

- LEGEND
- Red line boundary
 - Trees/tree clusters to be retained. Tree protection fenceline required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 or equivalent.
 - Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA) to be coordinated with arboriculturalist & SDCC internal department tree officer
 - Tree Protection Fencing Protective fencing to be installed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 or equivalent.
 - Trees/tree clusters to be removed
 - Indicative extent of proposed retaining wall to replace existing wall (refer to Engineer's drawing). Proposed retaining wall should provide adequate clearance space and not encroach into RPA - to be coordinated with arboriculturalist and SDCC internal tree department officer.

TREE WORK GENERALLY

No building work or construction work shall commence until all trees, shrubs or features to be protected have been enclosed, in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Pre-printed laminated waterproof signs at least A4 in size shall be securely fixed to each enclosure at 10 metre minimum intervals bearing the words 'Tree Protection Zone, No Storage Or Operations Within Fenced Areas' (Minimum height of text to be 100mm per line).

The protective enclosure shall be maintained during the course of the site works, and no equipment, machinery or materials shall be stored or fires lit within any area enclosed by the fencings in accordance with this condition and the ground levels within those areas shall not be altered, nor shall any excavation be made including the provision of any underground services, without prior written consent of the Contract Administrator. The Zone enclosed by the protective fencing is referred to as 'Tree Protection Zone'. There is to be no trafficking over ground within Tree Protection Zone. The protective enclosure shall be retained in position until all equipment, machinery or materials have been removed from the site and the site has been occupied.

- Protective fencing shall be erected and constructed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to construction'
 - All fencing to be completed and approved by Contract Administrator/Landscape Architect prior to commencement of any site clearance or demolition work.
 - Method and scope of all grubbing out/tree felling & tree work operations to be agreed with Contract Administrator/Landscape Architect prior to commencement of any clearance works.
 - Tree Surgery to be carried out by specialist tree surgeon registered with arboricultural association. All works to conform to requirements of BS 3998:1989.
- Before starting work verify with Contract Administrator which trees and hedges are to be removed. Cut down and dispose of all wood and arising's off site. Take down trees in small sections to avoid damage to adjacent trees that are to be retained, where tree canopies overlap or are in close proximity. Tree stumps to be grubbed using mechanical stump grinder.
- Comply with forestry & Arboriculture Safety & Training Council Safety Guides
 - Comply with Arboricultural Safety Guidance by HSE.
 - Refer to the 'Arboricultural Survey' for detailed arboricultural information and carry out thinning/deadwood clearance as required in the report.
 - Contractor to identify and protect underground structures which can be damaged directly during tree felling work.
 - Work on infected trees to be carried out using hand tools. After use tools to be sterilised in accordance with BS 3998: 1989.
 - Treatment of wounds, clearing out, pruning, repair of damaged pots & bark wounds in accordance with BS 3998: 1989.

DAMAGE TO ROOTS

Damaged roots or those that fall outside the RPZ where excavation or compaction is likely to occur and are below 50mm in diameter are to be pruned so that the final wound will be as small as possible and free from ragged torn ends. If the root forks, the final cut should be made to remove one arm of the fork. If excavations have to be so close to a tree that roots greater than 50 mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care should be taken to avoid damage. Any excavations should be undertaken by hand, avoiding damage to the bark. The roots should then be surrounded with sharp sand before replacing indigenous soil enriched with phosphate fertilizer. Where roots exceeding 50mm diameter are exposed or where stability of the tree maybe adversely affected, the advice of an experienced Arboricultural Consultant is to be sought.

PRUNING

Pruning cuts should, wherever possible, be made at a fork or at the main stem to avoid stumps, which can die back, and dense re-growth of shoots. Removal of large branches should only be carried out when it is unavoidable, and wounds from such work should be kept as small as possible. Cuts into live wood should be avoided when removing dead branches and stubs. When a branch collar is present the final cut should be just outside it. When there is no collar the angle of cut should be the mirror image of the branch bark ridge.

Formative pruning should aim to produce a tree which in maturity will be free from major physical weaknesses. Unwanted secondary leading shoots and potentially weak forks which could fall in adverse weather conditions. E.g. strong wind or snow, should be removed. When growth within a tree crown results in crossing branches that may rub together causing loss of strength or possible fracture in adverse weather, one of the branches should be removed.

Heavy branches should be removed in sections, and when necessary are to be lowered with ropes to avoid damage to the tree or its surroundings.

Crown reduction and/or reshaping should be carried out by cutting back to a side bud or branch to retain a flowing branch line without leaving stumps. All cuts should be made just outside the line of the branch bark ridge and branch collar of the retained branch.

Very substantial crown reductions should, ideally, not be made during a single growing season since severe loss of leaf area and multiple wounding may impair a tree's defences against diseases and decay. Reshaping should be a 'once only' operation to make a tree safe or to bring it to a desirable condition or shape. With a few species it may be appropriate to reshape a crown by careful pruning. This technique has a place in urban area management programmes for existing mature trees which have previously been pollarded.

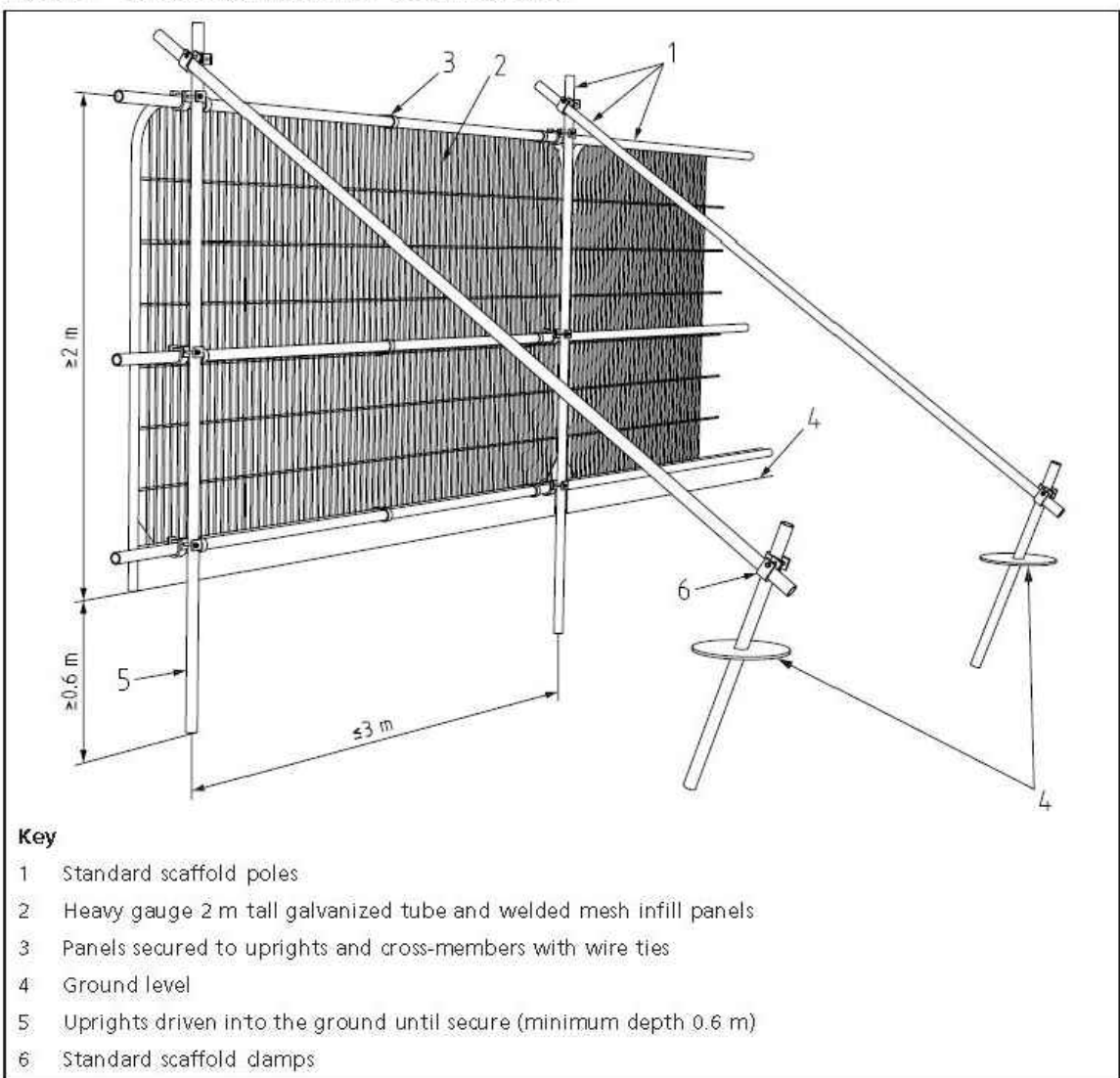
Crown lifting, which involves the removal of the lower branches to a given height above ground level should be achieved either by the removal of whole branches, or by the removal of only those parts which extend below the desired clear height.

Crown thinning, which involves the removal of a proportion of secondary and small, live branch growth from throughout the crown to produce an even density of foliage around a well spaced and balanced branch structure should usually be confirmed to broadleaf species. Crossing, weak, duplicated, dead and damaged branches should be removed.

All arboricultural works to be implemented outside the Bird nesting season which runs from March to September inclusive: ie: Works to be carried out during October to February inclusive.

Habitat piles can be created with removed vegetation - agree quantity and locations with the Landscape Architect.

Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



P02	Issued for planning - reissue	CFo	25.02.25
P02	Issued for planning - revised red line boundary	CFo	11.02.25
P01	Issued for planning	Slr	09.12.24
/	Issued for planning - DRAFT for team review	Slr	22.11.24
REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP.	DATE

LDA DESIGN

PROJECT TITLE
Kishoge Part 10 Application

DRAWING TITLE
Site 5 Tree retention & removal plan

ISSUED BY	Glasgow	T: 0141 222 9780	
DATE	12.11.24	DRAWN	CFo
SCALE@A1	1:1,000	CHECKED	Slr
STATUS	Planning	APPROVED	Slr

DWG. NO 9094-LDA-XX-XX-DR-L-0103

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. All dimensions are to be checked on site. Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

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Sources Ordnance Survey