumeria rubra	雞蛋花	#multistem 60	2	2	1
Pr2	Plumeria rubra	雞蛋花	#multistem 75	3	3	1
# approx. measurement of DBH (multistem) based on AFCD Conservation Branch Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02						
* = Native Trees						
Total						28



A

COMPENSATORY TREE PLANTING PLAN

SCALE 1: 250

LANDSCAPE ● MASTERPLANNING ● URBAN DESIGN
1/F, On Tin Centre, #1 Sheung Hei Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

APPENDIX C - Tree Assessment Schedule

Tree Assessment Schedule

Address: No. 8A & B, Fung Sau Road, Sai King , N. T. Hong Kong Lot: Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)

Prepared by: Chiky, Wong Cheuk Yuet (ISA BCMA HK-0309B,TRAQ)/ ALN

Field Survey was conducted/updated on: 1-Aug-25

Topographical Survey by: JBA Surveys Ltd (18 July 2025)

To be read in conjunction with drawing nos.: Tree Survey Plan rev.: 1_200_A1

Registered Landscape Architect: NG Lup Fung Mark R013 (ALN Limited)

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T1	*Michelia x alba*	白蘭	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	7	0.17	5	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Low	This tree is considered purely cultivated though listed in Cap 96A	Fell		Direct clash with the proposed driveway and turning requirements.	Slightly bent, in tree ring.
T2	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	4	0.35	4	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Transplant		Clash with new landscape design	Both T2 and T3 shall be transplanted together due to their root balls being very close.
T3	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	4	0.35	4	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Transplant		Clash with new landscape design	Both T2 and T3 shall be transplanted together due to their root balls being very close.
T4	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.22	5	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T5	*Podocarpus macrophyllus* (native to HK)	羅漢松	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.18	3	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced. Multi-stems (many pruned).

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T6	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	大花紫薇	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	8	0.14	6	Low	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	This tree is considered purely cultivated though listed in Cap 96A	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalance, high centre of weight, bending branch
T7	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	大花紫薇	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.1	3	Low	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	This tree is considered purely cultivated though listed in Cap 96A	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalance, poor taper. Low fork, 2 major scaffold tipped (1 branch left).
T8	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	大花紫薇	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	10	0.28	7	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Low	This tree is considered purely cultivated though listed in Cap 96A	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced.
T9	*Ficus elastica variegata*	斑葉印度榕	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	13	0.6	8	Medium	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced, heavy lateral limb (supported by T27).
T10	Dead tree	死樹	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	8	0.36	3	N/A	N/A	Dead	N/A	N/A	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T11	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	8	0.25	5	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lo/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T12	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.30	5	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T13	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	11	0.30	6	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T14	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	10	0.23	6	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T15	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	10	0.26	5	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T16	*Callistemon viminalis*	串錢柳	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.14	3	Low	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced, 1 branch left, decaying wound.
T17	*Callistemon viminalis*	串錢柳	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.13	4	Low	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Leaning 45 degrees.
T18	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	9	0.25	5	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Bending head.

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T19	*Callistemon viminalis*	串錢柳	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	8	0.22	8	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Crown from epicormics, broken branches.
T20	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	8	0.30	5	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Bending.
T21	*Acacia confusa*	台灣相思	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	16	0.50	12	Low	Poor	Poor	Poor	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced, sparse foliage, codominant branches (1 branch supported by T14). Leaning 15°, decaying wound.
T22	*Acacia confusa*	台灣相思	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	15	0.46	11	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced, codominant branches with included bark. Leaning 25°.
T23	*Acacia confusa*	台灣相思	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	15	0.48	15	Low	Poor	Poor	Average	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Slightly sparse foliage.
T24	*Ravenea rivularis*	國王椰子	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	4	0.40	4	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed landscape design	
T25	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	簕杜鵑	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	4	0.18	4	Low	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	NIL	Fell		Direct clash with the proposed driveway and turning requirements.	

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T26	*Mallotus paniculatus* (native to HK)	白楸	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.12	4	Low	Poor	Average	Poor	Low	NIL	Fell		Embedded with chain-link fence, leaning 40 degrees, basal wound. Poor Form and Structural condition. Tree to be felled and compensated to improve the amenity value.	
T27	Not Used															
T28	*Euphorbia antiquorum*	火殃簕	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.29	6	High	Good	Good	Average	High	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T29	*Erythrina speciosa*	象牙花	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.25	5	Low	Poor	Poor	Average	Low	NIL	Fell		Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced, covered by massive climbers, topped, crown sparse. 3 stems (1 bent and cracked), included bark.
T30	Not Used															
T31	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	7	0.21	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T32	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.24	5	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Retain			

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T33	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	7	0.28	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T34	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.24	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T35	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	4	0.17	4	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T36	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.28	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T37	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.22	4	Low	Poor	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T38	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.30	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T39	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.20	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T40	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.24	4	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T41	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.19	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T42	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	7	0.21	5	Medium	Average	Average	Good	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T43	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.20	5	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T44	*Livistona chinensis*	蒲葵	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.17	4	Medium	Average	Average	Average	Medium	NIL	Retain			
T45	*Schefflera heptaphylla* (native to HK)	鵝掌柴	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	10	0.20	9	Low	Poor	Poor	Average	Low	NIL	Retain			
T46	*Syzygium rehderianum* (native to HK)	紅枝蒲桃	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.11	3	Low	Poor	Poor	Average	Low	NIL	Fell		Leaning over 60 degrees, Poor "Form" and "Structural" condition. Tree to be felled and compensated to improve the amenity value.	
T47	*Ficus benjamina*	垂葉榕	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.11	3	Low	Poor	Poor	Average	Low	NIL	Fell		Low forked trunk, Poor "Form" and "Structural" condition. Tree to be felled and compensated to improve the amenity value.	

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GA/YA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting	Conservation status	Recommendation		Justification for proposed tree removal	Remarks (e.g. justification for proposed tree removal; anticipated root-ball size to be preserved (with Ø. X depth in mm), and any other on-site condition, etc.)
	Scientific name	Chinese name		Height (m)	DBH (m)	Crown spread (m)	(High/ Medium/Low)	(Good/ Average/ Poor)			(High/ Medium/Low Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)			
T48	*Syzygium rehderianum* (native to HK)	紅枝蒲桃	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.13	3	Medium	Average	Poor	Average	Low	NIL	Retain			
T49	*Ficus benjamina*	垂葉榕	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	6	0.12	3	Low	Poor	Poor	Average	Low	NIL	Retain			

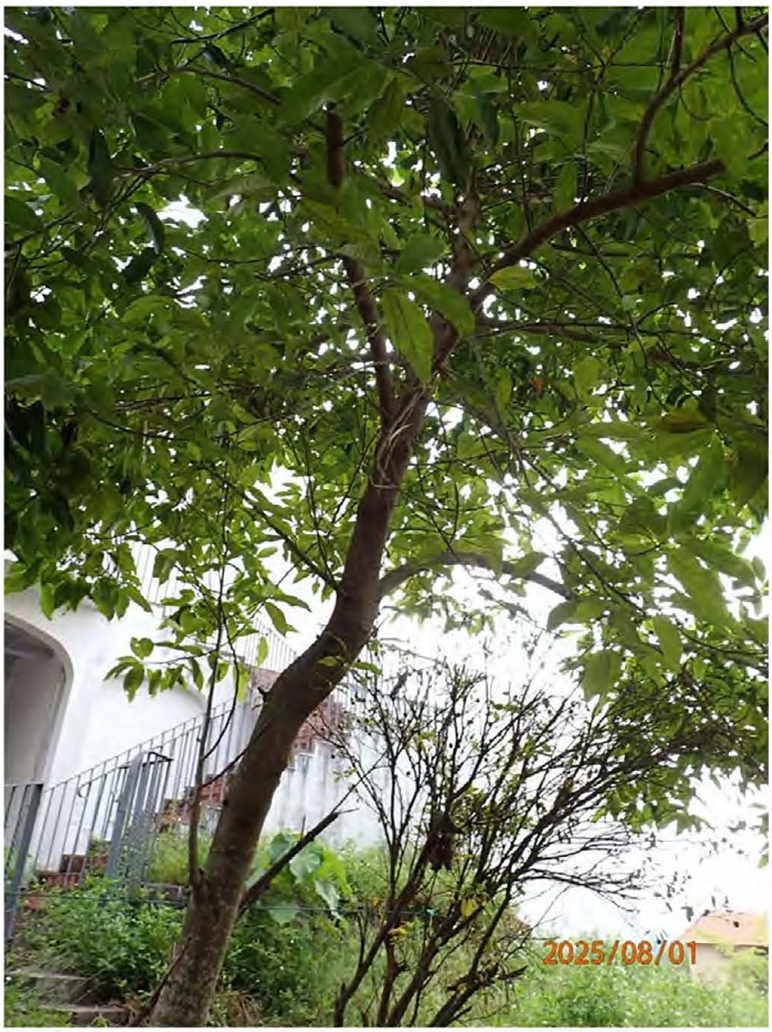
Summary Table

	Number of Tree(s)	Aggregate DBH (m)
Tree to be Retained	**17**	**3.60**
Tree to be Transplanted	**2**	**0.70**
Tree to be Felled	**28**	**7.33**
Total Number of Existing Trees	**47**	**11.63**

APPENDIX D – Tree Photos

T1__Whole view

Tl_rootnear planter wall, intree ring



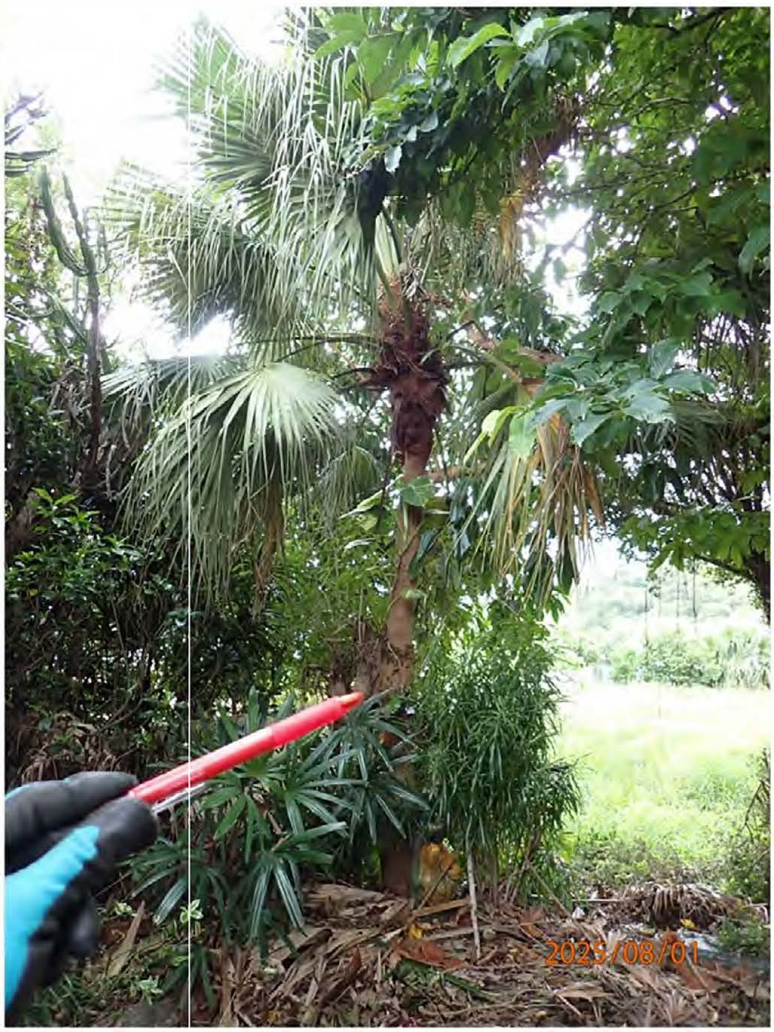
T1_trunk slightly bent

T2__Whole view

T2_close to T3

T3__Whole view

T3_close to T2

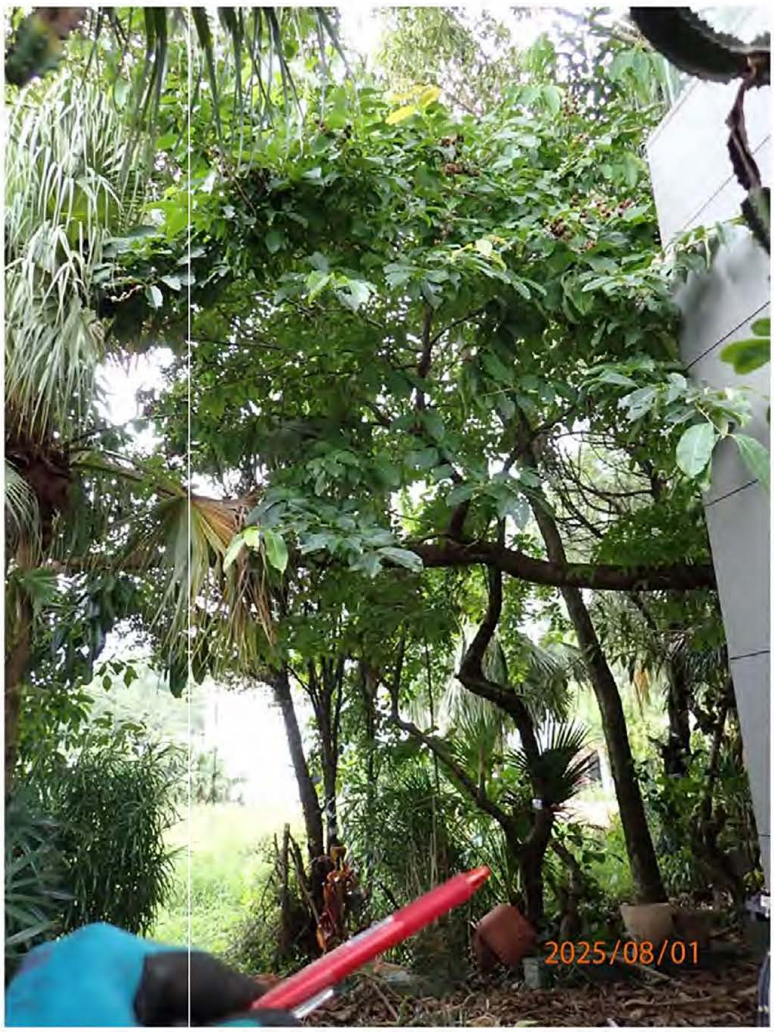


T4__Whole view

T4_near footpath

T5__Whole view

T5_multi-stems (many pruned)



T6__Whole view

T6_bending branch

T6_high centre of weight

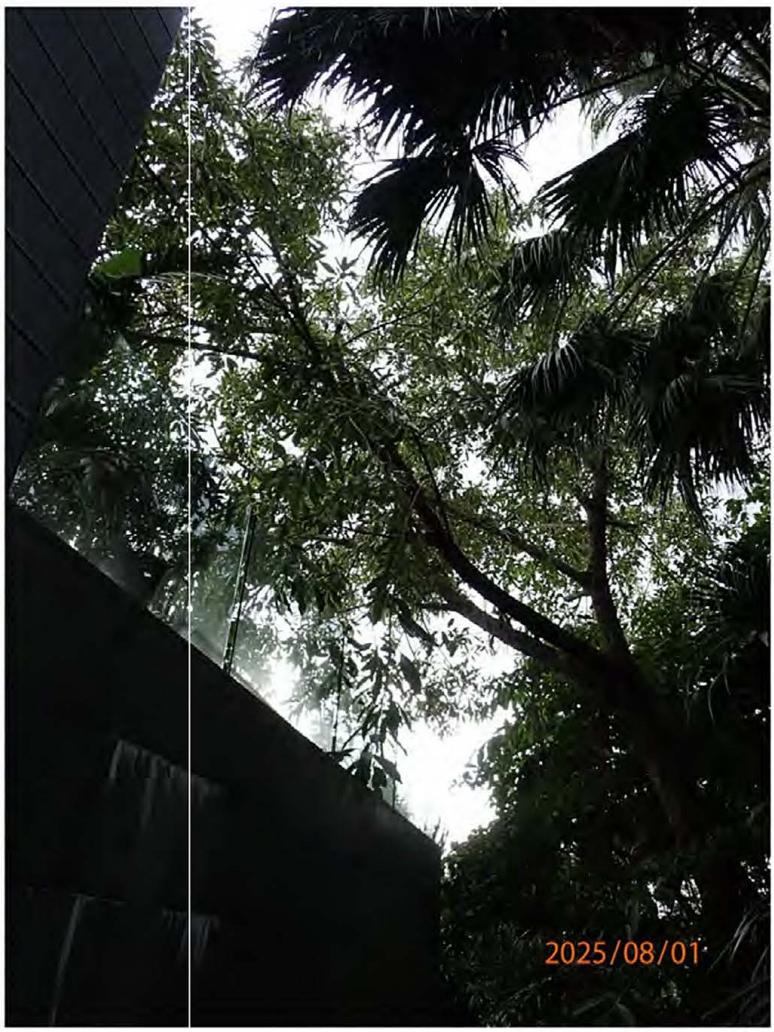
T7__Whole view

T7_1 branch left

T7_low fork, 2 major scaffold tipped

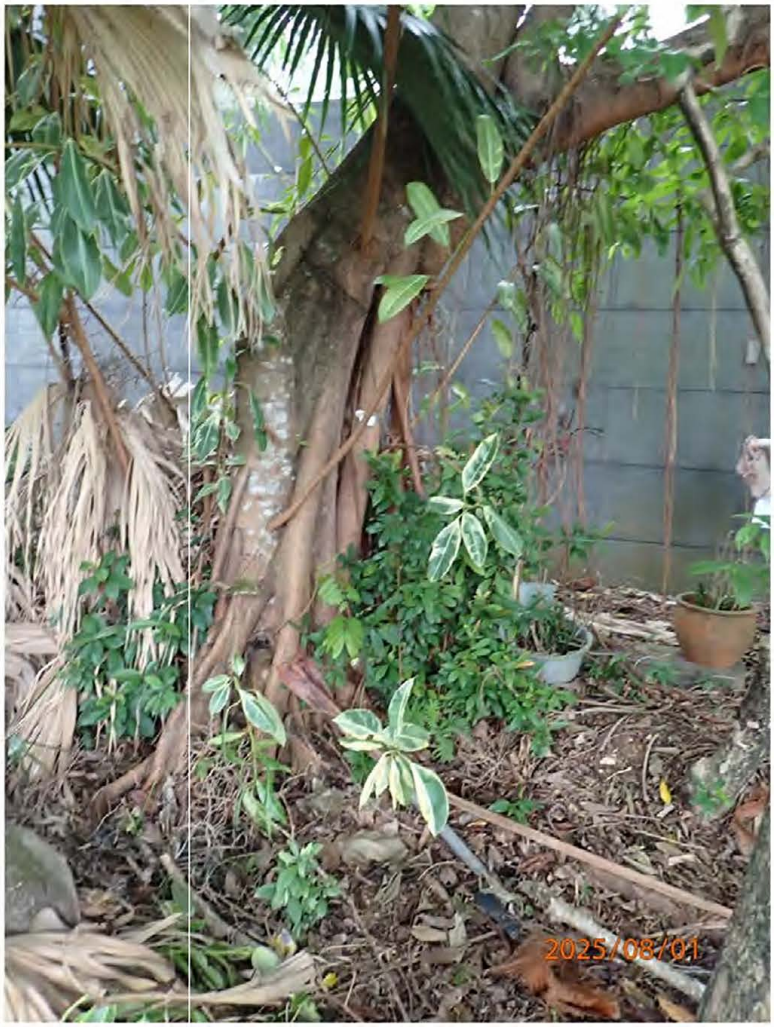
T8__Whole view

T9__Whole view1



T9__Whole view2

T9_heavy lateral limb



T9_near footpath

T10__Whole view

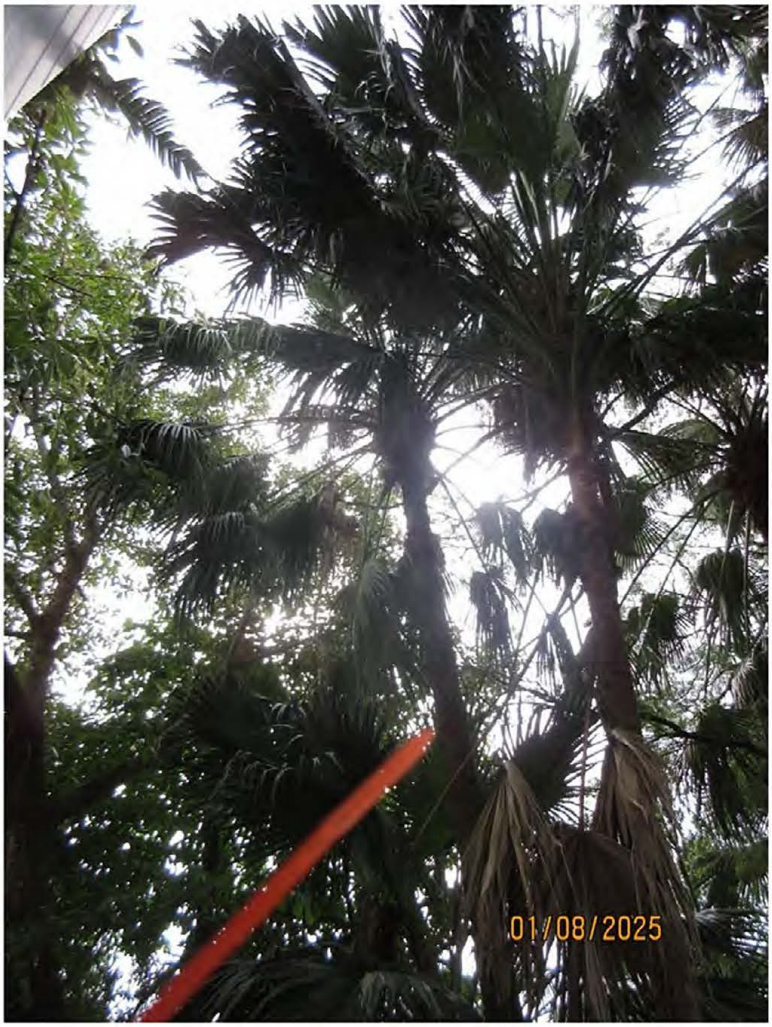
T10_dead tree

T11__Whole view

T12__Whole view

T12_close to T13

T13__Whole view1



T13__Whole view2

T13_close to T14

T14__Whole view

T15__Whole view1

T15__Whole view2

T15_close to T14, near rock (on surface)

T16__Whole view

T16_close to T17, near rock

T16_decaying wound

T16_topped, included bark, 1 branch left

T17__Whole view

T17_close to T16

T18__Whole view1

T18__Whole view2

T19__Whole view

T19_codominant stems, near rock

T19_crown from epicormics, broken branches

T19_ficus on trunk

T20__Whole view

T20_bending trunk

T21__Whole view1

T21__Whole view2

T21_1 branch supported by T14

T21_decaying trunk wound

T21_near rock, pavement and U-channel

T21_sparse foliage, codominant branches

T22__Whole view

T22_codominant branches with included bark

T22_on crest of slope

T23__Whole view1

T23__Whole view2

T23_2 stems, low fork, on crest of slope

T23_near pavement and U-channel

T23_slightly sparse foliage

T24__Whole view

T24_near edge of swimming pool

T25__Whole view

T25_at toe of wall (narrow planting space), crack between soil and wall

T25_trunk moved away from wall

T26__Whole view

T26_basal wound

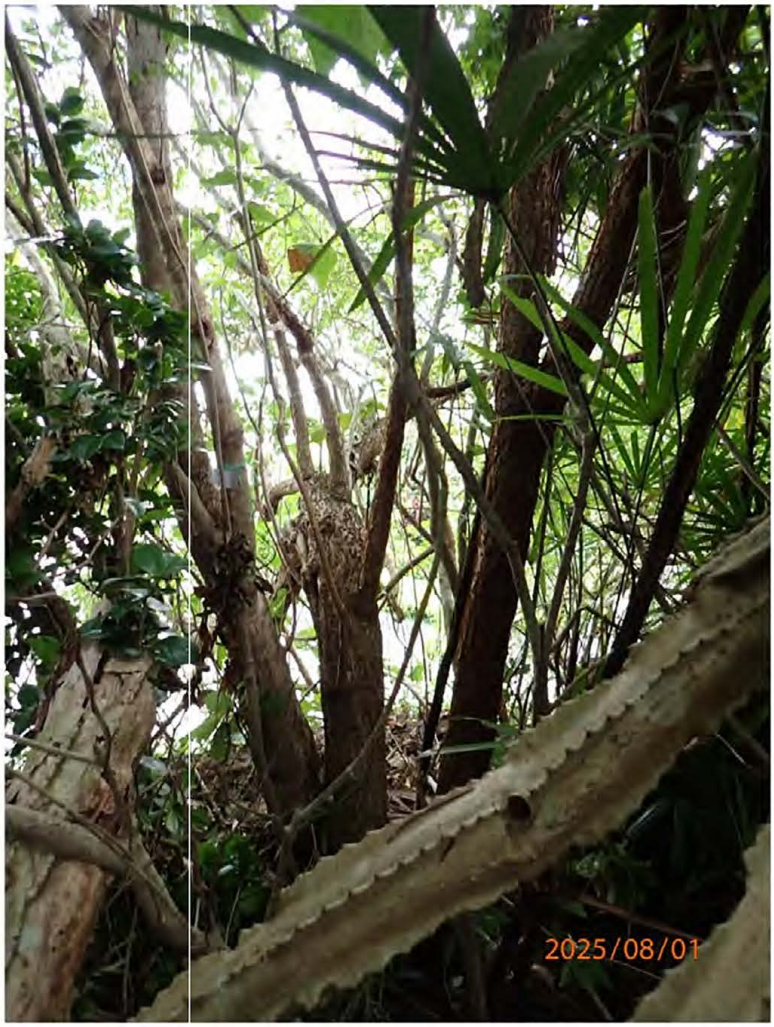
T26_branch embedded with chain-link fence

T26_codominant stems, lying on and supported by fence

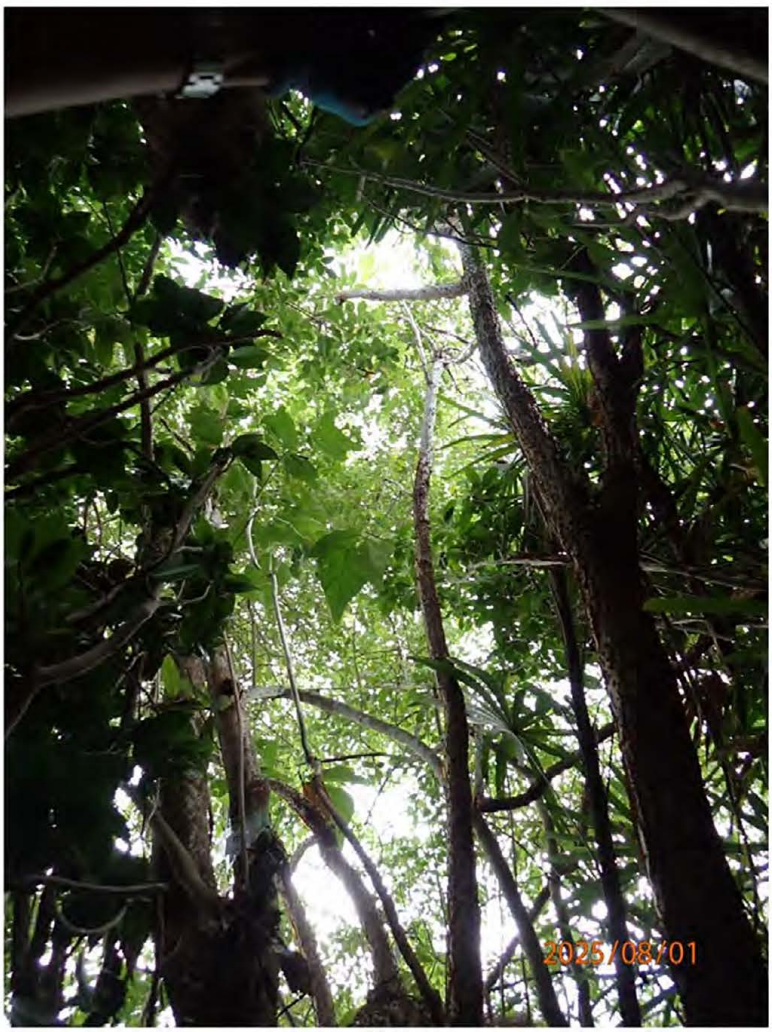
T28__Whole view

T28_3 stems

T28_near footpath



T29__Whole view1



T29__Whole view2

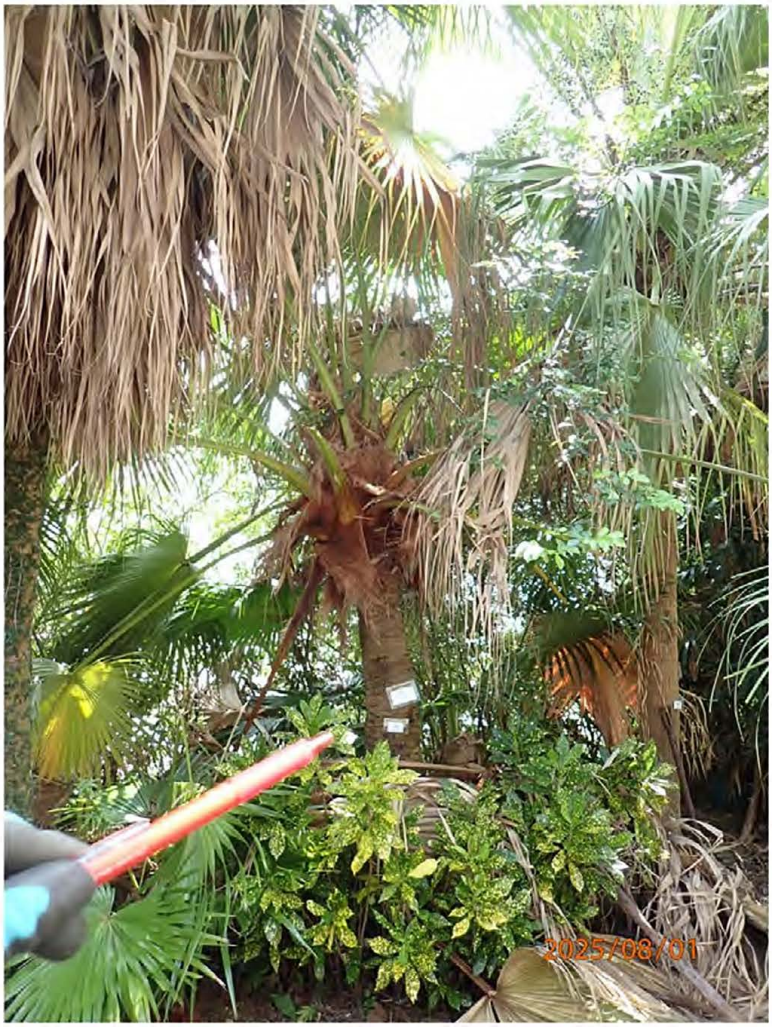
T29_1 stems bent and cracked

T29_3 stems, included bark

T29_topped, crown covered by massive climbers

T31__Whole view1

T31__Whole view2



T32__Whole view

T32_bending trunk

T33__Whole view1

T33__Whole view2

T33 close to T34

T34 Whole view 1

T34__Whole view2

T34_close to T33, T35

T35__Whole view

T35_close to T34, T36

T36__Whole view

T36_close to T35

T36_close to T37

T37__Whole view

T37_bending head

T37_close to T36

T38__Whole view1

T38__Whole view2

T39__Whole view

T40__Whole view

T41__Whole view

T42__Whole view

T43__Whole view

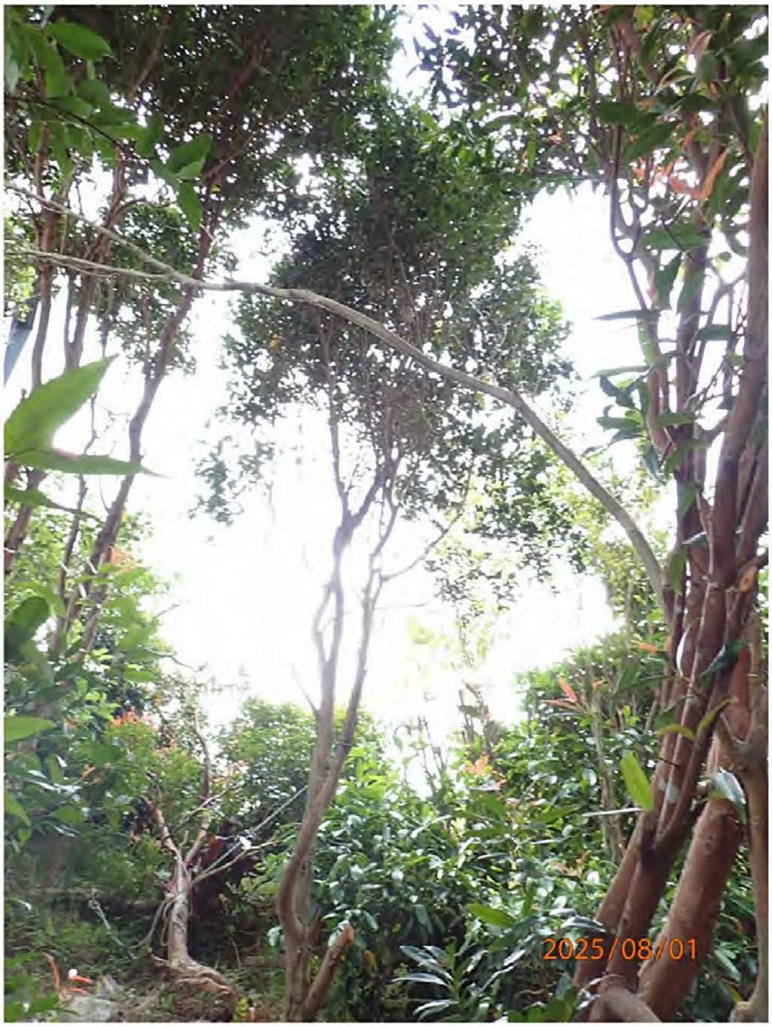
T44__Whole view

T45__Whole view1

T45__Whole view2

T45_near rock

T46__Whole view1



T46__Whole view2

T47__Whole view

T47_low fork, near U-channel, on crest of slope

T48__Whole view1

T48__Whole view2

T48_on crest of retaining wall, close to T49

T48_trunk wound

T49__Whole view1

T49__Whole view2

T49_uprooted before, low fork

APPENDIX E – Method of Statement for Tree Preservation and Felling

TREE PRESERVATION AND FELLING

1.01 TREE FELLING

Prior to starting any tree felling works all trees to be retained shall be identified and the necessary tree protection fencing installed. (refer to Clause 1.03)

Felling of trees to be removed shall involve the complete removal of trees indicated, including stumps, by one of the following methods to be approved by the Architect before work commences:

(a) Bulldozer
A bulldozer shall be used to push over the whole tree which shall then be cut by chain saw and removed from Site. The method shall only be used where no trees are to be retained.

(b) Winches
Power mounted or hand winches shall be used for pulling over the whole tree, the main support roots having first being severed either by mechanical means or by hand grubbing. Preserved trees shall not be used as anchor points for winching without approved adequate protection.

(c) Chain Saws
Felling by this method shall be in accordance with BS 3998 (1989), either felling the whole tree at once or in sections. The stump shall be removed by hand grubbing and winching, stump cutting machine, hydraulic lifting or another method approved by the Architect before work commences.

1.02 WORKS NEAR EXISTING TREES

(a) Where excavation is required near existing trees for construction of works, the following precautions shall be taken to protect the roots:-
  (i) Roots temporarily exposed during excavation shall be wrapped with damp straw or hessian during construction of the works. Cutting of the roots shall be kept to a minimum;
  (ii) Before backfilling, roots shall be cut cleanly back to undamaged tissue and treated with an approved fungicidal gel.
  (iii) Excavated trenches around tree roots shall be backfilled with topsoil mixed with an approved conditioner as specified, including sufficient slow release fertilizer to assure a rate of application of 500 g/m³.

(b) Trench excavation for services, including drainage and sewage, should not come within the spread of the tree crown. Detailed location of services shall be agreed with the Architect before excavation commences if this minimum cannot be achieved. Large roots (i.e. greater than 75mm in diameter), exposed in trench excavations and above the final line of the installation shall be preserved, and excavation close to trees shall be carried out with particular care to ensure this. Following installation of the services, severed roots shall be cut back cleanly to undamaged tissue and treated with an approved fungicidal gel. Trenches shall be backfilled with topsoil as required, including approved soil conditioner and slow release fertilizer to achieve a rate of application of 500 g/m³.

(c) Trees and woodland areas to be retained shall be protected during the contract work by sturdy, impenetrable fencing, as specified in Clause 1.03 (d).

1.03 PROTECTION OF EXISTING TREES

(a) In respect of all existing trees, the Contractor shall ensure for the whole duration of the Contract, the following:-
  - no unnecessary intrusion into areas of protective planting area is made;

- all access routes to construction areas which need to pass through protective planting area shall be approved by the Architect;
- the limits of site clearance are to be agreed by the Architect on site before site clearance commences. All trees to be cleared shall be marked by the Contractor and approved by the Architect before felling;
- no nails or other fixings shall be driven into trees;
- no fencing or signs shall be attached to trees;
- no materials or machinery shall be stored within the area of a tree's crown diameter.
- no workshop, canteens, or similar shall be installed beneath trees, nor shall equipment maintenance etc. be carried out under trees;
- no trees shall be used as anchors for ropes or chains used in guying, pulling and the like.

(b) The Contractor shall exercise the greatest care during the progress of the work to avoid damage to any tree which the contract does not require to be cleared.
As soon as the site or any part thereof becomes available the Contractor shall erect Temporary Protective Fencing around each such tree or group of trees, preferably to protect the whole area within the spread of the tree's crown, but no closer than 2m from the trunk of any such tree. The Contractor shall inform the Architect if works are to be carried out within such fenced areas and, save with the express permission of the Architect or on his order, all such work shall be executed using only hand-held tools. The rates in the Contract shall include for this restriction.

(c) The Contractor shall maintain the Temporary Protective Fencing in good repair and subsequently remove it. Removal shall be subject to the permission of the Architect which shall not normally be given earlier than the substantial completion of an adjacent part of the Works other than Landscape Softworks. The Contractor may seek permission to remove the fencing temporarily if its removal is necessary for the satisfactory execution of the Works. The Contractor shall reinstate the temporary protective fencing as soon as possible.

(d) Temporary Protective Fencing shall be 1500-2000mm high, and shall ideally be constructed of strong, impenetrable material such as steel sheet or wooden board (Refer to Fig. 1.1).

In certain circumstances where space for tree protection is a particular problem, protection of the tree trunk with planks may be acceptable (Refer to Fig. 1.2). In these cases, the ground within the root zone should be protected from compaction with mats and gravel or boards/tracks for vehicles. (It should be noted that these treatments should only be used temporarily so that anaerobic soil conditions do not build up in the root zone).

(e) Unless adequate proof is submitted by the contractor to demonstrate that death or damage of existing vegetation was caused by circumstances beyond his control, replacement of dead or damaged plants of similar sizes of the same species will be required as instructed by the Architect. When instructed by the Architect, slow release fertilizer shall be applied to existing mature trees as and when required. Slow release fertilizer shall be inserted in the holes, bulked up if necessary with sand or fine peat, at the rate of 1kg/25mm of trunk diameter at a height of 1.3 metres from ground level. The fertilizer shall be applied between March and June or as directed by the Architect.

1.04 PRUNING OF EXISTING TREES

(a) Existing trees which are to be retained shall be pruned to remove dead or dangerous branches and to produce a balanced crown. All work shall be carried out in accordance with good horticultural practice and British Standard 3998 (1989) “Recommendations for the Tree Work," and shall be directed by the Architect. Tree pruning and surgery should be undertaken by a fully qualified arboriculturist. Safety precautions shall be taken to protect those engaged in operations as well as people and property in the vicinity. Pruning and removal of branches shall be done using sharp, clean implements to give a single flat, sloping face (Refer to Fig. 1.3). Ragged edges of bark or wood are to be trimmed with a sharp knife. Large branches shall be removed in stages beginning with removal of the main weight of the branch, with the final cut on a line outside the "branch bark ridge" and "branch collar". All cuts shall be made to avoid splintering or tearing of bark which would catch water and encourage rot. Twigs less than 15mm diameter may be cut with sharp secateurs. Cleanly cut boughs on healthy trees will not normally require a bituminous sealant to close the wound. All tools shall be cleaned with bleach before pruning for another tree.

(b) Where cavities or rotten wood exist, all rotten or dead wood can be removed. However, cutting back to live wood is not recommended as this may cause new infection. Filling cavities is not recommended. Trees weakened by large cavities may require specialised arboricultural treatment such as bracing. The Architect will instruct on these situations following detailed arboricultural advice.

(c) Any material pruned from trees shall be collected and removed from Site.

(d) Crown pruning shall be carried out to reduce the tree mass to balance that of the reduced root mass as a result of root pruning. Crown pruning should be carried out in stages to reflect the stages of root pruning. Crown pruning shall produce a well-shaped and well-balanced form (Refer to Fig. 1.4). Dead decayed, dying, disease, infected, broken, crossed, competing and dangerous branches shall be removed as priority. The extend of pruning or thinning will be as follows;

(i) When the trees with a DBH between 95 to 500mm, the aggregate of total foliage removal(s) from the existing foliage in any 12 months period shall not be more than 25 % and the part of the branch pruned at all times shall not have a diameter of greater than 100mm. The pruning shall not adversely affect the structure and form of the trees.

(ii) When the trees with DBH greater than 500mm, the aggregate of the total foliage removal(s) from the existing foliage at any one time shall not be more than 15% and in any 12 months period not more than 25% and the part of the branch pruned at all times shall not have a diameter of greater than 100mm or 15% of the diameter of the DBH, whichever is greater. The pruning shall not adversely affect the structure and form of the trees

(e) Where treatment of wounds is required, trim all damaged tissue, rotten and dead wood with a clean, sharp implement, with all margins rounded, leaving no pointed tips to the cut areas. Treat with an approved fungicidal gel (Refer to Fig. 1.5).

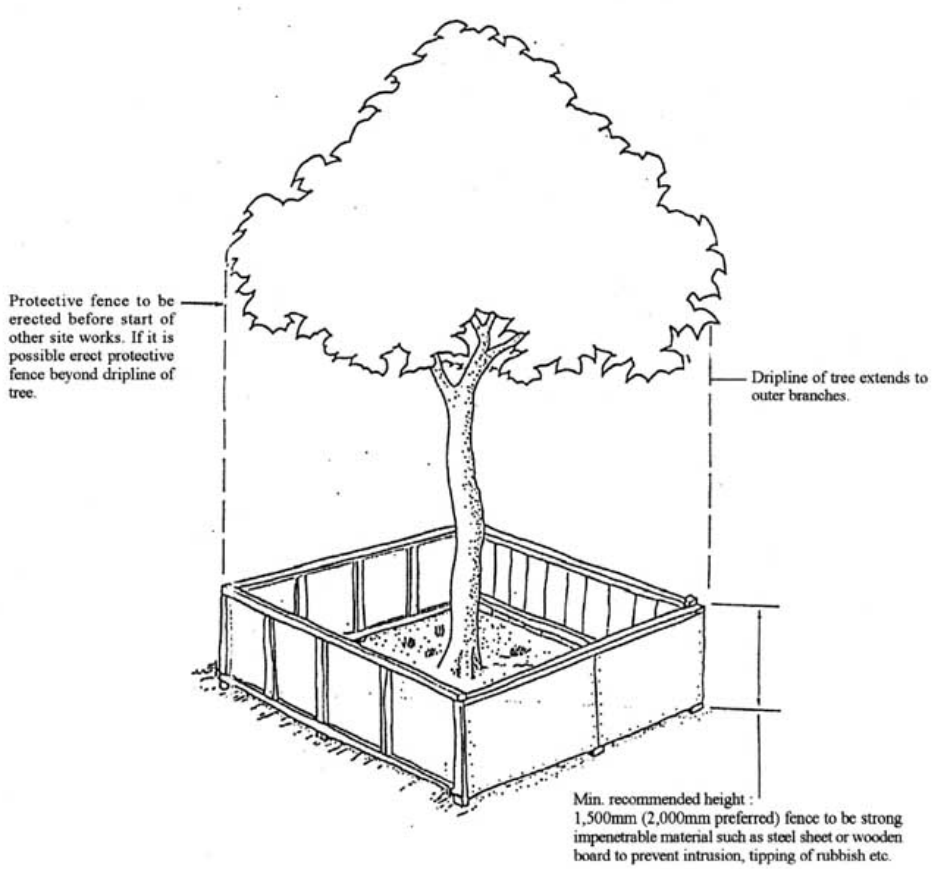


Fig.1.1 Temporary Protective Fencing

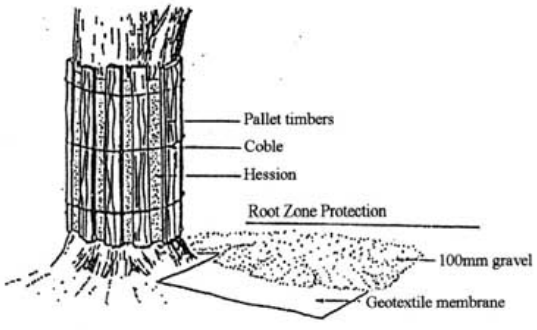


Fig. 1.2 Trunk and Rootzone Protection

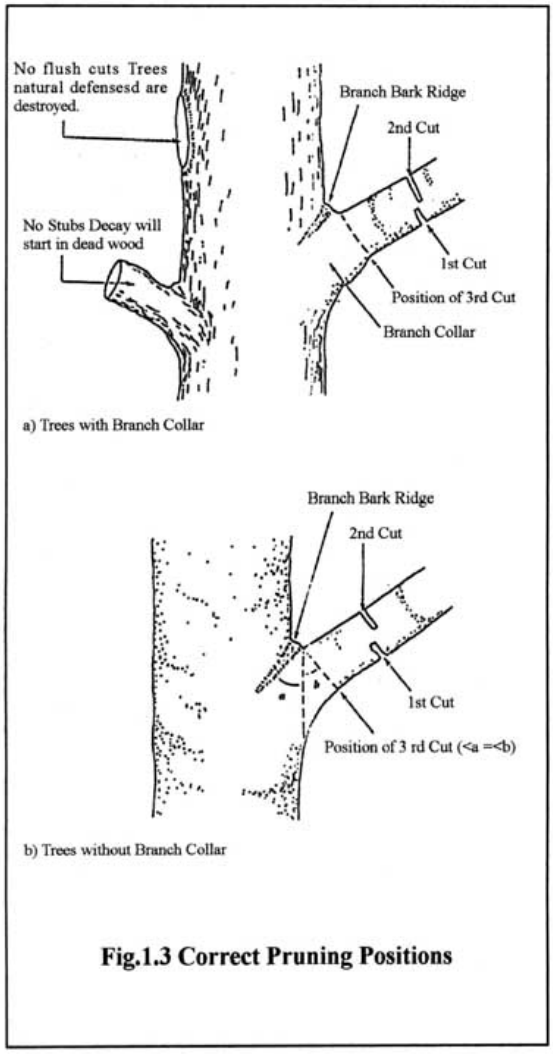


Fig.1.3 Correct Pruning Positions

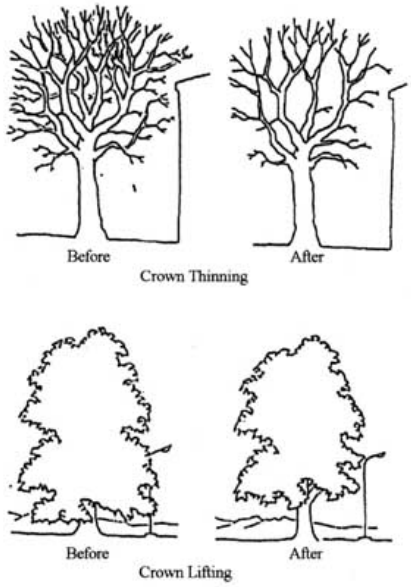


Fig.1.4 Crown Pruning

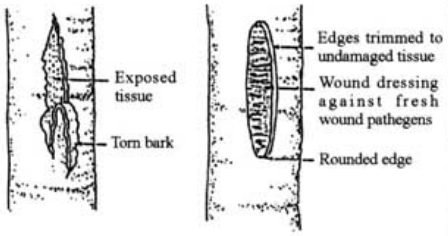


Fig.1.5 Wound Treatment

APPENDIX F - Maintenance Schedule for Retain and Compensatory Trees

Maintenance Schedule for Retained and Compensatory Trees

Maintenance Works Description	Frequency for Compensatory Tree	Frequency for Retained Trees	Anticipate duration for each operation
Watering	156-250 times/year	When necessary	½ day
Weeding	12 times/year	12 times/year	2 days
Pruning - For dying and broken branches only	When necessary	When necessary	1 day
Firming up and staking	Before and after inclement weather and when necessary	When necessary	1 day
Fertilizing	When necessary	When necessary	½ day
Pest Control	As required	As required	½ day
Aeration	As required	As required	3 days
Mulching	When necessary	When necessary	1 day
Inspection on tree health and photographic report	Bimonthly	Bimonthly	2 weeks
Joint Site Inspection with Contractors and Landscape Architect's representative	2 times/year and when necessary	2 times/year and when necessary	½ day
Inspection for Tree Protection during construction period	When necessary	12 times/year and when necessary	1 day
Tree Risk Assessment for Individual Trees within Lot	1 time/year and when necessary	1 time/year and when necessary	1 week