

## **OBJECTION TO THE MAKING OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER TPO 0012/21, LAND OF 30 PARK ROAD, FORDINGBRIDGE.**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This meeting of an Appeals Panel has been convened to hear an objection to the making of a Tree Preservation Order.

### **2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 Tree Preservation Orders are made under Section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (the Act). The Act is supported by guidance issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 6 March 2014 entitled “Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas” (“the DCLG Guidance”).
- 2.2 New Forest District Council is responsible for Tree matters within its area, as local planning authority. The National Park Authority remains responsible for tree matters within the confines of the National Park.
- 2.3 Where a Tree Preservation Order is made by a Park Authority officer, it has immediate provisional effect to protect the tree. This provisional effect will last for six months, or until the Order is confirmed by the planning authority, whichever is earlier.
- 2.4 The Order contains a schedule (which includes a map) specifying which tree or trees are protected by the Order.
- 2.5 Once the Order has been made, it is served, together with a Notice, on all persons with an interest in the land affected by the Order. It will also be made available for public inspection. Other parties told about the Order include the Town or Parish Council and District Council ward members. The Authority may also choose to publicise the Order more widely. The Notice will state the reasons that the Order has been made, and will contain information about how objections or representations may be made in relation to the Order.
- 2.6 The procedure allows for written objections and representations to be made to the Authority.
- 2.7 Where an objection is made to the Order, in the first instance, the Tree Officers will contact the objector to see if their concerns can be resolved. If they cannot, then, in respect of trees outside the National Park area, the objection is referred to a meeting of this Council’s Appeals Panel for determination.
- 2.8 The Appeals Panel must consider any duly made objections and representations, and must decide whether to confirm the Tree Preservation Order, with or without modifications.

### **3. CRITERIA FOR MAKING A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER**

3.1 A local planning authority may make an Order if it appears to them to be:

“expedient in the interests of amenity to make provision for the preservation of trees or woodlands in their area”.

### **4. TYPES OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER**

4.1 The Tree Preservation Order may protect one or more individual trees, groups of trees or woodlands or, more rarely, refer to an area of land.

4.2 An individually specified tree must meet the criteria for protection in its own right.

4.3 A group of trees must have amenity value as a group, without each individual tree necessarily being of outstanding value. The overall impact and quality of the group should merit protection.

4.4 A woodland order would protect woodland as a whole. While each tree is protected, not every tree has to have high amenity value in its own right. It is the general character of the woodland that is important. A woodland order would protect trees and saplings which are planted or grow naturally after the order is made.

4.5 An area designation can be used to protect trees dispersed over a specified area. It may protect all trees in that area, or only trees of a particular species. An area order may well be introduced as a holding measure, until a proper survey can be done. It is normally considered good practice to review area orders and replace them with one or more orders that specify individual or groups of trees.

### **5. THE ROLE OF THE PANEL**

5.1 While objectors may object on any grounds, the decision about confirmation of the Order should be confined to the test set out in 3.1 above.

#### **5.2 Amenity value**

This term is not defined in the Act, but the DCLG Guidance advises:

- Orders should be used to protect selected trees and woodlands if their removal would have a significant negative impact on the local environment and its enjoyment by the public.
- There should be a reasonable degree of public benefit in the present or future.

- When assessing amenity value, the authority might take the following into consideration: -
  - i. **Visibility:** The extent to which the trees or woodlands can be seen by the public will inform the authority's assessment of whether the impact on the local environment is significant. The trees, or at least part of them, should normally be visible from a public place, such as a road or footpath, or accessible by the public.
  - ii. **Individual, collective and wider impact:** Public visibility alone will not be sufficient to warrant an Order. The authority should also assess the particular importance of an individual tree, or groups of trees or woodlands by reference to its or their characteristics including: -
    - a. Size and form;
    - b. Future potential as an amenity;
    - c. Rarity, cultural or historic value;
    - d. Contribution to, and relationship with, the landscape; and
    - e. Contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area.
  - iii. **Other factors:** Where relevant to an assessment of the amenity value of trees or woodlands, authorities may consider taking into account other factors, such as importance to nature conservation or response to climate change. These factors alone would not warrant making an order.

### 5.3 Expediency

Again, this is not defined in the Act, but the DCLG Guidance is as follows:

Although some trees or woodlands may merit protection on amenity grounds it may not be expedient to make them the subject of an Order. For example it is unlikely to be necessary to make an Order in respect of trees which are under good arboricultural or silvicultural management.

It may be expedient to make an Order if the authority believes there is a risk of trees being felled, pruned or damaged in ways which would have a significant impact on the amenity of the area. But it is not necessary for there to be immediate risk for there to be a need to protect the trees. In some cases the authority may believe that certain trees are at risk as a result of development pressures and may consider, where this is in the interests of amenity, that it is expedient to make an Order. Authorities can also consider other sources of risks to trees with significant amenity value. For example, changes in property ownership and intentions to fell trees are not always known in advance, so it may sometimes be appropriate to proactively make Orders as a precaution.

## 6. THE EFFECT OF THE ORDER

- 6.1 Once the Order has been made, it is an offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy the protected tree or trees without first gaining consent from the Council through a tree works application, unless such works are covered by an exemption within the Act.

- 6.2 There is no fee for a tree works application. If consent is refused for tree works, the applicant has the right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

## **7. CONSIDERATION**

- 7.1 Members will have visited the site immediately prior to the formal hearing, to allow them to acquaint themselves with the characteristics of the tree or trees within the context of the surrounding landscape. Members should reach a decision, based on their own observations, any evidence presented, and any objections and representations made, whether it appears to them to be expedient in the interests of amenity to confirm the Order.

- 7.2 The written evidence that is attached to this report is as follows:

**Appendix 1** The Tree Preservation Order.

**Appendix 2** The report of the Council's Tree Officer, setting out all the issues (s)he considers should be taken into account, and making the case for confirming the Order.

**Appendix 3** The written representations from the objector to the making of the Order

**Appendix 4** Written representations from supporters of the Order.

Members will hear oral evidence at the hearing, in support of these written representations. The procedure to be followed at the hearing is attached to the agenda.

## **8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 There are some modest administrative costs associated with the actual process of serving and confirming the Order. There are more significant costs associated with the need to respond to any Tree Work Applications to lop, top or fell the trees as the officers will normally visit the site and give advice on the potential work.
- 8.2 The Council does not become liable for any of the costs of maintaining the tree or trees. That remains the responsibility of the trees' owner.
- 8.3 The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 provide that a person will be entitled to receive compensation from the Local Planning Authority for loss or damage caused or incurred in consequence of: -
- (a) The refusal of any consent required under the Regulations;
  - (b) The grant of any such consent subject to conditions;
  - (c) The refusal of any consent, agreement or approval required under such a condition.
- 8.4 A claim to compensation cannot be made where: -

- (a) More than 12 months have elapsed since the Local Planning Authority's decision (or, if the decision has been appealed to the Secretary of State, from the date of determination of the appeal);
- (b) The amount of the claim would be less than £500.

8.5 Compensation is NOT payable: -

- (a) For loss of development value or other diminution in the value of the land. 'Development value' means an increase in value attributable to the prospect of developing land, including the clearing of land;
- (b) For loss or damage which, having regard to the application made, and the documents and particulars accompanying the application, was not reasonably foreseeable when consent was refused, or was granted subject to conditions;
- (c) For loss or damage which was (i) reasonably foreseeable by the person seeking compensation, and (ii) attributable to that person's failure to take reasonable steps to avert the loss or damage, or to mitigate its extent;
- (d) For costs incurred in appealing to the Secretary of State against the refusal of any consent required under the Regulations, or the grant of such consent subject to conditions.

## **9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 The trees must have significant value within their landscape to justify the confirmation of the Order.

## **10. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1 There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

## **11. OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

- 11.1 The making or confirmation of a Tree Preservation Order could interfere with the right of the property owner (under the First Protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights) peacefully to enjoy his possessions. Such interference is capable of justification if it is in the public interest (the amenity value of the tree).
- 11.2 In so far as the trees are on or serve private residential property, the making or confirmation of a Tree Preservation Order could interfere with the right of a person (under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights) to respect for his private and family life and his home. Such interference is capable of justification if it is in accordance with the law and necessary in a democratic society for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

## 12. RECOMMENDED:

- 12.1 That the Panel consider all the evidence before them and determine whether to confirm Tree Preservation Order TPO 0012/21 relating to land of 30 Park Road, Fordingbridge with, or without, amendment.

### For Further Information Please Contact:

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### Background Papers:

Attached Documents:  
TPO 0012/21  
Published documents