

Arboricultural Planning Report For:

St. Helen's School
Eastbury Road
Northwood
HA6 3AS



Client:	Rozanne Hodis
Report Date:	20/05/2026
Survey Date:	30/03/2026
Report Ref.:	26 3000 P4P St Helen's School
Rev. No.:	-
Checked By:	AH

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Document Details

Site address:	St. Helen's School, Eastbury Road, Northwood, HA6 3AS
Ref:	26 3000 P4P St Helen's School
Site visit undertaken by:	Keith Macgregor Dip. Arb (RFS), M. Arbor A
Date of site survey:	30/03/2026
Report prepared by:	Robert Davidson B.Sc., HND Arb, M. Arbor A
TPP Ref:	26 3000 P4P St Helen's School TPP
Revision:	-

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1 Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Arb Consultancy Ltd was instructed by Rozanne Hodis to survey the subject tree(s) in order to assess their general condition and to provide an arboricultural report relating to the proposed development at St. Helen's School, Eastbury Road, Northwood, HA6 3AS.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this arboricultural report is to assess the direct and indirect effects of the proposed development on the surveyed tree(s) and to recommend such measures as are necessary to safeguard them in a sustainable manner.
- 1.1.3 An electronic copy of the existing site layout and proposal was provided and this formed the basis of the Tree Protection Plan.
- 1.1.4 As stated above this Report and Survey is intended for planning purposes only and in no way constitutes a safety inspection of any of the trees onsite. We recommend that all trees undergo a full safety inspection to fulfil the owner's duty of care as defined by both civil law and the Occupiers' Liability Acts of 1957 & 1984.

1.2 Documents Used

Topographical Survey/Existing Site Layout: Existing Site Plan.dwg

Proposed Site Layout: Proposed Site Plan.dwg

1.3 Contact Details

Role	Contact Name	Company
Client	Rozanne Hodis	St. Helen's School
Architect /Agent	David Currie	Padeltech Ltd
Project Arboriculturist	Keith Macgregor Dip. Arb(RFS), M. Arbor A	Arb Consultancy Ltd
LPA Tree Officer	tbc	London Borough of Hillingdon



1.4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations will be used throughout this report:

BS 5837	British Standard – ‘BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations’
AIA	Arboricultural Implications Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
LPA	Local Planning Authority
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment
RPA	Root Protection Area
TPP	Tree Protection Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
CA	Conservation Area
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
CCS	Cellular Confinement System
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain

2 The Site

2.1 Site Appraisal

- 2.1.1 St. Helen’s School (the ‘site’) is an independent girls' day school located on Eastbury Road, Northwood, London Borough of Hillingdon, situated within a suburban residential setting. The specific site comprises a disused Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA) within the school's active sports field complex in the northern part of the campus, bounded by mature hedgerow and trees to the north, residential properties on Carew Road beyond, school buildings to the south and east, and the school hockey pitch to the west.
- 2.1.2 The site was found to be generally level and with no adverse topographical features.
- 2.1.3 The tree stock was deemed to be of average to high amenity/landscape value, with most trees appearing in average health and vigour at the time of the assessment.
- 2.1.4 It is not always possible to fully assess the trees, e.g.; where access is restricted. For further details please see the Appendix 4 Tree Schedule.
- 2.1.5 An aerial photograph of the site is included below:



Aerial image of site with indicative red line boundary (© Google Maps 2026)

2.2 Soils

- 2.2.1 Reference to the [BGS Geology Viewer \(BETA\)](#) indicates that the underlying geology of the site forms part of the London Clay Formation – Clay.
- 2.2.2 The presence of a clay element within the soil is significant in terms of both tree protection and foundation design.
- 2.2.3 Clay soils are susceptible to significant compaction when wet, which can result in root asphyxiation leading to tree death, often over a period of years after the soil damage has occurred.
- 2.2.4 On this basis it is essential that all recommended tree protection measures are implemented in full and are not relaxed at any point throughout the course of the development.
- 2.2.5 Clay soils can experience substantial volume changes when vegetation extracts moisture from the ground. Any foundations should also be designed in accordance with the recommendations contained within NHBC Chapter 4.2 (National House Building Council, 2010) and should account for the possibility of both subsidence and heave.



3 The Trees

3.1 Categorisation, Assessment and Summary

- 3.1.1 The trees have been assessed according to the criteria set out in BS5837 and a schedule of the surveyed trees is included within Appendix 4 of this report.

3.2 Protection Status - Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas (Town and Country Planning Act 1990)

- 3.2.1 Our basic online searches suggest there to be TPO's pertaining to trees/vegetation on or adjacent to the site (TPO reference: "TPO 415"), and that the site is located within a CA; Northwood, Frithwood.
- 3.2.2 Further to the above, it must be stated that searches undertaken by Arb Consultancy Ltd with specific regard to the statutory protection status of trees are preliminary in nature and collated with information obtained from the respective LPA website. Such information is only a guide as LPA websites and the information provided within them are subject to continual change.
- 3.2.3 It is therefore strongly advised that information pertaining to the statutory protection status of a tree or trees, on and/or adjacent to development sites be fully investigated by contacting the respective LPA directly. Should a TPO or CA status be confirmed then full details should be obtained in writing from the respective LPA.

4 The Proposal

- 4.1.1 This proposal is for the installation of two padel courts, each measuring approximately 20 metres by 10 metres, to replace the existing disused MUGA. The courts would be covered by fixed canopy structures which are intended to allow for year-round use of the courts.



5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 Arboricultural Impacts

- 5.1.1 A summary list of the arboricultural impacts associated with this development are provided below and intended to be read in conjunction with the attached combined Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan ref: 26 3000 P4P St Helen's School TPP

5.2 Recommended Tree Works

- 5.2.1 There are no tree works required as a result of this proposal.

5.3 Construction Within RPAs

- 5.3.1 There is no proposed construction within the RPAs of retained trees.

5.4 Drainage and Utilities

- 5.4.1 There is no drainage or utilities required within the RPAs of retained trees.

5.5 Tree Protection Measures

- 5.5.1 All retained trees will be robustly protected in accordance with BS 5837. Full details of the necessary tree protection measures are provided within the Arboricultural Method Statement which can be found on page 11 of this report. These issues include:

Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision
General Precautions
Tree Protection Fencing

6 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 Having considered the arboricultural impacts associated with this site, I believe the proposal to be arboriculturally sound.
- 6.1.2 Subject to full compliance with this report and the TPP, I believe that all retained trees can be adequately protected and will be safeguarded in a sustainable manner.



7 Bibliography

Anon., 1981. Wildlife and Countryside Act (Amended). s.l.:HMSO.

Anon., 2000. Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Amended). s.l.:HMSO.

British Standards Institute, 2010. Tree work - Recommendations. London: BSI.

British Standards Institute, 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. London: BSI Standards Ltd.

National House Building Council, 2010. NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2. s.l.:NHBC.

Roberts, J., Jackson, N. & Smith, M., 2006. Tree Roots in the Built Environment. Norwich: The Stationary Office.

The National Joint Utilities Group, 2007. Volume 4 - NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, s.l.: NJUG Publications.



8 Arboricultural Method Statement

The Arboricultural Implications Assessment highlights the approaches required to mitigate issues raised by the integration of existing trees into the proposed design. The Arboricultural Method Statement defines the site-specific specifications for tree protection and other details required to implement the recommendations in a realistic manner.

This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read in conjunction with the approved Tree Protection Plan Ref: 26 3000 P4P St Helen's School TPP

8.1 Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision

- 8.1.1 Effective tree protection can only be achieved by adherence to a logical sequence of works combined with effective arboricultural supervision and monitoring. Prior to the commencement of any works the site owner/manager will appoint a project arboriculturist to supervise and monitor the approved works.
- 8.1.2 The project arboriculturist's role is to ensure that all tree protection measures are fit for purpose, are implemented in accordance with the approved details and to the satisfaction of London Borough of Hillingdon. The owner/manager will be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are made aware of the requirements of this method statement and that any future amendments are known and understood. Copies of the approved AMS will be available onsite, the requirements of which will be incorporated into all relevant site management documents and site induction procedures.
- 8.1.3 A pre-commencement site meeting will be held between the site manager, local authority tree officer and the project arboriculturist. The purpose of this meeting will be to ensure that all aspects of the tree protection measures are clear and understood and that any future sequencing and supervisory arrangements are agreed. The details of this meeting will be recorded and will be circulated to all parties in writing. The pre-commencement meeting also provides the opportunity for discussion between all parties as to the practical implications/challenges that may arise in facilitating the proposals in line with the AMS. Should the meeting identify additional constraints, or a sounder arboricultural approach, a variation encompassing these factors will be submitted to the LPA.
- 8.1.4 Once works commence the project arboriculturist will undertake a programme of monitoring and supervision. This may include phone and email contact with the site manager, regular site visits and direct supervision of sensitive works. The frequency of any monitoring and supervision will be determined by the intensity and proximity of works to trees and will be flexible enough to accommodate changes in the scheduling of tasks as they occur on the site.



- 8.1.5 The project arboriculturist will maintain a record of all aspects of the arboricultural monitoring and supervision and a copy will be sent to London Borough of Hillingdon upon completion of the project or as otherwise agreed. This will provide a record of compliance with any agreed tree protection measures and will assist in the efficient discharge of any relevant planning conditions.
- 8.1.6 A recommended programme of works detailing the necessary arboricultural inputs is included within Table 1 below:

8.2 Table of Arboricultural Supervision

Prior to any Demolition, Site Preparation or Construction Works Onsite	
Stage	Action/Operation
1.	Pre-commencement meeting between site manager, project arboriculturist and local authority tree officer. To discuss the precise location and timing of all tree protection measures.
2.	Installation of protective fencing.
After any Demolition and During any Site Preparation or Construction Works Onsite	
Stage	Action/Operation
3.	During all external works which occur within, or immediately adjacent to, the RPA of any retained tree.
Once All Construction Activities are Complete	
Stage	Action/Operation
4.	Removal of all protective fencing.
5.	Sign off by project arboriculturist.

Table 1: Recommended programme of works requiring arboricultural monitoring and supervision

8.3 Importance of Arranging the Pre-commencement Site Meeting

- 8.3.1 Prior to the importation of machinery, materials, and any commencement of groundworks, we advise that a suitable period be allowed for the arrangement of a pre-commencement site meeting with all relevant parties.
- 8.3.2 In our experience, arranging this meeting can vary between a few days to a few weeks and has the potential to delay the start of works onsite. Further guidance on this matter should be sought from the respective LPA.



8.4 General Precautions

- 8.4.1 All trees which are being retained onsite will be protected by protective fencing as detailed in the following sections. Protective fencing will be erected before any materials or machinery is brought onto the site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected, fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the LPA.
- 8.4.2 Care will be taken to avoid damage in the following ways:
- 8.4.3 Oil, bitumen, cement, or other material likely to be injurious to a tree will not be stored or mixed within 10m of any trunk unless contained within a bunded structure. Concrete mixing will not be carried out within 10m of a tree unless undertaken within a bunded container. Any spillage shall be immediately reported to the project arboriculturist who will determine what mitigation is required.
- 8.4.4 Fires will not be lit nearer than 5m the limit of the crown spread, will be downwind of the tree and will be prevented from becoming so large as to affect the tree.
- 8.4.5 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of the tree. Trees to be retained will not be used as anchors for equipment used to remove stumps, roots, other trees or for any other purposes.
- 8.4.6 Care will be exercised when using cranes or similar equipment near the spread of the canopy of a tree.
- 8.4.7 It is essential that allowance be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- 8.4.8 Stumps within the RPA will not be dug or pulled out but are to be ground out. Where possible, and with the agreement of all parties involved, standing stumps and debris should be left as a habitat for wildlife if circumstances allow. (British Standards Institute, 2012) (National House Building Council, 2010) (Wildlife and Countryside Act (Amended), 1981).

8.5 Tree Protection Fencing

- 8.5.1 Tree protection fencing will be used to prevent access to the RPAs of retained trees and will be erected within the locations shown on TPP ref. 26 3000 P4P St Helen's School TPP. Unless agreed in writing by the project arboriculturist and/or London Borough of Hillingdon the following shall apply:
- 8.5.2 Protective fencing (shown as a magenta line on the TPP) will be erected prior to any works onsite including demolition, groundwork or the importation of plant and materials.



- 8.5.3 Once erected protective fencing shall remain in situ until all construction activities are complete and shall only be varied with the written consent of the project arboriculturist and/or London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 8.5.4 The area to the rear of the protective fencing shall be considered to form a construction exclusion zone (CEZ). No construction activities, storage of materials or pedestrian or vehicular access shall take place within the CEZ without the written consent of London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 8.5.5 Confirmation that the protective fencing has been correctly installed will be sought from the project arboriculturist prior to the start of any demolition works, construction activities or the importation of any plant or materials.
- 8.5.6 Protective fencing will comply fully with BS 5837 and will be erected to the standard described in Figure 1. All weather notices will be attached to the protective fencing at suitable intervals, an example of which is given in Figure 2.
- 8.5.7 Regular daily checks will be carried out by the site manager to ensure that the barriers are still in place and functioning and any damage will be rectified without delay.

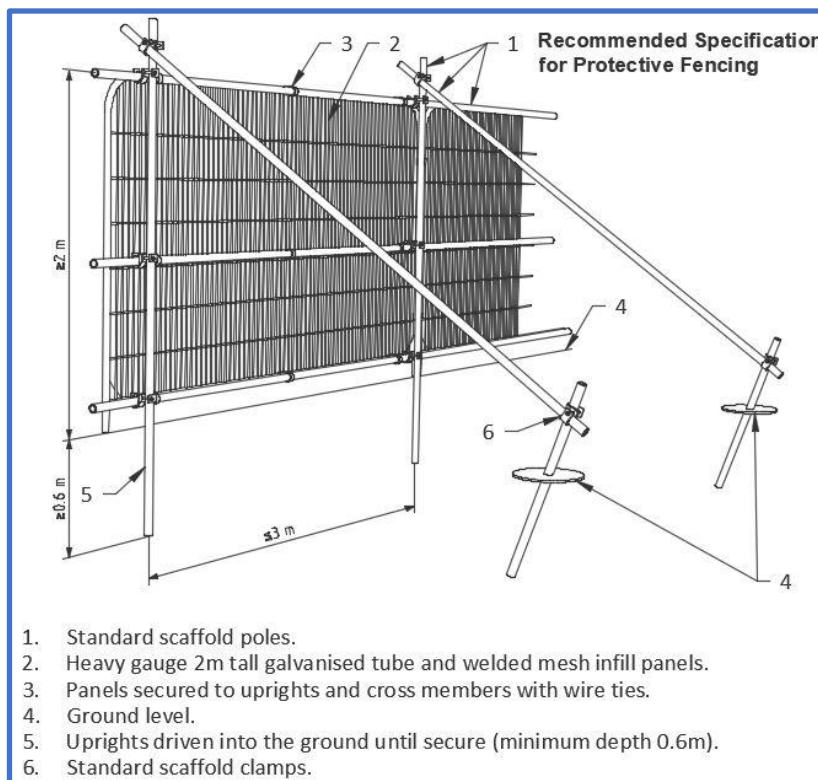


Figure 1: Example of protective fencing (BS 5837:2012)



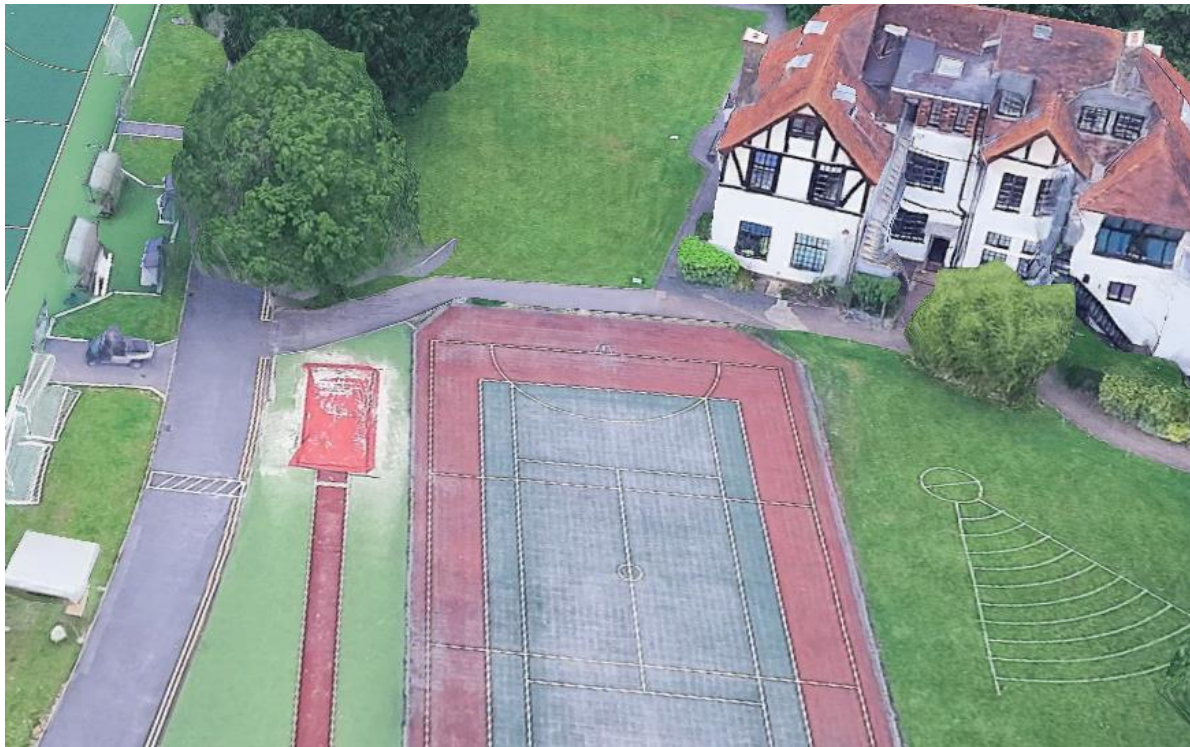
Figure 2: Example signage to be securely attached to fencing



Appendices



Appendix 1 Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Site looking North



Photograph 2: Site looking East



Photograph 3: T8 Oak in far distance.



Photograph 4: T14 and T13 Common limes visible at right edge of hedge.



Appendix 2 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

TO (Tree Officer)	Representative officer of the LPA for tree related matters within the area of the authority.
LPA (Local Planning Authority)	The local government body that deals with all planning related issues within the area of the authority.
RPA (Root Protection Area)	Layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m ² .
TPP (Tree Protection Plan)	Scale drawing prepared by an arboriculturist showing the finalised layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the AMS, which can be shown graphically.
CEZ (Construction Exclusion Zone)	Area based on the RPA (in m ²), identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection, fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.
AIA (Arboricultural Implications/Impacts Assessment)	Study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.
AMS (Arboricultural Method Statement)	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree.
TPO (Tree Preservation Order)	A TPO is an order made by the LPA in respect of trees or woodlands. The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the: • cutting down, • uprooting, • topping, • lopping, • wilful damage, or • wilful destruction of trees without the LPAs consent. The cutting of roots, although not expressly covered in (1) – (4) above, is potentially damaging and so, in the Secretary of State's view, requires the LPAs consent.
CA (Conservation Area)	The law relating to CAs is in Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. CAs are areas of special architectural or historical interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They are designated by LPAs and are centred on listed buildings. Other buildings and landscape features, including trees, may also contribute to the special character of a CA.
NJUG (Nation Joint Utilities Group)	Trade Association for street works issues. Promotes best practice, self-regulation and a two-way relationship with Government and other relevant stake holders.



Appendix 3 Tree Survey

Scope and Method of Survey

- The report is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.
- The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations*.
- The reference numbers of surveyed trees and tree groups are shown on the TCP/TPP, which is based on the scale drawings supplied.
- The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- Tree heights were estimated to the nearest 1m.
- Trunk diameters have been measured in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837: 2012. Diameters of single stem trees on level ground have been measured at 1.5m above ground level. The diameters of other commonly encountered stems have been measured where most appropriate and this is recorded within the schedule.
- The combined stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees have been calculated in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 paragraph 4.6.1. RPAs are calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.
- Tree canopies have been measured either by use of a laser range finder, tape measure or estimated where access has not been possible.
- No access was made onto third party property. Dimensions for trees on adjacent property, and those that at the time of the survey were inaccessible due to dense vegetation or adverse topography, have been estimated.
- The positions of trees not included on a topographical survey have been measured as accurately as possible. These positions must be considered approximate only. If the position of these trees is of critical importance, then a surveyor should be engaged to accurately record their location.
- This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.



Summary of Categories BS 5837:2012

Trees unsuitable for retention	
U	Trees 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. Identified by dark red colouration on the TCP/TPP. These trees should not be a consideration in the planning process.
Trees to be considered for retention	
A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Identified by light green colouration on the TCP/TPP.
B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Identified by mid blue colouration on the TCP/TPP.
C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Identified by grey colouration on the TCP/TPP. The following subcategories are applied. Trees may be allocated more than one subcategory, but this will not increase their overall value.
1: Mainly arboricultural values	
A1	Trees that are of particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g., the dominant and/or principal tree within an avenue).
B1	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g., the presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit category A designation.
C1	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
2: Mainly landscape values	
A2	Trees, groups, or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.
B2	Trees present in numbers, usually 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.
C2	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.
3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
A3	Trees, groups, or woods of significant conservation, historical, commemorative, or other value (e.g., veteran trees or wood-pasture).
B3	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
C3	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Table 2: Categories and descriptions as described in BS 5837:2012 Table 1



Explanation of Tree Survey Schedule

TREE No:	Allocated tree number, this may or may not be tagged onsite.
HEIGHT:	Height of tree in metres.
DBH:	Diameter of the tree at 1.5m from ground level or as otherwise described within Annex C of BS 5837:2012.
CROWN SPREAD:	Shown as compass points N, E, S, W.
CROWN HEIGHT:	Height of lowest branch foliage.
FIRST SIGNIFICANT BRANCH:	Height above ground level of lowest significantly sized branch.
AGE CLASS:	Y Young (less than 1/3 through life expectancy). MA Middle aged (from 1/3 to 2/3 through life expectancy). M Mature (over 2/3 through life expectancy). OM Over-mature (beyond average life expectancy). V Veteran (of biological, cultural, or aesthetic value, usually beyond typical age range).
ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION:	The estimated number of years the tree will continue to make a safe and useful contribution to its surroundings, taking into account its current age and physiological and structural condition. (NB. This assumes that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment).
BS CATEGORY:	(Please refer to the BS 5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions) U: Trees unsuitable for retention – 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. A: Trees of high quality – with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B: Trees of moderate quality – with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. C: Trees of low quality – with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
PHYSIOLOGY, STRUCTURE, WORKS REQUIRED:	Description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details based on health, vitality, and overall structural integrity.
ESTIMATED:	Y/N (Estimated stem dimension).

Table 3: Explanation of Tree Survey Schedule



Appendix 4 Tree Schedule

Site: St. Helen's School

Surveyor: Keith Macgregor Dip. Arb (RFS), M. Arbor A

Date of Survey: 30/03/2026

Tree No.	Species	Age	DBH (approx. mm.)	No. of Stems	BS Category	Height (approx. m.)	Crown clearance (approx. m.)	FSB Height	FSB Directions	Crown Spread N	Crown Spread E	Crown Spread S	Crown Spread W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Comments	Recommendations	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)
T1	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	M	760	1	B1	22	3	3	W	2	7	6.5	8	Fair	20+	Minor deadwood	None	9.12	261.33
T2	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	M	740	1	B1	23	3	3.5	NW	7	6	2	8	Fair	20+	Minor deadwood. Cable bracing (cobra) in upper canopy	None	8.88	247.76
T3	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	EM	320	1	C1	10	2	1.5	N	2	2	2	2	Fair	20+	Several pruning stubs on main stem to 2 metres	None	3.84	46.33
T4	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	M	430	1	C1	12	2	4	NW	4	1.5	3	5	Fair	20+	Sparse upper canopy	None	5.16	83.66
T5	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	M	780	1	B1	22	3	3	E	6	7.5	8	6	Fair	20+	Minor deadwood throughout canopy and old pruning wounds on stem	None	9.36	275.27
T6	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	M	460	1	B1	21	6	9	E	2.5	5	1.8	5	Fair	20+	Crown suppression by neighbouring trees	None	5.52	95.74



Tree No.	Species	Age	DBH (approx. mm.)	No. of Stems	BS Category	Height (approx. m.)	Crown clearance (approx. m.)	FSB Height	FSB Directions	Crown Spread N	Crown Spread E	Crown Spread S	Crown Spread W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Comments	Recommendations	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)
T7	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	M	600	1	B1	20	3	2	E	5	6	1.5	5	Fair	20+	Crown suppression by neighbouring trees. Minor deadwood	None	7.2	162.88
T8	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	M	440,500	2	B1	12	2.5	2.3	SE	6	5	6	5	Poor	20+	Twin stem. Tree possibly in decline. Low vigour with sparse bud and twig growth	None	7.99	200.59
T9	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	M	860	1	B1	18	3	3	S	7	8	5	9	Fair	20+	Major and minor deadwood throughout canopy	None	10.32	334.63
T10	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	M	1270	1	A3	19	3.5	2.5	W	8	8	8	7.5	Fair	40+	Large veteran tree. Pruning wounds throughout canopy. Sparse twig growth, low vigour	None	15	706.86
G11	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	EM	250	4	C2	5	2	1.5	W	2	2	2	2	Poor	10+	Group of four stems in close proximity. Previously topped. Decay at base	None	6	113.11
T12	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	EM	180	2	C1	6	3	1.5	W	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	Poor	10+	Two stems in close proximity. Stem to the south has been topped with resulting decay. Minor deadwood throughout	None	3.06	29.42
T13	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	M	700	1	B1	22.5	3.5	2.5	E	6	5	6	2	Fair	20+	Minor deadwood	None	8.4	221.7
T14	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	M	740	1	B1	22.5	2	3	N	6	2	7	8	Fair	20+	Minor deadwood	None	8.88	247.76



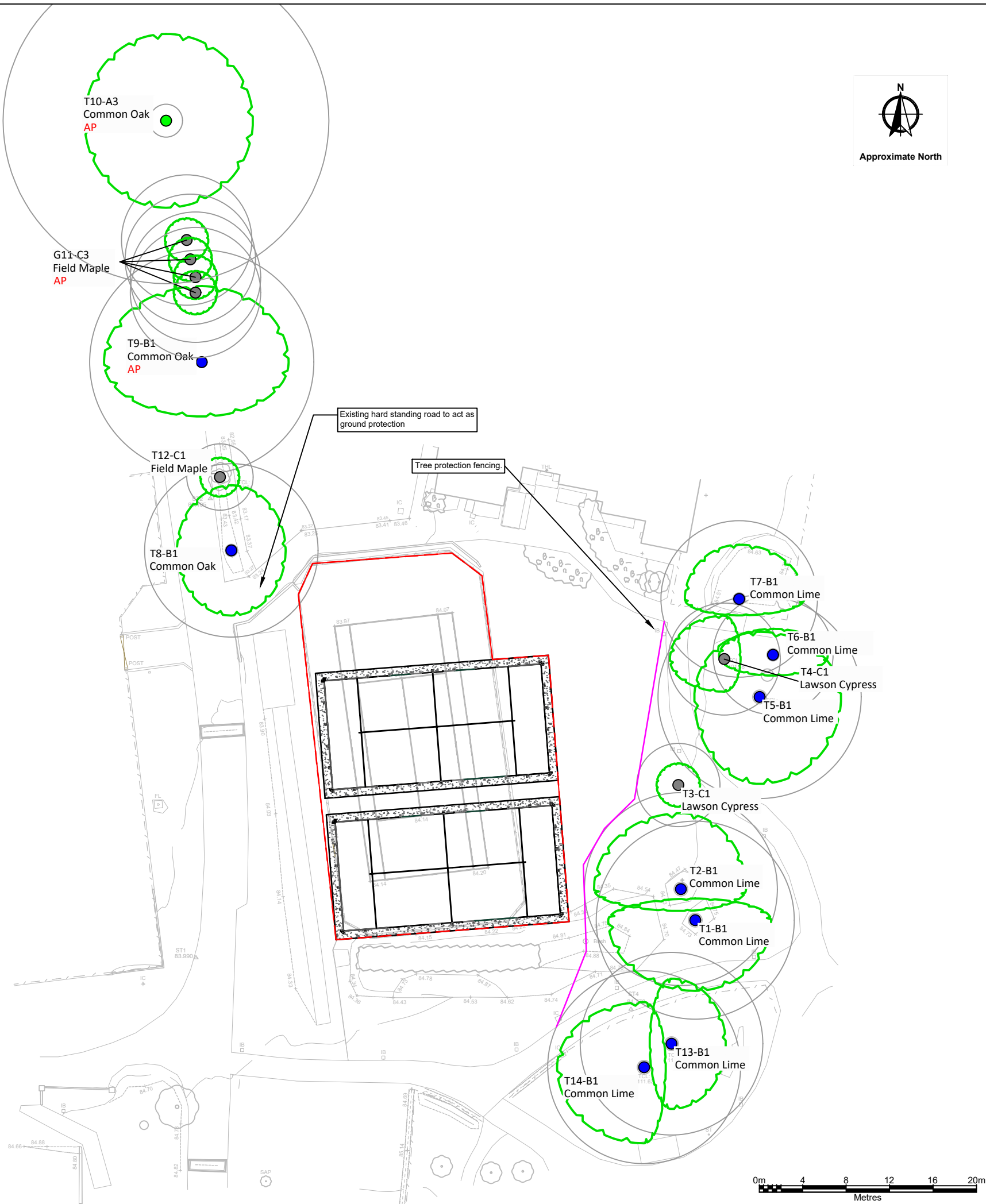
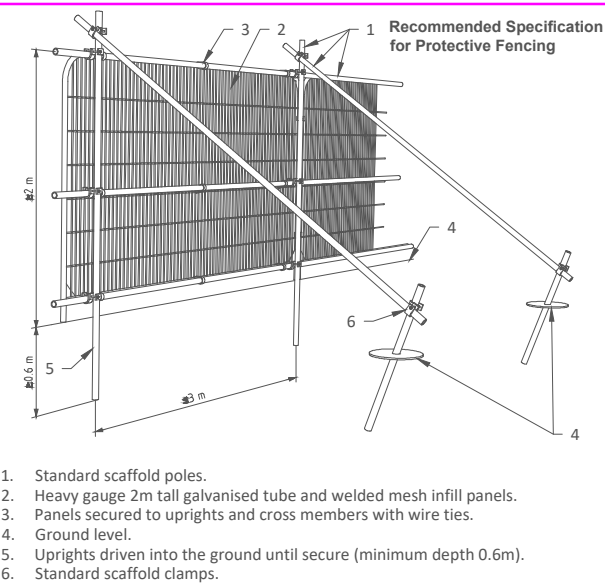
Appendix 5 Tree Protection Plan

General Precautions

All trees which are being retained on site will be protected by protective fencing and/or ground protection as detailed in the following sections. Protective fencing will be erected before any materials or machinery is brought onto the site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

Care will be taken to avoid damage in the following ways:-

- Oil, bitumen, cement or other material likely to be injurious to a tree will not be stored or mixed within 10m of any trunk unless contained within a bunded structure.
- Concrete mixing will not be carried out within 10m of a tree unless undertaken within a bunded container. Any spillage shall be immediately reported to the project arboriculturist who will determine what mitigation is required.
- Fires will not be lit nearer than 5m the limit of the crown spread, will be down-wind of the tree and will be prevented from becoming so large as to affect the tree.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of the tree. Trees to be retained will not be used as anchors for equipment used to remove stumps, roots, other trees or for any other purposes.
- Care will be exercised when using cranes or similar equipment near the spread of the canopy of a tree.
- It is essential that allowance be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.



KEY

- CATEGORY 'B' TREE
- CATEGORY 'C' TREE
- THEORETICAL CIRCULAR ROOT PROTECTION AREA(S) DEPICTING APPROXIMATE ROOTING AREA(S) - NOT MODIFIED TO SITE FEATURES
- INDICATIVE SITE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED PADEEL COURTS
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING PRIMARY

AP = APPROXIMATE POSITION

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All measurements in millimeters
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Client

Rozanne Hodis

Site
St.Helen's School

Drawing Title
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Rev. Details Date
- - -

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Project No: 26 3000	Surveyed by: CH
Drawn by: KM/LB	Checked by: AH
Date: 15/05/2026	Scale: 1:400 @ A3
Drawing Number: 26 3000-TPP-001	Rev: -