



Tree Management & Maintenance Policy 2023

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1. Introduction

Haydon Wick Parish Council (HWPC) is responsible for the management of all trees growing on its land. The Council is legally required to manage and undertake work to any tree which constitutes a statutory nuisance. In order to carry out this duty, HWPC has a programme of inspection and maintenance works aimed at keeping the community safe from harm and preserving the health and value of its tree stock for current and future generations.

There are several trees within Haydon Wick Parish that are still under the responsibility of SBC (SBC). The Parish Council can assist with cutting back low hanging vegetation, but any tree works to be done from height are forwarded to the Borough Council's Tree Department to investigate. Parishioners are then asked to deal with the Borough Council directly to receive updates. The Borough Council's decisions on its trees are final.

This policy relates to the trees in HWPC's ownership. Some trees are within hedgerows that the Parish Council maintain under a transfer of services agreement from the Borough Council, low level works can be done but any trees within existing hedgerows will not be cut in line with the schedule as trees within these areas should be able to grow and flourish.

The importance of trees is well documented, they bring many health and social benefits to us all, and HWPC is committed to maintaining – and where possible increasing – the level of tree cover across the parish of. There are, however, a number of conflicts which may arise where HWPC trees are located close to neighbouring properties and the aim of this guide is to set out the policies in dealing with these conflicts and to clarify HWPC's legal obligations to deal with these issues.

HWPC is required to carry out a full safety inspection of trees under its management on a 5- year cycle. These inspections are carried out on behalf of HWPC by an independent inspector and a survey report identifying hazardous trees, a timescale for their safe management and method of management required. This report can be found on our website www.haydonwick.gov.uk

Decisions with regards to tree works that are identified outside of the schedule would be reported to the Amenities & Leisure Committee and if necessary, a recommendation to Full Council.

2. Maintenance

Trees are maintained in order to reduce the risk of harm to people and property to an acceptable level and to discharge HWPC's duties under law in dealing with a statutory nuisance. Tree maintenance may on occasions be undertaken for other reasons, but this is at the discretion of the Council.

A. Parks and Public Open Spaces

Trees in parks and public open spaces are managed to reflect the circumstances of the site and their type, age and condition. Trees in open spaces and near play parks generally have more room to grow compared to street trees and usually grow to their full height and spread.

On-going maintenance includes removing dead wood, formative pruning (to remove problems in tree form when the tree is young so avoiding expensive problems later), removing low branches from pathways and removing trees when they come to the end of their safe and useful life. Available resources will be used to plant new trees where a need has been identified. Where management plans do not exist, trees will be selected and sited to complement and enhance the park or green space and to maintain tree cover in these areas.

B. Tree Felling

Tree removal is regrettable, but necessary under some circumstances. The decision to remove a tree is not taken lightly. Trees are usually felled because it is best option to reduce the risk of harm to an acceptable level (e.g. dead, dying or diseased trees). There are other circumstances where trees may be felled, and these are at the discretion of the Council:

- A tree has been proven to be causing subsidence
- The removal of a tree would benefit surrounding trees
- It is the requirement of a management plan to enhance the development of neighbouring trees
- If a removal and replacement programme is planned for street trees, residents on the street will be consulted. New trees will be replanted that are suitable to the location.

C. Tree Pruning

Substantial pruning of a tree can often weaken its structure and should therefore be avoided for reasons other than reducing risk of harm to people or property. Pruning for any other reasons would be exceptional and at the discretion of the Council.

D. Pollarding

The council have inherited a number of old trees that have been traditionally managed as pollards. Usually found in hedgerows or places that were once on grazed land, pollarding was a way of regularly pruning trees to protect the new growth from grazing animals and providing a regular sized resource material. It is

thought that Pollarding can extend the life of trees, and the resulting trunks are typically full of cavities, and niches that much wildlife has come to exploit as nest sites or places to live. These pollards therefore are important landscape features as they can show some history of the land, but also are very important wildlife areas.

Best management practice is to continue the regular, pollarding of these trees on a rotational basis, which will keep the limbs to a length/weight that the tree can maintain. These pollards that HWPC are responsible for, should be identified, a rotational management plan drawn up and implemented which should keep these trees healthy for future generations.

E. Timing of maintenance work

Trees, undergrowth (often associated with the tree) and the areas surrounding them, such as wet ditches, ponds etc, provide important nesting sites for birds and other protected species, particularly Great crested newts (GCNs) and bats.

There are sites within the Parish which were protected from development at the planning stage specifically because of the presence of GCNs. It is an offence to disturb or destroy a bird nest. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is possible to get a licence to allow disturbance, but this process involves lengthy expensive surveys and in almost all cases, the need can be avoided by timing work outside the breeding season.

More advice here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wild-birds-protection-surveys-and-licences>

Any works that will impact bird nesting sites, in the tree, or the vegetation surrounding it, need to be carried out **September to end of February**. GCN's are protected under the Habitat's Directive 2010. The animals, their eggs, breeding sites and resting places are protected by law. For the most part tree work will not affect them but where the tree stands near a pond, wet ditch etc. GCN's could be present, in which case, damage or disturbance could happen by removing dense vegetation and disturbing the ground, removing materials like dead wood piled on the ground, or by falling branches landing in ponds. As amphibians they spend a lot of time out of water but at certain times of the year they are in water, to avoid offences being committed, further advice should be sought.

Whilst birds and GCN's definitely use HWPC trees, it is possible, that some of the larger mature trees may be used by bats, Bats will use cavities, which are mainly found in older mature trees. All bat species, their breeding sites and resting places are fully protected by law. There are European protected species and certain activities such as cutting down or removing branches from a mature tree will affect their survival.

More advice here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences>

3. Unsafe Trees

A. Requiring Immediate Action

If a HWPC owned tree is in such a condition that it poses a very high risk to people or property, an officer will attend the site as an emergency as soon as is reasonably practicable. If work cannot be completed, areas at risk will be cordoned off until resources are available. Signs to look for which may mean that a tree is in such condition to warrant immediate emergency action include:

- tree is snapped or blown over
- tree uprooted but held up by another tree or building
- a large branch has broken off or is hanging off the tree
- tree or branch is blocking the road or footpath
- tree or branch is blocking access to property
- tree may, or has fallen onto house or car

Signs to look out for which may mean that a tree is a risk to people or property, but the risk does not require an emergency response:

- Tree is dead
- Tree is dying - few leaves in summer or dieback in the crown
- Bark is loose and falling off
- Mushrooms or fungi growing on or near the tree
- Old splits and cracks in the trunk or large branches
- Smaller branches or twigs falling from the tree

Trees can be made safe via pruning or felling. Typically we would employ the most cost-effective approach. But, for certain high value trees we would consider other options to reduce risk to an acceptable level including options to reduce the likelihood of the tree failing or the likelihood of persons being close to the tree if it did fail.

B. Trees - Not Requiring Immediate Action

Trees that are perceived as high risk but present no immediate risk to the public will be made safe depending on the level of risk identified at the time of inspection.

C. Trees NOT within falling distance of the public highway

Danger posed by trees between private parties is principally a matter for such parties to resolve. SBC has powers to require a private individual to make safe a tree which poses an imminent danger via the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976. It is expected that private parties will take care of their own responsibilities and hence HWPC should not be considered as the first point of contact in attempting to resolve concerns about the danger posed by trees in private ownership. However, HWPC may intervene according to the powers given in the Act if an owner of such trees fails to act in a reasonable timescale (timescales depend upon the degree of risk presented) and may recover from the tree owner

the expenses reasonably incurred by it in so doing.

D. Trees WITHIN falling distance of the public highway

If a tree in private ownership is shown to be a danger to the highway it will be identified for work to make it reasonably safe. The landowner will be contacted and instructed to make the tree safe under the Highways Act 1980. If it is necessary that SBC undertakes this work then they may intervene according to the powers given in the Act if an owner of such trees fails to act in a reasonable timescale (timescales depend upon the degree of risk presented) and may recover from the tree owner the expenses reasonably incurred by it in so doing.

4. General works to HWPC Trees (not required by law)

HWPC follows the following policies when considering requests for work which it is not required to undertake by law.

A. Tree Touching a Building

If a tree that is owned or managed by HWPC is touching private property (dwelling, house, garage etc.), the Council will take action to remove the nuisance by the most appropriate means. In many cases the solution will be for the Council to prune the tree, but in some circumstances, it may be more appropriate to fell the tree. If pruning is appropriate, we will endeavour to undertake works to stop the problem re-occurring within three years.

B. Tree Overhanging Property

HWPC will not prune or fell a tree that is owned or managed by the Council to alleviate the nuisance of branches overhanging private property. Non-statutory nuisance caused by overhanging branches may be considered as part of our general tree work programme. However, this programme is discretionary and subject to the availability of funding.

C. Tree Roots and Drains

HWPC will not prune, fell or cut the roots of a tree that is owned or managed by the Council to prevent roots entering private drains that are already broken or damaged.

Tree roots typically enter drains that are already broken or damaged. Trees themselves very rarely break or damage the drain in the first place. Tree roots found in a drain are usually symptomatic of an underlying problem requiring repair of the broken pipe.

If residents are concerned about the condition of their drains, they are advised to contact their water and sewerage company. Householders are often responsible for the maintenance of the drains within or on their property.

D. Trees Blocking Natural Light

HWPC will not prune or fell a tree owned or managed by the Council to improve

natural light to private property unless it is required by a court order to do so.

Where trees growing naturally within the environment are blocking light into a property there is no legal “right to light”. The tree owner is not by law obliged or required to carry out work to the tree(s) for the benefit of level of light to a third party, unless the third party has brought a successful action through the courts demonstrating that a “right to light” exists. If natural light is being blocked by the growth of a predominantly evergreen hedge then action may be taken to reduce the problem under the High Hedges Act, Part 8 of the Antisocial Behaviour Act, 2003. Further information should be sought through SBC’s Planning officer.

E. Trees Blocking Views

HWPC will not prune or fell a tree, or group of trees owned or managed by the Council to improve the view from private property.

F. Leaf Fall from Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell a tree owned or managed by the Council to remove or reduce leaf fall or remove fallen leaves from private property. The loss of leaves from trees in the autumn is part of the natural cycle and cannot be avoided by pruning. The falling of leaves onto a neighbouring property is not regarded in law as a statutory nuisance.

G. Sap from Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell a tree owned or managed by the Council to prevent or reduce honeydew or other sticky residue falling onto private property. Honeydew is caused by greenfly (aphids) feeding on the sap from the leaves and excreting their sugary, sticky waste. Unfortunately, there is little that can be done to remove the aphid which causes the problem and pruning the tree may only offer temporary relief and any re- growth is often more likely to be colonised by greenfly thereby potentially increasing the problem. Some trees, such as Limes, are more prone to attack by greenfly and in some years, greenfly is more common especially following a mild winter. Honeydew is a natural and seasonal problem. Where new trees are planted, we try to choose trees that are less likely to have this problem. Where honeydew affects cars, warm soapy water will remove the substance, particularly if the car is washed as soon as possible.

H. Blossom from Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to remove or reduce blossom fall from trees or remove fallen blossom from private land. Tree blossom usually heralds the start of spring. Blossom is a natural occurrence, which cannot be avoided by pruning and is not regarded in law as a statutory nuisance.

I. Bird Droppings from Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to remove or reduce bird droppings from the tree or remove bird droppings from private land or property.

Bird droppings may be a seasonal nuisance, but the problem is not considered to be a reason to prune or remove a tree. Nesting birds are protected under the

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and other related wildlife law). Warm soapy water will usually be enough to remove the bird droppings.

J. Fruit, Berries & Nuts from Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to remove or reduce the occurrence of fruit, berries or nuts falling onto footways or private land.

Fruit trees such as apple, cherry and pear are welcomed in many locations with the added benefit of providing free food. When considering what tree to plant we do take account of the likelihood of such problems. Equally, where fruit trees are established but there is a significant anti-social behaviour problem caused by the throwing of fruit or nuts, we may consider phased removal and replacement with more suitable species.

K. Wildlife and Insects in Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to remove or reduce incidence of Bees, Wasps and other insects or wild animals.

Bees are protected species and advice should be taken before considering their removal. You may be able to dispose of individual wasps using an aerosol insect-repellent spray, but this will not control or eliminate the nest itself. Ideally the whole nest should be destroyed. This can be achieved with great caution, but it is far safer to use pest control experts.

L. Removal of Ivy from Trees

HWPC will not prune or remove Ivy or any other species of climbing plant from a tree to abate a nuisance e.g. bird nesting, pollen, fruit or for the purposes of light. The control of plants climbing on or over trees is not a routine aspect of crown maintenance. HWPC may, however, remove or cut back ivy if it is considered necessary in the light of any of the following circumstances:

- The plant is hindering visual inspection of a tree that could be posing a risk to people or property because of suspected presence of weakened tree structures in areas of high footfall.
- The plant is growing high into the crown of a tree, so as to increase its resistance to wind
- The plant is significantly weighing down a branch or a leaning tree.
- The tree is otherwise likely to be smothered (e.g. by Clematis, Russian Vine or other non native species)
- There is potential for dead stems of the plant to become a hazard.

M. Satellite, Television & Other Communication Reception Blocked by Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to enable or ease installation or improve reception of satellite or television receivers. It maybe that satellite or TV providers will be able to suggest an alternative solution to the problem, for example relocating the aerial/dish or means to boost the signal. Please note that HWPC will not reimburse costs associated with relocating a TV

aerial or satellite dish.

N. Security Cameras/Sensors Blocked by Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to improve the range or vision of security cameras or similar sensor equipment unless requested to do so by an appropriate statutory authority e.g. the Police, on the grounds of public safety. Security of premises is the responsibility of the owner and any system should be installed in such a way as to avoid interference from or with adjoining trees.

O. Solar Collectors and Panels Obscured by Trees

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to improve the performance of Solar Water Heating Collectors or Solar Panels such as Photovoltaic Cells.

Whilst HWPC appreciates that there is a need to provide renewable energy resources. Trees have an important role in maintaining and improving local amenity, in addition to contributing to local and national targets in tackling climate change. The presence of trees must be fully appreciated when considering a suitable location for the placement of solar collectors and panels.

P. Telephone Wires and Trees

HWPC will not fell any tree owned or managed by the Council to remove or reduce interference with telephone wires. However, there may be instances where the Council will undertake works to prune trees and reduce interference where pruning would be an effective measure.

Telephone service providers may be able to suggest an alternative solution to the problem. However, wires do and can run through trees with little or no effect. Service providers will often install the wires after the tree has been planted.

Q. Tree Considered Too Large

HWPC will not prune or fell any tree owned or managed by the Council because it is deemed 'too big' or 'too tall' if not identified within the specifications of the tree survey.

A tree is not dangerous simply because it may be considered too big for its surroundings. Other problems would need to be present, such as those described in earlier sections for the Council to consider it to be dangerous.

R. Vandalism to Trees

HWPC will investigate any reports of vandalism to any tree owned or managed by the Council and use enforcement and legal action to be about the prosecution of offenders. Vandalism includes wanton damage of newly planted trees and any unauthorised pruning felling or similar work to mature trees.

Residents/homeowners are not allowed to remove living material from Council land without consent and unauthorised persons are not allowed to use a chainsaw of

any type in parks, public open spaces or other Council land. People may report someone who may be removing living material without consent (i.e. a person not associated with a relevant sign written vehicle and / or without clothing that clearly identifies who they are) or they are using a chainsaw, please telephone the Council Offices directly on 01793 722446.

S. Anti-social Behaviour and Trees

Where any tree owned or managed by the Council is associated with criminal activity or anti-social behaviour, measures to reduce the problem will be considered on a site by site basis.

Where a tree is associated with criminal activity and/or anti-social behaviour, steps to reduce the problem will typically require the coordination of several agencies including the police. Just pruning or felling a tree is not always the answer to the problem. Some research shows that areas with lots of trees help to make places safer. But, neglected spaces with overgrown trees and untidy areas can encourage criminal activity and/or anti-social behaviour.

T. Claims of Subsidence Caused by Trees

HWPC will rigorously identify and defend any claims which are presumed to be either bogus or false. If you believe that your property is legitimately suffering subsidence damage due to the action of trees owned or managed by the Council (or that you are concerned about potential damage) you are advised to contact your property insurer (private ownership) or Landlord in the first instance so that you may discuss your concerns and agree an appropriate course of action. Should you, or those acting on your behalf, wish to make a claim for damages against the Council, alleging that a Council owned/managed tree is causing subsidence damage, then you will be required to submit an independent Structural Surveyors' report to the Council. The cost of this report will not be reimbursed by the Council.

4. Trees affecting the Public Highway

A. Tree obstructing the Highway

HWPC will undertake work to trees owned or managed by the Council to maintain a minimum 5.2 metres height clearance over the carriageway (associated with a street, road or highway) or at a height deemed suitable by the Highway Authority for the road conditions. If a privately owned tree is causing an obstruction to a road, powers exist under the Highways Act to make the owner of the tree remove the obstruction. If they do not, the Highways Authority could enforce this work and recharge the owner.

B. Line of Sight Obscured by Trees

HWPC will undertake work to trees owned or managed by the Council to maintain clear lines of sight for traffic and pedestrians at junctions and access points (associated with a street, road or highway).

Standards for visibility vary according to the class and speed limit in force. If a privately owned tree is causing an obstruction to the visibility at a road junction

(sight line), powers exist under the Highways Act to make the owner of the tree remove the obstruction. If they do not, SBC may enforce work and may subsequently recharge the owner of the tree.

C. Streetlights Obscured by Trees and Hedges

HWPC will undertake work to trees owned or managed by HWPC to ensure that streetlights are not substantially blocked by the presence of trees or hedges.

If a privately owned tree or hedge is causing an obstruction to streetlight, powers exist under the Highways Act to make them remove the obstruction. If they do not, the Highways Authority will do the work and recharge the owner.

D. Pavement Obstructed by Tree and Hedges

HWPC will undertake work to trees owned or managed by the Council to maintain a minimum 2.5 metres height clearance over a footpath associated with a street, road or highway, and 3 metres where there are cycling rights. Any works necessary to prevent an obstruction to the width of a footpath associated with the highway due to the presence of a HWPC owned tree will be considered on a case-by- case basis.

Version control

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