

Tremendous Trees.

A webinar on the vitality and strategy for Norfolk's trees.

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James Fisher

Principal Ecologist

Tom Russell Grant

Tree and Woodland Officer

Hélène Pasquier

Team Leader, Tree Projects

Alanna Baker

Project Officer, Greenways



Biodiversity Net Gain & Nature Recovery in Norfolk

James Fisher
Principal Ecologist
Norfolk County Council



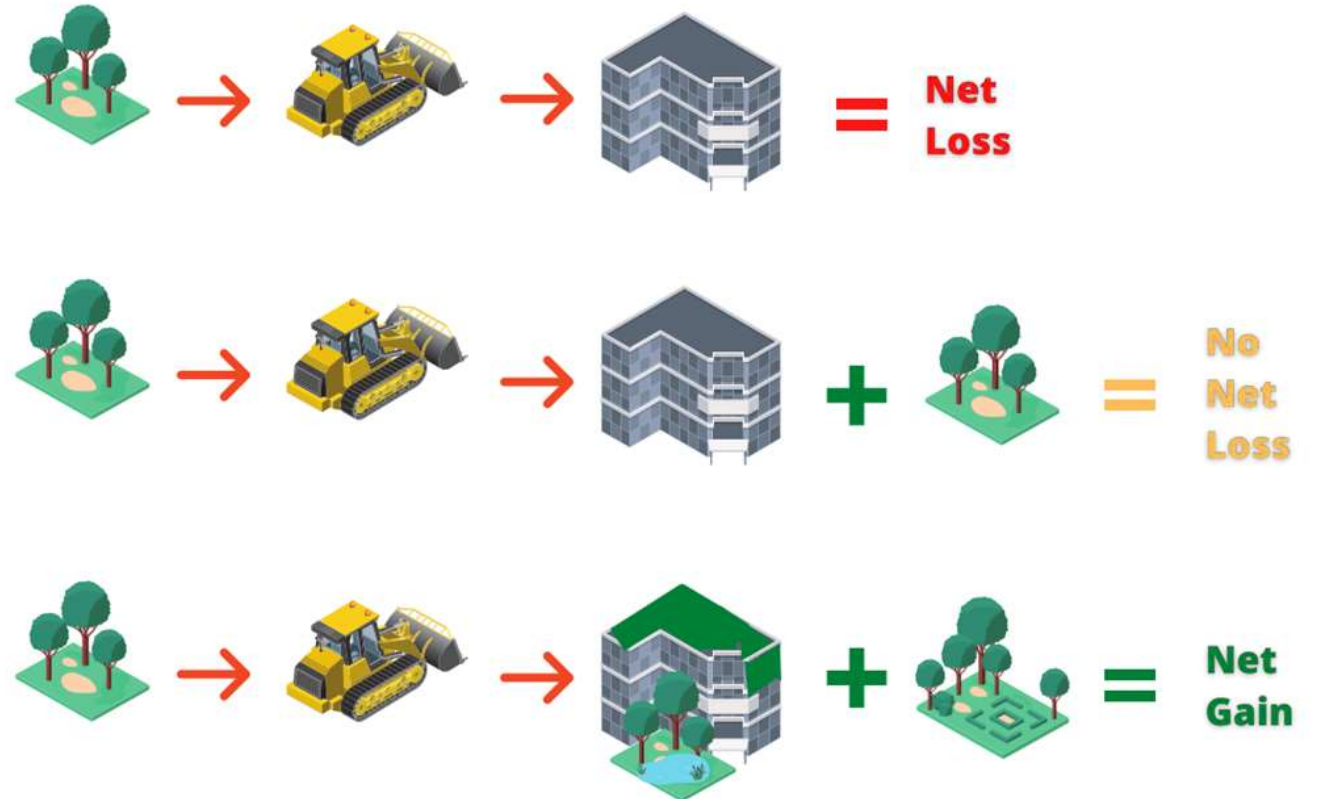
What is Biodiversity Net Gain?



“...an approach to development...that aims to leave the natural environment in a **measurably** better state than it was beforehand.”

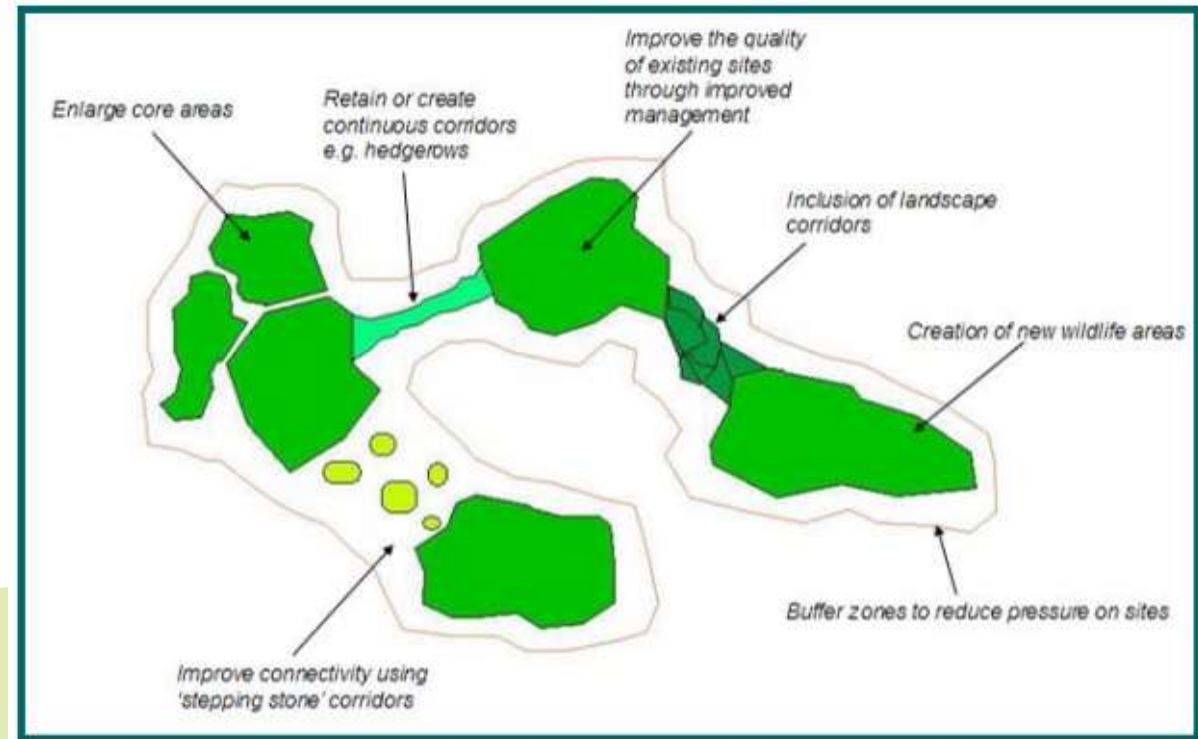
What is required?

- A minimum 10% increase in biodiversity compared to the baseline as measured by the Biodiversity Metric
- Land must be legally secured for minimum of 30 years



Where will it go?

- Developers encouraged to deliver BNG onsite, however where this isn't possible, it will need to be secured offsite
- The LNRS will identify the priority areas where offsite BNG should ideally be located
- Off-site BNG to be secured via a S106 Agreement or a Conservation Covenant Agreement between the landowner and the Responsible Body
- Off-site BNG sites need to be recorded on NE's Biodiversity Gain Site Register
- 'Statutory Credits' considered last resort if all other options exhausted



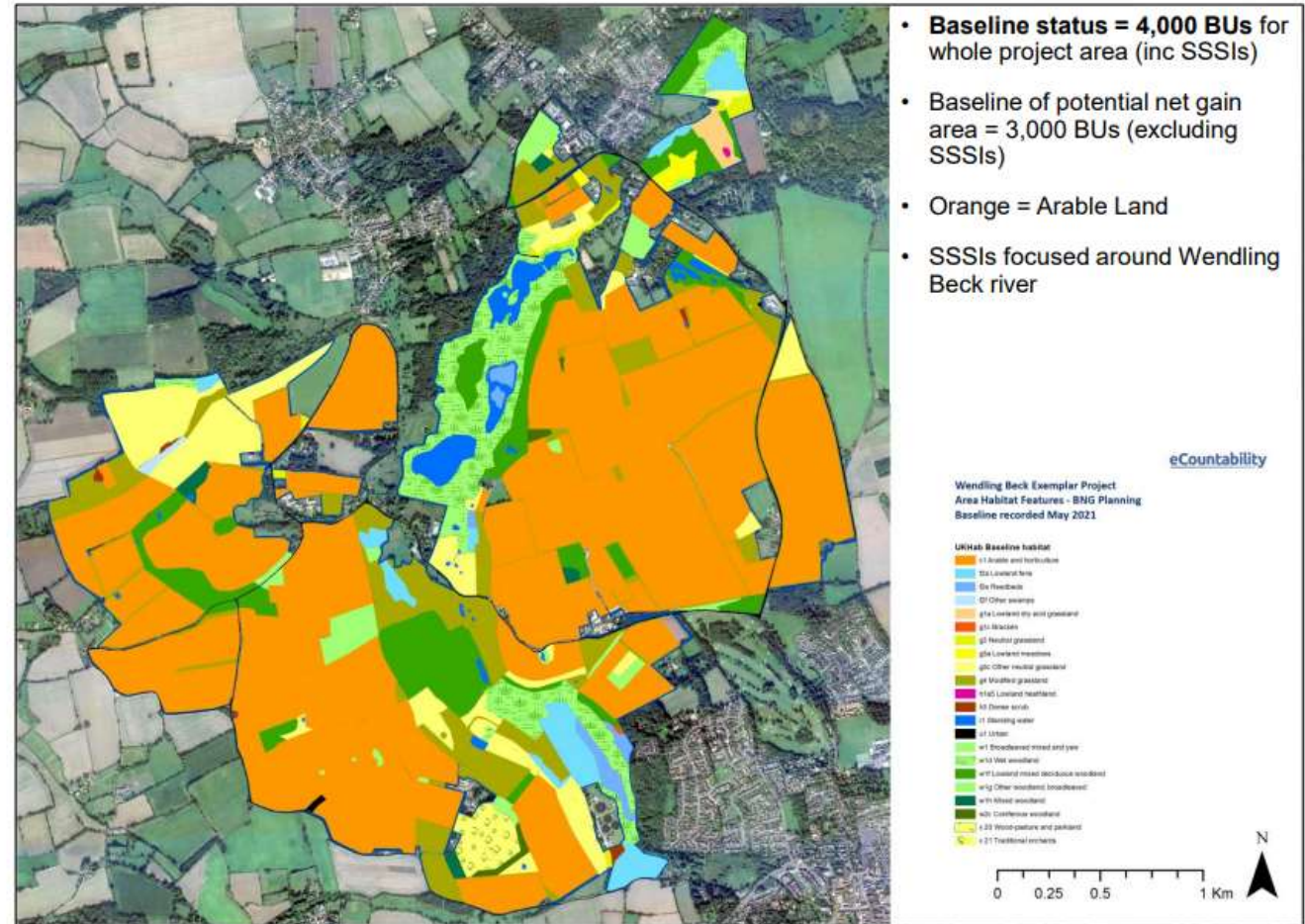
BNG Offsite providers:

- Wendling Beck Environment Project expected to be a key BNG offsite provider in Norfolk
- Local Authorities incl. Parish/ Town Councils can become providers if they have suitable land to create or enhance habitats



- ✓ Need to carry out baseline surveys
- ✓ Need to apply to join BNG Site Register
- ✓ Could generate good source of reliable income

WBEP – BNG Baseline Scenario



When will net gain become mandatory?

Nov 2023	Secondary Legislation in place with supporting Guidance
January 2024* *was Nov 2023	commencement for all major developments (exact date TBC)
April 2024	commencement for minor developments
2025	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP's)



Norfolk's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

- Established in the Environment Act, LNRS aim to deliver landscape scale, strategic approach to nature recovery
- Will seek to address issues around climate change and net zero, biodiversity, water quality and access to nature
- As a “responsible authority” Norfolk County Council will lead on the production of the Norfolk LNRS
- As spatial strategies, LNRS will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature’s recovery and provide wider environmental benefits
- The LNRS will include:
 - Agreed priorities for nature’s recovery
 - A map of the most valuable existing areas for nature
 - A map of proposals for creating or improving habitat for nature
 - Inclusion of wider environmental goals



Swaddywell field (© Carry Ackroyd)

Norfolk's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

LNRS will be used to:

- Channel investment into local priorities for protection and enhancement, such as the Environment Land Management scheme
- Guide mandatory biodiversity net gain investments
- Map specific opportunities for “nature-based solutions” to wider environmental problems like flooding, climate change mitigation and adaptation and water quality
- Provide a source of evidence for local planning authorities to prepare their Local Plans, helping these authorities understand locations important for conserving and enhancing biodiversity



Norfolk's Local Nature Recovery Strategy

- Currently establishing governance structure with working groups
- Opportunity to engage with a broad range of groups across Norfolk including organisations with a known interest in the natural environment, to the wider community, including landowners and managers
- District Councils will be key 'supporting authorities' in developing strategy, however there will also be a wider consultation with opportunity for Parish Councils to engage
- Expected to take 12-18 months to finalise, however draft mapping expected to be ready earlier
- Contact Norfolk and Suffolk Nature Recovery Partnership Manager andy.millar@suffolk.gov.uk



The Health and Resilience of Norfolk's Roadside Trees.



Tom Russell Grant

Tree and Woodland Officer
Norfolk County Council

Ash Dieback



Dieback of leaves with brown/black leaf stalks, most easily seen throughout summer



Wilting leaves, most visible in spring and early summer



**0% No
signs of
dieback,
whole
crown
looks
healthy**



**0 – 25%
Initial signs
of dieback
but majority
of crown
present and
healthy**



**25 – 50%
Significant
dieback
present but
less than
half the
crown lost
to die back**



**50 – 75%
Significant
dieback
present and
more than
half the
crown lost
to die back**



**75 – 100%
Few signs of
life on the
tree,
majority of
crown lost
to dieback**

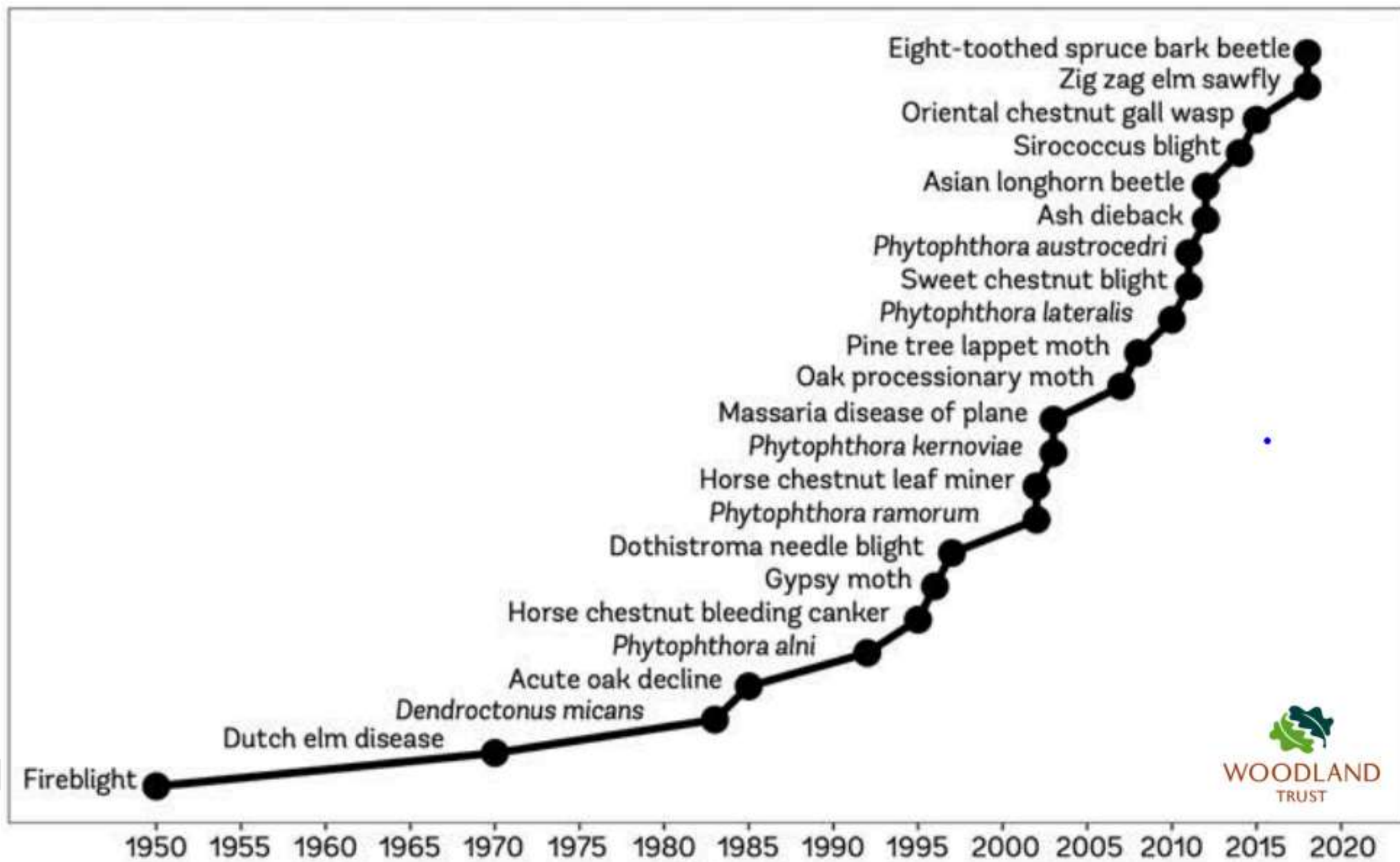


**100%
Dead**

The Fungal Fruiting Body







Norfolk
County Council

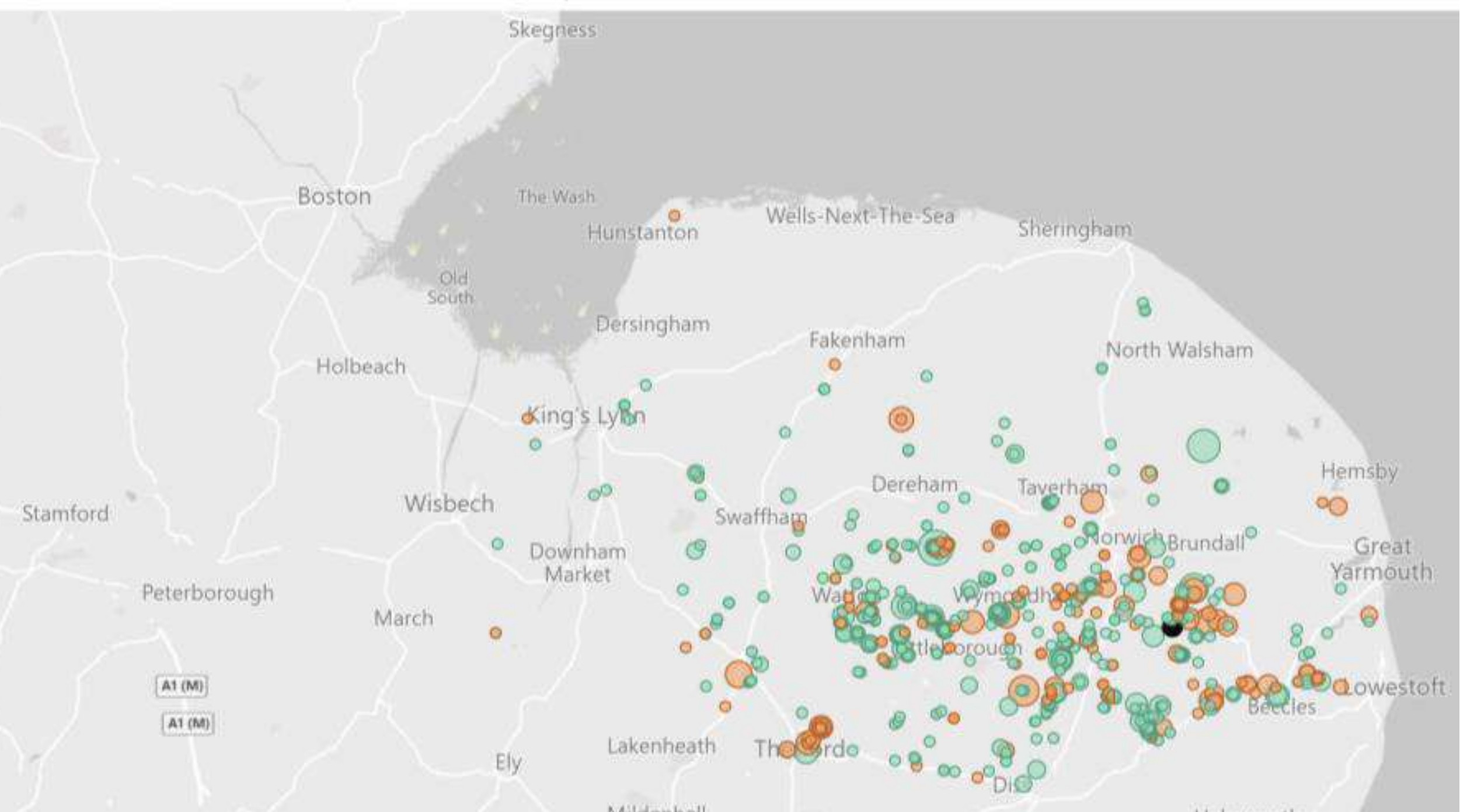


WOODLAND
TRUST

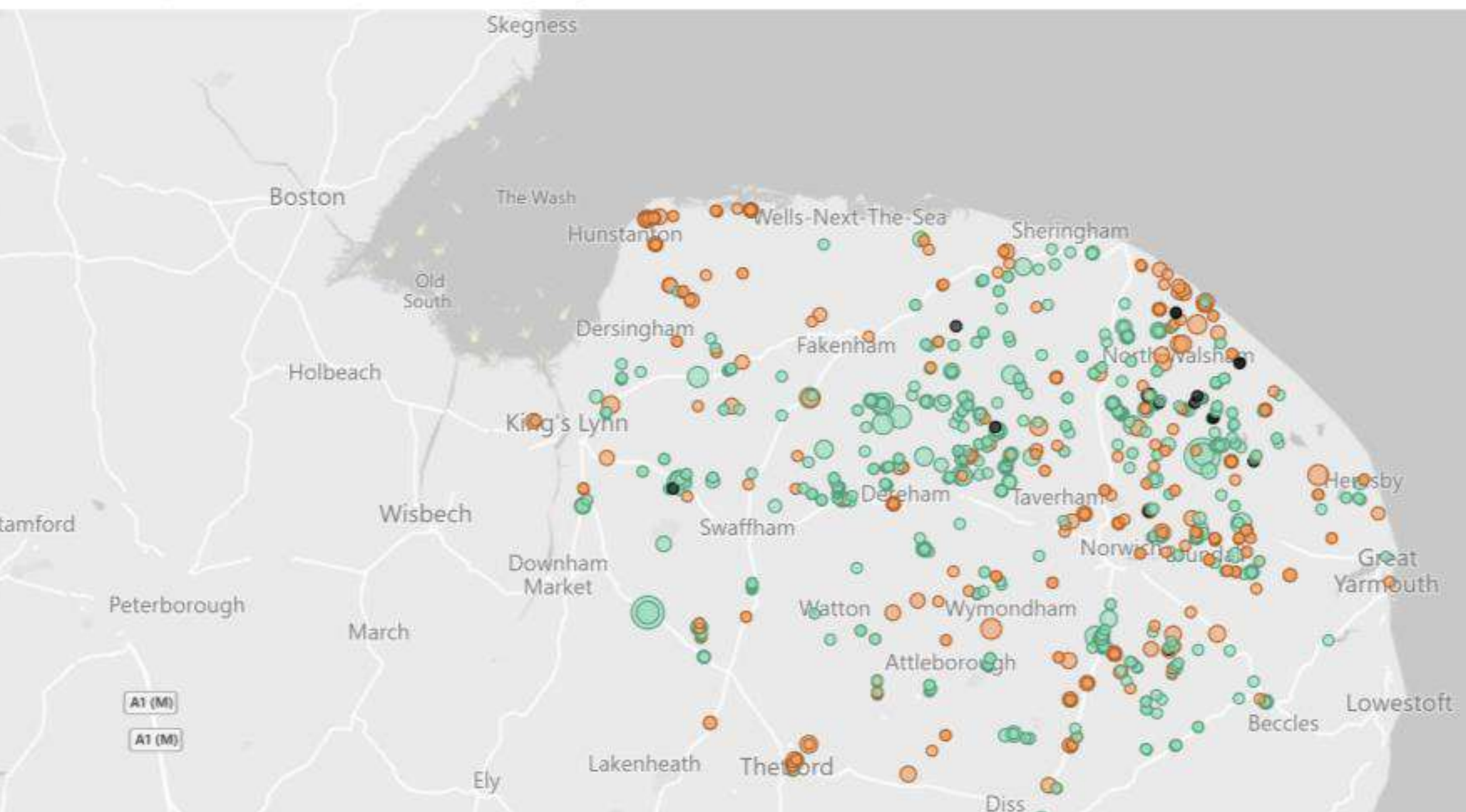


Sooty Bark Disease of Sycamore

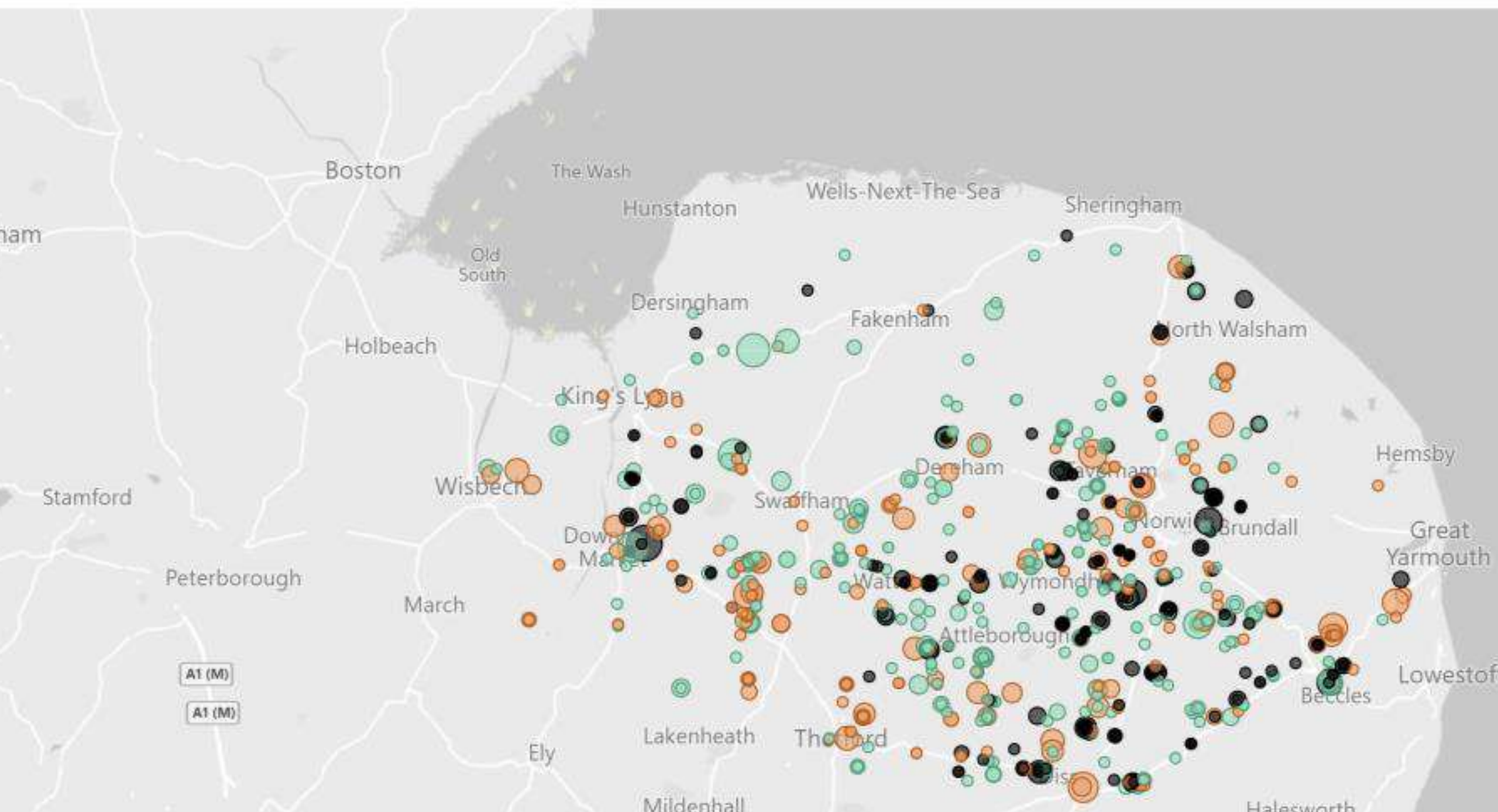
CAUSAL AGENTS ● Ash Dieback Disease ● Dutch Elm Disease ● Sooty Bark Disease



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Oak Processionary Moth

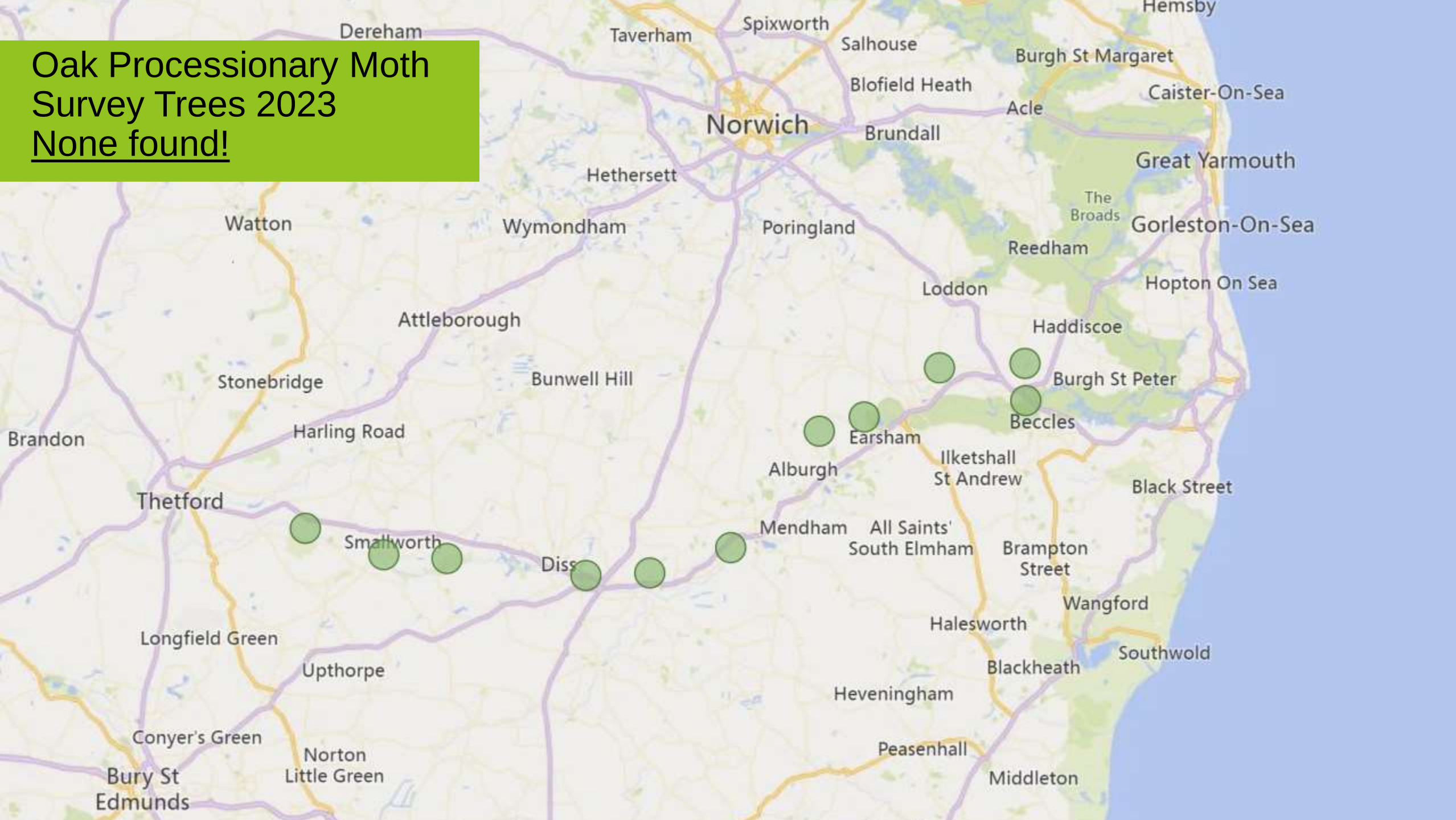
- Six different instars – 2mm to 2cm (3 onwards have irritation causing hairs on them)
- Accidentally introduced with oak trees
- Advice is to report any confirmed caterpillars to Tree Alert using their online form.



[illegible]

OPM 2023 Management Zones

**Oak Processionary Moth
Survey Trees 2023
None found!**





Asian Longhorned Beetle

- Bores into various tree species but in 2012 it was most prevalent in sycamores.
- Boring weakens trees and can kill them.
- Has been found in the UK as a breeding species (kent 2012) but was eradicated.
- Occasionally individual adult beetles have been found and colonisation is most likely in the southeast and south coast of the UK
- Mainly found in stems and branches 4-10cm diameter.

Asian Longhorned Beetle

- 10mm exit holes which are fairly round with rough edges
- There are native longhorned beetles
- You must report any sightings immediately to Tree alert or APHA



Report Asian Longhorned
Beetle sightings to APHA

Xylella fastidiosa

- Xylella is a bacterial disease which can kill plants and trees by stopping them from taking up water.
- At present Xylella is NOT known to be present in the UK but it can affect a large range of plants. (it is in Italy, France and Spain)
- Symptoms are very similar to - browning and wilted leaves etc.
- If you think you have found it, report it to APHA as soon as possible.



Report potential sightings
of Xylella to APHA

Tree alert and Forestry Commission lists



Report pests and diseases
with Observer Tree



Tools & Resources from
Forest Research



Forestry Commission

Information and Updates
from Forestry Commission



Thanks for listening!

Tom Russell Grant

Norfolk County Council

Tree and Woodland
Officer



Schemes – Summary & Updates

Hélène Pasquier
Team Leader, Tree Projects
Norfolk County Council



1 million tree project

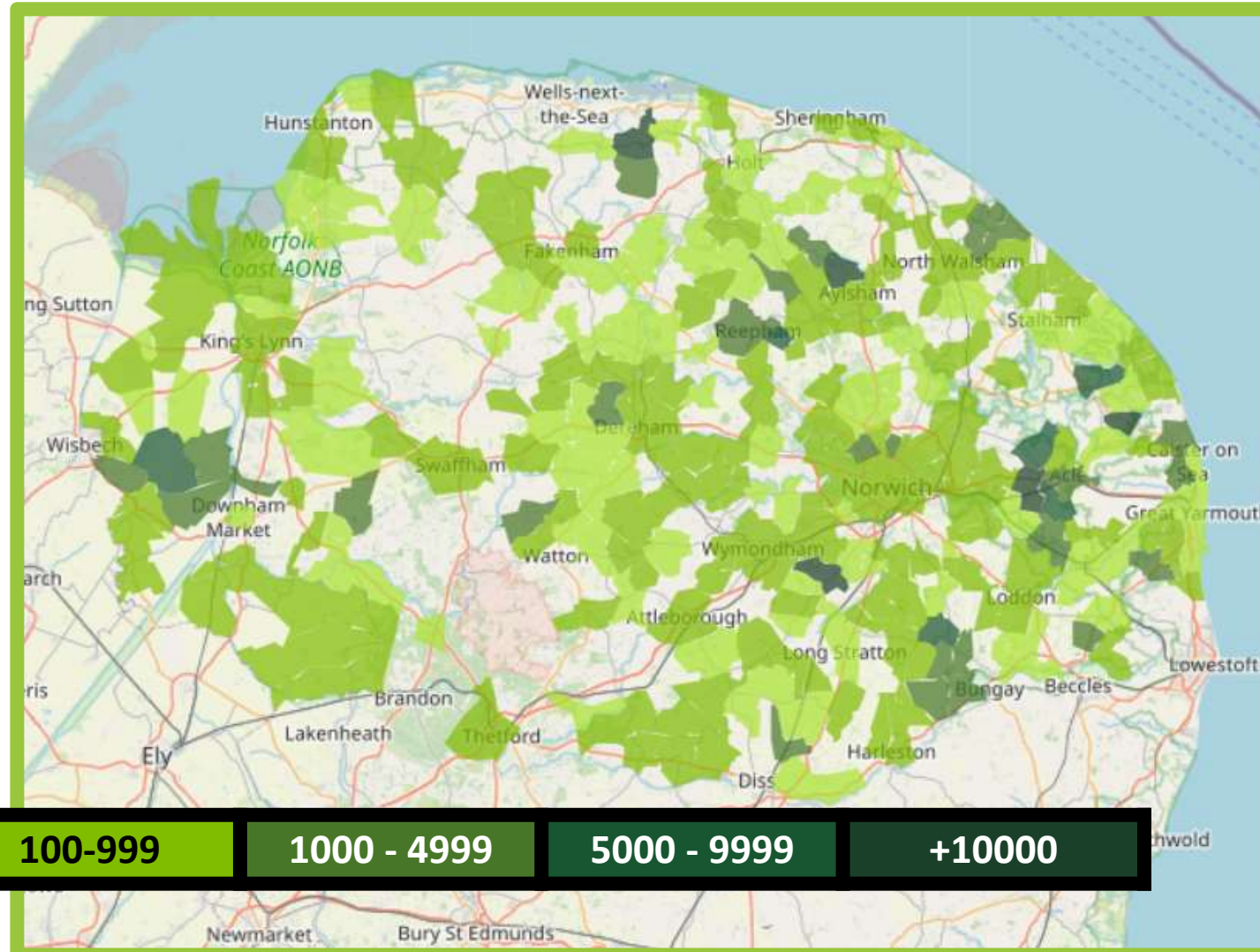
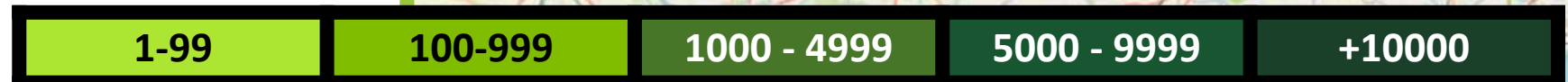


1 million trees project tree
planting progress

Project approved at cabinet
in November 2019

289,652 trees and hedges
planted so far

[Interactive map](#) showing planting
progress available



Subsidised tree pack scheme



Open to all residents in Norfolk

Up to 50% off their original cost

5 different tree packs

Packs ranging from 6 to 125 trees

Requirement to have space for them and the right land permissions

#1MillionTreesNorfolk



Apply by
4/01/24



Hedgerow Pack (20 or 125 trees)

Mixed species: Hawthorn, Dogwood, Hazel, Guelder Rose, Crab Apple



Wildlife Tree Pack (20 or 125 trees)

Mixed species: Spindle, Crab Apple, Wayfaring Tree, Hazel, Oak



Small / Urban Tree Pack (10 or 125 trees)

Mixed species: Rowan, Hazel, Crab Apple, Hawthorn, Wild Pear



Taller Tree Pack (10 or 125 trees)

Mixed species: Oak, Hornbeam, Field Maple, Common Beech, Common Alder



Orchard Tree Pack (6 trees)

Species: 2 apple trees, 1 plum tree, 2 pear trees, 1 cherry tree

Busseys Community Tree Grant for Norfolk



Busseys Community
Tree Grant for Norfolk

- ✓ 10K grant from the Bussey family
- ✓ Anyone in Norfolk can apply
- ✓ Planting scheme need to show a community benefit
- ✓ Maximum grant per application is £2,500
- ✓ 100% funding on trees and tree protections
- ✓ Orchards, single trees, small woodlands, shelter belts and rows
- ✗ Hedgerows are not eligible

Apply by
4/01/24

Connectivity planting in North Norfolk & Breckland



Grant funding in North Norfolk & Breckland



Trees Outside Woodlands;
NCC Priority Planting Areas Map

100% funding for tree planting in certain areas of North Norfolk & Breckland

Anyone can apply in selected areas.

A map has been created to show locations that could support habitat connectivity for a more joined up landscape.

Type of tree planting funded includes:

In-field trees

Individual trees

Hedgerows

Trees within hedgerows

Small wooded areas ($\leq 0.2\text{ha}$)

Orchards

Funding covers:

- ✓ Trees
- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Planting costs

- ✗ Large woodland
- ✗ Part of planning consent
- ✗ Restocking trees after felling



Gressenhall tree nursery trees



-  Volunteers run Community Tree Nursery at Gressenhall.
-  Mainly whips either bare root 40cm-60cm or cell grown 20-40cm.
-  Collection from Gressenhall (near Dereham) or Norwich.
-  Trees are £1 and there is a minimum order of 5 trees.

Species available this year include:

Alder, Alder buckthorn, Birch, Blackthorn,
Elder, English oak, Goat willow, Horse chestnut,
Sweet chestnut, Rowan, Walnut.

...small quantities of other also species available.



Trees on farms

Grants for planting trees on farms including agroforestry projects this year and next.

Grants can fund:

- ✓ Up to 100% of the cost of trees
- ✓ 50% subsidy for tree protection and labour

Type of planting funding covers:

- ✓ Trees in field corners
- ✓ In field trees
- ✓ Agroforestry projects – such as lines of trees within the field
- ✓ Orchards
- ✓ Shelterbelts and hedgerows

Open for application from farmers with large or small landholdings
...email the team with your location of the
farm and the type of planting.



Medium sized woodland creation

NCC has partnered with Norfolk FWAG | Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group for Norfolk

FWAG is offering free advice to landowner wishing to plant more than 0.5ha of woodland

For areas over 0.5 ha, FWAG can support:

- ✓ More Woods (Woodland Trust) applications to get subsidised planting

For areas over 1 ha, FWAG can support :

- ✓ EWCO (Forestry Commission) applications to get full funding



Be part of Norfolk's 1 Million Trees story

Tell us where you've planted.



1 million trees,
Tell Us Where
You've Planted

Online form to tell us about the trees or hedges you've planted.

Remember:

- ✓ Anyone can take part.
- ✓ Natural colonisation counts.
- ✓ You need the landowner's permission to plant trees/hedges.
- ✓ Look after them while they establish.
- ✓ Allow them to thrive to maturity.
- ✓ Trees and hedges must have been planted after November 2019.
- ✗ We do not count planting which replaces lost trees or hedges.





Contact details

Hélène Pasquier – Tree projects Team Leader	helene.pasquier@norfolk.gov.uk
Email our general Tree Projects Team inbox	tree.planting@norfolk.gov.uk
Subscribe to our e-newsletter	e-newsletter sign up
Find out more about current offers here:	Get involved in the 1 Million Trees project

Any Questions?