

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

KT/SOUTH/AIA/01B

Client: *Ms K. Thurman MCAIT*

Site: *The Old Rectory,
Churchgate Street,
Southery, Norfolk*

Author: *T. Sorensen*

Date: *15.01.2024*

Revision History:

A - (07.01.21) Updated tree survey data

B - (15.01.24) Updated tree survey data

Ravencroft Arboricultural Services

6 Reepham Road, Foulsham, Norfolk NR20 5SL

Tel/Fax: 01362 684291

Email: tony@ravencrofttrees.co.uk

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Author: Tony Sorensen *BSc (Hons) Arb. M.Arbor. A*

Signed:



Date: 15 January 2024

1 Introduction

1.1 Instruction and brief

1.1.1 Ravencroft Arboricultural Services have been instructed by Ms K. Thurman MCIAT to assess the impacts on trees presented by proposed construction of a detached 5-bedroom house with associated garage, new access drive and retaining wall at the Old Rectory, 3 Churchgate Street, Southery in accordance with the expectations of British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*'.

1.1.2 The following documentation relating to this site and the proposal was received in relation to the brief and) forms the basis of the assessment: -

Topographical Survey - ACE044 (Ace Surveys 2008)

Elevations/Floor Plans T650/1 (2024)

Garage/Block Plan T650/2 (2024)

Existing & Proposed Longitudinal Sections T333/6A & T333/7B (2024)

Where additional details have been inferred from the details provided, they will be identified as such within the assessment.

1.2 Limitations

1.2.1 All tree survey data was undertaken from ground level without detailed individual or physical examination. The topographical survey listed above identifies tree positions and a simple canopy extent but was not intended to

meet the arboricultural specification expected by section 4.2.4 of BS 5837:2012. Subsequently all arboricultural data collection and assessment of the trees within, or adjacent, to the site was undertaken by Tony Sorensen, arboriculturalist on behalf of Ravencroft Arboricultural Services, during a site visits on 15.01.2024.

- 1.2.2 All trees over 75mm diameter (measured at 1.5m from adjacent ground level) within the site and those located within 12 times their stem diameter of the site boundary were surveyed as per section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012. Tree positions were located by reference to the topographical survey and confirmed by either GPS or triangulation measurements. Where access and visibility were restricted, details are recorded in the survey schedule.
- 1.2.3 Whilst hazards are considered insofar as they impact on the longevity of trees and the appropriateness of retention, the survey does not constitute a risk assessment and should not be used as such. Furthermore, trees are dynamic living organisms whose condition can change rapidly or which can be subject to damage by extreme weather conditions. Tree inspection details and recommendations can only be assumed to be accurate for one year from the date of inspection. They are necessarily invalid if development, construction or tree works other than those recommended herein are undertaken upon or in proximity of the subject trees.
- 1.2.4 This assessment is confidential to the client for the purposes of the brief and no liability is accepted to any other parties. Beyond the remit of the brief, (which is expected to include planning submission) and notwithstanding section 47 of the Copyright & Patents Act 1988, it is not to be disclosed to

other parties without the written consent of Ravencroft Arboricultural Services.

1.2.5 All conclusions and recommendations of the assessment are necessarily the product of author's experience and qualified opinion. Ravencroft Arboricultural Services are not responsible for the related accuracy of any information listed in section 1.1.2.

1.2.6 Where a soil assessment (including soil plasticity indices) is absent from the received documentation, no specific assessment of the influence of trees in relation to soil volume change as per NHBC standards chapter 4.2 or section 4.3 of BS 5837:2012 can be undertaken.

2 Impact Assessment

2.1 Impact assessment table

2.1.1 The likely impacts presented to the trees by the development, and those presented by the trees to the proposed layout and use, are shown within Table 1 as follows:

Table 1 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Identified potential impacts		Trees or features affected	Amenity value, legal status, policy relevance and significance of affected trees to local character	Specific arboricultural impacts	Appropriateness of alternative design or design adjustment	Recommended mitigation
Direct layout conflicts	Elements of the proposed development occupy the same space as existing trees or would otherwise irreconcilably compromise their retention (i.e., structural roots or major limbs would need to be removed).	T1 - T3 & T9 - T16	A total of three individuals designated BS5837:2012 category B (T3, T11 and T15) four individuals designated category C (T1, T2, T14 and T16) and four category U individuals (T9, T10, T12 and T13) are affected (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. Within those views, T3 is typically a secondary component due to its smaller scale; T4 and T8 are large enough to contribute significantly to the mosaic of the overall skyline.	Trees must be removed to enable design. Stump removal may result in damage to the root system of adjacent plants within the hedge.	Design brief and existing site mandate density and layout as shown. Arboricultural feedback has been provided and conflicting elements adjusted where practical.	Replacement planting of category B and C trees at a ratio of $\geq 1:1$ to result in no fewer than 7 new trees planted within available remaining space. Stumps within the RPA of adjacent trees must be ground out to a maximum depth of 300mm by stumpgrinder to prevent collateral root damage during removal.
Below ground impacts	The proposed layout of the boundary fence and driveway occupies the root protection area (RPA) of an existing tree and anticipated foundations will be within the RPA of a tree on neighbouring land. Levels are anticipated to change within the RPAs of retained trees.	T4, T8 & T17	One individual from each of BS5837:2012 category A to C is affected (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. Within those views, T3 is typically a secondary component due to its smaller scale; T4 and T8 are large enough to contribute significantly to the mosaic of the overall skyline.	The majority of roots are likely to be found within the upper soil horizons (typically <600mm depth and often immediately underneath hard surfaces) –therefore any significant incursion into this layer to excavate for foundations may cause direct impact damage and severance of a substantial root volume. This has the potential to result in physiological stress and/or colonisation by decay organisms, both of which are likely to shorten the tree's lifespan and its contribution to the setting. Similarly, raising levels (such as that needed to normalise ground levels) can, depending on the methods employed, impair moisture infiltration and gaseous exchange leading to root dysfunction.	Design brief and existing site mandate density and layout as shown. Arboricultural feedback has been provided and conflicting elements adjusted where practical.	The access through the RPA of T8 must be of no-dig construction. Fencepost footings within the RPA of T8 must be hand dug and repositioned if significant roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered. Services must be specified and laid out so as to avoid excavation within all RPAs. Where excavations for foundations are within the RPA of T17 they must be preceded by a hand dug root pruning trench approx 300mm beyond their proximal extent (where significant roots are encountered, the final specification of the construction must be adapted to ensure their retention where determined as practical by an arboriculturalist). All the aforementioned measures must be subject to inclusion within a site specific method statement.

Table 1 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Identified potential impacts		Trees or features affected	Amenity value, legal status, policy relevance and significance of affected trees to local character	Specific arboricultural impacts	Appropriateness of alternative design or design adjustment	Recommended mitigation
Below ground impacts (cont.)	The expected movements of plant/vehicles and/or the storage of materials is anticipated within the RPAs of retained trees.	All retained surveyed trees that present constraints within the site boundary	One individual form each of BS5837:2012 category A and B (T8 and T4 respectively), and four individuals designated category C (T5, T6, T7 and T17) are affected (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. Within those views, T3 is typically a secondary component due to its smaller scale; T4 and T8 are large enough to contribute significantly to the mosaic of the overall skyline.	The increased intensity and range of development traffic has the potential to cause compaction of the upper horizons of soil. This reduction of pore space is associated with a decrease of permeability and gaseous exchange which may lead to the desiccation and asphyxiation of roots within the affected area. Storage of materials within RPAs can have a similar effect through the interception of precipitation, surface water and gaseous exchange (although the effects are highly dependent upon storage duration).	N/A	Tree protection barriers must be installed at the limit of the RPA or canopy extents (whichever is greater) of all retained trees and maintained for the duration of the construction. Where this cannot be achieved due to access requirements, appropriate ground protection must be installed contiguous with the barriers to the extent of RPAs. Where the layout requires construction within the RPA (as above), a site specific arboricultural method statement will dictate the final tree protection strategy.
Above ground impacts	Expected movements of plant, materials or vehicles may conflict with the above ground parts of retained trees during construction.	All retained surveyed trees that present constraints within the site boundary	One individual form each of BS5837:2012 category A and B (T8 and T4 respectively), and four individuals designated category C (T5, T6, T7 and T17) are affected (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. Within those views, T3 is typically a secondary component due to its smaller scale; T4 and T8 are large enough to contribute significantly to the mosaic of the overall skyline.	Construction vehicle movements frequently differ from historic site patterns and the increased intensity and range of this additional traffic increases the likelihood of direct impact damage from vehicles or machinery to stems or branches. Impact damage can provide an entry point for pathogens and curtail the safe useful life expectancy of retained trees as well as damaging their visual amenity value.	Design brief and existing site mandate layout as shown.	Tree protection barriers must be installed at the limit of the RPA or canopy extents (whichever is greater) of all retained trees and maintained for the duration of the construction. Access facilitation pruning may be needed to the eastern canopy of T8 and the western portion of T17 to allow sufficient construction clearance once the scale and intensity of construction traffic is known.

Table 1 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Identified potential impacts		Trees or features affected	Amenity value, legal status, policy relevance and significance of affected trees to local character	Specific arboricultural impacts	Appropriateness of alternative design or design adjustment	Recommended mitigation
Above ground impacts (cont.)	Anticipated future growth exceeding clearance space provided within design leading to canopy overhanging access and parking areas.	T17	T17 has been designated category C due to its limited wider visual impact (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. T17 is visible from views within the cemetery to the north but due to its comparatively small mass within the backdrop to those views it is not currently a major component.	This tree can be expected to grow its western dimensions by approximately 10 -15% over the next decade. It is likely that this will result in an overhang or contact with the proposed structure and that pre-emptive pruning works would be reasonable to undertake to abate any damage.	Design brief and existing site mandate layout as shown.	No mitigation necessary at this time. Future pruning may be necessary but need not be excessive to achieve clearance.
Indirect effects	Tree related shade will reduce the proportion of direct and diffuse light reaching the proposed layout.	T8	T8 has been designated category A due to its significant presence within the site and wider visual impact both at this time and for the foreseeable future (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. Within these views, T8 is a primary component and it has the potential and space to provide an ongoing contribution to the area for a substantial period of time.	Tree shade has been modelled using the method outlined in section 5.2.2 of BS5837:2012 and the resulting extent of the model indicates that the southern elevation will be likely to experience some degree of tree related shade for a substantial part of the year.	Design brief and existing site mandate layout as shown.	None required.

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Identified potential impacts	Trees or features affected	Amenity value, legal status, policy relevance and significance of affected trees to local character	Specific arboricultural impacts	Appropriateness of alternative design or design adjustment	Recommended mitigation	
Indirect effects (cont.)	Minor nuisances such as leaf fall, honeydew and aerial pollen/seed load.	All retained trees within the site boundary (but specifically T8 & T17)	T8 has been designated category A due to its significant presence within the site and wider visual impact both at this time and for the foreseeable future while T17 has been designated category C due to its limited wider visual impact (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. Within these views, T8 is a primary component and it has the potential and space to provide an ongoing contribution to the area for a substantial period of time. T17 is visible from views within the cemetery to the north but due to its comparatively small mass within the backdrop to those views it is not currently a major component.	Future users of the outdoor spaces adjacent to trees may find the seasonal detritus a nuisance that needs to be dealt with at varying levels of effort and cost. Occasionally this can result in an desire to remove or heavily prune trees to reduce the incidence.	Design brief and existing site mandate layout as shown. Although effect is not necessarily proportional to proximity to trees.	Legal protection afforded by TPO places functional restraints on superfluous or excessive tree work.
	Habitable spaces are proposed in close proximity to large mature trees. It is likely that users of these spaces may consider the relationship unsatisfactory and feel concern or apprehension about their scale or mass.	All large retained trees within the site boundary (but specifically T8)	T8 has been designated category A due to its significant presence within the site and wider visual impact both at this time and for the foreseeable future (see survey schedule and plans). Policy CS12 of the Core Strategy expects that development will protect or enhance the landscape value described by the Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007). Within the latter, the site falls within designation E8 which, despite explaining the built character of the settlement, provides little detail as to what the specific role of green infrastructure is within defining the local character. Similarly, the Borough Council Local Plan seeks to preserve the arboricultural character of the district through the application of saved policy 4/7 - this identifies a number of trees within the site as significant, indicating their relevance to the local amenity but also misses the opportunity to explain how or why this is the case. In the absence of this guidance, it is sufficient to note that in local views into the site from the west, south and east, few trees except T3, T4 and T8 are visible. Within these views, T8 is a primary component and it has the potential and space to provide an ongoing contribution to the area for a substantial period of time.	Future users of the outdoor spaces adjacent to these trees may find their presence oppressive without any grounds for fearing their structural integrity. Trees are naturally shedding organisms and drop branches in response to wind loading - people often find the risk of this unacceptable despite the risk of harm being quite low. Both of these reasons are often associated with a higher incidence or precautionary pruning which may be both detrimental to the health of the trees and their visual amenity contribution. The temporary seasonal nature of the site use will lessen this concern substantially.	Design brief and existing site mandate layout as shown.	Legal protection afforded by TPO places functional restraints on superfluous or excessive tree work.

3 Recommendations

3.1 Recommendations

3.1.1 As identified in the impact assessment table the following mitigation measures must be implemented to minimise the disturbance to the retained trees and to maintain the sustainability of the arboricultural features on site;

To mitigate the loss of the three trees designated BS5837:2012 category B (T3, T11 and T15) and the four trees designated category C (T5, T6, T7 and T14), replacement planting of category B and C trees at a ratio of $\geq 1:1$ is needed. This will result in no fewer than 7 new trees planted within available remaining space. Stumps within the RPA of adjacent trees must be ground out to a maximum depth of 300mm by stumpgrinder to prevent collateral root damage during removal.

Access facilitation pruning may be needed to the eastern canopy of T8 and the western portion of T17 to allow sufficient construction clearance once the scale and intensity of construction traffic is known.

The access through the RPA of T8 must be of no-dig construction (i.e., 150 / 200mm Cellweb or similar installed as per manufacturers recommendations). Fencepost footings within the RPA of T8 must be hand dug and repositioned if significant roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered. Services must be specified and laid out so as to avoid excavation within all RPAs. Where excavations for foundations are within the RPA of T17 they must be preceded by a hand dug root pruning trench approx 300mm beyond their proximal extent (where significant roots are encountered, the final specification of the construction must be

adapted to ensure their retention where determined as practical by an arboriculturalist).

A dimensioned tree protection plan based must be produced that identifies the tree protection barriers must be installed at the limit of the RPA or canopy extents (whichever is greater) of all retained trees and maintained for the duration of the construction. Where this cannot be achieved due to access requirements, appropriate ground protection must be installed contiguous with the barriers to the extent of RPAs as per section 6.2.3 of BS5837:2012. These measures will be maintained for the duration of the construction. (To demonstrate the viability of these tree protection measures and their suitability in principle to the site, an indicative tree protection plan 060315/03 has been included in appendix 4. This is included for indicative purposes only and must be superseded prior to commencement.)

To ensure the ongoing effectiveness of tree protection measures and to create record of compliance with the recommendations a framework of site inspections by an appointed arboriculturalist must be agreed with the developer (or their appointed contractor) in accordance with section 6.3 of BS5837:2012.

The detail, sequence and approach of all tree removals, access facilitation pruning, tree protection, installation of no-dig surfaces, construction (including excavation), landscaping and site inspections must be the subject of a site specific method statement and associated dimensioned tree protection plan. This must incorporate all the above

conclusions or recommendations and demonstrate (as far as is reasonably possible) the efficacy of any special construction techniques.

Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Schedule Explanation & Key

The following example schedule details the form of the tree survey undertaken on the date. This information is used to create the tree constraints plan and forms the base assessment for the conclusions and recommendations within the main text. Below is an example section of a schedule with an explanation of its component parts.

Alphanumeric reference assigned to allow cross referencing between all plans and within the main text.

Lateral canopy spread as measured at the four cardinal points (north south, east & west).

The orientation (N, S, E or W) and height above adjacent ground level of the first significant branch (specifically branches over 25mm measured at the point where they arise from the stem). Average canopy height based on an estimated assessment of the height of the most significant part.

Defines the relative stage of the tree's development within the environment as follows:
 NP – Newly Planted;
 Young - <33% Life expectancy (LE);
 Semi Mature – 33-66% LE;
 Mature – 66-100% LE;
 Over Mature - >100% LE.

Tree category in accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012. Retention categories include A, B, C with those rated U typically identified for removal. Subcategories (numbers) reflect particular values to aid assessment. Text is coloured to correspond with the plans.

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Spread (m)				Height (m) & Orientation of First Significant Branch	Avg. Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837:2012 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m ²
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	10	640	6	7	9	6	W - 2	3	Mature	Minor branch stub cavities on main stem.	No work at this time.	40+ Years	A2	7.68	185.3
T2	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	300	6	6	8	7	N - 4.5	6	Mature	Twin stemmed structure with southern stem sweeping (due to suppression) to vertical over road with significant end loading. Visible adaptive bulges on underside of stem. Old annual <i>I. hispidus</i> brackets midway along leaning stem on tension side at point of union with dead branch. Northern stem is currently sheltered and is beyond the acceptable threshold of $h/d = 50$ ($16m/300mm = 53.5$).	Fell to ground level and grind stump to >300mm. Back fill with screened topsoil to BS3882:2007 and seed with appropriate and consistent grass seed. Replant with one standard size (8-10cm girth) Common Ash - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> subject to agreement of location, specification and methodology with the LPA.	40+ Years	U	3.6	40.7

Stem diameter is measured at 1.5m from ground level for trees with a single stem at that height (subject to the requirements of Annex C of BS5837:2012. For trees with two to five stems, the square root of the sum of the squared diameters of the stems is used while the calculated diameter for trees with more than five stems uses the square root of the square of the mean diameter multiplied by the number of stems. (All calculations are in accordance with section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012 and are available on request.)




Comments include details of any identified structural defects, notes on form and location. Subsequent recommendations include any necessary remedial work specifications and reference to any replacement planting (subject to details within the main conclusions).

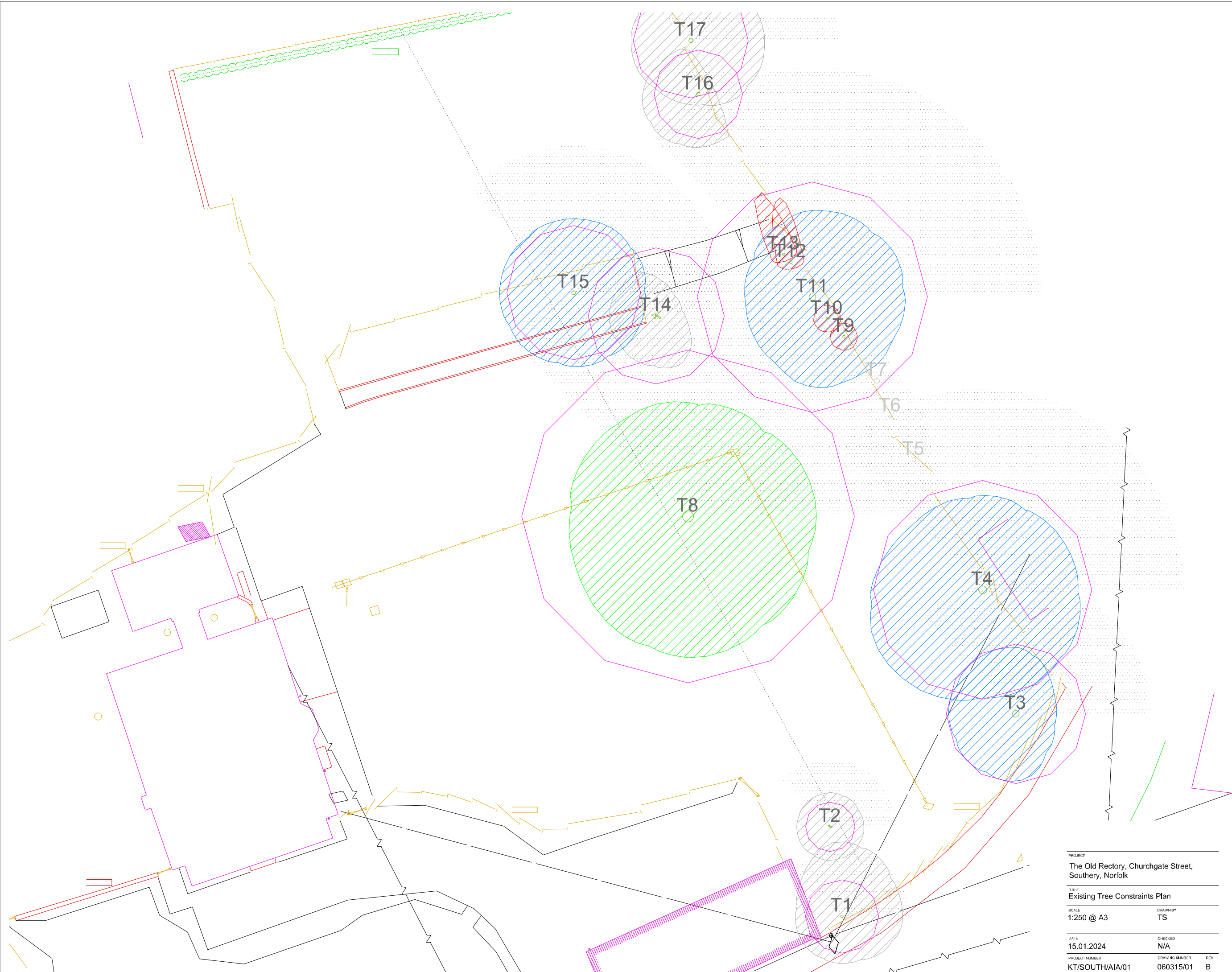
The estimated remaining contribution of the trees (as per section 4.4.2.5 of BS5837: 2012) in the existing environment precluding any development. This information typically informs the categorisation of the trees (adjacent).

The Root Protection Area (RPA) of the tree is calculated from the stem diameter as per section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012. The subsequent shape of this area on the constraints plans will reflect site conditions and tree habit. The adjacent column shows the same area as an idealised radial model.

Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Schedule
The Old Rectory, Churchgate Street, Southery

Tree ID	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Spread (m)				Height (m) & Orientation of First Significant Branch	Avg. Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837: 2012 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m ²
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	5	220	5.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	1 - S	1	Young	No significant visible defects	Fell to ground level. Stump to be extracted during site works.	20 + Years	C1	2.6	22
T2	Ornamental Apple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	5	150	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5 - N	0.5	Young	No significant visible defects	Fell to ground level. Stump to be extracted during site works.	10 + Years	C1	1.8	10
T3	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	10	420	5	3	5	5	2.5 - W	1	Semi-mature	No significant visible defects	Fell to ground level. Stump to be extracted during site works.	40 + Years	B1:2	5.0	80
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	650	7	7	8	9	4 - S	3	Mature	Triangular bark wound arising from base to a height of 1m to the south with exposed desiccated sapwood. Reaction growth present at margin and dysfunction apparently well compartmentalised.	No work at this time.	40 + Years	B1	7.8	191
T5	Sycamore	Tree removed since previous survey - numbering retained for clarity															
T6	Sycamore	Tree removed since previous survey - numbering retained for clarity															
T7	Sycamore	Tree removed since previous survey - numbering retained for clarity															
T8	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	19	1030	8.5	9.5	11	9	5 - S	3	Mature	Scattered major deadwood. No significant visible defects.	No work at this time.	40 + Years	A1	12.4	480
T9	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	4	200	1	1	1	1	1 - N	1	Dead	Dead / remnant tree.	Fell due to unsuitability of retention within scheme. Stump to be ground to minimum 300mm prior to site ground works.	<10 Years	U	2.4	18
T10	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	4	200	1	1	1	1	1 - N	1	Dead	Dead / remnant tree.	Fell due to unsuitability of retention within scheme. Stump to be extracted during site works.	<10 Years	U	2.4	18
T11	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	700	6.5	7	6	7	4 - E	4	Mature	No significant visible defects	Fell to ground level. Stump to be extracted during site works.	40 + Years	B1	8.4	222
T12	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	7	200	5	1	0.5	1	2 - W	2	Semi-mature	Heavily suppressed by adjacent tree.	Fell due to unsuitability of retention within scheme. Stump to be extracted during site works.	<10 Years	U	2.4	18
T13	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	6	200	5	1	0.5	1	2 - W	2	Semi-mature	Heavily suppressed by adjacent tree.	Fell due to unsuitability of retention within scheme. Stump to be extracted during site works.	<10 Years	U	2.4	18
T14	Stag's Horn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	4	130	3.5	2	4	3.5	0.5 - N	0.5	Semi-mature	No significant visible defects	Fell to ground level. Stump to be extracted during site works.	10 + Years	C1	1.6	8
T15	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	400	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.5 - E	2	Semi-mature	No significant visible defects	Fell to ground level. Stump to be extracted during site works.	40 + Years	B1	4.8	72
T16	Tree Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster frigidus</i>	2.5	270	3	0.5	3.5	4	1 - S	0	Semi-mature	No significant visible defects	Fell to ground level. Stump to be ground to minimum 300mm prior to site ground works.	20 + Years	C1	3.2	33
T17	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	350	4	5	5	4	2 - W	3	Semi-mature	Base obscured by fence. No significant visible defects.	Outside of site boundary and client's ownership. Undertake facilitation pruning to allow construction. No work at this time.	20 + Years	C1	4.2	55

- KEY**
- T1 Tree/Group Number
 -  Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category A1, A2 or A3
 -  Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category B1, B2 or B3
 -  Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category C1, C2 or C3
 -  Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category U
 -  Root Protection Area (RPA) adjusted as per BS5837:2012
 -  Area of modelled tree shade as per BS5837:2012




PROJECT	
The Old Rectory, Churchgate Street, Southery, Norfolk	
TITLE	
Existing Tree Constraints Plan	
SCALE	DRAWN BY
1:250 @ A3	TS
DATE	CHECKED
15.01.2024	N/A
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
KT/SOUTH/AIA/01	060315/01
	REV
	B

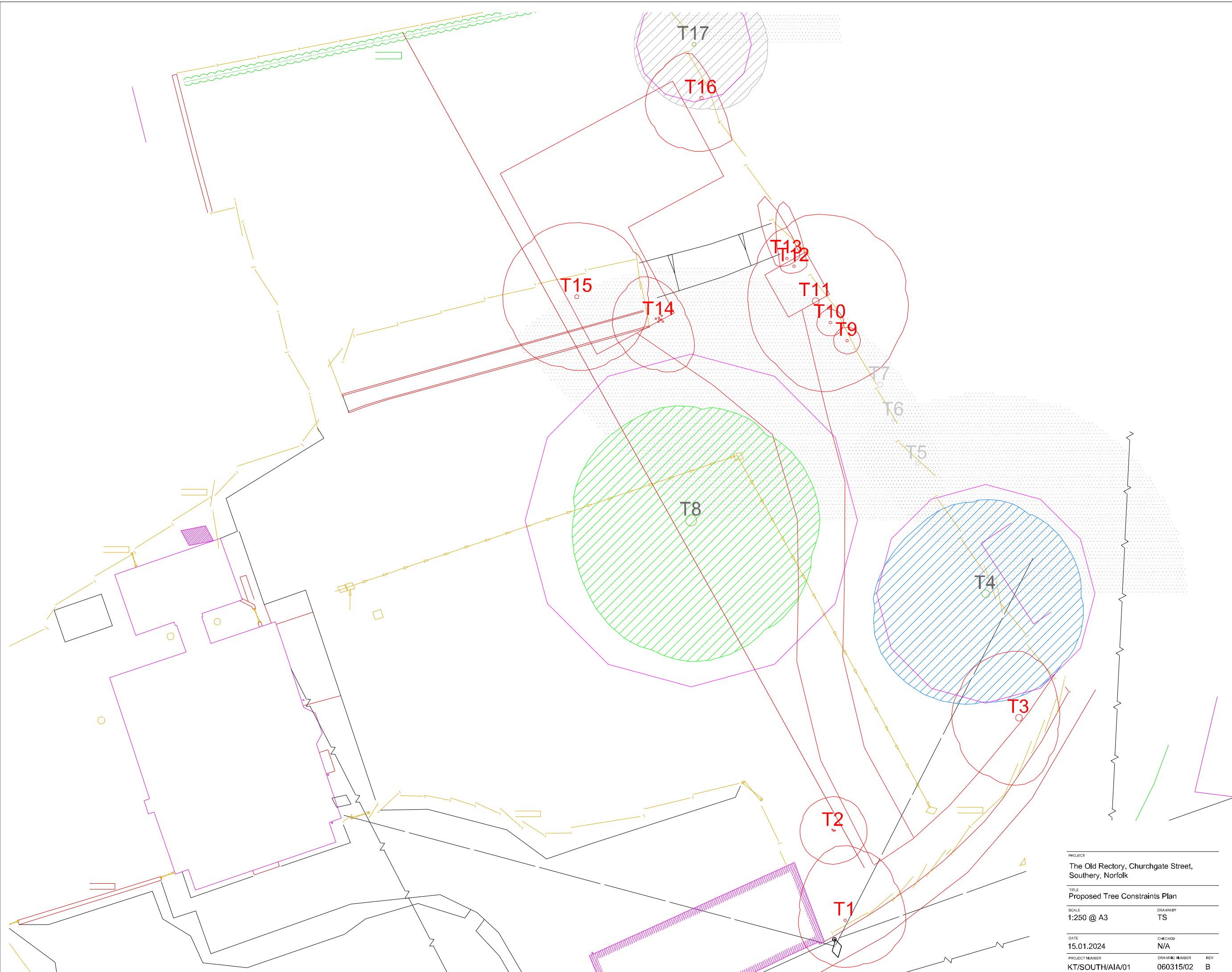
RAVENCROFT ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

6 Reepham Road, Foulsham
Dereham, Norfolk NR20 5SL

Tel/Fax: 01362 684291
Email: tony@ravencrofttrees.co.uk

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- KEY**
- T1 Tree/Group Number
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 -  Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category U
 -  Root Protection Area (RPA) adjusted as per BS5837:2012
 -  Area of modelled tree shade as per BS5837:2012



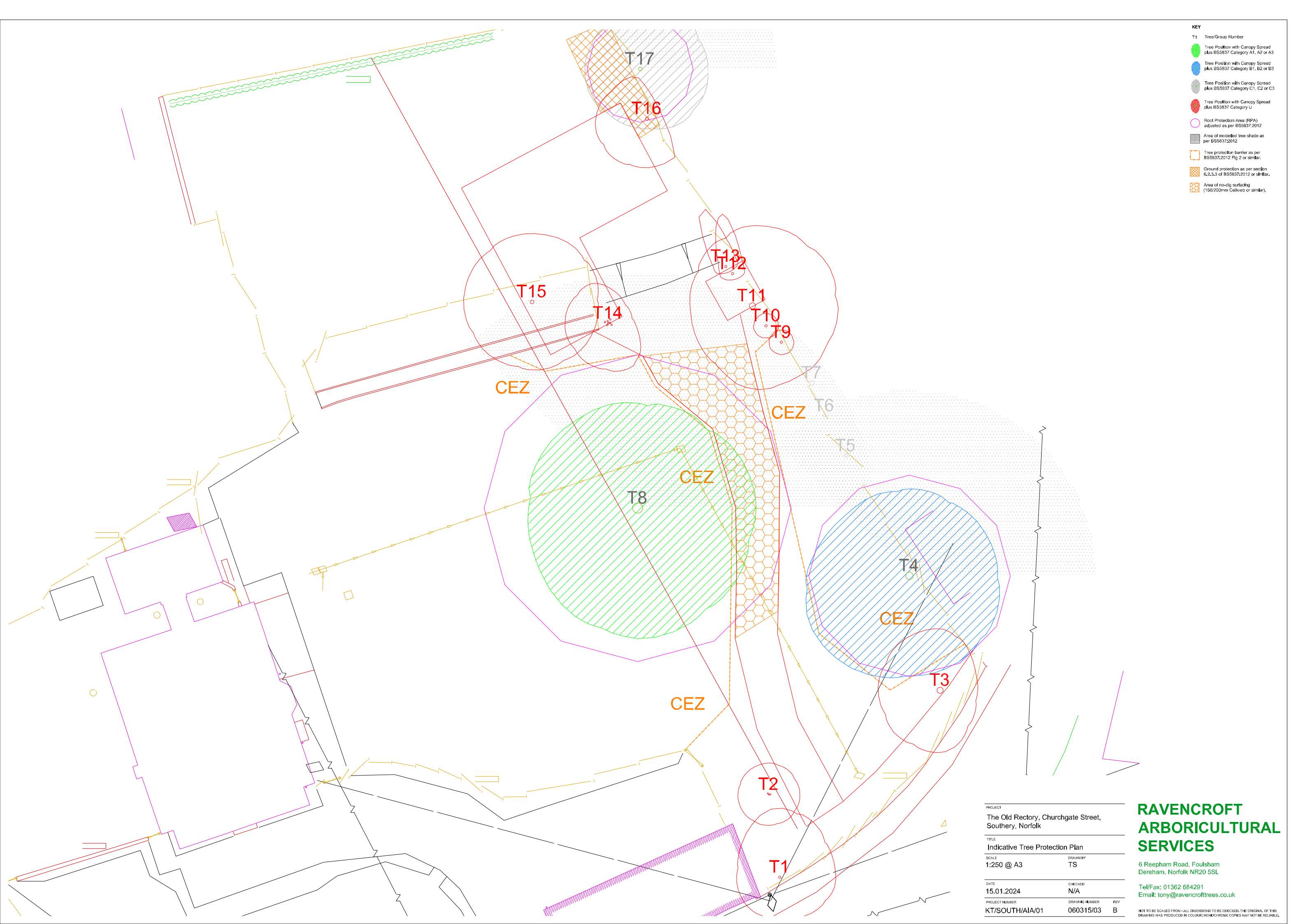
PROJECT	
The Old Rectory, Churchgate Street, Southery, Norfolk	
TITLE	
Proposed Tree Constraints Plan	
SCALE	DRAWN BY
1:250 @ A3	TS
DATE	CHECKED
15.01.2024	N/A
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
KT/SOUTH/AIA/01	060315/02
REV	
B	

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- KEY**
- T1 Tree/Group Number
 - Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category A1, A2 or A3
 - Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category B1, B2 or B3
 - Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category C1, C2 or C3
 - Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category U
 - Root Protection Area (RPA) adjusted as per BS5837:2012
 - Area of modelled tree shade as per BS5837:2012
 - Tree protection barrier as per BS5837:2012 Fig 2 or similar.
 - Ground protection as per section 6.2.3.3 of BS5837:2012 or similar.
 - Area of no-dig surfacing (150/200mm Cellweo or similar).

PROJECT	
The Old Rectory, Churchgate Street, Southery, Norfolk	
TITLE	
Indicative Tree Protection Plan	
SCALE	DRAWN BY
1:250 @ A3	TS
DATE	CHECKED
15.01.2024	N/A
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER
KT/SOUTH/AIA/01	060315/03
REV	B

RAVENCROFT ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

6 Reepham Road, Foulsham
Dereham, Norfolk NR20 5SL

Tel/Fax: 01362 684291
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