

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND DESIGN
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT**

Adoption September 2018

CONTENTS

	Sheet No.	Page No.
Introduction		
Introduction to the Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	LCD 1.1	1
The Landscape Profession	LCD 1.2	3
Planning		
Legislation and Planning Policy	LCD 2.1	5
Landscape Character	LCD 2.2	7
Bio-diversity	LCD 2.3	12
Landscape Designations	LCD 2.4	15
Protected Trees	LCD 2.5	18
Hedgerows and the Hedgerow Regulations	LCD 2.6	21
Landscape Design		
Landscape Design and Development Sites	LCD 3.1	24
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	LCD 3.2	28
Development Sites with Trees	LCD 3.3	30
Boundaries including Walls, Hedges and Fences	LCD 3.4	35
Domestic Curtilages	LCD 3.5	37
Planting		
Planting	LCD 4.1	38
Planting in the Dark Peak	LCD 4.2	41
Planting in the White Peak	LCD 4.3	44
Planting in the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	LCD 4.4	46
Planting in the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	LCD 4.5	51
Planting in the Trent Valley Washlands	LCD 4.6	56

Introduction to the Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

LCD 1.1

The Purpose of Landscape Character and Design SPD

This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been prepared in support of the Council's Local Plan. It is intended:

- To protect and enhance the character, appearance and features important in the landscape.
- To provide detailed guidance on landscape issues to be considered as part of any proposal.
- To illustrate and encourage good practice.
- To encourage an integrated approach to development which includes comprehensive consideration of landscape issues.
- To help developers in their submission of planning applications.

The SPD is divided into short sections each of which is concerned with a specific issue. It is unlikely that **ALL** the issues will apply to **ALL** development sites. Applicants for planning permission will, therefore, be expected to consult only those sections that apply to their individual circumstances.

The Importance of Landscape

The landscape is a complex combination of physical and cultural elements, the character of which has been created over a long period of people working with the land. The landscape is continually changing but it is important to recognise where it may be fragile or vulnerable to damage through neglect or inappropriate development.



Carsington reservoir

The Potential for Conflict

We value our environment for its scenic beauty, wildlife and historic interest, yet it is subject to demands for housing, industry and commerce, transport, water, energy, and food production. The adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan anticipates that over the period to 2033 that a minimum of 5,680 new homes and 15 hectares of employment land will be required to meet the future needs of the area. The location and scale of this new development will need to be carefully controlled to ensure that it both protects and enhances the landscape of Derbyshire Dales.

The Landscape of Derbyshire Dales

The landscape of Derbyshire Dales District is of high quality. It includes landscapes of national and international importance such as the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest such as Sudbury Hall and Willersley Castle as well as those with strong local landscape characteristics, such as the gorge setting of Matlock Bath, and impressive landscape features such as High Tor and Black Rocks.

Landscape patterns within both our countryside and our towns are made up of individual and distinctive components. Plants and animals share these landscapes, enhancing the quality of our lives and enriching our inheritance.

For these reasons Derbyshire Dales District Council is committed to the protection and enhancement of the landscape.



Dark Peak moorland

The District Council’s Approach

Development should conserve what is valued, enhance the environment and encourage good design, addressing needs rather than demands.

When considering landscape issues as part of the development process the use of professional agents is strongly recommended. SPD Sheet LCD 1.2 provides information on the landscape profession and the Landscape Institute. The District Council can provide details of qualified and registered arboriculturalists and tree surgeons.

National Guidance

Guidance on landscape assessment and design has been published by Natural England, the Forestry Commission and the Landscape Institute, amongst others.

Landscape Character and Design Guidance

This advice covers a wide range of subjects. It has been developed through consultation with the local community and is to be read, in conjunction with the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (2017).



The “Whitworth Limes”, A6, Darley Dale

Derbyshire Dales District Local Plan

The Local Plan covers that part of the Derbyshire Dales that lies outside the Peak District National Park, it was adopted in December 2017. The policies and proposals contained within it are used to guide the use and development of land across the District.

Policies relevant to landscape conservation and development are found throughout. From the evidence base and the spatial portrait of the plan area there were a number of key issues that must be addressed in all sections of the Local Plan to ensure the sustainable development of the Derbyshire Dales. **Key Issue One: Protecting and Enhancing the Character and Distinctiveness of the Landscape, Towns and Villages in the Plan Area.**



Ribber Castle

Further Advice

Further advice on Derbyshire Dales Local Plan policies, or any of the issues raised in this Supplementary Planning Document, Planning Application forms and other related matters may be obtained from:

Planning Enquiries,

Town Hall, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3NN,

tel: 01629 761336

e-mail: planning@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

Website: www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk

The Local Plan can be seen online at:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/localplan>

The Landscape Profession

LCD 1.2

The landscape profession comprises practitioners whose work includes all aspects of the science, planning, design, implementation and management of landscapes and their environment in urban and rural areas. Generally known as landscape architects they work on a very wide range of projects of varying degrees of scale and complexity in all types of location.

Landscape architects can provide an invaluable service to the design team in the early stages of a project, ensuring that the end result is acceptable in terms of its impact on the surrounding landscape and complies with relevant planning policy.



The Landscape Institute

The Institute of Landscape Architects was established in 1939 and changed to the Landscape Institute in 1978, broadening its membership to include landscape managers and scientists. In 1997 the Landscape Institute was granted a Royal Charter.

The Landscape Institute (L.I.) is the chartered body for the landscape profession. It is an educational charity that promotes the art and science of landscape practice.

Professional Membership

Landscape architects become Chartered through study at university of an L.I. accredited course followed by (on average) 2 years work experience prior to taking the professional practice exam. Successful completion of this programme entitles them to become Chartered Members of the Landscape Institute (CMLI) which confirms full professional qualification.

L.I. Registered Practices

Landscape practices registered with the L.I.:

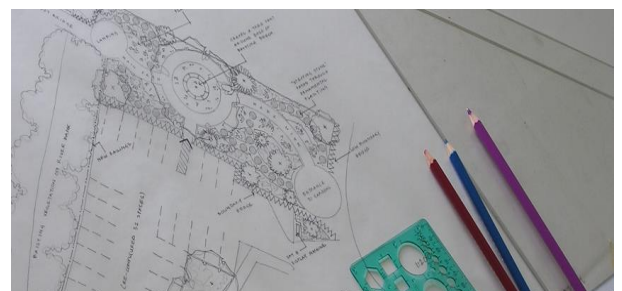
- Carry Professional Indemnity Insurance
- Adhere to the L.I.'s Code of Conduct
- Comply with L.I regulations regarding C.P.D
- Have as a principal a chartered landscape architect with full managerial and technical responsibility for landscape works

A list of registered practices is kept by the Landscape Institute. For information and registered landscape practices in the UK visit the Landscape Institute website: www.landscapeinstitute.org

When to involve a Landscape Architect

Developers should seek landscape advice in the early stages of project development. Early involvement of a landscape architect as part of the design team to help determine the form, scale and siting of new development, as well as assessing its potential impact, can be invaluable and is encouraged by Derbyshire Dales District Council.

For single household applications it will often be enough to be aware of the relevant landscape issues and to demonstrate that these have been considered.



Examples of projects which Landscape Architects work on include:

- Housing areas, industrial parks and commercial developments
- The reclamation and regeneration of land
- Highways schemes
- The space around schools, universities, hospitals and hotels
- Small private gardens and private estates
- Public parks, golf courses, theme parks and sports facilities Large or small urban regeneration schemes
- Forest, tourist or historic landscapes
- Landscape appraisal and conservation studies
- Environmental assessment, planning advice and land management proposals

Landscape architects are specialists in understanding the diverse aspects of landscape. Relevant experience is important: some Landscape Architects are more experienced in urban landscape design than rural and semi-natural settings. Therefore, always ask about previous experience prior to appointing a landscape architect for you project.



Agnes Meadow

Planning and development are regulated by Act of Parliament. Central government issues the legislation and prepares the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance, this is used by local authorities to develop local planning policy which is contained within the Local Plan.

Legislation

Existing national and international legislation enables the protection of the landscape, and its features, through specific designation (National Parks, the application of Tree Preservation Orders etc) and/or regulation of operations that might have an adverse impact upon it.

The following is some of the key legislation which is relevant:

- **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000**
- **Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) Regulations 2012**
- **The Hedgerow Regulations 1997**
- **Planning and Compensation Act 1991** sets out requirements for planning permission
- **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004**
- **Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017** provide for additions to types of projects requiring Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and strengthens Local Authority powers to safeguard Conservation Areas.
- **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**
- **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981** deals with designations of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves and Areas of Special Protection for Birds, Nature Conservation Orders, Limestone Pavement Orders and protected species.
- **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**
- **The Countryside Act 1968**
- **National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949** is the primary enabling Act for National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006**

Planning Policy

1. National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Government in July 2018 and sets national planning policy, which local planning authorities have to take into account when preparing their own planning policies and proposals.

The NPPF sets out that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); and
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.

It goes on that Local Plans should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

The NPPF can be downloaded here::

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/734407/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_print_version.pdf

NPPF Definitions

Ancient or veteran tree: A tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Stepping stones: Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes.

2. Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

The Local Plan was adopted on the 7th December 2017 and applies to that part of the Derbyshire Dales District Council for which it is the Local Planning Authority and forms the basis for land use planning. The plan period is 2013-2033. From the evidence base and the spatial portrait of the Plan area there are a number of key issues that the Local Plan addresses to ensure the sustainable development of the Derbyshire Dales: Landscape is recognised as a key issue;

K11: Protecting and Enhancing the Character and Distinctiveness of the Landscape, Towns and Villages in the Plan Area.

The Spatial Vision also recognises the importance of landscape stating “*The vision for the Derbyshire Dales is that it will be widely recognised as a distinctive rural area with vibrant villages and market towns, which reflects the character of the Derbyshire Dales landscape.*”

Chapter Four: The Spatial Strategy

All policies in a Local Plan should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The following policies set the strategic framework for the Local Plan:

- Policy S1: Sustainable Development Principles
- Policy S2: Settlement Hierarchy
- Policy S3: Development within defined settlement Boundaries
- Policy S4: development in the Countryside
- Policy S7: Matlock/Wirksworth/Darley Dale Development Strategy
- Policy S8: Ashbourne Development Strategy
- Policy S9: Rural Parishes Development Strategy

Chapter Five: Protecting the Derbyshire Dales Character

The Local Plan recognises that the landscape of the Derbyshire Dales is some of the most highly sensitive and attractive outside the Peak District National Park. Chapter five sets out a strategy that addresses those elements that make up its character. The following policies guide development to deliver this strategy.

- Policy PD1: Design and Place Making
- Policy PD2: Protecting the Historic Environment
- Policy PD3: Biodiversity and the Natural Environment
- Policy PD4: Green Infrastructure
- Policy PD5: Landscape Character
- Policy PD6: Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands
- Policy PD7: Climate Change
- Policy PD10: Matlock to Darley dale Corridor

The Local Plan can be seen here:
<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/localplan>

3. Neighbourhood Development Plans

Neighbourhood Development Plans form part of the development plan and are taken into account when making decisions on planning applications. Neighbourhood Plans are written in such a way that the policies within them positively support the strategic needs set out in the Local Plan, do not duplicate policies in the Local Plan and plan positively to support local development. Therefore, where Neighbourhood Plans contain policies regarding landscape character and landscape design these should be considered alongside the Local Plan policies and this SPD. For more information on the Neighbourhood Plans that are ‘made’ and those in the process of being produced see; <http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning>

4. Supplementary Planning Documents

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) are documents that add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan and are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. This Supplementary Planning Document is supplementary to policies PD5: Landscape Character and PD6: Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan 2013-2033.

It will help to raise awareness of the concept of Landscape Character and encourage an integrated approach to landscape conservation, design and development.

Ridge and furrow south of Brassington



Landscape Character

LCD 2.2

Landscape Character is defined as... *“a distinct recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape”*.

The assessment of landscape character involves the appraisal of the physical attributes of a landscape - be they natural or man-made. It is based on the premise that the combination and arrangement of landscape elements (geology and landform, soils and landuse, ecology, tree cover, degree of enclosure, scale, the nature of the highways network and settlement pattern) give different areas a distinctive character. Landscape assessment additionally requires the consideration of visual amenity and less tangible qualities such as tranquillity, sensitivity and attractiveness all of which should be taken into account when assessing the impact development has on the landscape.

Landscape Character Assessment

There are a range of uses for Landscape Character Assessment in Planning, Landscape Management, Landscape Change for Regeneration and wider environmental initiatives. It can be undertaken on a national, regional, district, local or site scale. Guidance on Landscape Character assessment has been produced by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage and updated by Natural England in “An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment” (2014)

The former Countryside Agency prepared a Countryside Character Map for England which divides the countryside into broad areas exhibiting similar characteristics – National Character Areas (NCAs). These are identified in the Character of England (landscape wildlife and natural features) maps and publications prepared in the early 1990s and subsequently reviewed by Natural England following the publication of the Natural Environment White Paper in 2011.

The National Character Areas covering the Derbyshire Dales District are:

- The Dark Peak
- The White Peak
- Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent
- The Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands
- The Trent Valley Washlands



Agricultural landscape, Osmaston

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire

Within these broad landscape character areas further subdivisions can be made at a regional and district level. “The Landscape Character of Derbyshire”, first published by the County Council in 2003 and updated in 2013, identified the following distinctive Landscape Character Types within the broader Character Areas.

Character Map of England - National Character Areas	Derbyshire – Landscape Character Type
• The Dark Peak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Moors ▪ Enclosed Moorland ▪ Settled Valley pastures ▪ Riverside Meadows
• The White Peak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plateau Pastures ▪ Limestone Slopes ▪ Limestone Dales
• The Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enclosed Moors and Heaths ▪ Wooded Slopes and Valleys ▪ Wooded Farmlands ▪ Settled Farmlands ▪ Riverside Meadows
• The Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Settled Farmlands ▪ Settled Plateau Farmlands ▪ Sandstone Slopes and Heaths ▪ Estate Farmlands ▪ Riverside Meadows
• The Trent Valley Washlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lowland Village Farmlands ▪ Riverside Meadows

The key characteristics of each Landscape Type are identified and described and planting and management guidelines are given along with details of appropriate native tree and shrub species (see LCD 4.2 – LCD 4.6).

In addition the document addresses:

Managing Development and Landscape Change. Guidance is provided for the design and location of new development within the countryside. It is presented in a summary table which provides assistance in targeting the

key landscape considerations for each Landscape Character Type.

Biodiversity. The link between landscape character and biodiversity is established. Wildlife habitats, characteristic and appropriate within each landscape character type, are identified.

Landscape character as a spatial framework. Identifies Landscape Character Assessment as a useful tool for the analysis of other environmental data within the context of strategic planning including consideration of concepts such as landscape sensitivity and tranquillity both of which are examined within the documentation

Monitoring landscape change. The use of fixed point photography as a way of monitoring landscape change is considered. A number of viewpoints across the county have been identified from where photographs will be taken every 5 years for analysis in this respect.

The application of landscape character through case studies. Considers examples of where new development has successfully applied the principles of landscape character assessment.

Local Plan Policy PD5: Landscape Character

Local Plan Policy PD5: Landscape Character states: The District Council will seek to protect, enhance and restore the landscape character of the plan area recognising its intrinsic beauty and its contribution to the economic, environmental and social well-being of the Plan Area.

This will be achieved by:

- Requiring that development has particular regard to maintaining the aesthetic and biodiversity qualities of natural and man-made features within the landscape, such as trees and woodlands, hedgerows, walls, streams, ponds, rivers or other topographical features.
- Requiring that development proposals are informed by, and are sympathetic to the distinctive landscape character areas as identified in 'The Landscape Character of Derbyshire' and 'Landscape Character of the Derbyshire Dales' assessments and also take into account other evidence of historic landscape characterisation, landscape sensitivity, landscape impact and the setting of the Peak District National Park and where appropriate incorporate landscape mitigation measures.
- Requiring that development proposals recognise the intrinsic character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape and landscape setting of the Peak District National Park and can be accommodated without unacceptable impact.
- Resisting development which would harm or be detrimental to the character of the local and wider landscape or the setting of a settlement.

Development will only be permitted if all the following criteria are met:

- a) The location, materials, scale and use are sympathetic and complement the landscape character.
- b) Natural features including trees, hedgerows and water features that contribute to the landscape character and setting of the development should be both retained and managed appropriately in the future.
- c) Opportunities for appropriate landscaping will be sought alongside all new development, such that landscape type key characteristics are strengthened.

The Local Plan can be found at:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/localplan>

Historic Landscape Character

Derbyshire's landscape is formed by its topography and geology in interaction with human activity and management over millennia, so that the landscape itself can be seen as a historic artefact. For example, field boundaries can preserve the shape of medieval strip fields, and this can be reinforced by surviving hedgebanks, ancient hedgerows and cultivation earthworks; or a regular grid patterns of fields with hawthorn hedges can preserve a landscape laid out by Enclosure Act in the late 18th century.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is a GIS-based approach to mapping the historic dimension of the landscape, recognising that the landscape itself is historic, in addition to historic buildings and archaeological sites within it. Recognising the historic character of a landscape is intended to allow the landscape itself to be managed and protected within the planning regime operating in England. HLC work is most commonly commissioned by Historic England and is conducted in line with the European Landscape Convention. Historic features and attributes can contribute to the overall landscape character of a site or area, or can be considered as 'heritage assets' when assessing the historic character of a site. Derbyshire has a HLC dataset (2016) and an older Historic Landscape Character Assessment study dating from the 1990s. Data for a particular site or area can be obtained by contacting the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) <https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/archaeology/archaeology.aspx>, and the full HLC dataset can be downloaded from the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/derbyshire_hlc_2016/.

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire Dales

This document (LCD2.2) is an abridged version of the County study which has been prepared specifically for use within Derbyshire Dales describing only those Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Types that exist within the District. A Landscape Character locator which identifies settlements within the Derbyshire Dales District falling within each of the different Landscape Types is included opposite.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SHOULD ALWAYS BE DESIGNED IN SYMPATHY WITH THE CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE

The Council will use the information contained within the landscape character study to judge whether or not proposed development within the countryside is in sympathy with or will have an adverse impact upon the character and distinctiveness of the local landscape. This will be a material consideration when determining planning applications for development. The study will be used as base line information to encourage and guide developers to design appropriately.

Further Information

The full text of **The Landscape Character of Derbyshire** can be found at:

<http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/>

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire Dales can be found at:

<http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents/landscape-character-and-design>

Landscape Character : Site Locator

Character Area	Landscape Type	Location
Dark Peak	Open Moors	Land between Bent lane and Flash Lane – Beeley Moor
	Enclosed Moorland	Darley Forest Grange
		Darwin Forest
		Darwin Lake
		Matlock Moor
	Settled Valley Pastures	Cunnery
		Darley Bridge
		Darley Dale
		Darley Hillside
		Dimple
		Farley
		Matlock Golf Course
		Northwood
		Oker
		Rowsley (east)
		Tansley
Tinkersley		
Two Dales		
Upper Hackney		
Riverside Meadows	Churchtown	
	Matlock Bridge	
	Rowsley	
White Peak	Plateau Pastures	Longcliffe
		Middleton by Wirksworth
	Limestone Slopes	Cawdor
		Cromford (west)
		Godfrey Hole
		Matlock (Snitterton Road)
		Starkholmes (west of Starkholmes Road)
		Wirksworth (north west)
	Bonsall	
	Limestone Dales	Matlock Bath
		Matlock Dale
		Uppertown
Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	Enclosed Moors and Heaths	Cromford Moor
		Foxholes
		Mooredge
		Tansley Moor
	Wooded Slopes and Valleys	Ashbourne (east)
		Atlow
		Blackwall
		Bolehill
		Callow
		Cromford (south and east central)
		Kirk Ireton
		Kniveton
Little Bolehill		
Mappleton (east)		
Offcote		
Riber		

	Wooded Farmlands	Wirksworth
		Millers Green
		Gorsey Bank
		Warmbrook
		Biggin
	Millington Green	
	Settled Farmlands	Ashbourne (north)
		Bradbourne
		Brassington
		Carsington
		Carsington Water
		Hognaston
		Hopton
	Riverside Meadows	Ashbourne (Henmore Brook)
		Cromford wharf
High Peak Junction		
Lea Bridge		

Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	Settled Farmlands	Abbotsholme school
		Ashbourne (west)
		Aston (north)
		Boylestone
		Clifton
		Doveridge
		Edlaston (west)
		Ednaston
		Great Cubley
		Hales Green
		Hare Hill
		Hill Somersall
		Hollington
		Hollington Green
		Longford (west)
		Marston Montgomery
		Norbury
	Oaks Green	
	Palmer Moor	
	Rodsley	
	Roston	
	Shirley	
	Snelston	
	Somersall Herbert	
	Thurvaston	
	Waldsley	
	West Broughton	
Settled Plateau Farmlands	Alkinton	
	Ashbourne (south)	
	Atlow Top	
	Bradley	
	Brailsford (north central)	
	Cubley Moor	
	Darley Moor	
	Edlaston (east)	
	Hole in the Wall	
	Hulland	
Marston Montgomery (central east)		
Marston Woodhouse		
Moorend		
Osmaston		
Potter Somersall		
Roston Common		
Snelston Common		

		Wyaston
		Yeavely
		Yeldersley Hollies
	Estate Farmlands	Bardon Aggregates
		Hulland Ward
		Mansell Park
	Riverside Meadows	Longford (east)
Trent Valley Washlands	Lowland Village Farmlands	Aston (south)
		Sudbury
	Riverside Meadows	Land on the eastern and northern side of the River Dove

Biodiversity

LCD 2.3

Biodiversity is the variety of life – of all forms – that we see around us. It also includes the variation that is present within species and the groupings of plants, animals and micro-organisms that help to create ecosystems and natural habitats. The term INCLUDES human beings and their relationship with the rest of the environment.

The U.K. Government has agreed to take action on biodiversity at national and local level. Biodiversity 2020 (2011) is the national strategy in this regard. However, Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) have been previously prepared for areas including the Derbyshire Dales and Derbyshire Dales District Council considers that these remain an appropriate means by which to support the principles of wildlife and habitat protection and enhancement and to ensure that action is taken “on the ground”.

Local Biodiversity Action Plans

Within Derbyshire Dales the LBAPs that are relevant are those that have been prepared for:

- The Peak District
- Lowland Derbyshire

These identify priority habitats and associated species that require protection. The habitat action plans seek to ensure that habitats are conserved, enhanced or restored, the area occupied by the habitat is enlarged and that the species associated with them are maintained and increased.

The appendices to the LBAPs include sections that:

- Identify relevant National Vegetation Categories
- Match plant species to their habitats
- Match vertebrate species to their habitats
- Provide a list of nationally and locally important plant species within the LBAP area
- Provide a list of nationally and locally important mammal species within the LBAP area.

Applicants for Planning Permission should always check whether protected or important species use part of the site for proposed development and design the landscape accordingly.

To achieve the outcomes of Local Biodiversity Action Plans the District Council may seek the inclusion of structures or other measures within developments, the purpose of which will be to the benefit of local biodiversity

Biodiversity and Landscape Character

The Derbyshire landscape character (see LCD 2.2) assessment has identified, for each of the Landscape

Character Types, the habitats that naturally occur in these areas and the potential for protection and expansion of these habitats. The information should be used when considering the appropriateness of development, woodland planting and habitat creation schemes in a specific area.

The information is in tabular form and included as part of this guidance sheet and should be used in conjunction with:

- The relevant Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Guidelines for planting included at LCD 4.1 – LCD 4.6



Habitats in Derbyshire Dales

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire identifies and describes 17 different habitat types within Derbyshire Dales:

- Deciduous woodland
- Wet woodland
- Wood pasture and parkland
- Veteran trees
- Traditional orchards
- Hedgerows

- Field margins
- Lowland meadows/ neutral grassland
- Calcareous grassland
 - Calaminarian grassland
 - Lowland dry acid grassland
 - Floodplain grazing marsh
 - Natural grassland
 - Lowland calcareous grassland
 - Lowland dry acid grassland
 - Lowland heaths
 - Upland heaths
 - Standing open waters and canals
 - Rivers and streams (river corridors)

**THE CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF
NATURAL HABITAT AND BIODIVERSITY MUST BE
CONSIDERED AS PART OF ALL DEVELOPMENT.
WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE OPPORTUNITY TO
CREATE NEW AREAS OF WILDLIFE HABITAT
SHOULD BE TAKEN.**

	Landscape Types																			
	Dark Peak				White Peak				Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent				Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands				Trent Valley Washlands			
	Open Moors	Enclosed Moorland	Settled Valley Pastures	Riverside Meadows	Plateau Pastures	Upland Limestone Pastures	Limestone Slopes	Limestone Dales	Enclosed Moors and Heaths	Wooded Slopes and Valleys	Wooded Farmlands	Settled Farmlands	Riverside Meadows	Settled Farmlands	Settled Plateau Farmlands	Sandstone Slopes and Heaths	Estate Farmlands	Riverside Meadows	Lowland Village Farmlands	Riverside Meadows
Primary Habitat – Prominent and key characteristic	●																			
Secondary Habitat – Variable and local characteristic	○																			
Locally Significant – Unusual and a minor characteristic	X																			
Not applicable	-																			

Habitat Types																				
Deciduous woodland	-	X	●	-	○	-	○	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	○	-	○	-	○	-
Wet woodland	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	○	●	○	-	-	○	●	○	●
Wood pasture and parkland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	○	-	○	○	-	●	-	-	-	-
Veteran trees	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	○	●	-	-	-
Traditional orchards	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-
FARMLAND																				
Hedgerows	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	-	●	●	●	○	-	○	-
Field margins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	○	○	-	○	○	-	●	-	●	-
GRASSLAND																				
Lowland meadows/ neutral grassland	-	-	●	●	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	○	●	●	●
Calcareous grassland	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaminarian grassland	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowland dry acid grassland	-	●	○	-	-	-	-	-	●	○	○	-	-	○	○	●	○	-	-	-
Floodplain grazing marsh	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	○	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	●
Rush pasture	○	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	-	○	●	-	●
Inland rock and scree	X	X	-	-	X	○	X	○	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEATHLAND																				
Upland heathland	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowland heathland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	○	○	●	○	-	-	-
WETLAND																				
Rivers and streams	-	○	●	●	-	-	○	●	○	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	○	●	○	●
Standing open water, canals and ponds	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	○	●	○	●	●	○	-	-	●	○	●
Reedbeds	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	○	○	-	●	X	-	-	○	X	-	●
Lowland fens	-	-	○	●	-	-	-	○	-	-	○	○	●	○	-	X	X	●	-	●

The description of the habitats provided here should be read in conjunction with the Peak District and Lowland Derbyshire BAPs, where habitat action plans provide more detailed descriptions together with objectives and targets

HABITATS CHARACTERISTIC AND APPROPRIATE WITHIN EACH LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE OF DERBYSHIRE DALES DISTRICT

Landscape Designations

The Landscape of the Derbyshire Dales District is arguably its greatest asset. Ranging from the wild, open moorland and gritstone edges of the Dark Peak in the north to the deeply incised river valleys and dramatic limestone scenery for which the Dales are named to the gently rolling patchwork of agricultural fields, hedges, woodlands and country lanes south of Ashbourne the landscape is diverse, distinctive and very attractive. The high quality of the landscape is recognised nationally with the designation of much of the District as part of The Peak District National Park affording the area a high degree of protection. Outside the National Park a number of other designations can be applied which provide protection for both the site itself and its setting and are used to regulate the effects of development.

Peak District National Park

In 1951 the Peak District National Park was the first national park to be designated in England and Wales. It occupies approximately half of the Derbyshire Dales local authority area, and is a local planning authority in its own right. Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995 requires that the District Council take account of the purposes of the National Park of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the areas and of promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public. As such it is necessary for the District Council to take account of the impact of any development proposals on the Peak District National Park and its purposes.

Policy PD1 in the adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan makes it clear that development needs to take account of its relationship to both the setting and character of the Peak District National Park.

Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (DVMWHS)

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) advises the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on the identification of outstanding sites which are of world importance and universal significance - cultural World Heritage Sites.

The Derwent Valley Mills site was inscribed on the World Heritage list in December 2001. It extends from Matlock Bath to Derby and defines a cultural landscape of exceptional significance due, in the main, to its association with pioneering innovations in textile manufacture and the development of manufacturing and technology.

The boundary of the World Heritage Site encloses approximately 1229 hectares and the Buffer Zone extends to 4363 hectares. The Buffer Zone is defined in order to protect the site from development that would damage its setting. See the Local Plan policies map.

The DVMWHS Management Plan sets the framework for the integrated and pro-active management of the cultural landscape to ensure its special qualities are sustained and

preserved for future generations and the Council fully supports its aims and objectives.

World Heritage Site status is also a key material factor in making planning decisions. It is included in Local Plan Policy PD2: Protecting the Historic Environment.

Conservation Areas

33 Conservation Areas have been designated within the District in order to conserve and enhance the special architectural qualities or historic interest of particular areas.

The Council consider that the role played by the landscape is fundamental in contributing to the quality and character of the Conservation Area, its setting and views to it from the wider surroundings. Trees in particular receive special protection in this regard (see LCD 2.5).

A programme of Conservation Area appraisals is currently being undertaken. Details are available from the Conservation Officer at Derbyshire Dales District Council.



Matlock Bath Conservation Area

Historic Parks and Gardens

There are a number of parks and gardens included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. Currently these are:

- Ednaston Manor
- Sudbury Hall
- The Heights of Abraham

- Lovers Walks
- High Tor
- Derwent Gardens
- Sydnop Hall
- The Whitworth Institute
- Willersley Castle

Designation as a Historic Park or Garden will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for development likely to have a detrimental impact on its character or setting. (Local Plan Policy PD2)



Sudbury Hall gardens

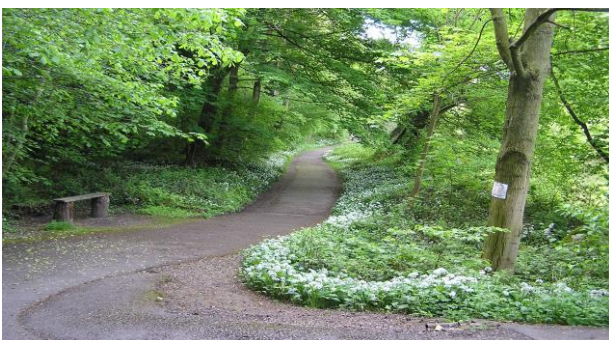
Other Areas of Special Designation

1. Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation

Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation are of international importance and are designated under the provisions of the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna. Any plan or project that is likely to have significant effect on a European site which is not directly connected with the management of that site for nature conservation must be subject to an appropriate assessment which shall determine if that plan or policy will adversely affect the integrity of the site. Four sites fall within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area.

2. Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Natural England designates Sites of Special Scientific Interest under the provisions of Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Advanced written notice of any works specified on the list of operations likely to damage the special interest of the site for which there is no existing consent needs to be given to Natural England and consent obtained before that work can go ahead. Nineteen sites fall within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area.



Lovers Walks, Matlock Bath

3. Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites

R.I.G.S. is a non-statutory designation afforded to sites of significant geological and geomorphological value. The R.I.G.S. register is maintained by the Derbyshire R.I.G.S. steering group. R.I.G.S. are protected within the land use policies of statutory Local Plans. Forty two sites fall within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area.

4. Local Nature Reserves (L.N.R.)

L.N.R. is a statutory designation under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949 afforded to places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. The designation is made by Principal Local Authorities, having a legal interest in the land concerned, in consultation with Natural England, local communities and voluntary groups such as the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. Land use policies contained within the statutory Local Plan protect the three L.N.R. sites that fall within the Derbyshire Dales District.

5. Local Wildlife Sites (Formerly D.W.S.R. Sites)

A non-statutory designation afforded to areas identified as important for nature conservation. The Register of Wildlife Sites is maintained by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. The designated sites are protected within the land use policies of the statutory Local Plan. Over two hundred sites fall within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area.

6. Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The consent of the Secretary of State is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument or its setting. Fifty nine sites fall within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area.

7. Historic Environment Record

This is a non-statutory designation afforded to sites of known archaeological interest. The Historic Environment Record is maintained by Derbyshire County Council. Included sites and their settings receive protection through the land use policies of the statutory Local Plan.

Sites benefiting from a special designation will continue to be protected by that designation which will be a material consideration in the determining of planning applications. (see Local Plan policies PD2 and PD3)

APPLICANTS FOR PLANNING PERMISSION SHOULD ALWAYS CHECK WHETHER:

- A SPECIAL DESIGNATION APPLIES TO ANY PART OF A SITE FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
- A SPECIALLY DESIGNATED SITE WILL BE AFFECTED IN ANY WAY BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Developers' Responsibilities

The Council will expect potential developers of any site benefiting from a special designation to demonstrate how they will:

- Avoid any adverse effects on designated or important features
- Minimise unavoidable effects to the designated areas or their settings
- Compensate for unavoidable adverse effects.

Further Information

Policies PD2 and PD3 of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan can be found here:

www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/localplan

Protected Trees

LCD 2.5

Trees make a major contribution to the Derbyshire Dales landscape, whether in the countryside, or in the parks and gardens of the villages and towns.

Many of these may be subject to protection either by being the subject of a Tree Preservation Order; by being situated in a Conservation Area; by the imposition of planning conditions; or by the requirement to obtain a Felling Licence.

Tree Preservation Orders

The District Council's primary means of protecting trees is through the serving of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

1. Making a Tree Preservation Order

In considering the making of a TPO the amenity value of the tree and the degree of risk of its harm or removal will be the primary criteria. However, weight will also be given to the tree or trees' particular importance in terms of its/ their size, form, rarity, screening, contribution to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, as well as the significance of the tree or trees to their local surroundings and the wider landscape.

The presence of a TPO does not necessarily prevent works taking place to a tree. What it does do is make it an offence to wilfully damage, destroy, fell, top, lop or uproot a tree without first obtaining the consent of the District Council.

Any work undertaken without consent is an offence liable on prosecution to a fine of up to £20,000 per tree.

2. Application for proposed work

Applications for consent to work on trees protected by a TPO must provide the following information in writing:

- Precise details of the proposed works - vague descriptions of pruning work will not be acceptable.
- Sufficient information to be able to identify the location of the tree or trees, usually by means of submitting a plan.
- The reasons for proposing the work.

An application form for this purpose is available from the District Council.

NOTE: Derbyshire County Council is responsible for some T.P.Os in the Derbyshire Dales and applicants will need to receive consent from the appropriate Authority.

3. Exemptions

The consent of the District Council is not required in certain circumstances including:

- The pruning or felling of a tree which is dead/dying or dangerous. However, the District Council should still be given 5 days notice before carrying out the work except in an emergency.

It is the duty of the landowner to replace dead/dying or dangerous trees that are removed.

- The pruning or felling of fruit trees cultivated on a commercial basis and the pruning of other fruit trees in accordance with good horticultural practice.



The Whitworth Limes, A6, Darley Dale

Trees in Conservation Areas

The importance of the architectural and historical heritage in Derbyshire Dales is reflected by the fact that over 30 Conservation Areas have been designated in the District. In recognition of the important contribution that trees make to the particular character of Conservation Areas, there are special controls to protect them.

Trees in Conservation Areas which are already protected by a TPO are subject to the normal TPO requirement to obtain formal consent prior to carrying out any work on the trees.

Anyone proposing to prune or fell a tree in a Conservation Area, which is not protected by a TPO, is required by law to give the District Council six weeks prior notice. The purpose of this requirement is to give the District Council an opportunity to make a TPO to protect the tree where it is considered necessary.

Failure to serve six weeks notice on the District Council of intention to prune or fell a tree in a Conservation Area is an offence which on prosecution is liable to a fine of up to £20,000 per tree.



Car park trees, Matlock Bath, Conservation Area

1. Notice of Proposed Work

Notification must be in writing and submitted to the District Council at least six weeks before the start of work. The notice must describe the work proposed and include sufficient information to be able to identify the trees, usually by means of submitting a plan. Vague descriptions of proposed pruning work will not be acceptable.

A Notification Form for this purpose is available from the Town Hall, Matlock.

If the work is not completed within 2 years a re-submission is required because circumstances may well have changed.

The Council has six weeks from the date of receipt of a notification to consider making a TPO to protect the trees. The proposed pruning or felling may not be implemented before the six weeks has expired unless the Council has issued a decision on the proposals prior to that date.

2. Exemptions

Prior notification of intention to prune or fell trees in Conservation Areas is not required for all trees. The following trees are exempt:

- The pruning or felling of a tree with stem diameters not exceeding 75 mm at a height of 1.5 m above ground level, or 100 mm where the cutting down is to improve the growth of other trees

NB Trees situated in a Conservation Area but smaller than the above dimensions may still be protected by a TPO.

- The pruning or felling of a tree which is dead/dying or dangerous. However, the Council should still be given 5 days' notice before carrying out the work except in an emergency.

It is the duty of the landowner to replace dead/dying or dangerous trees that are removed.

- The pruning or felling of fruit trees cultivated on a commercial basis and the pruning of other fruit trees in accordance with good horticultural practice.

Veteran Trees

Aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are particularly valuable for biodiversity. The Council encourages the conservation of such trees as part of development proposals.

Planning Conditions

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, local planning authorities have a duty to make adequate provision for the preservation and planting of trees when granting planning permission for a development.

In granting planning permission the District Council can impose conditions to protect trees on a development site. Conditions are normally imposed to ensure that development does not lead to the unnecessary harm, or removal of trees. They would normally only be active for a fixed period of time and the long-term protection of trees would be through a Tree Preservation Order.

The existence of conditions protecting trees would be revealed by a search of the planning history on a site.

Non-compliance with planning conditions may constitute a Breach of Condition which could lead to enforcement action by the Council.



Beech tree at County Hall within the Matlock Bank Conservation Area

Felling Licences

Felling licences seek to prevent the uncontrolled removal of trees and woodlands predominantly located in the countryside. Anyone intending to fell in excess of five cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter (of which no more

than 2 cubic metres can be sold) has to obtain a Felling Licence.

Failure to obtain a Felling Licence is an offence liable to prosecution.

Exemptions from this requirement include trees within gardens, churchyards, orchards and public open spaces.

Applications for a Felling Licence need to be made to the Forestry Commission, see .

<https://www.forestry.gov.uk/england-fellinglicences>

Private Covenants

Some trees are subject to private covenants placed by previous owners which may require the retention or management of trees.

Details of covenants are usually contained in property deeds or Land Registry documents.

The District Council does not hold details of private covenants and plays no role in the enforcement of such covenants.

Further Information

To enquire as to whether or not a tree is protected by a TPO or by virtue of being situated within a Conservation Area, you are advised to contact the District Council's Trees and Landscape Officer on 01629 761244.

Hedgerows and the Hedgerow Regulations

Hedgerows are distinctive features of the countryside contributing positively to landscape character and interest.

Hedgerows and associated banks are often of considerable historic interest in themselves and may also incorporate additional historic features such as ancient earthworks and parish or estate boundaries. Some hedges are thought to date back to Romano-British time, many to the very first enclosure of land

Hedgerow Losses

The loss of hedgerows in England and Wales since 1947, however it is measured, has been immense and remains a cause for concern:

- Between 1947 - 1985 total hedgerow length was reduced by 22%
- Between 1984 – 1993 a further 116,000 miles of hedgerow was lost
- 20% hedgerows classified as such in 1984 could no longer be so classified in 1990 due to neglect.

Grants for the planting of new hedgerows and proper management of existing hedges were introduced in 1992 and the period 1990 – 1993 showed a slowing of the rate of hedgerow removal and an increase in new hedgerow planting.

The Hedgerow Regulations

The Hedgerow Regulations were made under Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 and came into operation on 1st June 1997. They aim to protect “important” hedgerows in the countryside by controlling their removal through a system of notification.

Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997: it is a criminal offence to remove most countryside hedges deliberately without permission.

If you remove a hedgerow without permission (whether it is “important” or not) you may face a fine of up to £5000. You may also have to replace the hedgerow, which will then be automatically “important” for 30 years. In serious cases you could get an unlimited fine for removing hedgerows in cases referred to the County Court.

Those wishing to remove a hedge or part of a hedge must notify the local planning authority (using a “Hedgerow Removal Notice” form) setting out their reasons. The Local Authority assesses the hedgerow against a set of criteria to determine whether or not it is an “important” hedgerow prior

whilst others are recent enclosures of the late 19th century.

Hedgerows, particularly the older ones, often contain a great diversity of plant and wildlife species and play an important part in conserving and enhancing biodiversity.

THESE REGULATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO GARDEN HEDGES

to making a decision. The Authority has six weeks to either agree the removal of the hedgerow or to prohibit its removal by serving a “Hedgerow Retention Notice”. There is a strong presumption that an “important” hedgerow will be protected unless the Authority is satisfied that its removal is justified.

What is a Hedgerow?

A hedgerow is a row of bushes forming a hedge which may or may not contain trees growing along its length. A hedgerow does not have to contain trees, but any trees growing in it form part of the hedgerow.

Where a former hedgerow has not been actively managed and has grown into a line of trees, it may not be covered by the Regulations and advice should be sought from the Local Planning Authority. However, both individual trees within the hedgerow and lines of trees may be protected by Tree Preservation Orders or be subject to Felling License requirements (see LCD 2.5).

Hedgerows Covered by the Regulations

The regulations apply to all hedgerows on or next to the following:

- Common land
- Village greens
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Local nature reserves
- Land used for agriculture or forestry
- Land used for the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys
- A protected European site such as a special area of conservation or special protection area

The hedgerow must have a continuous length of at least 20 metres in length or, if less than 20 metres, it must be

connected to other hedgerows at both ends. Gaps of up to 20 metres length are counted as part of the hedgerow. Important hedges are also covered – see below.

Exemptions to the Regulations

Hedgerows, including any in the above list, which are within or marking the boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling house are exempt from the regulations as are works required for the following purposes:

- To create an access in place of an existing opening, provided that you plant a new stretch of hedgerow to fill the original entrance within 8 months
- To create an access when another means of entry is not available, except at disproportionate cost.
- To gain temporary entry to help with an emergency.
- To comply with a statutory plant or forestry health order e.g. to prevent the spread of/ ensure eradication of a plant or tree pest.
- To comply with a statutory notice for preventing interference with electric lines and apparatus.
- In connection with statutory drainage or flood defence work*.
- In connection with Highways Agency work.
- For national defence purposes.
- To implement a planning permission (but in the case of permitted development rights, most hedgerow removal WILL require prior permission)

* A statutory notice is where the local district drainage board or the Environment Agency issue a notice for the hedge to be removed. A farmer's decision to remove hedgerows as part of his private ditch works is not considered to be statutory and a Hedgerow Removal Notice is required. Often agreement can be reached so that the ditch can be maintained without hedgerow removal.

What is the difference between hedgerow removal and hedgerow management?

Hedgerow removal means action that results in the hedge being destroyed.

Normal hedgerow management i.e. cutting back a hedge in a manner that does not result in its destruction is unlikely to constitute removal and does not need to be notified. Acceptable management practices are intended to revitalise hedges and should reflect local practices.

However, some forms of normal hedgerow management can look like hedgerow removal and if done in too severe fashion can result in hedgerow removal.

For example, removing top growth and grubbing up the roots is clearly hedgerow removal, whereas cutting down hedgerow growth to the stumps is called "coppicing" and is an accepted form of hedgerow management to promote bushy growth and would be exempt from the need to notify.

However, coppicing that is repeated at too frequent intervals can kill the hedge plants and result in hedgerow destruction.

Coppicing would be considered removal where it has never formed a traditional technique of hedgerow management in the area. In this case a Hedgerow Removal Notice would be required.

The general public are alert to hedgerow removal and can mistake normal hedgerow management for removal. If you are considering carrying out dramatic hedgerow management, it would be a good idea to notify the District Council informally of your proposals so that they can reassure public enquiries.



Roadside field boundary hedgerow with hedgerow trees at Bradley

Getting Permission

To get permission to remove a hedgerow notice must be served on the District Council by the landowner, agricultural tenant, farm business tenant or certain utilities companies. You can contact the District Council's Trees and Landscape Officer who will send you a form called a **Hedgerow Removal Notice** for you to complete and return with a plan showing the location of the hedgerow. There is no charge.

In most cases the District Council's Trees and Landscape Officer and an officer from the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust will visit the site to assess the ecological, wildlife and landscape value of the hedge. At the same time, the Derbyshire County Records Office and the Derbyshire County Archaeologist assess the historical and archaeological value of the hedge. If the hedgerow is at least 30 years old and meets one or more of the eight set criteria under the Hedgerow Regulations (summarised below), it is deemed to be "important".

If the hedgerow does not meet the criteria, it is not considered "important" and the District Council will inform you that the works described in your notification may proceed.

If the hedgerow is found to be "important" the Council will then decide whether the circumstances justify its removal. Given that there is a strong presumption that "important" hedgerows will be protected, unless satisfied that removal is justified, the District Council **must refuse** permission.

The District Council has six weeks to deal with the notification unless an extension has been agreed in writing. Within this period the District Council will either send a

letter saying that you may carry out the works despite the hedgerow being “important”, or the District Council will send you a notice saying that the removal of the hedgerow is prohibited. This is known as a **Hedgerow Retention Notice**.

If you have not heard from the District Council within six weeks of the date on which they received your Hedgerow Removal Notice, or such longer period as has been agreed, then the works may be carried out.

Permission for the works lasts for two years from the date of the written permission or the ending of the six week period.

A Hedgerow Retention Notice is permanent. You have 28 days to appeal against the decision.

If you require a Hedgerow Removal Notice form or have any further questions about the Regulations please contact The District Council’s Trees and Landscape Officer on 01629 761244

Criteria for Determining Important Hedgerows

The regulations specify in detail how the criteria are met. This is a simplified guide:

- Marks a pre 1850 parish or township boundary
- Incorporates an archaeological feature
- Is part of, next to, or associated with, an archaeological site
- Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre 1600 estate or manor
- Forms an integral part of a field system or feature that existed before the Inclosure Acts (1985)
- Contains certain categories of species of birds, animals or plants listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or British Red Data books
- Includes:
 - At least seven woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length
 - At least six woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length and has at least three associated features
 - At least six woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length, including a black poplar tree, or large leafed lime, or small leafed lime or wild service tree.
 - At least five woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length and has at least four associated features

The list of fifty six woody species comprises mainly shrubs and trees. It generally excludes climbers such as clematis, honeysuckle and bramble but includes wild roses.

Runs alongside a bridleway, footpath, road used as a public path or byway open to all traffic and includes at least four woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length and has at least two of the associated features listed in the first five bullet points below:

- A bank or wall supporting the hedgerow
- Less than 10% gaps
- On average, at least one tree every fifty metres
- At least three species from a list of fifty seven woodland plants
- A ditch
- A number of connections with other hedgerows, ponds or woodland
- A parallel hedge within fifteen metres

Further Information

The Hedgerow Regulations can be seen here: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukksi/1997/1160/contents/made>

More guidance can be seen here:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/countryside-hedgerows-regulation-and-management#check-if-a-hedgerow-is-protected>

Landscape Design and Development Sites

LCD 3.1

The beauty and diversity of the natural and semi-natural landscape of Derbyshire Dales is one of the area's main assets. It is essential that its character and local distinctiveness are preserved and enhanced. A Landscape Character Assessment of the District has, therefore, been prepared and applicants will be expected to refer to this when considering the landscape aspects of development (see LCD 2.2)

The District Council regards landscape design as an integral part of the planning and development process. It believes that high quality landscape design can enhance both the development and the local

Objective

The District Council is concerned about the impact of development on the local environment; the way it integrates with its surroundings; the contribution it makes to the wider street scene and the quality of the site environment itself. This guidance is produced to:

- ensure the sympathetic integration of all development with its surroundings.
- promote, encourage and facilitate the creation of high quality landscapes as part of all development
- set out what the District Council requires of applicants when they submit planning applications

Design Principles

The District Council expects the applicant to demonstrate:

- an appreciation of the quality, character and distinctiveness of the local environment and the impact of the development on it.
- how valuable existing site features including landform, vegetation, artefacts and wildlife habitats might be incorporated.
- how additional, or diversified, habitats that enhance biodiversity will be created.
- how the impact of buildings, service areas, car parks, haul routes and access roads will be relieved.
- proper planning and arrangement of built form and external space - including public open space.
- sympathetic, imaginative and appropriate incorporation of landscape elements, throughout the development

environment. The early consideration of landscape design within the process is, therefore, essential. To regard it as an afterthought is not acceptable

ALL DEVELOPMENT WILL BE EXPECTED TO EITHER MAINTAIN OR ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE LANDSCAPE.

The District Council recognises the link between design and crime prevention. The overall design of any development should, therefore, be, as far as is practicable, in accordance with the principles of "Secured by Design".

Detail Required

The District Council expects the applicant to submit the following with their application:

- A landscape design statement which addresses the design principles as described above.
- A site plan indicating all main existing site features including: levels, ground conditions, drainage, water courses, vegetation, artefacts, wildlife habitats, relationship with adjacent land, views into and out of the site.
- Landscape Plan at an appropriate scale (1:500 / 1:1250) indicating the arrangement of external works elements including all landscape features, structures, hard surfaces, furniture, equipment, and planting.
- Landform/ ground modelling/ levels plan - where appropriate
- Arrangements for protecting trees, other vegetation to remain on site.
- Planting details (1:200) including: ground preparation; planting plan indicating the disposition and arrangement of planting; schedule indicating plant species/ size/ planting distances/ number; grass seeding/ turfing; arrangements for maintenance.
- Hard details (various scales) including – as appropriate – construction materials/ equipment/ furniture, construction details.

Green Infrastructure (G.I.)

Green Infrastructure can be defined as: “networks of multi-functional green space which sit within and contribute to the type of high quality natural and built environment required to deliver sustainable communities”

The nature and quality of the structure of the landscape of all types of development is crucial. Well designed G.I. can:

- protect, recreate and rehabilitate landscapes
- maintain and enhance biodiversity
- promote a sense of community and place
- help to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
- provide opportunities for exercise, recreation and health benefits.
- link with G.I. beyond the site boundary and out into the countryside.

The District Council will promote the creation of G.I. by encouraging developers to link the structural elements of the landscape to create a multi functional network of greenspace. Applicants will be expected to consider the following as a matter of priority

1. Existing Features

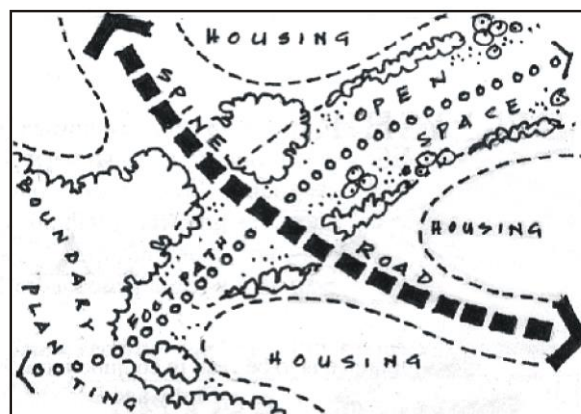
The successful incorporation of existing features such as trees, hedgerows, rock outcrops, dry stone walls, historic hard surfacing such as stone flags, setts and cobbles, artefacts, water courses, wet areas and other wildlife habitat can contribute to the distinctiveness of a development and add maturity to otherwise brand new environments.

The Council recognises the important contribution these elements make to the landscape and schemes will need to show how existing features are to be incorporated into the layout and how they will be protected during the construction period.

2. Boundary Treatment

The successful integration of new development with its surroundings will largely depend on the treatment of its boundaries. In turn, this must have regard to local landscape character. The design of boundary walls and fences, for instance, should have respect for this as well as for their prominence within the street scene.

Hard edges to development are out of character in many landscapes, particularly where they relate directly to open countryside. Substantial plantings such as screen/ shelter belts can “soften” edges. This can be enhanced by extending belts of planting into the development as “green wedges”, linking to the internal open space and/ or circulation systems, or where they can create a transitional zone between the development and its surroundings. (see Fig. 1 and LCD 3.4)



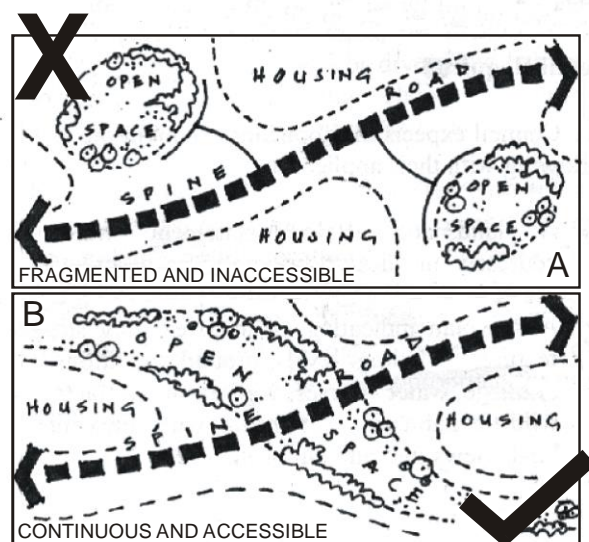
Boundary planting penetrates the estate to link with open space and footpaths FIG. 1

3. Open Space

Proper open space planning should be considered from the outset. The key to its successful inclusion is accessibility and, as far as is practicable, public open space should be located and designed for the benefit of all. Its location in inaccessible corners is unacceptable.

Public open space should be linked with other landscape elements (e.g. existing features, footpath systems), boundary treatments and the wider local public rights of way system. (see Fig. 2)

Where open space provision within the development is impractical, schemes will need to include satisfactory means for accessing existing open space and /or indicate proposals for the improvement of existing local open space facilities.



Open space provision FIG. 2

4. Access/ Circulation

Footpaths and Cycleways

The development of access and circulation systems that give priority to pedestrians and cyclists will be encouraged. Routes should facilitate access to local services and the

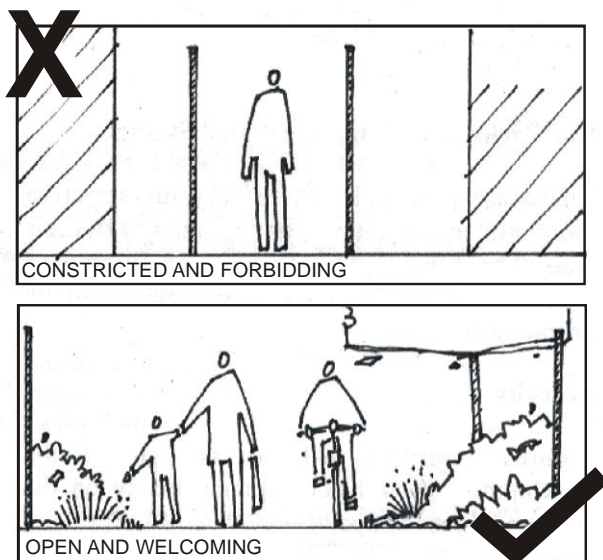
public transport network and be developed with comfort and security of use in mind. The creation of narrow, closely confined passageways between buildings, walls or fences is not acceptable. (see Fig. 3) Landscape schemes should indicate proposals for the prevention of unauthorised use e.g. motorcycle barriers, and lighting where appropriate.

Roads

Some of the most effective landscape is associated with road infrastructure (entrances, spine roads, spur/ access roads and junctions).

Entrances – There will be an opportunity to mark entrances to developments in a conspicuous, attractive and individual fashion. However, anything too grandiose will be resisted. Developers should, therefore, carefully consider the type of signing, the design of entry statements - gateways, art works, earthworks - and the nature of entrance planting in the context of the local street scene and wider environment.

This is also true of individual plot developments where the marking of entrances is considered an appropriate method of expressing individuality and re-enforcing corporate identity without adversely affecting the local landscape.



Footpaths and cycleways FIG. 3

Spine / Arterial roads – These are important structural elements. They offer one of the best opportunities for including significant landscape within the development and creating an attractive public interface. They are, therefore, of major importance. As linear elements their landscape treatment can bring coherence to overall development design through the creation and repetition of themes which produce a distinctive character.

Well considered planting can help to screen and soften unattractive road frontage elements such as security fences, car parking and servicing. Where appropriate the inclusion of substantial verges which might accommodate larger growing tree and shrub species will, therefore, be encouraged. (see Fig. 4)

Access roads, spur roads, cul-de-sacs, road junctions

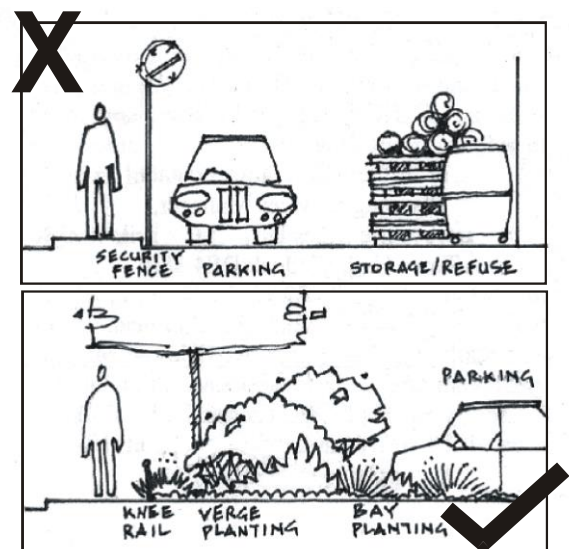
– Tree and shrub planting helps to integrate individual plots, contribute to the attractiveness of the environment and can be used to establish a degree of individuality within the various parts of a development. Junctions are focal points. They provide locations for imaginative planting and/ or artworks/ features which help to enhance the character and individuality of a development.

5. Traffic Management

The nature of traffic movement through a development can be influenced by the combined use of hard and soft landscape materials to create pedestrian/ child friendly environments. Using landscape design in this manner will be encouraged.

6. Car Parks, Servicing and Uncovered Storage Areas

These are practical but, usually, unattractive elements in both their appearance and their size. The use of planting and/ or fencing to screen them and break up their mass will be encouraged.



Industrial estate/ works frontages FIG. 4

7. Security

Security measures included as part of the development should not impinge unduly on the surrounding landscape.

Security walls and fences - Their design needs careful consideration, particularly where they are associated with plot frontages. The use of solid visual barriers that create a constricted, corridor effect will be resisted in these locations though they may be appropriate on other boundaries.

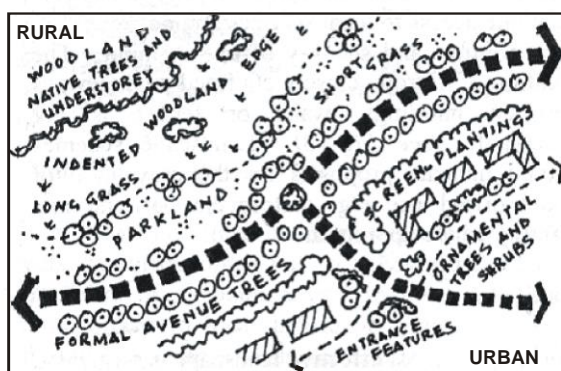
Lighting – Security and other lighting should be chosen and directed so as to cause minimum disturbance to neighbours (particularly residences) in terms of light intrusion.

Planting (See also LCD 4.1)

Planting in association with development performs many functions:

1. Structure planting

Associated with, boundary treatments, open space, car parks, screening of servicing and uncovered storage should be used to create shelter, provide screening, define space, facilitate integration. It might include: woodland, woodland edge, substantial belts/ groups of trees and understorey shrub planting, hedgerows. Generally native plant species should be chosen with regard to local landscape character. The chance to create additional or diversified habitats to enhance wildlife value should be taken wherever the opportunity presents itself.



Planting must reflect the character of the area and be appropriate for the location

FIG. 5

2. Street trees and shrubs

Associated with spine/ arterial roads, main and incidental areas of open space. High profile locations likely to make the most immediate visual impact on the majority of users. Trees planted as avenues, groups or specimens. Medium to large growing native or non native ornamental species appropriate for use and location.

3. Ornamental tree, shrub and herbaceous planting

Associated with entrances, cul-de-sacs, access/ spur roads, road junctions, front gardens, the immediate building environs. Small to medium sized, ornamental trees and shrubs. Some herbaceous planting may also be appropriate

4. Grass seeding/ turfing

Low maintenance mixes (see LCD 4.1)

Natural Flood Management

Natural Flood Management techniques such as catchment woodland or river restoration, can be considered where appropriate. Further information on the natural flood management processes can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-with-natural-processes-to-reduce-flood-risk>

Sustainable Urban Drainage

Sustainable Urban Drainage systems can have beneficial effects in terms of the managing drainage in and around properties. They work by slowing and holding back the water that runs off from a site. Examples include green roofs, permeable surfaces, infiltration trenches filter drains/strips, swales, detention basin and purpose built ponds and wetlands. These should be considered as an integral part of development proposals, where considered appropriate.

Street Furniture

Seats, litter bins, bollards, general signing. In the interests of design coherence these should be chosen from either a suite of designs from a single manufacturer/ supplier or be bespoke. Details should be submitted as part of the application.

Artworks

Artists can make an important contribution to the cultural heritage of the district and the richness of its environment. The District Council is keen, therefore, to promote and encourage the inclusion of artworks as an integral part of external works and landscape design.

Light Pollution

Light pollution is artificial light which is allowed to illuminate areas not intended to be lit. It can destroy the view of the night sky, is wasteful of energy and can harm the quality of life of those who suffer from it.

The District Council will expect prospective developers to carefully consider whether outdoor lighting is a necessary component of any scheme. If it is, the equipment chosen must be appropriate only for the task and not over bright. It must also be installed, directed and properly adjusted/ shielded in a manner that avoids disturbance to neighbours and upward spillage into the night sky.

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Changes made to the environment as a result of development can affect the quality and character of the local landscape and its appearance. The effect can be damaging (adverse or negative), neutral (negligible), or beneficial. Under particular circumstances – which will be advised by DDDC Regulatory Services – an assessment of the impact of proposed development on local landscape and visual amenity will be required as part of the planning application. Though this guidance is not intended to provide a prescriptive methodology for carrying out such a study the District Council will expect a number of issues (identified below) to be addressed and included as part of the report. Applicants are also advised that reference should be made to guidance published by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd edition).

The District Council places considerable importance on the need for development to be environmentally sensitive and sustainable. The preparation of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) report is part of the process of development planning and design through which the best environmental fit may be achieved. The following should be included:

Baseline Information

Information derived from comprehensive desk and field studies should include description, classification and analysis of the landscape and visual resource of the site itself and its surroundings.

Site Description

A thorough description of the site and surroundings. Location (described and grid reference); access and circulation (including public footpaths); highways; current land-use; topography; geology; soils; climate and micro-climate; aspect; noise; drainage systems and wetland features; vegetation cover; wildlife interest and habitat; historic landscapes, archaeological and cultural features and artefacts; boundary treatments; extent of visibility; localised and seasonal screening; key viewpoints within the study area with photos; identify what will be particularly sensitive to the development (receptors) e.g. local residents, visitors landscape features.

Planning Policy Framework

For example, the National Planning Policy Framework (and associated guidance) and the Derbyshire Dales District Council Local Plan (2018).

Landscape Character

As described within “The Landscape Character of Derbyshire Dales” (2007). This information should be supplemented by detailed survey as part of the study which should include assessments of quality, local value and

importance. The extent to which the area displays characteristics which are typical of the landscape type or where there are differences should be highlighted as should any current trends for change and capacity for the existing landscape to tolerate further change.

Special Designations

As applied to the site itself and to the surroundings e.g. Peak District National Park, Sites of Special Scientific Interest; World Heritage Site – or buffer zone; Conservation Area; Listed Building; Scheduled Ancient Monument; Tree Preservation Order; Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Site; Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Register; best and most versatile agricultural land.

Landscape Sensitivity

Studies such as:

- Landscape Sensitivity Assessment for Renewables in the Peak Sub Region (Land Use Consultants 2009) and
- Derbyshire Dales District Council Landscape Sensitivity Study (Wardell Armstrong 2015)

Assess the sensitivity of the landscape to particular types of development (renewable energy resources and housing respectively) and its susceptibility to change. Similar studies may be required as part of LVIAs in support of planning applications

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

For example, relevant issues addressed within the District Council’s Landscape Character and Design SPD.

Local Biodiversity Action Plans

The Plans most relevant to Derbyshire Dales are those prepared for Lowland Derbyshire and Peak District. The Habitat Action Plans seek to ensure that habitats are conserved, enhanced or restored; the area occupied by the habitat is enlarged and that the species associated with them are maintained and increased

Consultations

Details of any consultations held with interested parties.

Impact Assessment

Landscape and visual effects of development are independent but related.

- Landscape effects are those related to the changes made to landscape character and quality.
- Visual effects relate to the appearance of these changes and how they affect visual amenity.

The effects of the development itself, the effects of the construction and operational periods should be assessed

Consider:

- The source of the effect
- The nature of the effect
- The scale of the effect
- The duration of the effect

Text should be accompanied by appropriate visual/ graphic material – annotated plans, photographs etc.

Landscape Effects

When assessing landscape effects take into account existing trends for change within the landscape and any mitigation measures included as part of the proposals.

- Describe the likely changes to individual landscape elements and characteristics as a result of the development.
- Assess the type of impact e.g. adverse, beneficial or neutral
- Assess the magnitude of the impact e.g low, medium or high

Visual Effects

The visual effects should be assessed within the short, medium and long terms and taking into account any mitigation measures included as part of the proposals.

- Identify the surrounding area within which the proposed development will be visible – the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Z.T.V.)
- Describe the view from key, sensitive viewpoints

- Assess the sensitivity of the receptor e.g. low, medium or high
- Assess the magnitude of the development within the view e.g. low, medium or high
- Assess the overall impact of the development within the view e.g. low, medium or high.

Cumulative Effects

Assess the type and magnitude of the accumulation of landscape and visual effects that occurs in addition to those experienced as a result of similar development in the surroundings.

Mitigation

The purpose of mitigation is to avoid, reduce and where possible remedy or offset, any adverse effects on the environment arising from the development. Common mitigation measures include:

- Sensitive location and siting
- Site layout
- Choice of site level
- Appropriate form, materials and design of built structures
- Lighting (avoid upward and lateral light pollution)
- Ground modelling (take care – major earthworks may themselves create adverse landscape and visual effects)
- Planting
- Use of camouflage or disguise

Development Sites with Trees

LCD 3.3

Trees are valued features of our towns and countryside and make an important contribution to the character of the local environment.

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, local planning authorities have the power to protect trees and woodlands in the interests of amenity by making tree preservation orders (see also guidance Sheet LCD 2.5) and a duty to make adequate provision for the preservation and planting of trees when granting planning permission for development. (Derbyshire Dales District Local Plan Policies: PD3, PD4, PD5 & PD6)

The Value of Trees

Trees are often seen as a constraint for development, restricting the available area for new buildings. However, development that is sympathetically designed to work with existing, healthy trees can benefit from:

- A mature setting that complements new buildings and integrates them into their context.
- Microclimate effects such as a reduction in adverse wind effects and excess heat gain and a reduction in airborne pollution including dust particles.
- An established sense of place.
- Aesthetic experiences including seasonal change, sounds of birdsong or rustling leaves, movement between sunshine and shade.

As a consequence, property values and marketability can be enhanced

The long-term retention of existing trees will depend upon a good understanding of their amenity value, health and condition, a well-designed development layout and careful protection during the construction period.

Legal Protection (see also LCD 2.5)

Many trees in Derbyshire Dales are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Many more are protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. Prior to carrying out pruning or felling of trees protected by a TPO the consent of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) must be obtained. In the case of Conservation Areas, not less than six weeks' prior notice must be served on the LPA.

**FAILURE TO PROTECT TREES COULD
RESULT IN AN UNLIMITED FINE**

Trees on development sites may be protected by conditions attached to planning permissions. A felling licence may also be required from the Forestry Commission.



Mature trees create an established sense of place

The Health and Safety of Trees

The Root Zone

The continued health and safety of a tree is dependant upon adequate protection of the root zone.

Damage to the root system is potentially serious and will affect the health and/or safety of the tree, which may die slowly over the next few years.

- Most trees have a mass of fibrous roots (the root plate) extending at least to, and frequently beyond, the edge of the outermost branches of the tree (the crown spread).
- Most tree roots are within 600 mm of the surface and the fine roots, important for obtaining nutrients, moisture and oxygen, may be just below the surface some distance from the crown spread.
- Compaction of the soil or the severance of the roots will affect the health of the tree and may condemn it to death. Damage may occur in

seconds but the results may not be obvious for a few years by which time it may be too late to save the tree.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR

TREES TO DEATH

- Damage or severance of a significant number of the main structural roots will not only kill the feeding roots, it may affect the tree's stability and render it dangerous and liable to fall.

Trees and Development

Trees can occupy a substantial part of a development site and because of their potential size can have a major influence on the planning and use of the site. BS 5837:2012 provides guidance on deciding which trees are appropriate for retention, on the effect of trees on design considerations and on the means of protecting trees during development.

1. Tree Survey

A tree survey will determine the nature of all existing site trees and establish, at an early stage of a development process, where their retention can enhance development.

Where sites contain trees the District Council requires applicants to submit a tree survey with their planning application.

A tree survey should be carried out by an experienced arboriculturalist and provide the following information:

- An accurate plan showing individual trees, groups of trees, hedgerows and significant areas of shrubs or undergrowth. Trees on neighbouring sites which are within a distance equal to 12 times their stem diameter from the boundary, or where their crowns overhang the site boundary, should also be included.
- Reference number and species.
- Height and trunk diameter measured at 1.5 m above ground level, for any tree with a diameter of at least 75 mm at 1.5 m, or any other trees considered to be rare, or of intrinsic value either individually or as a group.
- An accurate plot of the canopy spread for each tree taking measurements to the 4 cardinal points, **not illustrative circles.**
- Age class e.g. young, middle-aged, mature, over-mature, veteran.
- Condition and vigour including details of relevant defects.
- Life expectancy e.g. 10 years, 10 – 20 years, 20 – 40 years or over 40 years.
- Recommended distance for protective fencing around each tree(s).

2. Retention Categorisation

An assessment of current amenity and retention value of the trees should be carried out by an arboriculturalist.

- Trees considered to be worthy of retention should be placed in A to C categories in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and then into sub-categories 1, 2 or 3 to reflect the tree's arboricultural, landscape or cultural value. Category R trees are those which would be lost in the short term for physiological or structural reasons.

3. Tree Constraints Plan

The influence that trees on and adjacent to the site will have on the layout of a development should be plotted on a tree constraints plan (TCP) which shows the below ground constraints represented by the root protection area (RPA) and the above ground constraints the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

In order to avoid damage to the rooting environment of retained trees the RPA should be plotted around each of the category A, B, and C trees. This is the minimum area in m² that should be left undisturbed around each tree and can be represented by an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level.

Above Ground Constraints

The current and ultimate height of category A, B and C trees should be plotted where this would cause unreasonable obstruction of sunlight or daylight to the development. In practice this could be represented by a segment with a radius from the centre of the trunk of each tree equal to the height of the tree drawn from due North West to due East indicating the shadow pattern through the main part of the day.

The current and ultimate height and spread of a tree is also a constraint due to its size, dominance and movement in strong winds and hence the existing and future branch spread should also be taken into account at the design stage.

Trees and Site Layout

1. Retaining Trees

Before even considering the layout of a development site a topographical survey, tree survey and tree constraints plan should be prepared which will then influence the design of the layout.

When preparing development proposals the following should be considered:

- In general, it will be expected that as much of the existing tree cover as is practicable should be retained and that adequate provision is made for the long-term retention of trees with current or potential future amenity value.
- At the very least the District Council will seek the retention of trees in the A and B category as determined by the tree survey. Category C trees should also be retained wherever reasonably possible.
- Whilst the retention of healthy mature trees should be ensured, younger more vigorous trees should be retained for their greater life expectancy and ability to withstand a greater degree of disturbance.
- Where trees are to be retained, the District Council may seek to protect the trees through planning conditions or by Tree Preservation Orders.

2. Identifying a Development Exclusion Zone

Once it is decided which existing trees are to be retained, development exclusion zone can be identified where no buildings, walls, foundations, highway excavations, drainage pipelines, services or any other excavations or changes of levels will be permitted. Several factors should be taken account:

3. Siting Buildings

In determining the distance that should be retained between a tree and a building the following must be considered:

- The characteristics and condition of the trees with due allowance and space for their future growth and maintenance requirements.
- The relationship of windows to trees which may obstruct light.
- The scale of the tree in relation to the building to ensure that it will not dominate the buildings, leading to concerns about safety and requests to prune or fell.
- The potential for physical damage from branches touching the built structure.
- Problems due to leaf fall, fruit, and/or honeydew.

The District Council will require that dwellings should be a minimum of 5 metres outside the **potential** crown spread of a retained tree (more in the case of very large trees or very old trees) unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that the occupier's reasonable enjoyment of the property would not be unreasonably interfered with.

Mature trees should be preferably retained in public open spaces. Where large trees eg oak, beech, ash etc are to be retained in gardens then large plots will be required.

4. Hard Surfaces

Roads and parking areas should normally be located outside the root protection area (RPA) as specified by BS 5837.

Where the construction of hard surfaces cannot be avoided within the root protection area, site-specific advice should be sought from an engineer and an arboriculturalist. The following construction methods will be required:

- A no-dig solution to avoid root loss.
- A design that avoids localised compaction which may include the use of a three dimensional cellular confinement system.
- Alternative methods of edge support e.g. peg and board edging, railway sleepers retained with track pins or road pins, or gabions on lateral slopes.
- A permeable surface where the access would be more than 3 m in width or cover more than 20% of the RPA.

5. Services

Details of underground services will be required as part of the planning submission. It is not acceptable to design the layout to accommodate the retention of the trees and then trench for services within the root protection area in such a way as to result in the death of the tree or require its removal due to instability through root severance.

Wherever possible services should be laid in the same area.

Where it is unavoidable to route services within the root protection area then detailed plans should be drawn up with an arboriculturalist and should include an arboricultural method statement. Any excavations must either be by hand with no root severed over 25 mm diameter or thrust bored.

6. Ground Levels

Ground levels should not be increased or decreased by more than 75 mm.

7. Landscape Proposals

Efforts to protect the trees during the construction period will be of no avail if the final landscaping work involves excavation, changes in ground levels, ploughing or rotavating. Details of final ground works should be included on landscape drawings.

Applying for Planning Permission

Prior to making even an outline planning application the following information should be collated for submission:

- A topographical survey.
- A tree survey of existing tree cover.
- A tree constraints plan.
- A plan and schedule listing those trees to be retained and those to be removed.
- A plan identifying the development zone and showing the exclusion zone within which no development will take place.

A submission for full planning permission should in addition to the above include:

- The location and type of proposed protective fencing.
- Details of the location of underground services.
- Identification of the areas intended for use for the storage of equipment, machinery and where appropriate the site compound.
- An arboricultural impact assessment and an arboricultural method statement to BS 5837:2012.
- A full landscape scheme.

Trees and Construction

Trees are at their most vulnerable during the construction period. It is important that those that are to be retained are protected against damage **OF ANY KIND!**

To avoid mistakes on site, clearly identify the trees to be removed by brightly coloured spray paint. Make sure the contractor has a copy of the plan and schedule identifying trees to be retained and those to be felled.

Damage to trees is caused by:

- Indiscriminate, unskilled lopping or felling: use a professional tree surgeon.
- Changes to ground levels. Excavations may expose, sever or kill roots; raising of levels suffocates roots and rots bark.
- Heavy traffic over roots: this compacts the soil suffocating and killing roots.
- Storage of chemicals near trees e.g. herbicides, diesel, tar, cement etc
- Bonfires. Ensure they are located well away from the canopies of trees and down wind to avoid scorching.
- Stacking/ storing material under trees: causes compaction and can physically damage trunks and branches.

1. Advance Notifications/ Approvals

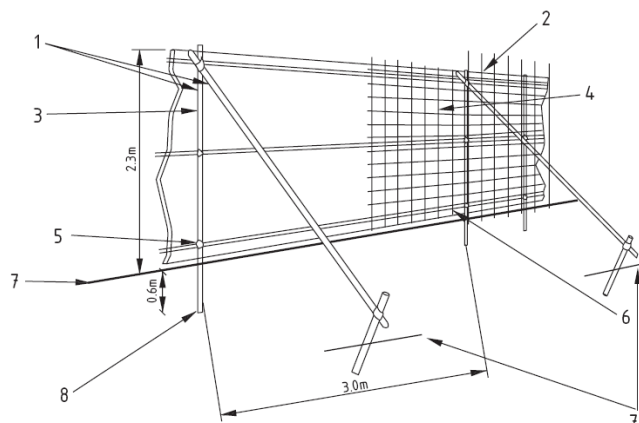
Where trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or situated in a Conservation Area a separate application for or notification of the pruning or felling of trees will be necessary unless the works are **immediately required for the purposes of implementing a full planning permission**. In this connection you are advised to contact the District Council's Arboricultural Officer before carrying out any work.

It will be a condition of any planning permission that the District Council is notified a minimum of a week prior to initial ground preparations work commencing so that checks can be made that protective fencing has been erected.

2. Protective Fencing

The erection and continued maintenance of protective fencing is fundamental to maintaining the health of trees.

- Protective fencing for trees to be retained must be erected as the first operation on site, prior to any materials or machinery being brought on site.
- The barriers should consist of weldmesh panels securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps to a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impact. See diagram below:



PROTECTIVE BARRIER

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Uprights driven into ground.
3. Panels secured with wire ties or scaffold clamps where necessary.
4. Weldmesh wired to uprights and horizontals.
5. Scaffold clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured to inside face of fencing.
7. Ground level.
8. Approx. 0.6m driven into ground.

- All weather notices should be attached to the fencing stating:

TREE PROTECTION ZONE
ACCESS PROHIBITED

- It is essential that the tree protection is maintained for the duration of the construction period and developers are advised of the need to ensure that an arboriculturalist is appointed to oversee the erection of the fencing and monitor its maintenance on a regular basis. The independent monitoring of the tree protection will be a condition of planning permission.

3. Minimum Protection Zone

- A tree protection plan should be agreed with the Council showing the precise location of protective fencing.
- The minimum area in m² that should be left undisturbed around each tree can be represented by an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. However, developers are encouraged to fence a larger area if practically possible.

Groups of trees are best protected by a single fence which encompasses all trees within the group.

4. Advance Works

It is usually advisable to carry out necessary tree surgery prior to construction work commencing. All arboricultural work must conform to BS 3998: 2010 "Recommendations for Tree Work".

5. Landscape Works

Landscape work beneath the canopy of trees must be undertaken carefully and by hand or using pedestrian controlled light machinery.

6. Replacement Trees

Replacements will be required for any trees that have died, become seriously damaged or been removed during construction.

7. Arboricultural Inspection

On completion of site works a further arboricultural inspection will be required and any necessary work identified and implemented prior to handing over the site.

FURTHER ADVICE

BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction

BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work

Available from British Standards Institute
Tel: 0345 0809000
Online: www.bsigroup.com

The Arboricultural Association produces directories of approved arboricultural consultants and tree contractors.
Tel: 01242522152
Online: www.trees.org.uk

Natural England can provide advice on SSSI's, bats and other protected species.
Tel: 0300 060 3900
Online: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england
Email: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk

CONTACT DETAILS

For further information contact:
Development Manager,
Derbyshire Dales District Council,
Town Hall, Matlock DE4 3NN
Tel: 01629 761100
Fax: 01629 761388
e-mail: planning@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

For advice contact the Trees and Landscape Officer
on 01629 761244

Boundaries including Walls, Hedges and Fences

LCD 3.4

It is most important that the relationship of new development with its surroundings is carefully considered. The successful assimilation of development is largely dependent on the treatment of its boundaries. In ALL instances boundary design must have regard to the character of the local landscape, neighbourhood and/ or street scene. This applies in the choice and design of structures - such as walls, fences or earth mounding - as much as it does in the selection of appropriate plant species.

Function and Form

Boundaries can be either open or secure, they can define ownership, separate areas of different land use and provide privacy, screening and shelter. The marginal areas of a site or buffer zones created between two different land uses can also provide opportunities for the creation of additional wildlife habitat or public open space.

The form of boundary treatment will relate directly to its function but will also need to respect local landscape character. Hard edges to development, for instance, will not be appropriate in many instances, particularly where they relate directly to open countryside. In these situations the use of some types of fences or walls on their own to create abrupt boundaries will not be acceptable without the addition of planting.

Types of Boundary Treatment

1. Walls

Dry stone walls are a characteristic feature of many of the rural landscapes within the north of the district particularly those associated with the Dark Peak and White Peak where, respectively, the local gritstone and limestone have been used to create the field boundaries which are a distinctive feature of the countryside. They also provide habitat for small mammals, over wintering amphibians and lichens.



Dry stone boundary walls in Brassington

More formal, masonry walls of worked limestone, gritstone or a combination of both are common in towns and villages within the same Landscape Character areas.

Further south in areas characterised by the landscapes of the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands, warm red brick is used as a building material and would be appropriate for use as a boundary treatment in these areas. It is important to identify the characteristic bonding pattern and coping treatment of local free standing walls and incorporate these into new wall design.



High brick boundary wall in Ashbourne

2. Hedges

Hedgerows are more commonly used to demarcate field boundaries within the central and southern parts of the district and are most appropriate as a boundary treatment within these areas. When planting hedgerows it will nearly always be necessary to use native species such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Coryllus avellana*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) – for full details of which species are most characteristic within each Landscape Type see LCD 4.2 – LCD 4.6

Hedgerows can also be used in conjunction with fencing to create both secure and attractive boundaries. They also provide valuable habitat and corridors for the safe movement of wildlife across open ground.

Generally new hedge plants will be 450-600 mm height forestry transplants and should be planted in a double staggered row with 450mm between each plant. They will need protecting from damage by livestock, rodents, machinery etc using stock proof or rodent proof fencing, spiral guards or plant shelters. Consideration should be given to planting some tree species within the hedgerow which will be allowed to grow to maturity. Hedgerow trees

are a distinctive feature of many of the agricultural landscapes in the district.

3. Fences

Though hedges and walls are the traditional boundary treatments within the countryside fencing is becoming more common and is generally the preferred method of providing security and privacy for residential, industrial, commercial, retail and institutional developments within urban areas.

Within the countryside post and rail and stock proof post and wire fencing is often used in conjunction with hedgerows providing a measure of protection to the young plants which will eventually form the main barrier while the fence itself is left to rot.

Timber ranch-style round post and half round rail fencing is becoming common in areas where equestrian activity is popular but looks stark and quite incongruous within a landscape dominated by hedgerows. It is usually preferable if hedgerows can be planted in association with these fences

Close boarded/ open boarded timber fences are frequently used to mark the boundaries of residential development providing, as they do, a measure of security and privacy to private gardens and a sympathetic backdrop to garden plants. When viewed from outside, however, these tend to look hard and austere, particularly when they are used in conjunction with concrete posts and kicker boards, and do not form a suitable boundary with the countryside. A hedgerow, planted in front of the fence, which is additionally protected by a post and wire stock proof fence on its open side will eventually create a more attractive interface with the surrounding landscape.

Iron railings have long been used as a formal, decorative and high quality boundary treatment to many private properties within towns and villages across the district as well as public parks, open spaces, recreation grounds and memorials. "Estate" railings, which are quite distinctive, are quite common within parkland where they are characteristic of this type of land use management. Railings are frequently used in association with walls to create secure and attractive boundaries.



Decorative railings in Clifton

Security Fences by their nature are high and often brutal structures. This is particularly true of steel palisade fencing which, when viewed obliquely, forms a dull, visually, as well as physically, impenetrable barrier. It is, no doubt effective in its main purpose, but usually has a highly adverse

impact on environmental quality. Painting this type of fence in a suitable colour rather than retaining the simple galvanised finish can improve its appearance while setting the fence-line back from the boundary and using planting in front (and behind if space will allow) can soften the fence without compromising security.

Alternatives, such as weld mesh fencing, are lighter, less visually harmful structures which offer a similar degree of security and are particularly suitable where there is no requirement to screen the secure area. When used in conjunction with imaginative planting and earth shaping these can virtually "disappear" within the landscape.

Low trip rails (knee rails) of either timber or metal construction are useful for protecting planted areas and deterring pedestrian traffic, as well as vehicles, across specific areas, thus maintaining an open boundary without being intrusive in the landscape.

4. Buffer Zones

A Buffer Zone, comprising substantial plantings such as screens/ shelterbelts, creates an area of transition between hard development and its surroundings. This can be enhanced by extending belts of planting into the development as "green wedges" and linking to internal open space and/ or circulation systems. If accessible buffer zones can form part of open space systems, they can also provide valuable wildlife habitat and be used to disguise hard elements such as security fencing. Making space for buffer zones within the design of development contributes positively to the environmental well being of urban areas as well as creating an attractive interface with the countryside.

5. Earth Bunds

Earth bunds or mounds are often formed to screen unsightly development from public view. Their creation is also a convenient way of retaining surplus soil material on site and, particularly when used in conjunction with planting, can be very effective in assimilating new development with its surroundings. However, great care must be taken during their formation to ensure that they do not themselves become unsightly elements within the landscape. Over engineered features with steep sides, flat tops and abrupt changes of level are generally not acceptable, they are usually at odds with the character of the surrounding topography and create conditions within which it is difficult to establish and maintain vegetation. Lower features which are wide at the base, rounded at the top and have gentle convex/ concave slopes that marry smoothly with the surrounding levels are preferred.

DEVELOPERS ARE ADVISED THAT PLANNING PERMISSION WILL USUALLY BE REQUIRED FOR THE RETENTION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL ON SITE IN THE FORM OF A BUND.

Domestic Curtilages

What is domestic curtilage?

“a small court, garth, or piece of ground attached to a dwelling house, and forming one enclosure with it, or so regarded by the law; the area attached to and containing a dwelling house and its out buildings.” (Oxford English Dictionary)

Domestic curtilage is usually a garden, but can include parking areas, access roads, vegetable plots, children’s play areas and even stables (where the horses are kept for pleasure rather than agricultural use). The domestic curtilage is not necessarily marked off or enclosed, but it must be clearly and closely associated with and usefully serving the purpose of the dwelling.

Change of use to domestic curtilage

The use of agricultural land as garden land constitutes a change of use for which planning permission is required.

National and local planning policy seeks to restrict encroachment of development into the countryside. Change of use of land to domestic curtilage will not be permitted where this would cause a significant adverse impact on the character of the countryside, agricultural land, or designated interests (such as listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, sites of special scientific interest etc.)

The significance and type of impact depends on the context and on the development proposed. New domestic curtilage should be designed to fit into the local context and respect established settlement and landscape patterns without causing harm.

Context and character

Consider:

- The existing settlement and landscape pattern e.g. gaps, enclosures, access ways, plot sizes, field patterns, settlement form.
- The relationship with the dwelling house, existing curtilage and boundaries, countryside character and designated interests including listed buildings, Conservation Areas, landscape quality
- The tradition of garden location, shape size and pattern
- Local garden boundaries e.g. dry stone walls, hedges

Barn Conversions

Creation of new domestic curtilages for conversions of barns in the open countryside to residential use is particularly sensitive. Reference should be made to the Council’s supplementary planning document “The Conversion of Farm Buildings” for guidance in this case.

Impact

Consider:

- The type and significance of impact e.g. on village form, on designated interests, and whether this can be mitigated.
- The long term impact (once the land becomes domestic curtilage, there is no control over future garden design style)
- The impact of associated uses or features within the domestic curtilage e.g. greenhouses, washing lines, fountains, children’s play equipment, colourful/ exotic planting, lighting.
- Whether the proposal is in itself harmful, or whether it causes harm through the loss of existing features e.g. hedges, grassland, trees, wildlife habitat.
- The treatment of the boundaries. Defining curtilage by using appropriate materials and styles for the immediate environment will help a development blend with its surroundings (see LCD 3.4)

Planting

LCD 4.1

Planting will be a major (if not the only) component, of any landscape scheme and it is important to get it right. There are many environmental as well as aesthetic reasons why planting should be included as part of development and a successful scheme is usually the product of well-founded design objectives. These are derived from a thorough understanding of the factors that affect the undeveloped site and how the site is intended to function after development. Applicants for planning permission will need to demonstrate that the full range of issues, detailed below, have been considered and that the planting is designed and specified accordingly.

PLANTING DESIGN

When preparing a planting plan the following should be considered

1. Site Factors

Prevailing site conditions will largely determine what is appropriate in terms of plant species choice.

The landscape character of the site and its surroundings - Generally the site and its surroundings will exhibit a range of characteristics – geology and landform; soils and land use; ecology; vegetation cover; enclosure etc – which are locally distinctive. New planting, as part of any development proposals, will be expected to maintain or enhance existing landscape character and local distinctiveness. The document “The Landscape Character of Derbyshire” will assist applicants (see LCD 2.2) and a detailed site survey (see LCD 3.2) will also inform the design process in this regard.

Native tree and shrub species suitable for planting within each Landscape Type are listed within LCD 4.2 – LCD 4.6.

PLANTING OF ASH TREES WARNING

A Plant Health Order of October 2012 prohibits the import of ash seeds, plants and trees and all internal movement of ash seeds, plants and trees. This is to prevent/ restrict the spread of ash dieback disease. Whilst ever this Order is in place the District Council does not consider it appropriate for Ash to form any part of the species mix set out in the planting schemes LDC 4.2 to LCD 4.6

Planning constraints - The site, or, more commonly, features within the site may benefit from a special planning designation (see LCD 2.4).

Important site features - A detailed site survey will determine which existing site features are worthy of retention. Features may include mature trees, other vegetation or wildlife habitat the nature of which should inform decisions when it comes to choosing new plant species.

Soils, Aspect, Microclimate and Drainage - Choosing a range of plants which will survive and thrive within different locations on the site will depend on:

- Soil type – pH (acid or alkaline), structure, nutrient levels.
- Aspect – the degree to which areas to be planted are open to the sun or subject to shade.
- Microclimate – the degree to which areas to be planted are exposed to or sheltered from wind and/ or frost.
- Drainage – the degree to which areas to be planted retain moisture, dry out or become waterlogged.

Space - Within the developed area the choice of plant species – particularly trees – will be affected by the space available for planting and subsequent growth.

Landscape and visual impact of the development - (see LCD 3.2). The inclusion of areas to be planted, the nature of the planting and choice of species will be guided by the need to mitigate any adverse impact on local landscape character and/ or visual amenity caused by the development.

2. Function

Plants create attractive environments. They can visually screen any unsightly elements of development; they can extract pollutants from the atmosphere; they can ameliorate adverse environmental and climatic conditions; they can – in association with other elements – reduce noise nuisance; they can beautify the spaces between buildings and create green corridors in association with highways; they can be used to create floristic features and gardens. Though there is wide scope, decisions regarding the design of areas to be planted will largely depend on the function they are intended to serve.

Screening - Planting can be used to screen development to varying degrees. Belts of trees with an understorey of shrubs are particularly effective in this regard but a hedgerow can also have a substantial impact in the right situation. The choice will often depend on the degree of adverse impact that the development is assessed to have on existing landscape character and visual amenity. Other factors to consider include:

- Density of planting. The more closely trees and shrubs are planted the more effective they will be as a screen in the short to medium term
- Size of planting. The planting of semi mature trees and advanced nursery stock trees and shrubs can be effective immediately as a screen. The Council will expect that this option is seriously considered in cases where development is particularly intrusive.
- Speed of growth. Some species such as willow, poplar, alder and silver birch will very quickly form an effective screen but their use must be tempered by the need to respect local landscape character.
- The evergreen component. Planted screens consisting entirely of deciduous species are not as effective in winter. Evergreens provide all year screening but their use must be balanced by the need to respect local landscape character.

Shelter/ Enclosure - Planting can be used to ameliorate adverse climatic and environmental conditions. Typically this involves the creation of shelter and enclosure and the subdivision of large, exposed spaces into smaller units of a more “comfortable” scale. The composition of shelter belts may be similar to screens but subdivision can also be achieved using low hedges, areas of ornamental shrubs, herbaceous plants and even ground cover species.

Integration/ Assimilation - When the nature of the development is such that complete screening is not required planting can be used to create an attractive setting for it and to help assimilate it into its surroundings. In this case the design must be sympathetic to the character of the wider landscape on the boundaries while the use of ornamental plant species and more formal design elements might be appropriate within the development itself.

Creating Wildlife Habitat and Increasing Biodiversity - The chance to create additional or diversified habitats to enhance wildlife value should be taken wherever the opportunity presents itself. Habitat creation must be sympathetic to local landscape character and take its cue from the nature of existing habitat either on site or close to it. The document “The Landscape Character of Derbyshire” (see LCD 2.2 and LCD 2.3) makes the important link between landscape character and biodiversity and identifies habitats characteristic and appropriate within each landscape type. Almost without exception plant choice will be limited to native species.

Feature Planting - It will be appropriate to plant “simply for show” in a range of situations – particularly those more closely associated with a built environment. The imaginative use of a combination of native and ornamental garden plant species can help to create landscapes and focal points of great beauty. When designing feature planting it is important to understand and retain the right sense of scale and detail - large, simple structures are

generally best complemented by larger growing plant species arranged in strong, simple patterns while smaller scale more detailed design elements work well with complex and intricate planting plans.

3. Composition

Planting plans are composed of a number of different elements which are brought together to create an attractive and coherent landscape. The categories listed are not exhaustive and overlap considerably - for instance an avenue of street trees is a strong structural element within any landscape as is a broad swathe of grassland – but it is useful to consider them separately in view of the different roles they play.

Structure Planting - This may be defined as the green framework which creates the setting for development. Associated with, boundary treatments, open space, car parks, screening of servicing and uncovered storage and will be used to create shelter, provide screening, define space, facilitate integration and create wildlife habitat. It might include: woodland, woodland edge, substantial belts/ groups of trees and understorey shrub planting, hedgerows. Generally native plant species should be chosen with regard to local landscape character.

Street Trees and Shrubs - Street trees may be defined as larger growing species which should be used wherever space allows. Associated with spine/ arterial roads, main and incidental areas of open space. High profile locations likely to make the most immediate visual impact on the majority of users. Trees planted as avenues, groups or specimens. Medium to large growing native or non native ornamental species appropriate for use and location.

Ornamental Tree/ Shrub and Herbaceous Planting - Used to create planted features and more gardenesque landscapes. Associated with entrances, cul-de-sacs, access/ spur roads, road junctions, front gardens, the immediate building environs. Small to medium sized, ornamental trees and shrubs. Some herbaceous planting may also be appropriate

Grass Seeding/ Turfing - Grassland is one of the most versatile components of the designed landscape and it is important to understand the diverse range of situations within which it can be used, the variety of products available and the different levels of maintenance required. Examples are:

- Wildlife habitat - associated with boundary treatments, woodland edge, hedgerows, wetland/ marshy areas. Native grass and broadleaved species characteristic of the local landscape. Maintained infrequently
- Species rich meadow – associated with boundary treatments, woodland edge, hedgerows, highway verge, open space. Grass and wildflower seed mixes. Maintained infrequently
- Amenity grassland – associated with open space, road verges, private gardens. Robust grass seed species. Maintained more frequently.
- Sports turf. Specialist grass seed mixes. Maintained very frequently.

4. Style

Though it is not the purpose of this guidance to dictate design style to developers the District Council is concerned that designs pay particular regard to local landscape character. This does not necessarily preclude the use of formal styles - for instance, regular blocks or belts of planting might be appropriate even on the boundaries of development so long as the tree and shrub species used are locally characteristic. However, it is likely that formal styles will be more appropriate within the urban environment or in immediate association with buildings and development infrastructure rather than as a means of assimilating development into the countryside.

The incorporation of design themes can increase the impact of planting and introduce a high degree of coherence within the design. For instance the use of a limited range of plant species or the repeated use of a dominant species can create a strong readily identifiable character which will complement large scale, simple building forms or bring unity to areas containing a range of disparate elements.

Specification

Though a full specification of the planting is rarely required as part of planning applications or to satisfy planning conditions the District Council will need to be satisfied that planting will thrive. The applicant will, therefore, need to demonstrate that the proposals are appropriate for the situation and will be implemented and maintained in accordance with best practice. The following information will be required some of which may be included as a schedule on the drawing or as a separate document:

Drawings – Planting details should be presented on a drawing at a scale no smaller than 1:500 and preferably at 1:200 or 1:250

Site Preparation, Plant Handling, Planting and Grass Sowing -

Information should be supplied regarding:

- Ground and plant bed preparation including cultivations, soil ameliorants and fertilisers
- Plant handling, including arrangements for on site storage and protection.
- Planting, including planting method for all trees and shrubs, details of tree staking and tying, protection, irrigation, and mulching.
- Grass sowing

Plant Species – Plants should be identified by their full name including species, sub species and cultivar using standard Latin nomenclature. Also supply details of proposed grass seed mixes e.g Supplier and mix code (such as, British Seed Houses A22) or the full species composition.

Plant Sizes –

Trees - expressed in terms of their:

- Height e.g. 450 – 600 mm forestry transplants or
- Girth e.g. 10 –12 cm selected standard trees or
- Type e.g. Standard tree

Shrubs – expressed in terms of their:

- Height (if they are supplied bare rooted) and
- Pot size e.g. 3 litre pot (if they are container grown)

Herbaceous plants – expressed in terms of their pot size e.g. 1 litre pot

Spacing - the density of proposed planting should be expressed either in terms of the distance between plants e.g. 500mm or the number of plants per square metre. With grass seed mixes the sowing rate should be shown (e.g. 25 gms per square metre).

Number – the total number of each species/ cultivar of plant must be included within the schedule

Protection – details of how plants are to be protected from rodent or livestock damage while they are establishing. This might include the use of rabbit proof/ stock proof fencing, rodent guards or plant shelters.

Maintenance/ Management

The District Council will normally expect all planted areas to be maintained for a period of not less than 5 years. A maintenance regime, which should be submitted with the planting proposals, should include arrangements for:

- Comprehensive weed control
- Checking the condition of tree stakes, ties, guards and protective fencing and making repairs or replacing where necessary
- Ensuring that all plants remain firmly in the ground in an upright position
- Watering during periods of dry weather
- Pruning back of damaged/ diseased growth
- Topping up of mulches and fertilisers
- Replacing dead and dying plants on a yearly basis to achieve a 90% establishment rate
- Keeping planting beds and their surroundings tidy and free of litter
- Grass cutting
- Reseeding of dead or damaged patches of grass

Planting in the Dark Peak

Open Moors

Planting and Management Guidelines

Open, rolling treeless landscape of heather moorland.

Primary woodland character: Open / unwooded

Primary tree character: Treeless

Woodland vision: Open / unwooded

Tree vision: Treeless

Enclosed Moorland

Planting and Management Guidelines

An open, unwooded landscape on broad, rolling hill summits punctuated by occasional small tree groups around farmsteads.

Primary woodland character: Open / unwooded

Primary tree character: Localised amenity tree groups

Woodland vision: Open / unwooded

Tree vision: Localised amenity tree groups

Conserve and enhance the tree groups that occur within and around rural settlements and isolated farmsteads.

Amenity Trees

Appropriate tree species for planting as amenity trees associated with settlement should include locally occurring large woodland species, eg Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

Settled Valley Pastures

Planting and Management Guidelines

A well wooded pastoral landscape of small organic woodlands, occasionally of ancient origin, with densely scattered hedgerow and watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Densely scattered small woodlands

Primary tree character: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Woodland vision: Widespread small-medium woodlands

Tree vision: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 15 ha small-medium

Woodland pattern: Organic

Woodland Species Mix

<p>Neutral/Base Rich Soils</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% Betula pendula Silver Birch Betula pubescens Downy Birch Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Fraxinus excelsior Ash Ilex aquifolium Holly Minor Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus padus Bird Cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Minor Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle</p>	<p>More Acidic Soils</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% Betula pendula Silver Birch Betula pubescens Downy Birch Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Ilex aquifolium Holly Sorbus aucuparia Rowan Populus tremula Aspen</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p>	<p>Waterlogged Conditions on all soil types</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder Betula pubescens Downy Birch Salix caprea Goat Willow Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Betula pendula Silver Birch Ilex aquifolium Holly Minor Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Salix aurita Eared Willow Salix cinerea Grey Willow Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rosa canina Dog Rose Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p> <p>+ Watercourse Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>
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Hedgerow Species Mix

<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Corylus avellana Hazel Ilex aquifolium Holly Prunus spinosa Blackthorn</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime Tilia platyphyllos Large Leaved Lime</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus padus Bird cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan Ulmus glabra Wych elm</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>
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Riverside Meadows

Planting and Management Guidelines

An open floodplain with dense watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Unwooded

Primary tree character: Dense watercourse trees

Woodland vision: Occasional small wet woodlands

Tree vision: Dense watercourse trees

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 5 ha small

Woodland pattern: Organic/ linear

Woodland Species Mix

Primary Tree Species 50%

+ *Alnus glutinosa* Alder
Betula pubescens Downy Birch
 + *Salix caprea* Goat Willow
 + *Salix fragilis* Crack Willow

+ **Watercourse Trees** - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major
Betula pendula Silver Birch
Ilex aquifolium Holly
Minor
Quercus petraea Sessile Oak
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak
Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime

Shrubs 10-30%

Major
Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn
Salix aurita Eared Willow
Salix cinerea Grey willow
Minor
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn
Rosa canina Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose

Hedgerow Species Mix

Suitable hedgerow plants

Primary 85-100%

Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Occasional 0-15%

Corylus avellana Hazel

Suitable hedgerow trees

Primary 70-75%

Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Quercus petraea Sessile Oak
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre Field Maple

Planting in the White Peak

LCD 4.3

Plateau Pastures

Planting and Management Guidelines

Open, pastoral landscape on a rolling upland plateau punctuated by sparsely scattered, but visually prominent, small plantations with tree groups around farmsteads and settlement.

Primary woodland character: Thinly scattered small plantations

Primary tree character: Localised amenity tree groups

Woodland vision: Thinly scattered small plantations

Tree vision: Localised amenity tree groups

Woodland Species Mix

Primary Tree Species 85%

Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore

Secondary Tree Species 5-15%

Fagus sylvatica Beech
Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Ulmus glabra Elm

Shrubs 0-10%

Major

Corylus avellana Hazel
Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn
Ligustrum vulgare Wild Privet

Minor

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood
Ilex aquifolium Holly
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn
Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose

Amenity Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as amenity trees associated with settlement, or other locally occurring large woodland species.

Limestone Slopes

Planting and Management Guidelines

Moderate to steeply sloping pastoral landscape with scattered small plantations, occasional semi-natural woodland and small tree groups around farmsteads and settlement.

Primary woodland character: Thinly scattered small plantations and semi natural woodland.

Primary tree character: Localised amenity tree groups

Woodland vision: Densely scattered small-medium plantations

Tree vision: Localised amenity tree groups.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 15 ha small-medium

Woodland pattern: Regular/ organic

Woodland Species Mix		
<p>Primary Tree Species 50% Acer campestre Field Maple # Fraxinus excelsior Ash</p> <p># Amenity Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as amenity trees associated with settlement, or other locally occurring large woodland species.</p>	<p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Sorbus aucuparia Rowan Ulmus glabra Wych Elm</p> <p>Minor Prunus padus Bird Cherry Taxus baccata Yew</p>	<p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Cornus sanguinea Dogwood Ilex aquifolium Holly Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>

Limestone Dales

Planting and Management Guidelines

Narrow, deeply incised river valleys with widespread semi-natural woodland, much of ancient origin and scattered watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Widespread large semi-natural broadleaved woodlands.
Primary tree character: Scattered watercourse trees
Woodland vision: Widespread large woodlands
Tree vision: Scattered watercourse trees

Woodland Species Mix

Calcareous Soils	Waterlogged Conditions on all soil types
<p>Primary Tree Species 50% Acer campestre Field Maple Fraxinus excelsior Ash</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Sorbus aucuparia Rowan Ulmus glabra Wych Elm</p> <p>Minor Prunus padus Bird Cherry Taxus baccata Yew + Tilia cordata Small leaved Lime + Tilia platyphyllos Large leaved Lime</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Cornus sanguinea Dogwood Ilex aquifolium Holly Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p> <p>+ trees associated largely with the Peak District Dales Special Area of Conservation in Matlock Bath and Cromford.</p>	<p>Primary Tree Species 50% Alnus glutinosa Alder Fraxinus excelsior Ash + Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Betula pubescens Downy Birch</p> <p>Minor + Salix caprea Goat Willow + Salix cinerea Grey Willow</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>+ Watercourse Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>

Planting in the Derbyshire Fringe and Lower Derwent

LCD 4.4

Enclosed Moors and Heaths

Planting and Management Guidelines

An open, unwooded landscape on broad, rolling hill summits punctuated by occasional small plantations and tree groups around farmsteads.

Primary woodland character: Open / unwooded
Primary tree character: Localised amenity tree groups
Woodland vision: Open / unwooded
Tree vision: Localised amenity tree groups

Amenity Trees

Appropriate tree species for planting as amenity trees associated with settlement should include locally occurring large woodland species, eg Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

Wooded Slopes and Valleys

Planting and Management Guidelines

A rising, undulating landscape with many semi-natural woodlands, some of ancient origin, along steep slopes and valley sides with densely scattered hedgerow and watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Densely scattered small-medium woodlands.
Primary tree character: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.
Woodland vision: Widespread small-medium woodlands
Tree vision: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.
Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 15 ha small-medium
Woodland pattern: Organic

Woodland Species Mix

Neutral/Slightly Acid Soils

Primary Tree Species 50%

Betula pendula Silver Birch
Betula pubescens Downy Birch
Quercus petraea Sessile Oak
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Ilex aquifolium Holly

Minor

Malus sylvestris Crab Apple
Populus tremula Aspen
Prunus avium Gean
Sorbus aucuparia Rowan

More Acidic Soils

Primary Tree Species 50%

Betula pendula Silver Birch
Betula pubescens Downy Birch
Quercus petraea Sessile Oak
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Ilex aquifolium Holly
Sorbus aucuparia Rowan
Populus tremula Aspen

Shrubs 10-30%

Major

Corylus avellana Hazel
Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Waterlogged Conditions on all soil types

Primary Tree Species 50%

+ *Alnus glutinosa* Alder
Betula pubescens Downy Birch
Salix caprea Goat Willow
Salix fragilis Crack Willow

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Betula pendula Silver Birch
Ilex aquifolium Holly

Minor

Quercus petraea Sessile Oak
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak
Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime

<p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Minor Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>	<p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Salix aurita Eared Willow Salix cinerea Grey Willow Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rosa canina Dog Rose Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p> <p>+ Watercourse trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>
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Hedgerow Species Mix

<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple Corylus avellana Hazel Ilex aquifolium Holly</p> <p>Occasional 0-5% Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 95-100% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus avium Gean Prunus padus Bird Cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>
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Wooded Farmlands

Planting and Management Guidelines

A well wooded landscape of small, organic woodlands, some of ancient origin, with densely scattered hedgerow and watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Densely scattered small-medium woodlands.
Primary tree character: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.
Woodland vision: Widespread small-medium woodlands
Tree vision: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.
Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 20 ha small-medium
Woodland pattern: Organic

Woodland Species Mix

<p>Neutral/Slightly Acid Soils</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% Betula pendula Silver Birch Betula pubescens Downy Birch Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Fraxinus excelsior Ash Ilex aquifolium Holly</p>	<p>More Acidic Soils</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% Betula pendula Silver Birch Betula pubescens Downy Birch Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Ilex aquifolium Holly Populus tremula Aspen Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p>	<p>Waterlogged Conditions on all soil types</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder Betula pubescens Downy Birch + Salix caprea Goat Willow + Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Betula pendula Silver Birch Ilex aquifolium Holly</p>
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<p>Minor Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Populus tremula Aspen Prunus avium Gean Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>	<p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p>	<p>Minor Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Salix aurita Eared Willow Salix cinerea Grey Willow</p> <p>Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rosa canina Dog Rose Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p> <p>+ Watercourse trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>
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Hedgerow Species Mix

<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple Corylus avellana Hazel Ilex aquifolium Holly</p> <p>Occasional 0-5% Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 95-100% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus avium Gean Prunus padus Bird Cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>
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Settled Farmlands

Planting and Management Guidelines

A gently undulating pastoral landscape of very few woodlands but densely scattered hedgerow and watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Unwooded

Primary tree character: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees

Woodland vision: Occasional small woodlands

Tree vision: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 5 ha small

Woodland pattern: Organic or regular

Woodland Species Mix

<p>Neutral/ Slightly Acid Soils</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% Betula pendula Silver Birch Betula pubescens Downy Birch Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p>	<p>Waterlogged Conditions on all soil types</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder + Betula pubescens Downy Birch Salix caprea Goat Willow + Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p>
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<p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Fraxinus excelsior Ash Ilex aquifolium Holly</p> <p>Minor Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Populus tremula Aspen Prunus avium Gean Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>	<p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Betula pendula Silver Birch Ilex aquifolium Holly</p> <p>Minor Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Salix aurita Eared Willow Salix cinerea Grey Willow</p> <p>Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rosa canina Dog Rose Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p> <p>+ Watercourse trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>
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Hedgerow Species Mix

<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Corylus avellana Hazel Ilex aquifolium Holly</p> <p>Occasional 0-5% Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Fraxinus excelsior Ash</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus avium Gean Prunus padus Bird Cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>
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Riverside Meadows

Planting and Management Guidelines

An open floodplain with dense watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Unwooded

Primary tree character: Thinly scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Woodland vision: Occasional small wet woodlands

Tree vision: Thinly scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 5ha small

Woodland pattern: Organic/ linear

Woodland Species Mix

<p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder Betula pubescens Downy Birch Salix caprea Goat Willow Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>+ Watercourse trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>	<p>Secondary Tree species 20% Major Betula pendula Silver Birch Ilex aquifolium Holly</p> <p>Minor Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime</p>	<p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Salix aurita Eared Willow Salix cinerea Grey Willow</p> <p>Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rosa canina Dog Rose Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>
<p>Hedgerow Species Mix</p>		
<p>Suitable Hedgerow Plants</p> <p>Primary 85-100% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Occasional 0-15% Corylus avellana Hazel</p>	<p>Suitable Hedgerow Trees</p> <p>Primary 95-100% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus petraea Sessile Oak Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus avium Gean Prunus padus Bird Cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>	

Planting in the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands

LCD 4.5

Settled Plateau Farmlands

Planting and Management Guidelines

A gently undulating pastoral landscape of very little woodland but densely scattered hedgerow trees.

Primary woodland character: Thinly scattered small plantations

Primary tree character: Densely scattered hedgerow trees.

Woodland vision: Thinly scattered small plantations

Tree vision: Densely scattered hedgerow trees.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 5 ha small

Woodland pattern: Regular plantations

Woodland Species Mix

Primary Tree Species 50%

Acer campestre Field Maple
Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Betula pendula Silver Birch
Malus sylvestris Crab Apple

Minor

Populus tremula Aspen
Prunus avium Gean
Prunus padus Bird Cherry
Salix cinerea Grey Willow
Sorbus aucuparia Rowan
Taxus baccata Yew

Shrubs 10-30%

Major

Corylus avellana Hazel
Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Minor

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood
Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn
Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn
Rosa canina Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose

Hedgerow Species Mix

Suitable hedgerow plants

Primary 70-75%

Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre Field Maple
Corylus avellana Hazel
Ilex aquifolium Holly
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn

Occasional 0-5%

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood
Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle
Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn
Rosa canina Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose

Suitable hedgerow trees

Primary 70-75%

Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre Field Maple

Occasional 0-5%*

Sorbus aucuparia Rowan
Malus sylvestris Crab Apple
Prunus avium Gean
Prunus padus Bird Cherry

* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type

Settled Farmlands

Planting and Management Guidelines

A gently undulating pastoral landscape of very few woodlands but densely scattered hedgerow and watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Occasional small woodlands

Primary tree character: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Woodland vision: Occasional small woodlands

Tree vision: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 5 ha small

Woodland pattern: Organic / linear

Woodland Species Mix

Neutral/slightly acidic soils

Primary Tree Species 50%

Acer campestre Field Maple
Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Betula pendula Silver Birch
Malus sylvestris Crab Apple

Minor

Populus tremula Aspen
Prunus avium Gean
Prunus padus Bird Cherry
Salix cinerea Grey Willow
Sorbus aucuparia Rowan
Taxus baccata Yew

Shrubs 10-30%

Major

Corylus avellana Hazel
Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Minor

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood
Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn
Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn
Rosa canina Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose

Waterlogged conditions on all soil types

Primary Tree Species 50%

+ Alnus glutinosa Alder
+ Salix fragilis Crack Willow

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Betula pubescens Downy Birch
Quercus petraea Sessile Oak
Salix caprea Goat Willow

Minor

Ilex aquifolium Holly
Populus tremula Aspen

Shrubs 10-30%

Major

Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Minor

Prunus spinosa Blackthorn
Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn
Salix purpurera Purple Willow
Salix triandra Almond Willow
Salix viminalis Osier

+ Watercourse Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.

Hedgerow Species Mix

Suitable hedgerow plants

Primary 70-75%

Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre Field Maple
Corylus avellana Hazel
Ilex aquifolium Holly
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn

Occasional 0-5%

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood
Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle
Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn
Rosa canina Dog Rose

Suitable hedgerow trees

Primary 70-75%

Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre Field Maple

Occasional 0-5%*

Malus sylvestris Crab Apple
Prunus avium Gean
Prunus padus Bird Cherry
Sorbus aucuparia Rowan

* only to be used if occurring locally within

Sandstone Slopes and Heaths

Planting and Management Guidelines

Moderate to steeply undulating pastoral landscape with thinly scattered plantations and hedgerow trees.

Primary woodland character: Thinly scattered small broadleaved plantations.

Primary tree character: Thinly scattered hedgerow trees.

Woodland vision: Thinly scattered small broadleaved plantations.

Tree vision: Thinly scattered hedgerow trees.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 10 ha small

Woodland pattern: Regular plantations

Woodland Species Mix

Primary Tree Species 50%

Acer campestre Field Maple
Fraxinus excelsior Ash
Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major
Betula pendula Silver Birch
Malus sylvestris Crab Apple

Minor

Populus tremula Aspen
Prunus avium Gean
Prunus padus Bird Cherry
Salix cinerea Grey Willow
Sorbus aucuparia Rowan
Taxus baccata Yew

Shrubs 10-30%

Major
Corylus avellana Hazel
Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Minor

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood
Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn
Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn
Rosa canina Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose

Hedgerow Species Mix

Suitable hedgerow plants

Primary 70-75%

Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre Field Maple
Corylus avellana Hazel
Ilex aquifolium Holly
Prunus spinosa Blackthorn

Occasional 0-5%

Cornus sanguinea Dogwood
Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle
Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn
Rosa canina Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose

Suitable hedgerow trees

Primary 70-75%

Fraxinus excelsior Ash

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre Field Maple

Occasional 0-5%*

Malus sylvestris Crab Apple
Prunus avium Gean
Prunus padus Bird Cherry
Sorbus aucuparia Rowan

* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type

Estate Farmlands

Planting and Management Guidelines

A gently rolling mixed farming landscape with densely scattered small estate plantations, hedgerow trees and watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Densely scattered small mainly broadleaved plantations.

Primary tree character: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Woodland vision: Densely scattered small mainly broadleaved plantations.

Tree vision: Densely scattered hedgerow and dense watercourse trees.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 10ha small

Woodland pattern: Regular plantations

Woodland Species Mix

<p>Neutral/slightly acidic soils</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% Acer campestre Field Maple Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Betula pendula Silver Birch Malus sylvestris Crab Apple</p> <p>Minor Populus tremula Aspen Prunus avium Gean Prunus padus Bird Cherry Salix cinerea Grey Willow Sorbus aucuparia Rowan Taxus baccata Yew</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Cornus sanguinea Dogwood Ilex aquifolium Holly Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn Rosa canina Dog Rose Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>	<p>Waterlogged conditions on all soil types</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder + Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Betula pubescens Downy Birch Salix caprea Goat Willow</p> <p>Minor Populus tremula Aspen</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn Salix purpurera Purple Willow Salix triandra Almond Willow Salix viminalis Osier</p> <p>+ Watercourse Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>
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Hedgerow Species Mix

<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple Corylus avellana Hazel Ilex aquifolium Holly Prunus spinosa Blackthorn</p> <p>Occasional 0-5% Cornus sanguinea Dogwood Lonicera periclymenum Honeysuckle Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn Rosa canina Dog Rose</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus avium Gean Prunus padus Bird Cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>
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Riverside Meadows

Planting and Management Guidelines

An open floodplain with dense watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Unwooded

Primary tree character: Dense watercourse trees

Woodland vision: Occasional small wet woodlands

Tree vision: Dense watercourse trees

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 5 ha

Woodland pattern: Organic / linear

Woodland Species Mix

<p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder + Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>+ Watercourse Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>	<p>Secondary Tree Species 20%</p> <p>Major Betula pubescens Downy Birch Salix caprea Goat Willow</p> <p>Minor Ilex aquifolium Holly Populus tremula Aspen</p>	<p>Shrubs 10-30%</p> <p>Major Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn Salix purpurera Purple Willow Salix triandra Almond Willow Salix viminalis Osier</p>
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Hedgerow Species Mix

<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 85-100% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Occasional 0-15% Acer campestre Field Maple Prunus spinosa Blackthorn</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Prunus avium Gean Prunus padus Bird Cherry Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>
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Planting in the Trent Valley Washlands

Lowland Village Farmlands	
Planting and Management Guidelines	
Open, mixed farming landscape with thinly scattered plantations and hedgerow trees.	
<p>Primary woodland character: Thinly scattered small plantations Primary tree character: Thinly scattered hedgerow Woodland vision: Thinly scattered small plantations Tree vision: Thinly scattered hedgerow Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 10ha small Woodland pattern: Regular plantations</p>	
Woodland Species Mix	
<p>Neutral/Base Rich Soils</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Acer campestre Field Maple Ilex aquifolium Holly</p> <p>Minor Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Populus tremula Aspen Sorbus aucuparia Rowan Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Corylus avellana Hazel Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Minor Prunus spinosa Blackthorn Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn Salix cinerea Grey Willow</p>	<p>Waterlogged Conditions on all soil types</p> <p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder + Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>Secondary Tree Species 20% Major Betula pubescens Downy Birch Fraxinus excelsior Ash</p> <p>Minor * Populus nigra ssp. Betulifolia Black Poplar Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Salix caprea Goat Willow</p> <p>Shrubs 10-30% Major Salix cinerea Grey Willow Sambucus nigra Elder</p> <p>Minor Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Frangula alnus Alder Buckthorn Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn Salix viminalis Osier Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p> <p>+ Watercourse Trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p> <p>* Plant only native Black Poplar (sub species betulifolia). Contact Derbyshire Wildlife Trust for more information.</p>

Hedgerow Species Mix		
<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 70-75% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple Corylus avellana Hazel Ilex aquifolium Holly Prunus spinosa Blackthorn</p> <p>Occasional 0-5% Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 95-100% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Populus tremula Aspen Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>	

Riverside Meadows

Planting and Management Guidelines

A broad, open floodplain with scattered hedgerow and watercourse trees.

Primary woodland character: Unwooded

Primary tree character: Thinly scattered hedgerow trees and dense watercourse trees.

Woodland vision: Occasional wet woodlands.

Tree vision: Thinly scattered hedgerow trees and dense watercourse trees.

Typical woodland size range: 0.5 - 5 ha small

Woodland pattern: Organic / linear

Woodland Species Mix

<p>Primary Tree Species 50% + Alnus glutinosa Alder + Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>+ Watercourse trees - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.</p>	<p>Secondary Tree Species 20%</p> <p>Major Betula pubescens Downy Birch Fraxinus excelsior Ash</p> <p>Minor * Populus nigra ssp. betulifolia Black Poplar Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Salix caprea Goat Willow</p> <p>* Plant only native Black Poplar (sub species betulifolia). Contact Derbyshire Wildlife Trust for more information.</p>	<p>Shrubs 10-30%</p> <p>Major Salix cinerea Grey Willow Sambucus nigra Elder</p> <p>Minor Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn Frangula alnus Alder Buckthorn Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn Salix viminalis Osier Viburnum opulus Guelder Rose</p>
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Hedgerow Species Mix

<p>Suitable hedgerow plants</p> <p>Primary 85-90% Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn</p> <p>Secondary 10-15% Acer campestre Field Maple Corylus avellana Hazel Prunus spinosa Blackthorn</p> <p>Occasional 0-5% Rhamnus cathartica Purging Buckthorn</p>	<p>Suitable hedgerow trees</p> <p>Primary 95-100% Fraxinus excelsior Ash Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak Salix fragilis Crack Willow</p> <p>Secondary 25-30% Acer campestre Field Maple Tilia cordata Small Leaved Lime</p> <p>Occasional 0-5%* Malus sylvestris Crab Apple Populus tremula Aspen Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</p> <p>* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type</p>	
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Further Advice

Further advice on Derbyshire Dales Local Plan policies, or any of the issues raised in this Supplementary Planning Document, Planning Application forms and other related matters may be obtained from:

**Planning Enquiries,
Planning Services Section
Town Hall, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3NN,
tel: 01629 761336
e-mail: planning@derbyshiredales.gov.uk
Website: www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk**

The Local Plan can be seen online at: <http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/localplan>