



NPA/21/029

Dartmoor National Park Authority

1 October 2021

Dartmoor Nature Enhancement – A collaborative approach

Report of the Head of Conservation and Land Management

Recommendation: That Members endorse the approach to nature enhancement as outlined in this report.

1 Introduction

1.1 Global State and National Response

We are living in times of global ecological and climate crisis. Numerous reports monitoring the [state of nature](#) repeatedly outline a grim and escalating deterioration of the natural world, where habitats and species continue to decline, principally through the actions of mankind.

1.2 England has become one of the most 'nature depleted' countries on earth, with more than one in seven species facing extinction ([WWF](#)). In response, the government outlined in 2018 an ambition to halt and reverse nature's decline through the [25 Year Environment Plan](#). The plan sets out goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than it was previously by focusing on six objectives:

1. Clean air
2. Clean and plentiful water
3. Thriving plants and wildlife
4. Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards
5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently
6. Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment

1.3 Each environmental benefit is underpinned by a natural capital approach and goals that will be monitored over the next 25 years.

1.4 [The Landscapes Review](#) led by Julian Glover, published in 2019, set out several recommendations for how Protected Landscapes (National Parks and AONBs) could be improved to address the challenges of the modern world. One of the review's principle themes is 'Landscapes alive for Nature and Beauty' which sets out that Protected Landscapes should have a 'renewed mission to recover and enhance nature' and 'be the backbone of Nature Recovery Networks' providing the

link to other landscapes. The review stresses the need for collaboration, ambition and urgency.

- 1.5 In terms of more immediate targets, the government recently announced the '30 by 30' commitment whereby 30% of the UK will be protected to support the recovery of nature by 2030. This will include existing designations such as National Parks and Areas of outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which already account for 26% of England and assume an existing degree of protection sufficient to meet the challenge. An additional 40,000 hectares will be allocated across the country for the protection of nature. The 30 x 30 target needs to be both quantitative and qualitative (i.e. the quality of nature and not just the area designated). Whilst this target potentially provides opportunities for National Parks it must be remembered that we are not designated purely for nature. Our statutory purposes require us to seek multiple benefits from the National Park – to conserve and enhance both cultural and natural heritage and provide opportunities for people to enjoy and understand the special qualities of the National Park.
- 1.6 [Local Nature Recovery Strategies](#) (LNRS) have been established through the Environment Bill as tools to drive more coordinated, practical and focussed action to help nature. Each strategy will establish priorities for nature's recovery, map the most valuable existing areas for nature and establish specific proposals for creating or improving habitat for nature and wider environmental goals.
- 1.7 The production of each Local Nature Recovery Strategy will be evidence-based, locally led and collaborative, to create a network of shared plans that public, private and voluntary sectors can all help to deliver. Defra are proposing that LNRSs should be prepared at the scale of a county or a unitary authority. Given the importance of National Parks for nature conservation, our statutory remit, the recommendations from the Landscapes Review and the importance of LNRSs in terms of setting priorities for the new Environmental Land Management schemes, National Park Authorities have suggested that LNRSs should be developed for each National Park and that there should be a close link with National Park Management Plans. Defra have launched a consultation requesting information to inform final design for which the Authority will provide a formal response. Our response will focus on the key points above.
- 1.8 As outlined above, the Government has a policy ambition for 'nature recovery'. The Authority supports that ambition but is using the phrase nature enhancement as we believe that this better reflects the priority for Dartmoor. Nature recovery can imply that there is no nature and alienate key stakeholders and partners. Dartmoor is already an internationally important area for nature and research such as the Devon Birds Atlas demonstrates the value of habitats within the National Park for key bird species. Nevertheless, there is considerable scope and need to enhance and improve nature within the National Park (and to better connect the National Park to the wider hinterland).

2 The State of the Park

Dartmoor encompasses huge expanses of wildlife rich habitat, but there are long-standing concerns about the poor ecological condition of many habitats, particularly the moor and blanket bog. The populations of many species for which Dartmoor

has been a stronghold (such as ring ouzel, curlew and several fritillary butterflies) have also declined alarmingly, and there is a risk of losing them altogether.

- 2.1 A Devon Biodiversity Record Centre Natural Environment Evidence Review produced for the Authority in 2019 underlined the challenge and lack of data available to determine the extent and condition of priority habitats and natural capital on Dartmoor. This is a common problem not exclusive to Dartmoor and stems from a shortage of resource and consistency in approach to establish baselines and ongoing monitoring.
- 2.2 The report did however highlight that just 16% of Dartmoor's SSSI area was in 'favourable' condition, compared to an average of 38% for England as a whole. Sites covering 21,700 hectares (82% of SSSI area, versus 57% nationally) were 'unfavourable recovering'; and most have been in this condition for more than 10 years. SSSI monitoring tends to be used partly due to lack of other long-term monitoring data but it has also suffered from budget cuts and is arguably measuring at large scales against features that are no longer feasible or exist from the time they were first designated. Natural England are currently revising the methodology for SSSI assessment.

3 Better for Nature – A Strategy for Dartmoor

- 3.1 Between 2019-21 the National Park Management Plan (NPMP) was reviewed and refreshed to cover the period 2021-2026. Fundamental to the Plan was the development of a 25 year vision produced in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders and in line with government ambition. A natural environment working group was formed as part of the NPMP review process, comprising statutory and non-governmental partners to help shape the strategy '[Better for Nature](#)' outlining an ambitious vision for Dartmoor's natural environment summarised in the following statements:
 - i. Nature recovery at a landscape scale underpinned by the restoration of dynamic natural processes. Habitats will be protected, restored, maintained, cared for, expanded and connected; supported by land management systems and natural capital investment that have the delivery of public goods at their heart.
 - ii. The abundance, diversity and distribution of biodiversity on Dartmoor adapts and evolves in response to climate change and the recovery of natural processes, supported by proactive habitat restoration and ongoing management. There is acceptance of change, and that in future Dartmoor's landscape and wildlife may be different, with some areas becoming wilder as nature is allowed to take its course.
- 3.2 The delivery of the vision is based around five core objectives:
 - 1 Soils are well managed, achieve good condition and are functioning to improve biodiversity, productivity, maximise carbon storage and reduce flood risk
 1. Hydrological systems are functioning naturally, providing clean, plentiful water and supporting abundant biodiversity
 2. Manage existing priority habitats adaptively, reflecting environmental change at landscape scale, delivering larger, better connected and diverse habitats

3. Restoration of natural processes by supporting dynamic, diverse, and well-functioning ecosystems at landscape scale
4. Ensure there is an abundance and diversity of species on Dartmoor, which are widespread and thriving,

3.3 Underpinning each objective is a suite of outcomes to monitor success over the next 5 years and beyond. These include:

- Working with the SW Peatland Project and the Dartmoor Peatland Partnership restore an additional minimum 1000 hectares of priority blanket bog by 2026
- By 2022 produce practical guidance and provide support on measures that will increase the carbon stored in each of the main soil types and land uses on Dartmoor
- By 2025 work with 50 farm businesses to explore and implement agreed measures to enhance soil structure and monitor results.
- By 2026 restore or re-create wetland habitats, in locations where they can be connected to other habitats
- By 2023 secure funding to support the recovery of five priority species and associated habitats
- From 2021 work with landowners, commoners, partners and other agencies to identify suitable areas of upland valley that will accommodate natural woodland regeneration and look at processes that will ensure a positive outcome.
- By 2026 facilitate and fund the establishment of 2000 ha of new valley native broadleaf woodland

3.4 Better for Nature forms the foundation for nature enhancement on Dartmoor, providing a timely local response to the 25 Year Environment Plan and the Authority's declaration of climate and ecological emergency in 2019. In addition to these local targets, National Parks England facilitated the development of a [Delivery Plan for Wildlife in National Parks](#), showcasing the cumulative ambition and reach of the 10 English National Parks. Dartmoor will contribute to the collective goal of enhancing 92,500 hectares of wildlife habitat over the next 10 years. In order to support the delivery of this plan National Parks Partnership has developed Net Zero With Nature (NZWN) (see 4.3.7 below).

3.5 **Dartmoor Nature Enhancement**

Nature enhancement incorporates well known measures for conserving wildlife on farmland, such as field margins, hedges, managing grazing and protecting soils. But it brings several distinctive new approaches. Firstly, restoring natural processes, building resilience and adapting to climate change, all of which results in a more dynamic outcome. Secondly, working at landscape scale, creating large expanses and networks of habitats which will enable wildlife to use and move across a whole landscape. Thirdly, replacing missing habitats and reintroducing species that have declined and been lost.

- 3.6 This is not abandonment of land, grazing is fundamental to recovery of nature in a pastoral landscape like Dartmoor. The landscape will not change suddenly, but change will, in places, becoming increasingly driven by nature allowing for more dynamism and variation. Farming for Nature Enhancement brings other public benefits: storing more carbon in peat and trees, reducing the risk of flooding, improving supplies of drinking water and securing soils for future generations.
- 3.7 Natural England published a [research report](#) in 2020 outlining steps to achieving healthy, functioning ecological networks. This report provides a good framework which will be adopted as a foundation for delivery for nature enhancement on Dartmoor.

3.8 **Key steps from Nature Networks Evidence Handbook**

1	Involve people: People both benefit from and create nature networks: plans should engage and be created with the community; recognising that landscape and the ecosystems that support habitats and species, also provide multiple benefits to people.
2	Create core sites: Core sites are the heart of nature networks; these are places that sustain thriving wildlife populations that may expand across the network. It will often be best to build core areas of nature networks by enlarging, connecting and improving existing high quality wildlife sites, to make well-functioning ecosystems.
3	Build resilience: Enhance the resilience of landscapes, ecosystems and their ecosystem services through restoration that reinstates natural processes, accommodates desirable change, improves low quality habitat and includes areas that provide buffering from the causes of current and potential future environmental degradation. Take opportunities to deliver nature based solutions to climate change and reduce external pressures (such as diffuse pollution).
4	Embrace dynamism: Remember that in a natural state, ecosystems and landscapes change and are inherently dynamic; allow natural processes to operate whenever possible, as they will aid restoration of ecosystem function and enhance the sustainability of conservation efforts.
5	Encourage diversity: Nature networks need to include a diverse physical structure, influenced by the underlying geodiversity, to accommodate the widest variety of opportunities (niches) for species. Biological complexity and landscape diversity are important to facilitate resilience. Such diversity is best founded on the restoration of natural environmental processes where this is possible, overlain by vegetation management regimes that encourage further diversity.
6	Think 'networks': rather than individual sites. Networks need to be planned at multiple spatial scales and address multiple issues. Joined-up actions across adjacent landscapes help to deliver integrated outcomes and ensure that the network acts as a coherent whole for all species, ecosystems and people within the area.
7	Start now but plan long-term: Identify the locations that can deliver a coherent nature network, but prioritise those locations that provide the best opportunities for action now, while developing longer term solutions.
8	Monitor progress: evaluate actions and adapt management in the light of results to achieve long-term aims at local and national scales.

3.9 By utilising these guidelines, the Better for Nature objectives will be achieved through three key principles, the **restoration of natural processes** through a **catchment approach** by way of **collaboration**.

i. **Restoration of natural processes**

Natural processes are endless intricate interactions between plants, animals and the environment. The restoration of natural processes is about repairing ecosystems that have been compromised and degraded, usually as a result of human activity over the course of many hundreds of years.

The aim is to reinstate or approximate natural systems such as functioning soils, unaltered watercourses, presence of key species, functioning blanket bogs and reconnected floodplains. This can be distinguished from the practice of 'conservation' which fundamentally focuses on the preservation of habitats and species, which often is about holding the line and preventing further degradation.

In addition to supporting abundant wildlife, this process can also provide a range of public goods such as flood alleviation, natural beauty, climate change mitigation and adaptation and recreational opportunities.

ii. **Catchment approach**

In order to address the ecological challenges outlined in the [Making Space for Nature](#) report and strive for 'more, bigger, better and joined', a coordinated landscape approach is required. A catchment is the area of land drained by a river and its tributaries formed naturally by topography, geology and hydrology. The 'catchment-based approach' is a term used to refer to the management of land and surface water as a system. This integrated approach provides a recognisable landscape that communities understand, feel part of and to which they can relate. Furthermore, this ecosystem approach operates within a natural system with an emphasis on actions that reflect how nature works rather than working solely within man made administrative boundaries.

iii. **Collaboration**

In order to achieve the step change needed, working together is more critical than ever. Operating in isolation and protecting fragmented pockets of habitat or species is unsustainable, ecological systems require enhancement at scale to function and help reverse the biodiversity and climate crisis. Landowners and managers will need to work together, stitching holdings together with coordinated action in pursuit of a shared landscape vision. To succeed, this must be a co-designed shared vision between community and specialist interests.

As noted above, although adopted in Government literature now, DNPA have moved away from the term 'nature recovery' instead adopting 'nature enhancement' as this is considered a more positive term and better recognizes where positive management and priority habitats already exist within the National Park.

3.10 **Ecological Feasibility**

In 2020 a desk-based audit was carried out on priority habitats and species to better understand the ecological resource on Dartmoor and help to identify potential

catchments that could offer the greatest opportunities for ecological enhancement. Available datasets were used to identify core areas where land was designated or the evidence suggested favourable condition, and potential areas where priority habitats existed or did exist but were thought to have deteriorated or changed (Appendix 1). The complexity and relationship of habitats within each catchment was also explored helping to distinguish between variation and uniformity.

- 3.11 Further research looked at areas of opportunity where large scale enhancement had or was already happening and potential constraints, where other objectives may not be conducive to enhancement such as access pressure, specific land use, archaeology or industry.
- 3.12 Over the next 18 months surveys will be carried out in a number of pilot areas to ground truth habitat type and condition whilst helping landowners and land managers to identify opportunities for enhancement.

4 Dartmoor Nature Enhancement Delivery

- 4.1 Dartmoor National Park (in its entirety) is a crucial nature enhancement area for Devon - a 'green heart' to support links across the boundary as part of the proposed Devon LNRS. Nature enhancement is a key priority in the National Park Management Plan and will require a partnership approach for successful delivery. We recognise that landowners, farmers, commoners, local communities, environmental organisations, visitors etc all have a role to play in protecting and enhancing nature. The Authority has an important role in terms of leadership, co-ordination, partnership, evidence, advice and securing funding.
- 4.2 Three Members, P Harper, N Oakley and W Dracup, have offered their time to support and advise on the development and delivery of this strategy through an informal Member working group.
- 4.3 We are delivering the Government's 'nature recovery' agenda through the following work programmes:

4.3.1 Nature Enhancement Officer

- We have a dedicated Land Management Advisor for Nature Enhancement funded principally via the Authority who provides capacity to engage with land managers, identify opportunities and foster collaboration. This is supported by our other Land Management Advisor and core staff (essentially our Ecologist and the Head of Conservation and Land Management) who also dedicate time to this programme of work and have been working with partners to identify priority areas and secure funding.
- Whilst we see the whole of the National Park as a 'nature enhancement area' we have been working with partners (through the National Park Management Plan process) to identify catchments with the greatest potential for ecological enhancement (in essence pilot catchments). We will use these catchments to pro-actively target our resources; to build trusted relationships, provide continuity and focus resource for sustained periods of time in order to achieve the required outcomes.

- The initial pilot catchments represent a starting point in a process. Those that own and work the land will ultimately decide whether they wish to engage and determine how the future landscape develops. This approach is not exclusive and through partnerships we will encourage and support other areas where there is potential and scope to deliver positive outcomes.
- Our delivery approach will encourage groups ('clusters') of farmers, land owners and other land managers and communities within high potential landscapes to develop and deliver collaborative plans that will transform nature across all or part of a catchment. DNPA and key partners will provide facilitation, support, advice and funding to help realise the potential identified through the ecological feasibility study. Over time, clusters could grow and join with others, collectively impacting larger areas and helping to increase their reach throughout the catchment.
- Ultimately the Authority aims to facilitate, galvanise and enable actions across Dartmoor and beyond by highlighting opportunities to enable groups to make sustainable business decisions and drive environmental enhancement. Existing and upcoming initiatives are being coordinated and aligned with nature enhancement priorities and will provide additional resource to help realise the vision.
- This approach will not be prescriptive but adapted to suit the circumstances and needs of the landscape and those who live within it.
- The Authority will also reach out and work more closely with our neighbouring Protected Landscapes and partners to implement catchment scale nature enhancement across borders, looking at potential source to sea solutions in one pilot.
- The nature enhancement catchment pilots will initially run for 3-5 years and following review the approach will be extended to other parts of Dartmoor.

4.3.2 Dartmoor Headwaters Programme (DHP)

- This is an integrated delivery approach bringing together the South West Peatland Partnership on Dartmoor (funded by Defra, South West Water, Duchy of Cornwall and DNPA) and the Natural Flood Management Programme (funded by Defra, Environment Agency, Devon County Council and DNPA). The SW Peatland Partnership bid to the Nature for Climate Fund was successful and a business case to release earmarked funding for further NFM works means that funding to the level of £11-13 million is likely to be secured over the next six years to deliver nature enhancement on Dartmoor catchments. The peatland restoration sites will be principally within the Forest of Dartmoor area while the NFM priorities are yet to be finalised.
- The DHP is fundamental to achieving the Better for Nature vision and will be operating within key catchments to restore blanket bog and install natural flood management measures for at least the next four and six years respectively.

- Invasives species and key species recovery projects are also in development alongside a large Heritage Fund bid looking at nature enhancement within specific catchments as part of a wider programme of work.

4.3.3 **Dartmoor Hill Farm Project**

- This is a partnership project funded by Dartmoor farmers (through membership subscriptions), the Duchy of Cornwall and DNPA. The Hill Farm Project has been supporting the Postbridge cluster made up of 10 farm businesses mainly within the East Dart and Webburn catchments. The group have explored individual and collaborative options for environmental and other enhancements and produced a delivery plan across sections of the catchment. Opportunities to finance the plan are currently being explored. This group is the prototype for the proposed cluster delivery model as described above, however we anticipate that each cluster will develop differently and not one model will fit all.
- The Hill Farm Project has an important role to play in helping farmers and land managers to navigate the so-called Agricultural Transition Period (the move away from the old system of support under the Common Agricultural Policy to the new Environmental Land Management schemes that we will be pilot and then introduced from 2024).

4.3.4 **The Environment Land Management schemes (ELMs)**

ELMs will be the principal funding mechanism for delivery on Dartmoor in the future as Countryside Stewardship and the Basic Payment Scheme are phased out. The Authority will continue to support the development of ELMs and provide ongoing advice to enable high quality applications once live.

4.3.5 **Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL)**

This provides funding opportunities for nature enhancement (and other priorities). We are able to use the project officer capacity linked with this programme to provide some advice to farmers and landowners who are thinking of applying. We are also proactively promoting FiPL through our Ranger team and other staff who are engaging with farmers and landowners.

4.3.6 **Net Biodiversity Gain**

This is an area of work being developed by the Forward Planning Team and we are currently linking with Devon County Council on this agenda.

4.3.7 **Net Zero with Nature**

National Parks Partnership has developed Net Zero With Nature (NZWN), an ambitious programme for nature recovery which crucially joins forces with global impact firm [Palladium](#) to create new sustainable ways to help fund nature recovery work across all UK National Parks by 2030. Through this partnership with Palladium the Authority submitted a bid to the Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund looking at development of a blended finance model initially focussing on the Postbridge Cluster. Unfortunately, this was unsuccessful, but we have maintained contact with Palladium to ensure we can develop future opportunities as they arise.

4.3.8 National Lottery Heritage Fund – Heritage Bid

- Working in partnership we submitted an Expression of Interest to the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) for a circa £3m Heritage Project. We had a positive response to The Expression of Interest and we are now working with NLHF and partners to develop a bid. Dynamic landscapes delivering for nature at scale is a key theme of this bid alongside connecting people with nature and laying the foundations for the future. Further details of this emerging bid will be presented to Members as it develops
- We are also collaborating with North Devon Biosphere Reserve on the work they are leading on natural capital. This includes a web platform for sellers and buyers of 'natural capital' and a potential private sector funded 'Natural Capital Investment Fund'.

5 Financial Implications

- 5.1 Delivery of this programme will largely be dependent on securing additional external funding and ensuring that the new Environmental Land Management schemes are applicable to Dartmoor and offer participants a viable return. Partnership funding for peatland restoration has been secured and a further phase of funding for NFM is being finalised, this funding includes officer resources to deliver the programmes and the Authority will continue to provide in kind contributions for hosting and management. Members approved a £125,000 contribution to the South West Peatland partnership at its meeting on 9 July. This will part fund a Programme Manager for the DHP to be recruited shortly.
- 5.2 The Land Management Advisor (Nature Enhancement) post is a partnership funded temporary contract ending on 4 October 2023. This post is supported by contributions from the Dixon Foundation and Forest Holidays. If we are to continue to deliver our proposed collaborative approach and deliver nature enhancement at a landscape scale additional resources will be required and we are currently seeking these through external funding bids.

6 Conclusion / Recommendation

- 6.1 The Government has a clear ambition for nature recovery and this is reflected in the Dartmoor National Park Management Plan. The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out priorities regarding the natural environment, and Local Nature Recovery Strategies aim to identify and set binding targets at a county scale. ELMS funding is likely to focus primarily on specific biodiversity objectives when it is introduced from 2024. It will reward the delivery of public goods through a diminished budget, while private finance is likely to play an increasing role in securing carbon and biodiversity benefit on third party land.
- 6.2 The work outlined in this report under the theme of 'Dartmoor Nature Enhancement' provides an ambitious and aligned response to Defra's nature recovery ambition and embeds national policies within our work programmes. It also reflects the recommendations in the Landscapes Review that Protected ('National') Landscapes should be 'the backbone of nature recovery networks'.
- 6.3 Successful delivery of the ambition in the National Park Management Plan will require:

- **Effective partnership working** – farmers, landowners/managers and communities are critical to delivery of nature enhancement. There is also considerable scope for the Authority and environmental NGOs to lead by example through the land they own. The successful Fingle Woods Restoration Project (with funding from the NLHF) is a good example of this which was led and delivered by The National Trust and Woodland Trust.
- **Funding** – nature enhancement requires sustained funding. Whilst we are actively pursuing alternative funding sources continued cuts to our core funding make it increasingly difficult to increase the pace of delivery, resource bid writing and provide the match funding required on many grants
- **New tools** – a strengthened role and status for National Park Management Plans and better ways to ‘measure’ nature recovery which are effective but affordable.

6.4 Members are asked to endorse the Dartmoor Nature Enhancement approach.

CHRIS GILES



NPA/21/030

Dartmoor National Park Authority

1 October 2021

Tree Preservation Orders, Section 211 Notifications (Works to Trees in Conservation Areas) and Hedgerow Removal Notices Determined Under Delegated Powers

Report of the Trees and Landscape Officer

Recommendation: **That the decisions be noted.**

TPO APPLICATIONS

Teignbridge

Ref: 21/0005 **24 Wallaford Road, Buckfastleigh** **SX 7336 6588**

Application to reduce a beech tree. The works will balance the crown of the tree. Consent was granted subject to conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.
2. All works are carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work-Recommendations.

West Devon

Ref: 21/0006 **1 Sampford Gardens, Horrabridge** **SX 5207 7009**

Application to fell four ash trees tree. The trees are infected with Ash Die Back. Consent was granted subject to conditions:

1. Five working days' notice to be given to the Authority prior to the commencement of approved works.

SECTION 211 NOTICES

Teignbridge

Ref: 21/0001 **Ashburn Gardens, Ashburton** **SX 7581 7011**

Notification to reduce two birch and one cherry tree and fell a sycamore. The sycamore is damaging a wall and the works to the other trees will have minimal impact on their health and appearance.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

Ref: 21/0002 **Hamlyns Way, Buckfastleigh** **SX 7381 6617**

Notification to fell two alder trees. The trees are unbalanced and lean towards an adjacent property.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

Ref: 21/0003 **7 Greenawell Close, North Bovey** **SX 7391 7850**

Notification to reduce a birch and cedar and fell a cypress tree. The cypress has very poor form and the works to the other trees are minor.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

West Devon

Ref: 21/0004 **Eaglehurst, Chagford** **SX 6969 8585**

Notification to fell an ash tree and reduce a beech tree. The ash tree is infected with Ash Die Back and works to the beech tree are minor.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

Ref: 21/0007 **East Street, Chagford** **SX 6995 8717**

Notification to coppice a line of holly and willow. The trees are in poor condition and starting to collapse.

A Tree Preservation Order has not been made.

BRIAN BEASLEY