

**ORIGIN
ENVIRONMENTAL**

ARBORICULTURE



TREE RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT

SITE LOCATION

Osbaston House Farm, Lount
Road, Nuneaton

CLIENT

Will Oliver

REFERENCE

230907 23079 TRM V1

ISSUE DATE

7th September 2023

Tree Risk Management Report

REF NO: 230907 23079 TRM V1

DATE: September 2023



Document Quality Assurance

Revision	Date	Author	Signature	Reviewed
V1	7 th September 2023	Jack Barnard BSc (Hons) MArborA MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist)		CB

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This report has been compiled using only the information made available to the author at the above date of inspection.

Unless described as “detailed”, the assessment was preliminary and conducted from ground level only; no soil samples were taken for analysis, and no trees were climbed or inspected below ground level (including roots).



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1. Introduction

1.1 Principal Author

1.1.1 The Principal Author of this report is Jack Barnard *BSc (Hons), MArborA, MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist)* Director at Origin Environmental Arboriculture Ltd. known here-in as 'Origin'. Jack has over eight years of professional experience in arboricultural consultancy and has worked on projects ranging from large master planning proposals to commercial and residential sites throughout the UK. Jack is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within their code of conduct. Jack is also LANTRA-certified to undertake Professional Tree Inspections.

1.1.2 The information stated within this report is a true and accurate reflection of both the Site conditions at the time of the survey, as well as the professional opinion of the Principal Author.

1.1.3 The advice below and appended is underwritten by Origin's professional indemnity insurance for the business practice of arboricultural consultancy, for the sum of one million pounds sterling in every claim.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 Origin received written instruction on the 4th of September 2023 from Will Oliver ('the Client') to undertake a Tree Risk Management survey and report of 1no. mature copper beech at Osbaston House Farm, Lount Road, Nuneaton, CV13 0HR ('the Site') (see the site location plan and red line boundary at Appendix 1).

1.2.2 The scope of instruction is to produce this report, including a detailed Tree Assessment and Tree Location Plan. This shall fulfil the Duty of Care that the Client is bound to adhere to, with regard to the safety and well-being of the residents, site visitors and road users.

2. Site Assessment

2.1 Site Visit

2.1.1 The Principal Author completed the tree survey on the 5th of September 2023. The tree inspection was undertaken from ground level, and no climbing or further assessments were undertaken. Weather conditions during the survey were clear and bright and did not form a constraint to the assessment.

2.2 Site Description

2.2.1 The Site comprises the residential property of Osbaston House Farm, Lount Road, Nuneaton, CV13 0HR, with its associated driveway and parking. To the south of the Site is Lount Road, with further residential properties to the east.

3. Legislation

3.1 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

3.1.1 The Council has been contacted to establish whether any trees contained within the survey are protected by either a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or are within a Conservation Area.

3.1.2 It has been confirmed by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council's online TPO registry on the 7th of September 2023 that T1 is protected by The Borough Council of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough (Osbaston House Farm, Lount Road, Osbaston) (No. 9) Tree Preservation Order 2019. A Copy of the TPO can be found at Appendix 6.

3.1.3 The Site is not located within a local Conservation Area.



3.2 Relevant Wildlife Legislation

3.2.1 This is not an ecological report. Where protected species may be present, prior to any works commencing ecological advice must be sought. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 provide statutory protection for birds, bats and other species that can inhabit trees. Great care is required to avoid disturbance to those species and consideration should be given to the timing of tree works to avoid an offence under the above legislation. Where such species are suspected, the project ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.

3.3 Felling Licence

3.3.1 Tree felling is restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for “*Felling trees immediately required for carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) ...*”

4. Tree Survey

4.1 Method of Data Collection

4.1.1 For this survey, only the mature copper beech located centrally within the Site was assessed. For a full breakdown of the methodology used see Appendix 2. A site walk-through survey was undertaken and all trees requiring remedial work were recorded. Trees were located on a site plan and observations pertaining to size, phonological age, physiological condition and structural condition were recorded.

4.1.2 The survey was made at ground level using visual observations only. Management recommendations have been made for those trees displaying structural or physiological markers that may be associated with a raised probability of whole or partial tree failure.

4.1.3 A timeframe in which recommended works should be completed has been included with each management recommendation. Detailed examinations such as climbing inspections and decay detection were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. All observations were made from the site.

4.1.4 The survey recorded trees either as individual specimens or as groups. Groups were recorded when they visually formed a collective feature and the works required were not specific to an individual within the group but to the group as a whole.

4.1.5 The recommendations within the Tree Schedule at Appendix 4 include remedial tree works to reduce or minimise hazards on trees that pose a risk to high target areas such as roads and public rights of way. Certain hazards will remain, as absolute tree safety is in practice unachievable. These recommendations are in the author's professional opinion considered 'reasonable' and pragmatic, so they are neither too prescriptive nor inadequate to address the Client's 'duty of care' regarding public safety.

4.1.6 An explanation of the significance of some common tree defects including deadwood and internal tree decay can be found in Appendix 3 of this report.

4.1.7 The survey and recommendations for all trees within the Tree Schedule are listed with a priority level, ranging from immediate works to no works required.



5. Tree Works and Recommendations

5.1 T1 (copper beech)

- 5.1.1 T1 is a mature specimen located centrally within the driveway to the northwest of Osbaston House Farm building. T1 forms a single stem with flared buttress roots which become exposed surface rooting. There are fungal fruiting bodies associated with the stem at c.0.25m to the south and west that are consistent in appearance with *Ganoderma applanatum*. A resonance hammer test indicates limited internal decay associated with the stem, with moderate decay associated with the buttress root immediately southwest of the southern fungal fruiting body.
- 5.1.2 The stem of T1 bifurcates at c.3m, with the 2no. stems biased to the east. There has been historic pruning of the lower canopy. In general, there is good occlusion of the pruning wounds, however, there is a large diameter wound associated with the scaffold at c.3m north. This pruning wound has moderate occlusion; however, it does form a small to moderate cavity.
- 5.1.3 T1 forms a large diameter overextended limb to the southeast which has previously been propped. There is now heat damage associated with the eastern side of the limb towards its furthest extent, with decline associated with the foliage. Decline and damage are a result of a small fire that was located beneath the furthest extent of the limb. There is small diameter deadwood associated with the canopy, predominantly to the south, possibly also as a result of the fire.
- 5.1.4 The canopy is suppressed west by the adjacent building and is now encroaching into the roofline and guttering. The canopy over-extends to the southeast and northwest.
- 5.1.5 Overall T1 appears to be of good vigour with good bud distribution and leaf colour.
- 5.1.6 Recommended Work: Raise the lower canopy from 2m to 3m, removing lateral growth and small branching only. Remove small-diameter deadwood associated with the canopy. Reduce canopy west from guttering and roofline by c.1.5m. Reduce the canopy spread northwest from 13.5 to c.11m. Reduce the canopy spread southeast from 14.5 to c.12m. Remove heat-damaged small-diameter limbs from the southeast extent of the canopy.
- 5.1.7 All work must be completed as a moderate priority, to be undertaken within 2 - 3 years.
- 5.1.8 The detailed Tree Schedule at Appendix 4 provides all work recommendations and priorities. The recommendations within the Tree Schedule list remedial works to reduce or minimise hazards on trees that pose a risk to high target areas such as roads and public rights of way. Certain hazards will remain, as absolute tree safety is in practice unachievable. These recommendations are in the author's professional opinion considered 'reasonable' and pragmatic, so they are neither too prescriptive nor inadequate to address the Client's 'duty of care' with regard to public safety.
- 5.1.9 The land owned and managed by the Client forms part of the Nuneaton and wider Warwickshire urban forest and a proactive approach must be adopted to maintain and improve this tree resource in a planned, systematic, and integrated manner, to deliver a sustainable yield of benefits for the users.

5.2 Notes on Undertaking Tree Works

- 5.2.1 All tree work should be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS3998:2010, Recommendations for tree work.
- 5.2.2 All arisings should be removed, and the Site is to be left as found. Care should be taken with regard to the ground around retained trees to ensure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes should be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees without sufficient ground protection to prevent soil compaction and root death.



6. Re-inspection Strategy

6.1 Detailed Inspections

6.1.1 So that the landowner/steward of the Site is deemed to be acting in line with their statutory duty of care, trees should be inspected regularly by a competent person. This regular inspection should be recorded in an auditable fashion. This survey report constitutes a single inspection that can be included in this auditable inspection record. Origin recommends that the Site have its next tree inspection within 3 years of the cover date of this survey.

6.1.2 All trees included within the survey have been identified as requiring re-inspection by a 'competent person' at a low priority, to be completed within 3 years.

6.1.3 A 'competent person' with regard to tree inspections can be someone who is trained to a professional level or has appropriate training/qualifications in tree biology, tree biomechanics and an understanding of the significance of specific tree-related fungi.

6.2 Formal and Informal Inspections

6.2.1 It is likely that occupants of the Site will be able to identify and specify remedial works for tree-related defects such as deadwood, and storm damage in their day-to-day business around the Site. These are classified as informal inspections.

6.2.2 If resources allow it is recommended that an annual formal inspection of the roads be undertaken; this could take the form of a simple walk-by inspection to identify gross defects and/or dead and dying trees. In addition, it is recommended that following extreme weather events trees are inspected for storm damage or root plate lifting.

6.2.3 For a more specialist diagnosis of structural defects and/or the significance of certain fungi it is recommended that someone trained to be a 'competent person' be contacted.

6.3 Walk-Through Assessments

6.3.1 Following high winds or unexpected/prolonged bad weather conditions it is recommended that a walk-through assessment of trees be undertaken. This is to ensure that any damage to trees is identified and that the appropriate remedial action occurs. Following each assessment, a brief file note should be made in relation to any hazards identified and appropriate remedial action taken.

6.4 Recording Information

6.4.1 In the unfortunate event of an unforeseeable tree failure, e.g. 'Summer Branch Drop' from cedars, it is essential that the Client can provide clear, up-to-date records demonstrating that a practical and reasonable approach to tree risk management has been adopted.

6.4.2 It is important that the tree works are systematically completed starting with urgent works and moving towards the less urgent requirements. The dates on which remedial works are undertaken should also be recorded.



7. References

British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'

British Standard 8545:2014 'Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations'

The Forestry Act 1967

The Highways Act 1980

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990

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Appendix 1: Aerial Photographs

Fields at Westerby House, Smeeton Westerby, Leicestershire

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Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

All trees surveyed have been inspected using a) the Basic or Professional Level tree surveying methodology, which can be undertaken by an arboriculturist as set out by LANTRA and b) visual tree assessment (VTA) methodology (Lonsdale 1999). Where necessary quantified tree risk assessment (QTRA) methodologies have also been applied.

The position of each tree or group of trees was plotted with reference to the supplied plans. The individual trees have been given a tree identification number, which is cross-referenced within the complete schedule. Trees have not been individually retagged for this survey, however, where tags are present, they have also been cross-referenced.

The tree species have been recorded with both common and botanical names.

All tree heights have been assessed using a clinometer. Tree heights are given in metres.

Stem diameters were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (unless otherwise stated) and are given in millimetres. For groups of trees, woodlands, and hedgerows the lowest and highest diameter associated has been recorded.

The canopy spread is measured at four cardinal points or is given as an average for the canopy. Average canopy spreads are typically used for groups of trees or where the crown is evenly weighted at the four cardinal points. The canopy spreads are measured in metres.

Age class is indicative and will vary between species. In the absence of detailed information on tree age the following classification has been used:

Age Category	Description
Young	Trees aged less than one-third of life expectancy.
Semi-mature	Established specimen approaching one-third of life expectancy.
Early-mature	Trees have reached one-third to two-thirds of life expectancy.
Mature	Trees have reached over two-thirds of life expectancy.
Over-mature	Trees that are declining or moribund trees of low vigour.
Veteran	Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural, or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

The structural condition of the trees has been assessed and is summarised as:

Structural Condition	Description
Good	Few minor defects of little overall significance.
Fair	A significant defect or several small defects.
Poor	Major defects present or many small defects.

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The physiological condition has been recorded to indicate the tree's general health and vitality. The trees have been described thus:

Physiological Condition	Description
Good	In good health typical of the species.
Fair	Reasonable health with few defects.
Poor	Trees that exhibit significant defects are irremediable or moribund.
Dead	The tree has died.

Comments and additional notes, where appropriate, have been recorded for the condition of each tree's roots, main stem and canopy. General comments have also been made where appropriate and a list of recommended actions has been provided.

Preliminary management recommendations have been provided where required which can include physical works to the trees, further investigation and movement of targets to abate potential hazards or reduce risk. All remedial works recommendations are prescribed in line with BS3998:1989 Recommendations for Tree Works.

In the absence of detailed information on the order of priority for undertaking works the following classification has been used and should be followed unless otherwise stated:

Work Priority	Description
Urgent	Works must be undertaken immediately within 24 hours.
Very High	Works which must be undertaken within one month.
High	Works to be undertaken within 12 months.
Moderate	Works to be undertaken within 2 years and/or as part of scheduled maintenance.
Low	Works to be undertaken as lowest priority and may be considered if budget allows.
None	No work is required at the time of assessment.

All works prescribed should be systematically completed, working from high to low priority and once complete will require formal signing off. Individual recommendations can be provided in relation to the priority of works where required.

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In the absence of detailed information on the frequency of re-inspections, the following classification has been used and should be followed unless otherwise stated. This classification is based on risk and target area value:

Re-inspection Priority	Description
Urgent	Undertake a detailed inspection of the aerial parts and/or with the use of decay detection equipment as soon as can be arranged.
Very High	Re-inspect within 6 months and/or when it is likely that any fruiting boding may appear, whichever is sooner.
High	Re-inspect in 12 months.
Moderate	Re-inspect in 2 years.
Low	Re-inspect in 3 years.
None	No targets exist currently and therefore no current requirement for re-inspection, or the tree is to be removed and therefore does not require future inspection.



Appendix 3: Site Notes and Observations

Ivy and Epicormic Growth

Dense ivy and epicormic growth on trees have obstructed the tree inspector from assessing the structural integrity of branches and/or stems on several trees. Additionally, ivy increases the wind load potential and can be a catalyst for tree failure. Therefore, it is recommended that ivy should be severed from all trees adjacent to roads to assist in future re-inspections. The Tree Schedule at Appendix 4 identifies the trees and areas where dense ivy has obstructed a full inspection of the trees.

Ivy alone is often not a problem to the health and physiological condition of trees. Where associated with trees of poor health ivy can get into the canopy and subsequently out-compete the tree for light and eventually shade out the tree. However, ivy should be retained where possible for its ecological and wildlife benefits.

Ivy and epicormic growth should be cut with hand tools. Chainsaws are not recommended due to the likelihood of bark damage. A 1m section of ivy should be removed around the base of a tree and left to die to aid future removal. It is also recommended that at the same time, any vegetation around the root collars of these trees be removed so that an unimpaired re-inspection of the trees can take place in the future.

Low Roadside Branches

One of the requirements of The Highways Act 1980 is that a public highway should be kept clear of obstructions. Although no specific guidance is given, it is generally accepted that trees overhanging the pavement should have a clearance height of 2.5 metres and those overhanging roads have a clearance of 5 metres. This translates to clearance of a pedestrian with an umbrella on footpaths and a double-decker bus on roads.

The County Council can give notice requiring owners to prune trees to the minimum indicated above and this can be done without further consent even if it is a protected tree. If a notice is not complied with, the Council may do the work without further notice and charge you for it.

It would be an onerous (and possibly unnecessary) task to raise the lower canopy of those trees close to the 5m minimum height. Trees generally are naturally lifted or restricted from growing below 5m due to the continual passing of traffic beneath them. Therefore, no further crown raising than that outlined above is recommended, unless complaints about specific trees are registered.

Deadwood

Deadwood is a defect found on many trees and its significance can vary depending on several factors. The target associated with the tree is a key focus (e.g. over a busy well-used road or a low-use footpath), however, the tree species and the diameter of the deadwood must also be taken into consideration. Tree species such as ash are more brittle than oak when they decay and therefore the priority for removal of ash deadwood is generally higher.

Deadwood can form on healthy trees; however, it can also be a sign that a tree is in decline or exhibiting low vigour.

The size of deadwood is stated as small diameter (up to 4cm), medium diameter (4cm to 8cm) or large diameter (greater than 8cm). Only medium and large-diameter deadwood has generally been recorded. Trees holding larger-diameter deadwood present more of a hazard than those holding smaller-diameter deadwood.

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Internal Tree Decay

Wood decay in trees can lead to the failure of the roots, base, buttress roots, main stem, and limbs. Decay commonly occurs in trees and can weaken the structural characteristics of the wood. In many instances, the presence of decay will not signify the imminent failure of the tree and is only cause for concern when significant amounts of woody tissue are affected. However, where decay is present, it is important to note its location, extent, and the tree's overall condition so that this can be monitored through future inspections.

The cause of wood decay in trees is fungi. There are many different species of fungi, some of which only degrade certain tree species. Additionally, some fungi decay wood at a faster rate than others or leave the wood in such a condition that it has a very high likelihood of sudden failure. Therefore, identifying the particular fungi species is very important and provides indications as to how far a tree has deteriorated.

Where decay is present, a visual assessment is made to quantify the extent of dysfunction. The assessor will be looking for visual indications in the affected area such as swelling, ridges, cavities or flattening. If there is an open cavity, a visual inspection can be conducted. At other times, a probe may be used to measure the internal cavity or a resonance hammer to sound for 'hollowness'.

A tree is considered 'dangerous' and is liable to fail when there is significant decay that exceeds a safe level of live woody tissue. Arboriculturists use an engineering-based formula to assist in identifying this failure point; however, additional factors are also considered when detailing tree work recommendations. A pragmatic approach is taken, and many factors are considered. The level of decay, the tree species (indicating the initial strength of the wood), the age and condition of the tree, its form (e.g. if it is heavily weighted in one direction or has suffered past storm damage), the location of the decay on the tree and very importantly, the potential target. After taking these factors, and many others into consideration, a management recommendation can be made.



Appendix 4: Schedules

Complete Tree Schedule



TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
Osbaston House Farm, Lount Road, Nuneaton

CLIENT
Will Oliver

DATE
September 2023

REFERENCE
230907 23079 TS V1

Tree No.	Tag No.	Common Name	Height (est. m)	Stem Dia (est. mm)	Crown Spread (est. m)				Life stage	Phys Con	Struc Con	Target Rating	Additional notes	Work Recommendations	Work Priority	Inspection Frequency
					N	E	S	W								
T1	No tag.	Copper beech	17	1325	11	13.25	11.5	13.5	Mature	Good	Fair		Mature specimen located centrally within the driveway to the northwest of Osbaston House Farm building. Single stem, flared buttress roots with exposed surface rooting. Fungal fruiting bodies associated with the stem at c.0.25m south and west consistent in appearance with Ganoderma applanate. Resonance hammer test indicates limited internal decay associated with the stem, with moderate decay associated with the buttress root immediately southwest of the southern fungal fruiting body. Stem bifurcates at c.3m, with the 2no stems biased to the east. Historic pruning wounds associated with the scaffold at c.3m north, minor occlusion with cavity associated. Large diameter overextend limb to the southeast, previously propped. Heat damage associated with the eastern side of the limb towards its furthest extent, with decline associated with the foliage. Decline and damage as a result of small fire located beneath the furthest extent of the limb. Canopy suppressed west by the adjacent building which it is now encroaching into. Small diameter deadwood associated with the canopy, predominantly to the south. Canopy overextending to the southeast and northwest. Overall tree appears to be of good vigour with good bud distribution and leaf colour.	Raise the lower canopy from 2m to 3m, removing lateral growth and small branching only. from 13.5 to c.11m. Reduce canopy spread southeast from 14.5 to c.12m. Remove heat damaged small diameter limbs from the southeast. Remove small diameter deadwood associated with the canopy. Reduce canopy back west from guttering and roofline by c.1.5m. Reduce canopy spread northwest.	Moderate - Works to be undertaken within 2 - 3 years.	Low - Re-inspect in 3 years time.



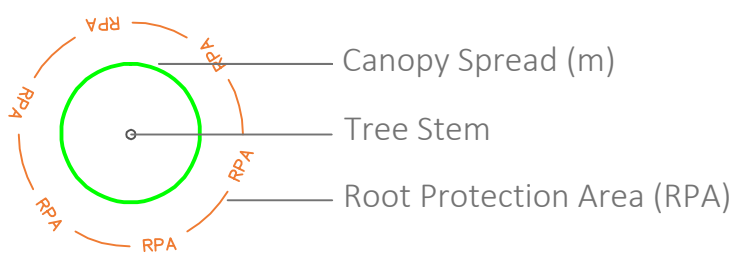
Appendix 5: Plans

Tree Location Plan (OE-001)

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT Osbaston House Farm, Lount Road, Nuneaton	
PLAN TITLE Tree Location Plan	DATE September 2023
PLAN REFERENCE 230907 23079 TLP V1	PLAN NUMBER OE-001
PLAN SCALE 1/1200 @ A1	

KEY



Tree locations are based on aerial imagery and measurements taken onsite.
No topographical survey has been provided, as such tree locations must not
be taken as exact.

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Appendix 6: Tree Preservation Order

The Borough Council of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough (Osbaston House Farm, Lount Road, Osbaston)
(No. 9) Tree Preservation Order 2019

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF HINCKLEY & BOSWORTH (OSBASTON HOUSE FARM, LOUNT ROAD, OSBASTON (NO. 9) TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 2019

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 2019

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 198, 200 and 203 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 hereby make the following Order –

CITATION

1. The Order may be cited as **The Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth (OSBASTON HOUSE FARM, LOUNT ROAD, OSBASTON) (No. 9) Tree Preservation Order 2019**

INTERPRETATION

2.
 - (1) In this Order “the authority” means Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.
 - (2) In this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and County Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation to the regulation so numbered in the Town and County Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

EFFECT

3.
 - (1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.
 - (2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation order: Forestry Commissioners) and, subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall –
 - a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy; or
 - b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in the Schedule 1 to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT UNDER THE ORDER

4.

- (1) Subject to the following provisions of this article, an application for consent to the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree in respect of which an order is for the time being in force shall:
- a) be made in writing to the authority on a form published by the Secretary of State for the purpose of proceedings under the regulations;
 - b) include particulars specified in the form; and
 - c) be accompanied, whether electronically or otherwise, by:-
 - i. a plan which indicates the tree or trees to which the application relates;
 - ii. such information as is necessary to specify the work for which consent is sought;
 - iii. a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application; and,
 - iv. appropriate evidence describing any structural damage to property in relation to tree health or safety, as applicable.
 - d) Where an application is made using electronic communication, the applicant shall be taken to have agreed:-
 - i. to the use of such communication by the authority for the purposes of that application;
 - ii. that the address for these purposes is incorporated into, or otherwise logically associated with, that application; and
 - iii. that deemed agreement under this paragraph shall subsist until the applicant gives notice in writing:-
 - a) withdrawing any address notified to the authority for that purpose; or
 - b) revoking the deemed agreement,

and such withdrawal or revocation shall be final and shall take effect on the date specified by the person in the notice being not less than seven days after the date on which the notice is given.

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

5. This Order was confirmed by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council without modification on ~~{DAY} of {MONTH} {YEAR}~~ 20 November 2019

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-



Authorised Signatory



6. This Order was confirmed by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, subject to modifications indicated in the attached schedule entitled Specification of Trees, on the [DAY] of [MONTH] [YEAR]

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

.....

Authorised Signatory

DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER

7. A decision not to confirm this Order was taken by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the [DAY] of [MONTH] [YEAR]

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

.....

Authorised Signatory

VARIATION OF ORDER

8. This Order was varied by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the [DAY] of [MONTH] [YEAR] by variation order entitled [CITATION OR VARIATION ORDER] a copy of which is attached

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

.....

Authorised Signatory

REVOCATION OF ORDER

9. This Order was revoked by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the [DAY] of [MONTH]
[YEAR]

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

.....

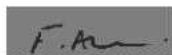
Authorised Signatory

COMPENSATION

10. None.

Dated: 30 August 2019

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-



Authorised Signatory



12/170

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually (circled on the plan)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
T1	1 x Copper Beech	OSBASTON HOUSE FARM, LOUNT ROAD, OSBASTON

Osbaston House Farm; Louat Road; Osbaston @ 1:2500 (O/s)

Original scale: 1:2500 Printed scale: Non-standard



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ORIGIN

ENVIRONMENTAL

Arboriculture

Tel. 07826 062623

Email. hello@origin-arb.com

GET IN TOUCH TO DISCUSS YOUR PROJECT