

**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**

27 NOVEMBER 2025

PREPARED BY

REVIEWED AND ENDORSED BY



ADRIAN L. NORMAN LIMITED

MARK LUP FUNG NG (HKILA RLA – 013)

27 November 2025

27 November 2025

**DEVELOPER
ARCHITECT
LANDSCAPE CONSULTANT**

**FUNG SAU PROPERTY COMPANY LTD
DESIGN CORPORATION LTD
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
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2	A	1 st Resubmission	27 November 2025	

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

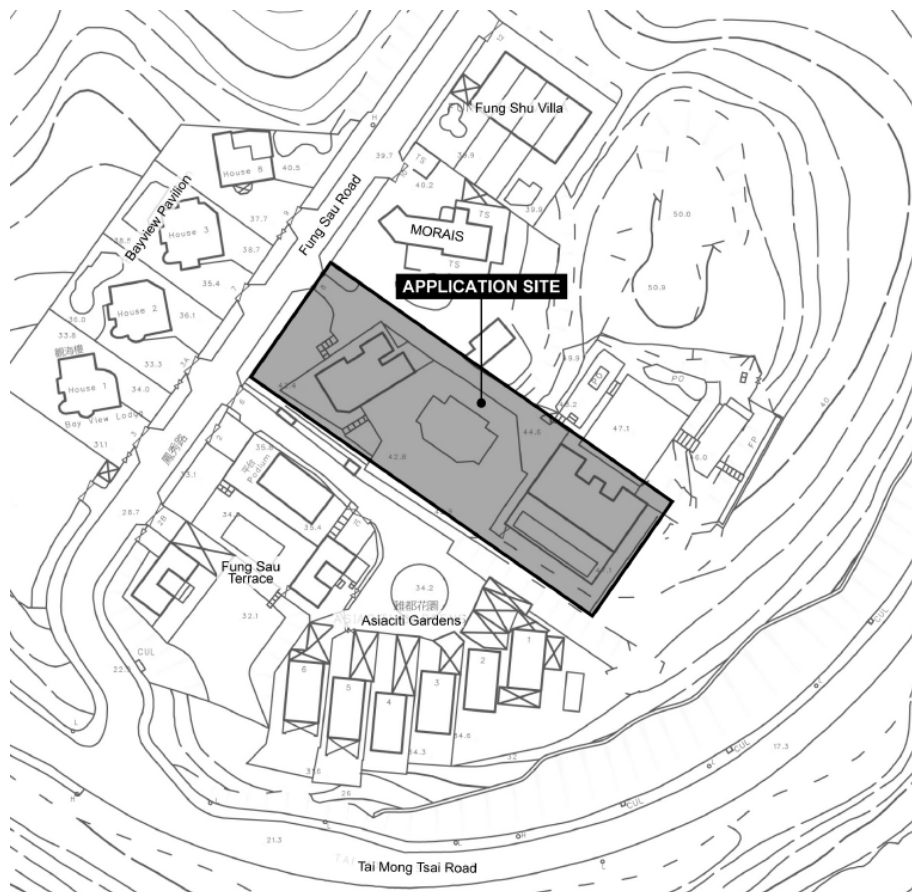
This Landscape Proposal and Tree Preservation and Removal Proposal Report has been prepared for Design Corporation Limited for Fung Sau Property Company Limited. The Report elaborates on the Landscape Proposals for the new development and identifies all existing trees within the Section 16 Application 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. Tree No. T28 *Euphorbia antiquorum* is scheduled under “Endangered Species of Animal and Plants in Hong Kong (Cap. 586) and identified as a tree of particular interest and therefore retained in this Rev. A resubmission.

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.

- Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586);
- 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 Rev. A)
 - (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 18 trees are proposed to be retained, 2 trees proposed to be transplanted and 27 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 Rev. A)** 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	18
To be Transplanted	2
To be felled	27
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 (Rev. A), FIGURE A2: Landscape Section A-A, FIGURE A3: Landscape Section B-B (Rev. A) and FIGURE A4: Landscape Section C-C (Rev. A).

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 an existing *Euphorbia antiquorum* (scheduled under “Endangered Species of Animal and Plants in Hong Kong (Cap. 586)) and palm trees are

retained to preserve the endangered tree as well as 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 to the west and to a smaller (more intimate) landscape deck to the east.

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 *Euphorbia antiquorum* and 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, 18 trees are proposed to be retained, 2 trees transplanted and 27 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 (Rev. A)**.

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
* <i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i> (Cb1)	陰香	0.120	4	2.5	4	0.480	40
* <i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i> (Cb2)	陰香	0.180	7	4	2	0.360	40
* <i>Ilex rotunda</i> var. <i>microcarpa</i> (Ir)	小果鐵冬青	0.180	5.5	4	1	0.180	40
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> (Li)	紫薇	0.150	4.5	3.5	3	0.450	60
* <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Thunb.) Sweet (Pm)	羅漢松	0.100	4.5	1.2	16	1.600	60
<i>Plumeria rubra</i> (Pr1)	雞蛋花	#Multistem (approx. 0.060)	2	2	1	0.060	50
<i>Plumeria rubra</i> (Pr2)	雞蛋花	#Multistem (approx. 0.150)	5.5	4	1	0.150	50
Total					28	3.280	

*Native tree species

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

- d) There are **27** nos trees proposed for felling with a total DBH of **7.04m** (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 (Rev. A). The total DBH of the compensatory trees is **3.280m**. The ratio between proposed felled trees and compensatory trees is **1:0.46** (DBH) and **1:1.03** (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	18	3.89
No. of trees to be transplanted	2	0.70
No. of trees proposed to be felled	27	7.04
Total no. of trees involved	47	11.63

DBH Ratio between Proposed Felled Tree (Figure 4.0) and Compensatory Tree (Figure 3.0) = **1:0.46**

Quantity Ratio between Proposed Felled Tree and Compensatory Tree = **1: 1.03**

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
<i>Acacia confusa</i>	3	0	11.11%
<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	1	0	
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	3	0	
Dead Tree	1	0	
<i>Erythrina speciosa</i>	1	0	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	1	0	
<i>Ficus elastica variegata</i>	1	0	
<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	3	0	
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	8	0	
* <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	1	1	
<i>Michelia x alba</i>	1	0	
* <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	1	1	
<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	1	0	
* <i>Syzygium rehderianum</i>	1	1	
Total	27	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
* <i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	陰香	6	6	82.14%
* <i>Ilex rotunda</i> var. <i>microcarpa</i>	小果鐵冬青	1	1	
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	紫薇	3	0	
* <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Thunb.) Sweet	羅漢松	16	16	
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	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:

- Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586)
- Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap 96) and its subsidiary legislations
- 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 (Rev. A)

FIGURE A2: Landscape Section A-A

FIGURE A3: Landscape Section B-B (Rev. A)

FIGURE A4: Landscape Section C-C (Rev. A)

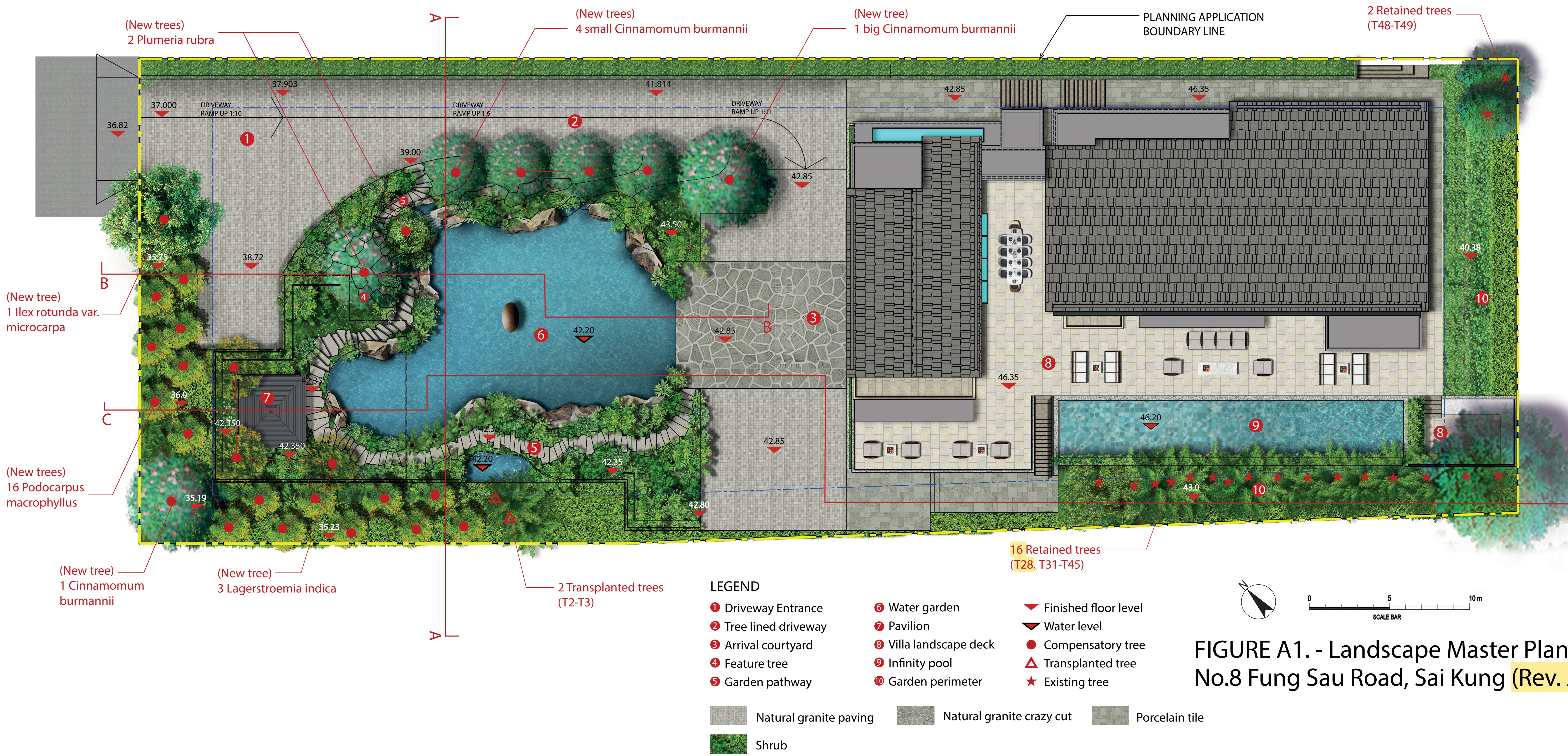


FIGURE A1. - Landscape Master Plan - G/F No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung (Rev. A)

HOUSE A

BOUNDARY LINE

BOUNDARY LINE

Tree lined driveway

Water feature

Water garden

Garden pathway

Periphery planting

42.2

42.35

39.0

37.4

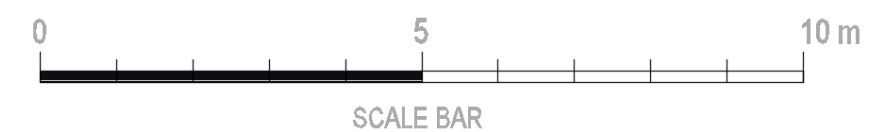


FIGURE A2. - Landscape Section A-A
No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung

BOUNDARY LINE

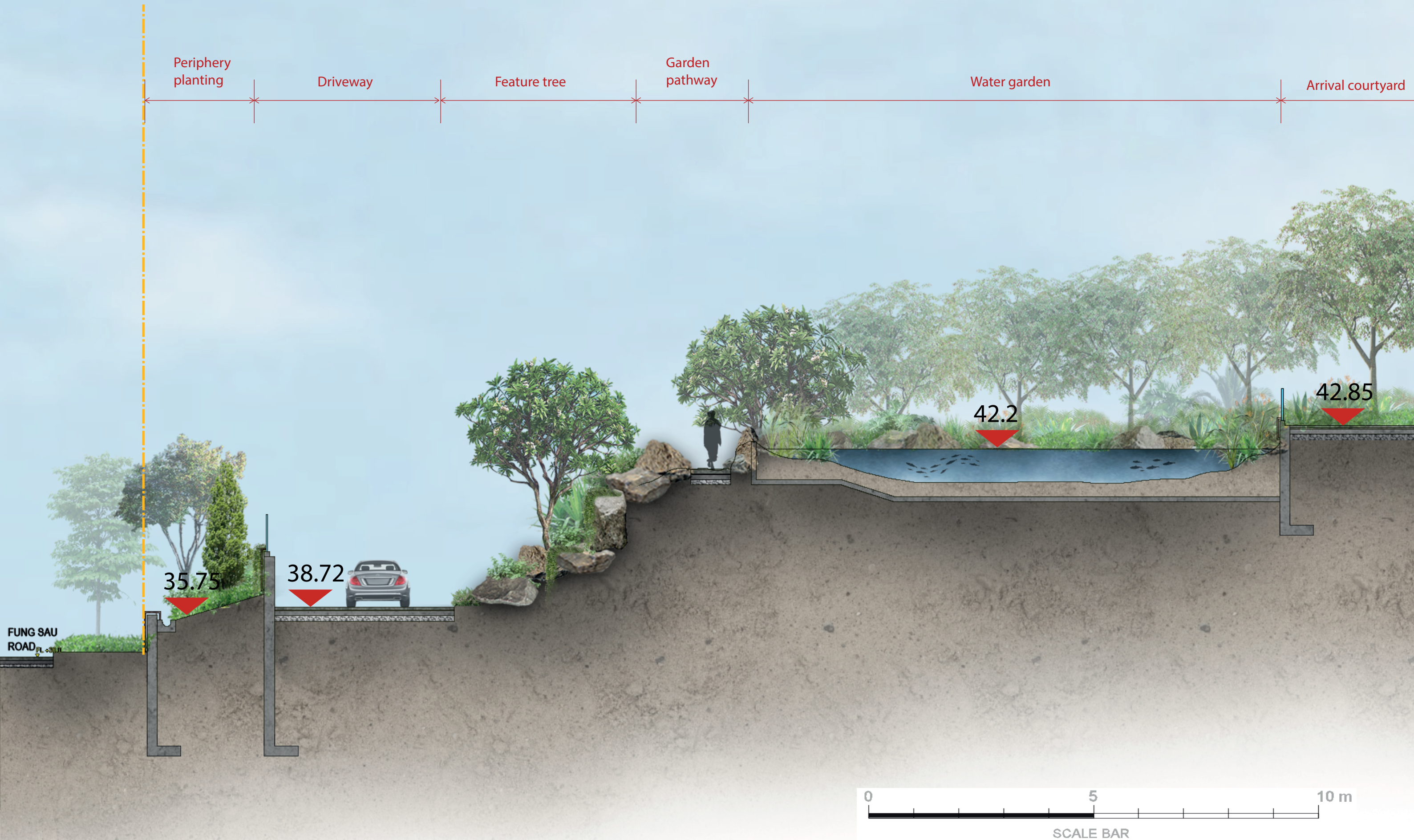


FIGURE A3. - Landscape Section B-B
No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung (Rev. A)

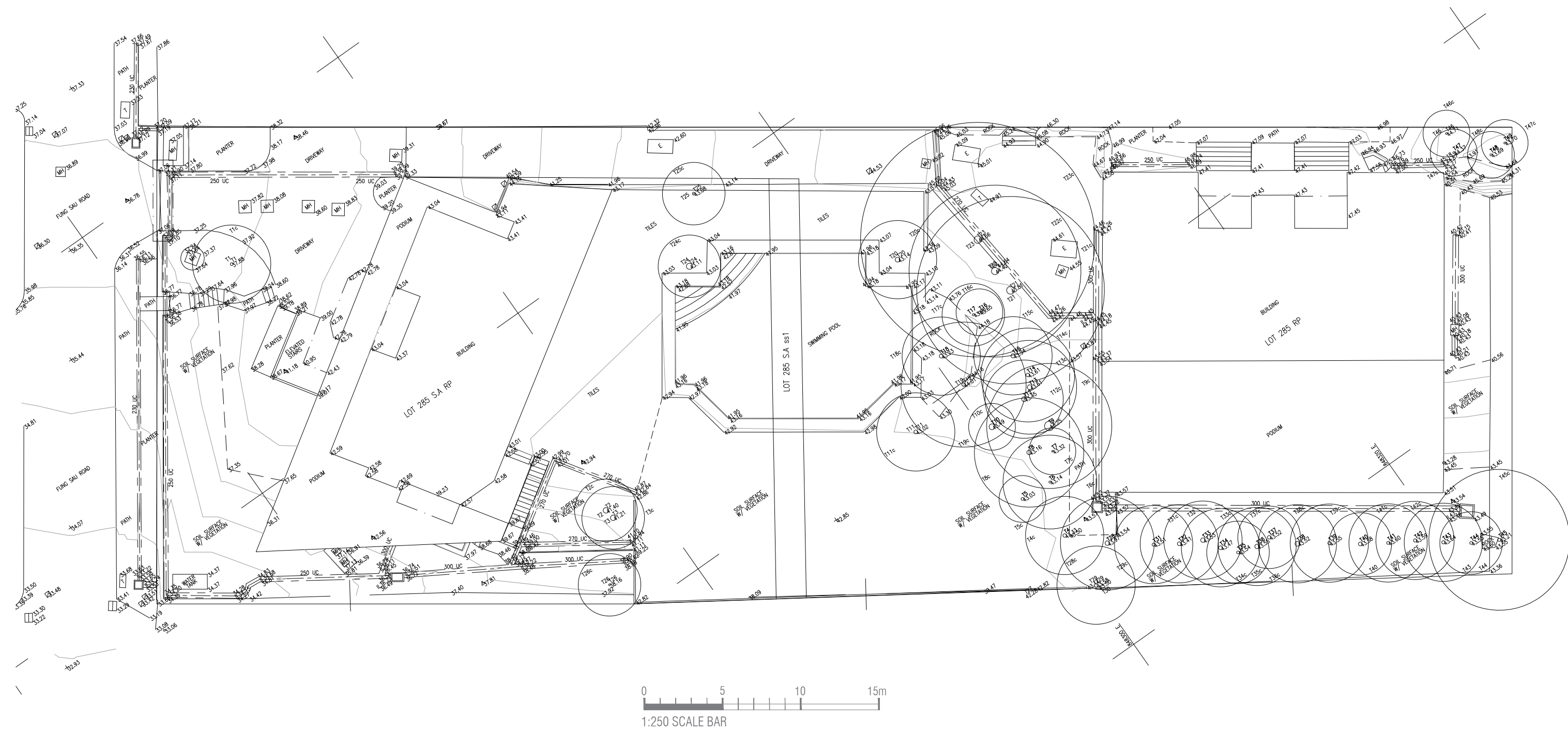


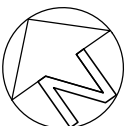


FIGURE A4. - Landscape Section C-C
No.8 Fung Sau Road, Sai Kung (Rev. A)

Appendix B

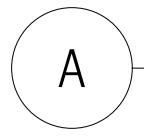
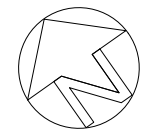
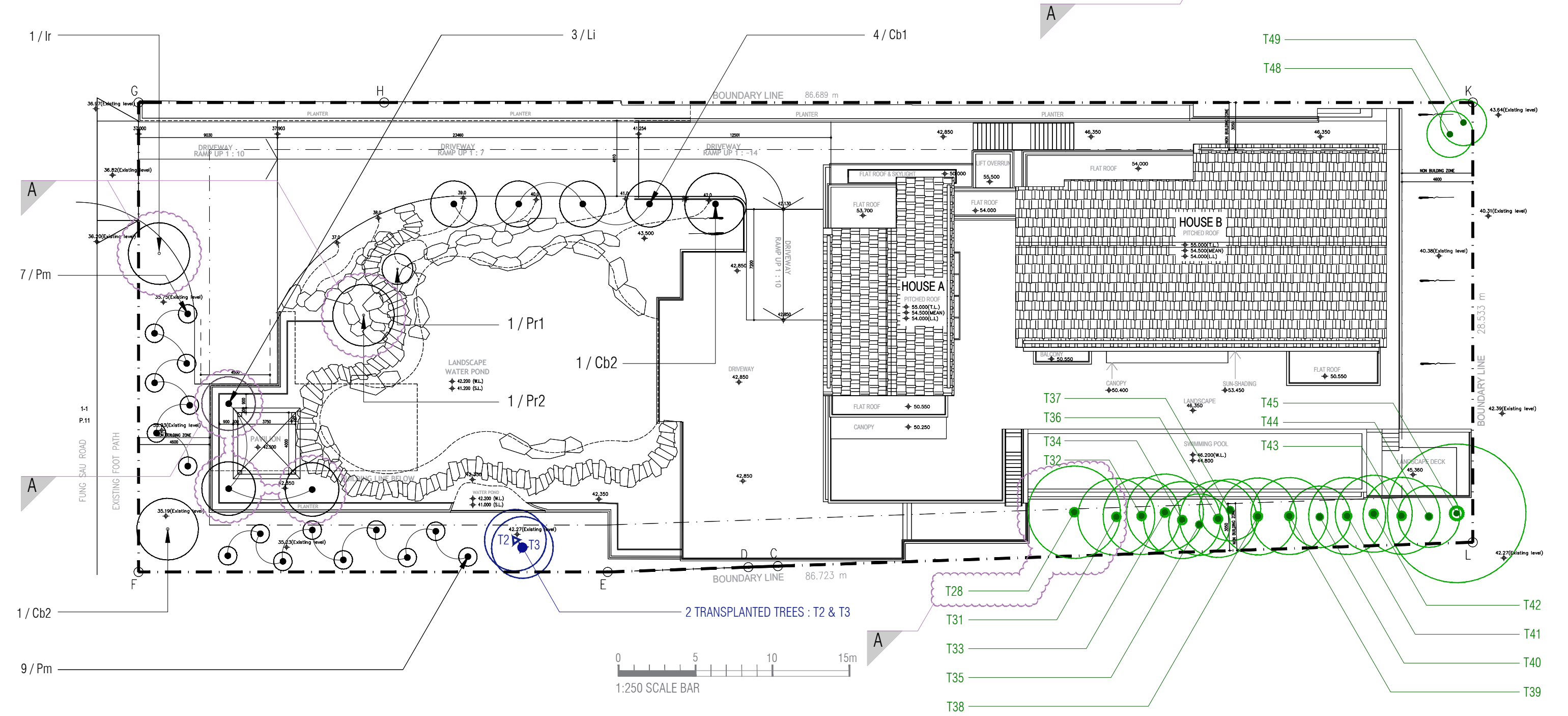
- FIGURE B1.1: Tree Survey Plan – Existing Conditions
- FIGURE B1.2: Tree Treatment Plan (Rev. A) – Tree Survey superimposed with the proposed development
- FIGURE B1.3: Compensatory Planting Plan (Rev. A)





SCALE 1: 250

COMPENSATORY TREE SCHEDULE							
CODE	BOTANICAL NAME	CHINESE NAME	DBH (mm)	CROWN SPREAD (m)	OVERALL HEIGHT (m)	QUANTITY (no's)	LIVE CROWN RATIO %
*Cb1	Cinnamum burmannii	陰香	120	3	4	4	40
*Cb2	Cinnamum burmannii	陰香	180	4	7	2	40
*lr	Ilex rotunda var. microcarpa	小果鐵冬青	180	4	5.5	1	40
Li	Lagerstroemia indica	紫薇	150	3.5	4.5	3	60
*Pm	Podocarpus macrophyllus (Thunb.) Sweet	羅漢松	100	1.2	4.5	16	60
Pr1	Plumeria rubra	雞蛋花	#multistem 60	2	2	1	50
Pr2	Plumeria rubra	雞蛋花	#multistem 150	4	5.5	1	50
# approx. measurement of DBH (multistem) based on AFCD Conservation Branch Nature Conservation Practice Note No. 02							
* = Native Trees							
Total						28	



COMPENSATORY TREE PLANTING PLAN (Rev A)
SCALE 1: 250

APPENDIX C - Tree Assessment Schedule (Rev. A)

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/ GAN/VA/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value (High/ Medium/Low)	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting (High/ Medium/Low 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)							in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T1	<i>Michelia x alba</i>	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	Fell	Direct clash with the proposed driveway and turning requirements.	Slightly bent, in tree ring.
T2	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Transplant	Clash with new landscape design	Both T2 and T3 shall be transplanted together due to their root balls being very close.
T3	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Transplant	Clash with new landscape design	Both T2 and T3 shall be transplanted together due to their root balls being very close.
T4	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T5	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced. Multi-stems (many pruned).

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/A/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 Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T6	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalance, high centre of weight, bending branch
T7	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalance, poor taper. Low fork, 2 major scaffold tipped (1 branch left).
T8	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced.
T9	<i>Ficus elastica variegata</i>	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	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T11	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/AGHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value (High/ Medium/Low)	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting (High/ Medium/Low 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)							in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T12	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T13	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T14	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T15	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	
T16	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced, 1 branch left, decaying wound.
T17	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Leaning 45 degrees.
T18	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Bending head.

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/AGHBA, 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 Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T19	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Crown from epicormics, broken branches.
T20	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Bending.
T21	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	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	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	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Imbalanced, codominant branches with included bark. Leaning 25°.
T23	<i>Acacia confusa</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed development (new building and external proposals).	Slightly sparse foliage.
T24	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	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	Fell	Conflicts with the proposed landscape design	
T25	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	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	Fell	Direct clash with the proposed driveway and turning requirements.	

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/A/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 Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T26	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> (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	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	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	火殃勒	Within planning application boundary (DD252 285 S.A.RP and DD252 285 RP)	5	0.29	6	High	Good	Good	Average	High	Scheduled under "Endangered Species of Animal and Plants in Hong Kong (Cap. 586))	Fell	Retain		
T29	<i>Erythrina speciosa</i>	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	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	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/AGHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value (High/ Medium/Low)	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting (High/ Medium/Low 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)							in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T32	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T33	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T34	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T35	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T36	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T37	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T38	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T39	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T40	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/A/GHBA, etc.)	Measurements			Amenity value (High/ Medium/Low)	Form	Health condition	Structural condition	Suitability for transplanting (High/ Medium/Low 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)							in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T41	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T42	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T43	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T44	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	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	Retain		
T45	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> (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	Retain		
T46	<i>Syzygium rehderianum</i> (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	Fell	Leaning over 60 degrees, Poor "Form" and "Structural" condition. Tree to be felled and compensated to improve the amenity value.	

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/A/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 Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		
T47	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	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	Fell	Low forked trunk, Poor "Form" and "Structural" condition. Tree to be felled and compensated to improve the amenity value.	
T48	<i>Syzygium rehderianum</i> (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	Retain		
T49	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	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	Retain		

Tree ID number	Species		Original location (Lot/ GAY/A/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 Suitability for transplanting)		in First Application (Retain/ Transplant/ Fell)	Rev. A (1st Resubmission)		

Summary Table

	Number of Tree(s)	Aggregate DBH (m)
Tree to be Retained	18	3.89
Tree to be Transplanted	2	0.70
Tree to be Felled	27	7.04
Total Number of Existing Trees	47	11.63

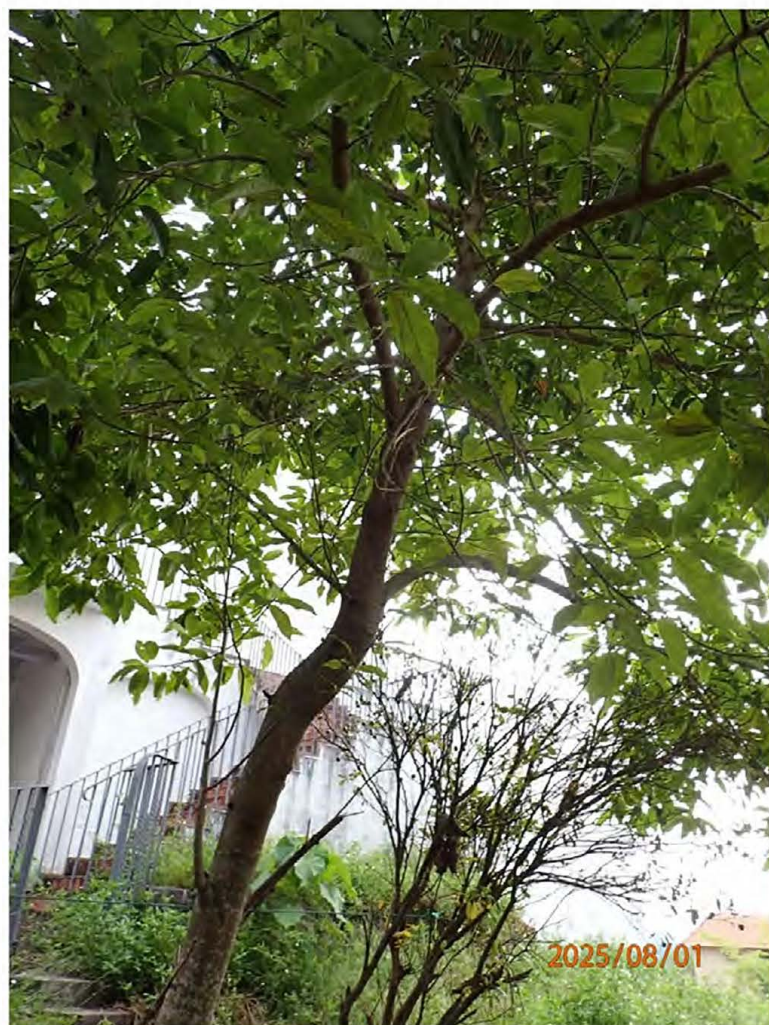
APPENDIX D – Tree Photos (Rev. A)



T1_Whole view



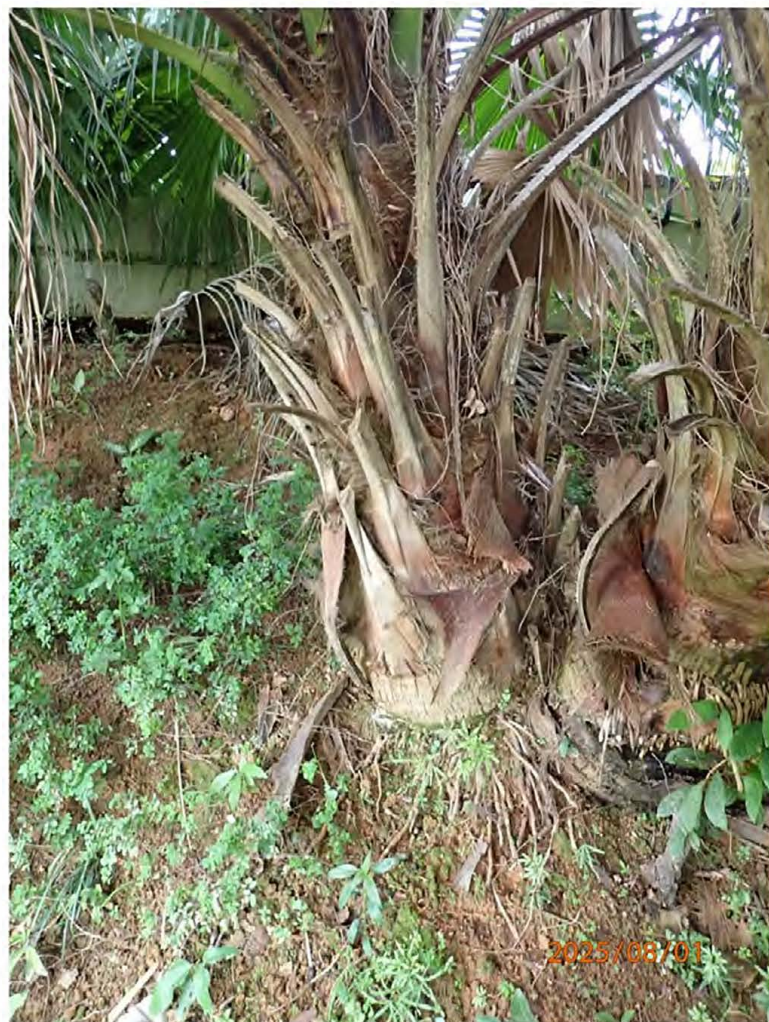
T1_rootnear planter wall, in tree ring



T1_trunk slightly bent



T2_Whole view



T2_close to T3



T3_Whole view



T3_close to T2



T4_Whole view



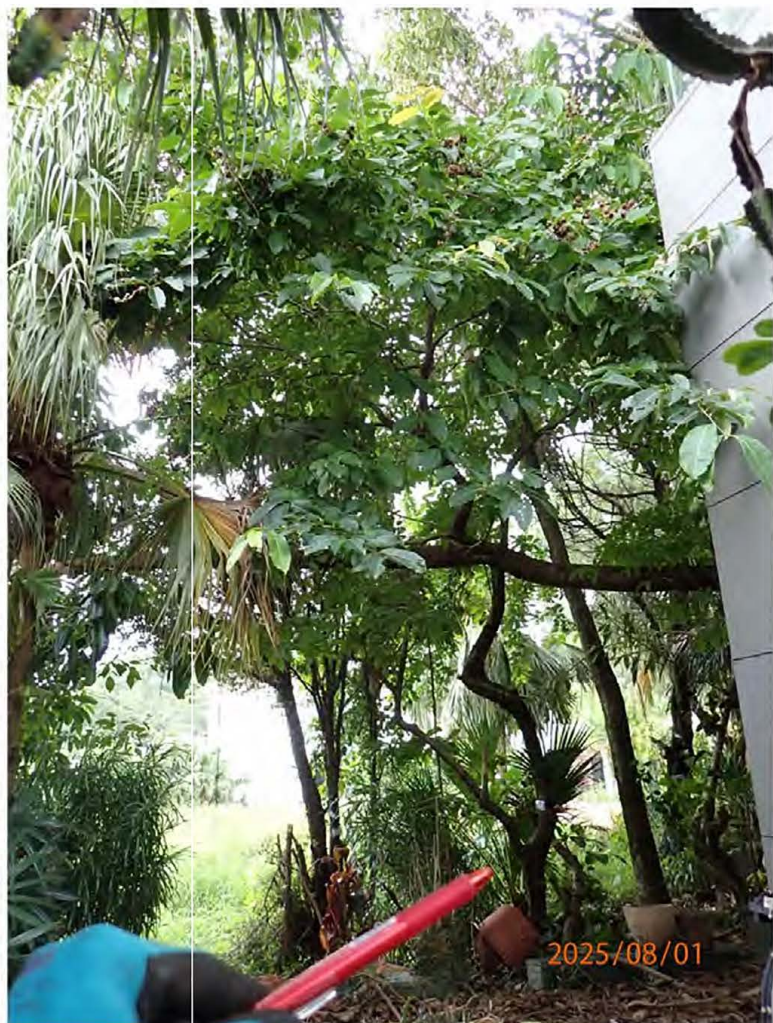
T4_nearfootpath



T5_Whole view



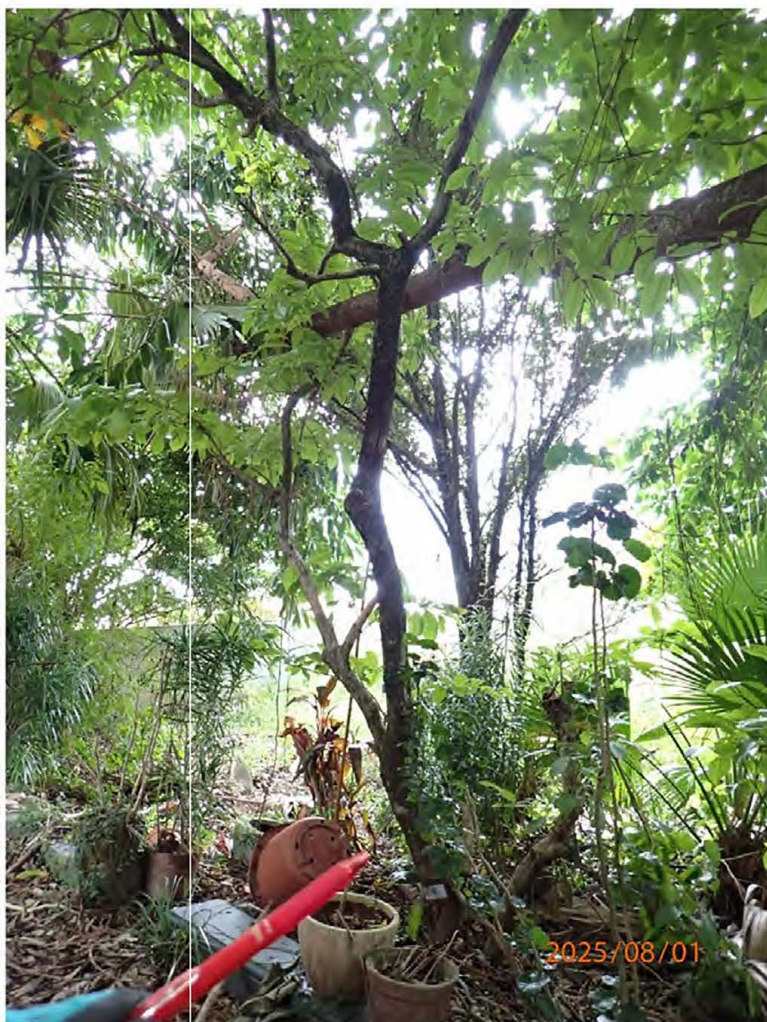
T5_multi-stems (many pruned)



T6_Whole view



T6_bending branch



T6_high centre of weight



T7_Whole view



T7_1 branch left



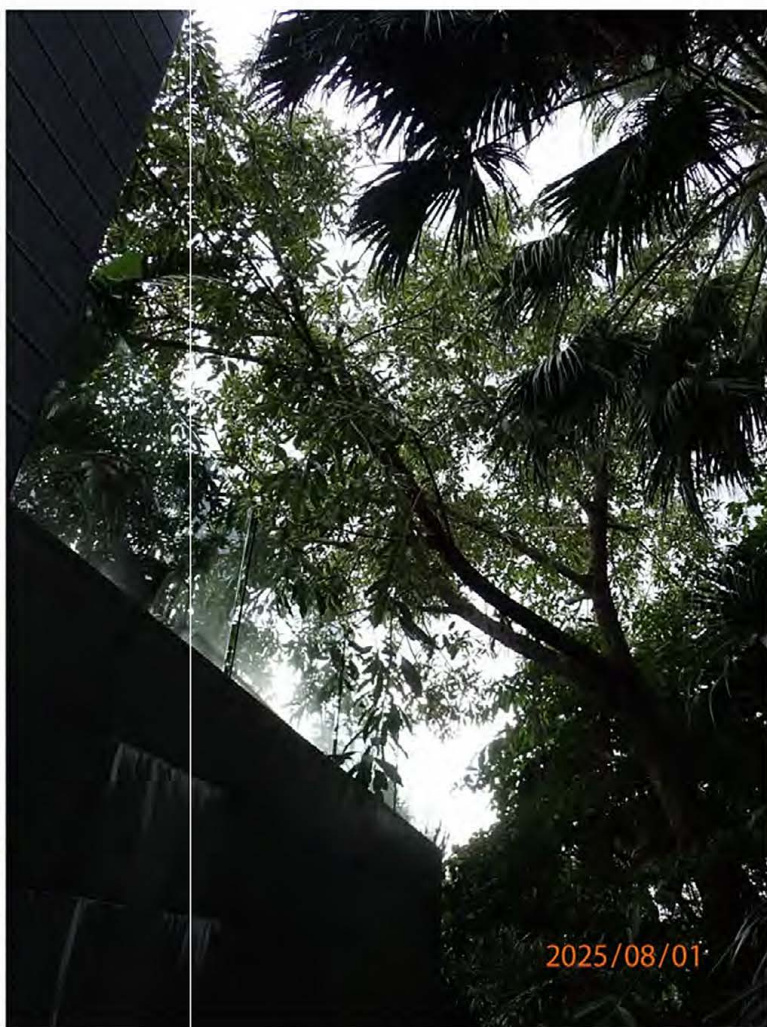
T7_low fork, 2 major scaffold tipped



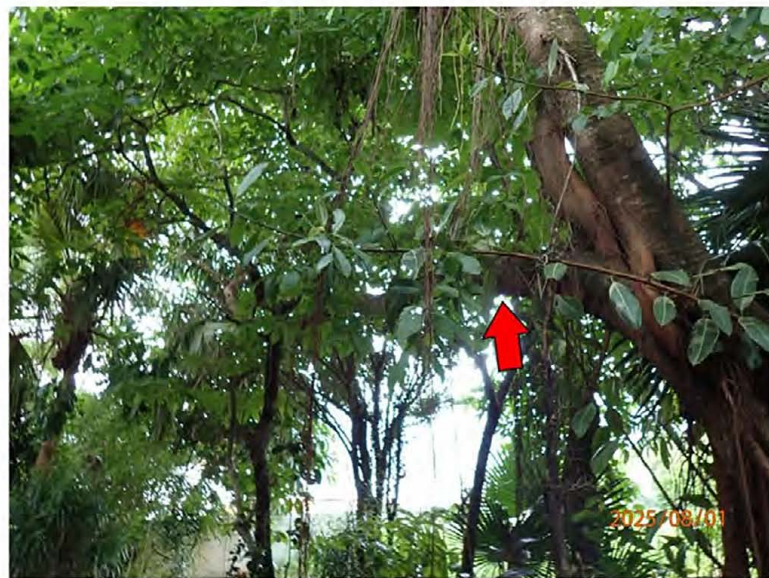
T8_Whole view



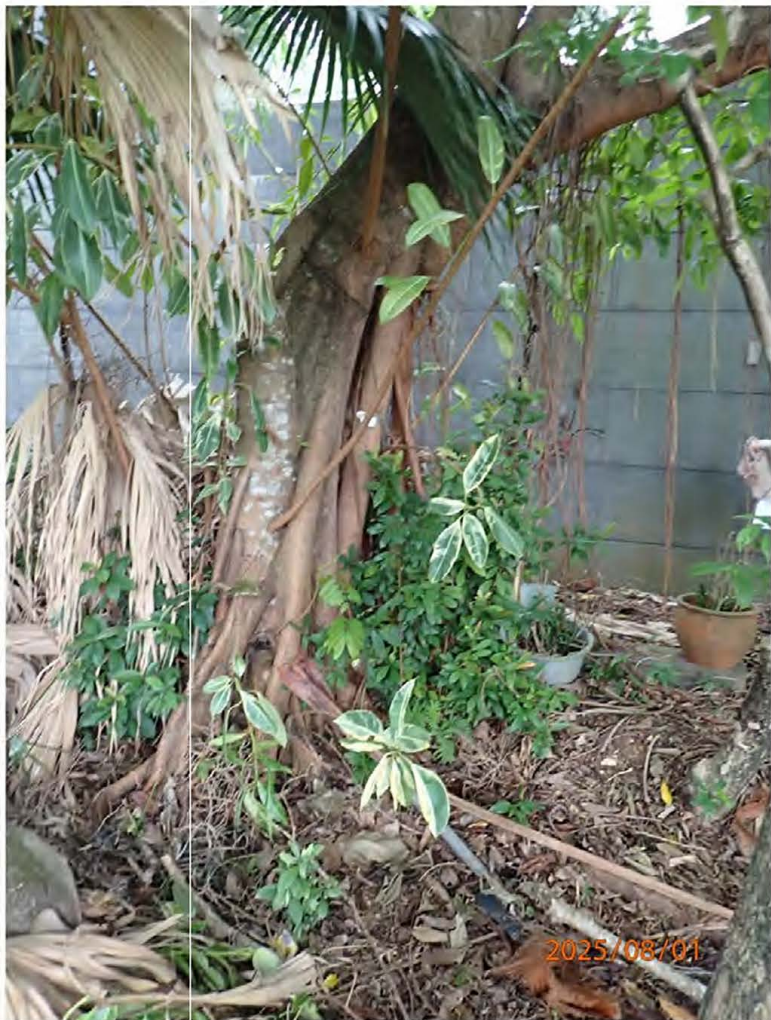
T9_Whole view1



T9_Whole view2



T9_heavy lateral limb



T9_near footpath



T10_Whole view



T10_dead tree



T11__Whole view



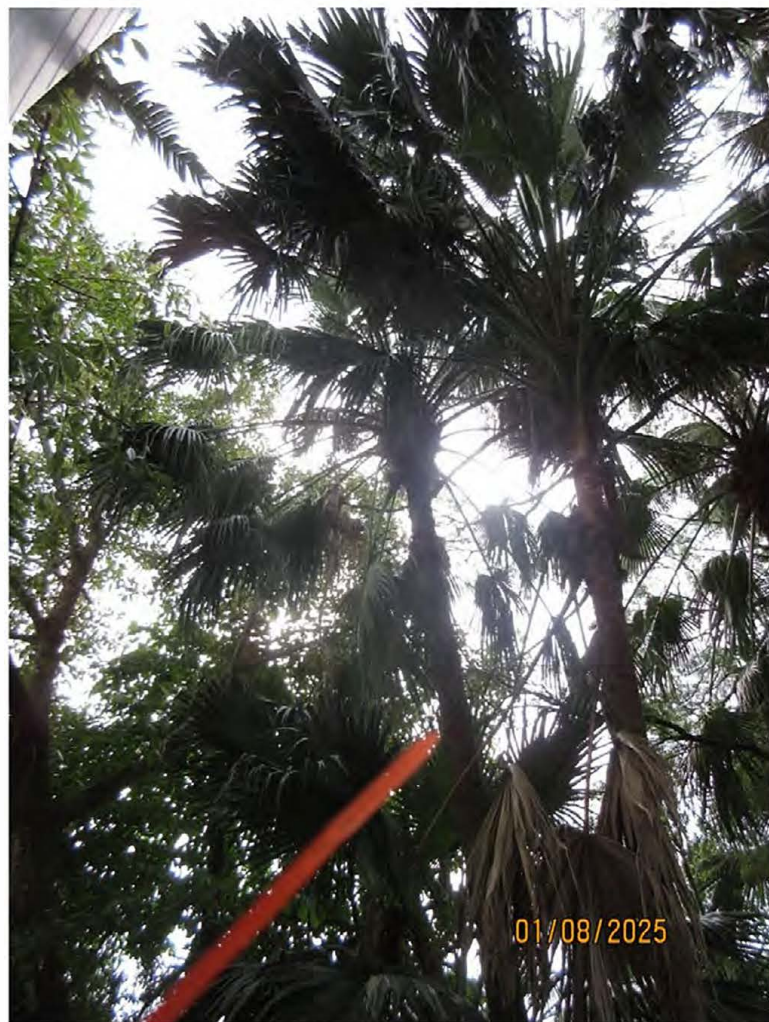
T12__Whole view



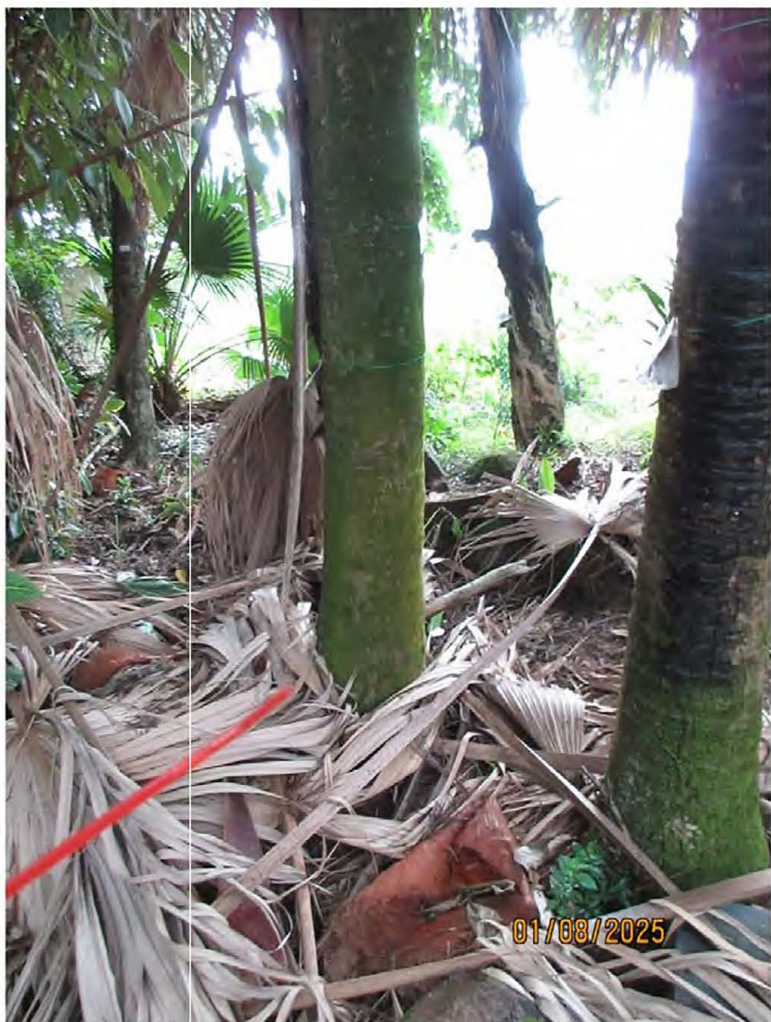
T12_close to T13



T13__Whole view1



T13__Whole view2



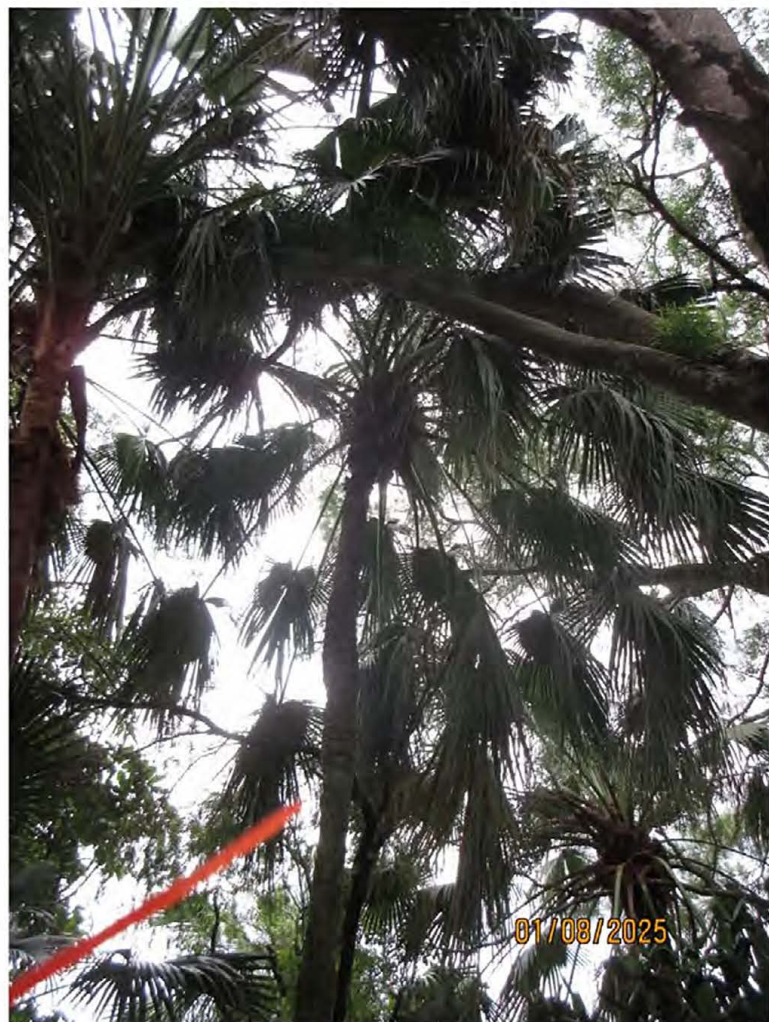
T13_close to T14



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



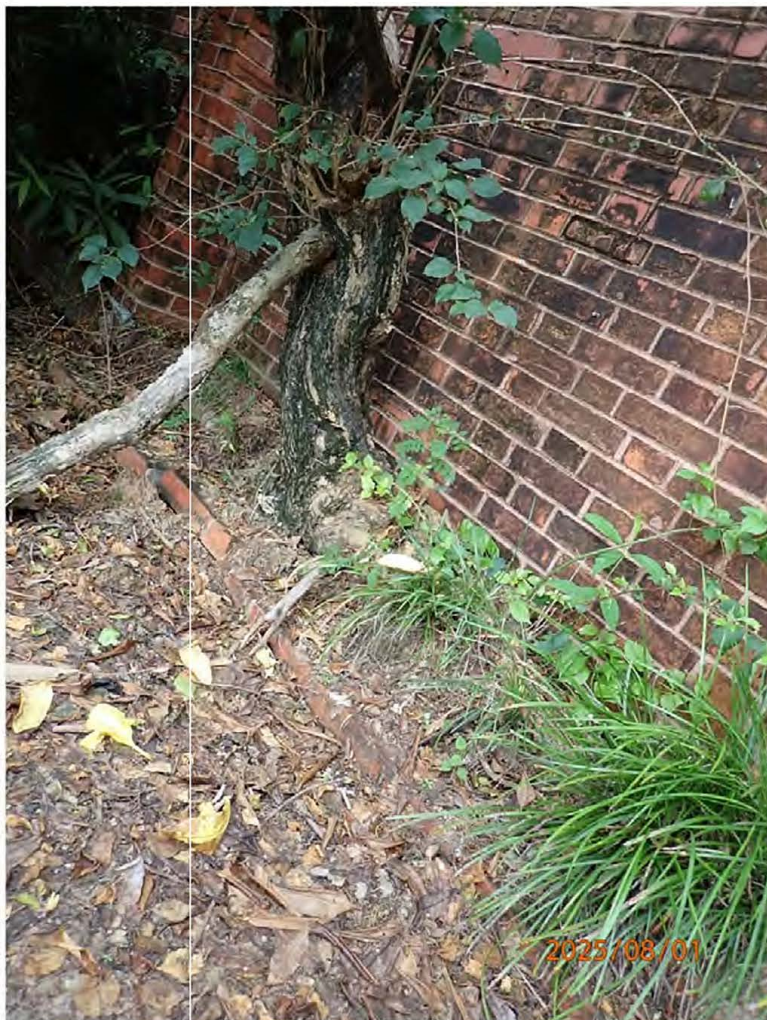
T24_Whole view



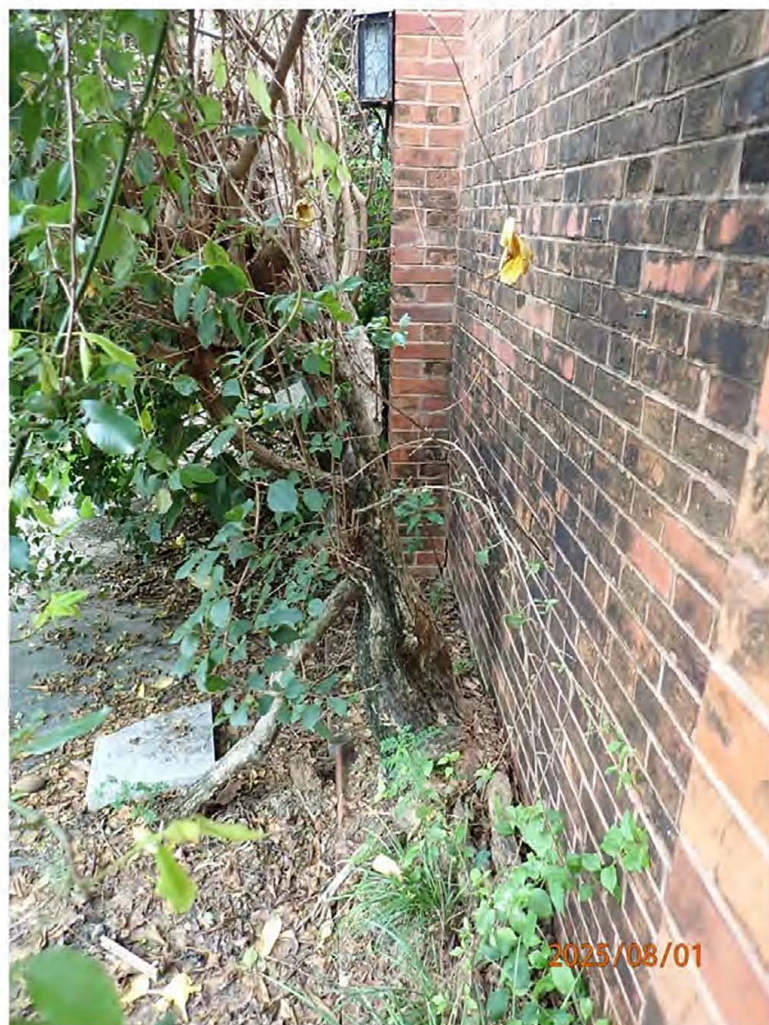
T24_near edge of swimming pool



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_Close up of Root Collar



T28_Close up of Canopy



T28_Close up of Canopy



T28_Whole view



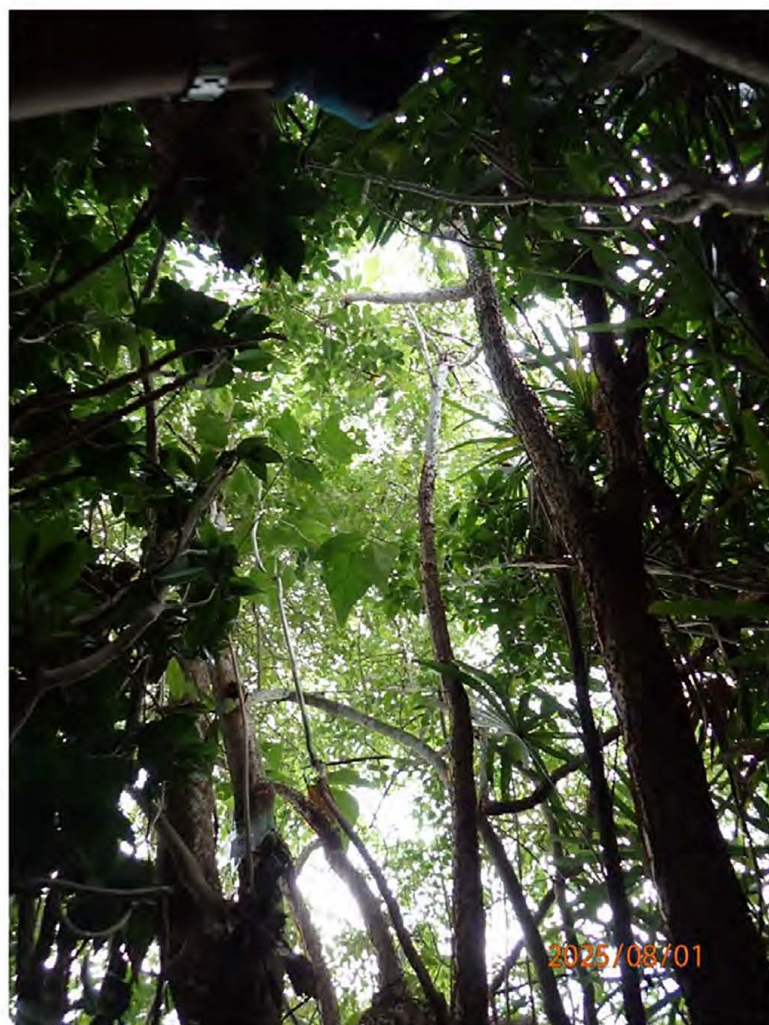
T28_3 stems



T28_nearfootpath



T29_Whole view1



T29_Whole view2



T29_1 stems bent and cracked



T29_3 stems, included bark



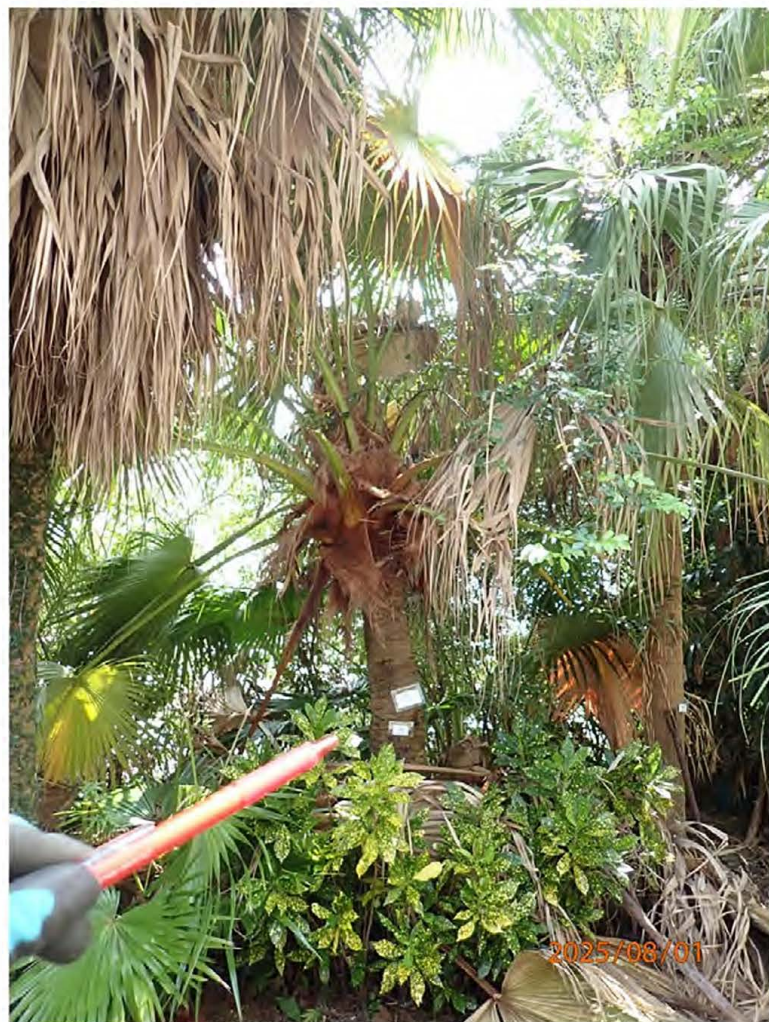
T29_topped, crown covered by massive climbers



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).

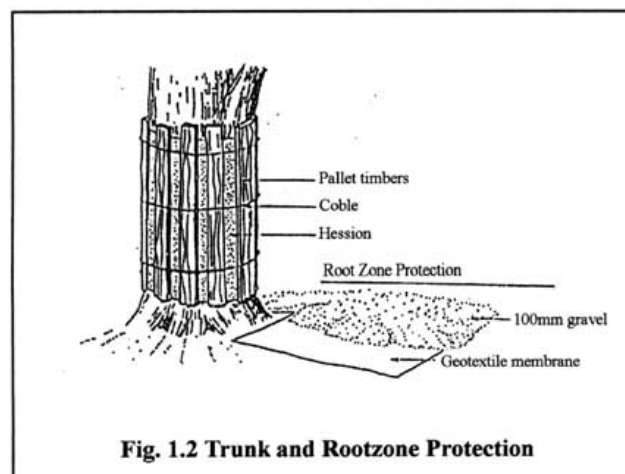
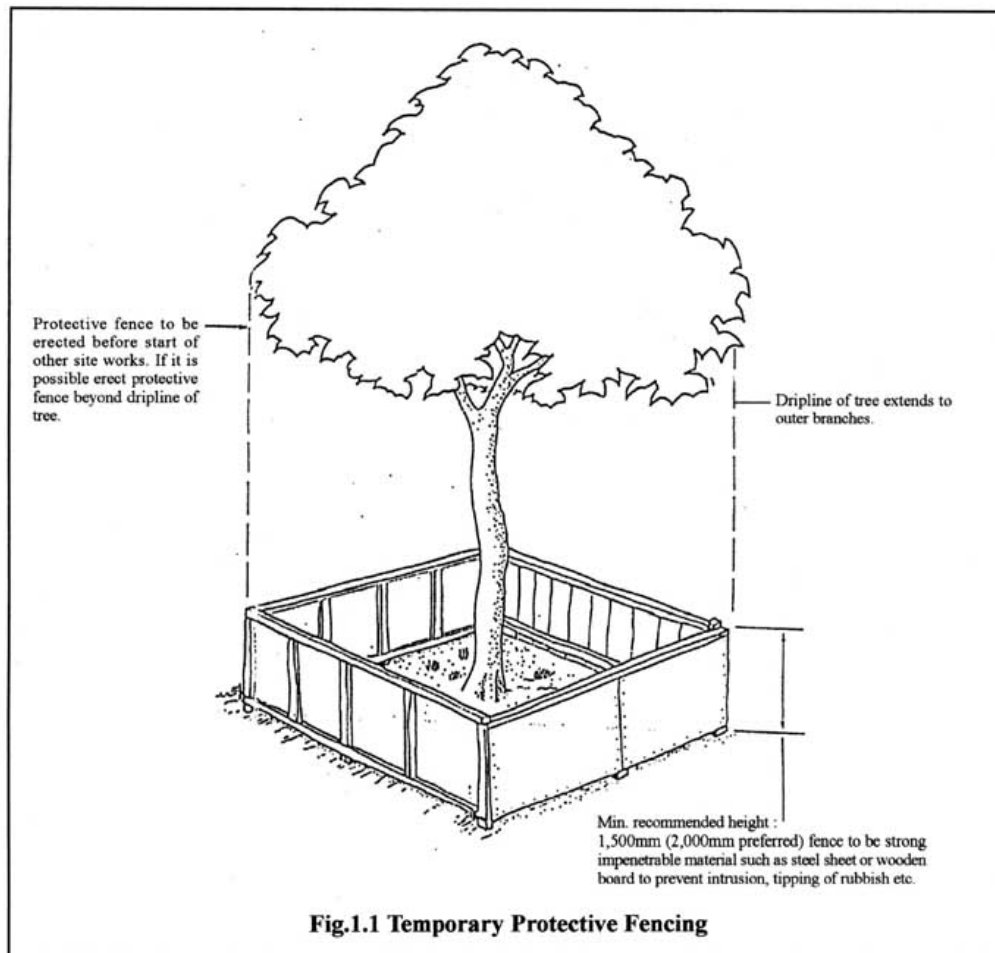
1.03 PROTECTION OF EXISTING TREES

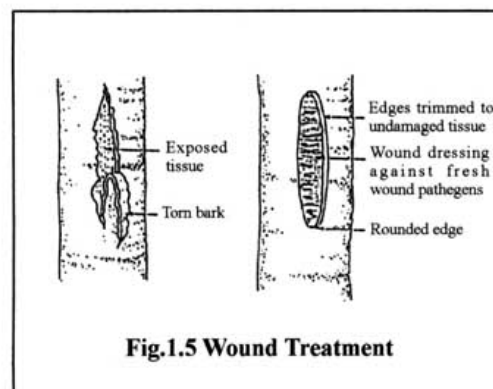
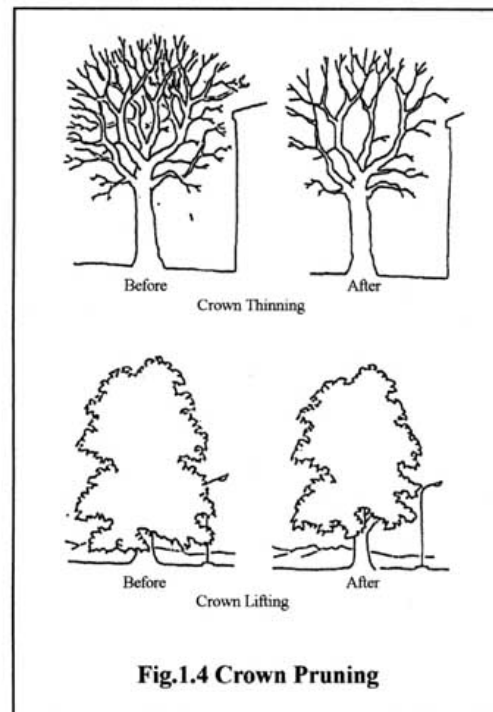
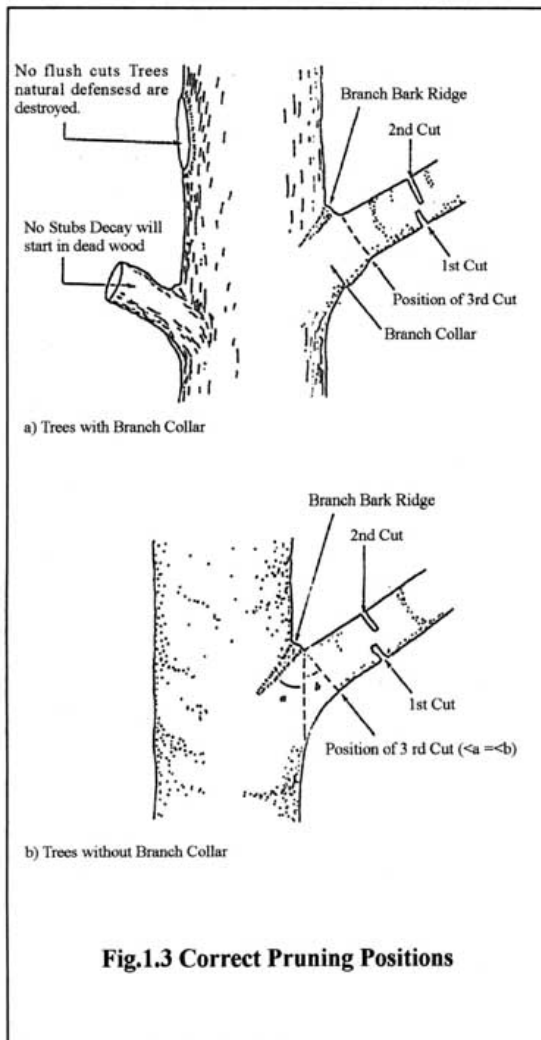
- (a) In respect of all existing trees, the Contractor shall ensure for the whole duration of the Contract, the following:-
 - no unnecessary intrusion into areas of protective planting area is made;

- 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).





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