

North Yorkshire Council

Tree & Woodland Policy

May 2026



Image showing all stages of the life of a tree

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1 INTRODUCTION

Summary

- 1.1 Trees, woodlands, and green infrastructure provide a wide range of ecosystem services that play a critical role in both climate change mitigation and adaptation, while also delivering significant environmental, social, and economic benefits. Through carbon sequestration and storage, trees contribute directly to mitigating climate change. At the same time, they support adaptation by moderating urban temperatures, providing shade, reducing the urban heat island effect, managing surface water and reducing flood risk and increasing the resilience of landscapes to extreme weather events.
- 1.2 Additionally, trees improve air quality, support biodiversity, enhance amenity and landscape character, contribute positively to physical and mental wellbeing, helping to create healthier and more liveable places. NYC will seek to recognise, protect, and maximise these ecosystem services through the protection of existing mature trees, enhancement, and expansion of tree cover, ensuring that climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits are fully considered and integrated into planning, design, and land management decisions.
- 1.3 Trees are important features of both our countryside and our urban areas. They make an enormous contribution to the character, beauty and heritage of our landscapes and townscapes and are a cornerstone of their biodiversity though are under pressure from a wide variety of factors including development, pest and disease and limited professional guidance and standards. NYC recognise the human and environmental benefits of having healthy, sustainable and well-managed trees and woodlands, and the role they play in our response to the climate emergency and ecological changes.
- 1.4 NYC also recognise that trees can sometimes cause problems, ranging from minor nuisance or inconvenience to more serious risk of harm to people and property.
- 1.5 NYC has a legal duty of care to manage the risk from our trees. That duty requires that we should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk. There is a balance we need to strike between the many benefits trees provide, the risk and the costs of managing the risk. We also need to ensure that our trees do not cause a legal nuisance to neighbouring properties.
- 1.6 This policy sets out our approach to tree management and will form the basis of the team's guidance to internal and external audiences by the Tree and Woodland Team who aim to inspect and manage NYC trees in a manner which allows us to fulfil our duty of care and legal responsibilities. We aim to provide a high quality of tree care in line with arboricultural best practice, and to maintain and expand our tree resource.
- 1.7 The Tree and Woodland Team receive a high volume of enquiries and requests for works to trees from customers. We aim to deal with those requests in a manner which is fair and consistent and reflects the council's priorities for managing its finite resources.
- 1.8 NYC have legal powers and duties as a local authority to deal with other trees affecting public safety and to protect trees on private land when it is in the public interest to do so. We aim to fulfil those duties and exercise those powers in a fair and consistent manner.
- 1.9 The Tree and Woodland Team aim to stay up to date with the latest policies and guidance relating to trees and developments in arboricultural best practice and to share and promote that knowledge with other parties. The [North Yorkshire Council Plan](#) which sets out our ambitions for the next 4 years has a clear vision in that 'We want to build on North Yorkshires natural capital, strong local economy and resilient communities, to improve the way local services are delivered and support a good quality life for all'. The council recognises the important role of trees, especially in working towards our priorities for:

- place and environment
- economy
- health and wellbeing
- people
- organisation

1.10 The approach to the management and maintenance of trees in our community as set out in this policy has an overarching reach to all aspects of this vision.

The scope of this policy

1.11 The policy applies to how we manage trees under the ownership of the council or within our area of responsibility and influence.

1.12 It applies to how we deal with trees in private ownership which pose a risk to public safety where we have powers/duties to intervene.

1.13 It applies to how we deal with trees on private land where we have powers/duties to protect them.

1.14 Although we believe this policy to be as comprehensive as possible, we acknowledge it does not cover every situation. We will exercise discretion in its application when this would be in the best interests of the council and its residents.

2 BACKGROUND

The benefits of trees

2.1 Trees are important features. They provide many benefits to society including:

- providing natural forms that soften the hard lines of buildings in urban areas
- providing amenity value & seasonal interest through their foliage, flowers, fruits and autumn colours
- bringing character and local distinctiveness to landscapes and townscapes contributing to the setting of historic buildings and streetscapes
- intercepting rainfall, reducing urban run-off, flooding and pollution of watercourses
- improve our health & well-being by reducing stress, mental fatigue, and create a healthy environment for outdoor activities, exercise and informal recreation
- reduce temperature extremes by providing shade in ht weather and shelter in cold weather
- contributing to biodiversity and providing habitat for a wide range of other species
- storing carbon in their biomass and soils, and producing oxygen
- improving air quality by filtering airborne dust & pollutants and helping reduce the formation of smog and ozone
- lessening the effects of traffic noise in built-up areas
- reducing energy use and costs of air conditioning and heating
- providing screening of eyesores and privacy in residential areas
- increase local property values and desirability attracting investment
- reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.

Threats to trees

2.2 Urban areas can be a challenging and hostile environment for trees which can suffer from the conditions they are growing in or be damaged or lost through changing land use.

Common issues include:

- poor soil quality, lack of soil volume or rooting space, compaction, poor site drainage
- pollution & contamination; winter salt damage
- seasonal drought stress or periodic flooding

- physical damage to trees and their rooting environment during construction work
- trenching works by utilities companies
- poor pruning practices which may permanently damage and disfigure trees
- pests and disease outbreaks, especially where newly introduced from around the world
- climate change, resulting in, changes in seasonal weather patterns, increased subsidence claims
- vandalism, antisocial behaviour or accidental damage
- highway maintenance works and road improvement schemes
- planning development and re-development
- property purchase and sale

Trees can be affected by combinations of these factors, many of which can be prevented or minimised through good quality tree care, sustainable work practices and education.

Common Law

2.3 Common law is the system of laws based on customs and court decisions which, combined with written laws made by parliament, forms the basis of the legal system in England. Common law often forms the basis of resolving disputes between landowners, establishing the principles of where their responsibilities and liabilities lie.

2.4 There are many common law judgements and precedents that relate to trees and help establish rights and responsibilities for issues such as overhanging branches, trespassing roots, falling leaves, obstruction of light, harm to people and damage to property. These inform how the council deals with these matters. Two key concepts are 'nuisance' and 'negligence'.

Nuisance

2.5 In common law a nuisance may occur where there is an unreasonable and substantial interference in the use and enjoyment of a person's property. To be a legal nuisance this needs to be a nuisance that is actionable in law, for example in the case of trees where they are touching buildings and causing direct damage. This generally excludes lesser nuisances in the everyday sense, such as shading, leaf litter, debris, etc which would be regarded as inconveniences that would not normally require preventive or remedial action by the tree owner.

Negligence

2.6 Negligence occurs where one person (such as the owner of a tree) owes another a duty of care and they do, or fail to do, something that a reasonable person would do, or would not do and which causes them injury or loss as a result. Failure to adopt & implement a tree policy / strategy may result in a claim of negligence. Landowners are not liable for damage or injury caused by a tree if it was not reasonably foreseeable or reasonably preventable (sometimes referred to as Acts of God). An example of this would be damage caused due to the failure of an otherwise sound tree branch in stormy weather.

Legislation

2.7 There are a number of Acts of Parliament, regulatory processes and legal controls that effect the management of trees and woodlands which the council must have regard to.

Occupiers Liability Act/s 1957/1984/2000

2.8 The Occupiers Liability Act imposes a duty on landowners to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that could cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property. An owner of land on which a tree stands has a responsibility for the health and safety of those on or near their land and has potential liabilities arising from the falling of a tree or branch if they are found to be negligent in their legal duty of care.

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974**
- 2.9 The health and safety at work act imposes a duty on employers to ensure employees and members of the public are not put at risk when managing trees, for example, by undertaking operational work in accordance with all relevant legislation, regulations, industry codes of practice and safe work procedures.
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA)**
- 2.10 The TCPA places a duty on the council to ensure, whenever it is appropriate, that in granting planning permission for any development, adequate provision is made, by the imposition of conditions, for the preservation or planting of trees. It also sets out the council's powers and duties in relation to Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas.
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERCA)**
- 2.11 Section 40 of the NERCA places a duty on the council to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
- The Forestry Act (1967)**
- 2.12 The Forestry Act controls the felling of certain trees and woodland through a licensing process.
- The Hedgerow Regulations (1997)**
- 2.13 The Regulations control the removal of certain hedges through a notification process.
- Anti-social Behaviour Order Act (2003)**
- 2.14 Part 8 of the Act gives Local Authorities the powers to deal with complaints or disputes about high hedges affecting residential properties.
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976**
- 2.15 The Act (s. 23-24) gives powers to local authorities to serve notice and if necessary, to enter land to abate a legal nuisance or risk of harm to the public.
- Highways Act 1980**
- 2.16 The Highways Act sets out the main duties and powers of Highway Authorities. In particular it imposes a duty under Section.41 to maintain highways maintainable at public expense. As a highway authority the council is responsible for ensuring that trees within the highway boundary and trees outside the highway boundary but within falling distance of it, do not pose an unacceptable risk of harm to road users. Section 154 empowers the authority to deal, by notice, with hedges, trees and shrubs growing on adjacent land which overhang the highway and to recover costs. Section 96A imposes a duty of local highway authorities in England to consult members of the public before felling street trees.
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).**
- 2.17 The act provides protection for nesting birds.
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019**
- 2.18 The regulations provide protection for certain species and habitats including bats and their roosting sites, which may include trees.
- The Environment Act 2021**
- 2.19 The Act seeks to provide a new framework for environmental protection in response to growing public awareness of climate and environmental issues. The Act introduces a duty of local highway authorities to consult before felling street trees as an amendment to Section 96 of the Highways Act 1980 (above).

Policy and guidance

- 2.20 The Tree and Woodland policy is a self-supporting document while complimenting existing and emerging policies across all the NYC business areas that require arboricultural input. The Tree and Woodland Policy will be the default standard to ensure a consistent approach to tree care across all the NYC business areas.

England Trees Action Plan 2021 – 2024

- 2.20 The England Trees Action Plan sets out the government's long-term vision for the treescape it wants to see in England by 2050 and beyond. In respect of trees in our towns and cities it states that:

“Well sited tree planting, with appropriate management, can make places where people live and work more climate resilient, healthy and attractive. Obtaining the expert services of local tree officers is recommended to help ensure trees and woodlands are planted and managed effectively and in helping to create, implement and monitor local tree and woodland strategies.

People place great value on trees and green spaces in their local communities, which also provide connections in our fragmented treescapes and vital habitat for threatened biodiversity. Yet they often slip through the gaps between funding mechanisms, contributing to their long-term neglect and decline. We need to reclaim our neglected public land, create tree-based community green spaces and encourage new trees in non-woodland settings, for people and nature.

We want to make sure trees in the urban environment are no longer seen as a management liability because of the costs, rather that they are seen as an important asset”.

Keepers of Time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England

- 2.21 Keepers of Time (KOT) is the Government's policy for ancient and native woodland and ancient and veteran trees in England. It sets out strategic objectives for the protection, conservation and management of ancient and native woodland and ancient and veteran trees.

Combined Authority's Strategy for a Sustainable Future 2.22

- 2.22 The tree and woodland policy support York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority's (YNYCA) Strategy for a Sustainable Future, which notes the high quality natural capital to be found within the region. One of the strategic pillars within the YNYCA's strategy is Enhancing our Environment – using the power of nature to capture carbon and support climate resilience. This will improve the quality of the natural environment for local people and support key sectors that are reliant on the environment, including farming, food and drink manufacturing, and tourism.

Climate Change Strategy

- 2.23 The council has declared a climate emergency and has developed a Climate Change Strategy to respond to it, which includes supporting nature as a key theme. Within this theme the council's priorities include tree planting at scale. This will require the building of a supply of usable land as well as the supply chain associated with tree stocks and other necessary materials and the people with the skills to manage woodlands for many years into the future.
- 2.24 The council also has a statutory duty to produce a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). This sets out a strategy to reverse biodiversity loss by identifying key existing habitats, and new habitat opportunities across North Yorkshire and York. It aims to guide coordinated action to benefit wildlife and deliver wider environmental services like flood control, carbon capture, and public wellbeing all of which complement the aims of the Tree and Woodland Policy. Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) are a new system of spatial strategies intended to drive nature recovery, along with associated environmental improvements.

Their preparation is a statutory requirement under the Environment Act 2021 and their main purpose is to identify appropriate actions and suitable locations to enhance existing habitats, or create new habitats, where this is most likely to provide the greatest benefits for nature and the wider environment.

Planning Policy and the NPPF

- 2.25 The Tree and Woodland Policy is not a planning policy in itself; however, it provides essential guidance for arboricultural officers when working with planning officers, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the Local Plan. While the Tree and Woodland Policy aligns with both local and national policy, its primary purpose is to ensure consistent arboricultural advice and decision making across the team's wider service areas. All internal North Yorkshire Council stakeholders will be expected to operate within this policy framework supporting a unified and coherent approach to tree and woodland related matters.

National Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.26 This is a web-based national guidance on the implementation of planning processes and procedures structured within the legislation and regulations (such as making TPOs and dealing with Conservation Area Tree Consent Notices). It is a material planning consideration. It also supports the implementation of the National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.27 This is the National Planning Policy which is a material planning consideration and sets out the Government's position on a range of planning matters. All new development plans are expected to be in general conformity with this document.
- 2.28 In paragraph 136 of the NPPF, trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined*, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

** Unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate.*

- 2.29 It also makes reference to the protection of trees in specific contexts. Paragraph 181 highlights a need to:
- Maintain and enhance networks of habitats and green infrastructure
 - Plan enhancement of natural capital across local authority boundaries
 - Trees form a recognised component of green infrastructure.
- 2.30 In paragraph 186 of the NPPF, local planning authorities must apply principles ensuring significant harm to biodiversity is avoided, mitigated, or compensated — otherwise permission should be refused. Development causing loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland, and ancient or veteran trees should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensatory strategy exists.
- 2.31 In paragraph 187 it states 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).
- 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.
- c) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs.
- d) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; The NPPF is under consultation as of the 18 December 2025 with consultation on National Development Management Policies. Policy will be updated if there are relevant changes with regards to trees

Current Local Plans/Development Plans

- 2.32 Prior to Local Government Reorganisation, North Yorkshire was made up of seven different local planning authorities, alongside the County Council as the Minerals and Waste Authority. Those plans that make up the Development Plan are still the principal consideration of planning applications, alongside any relevant material considerations. They will continue to be so until they are superseded by the North Yorkshire Local Plan. Certain areas may also be subject to neighbourhood plans which are also part of the Development Plan and will remain so unless they are withdrawn or superseded.

North Yorkshire Local Plan

- 2.33 The North Yorkshire Local Plan is in its early stages of production. Local Plans are prepared to provide any locally distinctive approaches to the consideration of trees/woodlands and hedges in development (both in terms of enhancement of tree coverage - and protection of trees which are of acknowledged significance e.g. cultural / amenity / heritage / ecological / landscape).

Arboricultural best practice

- 2.34 We will also have regard to current Arboricultural best practice relating to the assessment and management of trees. This includes for example:
- British Standard 3998: 2010 Tree Work – recommendations.
 - European Arboricultural Standards 2022-2025.
 - British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction – recommendations (anticipated update 2026).
 - British Standard 8545: 2014 Trees – from nursery to independence in the landscape – recommendations.
 - ISO31000 (2018) – Risk Management guidelines.
 - HSE SIM – Management of the Risk from falling trees 2007.
 - National Tree Safety Group - Common sense risk management of trees, second edition 2024.
 - VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Assessment.
 - Streetworks Volume 4 issue 3 2026 - Guidance for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees (2008).
 - Government Circular ROADS no. 52/75.
 - Well Managed Highway Infrastructure (October 2016) – A code of Practice.
 - Tree Species Selection for Green Infrastructure: A guide for Specifiers 2018.

- Technical Publications produced by professional bodies such as the National Tree Safety Group, Forestry Commission, Arboricultural Association, International Society of Arboriculture, Institute of Chartered Foresters, European Arboricultural Council, Trees & Design Action Group.

3 TREE RISK MANAGEMENT

Background

- 3.1 Common Sense Risk Management of Trees published by the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) is the nationally recognised approach to tree risk management. It sets out the basic principles for managing tree risk in the public interest. It can be downloaded from the NTSG website: <https://ntsgroup.org.uk/>.
- 3.2 The council's approach to managing risk is based on that advice. We have adopted the VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Management & Assessment system which follows the guidance given in Common Sense Risk Management of Trees. The principles underlying that approach are:
- Trees give us many benefits that we need.
 - The overall risk from trees and branches falling is extremely low.
 - We cannot entirely remove the risk, and trees are living structures that unforeseeably shed branches or fall over, usually because of severe weather.
 - We have a duty of care to be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk.
 - We're going to manage the risk to an Acceptable or Tolerable level.

More information can be found on the VALIS website at [Tree Risk-Benefit Management & Assessment | VALID \(validtreerisk.com\)](https://www.validtreerisk.com/).

- 3.3 Compared to other everyday risks we readily accept, the overall risk to us from branches or trees falling is extremely low (Health and Safety Executive). Given the number of trees, we live with and how many of us pass them daily, being killed or injured by a tree is a rare event and one that usually happens during severe weather.
- 3.4 Trees are living, dynamic organisms, and on rare occasions they may shed branches or even fail. This is most often linked to severe weather conditions or visible structural issues. While it is not possible to remove all risk associated with trees, the many environmental, social and health benefits they provide mean that some level of natural risk has to be managed rather than eliminated.

Duty of care

- 3.5 We have a duty of care to manage the risk from our trees. That requires us to be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk. There is a balance we need to strike between the many benefits trees provide, the risk, and the costs of managing the risk. By taking a balanced approach, we do not waste resources by trying to reduce risk and losing benefits - when the risk is already acceptable or tolerable.
- 3.6 Most deaths and injuries from tree failure happen during or just after severe weather. When a severe weather warning is forecast, exposure to the higher risk can be managed by not going out and by being watchful just after. We are all expected to act reasonably and responsibly. If we go out during a weather warning, we are choosing to accept some of the risk.

ISO 31000 Risk Management

- 3.7 ISO 31000 Risk Management is the internationally recognised standard for risk management. BS ISO 31000 (also known as ISO 31000:2018) is the international standard for risk management, offering a structured framework and set of principles to help organizations manage risk effectively across all areas of operation.

Tolerability of Risk Framework

- 3.8 The 'Tolerability of Risk Framework' is an internationally recognised approach to making risk management decisions. It is adopted by the Health and Safety Executive. It can be used by duty holders where they manage a risk to the public. The Framework defines 'Broadly Acceptable' and 'Unacceptable' levels of risk. Between them is a region where the risk is 'Tolerable' if it is 'as low as reasonably practicable'. Put simply this means the risk is tolerable if the costs of the risk reduction are much greater than the value of the risk reduction. HSE inspectors use this principle to judge whether duty holders have done enough to manage risks. The Enforcement Management Model and guidance provide detailed instructions for applying ALARP in practice.
- https://www.hse.gov.uk/foi/internalops/hid_circs/permissioning/spc_perm_39.htm

Risk Ratings

- 3.9 VALID applies the 'Tolerability of Risk Framework' and 'ISO 31000: Risk Management' to tree risk-benefit assessment and management. In ISO risk terms, our 'objectives' are to grow, maintain, and conserve trees because of the many benefits they give us that we need, and to manage the risk from tree failure to an acceptable or tolerable level.

Assessment

- 3.10 We are going to manage the risk by a combination of 'passive assessment' on all land that we are responsible for and 'active assessment' in those areas where high levels of use in all weathers coincide with the presence of larger trees. We call these 'areas of high confluence'. They are zones where in risk management language the highest categories of 'likelihood of occupancy' and 'consequences' merge; with 'likelihood of failure' being the third component of the risk. Where we do not have enough information on trees to identify 'areas of high confluence' we will use active assessment in 'areas of high use'.

Passive Assessment

- 3.11 When a tree has a risk that might not be acceptable or tolerable it will usually have an obvious risk feature you cannot help but notice. Passive assessment is simply picking up on these obvious features when we pass by trees whilst going about our day-to-day routines.
- 3.12 Passive Assessment is a multi-layered, high volume and low effort approach to managing the risk. Any trees with a risk that's not acceptable or not tolerable are most likely to be picked up by passive assessment long before active assessment. Passive assessment is our most valuable risk management asset because:
- trees with the highest risk are the easiest to find
 - anyone can do it, from trained assessors to members of the public
 - it is happening in all zones of use, day in day out, at no additional cost
 - high-use zones are being assessed more frequently than lower use zones because they're visited more often
 - we are doing it after storms when trees that are damaged might now have a risk that's not acceptable or tolerable.
- 3.13 Recognising obvious risk features does not require specialist knowledge. VALID's 'Obvious Tree Risk Features Guide' is an easy-to-understand photographic reference that helps people identify risk features they come across.
- 3.14 Any obvious risk features identified during normal daily activities, in any location, can be reported to the council for further assessment and/or action as required. Trees picked up by passive assessment will be logged and those that need a closer look will be put through the active assessment process.

Council Staff

- 3.15 In line with ISO 31000 guidelines and principles, to manage the risk, we will carry out passive assessment at all levels of our organisation. People in our organisation pass thousands of trees that we manage every week. All these trees are being passively assessed, day in day out.

Validators are qualified arborists who have the highest level of training. In addition to the active assessments they carry out, they are also passively assessing trees they drive by, or walk past, whilst carrying out their work.

Basic Validators Members of staff who work outdoors – such as the Tree & Woodland Officers & Tree Team Arborists, Grounds Maintenance(GM) Team Leaders, Highway Officers (HO), Highways Network Surveyors, Community Rangers and Public Rights of Way Officers and Field Officers - will be given training to help them recognise obvious tree risk features they might come across as they go about their daily duties. Consultation and agreement required although HO & some GM staff have been provided the training. Training is more how and what to observe, rather than JD requirement level training.

Other staff We will promote awareness of the Obvious Tree Risk Features Guide amongst other staff, including grounds maintenance operatives, school caretakers, appropriate NYC volunteers (e.g. Countryside Volunteers) Property & Housing asset maintenance surveyors & and other site managers and encourage them to let us know about trees they come across that concern them. It is intended the council Tree and Woodlands webpage (under development) will include necessary information.

The Public

- 3.16 It is intended that members of the public can report any trees that have obvious tree risk features to us by online form www.northyorks.gov.uk/your-council/get-touch/contact-us or call customer services on 0300 1312131
- 3.17 The council is only directly responsible for trees on land that it owns and/or manages. Obvious tree risk features on land owned or managed by other parties should be referred to the relevant landowner. The other exception to this is trees potentially affecting the highway or privately owned trees that could affect council property, which can be reported through the council's website: www.northyorks.gov.uk/your-council/get-touch/contact-us

Active assessment

- 3.18 Active Assessment involves looking for risks that might not be acceptable or tolerable. It has 3 levels: basic, detailed, and advanced. It includes assessment by Validators (qualified arborists) either as part of regular programmed surveys or where passive assessment has picked up a tree that needs a closer look. It also includes assessment by other staff trained as Basic Validators when they are undertaking other types of programmed surveys as part of their work which will include a basic level of active assessment for obvious tree risk features. They do not make risk rating decisions but can flag emergency work.

Basic assessment involves looking for trees with obvious risk features. We assess trees from easily accessible ground, by foot, bike, or from a vehicle. If a tree does not have a feature to trigger carrying out a more detailed assessment, the risk is considered acceptable.

Detailed assessment is carried out on trees identified as needing a closer look. It involves a more detailed assessment of health, condition and risk. Where the level of risk needs more detailed analysis, we will use VALID's Tree Risk App.

Advanced assessment is carried out if we need more information about the likelihood of failure. This may include further testing using specialist equipment such as drill testing, sonic tomography or aerial inspection to take a closer look at the upper stem and branches.

3.19 More information on assessment procedures can be found in section 4.

Prioritising work

3.20 VALID is a tree risk-benefit management tool. Management of NYC's tree resource as a whole is influenced by a range of additional considerations. We need to manage our trees for the wider benefits they bring to the community. In order to do that we need to survey trees in areas which might not warrant active assessment on the grounds of risk alone— for example in areas where arboricultural management might be expected. We also need to carry out work to trees to:

- deal with other risks such as low branches, obscured road signs and sightlines
- deal with other issues such as trees causing a legal nuisance
- manage trees in accordance with good arboricultural practice.

3.21 Risk reduction work will take priority over other tree maintenance works. Emergency work will be given the highest priority. Outside of that, we'll deal with the highest risks first and carry out the work in a sensible order to make the best use of our budget.

Urgent work

3.22 If a tree has a very high likelihood of failure and it is in a high use zone, these 'not acceptable risks' are 'emergency work'. We'll get a tree team or contractor there as soon as we can to deal with any emergency work.

Not acceptable risks

3.23 The Tree and Woodland Team will make 'not acceptable' risk reduction work the priority. We also need to deal with other safety related work such as dealing with low branches, obscured road signs and sightlines. We will coordinate this kind of risk reduction work wherever possible to make the best use of our budget.

Not tolerable risks

3.24 Where possible, risk reduction work for risks that are 'not tolerable' will be organised alongside other tree maintenance works. If there is not enough budget to carry out the risk reduction and other maintenance works, we will prioritise risk reduction.

Other factors

3.25 There are other factors we need to consider along with risk when setting priorities. We need to act when a tree is causing a legal nuisance to neighbouring properties. We need to undertake works to facilitate council projects such as developments and highway works that are driven by their own deadlines. We need to carry out routine maintenance works to keep trees clear of paths and buildings. These types of work need to be prioritised over non-essential works.

Service requests

3.26 Service requests relating to safety risks and legal nuisance will be assessed and any works programmed according to the priorities for that type of work. Service requests relating to other desirable but non-essential works consistent with good arboricultural practice will be of a lower priority and will only be undertaken where resources allow.

Requests for non-essential work that isn't consistent with good arboricultural practice will not be actioned.

Management systems

3.27 The Tree and Woodland Team will ensure that the systems that we have in place to manage tree works are robust so that when risks are reported the work is actioned and that there is a clear audit trail in place of how they have been managed.

Monitoring and review

- 3.28 The Tree and Woodland Team will monitor how risk reduction work priorities are being carried out and review our processes if we can make improvements in the way we work.

4 TREE ASSESSMENTS

- 4.1 Our procedures for tree assessments are set out in the Tree Risk & Maintenance Standard (TRiMs). They have been established to manage risk, to meet our legal duties, and to manage our tree resource in accordance with good Arboricultural practice. They are currently under development and subject to review. They are summarised below.

Zonal Assessments

- 4.2 Further agreement and work with NYC GIS teams and Highway Asset Team. We are in the process of mapping a series of settlement zones and high use areas across the County. These are urban areas where the council owns or manages land. These will form the basis for programmed area-based or zonal assessments.
- 4.3 There is currently not enough data on the presence of large trees to map 'zones of high confluence' within these settlements (areas where high use by people and larger trees coincides) but we have mapped 'zones of high use'. We will refine these to identify 'zones of high confluence' as data is collected.
- 4.4 Within these settlement zones the council's land will be classified into appropriate asset types such as schools, housing, public open space, parks and recreation grounds, cemeteries and crematoria, woodlands etc. Asset types will be assigned to an active or passive assessment regime based on whether they are, or lie within, an area of high use or an area where a higher level of Arboricultural management is appropriate.
- 4.5 All land identified for active assessment will be subject to periodic programmed assessments by qualified arborists (NYC Tree & Woodland Officers).

Highway Tree Assessments

- 4.6 The Tree and Woodland Team are implementing a new regime of Highway Tree Surveys based on the risk management principles of VALID. This will allow us to focus our active assessments and our resources for tree works on zones of high confluence – those areas where larger trees lie close to our busier roads.
- 4.7 All of the county's highways are passively assessed on a routine basis by Highway Officers as part of their highway safety inspection process (these typically identify tree risks related to obstruction of highway assets, encroachment, highway visibility, trip hazards and statutory requirement to maintain statutory clearance requirements. They have undertaken basic validator training to recognise obvious tree risk features in order for them to carry out a basic level of active assessment as they undertake their highway safety inspections in accordance with relevant highway policy.
- 4.8 There is currently insufficient data on the presence of large trees to map 'zones of high confluence' for the highway network, but we have the data to identify high levels of use. All the busier roads (Cat 2, 3a and 3b highway network) will be subject to active assessment in the form of routine programmed Highway Tree Assessments by basic Validators by way of a drive-by on a minimum of 5 yearly intervals.

Public Rights of Way

- 4.9 Public Rights of Way (PRoW) form part of the public highway. Due to generally low levels of occupancy during severe weather they will generally be the subject of passive assessment. Public Rights of Way Officers and Field Officers will receive training as Basic Validators and will be able to identify obvious tree risk features as they go about their duties.

Schools

- 4.10 Responsibility for tree management on maintained schools is covered by this Policy, ensuring that all trees on land contained within school boundaries receive assessment, maintenance recommendations and advice. The frequency of school tree assessment is based on tree age, condition and location and are categorised as follows a) 18 months, b) 36 months and c) 60 months. Tree work recommendations are commissioned and paid for by schools and can be carried out by either T&W team's managed service using framework arboricultural contractors or procured by individual schools, ensuring works are completed and carried out in accordance with guidance found in this policy and the Tree Risk Maintenance Standard (TRiMs).
- 4.11 Academy schools also have a legal duty of care to ensure all trees on land within their management responsibility are subject to an adequate system of assessment and maintenance. The council offers tree assessment and arboricultural contractor services to academy schools under a Service Level Agreement (SLA) through North Yorkshire Education Services (NYES). Academy schools not entering an SLA with the council will be responsible for making their own arrangements for tree assessments and maintenance works in accordance with their independent legal responsibilities.

Rural sites

- 4.12 Rural sites including woodlands, country parks, and multiuser routes generally have low levels of occupancy during severe weather. They will largely be subject to passive assessment. Staff involved in managing these will receive training as Basic Validators in VALID and will be able to identify obvious tree risk features as they go about their duties. Where sites, or parts of sites, with potential for higher levels of use they will be identified for active assessment as part of Zonal Tree Assessments by Tree Assessors.

Other assessments

- 4.13 Other tree assessments may be undertaken where necessary. These might include:
- checking trees following extreme weather events, that have been reported (high winds/storm damage)
 - prior to organised events in public places
 - as part of baseline tree surveys associated with projects and development proposals
 - in response to customer enquiries and other service requests
 - ad hoc assessments by tree officers while undertaking other site-based work
 - assessments undertaken under Service Level Agreements with other organisations.
- 4.14 The Tree and Woodland Team will only undertake assessments on land we own and/or are otherwise responsible for. We will not undertake assessments on land we own but where responsibility for assessment and management of trees lies with another party other than under a service level agreements or other specific arrangements.

5 MANAGING OUR TREES

Tree Maintenance

- 5.1 There is a common perception that trees need to be managed actively and particularly through regular pruning. Pruning is wounding, and can affect a trees vitality, making it less able to resist the effects of pests and diseases and should be avoided where possible. In reality, trees are generally 'self-optimising', responding to their environment in a manner that maintains a balanced and healthy structure. Trees do not become "dangerous" simply because they grow naturally or grow large. In many cases the best way to manage a tree is through minimal intervention.
- 5.2 There are nevertheless situations where the risk from trees becomes unacceptable and need to be felled or need to be managed to maintain their health and condition, for example by pruning to remove dead or diseased branches or to prevent obstruction, encroachment

or nuisance. In some cases, trees may need to be removed if they are in poor condition or unsuitably located. Trees in groups and woodlands may need to be thinned to allow individuals to develop a better form.

- 5.3 As part of our assessments we will aim to identify and programme all statutory or essential tree maintenance work and to address other tree management issues where necessary and where resources allow. This will include works to trees to comply with our legal duties and responsibilities or as part of sustainable, Arboricultural best practice, for example:
- pruning or felling of trees where it is necessary to ensure they do not pose an unacceptable risk of harm to the public
 - pruning trees to maintain adequate clearance above highways and footpaths to ensure they do not cause obstructions or obscure road signs, street lighting, signals and vehicle sight lines or cause damage to infrastructure
 - undertaking works to trees found to be causing damage to property or other forms of legal nuisance that results in unreasonable interference with use and enjoyment of land
 - undertaking works to trees in the interests of their long-term, sustainable management, such as cyclical pruning where appropriate
 - establishment maintenance of young trees including watering, mulching, formative pruning and tree stake management
 - works to prevent or repair damage to infrastructure or to maintain surfacing around trees in built-up areas
 - works to enhance the long-term health and condition, visual amenity or biodiversity value of trees
 - works to manage woodlands through thinning and felling operations
 - works to manage countryside and wildlife sites through pruning or felling of trees and scrub for habitat management.
- 5.4 The majority of our tree maintenance work will result from programmed assessments or programmed woodland or habitat management. Other works may be carried out in response to:
- incident reports or emergency call out works (e.g. storm damage, vandalism, accidental damage to trees)
 - ad-hoc assessments by T&W Officers and other council staff:
 - service requests from Customers
 - enquiries received from Councillors
 - work required as part of council led projects, highway improvement schemes or other works.
- 5.5 NYC have finite resources for tree works and therefore works will be prioritised as set out in section 3 above.
- 5.6 The Tree and Woodland Team will aim to undertake all tree work to a high professional standard in accordance with arboricultural best practice with particular reference to British Standard 3998: 2010 Tree Work – Recommendations and the European Arboricultural Standards 2022 - 2026.
- Consultation on felling trees**
- 5.7 Section 96A of the Highways Act 1980 imposes a duty of local highway authorities in England to consult members of the public before felling street trees. This came into force on November 30th 2023. The duty to consult only applies to trees on urban roads: those covered by a 30mph or 40mph speed limit or ‘otherwise a street in urban area’. It only applies to street trees and not to other trees that are on publicly owned or managed land next to or adjacent to a highway, such as parks and council housing estates, or trees that are next to un-adopted roads.

- 5.8 The duty only applies to felling, and only to trees with a diameter of 8 centimetres (measured at 1.3m above ground level). It does not apply where the tree is dead or dangerous, covered by an order under the Plant Health Act 1967, or authorised by planning permission. It does not apply where a tree is felled because it is causing an obstruction in order to comply with a duty in the Equality Act 2010. Defra have produced guidance on consultation procedures and how the requirements of the duty should generally be interpreted. The guidance is available on the government website. The council will follow the guidance. The majority of street trees felled by the council are removed for safety reasons where there is an exemption from the duty to consult. We will keep a record of all trees removed including the reason for removal and evidence of any exemption.

Trees on unregistered land or uncertain ownership

- 5.9 The council is not responsible for trees on land that is unregistered or where a private owner is unknown or absent. There are some cases where the ownership of or responsibility for public open spaces is unknown, unclear or undocumented and we may decide it is in the public interest to undertake essential health and safety related works to trees.
- 5.10 NYC will not otherwise carry out work on private land unless we consider it necessary in exercising our duties under the Highways Act or the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (see Section 9).

Woodland Management

- 5.11 Appropriate management of woodlands offers opportunities to increase their amenity value, benefit wildlife conservation and enhance the quality and range of timber products and other ecosystem services that woodlands can provide. It also presents an opportunity to improve the carbon performance of woodlands and their role in tackling climate change.
- 5.12 Council owned woodlands will be reviewed for their appropriateness to create Forestry Commission approved management plans and will revise these when required so that they remain extant and eligible for grants and incentives. As part of ancient semi natural woodland management, deer and grey squirrel management is recommended and in doing so enables access to funding.
- 5.13 The Tree and Woodland Team will seek to extend and buffer existing woodlands, and particularly ancient woodland, into adjacent land owned by the council where appropriate.
- 5.14 NYC recognise the importance of the role that local people and volunteer groups can play in the management of our woodlands through the work of projects. We will continue to develop and strengthen existing and new community groups across the County with a recommendation to start a North Yorkshire Tree Warden Scheme.
- 5.15 The council is not responsible for woodland management on land that is unregistered or privately owned. We are consulted in some cases by the Forestry Commission on forestry operations on private land which are subject to felling licences (see Section 14). In responding to consultations, we will have regard to the amenities of the area and good woodland management practices.

Ancient Woodland and Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 5.16 Ancient woodlands are areas of woodland that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Many will have existed for centuries before that. As a result of their relative stability as habitats they support unique and complex communities of plants, fungi, insects and other microorganisms. They are also important for their cultural, historical and landscape value, the capture and storage of carbon in their soil and biomass, their role as a bank of genetic diversity, and their contribution to recreation, health and well-being.

- 5.17 The Tree and Woodland Team recognise the importance of identifying our ancient woodlands and will seek to manage them sensitively and positively in accordance with best practice to maintain their unique value.
- 5.18 Ancient and veteran trees are those which, because of their age, size and condition, are of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. Some of these are recorded on the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory. <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>
- 5.19 There are a number of ancient and veteran trees on land owned or managed by the council. We recognise their importance and will seek to manage them sensitively and positively in accordance with best practice to maintain their unique value.

Biosecurity / pest and epidemic management

- 5.20 The term biosecurity refers to precautions that aim to prevent the introduction or spread of harmful non-native organisms such as pathogens, pests and other invasive species.
- 5.21 There are increasing threats to trees and woodlands from the introduction of new pests and diseases. As a responsible landowner we will follow best practice, guidance and advice published by organisations such as Defra, the Forestry Commission and the Arboricultural Association. The most up to date advice in relation to trees is contained in Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 2: Application of Biosecurity in Arboriculture.
- 5.22 We will report any notifiable tree pests and diseases to the Forestry Commission through their online reporting tool, TreeAlert.
<https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/tree-alert/>

Ash dieback

- 5.23 Ash dieback is caused by a fungal pathogen affecting ash trees. It spreads through fungal spores that can travel large distances and once trees become infected, they can rapidly decline and die. Symptoms often include blackened or shrivelled branch tips, wilted black leaves, brown veins on the leaves, diamond shaped lesions on the stem and general dieback throughout the tree canopy.
- 5.24 There is no cure for the disease. There is good evidence that a proportion of Ash trees (around 5%) have a genetic resistance to it and it is also possible that some trees with lower infection rates can recover to good health. Site conditions and local tree cover also play a role in the extent to which trees are affected. Research suggests that whilst the possibility of 100% mortality in natural forests within 30 years cannot be ruled out, mortality between 50% and 75% in the general population may be more likely.
- 5.25 There are no restrictions on the movement of ash timber, branches or leaves, but a plant health order made in 2012 prohibits all imports of ash seeds, plants and trees into Great Britain, and all inland movements within Great Britain of the same material.
- 5.26 The presence of ash dieback, and particularly in its early stages, does not mean that a tree poses an immediate risk of harm or that it should necessarily be pruned or felled. Each situation needs to be assessed on its merits, taking account of the health and condition, location and importance of the tree(s) in question and the level of any risk.
- 5.27 Forestry Commission advice is that with the exceptions of felling for public safety or timber production there should be a general presumption against felling living ash trees.
- 5.28 Ash is a widespread species with high landscape and biodiversity value, and it is therefore important to retain trees where possible. This allows individuals which survive exposure to the fungus to form the basis of a more disease - tolerant population in the future. It reduces the impacts of the disease on other species that depend on ash, and particularly dead-wood invertebrates. It also helps to slow down the pace of landscape change, allowing for the planting and establishment of replacement trees.

5.29 As ash is a very common tree (3rd most common tree in England), pruning or felling all affected trees would place a substantial and unnecessary financial burden on the council. A targeted approach is therefore required based on the proportionate management of risks and benefits.

5.30 Our approach to ash dieback will therefore be to retain trees where possible. Pruning or felling of trees will only be undertaken where they pose an unacceptable risk of harm to people or risk of damage to property, or as part of woodland management operations. We will not remove dead or diseased trees where risks are assessed as being tolerable. We will not fell or prune trees purely for aesthetic purposes unless there are clear benefits which would justify the costs.

Service requests for tree works.

5.31 All public enquiries regarding trees on council land will be directed to our webpage and Customer Services on 0300 131 2131

5.32 The Tree and Woodland Team receive many thousands of enquiries relating to trees, including complaints about tree related issues and requests for tree work. It is important that individual cases are dealt with consistently and fairly and that balanced decisions are taken having regard to:

- any adverse effects the trees may have
- the contribution they make to the amenity of local communities and the wider environment
- their health, condition and sustainability in that location
- the practicality of any remedial action and whether it conforms to good arboricultural practice
- the resources available to the council and its priorities for allocating them.

5.33 We have limited resources to manage our trees therefore priority will always be given to essential works to manage risk and to abate legal nuisance. We will not therefore undertake works to trees that in our judgement are not necessary, or contrary to good arboricultural practice, or works that, even if desirable, we cannot afford to do within our resource limits.

5.34 Requests for works of that nature, or which would conflict with the principles of this Policy, will be not supported. The petitioner will be advised of the reasons for the decision not to action the request. Should the customer not be satisfied they can appeal the decision.

The case will be reviewed by appropriately qualified and experienced staff, and the customer will be informed of their decision.

5.35 There will be circumstances in which works are proposed that we would consider to be desirable but non-essential, and that are in line with good arboricultural or forestry practice, but which we cannot allocate resources to. We cannot authorise members of the public or their agents to undertake work on council land due to health and safety, insurance and other considerations (equality).

5.36 The following section outlines our policies in relation to common tree management issues and damage caused by trees. They will inform our response to service requests and other enquiries received.

6 COMMON MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Overhanging branches

6.1 There is no legal obligation on a landowner to prune back overhanging branches. Neighbours have a right under Common Law to prune roots and branches back to the

boundary line unless in a Conservation Area or for a tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Protected trees will require a Conservation Area notice or TPO application prior to such works.

We will not normally prune the branches of trees that overhang neighbouring properties unless they:

- are dead or damaged and present an unacceptable risk of harm:
- are causing or likely to cause an actionable nuisance through risk of damage to the property or otherwise causing substantial interference with its use and enjoyment

6.2 Pruning overhanging branches is likely to have only temporary and often short-lived effects. Heavy pruning is contrary to good arboricultural practice and can lead to vigorous regrowth which is likely to require repeated costly work in future.

6.3 In circumstances where we do consider it appropriate to prune overhanging branches to prevent or remedy an actionable nuisance, we will do so in accordance with good arboricultural practice, and we will only do what is necessary to mitigate the nuisance.

6.4 The Tree and Woodland Team will consider undertaking works that may address this issue where they would form part of the longer-term sustainable management of our trees. This may include pruning or removing diseased, poorly formed or leaning trees growing close to a boundary with potential to cause a legal nuisance in the near future. Works of this nature will generally be given a low priority (Priority 3) and will be subject to the availability of resources.

6.5 The Tree and Woodland Team will also have regard to this issue when carrying out programmed woodland management operations such as routine thinning. This will be subject to the work programme and the availability of resources. Only work that is in accordance with good woodland management practice will be undertaken.

6.6 Landowners have a Common Law entitlement to cut overhanging vegetation back to, but not beyond, their boundaries. Where trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders permission will be required before undertaking such work. Where trees are located with a Conservation Area the council must be notified of the work in advance (see Section 13).

6.7 All works undertaken by other parties should be carried out in accordance with good arboricultural practice. If the neighbouring landowner is unable to carry out the work themselves it will normally be expected that they employ a suitably qualified arborist, at their own expense, to undertake the works on their behalf.

Obstruction

6.8 Where necessary, we will prune trees and other vegetation to remove obstructions to roads, footways, public rights of way, signs, streetlights, traffic signals, and sightlines. Standard clearances are set out in the table below.

Clearance height	Location
5.2m	Roads
3.0m	Cycle paths, multi-user routes
3.7m	Bridleways (horse clearance)
2.5m	Footways, public footpaths.

- 6.9 Wherever possible pruning will be done in a manner that maintains the health and natural form of the tree. In the case of rural hedgerows, trimming will generally be undertaken using a tractor mounted flail as part of seasonal cyclical maintenance.

Shading and loss of light

- 6.10 The Tree and Woodland Team will not prune or remove our trees to improve light levels at neighbouring properties. Pruning for this purpose is rarely effective or beneficial without the work being excessive. The effects are often temporary and short lived. Heavy pruning is contrary to good arboricultural practice and can lead to vigorous regrowth which can exacerbate the problem and is likely to require repeated costly work in future.
- 6.11 The Tree and Woodland Team will consider undertaking work where in our judgement the amount of shade cast is exceptional and overbearing and particularly where it effects elderly, infirm or disabled persons who spend a significant amount of time within the area affected. We will consider the value of the tree(s) to the locality and the wider community. We will only do works that are consistent with good arboricultural practice and that can improve the situation sustainably without compromising the health and amenity value of the tree(s). Works of this nature will generally be given a low priority (Priority 3) and will be subject to the availability of resources.

Loss of view

- 6.12 The Tree and Woodland Team will not prune or fell trees to restore or improve private views or views of businesses or commercial signs or advertising. Trees will only be pruned or removed to restore or improve important public views, or where there is potential to bring about significant public benefit and/or enhance the local landscape or townscape. Historical records may be used to determine the level of management required. Pruning will only be undertaken if it is in accordance with good arboricultural practice and given a low priority (priority 3) unless externally funded.

Trees affecting reception (television / satellite) or solar panels

- 6.13 The Tree and Woodland Team will not prune or fell trees to allow or improve television reception. In most cases the problem can be resolved by relocating the aerial or satellite dish or alternatively using a Booster. Residents are advised to contact their satellite or TV provider for specialist advice. These measures provide better long-term solutions than pruning.
- 6.14 The Tree and Woodland Team will not prune or fell trees to improve light available to solar panels. Whilst we recognise the benefits of renewable energy sources, trees also play an important role in mitigating climate change as well as providing other environmental benefits. In the case of medium and larger scale developments the location and layout of solar panels should respond to the presence of existing trees as a constraint and allow for their future growth potential.
- 6.15 In both cases the effects of pruning are generally temporary and short-lived. Heavy pruning and topping are contrary to good arboricultural practice. They can also lead to vigorous regrowth which can exacerbate the problem and require repeated costly work in future.

Overhead cables / telephone wires

- 6.16 Utility companies have certain legal rights to carry out works to public or privately owned trees to maintain clearances between trees and their apparatus to ensure continuity of supply and to deal with any health and safety issues. They will therefore normally be expected to undertake any works needed to trees affecting their services. The relevant service provider should normally be contacted in the first instance to report any issues with trees rather than the council.
- 6.17 Where works by utility companies are needed, they will be required to consult with us, and we will seek to achieve the most appropriate forms of intervention having regard to tree health, visual amenity and the effect on local tree cover (see also Section 12).

- 6.18 The council will not normally prune or fell trees to prevent interference with overhead communications cables unless 24-hour care call services to residential homes are in operation.
- 6.19 Problems caused by branches interfering with privately owned telephone wires can usually be eliminated through appropriate pruning, and tree removal would not usually be considered.

Minor / seasonal nuisances

- 6.20 The Tree and Woodland Team will not fell or prune trees solely to alleviate problems caused by natural or seasonal phenomena. It is anticipated that residents will give consideration to the foreseeable minor inconveniences when moving into an area where trees form part of the local and broader landscape. There are a variety of potential nuisances associated with trees, many of which are commonplace, relatively minor, and considered to be acceptable consequences of living near trees. This includes for example:
- falling leaves, twigs, sap, blossom, fruit, nuts, bird and insect droppings
 - insects associated with trees (spiders, wasps, flies etc)
 - suckers or germinating seedlings in gardens
 - leaves falling into gutters, drains or onto flat roofs
 - the build-up of algae on fences, paths or other structures.
- 6.21 These types of nuisances are not regarded in Law as 'legal or actionable nuisances' that place an obligation on a tree owner to take remedial action. The law regards them as 'inconveniences' which should normally be dealt with by individual landowners as part of routine property maintenance.
- 6.22 Clearing of leaves from gutters and pathways and weeding of seedlings are considered to be normal seasonal maintenance which property owners are expected to carry out. Falling leaves, sap, blossom, fruit, nuts, bird and insect droppings are not readily controllable by pruning and cleaning of affected surfaces can be considered to be routine maintenance. We will not therefore undertake tree pruning or removals to seek to alleviate the effects of these common types of nuisances.
- 6.23 With regards to trees or other plants that are known to bear poisonous fruit or foliage (such as laburnum or yew), we will not prune or remove trees without sufficient justification there is an unacceptable risk of harm. For example, in some cases where unsupervised young children are likely to be exposed to berries or foliage that will make them ill if eaten, we will consider appropriate management options to reduce the associated risks.

Large trees

- 6.24 Concern is often expressed that trees or woodlands are 'too tall', 'unmanaged' or 'overgrown' and requests are sometimes made that they should have their height reduced. In most circumstances the normal management of trees is to allow them to grow to their natural size and form without intervention.
- 6.25 Crown reducing the size of a tree by a substantial amount is undesirable in most cases as it can introduce disease and decay into the upper parts of the canopy, results in physiological harm to the detriment of the health and vitality of the tree while increasing the risk of branch failures in the longer term and thereby increasing rather than reducing the risk of harm.
- 6.26 The Tree and Woodland Team will not prune or fell a tree simply because it is considered to be 'too big', for its surroundings. Being large does not in itself make a tree an unacceptable risk. In assessing risks posed by trees we will take into account the relationship of trees with their surroundings as well as their health, condition and future growth potential. These factors, taken together, will determine whether or not trees are suitable for long term retention or require any management. We understand that these factors are not always

obvious to residents who may be anxious about the size and proximity of trees. Where the level of risk needs detailed analysis, we will use VALID's Tree Risk App to assess it and share those findings.

“Dangerous” trees

- 6.27 The Tree and Woodland Team will review all reports of “dangerous” trees based on the information received at the time and take action that is necessary. A site assessment or emergency call out will only be undertaken if the information provided indicates that the tree(s) pose an unacceptable or immediate risk of harm or damage to property. This may include reports of storm damage, signs of breakage, structural defects, dead/diseased or damaged trees, or hazardous obstructions.
- 6.28 Call-out assessments will not be undertaken in response to more general concerns such as the ‘tree is too big / moving in the wind / taller than the house’.

Personal Medical Complaint

- 6.29 The Tree and Woodland Team will not normally prune or fell a tree where a request has been made to do so because of a personal medical complaint. We will only consider carrying out works where it can be clearly established that the presence of a tree is causing a significant detriment to the health of a resident, and there is reasonable scope for mitigation consistent with good arboricultural practice. Request for work of this nature will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, considering any supporting information provided.

Effects of trees on horses and other livestock

- 6.30 The Tree and Woodland Team will not normally prune or remove trees to remove effects on grazing animals on adjacent land as it is generally considered to be the landowner’s responsibility to manage their land and livestock appropriately.
- 6.31 The leaves, twigs, bark, seeds or seedlings of some trees can be toxic to horses and other livestock in some circumstances. Atypical Myopathy, otherwise known as ‘Sycamore poisoning’ or ‘seasonal pasture myopathy’ is a notable condition which can be fatal to horses. It is associated with them eating sycamore seeds, leaves and seedlings that contain a toxin called Hypoglycin-A (HGA).
- 6.32 The Tree and Woodland Team will follow the guidance published in the joint policy statement issued by the Arboricultural Association and British Horse Society. The guidance is summarised in the following paragraphs.
- 6.33 Felling of trees is not recommended as an appropriate first course of action as it offers no guarantee of prevention and can result in the unnecessary loss of trees. It can also result in a mass increase of seedlings in the place of trees that have been removed, with the possibility of seeds continuing to blow in and establish from trees on nearby sites several 100’s of metres away.
- 6.34 It is advised that graziers should ensure that pasture conditions are adequate and appropriate for the number of horses, so they are less likely to consume sycamore seeds, seedlings or leaves. This may include, for example, ensuring pasture is not overstocked and that good management practices are in place such as regular weed control, and/or reducing exposure to the seeds, seedlings or leaves by providing supplementary forage away from the trees or by stabling overnight.
- 6.35 It is also strongly advised to undertake an HGA test to determine the toxicity of sycamore plant material found on site and the potential risk to horses: interpretation of HGA test results will range from a ‘below limit of detection’ through to a ‘high rating’ which can then inform the need for further action. In the latter case, for example, horses may need to be removed from the field where the submitted plant material was collected. Alternatively, where a ‘below limit of detection’ result is given and therefore no evidence of HGA, there

may be no significant risk and therefore no action required. Further details on testing can be obtained from the Royal Veterinary College, www.rvc.ac.uk

- 6.36 Further information can be found on the websites of the Arboricultural Association and British Horse Society: www.trees.org.uk and www.bhs.org.uk
- 6.37 Similar issues can arise from horses consuming plant material from other tree species such as oak, horse chestnut or yew. Horse owners are advised to contact their vet if they are concerned about their horse's health.
- 6.38 Tree pruning or removal will not normally be considered as an appropriate solution unless, in exceptional cases, there is sufficient justification for taking action. This will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

7 DAMAGE CAUSED BY TREES

- 7.1 Occasionally trees can cause damage to property or there is concern about potential future damage. Where damage is alleged, we will assess the situation and determine what action, if any, we consider appropriate.
- 7.2 Where a tree is implicated in damage, pruning or removal will not always be the most appropriate solution and alternative forms of mitigation will need to be fully explored.
- 7.3 In deciding on a course of action we will take into account the asset value of the tree(s) using the 'Capital Asset Valuation for Amenity Trees' (CAVAT) method. This will provide a value expressed in monetary terms which will influence how retention or removal is balanced against the costs of alternative measures. More information on CAVAT can be found on the London Tree Officer's Association website: <https://www.ltoa.org.uk/resources/cavat>
- 7.4 CAVAT valuations will be used as part of subsidence claims where appropriate.
- 7.5 CAVAT will be utilised as part of the planning process where applicable to aid highlighting the monetary value associated with tree loss and replacement.

Root invasion in gardens

- 7.6 The Tree and Woodland Team will not normally fell or prune trees to prevent roots spreading into neighbouring gardens. Tree roots in gardens are a natural and common occurrence. Landowners have a Common Law right to cut them back to their boundary, providing that this would not lead to the death or instability of the tree and providing that the tree in question is not protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or situated within a Conservation Area where consent will need to be sought and granted.
- 7.7 The owner of a tree is not obliged to take preventive or remedial action to control the growth of tree roots unless it is considered necessary to abate a legal nuisance. Normally the extent of nuisance would have to result in unreasonable interference with use of land sufficient to give rise to an action for damages, such as causing structural damage to a building.
- 7.8 This excludes the lesser forms of nuisance that can be addressed as part of general property maintenance. A neighbouring landowner can be reasonably expected to undertake minor works such as dealing with surface rooting or sucker growth in lawns, shrub or flower beds etc.

Damage to boundary walls and fences

- 7.9 It is often possible to rebuild or repair walls and fences to take account of adjacent trees. This can be achieved in a number of ways - for example by installing a section of railing, using bridging lintels around the base of a tree, or using ground anchors to strengthen a

retaining wall. In many cases it is more appropriate to repair, rebuilt or modify boundary features than to remove a tree. Each case will need to be assessed on its merits and may require guidance from a structural engineer.

- 7.10 Removing trees may be appropriate in some circumstances, for example:
- where trees are below 7.5cm diameter at 1.5metres
 - where trees were planted or self-sown after the wall or fence was constructed and are in an unsuitable / unsustainable location
 - where the structure is irreplaceable or of exceptional importance, for example a retaining wall or wall of historical interest.
- 7.11 In the case of walls of historical or listed interest, mature trees themselves have historic interest and often make an important contribution the significance or setting of heritage assets. A balanced view will be taken in consultation with specialist officers (conservation, structural engineer etc.) having taken to the relative importance of the structure and the tree and the potential for mitigation measures that allow for the retention of both.

Damage to paths, driveways and patios

- 7.12 It is normally possible to build or repair paths, driveways or patios to take account of adjacent trees and their roots. Often surface displacement, cracking or other damage is caused where construction methods and choice of materials have not considered future tree growth. This commonly involves the use of shallow sub-bases and a lack of strength or flexibility in the final surface. Ground compaction impedes natural air and water movement below the surface and encourages shallower and larger tree roots to develop that will often exert enough pressure to displace surface materials.
- 7.13 Damage can also be caused by normal wear and tear and the result of seasonal ground movement such as frost heave, drying shrinkage of underlying clay, vehicle loading, surface weathering, excess moisture, inadequate construction methods etc.
- 7.14 The solution in most cases is to repair or replace the surfacing on a deeper or reinforced sub-base, for example, using a loose granular, interlocking stone fill that allows natural aeration and drainage (preferably gravel with no fines) and/or use of a geo textile membrane that can contain the sub-base materials and reinforce the final surface. This can be often combined with supervised, careful localised root pruning beforehand, to remove existing/ problematic surface roots and thereby reduce the likelihood of damage in future.
- 7.15 The Tree and Woodland Team will only remove trees in exceptional cases where they are considered to be unsuitably located and unsustainable in their immediate surroundings. This may include, for example, self-sown or unsuitably large tree species that are likely to cause excessive, recurring damage to the property despite appropriate design and construction methods being adopted and where no reasonable alternative solution is available.

Damage to public footpaths and other infrastructure

- 7.16 Tree roots can on occasion damage surfacing this will often involve minor localised repairs and may on rare occasions require root pruning of adjacent trees.
- 7.17 In some situations and where appropriate, it may also involve alternative design and construction methods that aim to accommodate trees more effectively and to provide more durable and sustainable solutions. For example, use of flexible surfacing, geotextile membranes, alternative materials and reprofiling of levels close to trees. It may also involve increasing the space around trees by modifying path layouts or increasing openings around tree pits in hard surfaced areas. Appropriate remedial options will be considered in each case with a view to repairing or improving the surfacing and taking reasonable care to minimise damage to trees.

7.18 Removal of trees will only be considered where there is an unacceptable risk to public safety which cannot be otherwise mitigated.

Damage to drains or water pipes

7.19 Trees generally do not cause damage to drainage systems that are well maintained and in serviceable condition. There is no evidence to suggest that tree roots actively penetrate or break into otherwise intact pipes or drains that are adequately sealed. However, fibrous roots will commonly exploit defects in older pipework that has deteriorated over time such as cracks, broken seals, joins or other openings which can then result in a blockage or leakage.

7.20 In these situations, the owner of the drain should have it cleared, repaired, lined or replaced at their own expense and, if necessary, prune any nearby roots directly interfering with the pipe work. The Tree and Woodland Team will not normally consider tree removal in these circumstances.

7.21 There may be situations where a tree is unsuitably located directly on top of, or sufficiently close to, an existing service that the expansion of its root plate is causing direct physical damage or displacement of the pipe work. Cases such as this will be assessed on an individual basis with consideration given to options for remedial works taking into account potential costs, the amenity and asset value of the trees and their future sustainability in that location.

Installation of dropped kerbs and drives

7.22 The installation of dropped kerbs and drives crossing verges and pavements can cause damage to the roots of nearby trees, or in some cases require their removal. If you need to drive over the pavement or verge to park on your property, you need to apply for a licence to have a properly constructed crossing. You also need to apply if you are wanting to extend an existing crossing.

7.23 Each case will be considered on an individual basis. An assessment will be undertaken in liaison with T&W Officers to consider the potential impact on any nearby trees and where appropriate, recommend suitable design options and tree protection requirements. Proposals that would require the removal of, or significant damage to trees of value to the locality will not be supported.

Tree related subsidence and other structural damage

7.24 Although trees are commonly implicated as being a cause of damage to property, there are also many other possible causes of structural failure. This may include for example:

- inadequate or shallow foundations
- differential foundation depths between buildings, extensions or conservatories
- structural design faults
- major works or internal alterations to adjacent properties
- deterioration of building materials such as wall ties, brickwork or lintels
- changes in site drainage / seepage from broken / poorly maintained water pipes
- unstable or made ground, landslip
- vibration damage from busy traffic

7.25 The United Kingdom has a distinctive approach to clay-related subsidence compared with many other countries. Although ground movement associated with clay soils occurs globally, the UK is unusual in having a specific, well-developed industry devoted to its assessment and management. In many nations, minor cracking or seasonal movement is regarded as a normal characteristic of buildings, and properties with such issues typically change ownership without difficulty. This is partly because subsidence insurance is not mandatory in many jurisdictions and, as a result, its impact on property values is significantly less pronounced. Historically, the UK held a similarly relaxed view prior to the introduction of dedicated subsidence insurance products in the 1970s. In numerous

countries, such insurance is unavailable, while in others it is offered only as an optional add-on.

- 7.26 Most buildings undergo seasonal movement, leading to cracks that may open and close throughout the year. Public understanding of this natural behaviour is often limited, and there can be a low tolerance for any visible cracking or structural movement. This may prompt unnecessary insurance claims and lengthy investigations, during which property transactions may become difficult to progress. Information relating to any subsidence case should be disclosed to relevant parties during the sale process, as it may influence marketability, valuation, and transaction timescales.
- 7.27 Most trees do not cause this type of damage and the likelihood of it occurring is therefore not reasonably foreseeable or inevitable simply because a tree is close to a building.
- 7.28 Tree related subsidence can generally only occur where trees and buildings are located on shrinkable clay soils as this is the only soil type that will shrink or swell, depending on its moisture content. Naturally there are seasonal and cyclical changes in soil volume between summer and winter due to changes in seasonal rainfall and temperature.
- 7.29 Trees and other types of vegetation can increase the amount of soil drying and ground shrinkage during the summer months when they are in full leaf and actively growing. This is normally only a problem when the amount of water use exceeds the water being replaced by seasonal rainfall and a significant soil water deficit occurs, for example in prolonged periods of drought.
- 7.30 The amount of drying shrinkage and fluctuation in soil volumes is normally greatest nearest the surface and diminishes with depth, therefore modern building foundations are typically placed deep enough to where conditions are more stable. In extreme cases or where properties are built on shallow foundations, the building may be unable to withstand the extent of seasonal movement which then results in structural damage.
- 7.31 The damage can be temporary or seasonal with signs of recovery through the winter months when nearby trees become inactive, before initiating a further cycle of damage the following summer. It can also sometimes be progressive and become worse over time. For example, where young trees increase their annual water demand as they grow each year and where there are successive dry summers or low annual rainfall.
- 7.32 The removal of trees that are significantly older than a nearby building can also cause damage via 'heave' as the soil progressively rehydrates each year and increases in volume. The expansion may cause upward movement of the foundations and cause visible cracking in the building, often being more pronounced adjacent to where the nearest trees were removed.
- 7.33 Due to the many possible causes of structural damage and the potential for a combination of interacting factors, tree removal may not always be the correct or most appropriate solution. It is therefore essential that professional, technical investigations are undertaken to carefully evaluate the most likely cause(s) of damage before determining the most appropriate solution. For example, engineering solutions such as structural repairs, root barriers or underpinning may be more appropriate than removing trees, or in some cases may need to be combined with works to trees.

Providing technical evidence of tree related damage

- 7.34 Where there is insufficient evidence, or no clear and unambiguous correlation between the reported damage and the effects of the tree(s), it will be necessary to provide professional technical evidence in support of any claims for damages/repairs or requests to undertake works to trees. This must be sufficient to identify the most likely cause/s of damage and enable appropriate remedial options to be evaluated. Technical evidence should normally include the following.

- Structural Engineer's report providing a comprehensive assessment of the nature, extent and type of damage that has occurred.
- Crack and/or level monitoring records as appropriate for at least 1 year to clearly show patterns of cyclical movement that corresponds with seasonal root activity from nearby trees.
- An evaluation of the potential causes of structural movement, the mode of damage, and possible remedial options.
- The Category of Damage as per Building Research Establishment (BRE) classifications.
- Formal identification of live roots of the same family or species found below the level of the foundation.
- Geo-technical survey indicating location of trial pits/boreholes, soil profiles; moisture contents; evidence of desiccated shrinkable clay soil; This must also include a control trial hole that is remote from the influence of nearby implicated trees.
- An Arboricultural report to assess all relevant trees and vegetation within the theoretical 'zone of influence' of any reported damage.
- Details of foundation design, depth below ground level and whether the building was constructed before or after the tree/s was planted.
- Other evidence may be required in some circumstances, such as a drain survey, or other types structural assessments where appropriate, e.g. contour / distortion survey.
- Photographic evidence of any visible damage believed to have been caused by implicated trees.

7.35 Tree removal or other associated works will not normally be considered without sufficient evidence to show that the tree/s in question are a significant contributory factor in the reported damage, and their removal is necessary to enable effective repairs to be carried out.

7.36 In some situations we will remove or prune trees where we consider that:

- there are clear visible signs of direct damage caused by the tree(s) in question which cannot reasonably be remedied by other means:
- the tree/s is not suitable for continued or long-term retention with regard to its location, the species of tree(s), its potential mature size and growth characteristics:
- it is highly likely the implicated trees will cause continuing or recurring damage irrespective of alternative remedial works.

7.37 The Tree and Woodland Team will not normally consider removal of trees where design or building methods failed to take into account trees present at the time of construction in line with the relevant regulations and industry standards.

7.38 Alternative options for remedial works and tree management will be considered in each specific case before determining further action.

7.39 In some cases where trees are removed, replacement planting may be undertaken with alternative, more suitable tree species that are less likely to cause similar damage.

Damage from falling trees and branches

7.40 Where trees owned by the council, or their branches, cause damage by falling, the council will normally only be liable if this was reasonably foreseeable and reasonably preventable. This would not be the case, for example, where an otherwise healthy tree or branch failed in severe weather.

7.41 Claims relating to damage, or harm will be determined by insurers on a case-by-case basis.

Insurance claims

- 7.42 If you have suffered damage or injury where you believe we are liable, you can report it, and we will investigate the incident. You can do this online through our website www.northyorks.gov.uk/your-council/get-touch/contact-us

8 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Trees

- 8.1 If a council owned tree/woodland is the focus of activities leading to antisocial behaviour, options to reduce the problem will be considered in consultation with appropriate council services.
- 8.2 The Tree and Woodland Team will determine the nature and extent of any action to be taken on a case-by-case basis. Works that would have a negative impact in the health or amenity value of trees will only be considered in exceptional circumstances where the benefit would clearly outweigh the harm.

Vandalism and damage to council owned trees

- 8.3 Vandalism to trees can have a significant negative impact on the local community as well as significant cost implications. It commonly includes damage to young, newly planted trees, unauthorised, inappropriate works to established trees, or deliberate physical damage, poisoning, or removal of trees without permission.
- 8.4 In some cases, damage to trees can be accidental, as in the case of vehicle accidents, however where it is deliberate it constitutes criminal damage to council property.
- 8.5 The Tree and Woodland Team will investigate any reports of vandalism or damage to trees within our ownership and seek to undertake appropriate remedial works wherever possible. This may include pruning or removing excessively damaged trees, replacement of trees or other measures as appropriate, having particular regard to public safety.
- 8.6 Where possible we will take legal action against the person(s) causing the damage. Serious acts of vandalism to trees or other unauthorised works will be reported to the police for further investigation.
- 8.7 Where appropriate we will seek compensation that is proportionate to the level of damage caused. We will calculate the asset value of the trees in question using the 'Capital Asset Valuation for Amenity Trees' (CAVAT) method. This will provide an asset value expressed in monetary terms which will be used to assess the level of harm, and the level of compensation required. More information on CAVAT can be found on the London Tree Officer's Association website: <https://www.ltoa.org.uk/resources/cavat>.
- 8.8 Rope swings, other structures or fixings such as signs, bird boxes, tree houses and other such items should not be attached to council owned trees without permission. Where found, these will normally be removed for general health and safety reasons.

High Hedges

- 8.9 The council has the power, under the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 and the High Hedges Regulations 2005, to deal with complaints about high hedges which affect residential properties. The legislation only applies to hedges of over 2m in height, made up of a line of 2 or more trees or shrubs of mostly evergreen or semi-evergreen species that form a barrier to light or access. It does not cover individual trees, even if they are multi-stemmed.
- 8.10 Householders wishing to make a complaint need to submit a planning enforcement complaint form to the council. They will need to demonstrate that all reasonable attempts have been taken to resolve the dispute before involving the council. We will not normally accept an application where there is no substantiated evidence that the negotiation process has been pursued. A fee is payable for this service to be paid by the complainant.

- 8.11 Our role is not to mediate or negotiate between the complainant and the hedge owner but to adjudicate on whether, in the words of the Act ‘the hedge is adversely affecting the complainant’s reasonable enjoyment of their property’. In doing so, we must take account of all relevant factors and must strike a balance between the competing interests of the complainant and hedge owner, as well as the hedge owners’ amenity and that of the wider community.
- 8.12 Any complaints relating to hedges owned by the council will be dealt with impartially. Complaints will be handled by a team which is not responsible for maintaining the hedge.
- 8.13 If we consider that the circumstances justify it, a formal ‘Remedial Notice’ will be issued to the hedge owner, which will set out what they must do to the hedge to remedy the problem and to prevent it recurring. It’s an offence to fail to do what a remedial notice requires. Such an offence is punishable with a fine of up to £1,000, and the council also can enter the land and carry out the required work where it considers it appropriate.
- 8.14 More information can be found on the council and Government websites.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/high-hedges-complaining-to-the-council/high-hedges-complaining-to-the-council>

9 TREES ON PRIVATE LAND PRESENTING RISKS TO THE PUBLIC

Trees affecting the highway

- 9.1 If a privately owned tree is causing;
- a danger to a highway including a Public Right of Way
 - an obstruction to a highway including a Public Right of Way
 - impairing visibility at a road junction, to a traffic signal, streetlight or street sign, or
 - damage to a pavement; we will,

use powers which exist under the Highways Act to require that the owner makes safe/removes the obstruction. If they do not the council has the powers to undertake the work and recharge the owner which then becomes part of a Local Land Charge.

Other potentially hazardous trees on private land

- 9.2 NYC have powers under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, Section 23, to deal with trees in private ownership that are dangerous. This legislation only allows us to become involved when trees pose an imminent threat to people or property. It does not empower us to get involved in private disputes between neighbours.
- 9.3 These powers are discretionary and would only be considered where:
- there is a high probability of the tree causing significant damage or injury, and
 - the tree’s owner has been made aware of the risk and is unable or unwilling to mitigate the risk or ownership cannot be established.
- 9.4 NYC can serve notice on a tree owner to carry out specified safety works within a period of not less than 21 days. Where the specified safety works are not carried out, we do have powers to enter the land, carry out the works and reclaim from the landowner any reasonable costs incurred.
- 9.5 Where it is considered appropriate, we will undertake one of the following actions depending on the level of risk and the site location and conditions:
- secure the affected area to prevent public access and notify the tree owner of the risk posed and action to be taken
 - undertake work from a position within council owned/managed land where safe to do so
 - as a last resort, enter the property and carry out remedial works to remove the risk.

10 TREE PRUNING ADVICE

- 10.1 All forms of pruning results in a level of wounding to the tree, excessive pruning as a consequence result in excessive wounding. Practices which were once thought of as commonplace are now known to cause levels of wounding that trees, typically, are unable to recover from. Past acceptable works included the topping and lopping of trees along with crown thinning and crown cleaning, it is now well documented that these types of works are detrimental to tree health and offer little if any benefit to persons or property nearby.
- 10.2 There has been a British Standard for tree works recommendations (BS3998) since 1966, which was amended in 1989 and later in 2010. Additionally, the European Union with professional input from the British tree industry has produced a tree pruning standard since 2021, amended in 2024 and considered to be industry standard not only in the EU but also the UK and is supported by the Arboricultural Association.
- 10.3 The overriding lesson learned from over seventy years of research into tree pruning is that less is best. Trees are highly dynamic and have the ability to adapt to ongoing changes around them, large canopy loss results in an accelerated period of regrowth, whereby the tree quickly replaces lost canopy, to the point it attains its previous shape and then de-accelerates the growth, meaning costly reduction works offer only short term outcomes and require repeated future works, with an ongoing expense both monetarily and to the tree.
- 10.4 If you have trees you would like to be pruned, take the time to find a reputable Arborist who can offer advice that is in line with modern industry practices and has the competence to carry out any works without posing an additional risk to themselves or others. Alternatively access websites, such as the Arboricultural Association which offers advice on pruning and list approved tree care specialists, see www.trees.org.co.uk.
- 10.5 As a Local Authority we will only approve tree works that are in line with modern arboricultural practices and/or can be referenced through current standards. Where it cannot be shown that recommendations are not a detriment to the tree, in question, they will not be supported.
- 10.6 Current standards relating to tree work, in the UK are;
- BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations
 - European Arboricultural Standards 2022-2026

11 TREE PLANTING

- 11.1 As part of the management of the council's tree resource we need to plant new trees and woodlands to replace those that are lost and to increase tree cover in our urban and rural landscapes for the benefits that brings to the amenity of local communities and to the ecological and climate resilience of our environment.
- 11.2 NYC is a partner in the White Rose Forest (WRF) - the Community Forest for North and West Yorkshire. It is a partnership of local and combined authorities, national park authorities and national landscape organisations, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) organisations, alongside national, regional and local charities, businesses and community enterprises.
- 11.3 The WRF is not a single 'forest', but the network of all trees, woods and forests across North and West Yorkshire, including trees in gardens and on residential streets, in town and city centres, along transport routes, in parks and green spaces, by rivers, canals and lakes, on farmland and in the countryside.
- 11.4 Through this partnership and our own policies we will seek to increase urban and rural tree cover by planting trees and creating woodlands on our own land and we will work with others to support and encourage planting by other parties.

- 11.5 NYC recognises that trees and woodland provide significant environmental, social, health, and economic benefits, including improved air quality, climate resilience, biodiversity enhancement, and positive impacts on physical and mental wellbeing. Access to these benefits, however, is not always evenly distributed across communities within the NYC boundaries.
- 11.6 Tree equity seeks to ensure that all residents, regardless of location, income, age, or background, have fair access to the benefits provided by trees and green infrastructure. NYC is committed to promoting a more equitable distribution of tree cover, particularly in areas that experience higher levels of deprivation, poorer environmental quality, or reduced access to high quality green space.
- 11.7 In choosing sites for urban tree planting we will seek to prioritise those which deliver the greatest benefits and particularly areas where tree cover is currently deficient or of poor quality or affected by diseases like Ash Dieback. Through this approach, NYC aims to ensure that tree planting and management contribute positively to reducing environmental inequalities and supporting healthier, more resilient communities across the area.

Species selection

- 11.8 The Tree and Woodland Team will seek to plant ‘the right tree in the right place’ having regard to site conditions, context, and the long-term growth potential and form of the species.
- 11.9 In selecting and locating trees we will have regard to the ultimate size, spread and growth characteristics of the species to ensure they will remain compatible with their surroundings. We will take into account factors such as the shedding of honeydew, production of fruit or berries, creation of heavy shade or development of pendulous branches which may make some species inappropriate in some locations.
- 11.10 Consideration will be given to physical and environmental factors to ensure that new trees are suited to the planting site. This will include an assessment of ground conditions, soil type, exposure, climatic conditions, climate change, drainage and pollutants and the requirements and tolerances of the tree species.
- 11.11 The Tree and Woodland Team will avoid planting single species monocultures to reduce the risks from harmful, pests and diseases and increase the resilience and sustainability of new tree planting schemes.
- 11.12 The Tree and Woodland Team will plant species native to the County and characteristic of the area wherever this is appropriate for the benefits they bring to biodiversity and nature recovery. This will be particularly the case when planting in rural situations, the countryside on the edge of towns and villages, and in natural greenspace, wildlife and green infrastructure corridors within urban areas. Native species or their ornamental cultivars will also be planted in more formal urban spaces where appropriate.
- 11.13 NYC will support the selective use of non-native tree species within urban environments where they are appropriate. This may include circumstances where non-native species are chosen for their aesthetic qualities as specimen trees, or where their growth characteristics and physiological adaptations make them particularly well suited to the constraints of urban settings.
- 11.14 In recognition of the impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and increased frequency of extreme weather events, species selection will not be limited solely to native species.

- 11.15 All species selection will be informed by arboricultural best practice and will seek to balance ecological considerations with the practical requirements of sustainable urban tree establishment and longevity in consultation with internal and external specialists.
- 11.16 When restocking woodlands following felling operations or storm damage, we will use natural regeneration where appropriate.
- 11.17 Where trees are removed, we will aim to plant replacement trees at or near the original location, provided it is appropriate to do so and subject to available resources.

Specification and aftercare

- 11.18 Tree planting will be undertaken in accordance with good practice and with reference to British Standard 8545: 2014 Trees - From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape - Recommendations.

12 TREES AND DEVELOPMENT

Planning applications

- 12.1 The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 highlights that trees are a material consideration, even if not protected by a formal TPO, while the impact of a development on trees is a relevant factor that councils must consider, potentially leading to refusal if trees with high amenity value are threatened.
- 12.2 The Arboricultural Team acts as a consultee to the Planning Service and works alongside planning officers across all stages of development management, including householder applications, major development and master planning proposals.
- 12.3 The Tree and Woodland Policy is council policy though it is not determinative within the planning decision making process, however, it carries material weight where the arboricultural team is consulted. Planning decisions are reached through a balanced assessment of all relevant considerations and often reflect a range of internal and external consultation responses across different specialisms, professional opinions and stakeholder interests.
- 12.4 Where a planning decision diverges from the Tree and Woodland Policy and/or arboricultural officer recommendations, such divergence must be justified within the wider planning context. Final decisions may be taken by elected Members through the Planning Committee process.
- 12.5 Applications will be considered in line with BS5837:2012, its successor, and evolving best practice though this may include deviations from the noted standard. All applications are considered under the Avoid, Mitigate and Replace principle.
- 12.6 Where development includes trees on or adjacent to the site there will be a requirement for the following in line with BS5837:2012 or its replacement:
- *Tree Survey (Section 4.4)*
A tree survey will be required and must be undertaken in line with standard survey requirements. The survey must identify all trees that may be affected by the proposed development and provide sufficient detail to inform site layout, design, and decision-making.
 - *Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA – Section 5.4)*
An Arboricultural Impact Assessment will be required and must be prepared by a suitably qualified arboricultural specialist. The AIA must critically assess the relationship between the proposed development and existing trees and must demonstrate that obvious conflicts have been avoided at the design stage, including, where possible, the

removal of built form from Root Protection Areas. Applications must include a Constraints Plan clearly identifying areas that cannot form part of the proposed built development, including Root Protection Areas, access arrangements, internal highway and footway networks, drainage infrastructure, and other relevant physical or design constraints.

- *Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS – Section 6.1)*

Where impacts on retained trees cannot be fully designed out at the AIA stage and are considered to have overriding planning justification (as confirmed through planning officer guidance), an Arboricultural Method Statement will be required. The AMS must set out detailed tree protection measures and construction methodologies, including any specialist techniques necessary to safeguard retained trees throughout demolition and construction.

- 12.7 Planning applications will be considered on the pretext that in the most part trees are retained given the value they add to considered development proposals. The arboricultural team will, at the basic assessment level, consider the following:
- No loss of healthy trees or hedges unless there is an overriding planning justification
 - Default position is that no works will be supported within the root protection areas of retained trees unless there is an overriding planning justification
 - Retain trees to consider future growth reducing conflict over the long term with residents by providing space to grow
 - New streets should be tree lined to consider, within the design, above and below ground options that minimise harm to the highway's infrastructure, and developments should incorporate additional planting with adequate long term maintenance arrangements.
- 12.8 Planning applications will be expected to demonstrate how the challenges associated with climate change have been considered and addressed, including issues such as soil desiccation, altered ground moisture conditions, and increased climatic variability. Where development is proposed in proximity to existing or proposed trees, this will include consideration of appropriate structural and engineered foundation design.
- 12.9 A structural engineer's assessment will be required where buildings or structures, including garages and outbuildings, are located close to trees. This is to ensure that foundation design appropriately accounts for tree growth, rooting environments, and future soil conditions over the lifetime of the development.
- 12.10 Subsidence and ground movement are frequently cited as justifications for the removal of trees; however, such issues can often be avoided through informed design and appropriate engineering solutions. Where new structures are proposed near existing trees, applicants will be required to demonstrate that both the trees and the development can successfully coexist over the coming decades, supported by suitable foundation design and construction methodologies.
- 12.11 This approach seeks to safeguard existing tree cover, avoid unnecessary tree loss, and promote resilient development that responds positively to both current and future climate conditions.
- 12.12 Master planning is an evolving area of the arboricultural team. The arboricultural team are consulted and input to the process to secure the high-quality existing trees along wider landscape features. As part of the master planning considerations site constraints plans are to be published which will include trees to be retained. In order to aid the future design, retained trees will be considered to have indicative root protection areas in line with BS5837:2012 (or its updated equivalent).

- 12.13 New tree planting, as part of large development proposals, is a live challenge. In line with emerging landscape design guide the arboricultural team will support and advise on the planting of highways trees in line with the principles highlighted in line with NPPF paragraph 136.
- 12.14 The arboricultural team will continue to work closely with the planning and landscape teams to develop and implement measures that protect, support, and secure the long-term viability of landscape schemes delivered through development proposals. This collaborative approach will ensure that opportunities to increase tree numbers through the development process are fully realised, while safeguarding both existing and future amenity.
- 12.15 By working jointly at all stages of the planning process, the Council will seek to ensure that newly planted trees are appropriately specified, planted, and managed so that they establish successfully and are able to grow into the mature specimens envisaged at the time permission is granted. This includes ensuring that trees are provided with adequate space, suitable growing conditions, and appropriate long-term management arrangements.
- 12.16 All new tree planting will be required to incorporate soil volumes and rooting environments that are appropriate to the selected species at maturity. This approach will support healthy growth, structural stability, and resilience, helping to ensure that trees contribute positively to the landscape and wider environment over the long term.
- 12.17 Green and blue infrastructure solutions, below-ground cellular confinement systems, and root barrier technologies will become required elements of schemes where tree planting is constrained by built form or impermeable surfacing. These measures will help ensure that planting proposals remain viable and that trees can establish and develop without conflict with surrounding hard infrastructure.

13 TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS (TPO) AND TREES IN CONSERVATION AREAS

Overview

- 13.1 In England Local Planning Authorities have the power to protect trees by making a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) if they consider it to be expedient in the interest of amenity. They also have a duty to make TPOs as they consider necessary in connection with the granting of planning permissions. Trees are also protected if they are in a conservation area (see below).
- 13.2 A TPO is a legal document made, administered and enforced by the local planning authority. It protects specified trees, groups of trees or woodlands and prohibits cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees (including cutting roots) without our written consent.
- 13.3 A TPO can protect anything from a single tree to all trees within a defined group or woodland. As many of these are woodlands or groups, the number of trees protected by them is much greater.
- 13.4 When you are buying a property, the presence of a TPO should be revealed by the search of the local land charges register.
- 13.5 Anyone who contravenes an Order by damaging or carrying out work on a tree protected by an Order without getting permission from the council, or who carries out such work to a tree in a Conservation Area without giving prior written notice to the council, is guilty of an offence and may be fined.
- 13.6 More information on Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas can be found on the Government website: [Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/topics/tree-preservation-orders).

Serving new TPOs

- 13.7 We will serve new TPOs where it considered expedient in the interest of amenity and typically:
- Where there is a potential threat to a tree or trees. The threat may not be imminent and could be unknown to the council though reasonably predictable in the future.
 - In response to requests from members of the public and local councillors
 - As part of the council's review of existing TPO(s)
 - Where it appears necessary in connection with a grant of planning permission or a notification of works in a Conservation Area
 - As a result of tree surveys or assessments by members of the Tree and Woodland Team
 - To secure replanting of trees or to protect newly planted trees on development sites.
- 13.8 When deciding whether an order is appropriate, we will consider the amenity value of trees to the local and wider area, their potential life expectancy and the circumstances which might make it expedient to make an Order as part of a TPO assessment.
- 13.9 The Tree and Woodland Team will not normally place TPO's on trees within the ownership of the council or management responsibility as they are already under its control and subject to a professional standard of assessment, maintenance and decision making. There will be some exceptions where, for example, trees overhang private land or are located on adopted highways or open spaces and could potentially be affected by other landowners wishing to undertake works such as pruning under Common Law rights.
- 13.10 The Tree and Woodland Team may review existing TPO's at any time to assess whether it remains appropriate to protect the trees in the present circumstances, or to update any changes arising since the Order was originally made. Where necessary we will either vary or revoke or make a new replacement order to reflect any changes.

Works on Protected Trees

- 13.11 A landowner is responsible for the management of TPO trees within their ownership, not the council. The role of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) is purely regulatory in determining whether to grant or refuse permission to undertake works to trees or, where appropriate, apply conditions to define the nature and extent of the work that is permitted.
- 13.12 If you intend to carry out any work to protected trees, you must apply for consent from the LPA prior to any pruning on site. If you do not own the tree, you must also obtain the owner's permission before carrying out the work. Consent is not required:
- to remove dead branches from a tree (though retention of deadwood is encouraged where safe to do so due to the ecological value)
 - where the tree is dead (though you are required to give five working days' notice before any works are carried out) and are advised to collate and retain evidence to show the tree has died
 - where works are urgently necessary to remove an *immediate* risk of serious harm (in this case you should notify us as soon as practicable after the works become necessary and provide evidence to support the alleged imminent risk)
 - to carry out the minimum work that is necessary to prevent or abate an actionable nuisance
 - works to provide clearances over the highway or footway or posing justified risk under the Highways Act 1980 are exempt
 - where full planning permission has been granted and approved tree works necessary to implement that planning approval
 - to carry out works to hedges.

Note - It is common for the enforcement section to be contacted during pruning works that have not gone through the TPO process. Works that are exempt under the regulations, as noted above, may not be evident to others and it is recommended that evidence is collated prior to any action to provide evidence that supports the outcomes. Claiming to have removed a “dead” tree without evidence to back up this statement can be problematic.

- 13.13 Applications should be made using the standard 'Tree Works' application form. Information on how to do so can be found on the council's website via Public Access. In many cases the tree contractor will complete this process on behalf of their client.
- 13.14 Prior to applying for works it is recommended that residents contact a minimum of three local tree surgeons/arborists for advice. Many will complete the application form on the householder's behalf in line with the and specify pruning in line with BS3998:2010/European Arboricultural Standards 2022-2025. Applications should include a technical assessment where typical tree features e.g. cavities, are put forward as justification for the proposed works.
- 13.15 Once an application has been submitted, we may either grant subject to conditions or refuse with reasons. If a technical report has been submitted with the TPO application the main/pertinent points will be addressed as part of officer comments.
- 13.16 We will normally grant consent (with or without conditions) where the proposed work is deemed to be in line with good arboricultural practice and is not likely to have a negative impact on the long-term health and amenity value of the tree/s in question. Applications will normally be refused if proposed works are inappropriate, unnecessary and/or contrary to good arboricultural practice. Examples of poor practice not routinely supported include:
- Technically unjustified loss of healthy trees
 - Technically unjustified crown reduction (lopping, topping, pollarding)
 - Crown thinning (outdated form of pruning no longer supported)
- 13.17 Applicants may also be required to provide independent technical reports to substantiate proposals to fell or prune trees that are claimed to be hazardous or to be causing structural damage to properties. Felling or pruning work being carried out on a protected tree may be illegal and can be reported through the council's website or contact planningenforcement@northyorks.gov.uk

Works to trees in Conservation Areas

- 13.18 If a tree(s) within a Conservation Area has a stem diameter greater than 75mm (3") measured 1.5m from the ground level, you are required to give us six weeks' notice of any tree works that you are proposing. This enables the council to assess the proposed works, and if the works are not considered to be in line with best practice and would be to the detriment of the local amenity, serve a TPO. If no decision is received within six weeks, then the works can go ahead.
- 13.19 If you wish to do works to a tree in a conservation area you will need to notify the planning team by using the standard Tree Works' application form. Information on how to do so can be found on the council's website via Public Access.
- 13.20 Conservation Area notices are served on the planning department giving 6 weeks' notice with only three options available to the planning authority. The three options are:
- make a Tree Preservation Order if justified in the interests of amenity, preferably within 6 weeks of the date of the notice.
 - decide not to make an Order and inform the person who gave notice that the work can go ahead, exactly as specified on the Notice; or

- decide not to make an Order and allow the 6-week notice period to end, after which the proposed work may be done within 2 years of the date of the notice.

Conservation area notices cannot:

- Be withdrawn
- Be amended
- Be refused (unless made the subject of a Tree Preservation Order – note above)
- Include conditions
- Include replacement planting

Information on exceptions to the need to notify can be found on the Government website: [Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Enforcement

- 13.21 The Tree and Woodland Team will continue to work closely and collaboratively with the Planning Enforcement Team where alleged breaches of planning control, Conservation Area regulations, or Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are reported to the Council. This joint approach ensures that potential offences are investigated consistently, proportionately, and in accordance with statutory and corporate enforcement procedures.
- 13.22 All reported incidents will be assessed on their individual merits, having regard to the available evidence, relevant legislation, and the public interest in taking enforcement action.

Investigation and evidence gathering

- 13.23 Where a potential breach is identified investigations will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) and associated Codes of Practice. This may include, where appropriate:
- Site inspections and contemporaneous officer notes;
 - The collection and retention of photographic and documentary evidence;
 - Interviews under caution;
 - Liaison with legal services and preparation of evidence for court proceedings;
 - Officer attendance at court as required.
- 13.24 Investigations will be carried out in a fair, transparent, and proportionate manner, ensuring that the rights of all parties are respected while maintaining the integrity of the enforcement process.

Tree Preservation Order offences

- 13.25 Under section 210 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, it is an offence to cut down, uproot, top, lop, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy a tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority, unless a specific statutory exemption applies.

The offence may be committed by:

- The person who carries out the unauthorised works (tree contractors, gardeners etc); and/or
- Any person who causes or permits the works to be carried out, including landowners, contractors, or instructing agents.

Absolute nature of TPO offences

- 13.26 Unauthorised works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order are commonly described as absolute offences. This reflects the legal position that:
- Once the prohibited act has been established the offence is complete;
 - Intent, knowledge, mistake, or misunderstanding are not required to be proven for liability to arise.

Accordingly, a person may commit a TPO offence even where they were unaware that the tree was protected or believed, incorrectly, that consent was not required. Where reliance is placed on a statutory exemption, the burden of proof rests with the person claiming the exemption. Failure to adequately evidence the exemption may result in enforcement action being pursued.

Enforcement approach

13.27 In determining the appropriate enforcement response, the Council will have regard to:

- The evidential test, including the likelihood of securing a conviction;
- The public interest test, including proportionality, deterrence, and harm caused;
- The conduct of the landowner, contractor, or other parties involved;
- Any history of previous non-compliance.

13.28 Where sufficient and robust evidence exists, prosecution may be pursued. In other cases, alternative enforcement outcomes, such as formal warnings or remedial measures, may be considered appropriate.

Development by the council

13.29 When carrying out development on its NYC owned or managed land, that may affect trees, the department responsible for the work will engage with the council's arboricultural team at an early stage in the process to ensure that effects on trees are fully considered and that good arboricultural practices are adopted. We will follow the guidance contained in:

- British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction – recommendations (or its updated equivalent).
- Streetworks Volume 4 issue 3 2026 - Guidance for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees (2026).

Trees & Utilities

13.30 Trees can easily be damaged by the installation or maintenance of utility apparatus either above or below ground. This often includes root severance or pruning of tree branches to maintain clearances from essential utility services.

13.31 Many service providers such as water, gas, electricity, telecommunications have statutory powers under Acts of parliament to undertake works to trees where it is necessary for the installation or maintenance of their apparatus.

13.32 The council will seek to co-operate with utility providers and will be guided by best practice as outlined in the Streetworks volume 4, issue 3 - Guidance for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees (2026) and Trees and Telecommunications (2022) produced by the Association of Tree Officers.

14 OTHER FACTORS CONSTRAINING TREE WORKS

Forestry Commission (FC) Felling Licences

14.1 In the UK the felling of trees is a legally controlled activity under the Forestry Act 1967 (as amended). A felling licence is normally required from the Forestry Commission if you wish to fell more than five cubic metres of timber per calendar quarter. More details can be found on the Forestry Commission website:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/apply-online-for-a-felling-licence>

or you can contact the Yorkshire and Northeast Area Office on 0300 067 4900

email: yne@forestrycommission.gov.uk

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

14.2 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 it is against the law to remove most countryside hedgerows without the permission of the local planning authority. These Regulations do not

apply to garden hedges and do not apply to works required for carrying out development for which planning permission has been granted.

- 14.3 To get permission to remove a countryside hedgerow, you must write to your local authority planning department. The way in which the Regulations apply to individual hedges can be quite complex. It is therefore advisable to speak to planning officers before you formally seek permission to remove a hedge. On receipt of a notice to remove a hedge the authority will assess it against criteria set out in the Regulations to discover whether it qualifies as an 'important' hedge.
- 14.4 To qualify as 'important', the hedgerow must be at least 30 years old and at least 20m long (although shorter hedges can be included if linked to other hedgerows) and meet at least one of eight criteria relating to the hedgerow's archaeological, historical, wildlife or landscape value. If the authority decides to prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow, it must let you know within 6 weeks. If you remove a hedgerow without permission, irrespective of whether it would be considered to be an important hedge, you may face an unlimited fine. You may also have to replace the hedgerow. The Regulations can be found on the government website: [The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk)

Birds

- 14.5 Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) it is an offence to kill, injure or take wild birds, their young, their eggs or nests. For birds listed in Schedule 1 it is an offence to disturb them whilst building or using a nest. Tree work involving tree removal / reduction and hedge cutting operations should not normally be undertaken during the bird nesting season, which is considered to be from March 1st to July 31st without a nest survey carried out by a competent person.

Bats

- 14.6 Bats are a European Protected Species and are protected by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (also known as the Habitat Regulations) and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Causing damage to or destroying a roost site is a criminal offence which can lead to imprisonment or fine. Trees with suitable features such as holes, cracks, crevices and dense ivy should be risk assessed for their ability to support bats, prior to any works commencing on the tree. Trees, in NYC ownership, displaying signs of roosting bats will be referred to our Ecology team before any work commences. Any trees supporting roosting bats will not be worked on until due process has been followed and a license acquired if necessary.

Restrictive Covenants

- 14.7 Occasionally, restrictive covenants attached in the title of a property or conditions in a lease may require the consent of third party prior to carrying out tree work, such as removing trees or hedges. Restrictive covenants bind the land and not an individual owner which means they continue to apply to the land or property even if it is sold to another person. In such cases, it may be necessary to consult with a solicitor prior to undertaking works.

Policy Review

- 14.8 Tree and woodland policies should be subject to regular review to ensure they remain aligned with current legislation, best practice, and emerging environmental priorities. A formal review period of every five years is typically recommended, with interim updates undertaken sooner if significant changes occur in national policy, local strategic objectives, or environmental conditions such as pests, diseases, or extreme weather impacts.
- 14.9 Scheduled reviews help maintain clarity, relevance, and transparency, ensuring the policy continues to support resilient tree management and long- term woodland stewardship.

15 FURTHER REFERENCES

- Tree Risk-Benefit Management & Assessment | VALID (www.validtreerisk.com)
- NYC Tree & Woodlands FAQ doc including VALID Obvious Tree Risk Features [Tree and Woodlands FAQ - V4.0 - 14.04.25.pdf](#)
- Thank you to colleagues at Durham County Council for their advice and support in developing this policy document.

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