

Appendix 1

Tree Enforcement protocol

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1. Introduction and Context:

- 1.1. This document is intended to provide comprehensive guidance on the framework for dealing with tree related enforcement issues in a clear, consistent and transparent manner and to ensure that enforcement investigations and decisions take place in accordance with current legislation and guidance.
- 1.2 Tree enforcement issues across the Borough fall into the following categories:
 - Unauthorised removal of protected tree(s): Depending upon the size, species and prominence of the tree(s), the effect on visual amenity and the character of an area as a result will vary from case to case.
 - Unauthorised work to protected tree(s): The effect of work to tree(s) can vary from the expert removal of one minor limb to complete destruction. This can mean little or no effect on amenity or in severe cases a seriously detrimental effect and will always be dependent on the specific circumstances of the case.
 - Breach of tree protection conditions imposed on planning permissions: This can cause prejudice to the health/safety/life expectancy/appearance of the tree(s) and have consequences for the acceptability of a development in planning terms.
- 1.3 It is necessary to ensure a careful and balanced approach to the protection of valuable trees and enforcement of that protection across the Borough. It is acknowledged that to not do so could result in a serious impact on the quality of life for residents and visitors of the Borough. The overarching aim of this Protocol is therefore to ensure the appropriate enforcement of protected trees, within a clear and transparent framework in all cases. It should be read in conjunction with the Council's adopted Planning Enforcement Plan and associated guidance.

2. Legislative Framework

- 2.1 Trees are protected by legislation when they are subject of Tree Preservation Orders or are within Conservation Areas (subject to certain exemptions). It is an offence to cut down, uproot, lop, top, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy a protected tree without having first obtained the necessary consent.
- 2.2 In the case of a tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order, the Council's consent is normally required prior to undertaking any works to the tree and this will require the submission of a formal application. Any consent may be subject to conditions, and there is a right of appeal to the Secretary of State against the refusal of consent or the granting of consent subject to conditions.

- 2.3 In the case of a tree in a Conservation Area, six weeks' notice must normally be served on the Council of any proposal to carry out works on the tree. If the Council takes no action within six weeks, the works may go ahead as notified.
- 2.4 Trees may also be protected by conditions imposed on planning permissions where the statutory and policy tests for doing so have been met. Such conditions typically require that new trees be planted and maintained, or that existing trees be retained as part of development, usually for a minimum of five years. An application can however be made to the Council to vary or remove a condition (such as to allow the removal of a tree). If planning conditions are not complied with, the Council has powers to serve an enforcement notice or breach of condition notice to secure compliance. There is a right of appeal to the Secretary of State against an enforcement notice.
- 2.5 There are two offences, which apply equally to trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders and those within Conservation Areas. Firstly, anyone who cuts down, uproots or wilfully destroys a tree, or who lops, tops or wilfully damages it in a way that is likely to destroy it, is liable, if convicted in the Magistrates Court, to a fine of up to £20,000. If the person is committed for trial in the Crown Court, they are liable if convicted to an unlimited fine. The Courts have held that it is not necessary for a tree to be obliterated for it to be "destroyed" for the purposes of the legislation. It is sufficient for the tree to have been rendered useless as an amenity.
- 2.6 Secondly, anyone who contravenes the provisions of the tree preservation legislation in a manner that does not involve/result in the cutting down, uprooting or wilfully destruction of a tree, for example carrying out works to a tree that are not likely to destroy it, is liable, if convicted in the Magistrates Court, to a fine of up to £2,500. Any proceedings for offences in this category must be brought within six months beginning with the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the prosecutor to justify the proceedings came to the prosecutor's knowledge and not more than 3 years after the date on which the offence was committed.

3. Responding to complaints

- 3.1 Investigations connected to alleged breaches of planning control in respect of tree protection legislation are in most cases instigated because of complaints received by the Council by members of the public. When this happens, investigations will commence in accordance with the Council's adopted Planning Enforcement Plan. This sets out that alleged works to protected trees rank as a top priority in all circumstances, with the target for initial site inspection being 1 working day. If the Council is advised of works taking place to protected trees all efforts will be made to ensure a visit can be undertaken within a quicker timescale so as to prevent irrevocable damage wherever possible. This prioritisation reflects the perceived urgency and level of harm arising to amenity or to areas or features that benefit from special protection.
- 3.2 At this stage the complainant is informed of the case officer's name and contact details. The named Officer will act as the main point of contact and

will advise all parties on progress and outcome of the case. Additionally, Borough Council Members are informed of the receipt of allegations on a weekly basis.

4. Enforcement Investigations

4.1 Our initial investigations will always involve research to establish:

- whether the tree is protected.
- whether any consent or permission has been granted for works; and
- who is responsible for the work being undertaken (either by act or instruction)

4.2 In all cases, this will involve both a desk-based assessment of the Council's official records, along with a land registry search along with a site inspection. The investigating planning enforcement officer will inspect the site in line with the Council's scheme of prioritisation and will also request that the Tree and Landscape Officer attends the inspection. If the Tree and Landscape Officer is unable to attend the inspection within the necessary timeframe, the investigating officer will subsequently discuss the evidence collated and establish whether a further inspection is required.

4.3 At the site inspection, potential transgressors will be asked to give an account of the activity taking place (if any is identified) and provide any relevant background information.

4.4 In some cases, it may however be necessary to caution a suspect during the site inspection itself and interview later if there are questions that may be required as evidence.

5. Available Options for Action

5.1 The Council has a range of possible courses of action available to deal with cases of unauthorised works on protected trees. These include the following:

- Prosecution
- Require Tree(s) to be replanted
- Serve a Breach of Conditions Notice.
- Informal action

Prosecution through Court: Proceedings

5.2 Two tests will be applied in cases where a tree has been destroyed or works have caused significant harm and therefore a prosecution appears likely. Consideration of which will be undertaken in consultation with the Council's

Legal Team in accordance with the Crown Prosecution Service's 'Code for Crown Prosecutors 2018'

- The Evidential Test: A prosecution will not be commenced unless there is sufficient, admissible and reliable evidence that the offence has been committed and that there is a reasonable prospect of conviction.
- The Public Interest Test: A prosecution will only be brought where this is in the public interest. This can include using enforcement action as an effective deterrent.

5.3 In most cases, a prosecution will not be brought if the works would have been allowed, had they been applied for. A prosecution will not normally be brought unless the unauthorised works have resulted in a loss of public amenity. The Tree and Landscape Officer will be advising the investigating enforcement officer and legal team and assist in assessment of the loss to public amenity.

5.4 In determining the most appropriate and proportionate course of action in any given circumstance, the Council will take into account the following:

- the size of the tree(s)
- the prominence of the tree(s)
- the condition of the tree(s)
- the life expectancy of the tree(s)
- the seriousness of the offence
- the loss of/effect on amenity

5.5 If a tree which was included within a Tree Preservation Order and appeared in good condition has been removed in contravention of the tree preservation legislation, the Council will, where possible and the evidential and public interest tests have been met, seek to prosecute those responsible for its removal. The Council will also seek to ensure that the replacement planting duty imposed under s206 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) is complied with.

5.6 With respect to Conservation Area trees, the seriousness of such an offence will be judged by determining if the tree would have been made the subject of a draft Tree Preservation Order had the requisite notice been served. Where the tree would have been made the subject of an Order, the Council is likely to take the same action as indicated above.

5.7 Where extensive works are undertaken without consent or prior notification in the case of Conservation Areas that would not have been agreed had an application been submitted, the Council will seek to prosecute those responsible where possible and the evidential and public interest tests have

been met. This generally applies where the appearance of the tree is altered to a point where there is a clear effect on visual amenity. The Council may suggest that remedial works are undertaken where appropriate.

- 5.8 In cases where works are undertaken that would ordinarily have been acceptable, in terms of general form and extent, but to a poor standard, the Council may suggest that remedial works are undertaken where appropriate and will also consider whether to prosecute those responsible (where possible and the evidential and public interest tests have been met).
- 5.9 In considering whether to bring a prosecution, regard will also be had to the likelihood of the offence being repeated and the degree to which a prosecution would act as an effective deterrent. Regard will also be had to any financial advantage perceived to have been gained by carrying out the unauthorised works and whether the perpetrator has been prosecuted, cautioned or warned for similar offences in the past.
- 5.10 Whilst ignorance of the law is not an excuse, all relevant issues associated with the case will be considered including, where appropriate, the attitude and circumstances of the perpetrator, any indication that he/she was acting in good faith or other relevant mitigating factors.
- 5.11 The Council can, as an action short of prosecution, and if deemed appropriate, issue a formal caution to those responsible for unauthorised works. If such a caution is accepted it will be kept on the Council's records and may be produced as evidence of a previous offence in any future transgression.

Replanting

- 5.12 Whenever a tree has been removed in contravention of the legislation, or where removal has been authorized only under specified exemptions (if a tree - except a tree protected as part of a woodland - is removed, uprooted or destroyed because it is dead or because removal is urgently necessary to remove an immediate risk of serious harm), there is an automatic legal duty on the landowner to plant a replacement tree of a suitable size and species at the same place as soon as reasonably possible (unless that requirement is waived by the Local Planning Authority). In accordance with the legislation, for trees planted under this duty to replace those that are included within a Tree Preservation Order, the relevant tree preservation order shall apply to the replacement tree as it applied to the original tree. If the landowner fails to comply with this requirement, the Council may serve a Tree Replacement Notice within a period of four years from the date of the landowner's failure to replant as soon as he or she reasonably could to ensure compliance.

Breach of conditions

- 5.13 If a condition on a planning application is breached with tree protection measures a breach of condition notice suitable to rectify the breach.

Informal action

5.14 Not all cases require formal action. Informal action such as written correspondence and site visits may be sufficient to remedy breaches, especially concerning tree related planning conditions.

6. Procedures and processes

- 6.1 Tree enforcement issues will be dealt with by the Planning Enforcement Team in liaison with the Tree and Landscape Officer and the legal team.
- 6.2 In each case where it is evidenced that unauthorised works have been carried out on a protected tree (or trees), the investigating officer will compile a report containing the following information:
- Summary of the breach as alleged.
 - Description of the site, tree(s) in question and protection afforded.
 - Explanation of desk-based and site-based investigations.
 - Summary of all evidence collected.
 - Summary of all expert arboricultural and legal advice (where necessary) obtained
 - Recommendations for any further action for endorsement by the Development Manager or appropriate member of staff with delegated authority.
- 6.3 Enforcement Cases recommended for closure will appear on Members self-service enforcement Power BI report. Reasons for the closure will be reported in the same way as all other closed enforcement cases.
- 6.4 Ward Members will be updated by the investigating officer regarding any cases where recommendations for action are endorsed and a copy of the report and associated paperwork provided on a confidential and privileged basis. It is important to note that this documentation is not provided in full to complainants. In order that no prejudice arises in legal proceedings. Complainants will however be updated throughout proceedings by the investigating enforcement officer in accordance with the Council's Planning Enforcement Plan.

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