

		<b>Action</b>
<b>ISH1 Draft DCO 17.08</b>	<b>14.</b>	<p>R8 – clarify how long-term management and maintenance would be secured  R8(2) – add the EA as a consultee</p> <p>Norfolk County Council (NCC) to confirm necessity of request to add it, as Lead Local Flood Authority as a consultee given it would be consulted in any case by BDC</p> <p><b>NCC Response:</b></p> <p>The LLFA agrees and the LLFA would seek to maintain the existing responsibilities. As the LLFA are the consenting authority for ordinary watercourse consents, the LLFA should be consulted directly. On matters where normally the LPA lead and the LLFA is a statutory consultee then those responsibilities should be maintained. All the LLFA are seeking is to maintain the existing roles and responsibilities around local flood risk management and consultation.</p>
<b>ISH2 19.08</b>	<b>7.</b>	<p>Provide view of Applicant’s rationale for protected species survey timing for great crested newts</p> <p><b>NCC Response:</b></p> <p>The following response has been produced based on Volume 6 6.2 Environmental Statement Appendices Appendix 8.8 – Great Crested Newt Report. (December 2020).</p> <p>Government guidance on great crested newts must be followed to Assess the effect of development on GCN</p> <p>“If a site is not in a DLL scheme, developers should submit qualitative and quantitative information with their planning application on how their development avoids or mitigates for harm on GCN.  If there’s likely to be a negative effect on GCN, you should consider these factors to assess the site’s importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the number and size of GCN population</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the nature of the population - for example, if the site includes a breeding area or is connected to other important populations</li> <li>• how important the site is to the local and national GCN population, for example how near it is to a <a href="#">site of special scientific interest (SSSI)</a> where GCN is a listed species”.</li> </ul> <p><i>The great crested newt is afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats &amp; Species Regulations (CHSR) 2017 (as amended), which applies to all of its life stages. The great crested newt is also listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>deliberately, intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take a great crested newt</i></li> <li>• <i>deliberately, intentionally or recklessly take or destroy the eggs</i></li> <li>• <i>possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a great crested newt</i></li> <li>• <i>deliberately, intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a great crested newt</i></li> <li>• <i>deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose</i></li> </ul> <p>It is therefore for Highways England to ensure that adequate survey has taken place of this protected species to advise any application to Natural England for protected species licencing or mitigation that may be required as a result of great crested newts being present. NCC are in agreement with the comments of Natural England to the examining authority’s written questions (05/06/21).</p>
<p><b>ISH3 20.08</b></p>	<p><b>6.</b></p>	<p>Comment on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment [REP1-36]</p> <p><b>NCC Response:</b></p> <p>The Arboricultural Impact assessment (TR010040-000394-6.2 Appendix 7.7 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Rev 1) is broadly in line with BS5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction and has been assessed as a desk-based exercise.</p>

		<p>It is noted that the construction of footpaths within the Root Protection must be in line with best practice and use the ‘No-Dig’ construction with cellular confinement systems used as outlined in section 3.4 and that this recommendation, along with all other tree protection recommendations, is reflected in the final detailed construction design.</p> <p>NCC recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An assessment in line with BS5837 for the additional trees (table 3) is carried out. The current information is missing the required measurements and detail.</li> <li>• As per the recommendation in 3.3 the stem locations and stem diameter measurements are taken to establish the full impact of trees proposed for retention in groups and the AIA updated.</li> <li>• In addition to the Arboricultural Impact Assessment an Arboricultural Method Statement detailing the protection of trees and special construction, working methods and monitoring is required. This must include clear Tree Constraints and Tree Protection Plans and be incorporated and considered in all other relevant plans.</li> <li>• On completion of the works a final appraisal of the condition of trees must be made and appropriate tree works carried out to ensure that the tree stock is in good condition.</li> <li>• For all tree losses associated with this scheme appropriate replacements must clearly be shown in the landscaping plan to demonstrate that there has been a net increase in tree cover and value on completion of the works and in line with NCC’s Tree Planting and Resilience Strategy ( <a href="#">Tree planting resilience strategy (8).pdf</a> ) and NCC’s Tree Safety Management Policy ( <a href="#">NCC Tree Safety Management Policy.pdf</a> ).</li> </ul>
<p><b>ISH3 20.08</b></p>	<p><b>14.</b></p>	<p>Explain the status of the East Broadland Green Infrastructure Plan 2015</p> <p><b>NCC Response:</b></p> <p>The East Broadland Green Infrastructure Plan was created from Broadland District Council and is part of the Greater Norwich Green Infrastructure Study which forms part of the Greater Norfolk Local Plan.</p>

Norfolk County Council  
Reference: TR010040  
Registration identification number: 20027893

<b>ISH3 20.08</b>	<b>15.</b>	Clarify the difference between the Burlingham Woodlands Walk and the Burlingham Trails  <b>NCC Response:</b>  The Burlingham Woodland Walks are a set of walks around the Burlingham Estate; the Burlingham Trail is an additional walk. The walks use a combination of public rights of way and permissive paths, an interactive map showing the public rights of way is available on the Norfolk County Council website: <a href="#">Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way in Norfolk - Norfolk County Council</a>
-----------------------	------------	---