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# Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement:

**Pyotts House  
Pyotts Hill, Old Basing  
Basingstoke  
RG24 8AP**

**On behalf of:**

Dr and Mrs Freeman

**Prepared by:**

Helen Brown Treescapes

MSc For; BSc (Hons); TechCert (AA); TechArborA

**Report Reference:** HBD1831IAMS R4

**Report Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> July 2019

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## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with your instructions, I visited Pyotts House on the 7<sup>th</sup> November 2018 and collected and prepared tree information relevant to the proposed development to the standard normally required by the Local Planning Authority in support of a planning application. The weather was overcast with light rain and a northerly wind but visibility was good. This report is effectively an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Method Statement (MS) as recommended in paragraph 5.4 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* and is written as a part of the formal submissions to the Local Planning Authority in support of the planning application, as instructed.

### 1.0 PREAMBLE

1.1 **Qualifications and experience:** I have based this report on my site observations, and I have come to conclusions in light of my experience and qualifications in arboriculture and forestry. A C.V. is attached at Appendix 5.

1.2 **Caveat:** It is not practicable or reasonable to take into account the potential effects of extreme weather, vandalism or accident. Helen Brown Treescapes cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors. Helen Brown Treescapes cannot accept any liability where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated after two years from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the Report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject tree(s), whichever is sooner. This report is intended to highlight the potential impact of the proposals on the tree population on site and is not intended to provide a risk assessment of the trees in question.

### 2.0 THE PROPOSAL

2.1 **Development:** The proposal is to create three free standing dwellings with associated detached garages in the rear garden of Pyotts House. The new dwellings will be accessed via driveways connecting to Pyotts Hill. The layout is shown on the 'Site Plan', drawing by Fowler Architecture and Planning, drawing number 180537-100 Rev B at a scale of 1:200 @ A1, dated November 2018. This drawing shows the relevant trees on and closely adjacent to the site and has been annotated with tree numbers and attached as plan HB1.

### 3.0 TREES

- 3.1 **Formal tree controls:** This site falls under the jurisdiction of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council which has not been approached to ascertain whether any of the trees on site are protected by a tree preservation order or conservation area. No tree work should commence on site without running such checks as there is a financial penalty for working on protected trees without consent.
- 3.2 **Trees of interest:** This site is well populated with a mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs which are distributed throughout the site and on its boundaries; only those trees which were considered 'significant' in arboricultural terms and located within influencing distance of the proposal were surveyed. The trees are generally in reasonable condition although some of those growing in a grouped situation have poor form as a result of growing in close proximity and competing for light. The majority of trees surveyed are of a 'C' category (please see Appendix 1 for more details). Details of all the significant trees are given in the tree schedule in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837:12 and are attached at Appendix 1.
- 3.3 **Tree health and removals:** Before commencing any discussion regarding the proposed development in relation to the trees, it is worth noting there are a number of trees located within this site which are in poor health, namely: T6 (apple), T16 (ash), T17 (ash), T23 (ash) and T24 (oak) are all in poor health and are unlikely to recover and produce specimens of any arboricultural merit. T23 is in decline and has been colonised prolifically by bacterial canker of ash (*Pseudomonas syringae*) which will eventually kill the tree. T15 and T18 are both hazel which may be coppiced (cut to ground level to encourage regrowth) or remove. Please refer to table Appendix 1 for further information.

### 4.0 ISSUES RELEVANT TO THE TREES

- 4.1 **Building construction in relation to tree roots:** The proposed footprints will not incur into the root protection areas of any of the retained trees on site.
- 4.2 **Building construction in relation to tree crowns:** It is important that sufficient growing space is allowed between the mature crown extent of each tree and the roof edge of the proposed structures. This is to reduce conflicts of interest in the future and to reduce the pressure to prune trees to keep them clear of roofs: A clearance of two metres from the mature tree crown is generally considered acceptable.
- 4.3 **Tree root and canopy protection:** The RPA of retained trees should be protected during the development phase with heras fencing to ensure heavy machinery is not operated, or materials stored within the rooting area. This can be

detrimental to the tree, causing soil compaction and root die back. The crowns of retained trees also require protection to avoid damaging branches. The protection of the RPA and canopy spread with heras fencing is detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement below.

- 4.4 **Special surfacing:** Where the new driveway runs through the root protection areas of T3 (Norway maple), T5 (robinia), T7 (Apple), T8, T9 (oak) and T11 (ash), the surfacing material must be permeable and load bearing, such as a 'cell web system' overlaid with a breathable surface. This will protect the tree roots from potential damage, caused by soil compaction while allowing for the exchange of gases and water. Surfaced areas within RPAs should be hand dug to avoid soil compaction caused by heavy machinery and to ensure that, should roots be exposed, they are seen and appropriately managed. Further details are issued in the Method Statement.
- 4.5 **Materials delivery, storage and handling:** Materials should not be handled or stored within the RPAs of retained trees; the load exerted can result in soil compaction and leachate from spills can be toxic to trees.
- 4.6 **Services, surface drains, soakaways and services:** It is important that services, including floodlights, surface drains and soakaways avoid the RPAs of retained trees as roots can be damaged during trench excavations. The location of services should therefore be agreed with the local planning authority prior to the development phase commencing.
- 4.7 **Shading:** The shading affects of trees should be taken into consideration when locating fenestration. Where structures are located too close to trees and to the north of them, the shade cast by the trees may prompt requests to fell or prune in the future and is therefore not encouraged by local planning authorities.

## 5.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 **Implementation and phasing of the proposed development:** Prior to any building work commencing on site, a meeting will be held with the tree officer, tree consultant and site manager present. During the meeting details regarding the location of heras fencing will be discussed and a time to reconvene in order to assess the heras fencing will be agreed. The schedule of events during the development phase will be as follows:

- i) Pre commencement site meeting with the tree officer, arboricultural consultant and site manager to discuss phasing and location of heras fencing and temporary ground protection. A date will also be agreed for the consultant to oversee the laying of the driveway surfacing.
- ii) Heras fencing and temporary ground protection will be installed as indicated in plan HB1.
- iii) The arboricultural consultant will return to site to assess the heras fencing and temporary ground protection to ensure they have been set out according to the method statement specifications.
- iv) The arboricultural consultant will oversee the installation of the special driveway surfacing.
- v) During the development phase, the arboricultural consultant will be notified and asked to supervise any excavating within the RPA of retained trees.

5.2 **Protective fencing:** Protective fencing will be erected prior to the commencement of any development activity and will be retained in the positions shown on the annotated site layout plan HB1 until the completion of development. The location of the fencing is shown on the plan by a broken red line and encompasses the root protection area or canopy spread, whichever is the greater, of the retained trees. The fencing will be to the BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations*' (section 6.2) i.e. preformed galvanised steel mesh panels ('Heras' or similar) facings on a driven braced scaffold pole framework. It will be retained at the locations shown until construction is completed. It may be moved or removed only with notice to and consent from the local planning authority

5.3 **Temporary protective surfacing:** Where development activity is unavoidable within the RPAs of retained trees, such as along the driveway, the heras fencing may be temporarily pushed back, and where appropriate, the exposed area augmented with alternative protection to ensure the ground is not compacted.

Temporary ground protection will be installed in accordance with the recommendations in 6.2.3 of BS 5837:2012. This will take the form of scaffold boards butted to form a continuous surface, or plywood of a single thickness of scaffold boards either placed on top of a scaffold frame or on top of a compression - resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane as shown in Appendix 2. The ground protection will be retained until construction is completed. **Both the heras fencing and temporary ground protection will be installed prior to any building work commencing on site and will be inspected and signed off by the supervising consultant.**

- 5.4 **Storage and handling of materials:** This site has sufficient space for materials to be stored and handled in a mixing area outside the tree root protection areas. The mixing area will be bunded with heavy duty plastic secured in place with scaffold boards to ensure any run-off does not percolate into the tree's rooting system. Also, there shall be no fires within 10m of the canopy of any retained tree, and no storage or mixing of harmful materials e.g. DERV fuel or concrete within 10m of the trunk of the retained tree.
- 5.5 **Surface drains, soakaways and services:** RPAs have been avoided in the drainage design however, in the unlikely event that existing cables need to be unearthed within an RPA, the method for doing so will accord with the recommendations in the NJUG Publication: Volume 4: Issue 2: 16/11/2007: *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*. Trenches will be dug by hand and any roots over 2.5cm in diameter will be retained undamaged. Smaller roots may be cut back to the proximal face with a clean, sharp pair of secateurs. The trench backfill around the roots shall be a granular material that can be compacted to the point where it can bear the new surfacing without subsiding but without abrasion of tree roots and without raising the soil bulk density to the point where root growth cannot take place. Should it be necessary, this operation will be overseen by the project arboriculturist.
- 5.6 **Installation of the new driveway surface:** I strongly recommend laying the new driveway surface prior to any development activity as this will avoid the use and expense of temporary ground protection in this area (detailed in 5.3 above). Where the new driveway surface is within the RPA of retained trees, excavation will be limited to the removal of a nominal soil layer no deeper than 50mm, to be carried out by hand. There will be no further excavation. The levels allow these areas to be installed using a no-dig form of construction and will allow the use of a cellular confinement system e.g. 'Geoweb' or similar. Where new surfacing is proposed in these areas, a geotextile membrane will be installed over the existing ground level, where adjoining rolls of membrane meet, there will be an overlap of 300mm. The cellular confinement system will then be laid over the membrane and infilled with a no-fines granular material. The final surface layer, which must be breathable - for example, pea shingle, block paving, or breathable tarmac, will then be laid over the filled cellular

material and retained by an edging of wooden boards secured by driven wooden pegs. The restrictions on excavation and the use of a geotextile membrane and cellular confinement system in accordance with the guidelines in Section 11 of BS 5837:12 will limit the risk of damage to tree roots to an acceptable level. A specification for Cellweb is attached as Appendix 3.

- 5.7 **Tree removal and access facilitation pruning:** It is proposed that T19, T20 and T21 (oaks) will be removed to accommodate the development and replaced with a suitable specimens, preferably of the same species.
- 5.8 **Supervision:** The project arborist will attend the site to inspect the heras fencing and ensure that it has been laid out as prescribed in the method statement and meets the requirements of BS5837:12. Any excavations within the RPA of retained trees will be overseen by the project arborist including the preparation and laying of the driveway's special surfacing. It is the responsibility of the site manager to inform the arboricultural consultant when inspections are required for example, when heras fencing is ready to be inspected.
- 5.9 **Tree works:** Pruning works detailed in paragraph 5.7 are required to enable the planning permission to be implemented and are effectively consented by virtue of the grant of planning permission. Should it become necessary to carry out further pruning, for example, to allow scaffolding frames to be erected, work shall be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.
- 6.0 **CONCLUSIONS:** Provided the Method Statement is followed and the protective measures described within it and plan HB1 are put in place, the retained trees should not be adversely affected by the proposed development. Where trees are programmed for removal, I recommend they are replaced with trees of a similar growth habit to maintain the arboricultural diversity of this site.

Please do call me if you would like to discuss any of these points further.

Yours sincerely



Helen Brown  
**MSc For. Tech Cert Arb**



**APPENDIX 1**  
**Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes**

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
1	Lawsons Cypress	12	34	4	4	1	Mature	Fair form; poor vitality with a crown more porous than expected for species	C	4.1
				4	4					
2	Lawsons Cypress	13	27 3	2.5	2.5	0	Mature	Normal form and vitality; bifurcated at 1.5m	C	3.3
				2.5	2.5					
3	Norway maple	12	31	4	4	2	Mature	Normal form and vitality but co-dominant branch at 2m height	C	3.6
				4	4					
4	Ornamental cherry	9	26	2	3.5	2	Mature	Normal vitality; poor form; roots raised at base; bifurcated at approximately 2m	C	3.2
				4	4					
5	Robinia	11	53	7	7.5	2	Mature	Normal form and vitality; some dead wood in excess of 70mm diameter present	C	6.3
				-	7					

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes**

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
6	Apple	9	33	1.5	2	3	Mature	Poor form - leaning south by 20°; normal vitality; occluding cavities on northern side of trunk at 1.5 and 2m height	C	3.9
				2	4					
7	Apple	8	35	4	4	2	Mature	Normal vitality, has been pruned in past; congested crown	C	4.2
				4	5					
8	Yew	4	27	2	3	0	Young	Growing at base of T9, has been clipped; competing with T9 for nutrients	C/U	3.2
				1	3					
9	Oak	14	98	4	5	4	Mature	Crown has been reduced in the past 5 years resulting in poor form; lion tailing and leafless branches suggest vitality is compromised	C	11.7
				-	6					
10	Ash	16	31	5	10	Mature	Twin stemmed ash from 0.5m; normal vitality but drawn up and pole like form; ivy present on main trunk	C	5.6	
			35 =47 *	-						5

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes**

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
11	Ash	15	18 31 34 34 36 =70 *	7	7	10	Mature	Five stems - old ash coppice; Reduce to remove weight from branches	C	8.4
				7	7					
12	Beech	16	38	4	6	10	Early mature	Fair vitality and form; ivy present into mid crown; cracking and lifted bark on southern side of trunk base - possibly due to adjacent compost heap	C	4.9
				-	7					
13	Cherry	11	30	2	2	2	Mature	Cracking and raised bark on southern side of base; unbalanced crown due to T12; leaning west by 20°; decay starting at base. Remove adjacent grass clippings/compost	C/U	3.6
				2	2					
14	Field maple	16	32	3	3	11	Mature	Very poor form and vitality; pruned so only one stems remains; sinuous and drawn up growth habit	C/U	3.8
				3	3					
15	Hazel	3	5	4	2	1	Mature	Poor form and normal vitality; old coppice	C/U	0.9
				2	3					
16	Ash	15	27	4	3	10	Early mature	Poor form; normal vitality; drawn up and sinuous; raised root plate; unlikely to recover and make good mature specimen	C/U	3.3
				3	3					

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes**

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
17	Ash	14	26	5	4	10	Early mature	Very poor; drawn up and contorted growth with unbalanced crown	C/U	3.3
				0	3					
18	Hazel	5	5cm 15 stems	4	4	0	Mature	Old coppice; normal vitality	C	0.9
				4	4					
19	Oak	20	89	7	10	7	Mature	Good form and vitality - shared canopy with T20 and T21; root buttresses present; leaning 20° west; remove to accommodate development	B	10.8
				11	11					
20	Oak	21	98	7	8	14	Mature	Good form and vitality; growing as a group with shared canopy; bifurcated at 10m	B	11.8
				7	7					
21	Oak	21	84	7	8	7	Mature	Good form and vitality; growing as a group with shared canopy	B	10
				7	7					
22	Oak	16	64	5	2	3	Semi mature	Normal form and vitality but unbalanced crown due to cramped growing conditions	B	7.7
				6	7					

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes**

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
23	Ash	16	52	7	4	10	Mature	Structurally compromised due to presence of ash canker with poor vitality; Climbing rose as base. Approx 10 years remaining. Remove	U	-
				7	4					
24	Oak	16	76 (at base)	8	5	3	Mature	Crown more porous than expected suggesting lower vitality than normal; large bur on base of trunk at 0.5-2m height. Remove	U	-
				7	4					
25	Beech	15	43	7	4	9	Semi mature	Normal form and vitality for species and grouped growing conditions; contorted and drawn up growth habit; bifurcated at 9m	C	5.2
				5	4					
26	Oak	16	62	6	-	10	Mature	Growing on raised bank and therefore approximately 3m above development area; root buttresses present	B	7.4
				5	5					

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes**

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
G1	Lawson Cypress, Holly, Elm and Hazel	5	5-12	1.5	1.5	0	Young	Possibly self-seeded, have become overgrown and covered in ivy	C	0.9
				1.5	1.5					
G2	Oak, Ash and Field maple	15	36	4	4	7	Semi mature	Growing collectively with shared canopy and compromised form	C	4.3
				4	4					
G3	Ash, field maple, hawthorn	9	27	4	0	3	Early mature	Very poor form and vitality; drawn up with unbalanced crowns; sinuous growth in search of light; suppressed by neighbouring oaks	U	-
		10		5	0					
		14								

## APPENDIX 1 Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes

### Abbreviations:

G	: Group
m	: Metre
>	: Greater than
<	: Less than

### Botanical tree names:

Apple	: <i>Malus domestical</i>
Ash	: <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	: <i>Fagus sylvatical</i>
Cherry	: <i>Prunus Sp.</i>
Elm	: <i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Field maple	: <i>Acer campestre</i>
Hawthorn	: <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	: <i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holly	: <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Lawson Cypress	: <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Norway maple	: <i>Acer platanoides</i>
Oak	: <i>Quercus robur</i>
Robinia	: <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Thuja	: <i>Thuja plicata</i>
Yew	: <i>Taxus baccata</i>

**Presentation of data:** The inspection details as identified in the brief are set out in the tree schedule in Appendix 1. Age classification has been presented as one of four categories, young, early-mature, mature and over mature, rather than age in years. This is because age in years cannot be accurately assessed without a more detailed investigation and because an age class gives a better picture of the age range of the tree population regardless of species. Age class is one of the criteria used in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations' (section 6.2) for determining the protection area for trees. This is relevant for any potentially damaging operations near trees e.g. excavations for services.

- **Dimensions:** I have estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated.
- **Species:** Species identification is based on visual observations.
- **Height:** Height is estimated to the nearest metre.
- **Trunk diameter:** Trunk diameter for accessible trees has been measured with a diameter tape and recorded in centimetres.
- **Crown spread:** Crown spread for trees within the site is estimated at the four cardinal compass points. The distances given as appropriate correspond to crown spreads to the four cardinal compass points as shown in the grid below:

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes**

N	E
W	S

- **Crown height above ground:** The height of the crown clearance above the ground over the site is estimated to the nearest 0.5m. 'Minor branches' refers to those branches with a diameter of 70mm or less and 'major' refers to those with a diameter in excess of 70mm.
- **Life stage:** The life stage categories correspond to the classes given in BS 5837:2012, which are Young (Y), Semi-mature (SM), Early Mature (EM), Mature (M) and Over-mature (OM). There are no veteran trees included in the schedule.
- **Estimated contribution in years:** <10, >10, >20, >40, as advised in BS 5837:2012.
- **General observations:** These comment on the health and physiological and structural condition of the tree, with management recommendations where appropriate. Vitality is an indication of the health of the tree for use with Table 1 of BS 5837:20012. I assess the trees as N = normal vitality and L = low vitality in accordance with table 1.
- **Root protection area:** The area of root protection should be equivalent to the area of a circle centred on the tree with a radius of least 12 times the trunk diameter. This column gives the radius of such a circle; the distance may not be the same as the distance for protective fencing. In the case of T10 and T11, (\*) refers to the combined stem diameter calculation as defined in BS5837:12 point 4.6, 4.6.1 (a).
- **Subjective assessment of the tree:** The BS 5837:2012 assessment is the recommended pre-planning site survey method, ideally for sites where development is proposed. There are four categories, which are summarised below. Please note that the trees were assessed, as instructed, for the purposes of the planning application. A detailed Visual Tree Inspection to assess the potential risk presented by the tree was therefore not carried out.
- **Category A:** Trees that appear to be in good health and condition and are of amenity value because of their form, quality and location. They can reasonably be retained.
- **Category B:** Trees that appear to be in reasonable health and condition and are of some amenity value because of their form, quality and location, although not in the first rank. They can reasonably be retained.
- **Category C:** Trees that appear to be in average or slightly below average health and condition and are of limited amenity value because of their form, quality and location. They can be retained, but require remedial works to improve their condition.
- **Category U:** Trees that appear to be in poor health and condition and are of no significant amenity value because of their form, quality and location. I have stated where these trees should be removed.



## Appendix 2

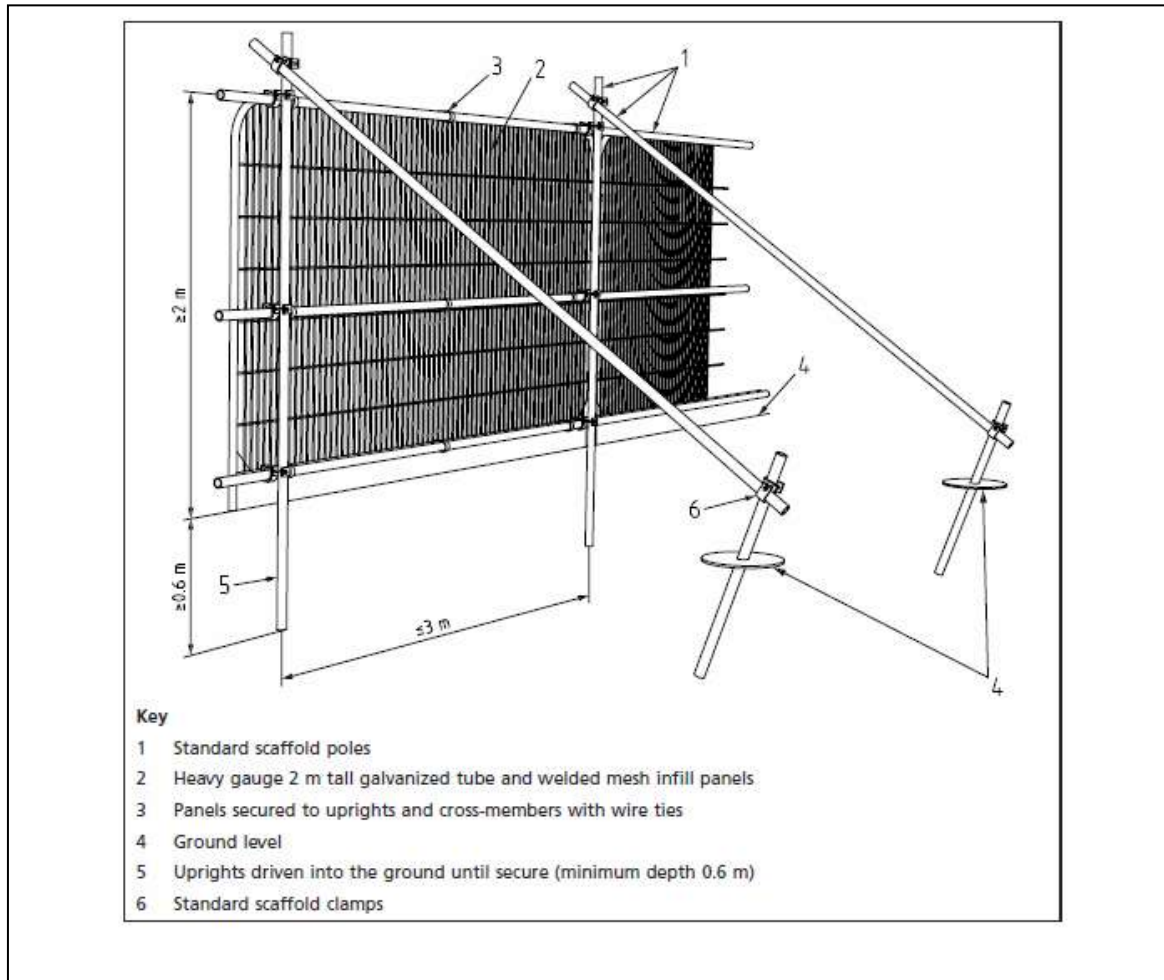
### Tree Protection Details

Protective fencing should be erected before any construction commences on site. It should also be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition.

Protective fencing should stay in position until all construction activity has finished.

Fencing should be established at the minimum distance set out in British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Excavations should not encroach into the fence position and it is appropriate to keep at least 0.5m between the fence and any changes in level.

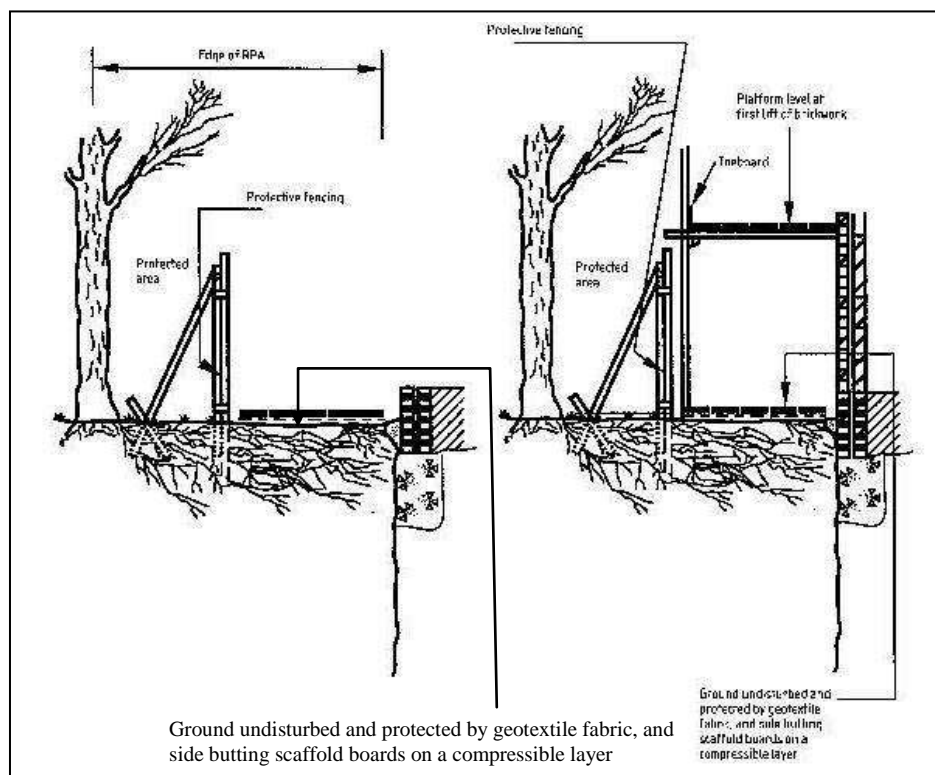


## Appendix 2

### Tree Protection Details

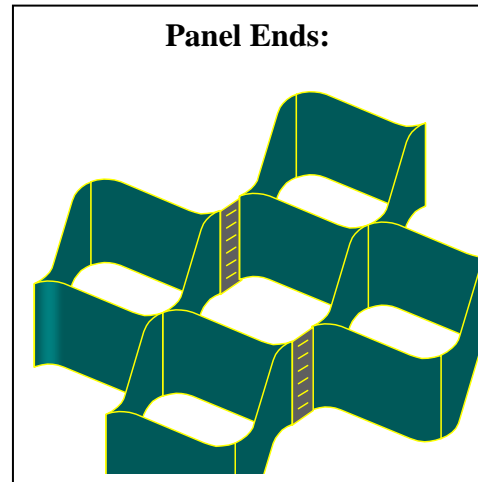
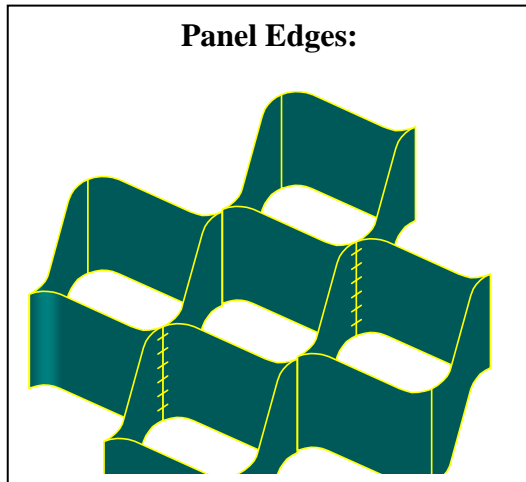
Where ground protection measures are necessary they can be provided by laying a geotextile mat onto the existing ground level and adding to this compressible materials, such as bark mulch or sharp sand to form a safe, level surface. Onto this surface is laid scaffold boards which become the working surface for the duration of the construction phase.

Where scaffolding is proposed above the area requiring protection the footway can be suspended above ground level using the upright scaffold poles onto which horizontal supports can be attached and then boards used to form the footway surface. A geotextile mat should be laid on the ground beneath to prevent contamination from materials dropped through the footway.

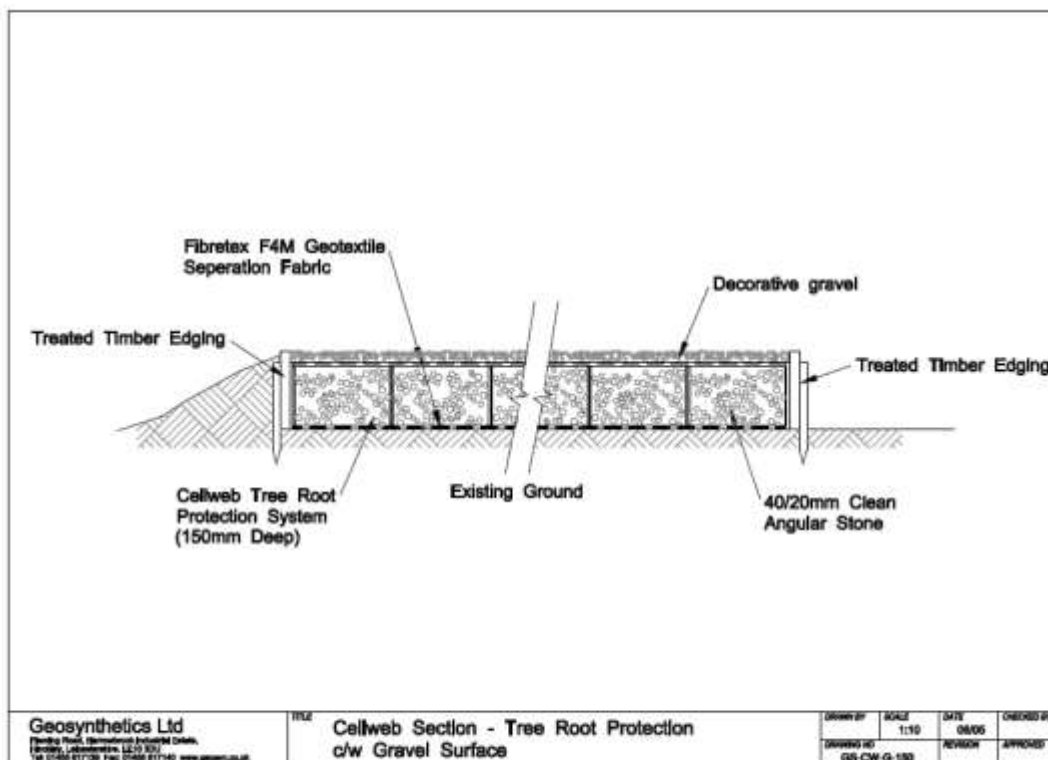


## Appendix 3 Cellweb Construction

Below are illustrations of the correct stapling procedure for joining both edges and ends of panels together:



### Cellweb Tree Root Protection System: Section diagram example



Plan HB1

Tree Protection Plan

Proposed development at Pyotts House, Old Basing, Basingstoke

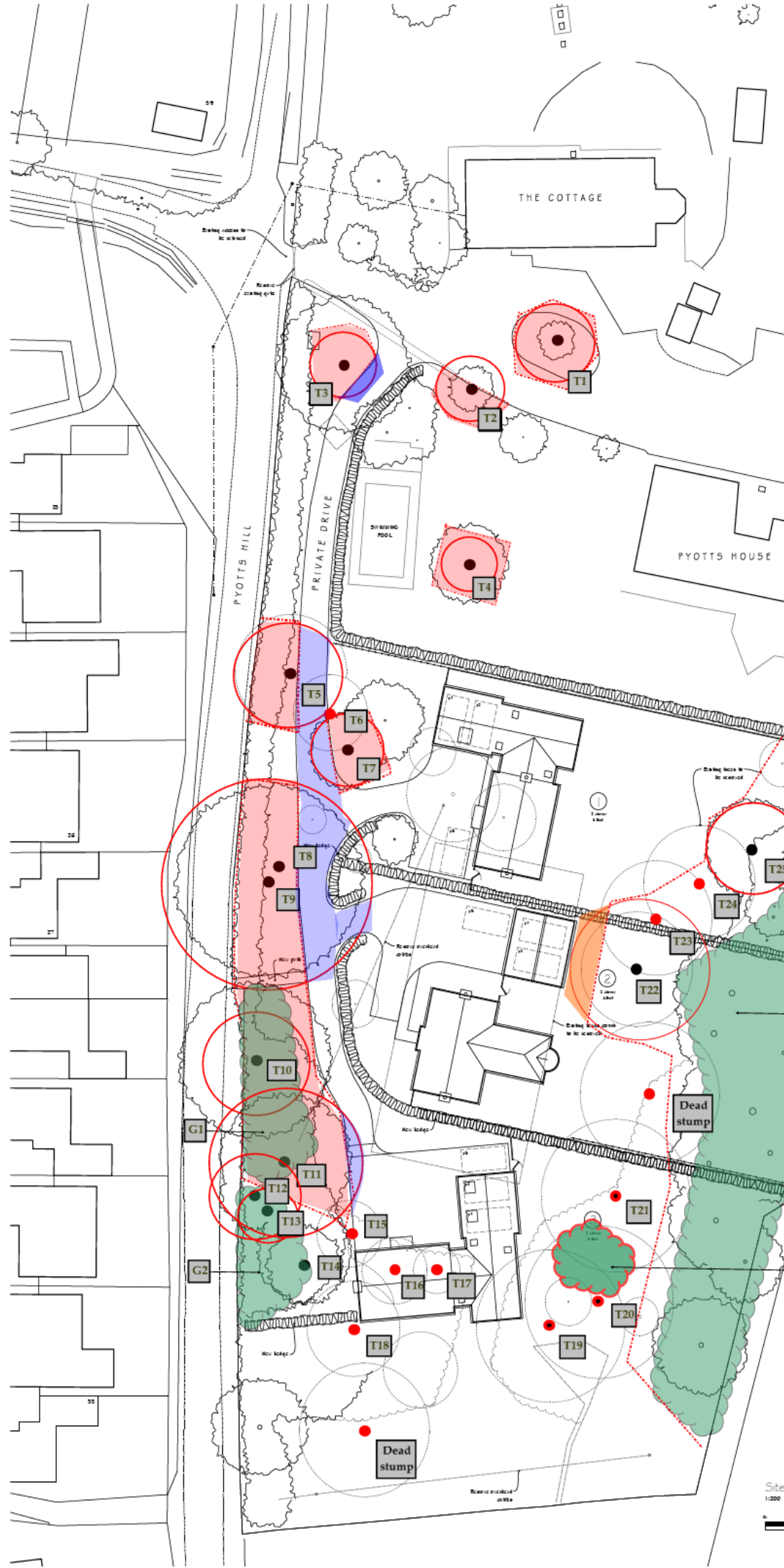
Report Ref: HBD1831IAMS R1 19/7/19

Approximate location of trees with tree schedule numbering and tree protection

Key

	T1	Location of trees
	G1	Location of tree groups
		Crown spread
		Extent of BS 5837 root protection areas
		Heras fencing
		Temporary surfacing
		Special surfacing
	T5	Location of trees to be felled for arboricultural reasons
	T19	Location of trees to be felled to accommodate the development

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Tel: 01962 712616 Mobile: 07962 69070 Email: helen.brown1@btinternet.com



KEY

- New tree
- Existing tree
- Existing tree to be saved
- New hedge
- New planting
- Obstacle (width 1.2m left)
- Obstacle (width 1.2m right)

B	Plot 1 and 2 adjusted	HG	05.05.19
A	Scheme amended and constraints shown	HB	20.05.19
		tds	01/06/19

Drawings, Sub Contractors and Suppliers are to check all relevant dimensions and levels of site and buildings before commencing any site drainage or building work.

The drawing is copyright and may not be reproduced in any part or form without the written consent of Fowler Architecture and Planning.

Project: PYOTTS HOUSE  
Old Basing, Basingstoke, RG24 8AP

Site Plan

scale	drawn by	date
1:200 @A1	HB	Nov '18

180537 - 100 B

drawing to: W



19 High Street  
Pewsey  
Wiltshire  
SN9 5AF

tel (01672) 569444  
enquiries@fap.co.uk

Site Plan  
1:200



## APPENDIX 5

### Qualifications and Experience

**Helen Brown MSc For; BSc (Hons); TechCert (AA); TechArborA** is an arboricultural consultant with over 20 years experience of dealing with trees.

She has researched tropical forest systems in Vietnam and Sri Lanka and worked as a forest and research manager on reforestation projects in Costa Rica and Ecuador. In Sri Lanka she specialized in productive forest garden systems and their application as a reforestation tool. In the UK she has worked on numerous woodland management projects and advised on woodland management systems, before specialising in arboriculture. More recently, she has worked as an arboricultural officer for Eastleigh Borough Council where she led the arboricultural team in the capacity of tree services manager, overseeing the management of the Council's tree stock and protected trees for five years.

Helen joined Alderwood Consulting in 2010, where she enjoys consulting on the management of privately owned trees including risk assessments, management planning and advising on tree related development projects. More recently, she launched Helen Brown Treescapes as an extension to her work with Alderwood Consulting.

Helen has an honours degree and an MSc in Forestry and holds the Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture from the Arboricultural Association. She is an active member of the Arboricultural Association and Royal Forestry Society and keeps abreast of latest arboricultural legislation and best practice with regular training and reading current journals and attending seminars and conferences.

The information presented in this report is based on the information provided and site observations. Conclusions and recommendations are the result of experience within the arboricultural industry.