



Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
Town & Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England)
Regulations 2012

**Application for Works to Tree(s) on trees subject to a Tree
 Preservation Order (TPO)**

DECISION NOTICE

Application Ref: R/278/17/T

1 To Addressee

David Johnson
 8 Elm Farm Cottages
 Old Manor Road
 Rustington
 BN163FD

2 Site Address

8 Elm Farm Cottages
 Old Manor Road

 BN16 3FD

3 Description of Development

Crown reduction to 1No. Apple tree and 1No. Pear tree by 1m. Crown reduction to 1No. Apple tree by 1m with all branches cut back to smaller branches no less than 1/3 the size and crown lift by 2m of branches under 3cm diameter.

In pursuance of their powers under this Act and these Regulations the Council **GRANT** consent for the operations to be carried out in accordance with the application and plan and subject to the conditions specified.

The Council certify that they are satisfied that the conditions specified are in the interests of good forestry or in the case of trees other than those comprised in woodlands, that the trees have an outstanding or special amenity value.

- 1 Where whole branches are to be removed and final cuts made close to the trunk or branch union they are to be made as shown in Figure 2 BS3998:2010
 Where branches are to be shortened back the final cuts are to be made at the correct angle as shown in BS3998:2010 and adjacent to a live bud or lateral.

Reasons: In the interests of the trees continued health and vitality and to accord with current industry guidelines and sound arboricultural practice.

ADVISORY

Advice on pruning of apple and pear trees (source: Royal Horticultural Society)

When to prune? - Prune your apple or pear tree in winter, when the leaves are off the tree

Five tips to pruning apples and pears

1.How much do I prune off?

Aim to take between 10-20% of the overall canopy off in any one winter. Work around the tree evenly and keep an eye on your pruning pile - if it's looking a little big, STOP - you can always go back next year and do some more.

A little word of warning: The more you prune, the stronger the regrowth (if the tree is healthy). If you have pruned too hard, your tree is likely to produce vigorous upright branches called watershoots. This isn't ideal as they crowd the crown. Watershoots growing in a convenient place - e.g. filling a gap - can be pruned by about third to encourage branching. Otherwise, remove watershoots from their point of origin.

2.What am I trying to achieve?

Your aim is to take out a bit of old wood each winter, to stimulate new. But the majority of the fruiting wood should be quite young - one to four years old, which is the wood that fruits best. Also aim to create an open centre to your tree. This allows more light into the canopy to ripen the shoots and fruit. Improved air movement discourages diseases.

3.Avoid a 'hair cut'

Try to stagger your pruning cuts throughout the canopy. That way, the regrowth too will be even. If you only prune the top branches, this is where all the new growth will shoot up from, giving you a thicket of young, non-fruiting shoots that you'll just end up pruning off every year in exasperation. This will also reduce fruiting of tip and partial tip-bearing such as 'Bramley' and 'Discovery' as most of the fruiting wood will be removed.

Think of it as a thinning out process, selectively removing or shortening a branch here and there as you move around the tree. Focus on areas where the growth seems more crowded.

4.Avoid very big and very little pruning cuts

Even with very old trees, resist the temptation to prune off large limbs. These are at risk of decay. As a general rule, think twice before cutting into branches that are more than 10-12cm (4-5in) in diameter. If you must prune that branch, trace it away from the tree to see if there is a narrower section, perhaps where it forks and prune there instead. Avoid leaving a stub.

Equally, this is not about fiddly pruning. Most of your pruning cuts will be to branches that are between 1-5cm (½-2in). A fully pruned tree might only need 10-20 pruning cuts in total.

5.Should I use a pruning paint?

No, there is no need to use a pruning paint for cuts on apple or pear trees. However, these are sometimes used on plums, cherries and other members of the Prunus family as these are particularly susceptible to disease through pruning cuts.

INFORMATIVE: The applicant should note that under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, with only a few exceptions, it is an offence for any person to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild birds while the nest is in use or being built. Birds nest between March and September and therefore removal of dense bushes, ivy or trees or parts of trees etc. during this period could lead to an offence under the act.

INFORMATIVE: This notice does not give authority to destroy or damage a bat roost or disturb a bat. Bat species are protected under Section 39 of the 1994 Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations (as amended), the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) and the 2000 Countryside and Rights of Way Act. It is illegal to damage or destroy any bat roost, whether occupied or not, or disturb or harm a bat. If you are aware that bats roost in a tree(s) for which work is planned, you should take further advice from Natural England (via the Bat Conservation Trust on 0845 1300228) or an ecological consultant before you start. If bats are discovered during the work, you must stop immediately and contact Natural England before continuing.



Neil Crowther
Group Head of Planning

Case Officer: Amber Willard

Date of Decision:

22 February 2018

Arun District Council
The Arun Civic Centre
Maltravers Road
Littlehampton
West Sussex BN17 5LF

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU READ THE NOTES ATTACHED TO THIS DOCUMENT

NOTES RELATING TO APPLICATIONS TO CARRY OUT WORKS TO TREES

Appeals under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

If you are aggrieved by the local planning authority's decision to refuse consent, you can appeal to the Secretary of State within 28 days of the date of this notice.

Your appeal should be made on the relevant TPO (consents) appeal form obtained from the planning inspectorate. You can find the form and advice about making an appeal at <https://www.gov.uk/appeal-decision-about-tree-order>

You may also obtain a form by telephoning or writing to The Planning Inspectorate, Environment Team, Room 2/25 Hawk Wing, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN or you can e-mail: environment.appeals@pins.gsi.gov.uk

COMPENSATION

If you suffer loss or damage which is caused or incurred in consequence of this refusal of consent, you are entitled to recover from the Council compensation in respect of such loss or damage. If you wish to make a claim you must do so within 12 months from the date of this decision (or, if you appeal to the First Secretary of State, within 12 months from the date of his decision). Claims should be submitted in writing to the Head of Planning Services, Arun District Council, Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF.

Please note that this decision notice only relates to matters under the Planning Acts and does not give consent under any other legislation that may apply to the development. You will need to carry out your own checks to determine whether any other consents or permissions are required. For example, the Building Regulations are likely to apply to most developments, and a Highways Licence may be required from West Sussex County Council for any development within the