

**MR T ROGERS**

**No.4 BEVERLEY COURT**

TREE SURVEY TO BS 5837:2012

**our ref:** 21126 / EH / TR001  
**date:** 25<sup>th</sup> October 2021  
**prepared by:** E.C.H  
**checked by:** T.G-W

**address:** 132A The Westlands, Compton Road, Wolverhampton, WV3 9QB  
**tel:** 01902 424 950 / 01902 425 001  
**email:** [info@bealandscape.co.uk](mailto:info@bealandscape.co.uk)  
**web:** [www.bealandscape.co.uk](http://www.bealandscape.co.uk)



## No.4 BEVERLEY COURT, STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN

### 1.0 Introduction:

- 1.1 The tree survey for the site at No. 4 Beverley Court, Stourport-on-Severn was carried out by Bea Landscape Design on behalf of Mr T Rogers on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 2021 for submission to the local planning authority Wyre Forest District Council.
- 1.2 The tree survey inspection was carried out from ground level only and no invasive diagnostic tools were used. This is a pre-development site inspection prepared in accordance with BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' and the report is valid and relevant only as part of the planning process.
- 1.3 It should be noted that tree surveys carried out at specific times of year are subject to seasonal limitations. For example; in spring leaves are not present or are just emerging and fungi are generally not visible (depending on species) which limits the assessment of a trees physiological condition, in summer trees are in leaf which reduces the visibility of the crown and can limit the ability to assess the structural condition with fungi not generally visible (depending on species), in autumn there is a decline in leaf quality / cover affording an improved view of the crown and fungal fruiting bodies can be present, in winter the structure of the crown can be easily assessed however assessment of physiological condition is limited and fungi are generally not visible.
- 1.4 Trees are dynamic natural structures and require frequent monitoring if predictable failures are to be identified. As such the trees should be re-inspected within at least a two year period from the date of this report or when changes occur to the trees (such as appearance of fungal growths, splits in branches etc.) or changes in their immediate environment occur. Any recommendations for action should also be carried out within this period unless identified in the report as requiring immediate action.
- 1.5 Some tree failures are not predictable such as those occurring during 'freak weather' conditions and those without external symptoms, these types of failure are not covered by this report.
- 1.6 The tree survey schedules document 21126/EH/TS001 and survey drawing 21-126-P-001 are included within this report. It be noted that a topographic survey was not provided for the tree survey with the tree locations estimated using triangulation and their location should not be relied on for the construction purposes.
- 1.7 In accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 the survey records the tree common names (refer to Appendix A for a key to scientific names), height, stem diameter and branch spread and existing height above ground level of the canopy or first significant branch including life stage, general observations (such as structural, physiological condition and/or preliminary management recommendations) and the estimated remaining contribution in years.
- 1.8 Each tree is also awarded a category grading based on Table 1 'Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment' of the British Standard as included within Appendix C.

The following are an explanation of the terms used to describe the life stage, physiological condition and sizes referred to within the tree survey schedule.

Life Stage

<i>Young</i>	A tree in the first third of its expected life span.
<i>Semi-mature</i>	A tree within the second third of its expected life span.
<i>Mature</i>	A tree within the final third of its expected life span.
<i>Over mature</i>	A tree in natural decline.
<i>Notable</i>	A mature tree that stands out in the local environment because it is large in comparison with other trees around it. The tree doesn't have any obvious veteran characteristics, but may be taller than ancients and fatter than some veterans. Notable trees are usually worthy of recognition and can be potential, next generation veteran trees.
<i>Transition veteran</i>	A mature tree that shows three veteran features i.e rot sites, holes & water pockets, deadwood, hollowing and fungal fruiting bodies. Transition veterans have some habitat characteristics and may become potentially important veteran trees for biodiversity in time.
<i>Veteran</i>	Non ancient trees of any diameter that show four or more veteran features i.e rot sites, holes & water pockets, deadwood, hollowing and fungal fruiting bodies. These trees show the habitat characteristics of veteran trees that are thought to be important in terms of biodiversity. A veteran tree is a survivor that has developed some of the features found on an ancient tree but not necessarily as a consequence of time, but of its life or environment.
<i>Ancient</i>	An over mature tree identified primarily by the girth. Likely to have abundant veteran tree features. An ancient tree has great aesthetic appeal and is defined by the following characteristics; a small canopy exhibiting stag headedness following crown retrenchment; with a very wide hollowing trunk relative to other trees of the same species and one or more openings to the outside exhibiting the fruiting bodies of heart rot fungi

Physiological condition

<i>Good</i>	The tree appears to have no obvious defects.
<i>Fair</i>	The trees condition is slightly compromised and considered to be remediable.
<i>Poor</i>	The trees condition is significantly compromised and considered non-remediable. Significant defects.

Sizes:

- Minor*                      A diameter of less than 25 millimetres.
- Moderate*                A diameter of between 25 to 50 millimetres.
- Major*                      A diameter of greater than 50 millimetres.

1.9            This report does not consider any potential influence that trees may have upon load bearing soils beneath existing or proposed structures through abstraction of water by their roots (i.e. soil shrinkage and expansion and subsequent building subsidence and heave). The advice of a structural engineer should be sought with regard to appropriate foundation depths for new buildings with reference to NHBC standards Chapter 4.2 (NHBC, 2011).

**2.0            Context:**

2.1            The site is located to the West of the town centre of Stourport on Severn in the Wyre Forest district as identified in Figure 01. Location Plan.

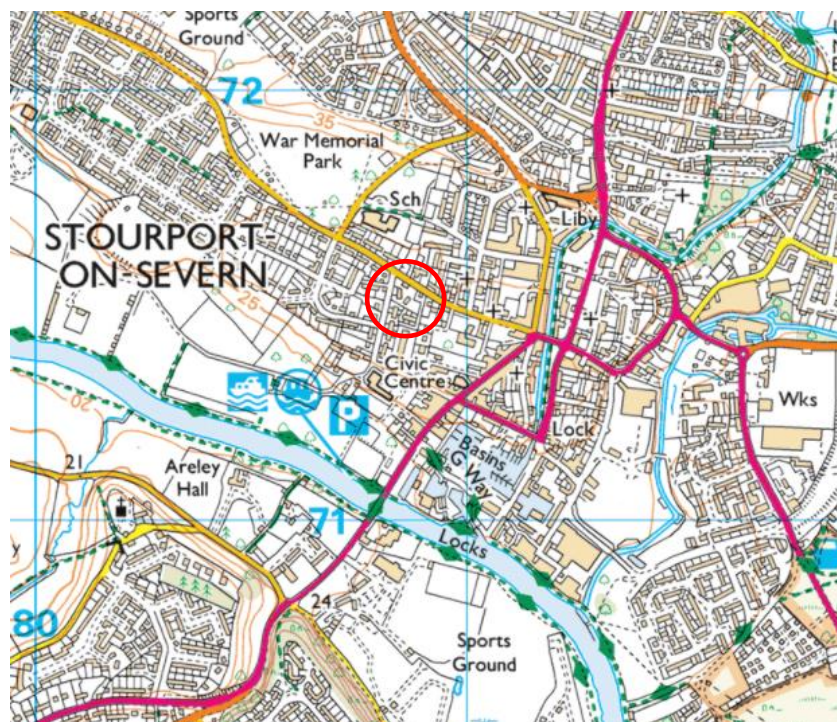


Figure 1. Location Plan

2.2            The area surveyed is currently occupied by residential properties (refer to Figure 02. Aerial Photograph). The topography of the survey area gradually slopes from Southeast to Northwest with localised level changes taken up by brick retaining walls.



Figure 2. Aerial Photograph

2.3 In order to inform the design of any future development taking account retained, removed and proposed trees; it is recommended that a soil assessment or geotechnical survey is undertaken to determine the soils shrinkability. This can affect the extent of the root protection area, tree protection and ultimately foundation design.

**3.0 Tree Survey Summary:**

3.1 The surveyed trees T01 to T05 are a collection of large mature Lime, Yew and Cedar of moderate to high quality and value that once formed part of the gardens of an older property 'The Heath' that has since been demolished to make way for modern residential development.



Deodar cedar Tree T01



Silver lime Tree T02



*English yew Tree T03*



*Silver lime Tree T04*



*English yew Tree T05*

#### **4.0 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas**

4.1 It is our understanding from the Wyre Forest District Council website that the trees T01 to T05 are protected by an area Tree Preservation Order No.0102 which protects all trees within the area outline (refer to Figure 3, below). For the avoidance of doubt we would recommend that the local authority tree officer is contacted and confirmation obtained.

- 4.2 The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 empowers local planning authorities to protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPO). Subject to certain specified exemptions, an application must be made to the local planning authority to carry out works upon or to remove trees that are subject to a TPO. However in certain situations where detailed planning permission has been granted and protected trees are directly affected by the implementation of the approved development, then it is possible to carry out the works necessary to said trees in order to implement the said development.
- 4.3 Under the Regulations any damage caused to, or the felling of those trees protected by an order will be considered an illegal act and subject to prosecution as set out in the TPO regulations.

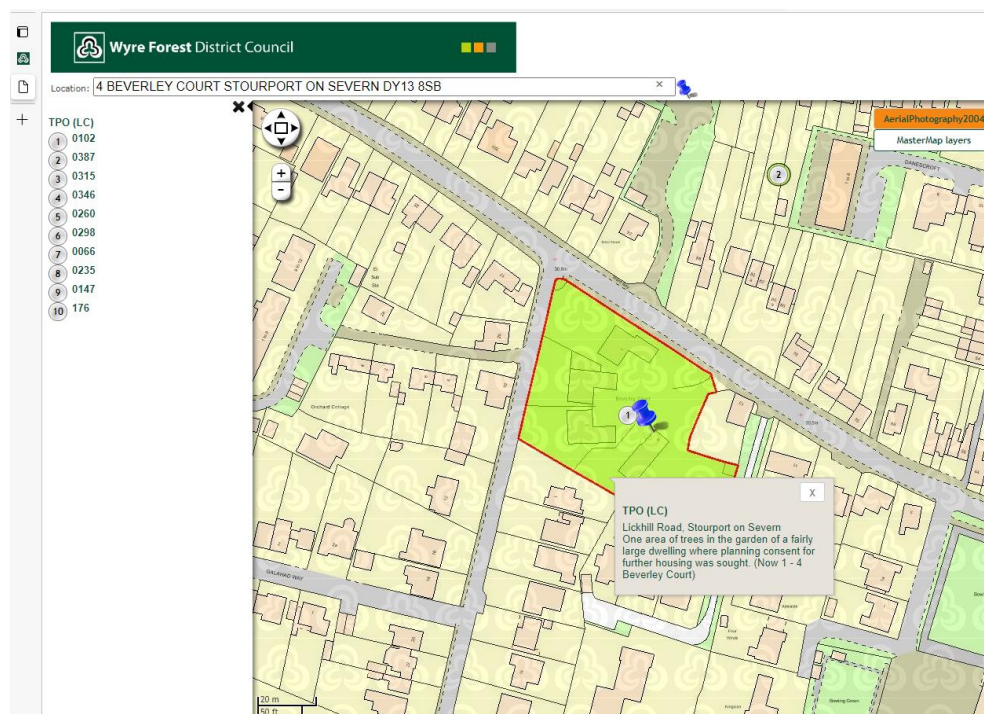


Figure 3. Wyre Forest District Council Map

## 5.0 Protected Species

- 5.1 The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 forms the legislative basis for protecting Britain's flora and fauna, together with its 1985 and 1991 amendments, the subsequent variations to the schedule of orders, and strengthening amendments made within the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.
- 5.2 Nesting birds are afforded statutory protection by the Wildlife & countryside Act 1981. The bird nesting season is officially from February until August with the busiest time for nesting birds from the 1<sup>st</sup> March until the 31<sup>st</sup> July according to species.



5.3 As such, consideration should be given to the presence of nesting birds when clipping hedges, pruning or removing trees or removing ivy or other climbing plants during the bird nesting season. Trees, hedges and ivy should be inspected for nests prior to pruning or removal and any work likely to destroy or disturb active nests should be avoided until the young have fledged. Hedges provide valuable nesting sites for a wide range of birds and clipping should therefore be avoided during the months of March to July.

5.4 In Britain all bats are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (as amended). In England, under current legislation, it is an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Deliberately disturb in a way that would significantly affect their local distribution or abundance, or affect their ability to survive, breed or rear young;
- Damage or destroy a bat roost (note – this is an 'absolute' offence whereby intent or recklessness does not have to be proved).
- Possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead bat or any part of a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb at bat roost; and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a roost.

5.5 In this respect it should be noted that bats utilise tree cavities, cracks and dense ivy as roosts. It is also possible that unidentified bat habitat features may be located high up in the tree crowns and all personnel subsequently carrying out tree works at the site should therefore be vigilant and mindful of the possibility that roosting bats may be present. If any bats roosts are identified during tree works then it is essential that the works are halted immediately and an ecologist investigate them prior to works continuing.

## **6.0 Tree Surgery:**

6.1 The preliminary tree management works and tree removal are to be carried out by an Arboricultural Association accredited tree surgeon in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations' with particular care to be taken where trees are in confined spaces or adjacent to highways.

## **7.0 Root Protection Area**

7.1 In order to inform the future retention of existing trees the root protection area has been calculated for each tree in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Annex D, Table D.1 – Root Protection Area and using the two calculation methods as detailed within clause 4.6.1. The root protection areas are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan 21-126-P-02.

7.2 Where pre-existing site conditions (i.e the presence of retaining walls) or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area had been illustrated

- 7.3 All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. These 'Construction Exclusion Zones' are to be protected by barriers and ground protection in accordance with section 6.2 of BS 5837:2012 and as specified and indicated on an approved Tree Protection Plan to be prepared by the project arboriculturalist.
- 7.4 Of particular importance on sites where there are significant level changes it should be noted that existing ground levels are to be retained within the RPA. Intrusion into soil (other than for piling) within the RPA is generally not acceptable, and topsoil within it should be retained in situ and any re-grading works or the location of retaining features should take this into account. The advice of an arborist should be sought where underground structures are present within the RPA are, or will become, redundant. In general it is preferable to leave such structures in situ, as their removal could damage adjacent tree roots.
- 7.5 Where construction operations are proposed and permitted within the Root Protection Area precautions should be taken and specified within an Arboricultural Method Statement prepared by the project arboriculturalist to maintain the condition and health of the root system in accordance with Section 7 'Demolition and construction in proximity to existing trees' of BS 5837:2012.
- 7.6 Where permanent hard surfacing within the RPA is considered unavoidable, site-specific and specialist arboricultural and construction design advice should be sought to determine whether it is achievable without significant adverse impact on trees to be retained. As a general guide new permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

## **8.0 Above Ground Constraints**

- 8.1 In addition to the condition of the tree the probable impact on proposed buildings or development of trees considered for retention should be assessed to take into account the root protection areas, shadow patterns, species characteristics, maintenance requirements and allowances for space and future tree growth.

### *Shading:*

- 8.2 In order to assess any unreasonable obstruction of sunlight or daylight to any proposed development tree shadow patterns are also illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan 12-126-P-02. The orientation of the site means that shadows from the more significant and larger trees shade the front garden areas of the site.

### *Species Characteristics:*

- 8.3 Trees are living organisms and exhibit structural and seasonal characteristics that may give rise to conflicts in proximity to buildings, footpaths and hard standing areas.

- 8.4 Deodar cedar are a long lived non native tree species introduced in 1831 and widely planted as large specimen parkland trees. A very large spreading evergreen tree that can reach 40 metres height and 10m spread living for 200-300 years of age.
- 8.5 Lime trees are large long lived tree species (200 years plus) planted as avenue, parkland trees or street trees that tolerate management through pleaching or pollarding. The trees are susceptible honey fungus and to aphids that secrete honeydew which can be damaging to surfaces and vehicles. Lime trees can produce prolific epicormic growth from the trunk or base of the tree.
- 8.6 Yew are a long lived tree species that tolerate exposure and urban pollution. Associated with Churchyards, hedging and topiary they can withstand renovation pruning and can reach 400- 600 years of age. Susceptible to phytophthora root rot, Tortrix moth caterpillars and yew scale all parts of the tree are highly toxic and can cause fatal poisoning to livestock and although fatal poisoning in humans is very rare careful consideration should be given to the use of surrounding land.

*Ultimate Height and Spread:*

- 8.7 Where surveyed trees are classified as young to semi mature their future growth in terms of predicted height and canopy spread at maturity (refer to Appendix B) should be considered to prevent direct potential damage to structures or buildings, minimise future pressure for removal and increase the effect of shading as described above.

## Appendix A: Scientific Names

<i>Common names:</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Common beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis cultivar</i>
Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>
Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Common hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Small leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Common lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Large leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Common oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Holm oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Aspen poplar	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus italica</i>
Hybrid black poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
London plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Wild service tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Weeping willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

## Appendix B: Predicted Tree Height & Canopy Spread

<i>Common name</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>	<i>Canopy Spread (m)</i>
Common alder	25	10
Crab apple	9	7
Common ash	30	20
False acacia	25	15
Silver birch	25	10
Downy birch	20	10
Common beech	25	15
Wild cherry	20	10
Bird cherry	15	10
Cherry plum	10	10
Horse chestnut	25	20
Sweet chestnut	30	15
Cypress	15-40	2-5
Leyland cypress	35	5
Lawson cypress	15-40	2-5
Douglas fir	25-50	6-10
Common hawthorn	10	8
Common hornbeam	25	20
Holly	25	8
Laburnum	8	8
Small leaved lime	25	15
Common lime	35	15
Large leaved lime	30	20
European larch	30	4-6
Field maple	10	8
Norway maple	25	15
Sycamore	30	25
Common oak	35	25
Sessile oak	30	25
Holm oak	25	20
Pear	15	10
Scots pine	15-30	6-9
Aspen poplar	20	10
Lombardy poplar	30	5
Hybrid black poplar	35	20
London plane	30	20
Norway spruce	20-40	6
Rowan	15	7
Whitebeam	10-25	10
Wild service tree	20	12
Crack willow	15	15
Goat willow	10	8
White willow	25	10
Weeping willow	12	12
Yew	10-20	8-10

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
<b>TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION</b>				
<p>Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.</li> <li>Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i></p>			DARK RED
<b>TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION</b>				
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural values</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape values</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>	
<p><b>Category A</b> Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.</p>	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
<p><b>Category B</b> Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.</p>	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
<p><b>Category C</b> Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.</p>	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary / transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

## Appendix D: Root Protection Area

Single stem diameter <i>mm</i>	Radius of nominal circle <i>m</i>	Root Protection Area (RPA) <i>m<sup>2</sup></i>
75	0.90	3
100	1.20	5
125	1.50	7
150	1.80	10
175	2.10	14
200	2.40	18
225	2.70	23
250	3.00	28
275	3.30	34
300	3.60	41
325	3.90	48
350	4.20	55
375	4.50	64
400	4.80	72
425	5.10	81
450	5.40	92
475	5.70	102
500	6.00	113
525	6.30	124
550	6.60	137
575	6.90	150
600	7.20	163
625	7.50	177
650	7.80	191
675	8.10	206
700	8.40	222
725	8.70	238
750	9.00	255
775	9.30	272
800	9.60	290
825	9.90	308
850	10.20	327
875	10.50	346
900	10.80	366
925	11.10	387
950	11.40	408
975	11.70	430
1000	12.00	452
1025	12.30	475
1050	12.60	499
1075	12.90	519
1100	13.20	547
1125	13.50	573
1150	13.80	598
1175	14.10	625
1200	14.40	652
1225	14.70	679
1250	15.00	707

## Appendix E: Technical Definitions

<b>Access Facilitation Pruning:</b>	One off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
<b>Arboricultural Impact Assessment</b>	An evaluation of the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees identified within the Tree Survey, where necessary recommending mitigation or amendments to the design.
<b>Arboricultural Method Statement</b>	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
<b>Construction Exclusion Zone</b>	An area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project
<b>Root Protection Area (RPA)</b>	The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is considered a priority
<b>Tree Protection Plan</b>	A scale drawing informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon finalised proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.



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Any recommendation, opinion or finding stated in this report is based on circumstances and facts as they existed at the time that Bea Landscape Design performed the work. The content of this report has been provided in accordance with the provisions of the BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

Nothing in this report constitutes legal opinion. If legal opinion is required the advice of a qualified legal professional should be secured. Observations relating to ecology and the condition of built structures have been made from an arboricultural point of view and, unless stated otherwise, do not constitute structural or ecological advice.

# Tree Survey in accordance with BS5837:2012

# Estimated dimensions (for offsite or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered).

Tree / Group Number	Common Name	Height (m)	Stem(s) Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Height (m) / First Significant Branch	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T01	Deodar cedar	20	1180	8	8	10.5	8#	7S	Mature	Fair	Restricted root environment, surrounded by housing with house in close proximity to North. Large basal limb to North removed historically. Central leader removed. Raised ground to base of tree to South. Major pruning wounds. Random past pruning/surgery.	<b>TPO No.102</b> Re-inspect in 5 years.	20+	B2	630
T02	Silver lime	24	740	8.5	7.5	10	7.5#	4.5	Mature	Good	Restricted root environment, growing on localised mound with house to South. Rolled gravel parking surround. Low hanging canopy. . Minor deadwood snags. Random past pruning / surgery.	<b>TPO No.102</b> Remove low hanging limbs to West back to scaffold limbs. Prune from building to reduce canopy to South by approx 2m to nearest growth point. Crown lift / raise low canopy to give 5m clearance.	40+	A2	248
T03	English yew	10	400, 500	6	7.5	8#	5.5	2	Mature	Fair	Restricted root environment with brick shed / retaining wall to South and low retaining wall to North. Soil tipped to base of tree. Moderate deadwood snags. Ivy. Twin stemmed to South. Random past pruning / surgery.	<b>TPO No.102</b> Sever Ivy. Remove debris from base. Prune from wires.	40+	B2	185

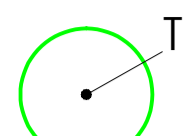
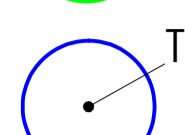
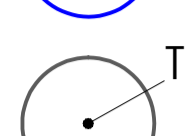
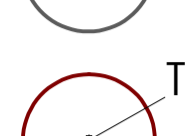
# Tree Survey in accordance with BS5837:2012

# Estimated dimensions (for offsite or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered).

Tree / Group Number	Common Name	Height (m)	Stem(s) Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Height (m) / First Significant Branch	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
				N	E	S	W								
T04	Silver lime	26	1250	9	8	10	9	5	Mature	Good	Restricted root environment with retaining wall / raised ground to Northeast, house to North and garage to East. Moderate deadwood snags. Ivy.	<b>TPO No.102</b> Sever Ivy. Remove debris from base. Raise canopy to North from wires.	40+	A2	707
T05	English yew	14	480, 350	5	6	8	5	2	Semi mature	Good	Restricted root environment with retaining wall to North and brick garage to East. Major deadwood / snags. Ivy. Supressed crown. Random past pruning/surgery.	<b>TPO No.102</b> Sever Ivy. Remove debris from base.	40+	B2	159
															0

**LEGEND: TREE SURVEY TO BS 5837:2012**

NB The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

-  T1 Category A: High quality and/or value.
-  T2 Category B: Moderate quality and /or value.
-  T3 Category C: Low quality and/or value
-  T4 Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention.



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rev	date:	amendments:	alt:
(-)	(00/00/0000)	(.....)	(-)



**client:**  
MR T ROGERS

**project:**  
No.4 BEVERLEY COURT  
STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN

**title:**  
TREE SURVEY PLAN

**status:**  
PLANNING

<b>date:</b> OCT'21	<b>drawn:</b> E.C.H	<b>number:</b> 21-126-P-01
<b>scale@A1:</b> 1:150	<b>checked:</b> T.G-W	<b>revision:</b> (-)

**Bea Landscape Design Ltd**  
132A The Westlands, Compton Road,  
Wolverhampton, WV3 9GB  
T: 01902 424 950 / 01902 425 001  
E: info@bealandscape.co.uk  
W: www.bealandscape.co.uk

**Landscape Institute Registered Practice**

**LEGEND: TREE SURVEY TO BS 5837:2012**

NB The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

T1  
Category A: High quality and/or value.

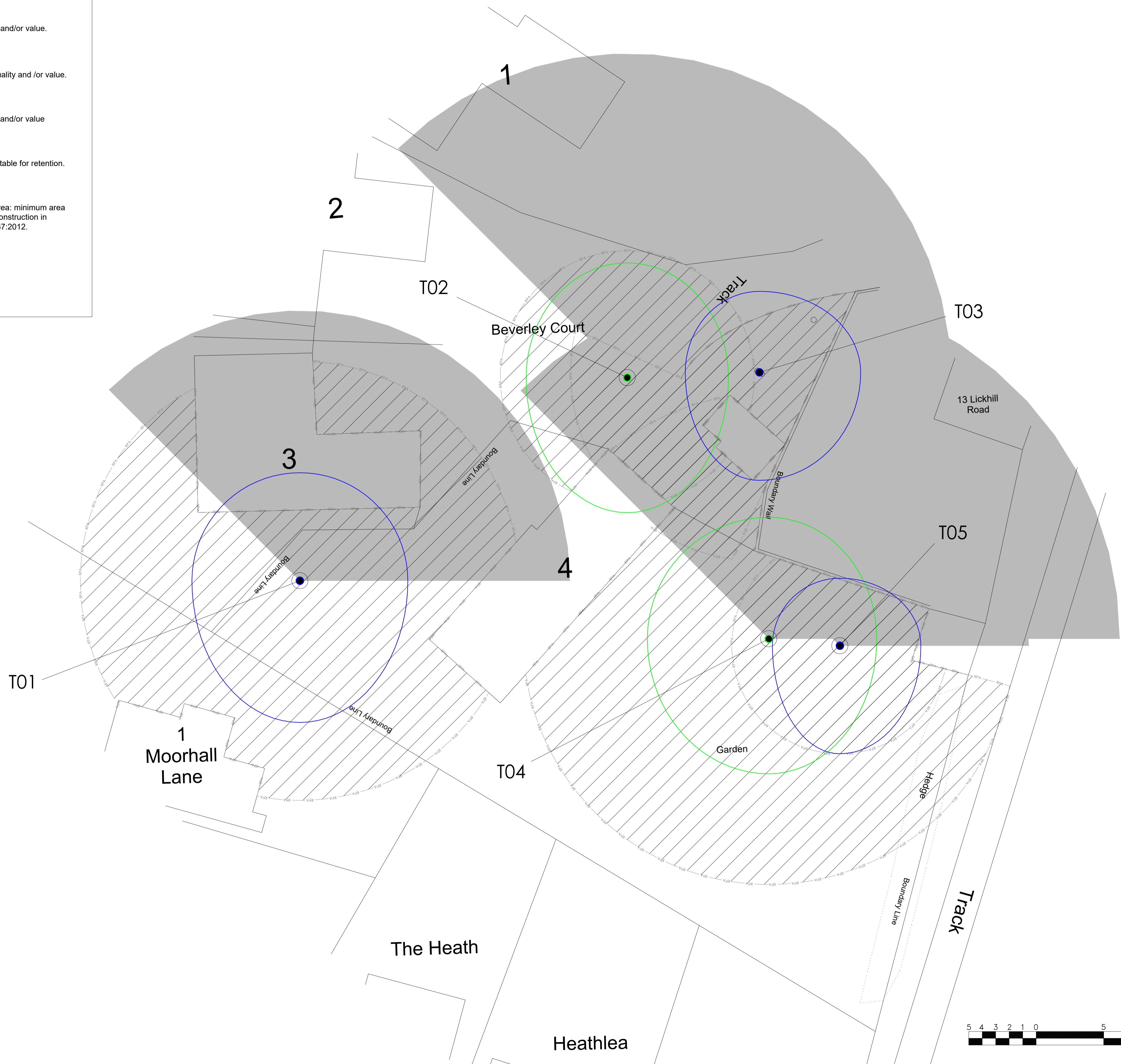
T2  
Category B: Moderate quality and /or value.

T3  
Category C: Low quality and/or value

T4  
Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention.

RPA: Root Protection Area: minimum area to be protected during construction in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

Shadow Arc

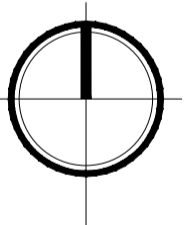


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(-)	(00/00/0000)	(.....)	(-)




**client:**  
MR T ROGERS

**project:**  
No.4 BEVERLEY COURT  
STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN

**title:**  
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

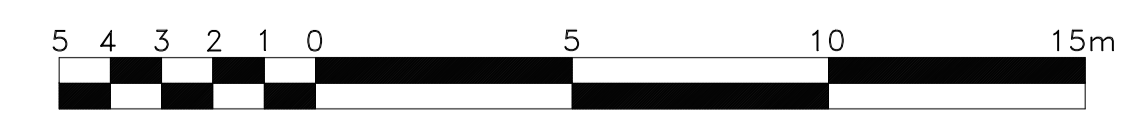
**status:**  
PLANNING

<b>date:</b> OCT'21	<b>drawn:</b> E.C.H	<b>number:</b> 21-126-P-02
<b>scale@A1:</b> 1:150	<b>checked:</b> T.G-W	<b>revision:</b> (-)



**Landscape Institute**  
Registered Practice

Bea Landscape Design Ltd  
132A The Westlands, Compton Road,  
Wolverhampton, WV3 9GB  
T: 01902 424 950 / 01902 425 001  
E: info@bealandscape.co.uk  
W: www.bealandscape.co.uk



landscape architects - arboricultural consultants  
urban designers - environmental assessors



**address:**

132A The Westlands  
Compton Road  
Wolverhampton  
WV3 9QB

**tel:** 01902 424 950

**email:** [info@bealandscape.co.uk](mailto:info@bealandscape.co.uk)

**web:** [www.bealandscape.co.uk](http://www.bealandscape.co.uk)