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eco urban
ARBORICULTURAL

Mr and Mrs Wiegman
'Greywell'
High Street
Bursledon
Southampton
SO31 8DL

Our Ref: 231526 - Let 1

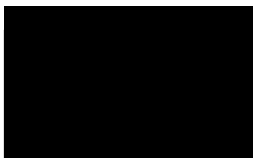
10 February 2023

Dear Mr and Mrs Wiegman

Re: New tree planting at 'Greywell', High Street, Bursledon, SO31 8DL (Application No. 'H/22/93352')

Please find attached a Tree Planting Plan and Planting Method Statement, as required under Condition 7 of the above approved planning application.

Yours sincerely



Barrie Draper BSc (Hons) Arb TechCert(Arbora) CertArb(RFS)
Arboricultural Consultant

Attached: 1: Tree Planting Plan and Method Statement

Tree Planting Method Statement

Pre planting care

- Any minor branch damage incurred during transport or structural deficiencies should be rectified by pruning, ensuring that any branch removal does not include the branch collar attachment.
- At no time should trees at the planting site be left with their root systems exposed or vulnerable to drying out.
- Once a rootballed tree has been positioned in the planting pit, any hessian, twine and the wire cage should be loosened. If wire encircles the stem diameter as part of the wire cage of the rootball, this should be cut and removed.

Tree pit preparation

- The planting pit should be no deeper than the existing rootball or container depth.
- Tree pits should have a diameter at least 75mm greater than that of the root system.
- During excavation of the tree pit, the soil dug should be placed to one side separating topsoil and subsoil as far as is practical.
- Tree pit sides should not have compacted, glazed or smeared sides from digging. Sides of a planting pit that have been smeared or smoothed during excavation should be scarified.

Planting

- The tree's root system should be wetted prior to planting.
- The tree should be planted at the correct depth taking into account the position of the root flare and the finished level. Allowance should be made for settling of the soil after planting.
- The rootball or root–stem transition should be level with the existing host soil or surface.
- Backfill should be added gradually, in layers of 150 mm to 230 mm depth (taking account of the sub soil/topsoil layers as removed) whilst ensuring the tree is held upright. At each stage the fill should be firmed in to eliminate all air pockets under and around the root system, but with care being taken not to excessively compact the soil.
- The final layer of backfilling should not be consolidated, but should be of a sufficient depth to allow for settlement and mulching.

Aftercare

- A support system should be used (see Figure 1). All stakes and ties should be checked at least annually to ensure that the root system remains stable and firm in the ground, and that ties are still effective and not causing any damage to the tree. Any stakes and ties that are found to be not fit for purpose should be adjusted, replaced or removed.
- All stakes and ties should be removed as soon as the developing root system is strong enough to support the tree.
- The area around the base of the tree should be free from competing vegetation to depth of 100 mm, and hand-weeded as necessary and at least once annually. The mulched area should be enlarged, if practicable, as the tree develops to the canopy drip line, taking care to avoid a build-up of mulch around the root flare and the base of the stem.
- Immediately after planting, the tree pit should be saturated to field capacity. The timing and frequency of further irrigation should take into account the prevailing weather conditions, soil moisture release characteristics, and the response of the tree species to water deficits or periods of prolonged soil saturation.
- The frequency of irrigation is more important than the volume of water given at any one time. Increased water volumes cannot compensate for a lack of frequency. This should be accounted for in irrigation plans. Irrigation plans should also take into account the findings of the original site assessment and the subsequent species choice made. Monitoring is recommended if there are 10 consecutive days during the growing season at ≥25°C. Water should only be added if soil moisture probe/tensiometer values indicate that it would be appropriate to do so.

Figure 1

