

**Cereal Partners, Staverton, BA14 6PG**  
**Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement to BS 5837: 2012**

Dated 12<sup>th</sup> November 2025

Compiled by



| Contact Details                          |
|------------------------------------------|
| Architect: Stride Treglown Ltd           |
| Arboricultural Consultant: Nick Cranston |
| Local Authority Planning Area: Wiltshire |

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## **Arboricultural Planning Conditions**

- 1.1 Acer Tree Surgeons Ltd have been instructed to compile an arboricultural report containing tree survey, arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan and arboricultural method statement regarding the proposed factory building at Cereal Partners, Staverton site.
- 1.2 This document has been prepared for submission to Wiltshire Council for approval.

## **General**

2.1 Recommendations for the safeguarding of trees in close proximity to development are set out in, BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

We have therefore carried out the assessment of the trees in accordance with that document.

2.2 Specifically, this report and the accompanying information are supplied in order to:

- Identify the constraints that trees on and adjacent to the site present to the development of the site, in order to inform the site design process.
- Present information regarding the above ground constraints (crown spreads) and below ground constraints (Root Protection Areas - RPAs), in a Tree Schedule and on a Tree Constraints Plan
- Assess the impact of the proposed development on the trees on or adjacent to the site, and the impact that retained trees will have on the site post development.
- Identify trees to be removed, trees to be retained and specify measures necessary to protect retained trees during the demolition and construction phases of the development.
- Recommend necessary remedial tree works to be undertaken to trees that will be retained prior to commencement of the demolition and construction phases of the development.
- Present information regarding the location of protective barriers or fencing and ground protection on a Tree Protection Plan.

Identify special engineering, excavation or protection measures intended to minimise the impact on retained trees where the site design layout requires a breach of the Root Protection area (RPA).

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□ Provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) for the recommended works detailing measures which should be implemented to protect retained trees during the demolition and construction phases of the development.

2.3 This report is based on a ground level assessment of the trees. Except where stated, all dimensions are estimated. We were not presented with any information on the soil type and no soil samples have been taken.

2.4 Tree numbers have been noted on the plan attached to Appendix 1 and the TPP. The following details were recorded for each tree on the survey in Appendix 1:

**Number:** an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a 'T' which cross references locations shown on the plan with the tree survey sheets. Where a number of trees, normally of the same species, are located close together and are similar in character and requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single Number, prefixed with a 'G'.

**Species:** common name only.

**Tree Height:** approximate height in metres (*potential height in brackets*)

**Stem Diameter:** diameter measured in millimetres, taken at 1.5m above ground. Where the tree is multi-stemmed the diameter is calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012

**Crown spread:** approximate spread in metres taken at the four main compass points N, S, E, W

**Crown clearance:** approximate height from ground to lowest part of canopy

**Age class:** Young, Semi-Mature, Mature, Over-Mature, Veteran

**Structural condition:** Good, Fair, Poor

**Physiological condition:** Good, Fair, Poor, Dead

**Observations :** observations noted during tree inspections

**Preliminary recommendations;** recommended action to ensure the health and safety of the tree.

**Remaining contribution (years):** <10, 10+, 20+, 40+

**BS Cat- category grading in accordance with BS 5837:2012**

**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

**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.

**BS Sub Cat - sub-category grading in accordance with BS 5837:2012**

1- Mainly arboricultural qualities

2- Mainly landscape qualities

3- Mainly cultural values including conservation

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**RPA - Root Protection Area** - measured in metres from the centre of the tree stem.

2.5 Compliance with this method statement will be a requirement of all relevant contracts associated with the development proposals.

2.6 The site owner will inform the local planning authority within twenty-four hours if the arboricultural consultant is replaced.

2.7 A record of site visits should be maintained for inspection on site and copies forwarded to the developer and to the local planning authority.

### **3. Report Limitations**

3.1 Trees are living, dynamic organisms that can be affected by external conditions. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that a tree is safe.

3.2 No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used. No soil excavation or root inspection was undertaken.

3.3 This report has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of adjacent buildings or structures.

3.4 The survey contained within this report is not a tree safety inspection. It has been carried out in order to inform the planning process. A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would be informed by considering site use together with hazards present within the aerial parts of a tree(s). Changes in site use are likely to occur during, and result from, the proposed development. In the light of these changes, regular tree risk assessments are advised.

3.5 Tree condition can change rapidly, the recommendations contained within this report are based on the condition of the tree at the time they were inspected. Any amendments to the design or position of the proposed development will invalidate this report.

3.6 While this appraisal is not a tree risk assessment it nonetheless takes into account observed structural defects of the inspected trees in order to inform conclusions with regard to their retentive worth.

### **4.0 Legal duty**

4.1 It is the responsibility of the tree owner to ensure that their tree(s) is in a safe and stable condition, including the effects of root activity, through duty of care in the *Occupiers Liability Act (1957 & 1984)*.

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4.2 The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 makes it an offence to disturb a nesting bird or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Professional advice should be sought, where relevant, before undertaking any recommended works.

## **5. Specific site and location arboricultural impact assessment.**

5.1 A site inspection was conducted by Nick Cranston of Acer Tree Surgeons (the appointed Arboricultural Consultant - AC) Ltd on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2025.

The factory will be built into the area of the site that was laid to tarmac. The tree survey found a number of trees along side the bank of the river, however, none of them will be affected by the build and there are no alterations to the utilities plan that would affect the tree line either.

Therefore, there are no tree works required.

As it's always tempting for construction teams to 'store' materials on verges and grass areas out of the construction zone, the trees will be protected with tree protective fencing as seen in Appendix 8.2 the Tree Protection Plan.

## **6. Arboricultural Method Statement (How will the trees be protected)**

**6.1 Root Protection Areas (RPAs).** RPAs are the areas surrounding trees where disturbance must be minimised if they are to be successfully retained.

As per BS 5837:2012 section 5.2.2. and 5.2.3., the RPAs were calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter at 1.5m for single stem trees.

### **6.2 Reasons to retain the trees rooting system and health and therefore protect RPAs:**

- In general the older the tree the less successful it will adapt to new conditions, therefore, any possible planned or unplanned works within the RPA the AC must be kept informed at all times of any activities so as to assess whether a watching brief is required.
- During the construction phase care must be taken to prevent physical damage to the roots such as compaction and root severance. Provision for water and oxygen must be made, allowance for future root growth must be made, preservation of the soil structure and a suitable bulk density for root growth and function.
- Tree roots must not be exposed but if for any reason they are tree roots exposed must be wrapped in dry Hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes. Roots

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smaller than 25mm diameter can be pruned back to a side branch using a sharp tool such as secateurs or a handsaw.

- Prior to backfilling, Hessian wrapping must be removed, and retained roots must be surrounded by sharp sand (not builders sand which is high in salts leading to exosmosis and leaching of the trees water and nutrients), before soil or other material is replaced. This material must be free of other contaminants and foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots. This must also be a no fines material which can compact the medium and lead to suffocation of the tree roots.
- If excess water is likely to be problem drainage must be considered and planned for but these drains must not be located within the RPA.
- Care should be taken when planning operations near by where the use of tall or wide loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with trees. Contact can cause serious damage and may result in making their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees must be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times. This will not be relevant in this case as access will not allow any plant on site.
- Material which will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil, vehicle washings, must not be discharged within 10 metres of any tree stem.
- Direction of slope should be considered with the above.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or any other services must not be attached to any part of the trees.
- Trenching for the installation of underground services severs any roots present and may change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason particular care must be taken in the routing and hand dug trenching for all underground services within the RPA in accordance with NJUG.
- Where there is provision, services must be located away from trees, roots can cause direct damage and water from leaking damaged drains (by root activity or other means) encourages localized root growth. Roots are then likely to enter the drains causing further blockages and an enlarging initial defect.

### **6.3 Phased activity:**

- Phase 1: Install protective fencing.
- Phase 2: Main construction phase.

### **6.5 Install Protective fencing (Phase 1):**

- The fencing will be set out as shown in the TPP (Appendix 8.2 to this document).

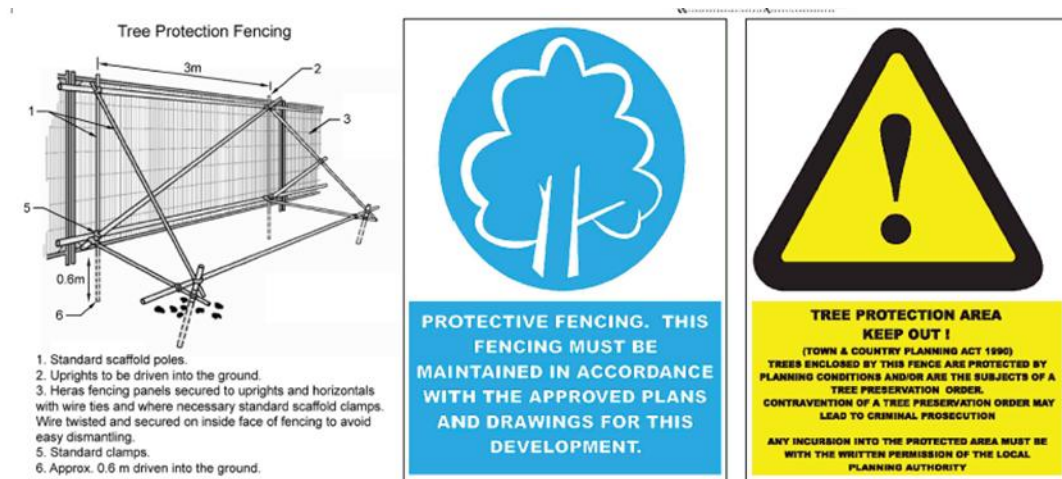
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- This will be managed on site by the AC who will mark out where the fencing is to be located.
- The fencing spec to be used on site is seen in the diagram below. The signage must also be placed on the fencing at regular intervals, so any visiting contractors are fully aware of the 'no-go zone'.



#### **6.6 Main construction (Phase 2):**

- The main construction phase can go ahead as planned with random visits from the AC to check due diligence and protective fencing.
- Once finished the AC can sign a completion report and fencing can be removed.

#### **6.7 Site administration/material storage.**

- Any materials must be stored away from trees on the hard standing area indicated on the TPP.

#### **6.8 Contractors car parking.**

- Parking as seen on the TPP.

#### **7.0 Appendices:**

##### **Appendix 1: Tree survey report.**

(Attached as a separate document).

##### **Appendix 2: TPP (Tree Protection Plan):**

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**9.0 References:**

- Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO, London.
- British Standard 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London
- British Standard 3998:2010 - Tree Work Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London
- National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG 4) Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees 2007

**10.0 Chronological AC schedule of signing off phases/site meetings:**

| Phase/Task                                                                               | Comments | Signed by AC if passed | Date signed |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| Site meeting with AC & developer to confirm positions of the protective fencing.         |          |                        |             |
| Phase 1: Install fencing, checked by AC                                                  |          |                        |             |
| Phase 2: Main construction phase                                                         |          |                        |             |
| Post construction: AC & developer to confirm good practise throughout and sign off site. |          |                        |             |

**11.0 Contact details:**

Nick Cranston

Acer Tree Surgeons Ltd

T: 07590 986261

E: [nickcranston@acertreesurgeons.co.uk](mailto:nickcranston@acertreesurgeons.co.uk)

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| Tree No. or Group no | Species   | Height (m) | Dai. at 1.5m (mm) | Crown clearance from base (m) | Crown spread (compass points) (m) | Age Class | Phys condition | Structural condition                  | Tree management recommendations | Remaining contribution (yrs) | Category grading (see footer) | RPA (Radius from centre of tree) (m) |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| T1                   | Cherry sp | 7          | 210               | 1                             | 1.5 all round                     | SM        | Good           | Good                                  | Nil                             | 20+                          | A/B 2                         | 2.5                                  |
| T2                   | Cherry    | 7          | 215               | 1.8                           | 1.5 all round                     | SM        | Good           | Good                                  | Nil                             | 20+                          | A/B 2                         | 2.5                                  |
| T3                   | Alder     | 6          | 210               | 0                             | 1.5 all round                     | SM        | Good           | Ivy from base to top, otherwise good. | Sever ivy at base in 6 " swathe | 10+                          | B2                            | 2.5                                  |

M/S – Multi stemmed

A – High quality tree

B – Moderate quality tree

C – Low quality tree

U – Remove

1 - Mainly arboricultural values

2 – Mainly landscape values

3 – Mainly cultural/conservation values

V - Veteran

M – Mature

EM – Early Mature

SM – Semi Mature

Y - Young

D - Dead

For further information contact Nick Cranston

Acer Tree Surgeons Ltd on 07590986261

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|    |              |    |                                                |     |                      |    |      |      |     |     |      |     |
|----|--------------|----|------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|----|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| T4 | White poplar | 16 | 2 stems;<br>330; 540                           | 3   | S9<br>N9<br>E6<br>W6 | M  | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | B2   | 5.2 |
| T5 | Rowan        | 4  | 140                                            | 1.5 | 1.5 all<br>round     | SM | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | A/B2 | 1.6 |
| T6 | Alder        | 7  | 200                                            | 1.8 | 2 all round          | SM | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | A/B2 | 2.4 |
| T7 | Alder        | 15 | 4 stems from<br>base:<br>350; 280;<br>320; 250 | 0   | 5 all round          | M  | Good | Fair | Nil | 20+ | B2   | 2.7 |

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|     |        |    |                                        |     |             |    |      |      |     |     |      |     |
|-----|--------|----|----------------------------------------|-----|-------------|----|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| T8  | Cherry | 12 | 400                                    | 2   | 4 all round | EM | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | A/B2 | 4.8 |
| T9  | Willow | 13 | 3 stems from base:<br>190; 200;<br>210 | 0   | 4 all round | M  | Good | Fair | Nil | 20+ | B2   | 2.4 |
| T10 | Cherry | 14 | 310                                    | 1.8 | 4 all round | EM | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | A2   | 3.7 |
| T11 | Lime   | 14 | 250                                    | 1.8 | 3 all round | SM | Good | Fair | Nil | 20+ | B2   | 3   |

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|     |              |    |                                   |   |                          |    |      |      |     |     |      |     |
|-----|--------------|----|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| T12 | Scot's pine  | 15 | 280                               | 3 | S4<br>N1<br>E3<br>W3     | EM | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | A/B2 | 3.3 |
| T13 | White poplar | 17 | 2 stems from<br>1.3m:<br>210; 500 | 2 | S1<br>N6<br>E6<br>W4     | M  | Good | Fair | Nil | 20+ | B2   | 4.2 |
| T14 | Scot's pine  | 9  | 250                               | 2 | S4<br>N0<br>E1.5<br>W1.5 | EM | Good | Fair | Nil | 20+ | B2   | 3   |
| T15 | Silver birch | 17 | 420                               | 2 | 4 all round              | M  | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | A2   | 5   |

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|     |              |    |     |   |                      |    |      |      |     |     |    |     |
|-----|--------------|----|-----|---|----------------------|----|------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| T16 | Silver birch | 17 | 440 | 2 | 4 all round          | M  | Good | Good | Nil | 20+ | A2 | 5.2 |
| T17 | Scot's pine  | 14 | 300 | 2 | S4<br>N0<br>E0<br>W4 | EM | Good | Fair | Nil | 20+ | B2 | 3.6 |

Tree location plan is attached along with images where the numbers relate to the table above.

**Background and general info:**

Recommendations for the safeguarding of trees in close proximity to development are set out in BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

We have, therefore carried out the assessment of the trees in accordance with that document.

Specifically, this report and the accompanying information are supplied in order to:

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- Present information regarding the above ground constraints (crown spreads) and below ground constraints (Root Protection Areas - RPAs).
- Recommend necessary remedial tree works to be undertaken to trees that will be retained prior to commencement of the demolition and construction phases of the development.
- This report is based on a ground level assessment of the trees. Except where stated, all dimensions are estimated. We were not presented with any information on the soil type and no soil samples have been taken.
- Tree numbers have been noted on the plan. The following details were recorded for each tree and are included in the tree schedule and tree survey sheets accompanying this report:
  - Number: an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a 'T' which cross references locations shown on the plan with the tree survey sheets. Where a number of trees, normally of the same species, are located close together and are similar in character and requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single Number, prefixed with a 'G'.
  - Species: common name only.
  - Tree Height: approximate height in metres (potential height in brackets)
  - Stem Diameter: diameter measured in millimetres, taken at 1.5m above ground. Where the tree is multi-stemmed the diameter is calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012
  - Crown spread: approximate spread in metres taken at the four main compass points N, S, E, W

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- Crown clearance: approximate height from ground to lowest part of canopy
- Age class: Young, Semi-Mature, Early Mature, Mature, Veteran or Dead.
- Structural condition: Good, Fair, Poor
- Physiological condition: Good, Fair, Poor, Dead
- Preliminary recommendations; recommended action to ensure the health and safety of the tree.
- Remaining contribution (years): <10, 10+, 20+, 40+

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No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used. No soil excavation or root inspection was undertaken.

This report has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of adjacent buildings or structures.

The survey contained within this report is not a tree safety inspection. It has been carried out in order to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the recommendations. A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would be informed by considering site use together with hazards present within the aerial parts of a tree(s). Changes in site use are likely to occur during, and result from, the proposed development. In the light of these changes, regular tree risk assessments are advised.

Tree condition can change rapidly, the recommendations contained within this report are based on the condition of the tree at the time they were inspected.

While this appraisal is not a tree risk assessment it nonetheless takes into account observed structural defects of the inspected trees in order to inform conclusions with regard to their retentive worth.

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**For any further questions please contact:**

**Nick Cranston BA (Hons) | Tech Arbor A | NC (Arb) | PTI | Vet Cert P**  
**Managing Director**

**T: 01373 832026**

**M: 07590 986261**

**E: [nickcranston@acertreesurgeons.co.uk](mailto:nickcranston@acertreesurgeons.co.uk)**

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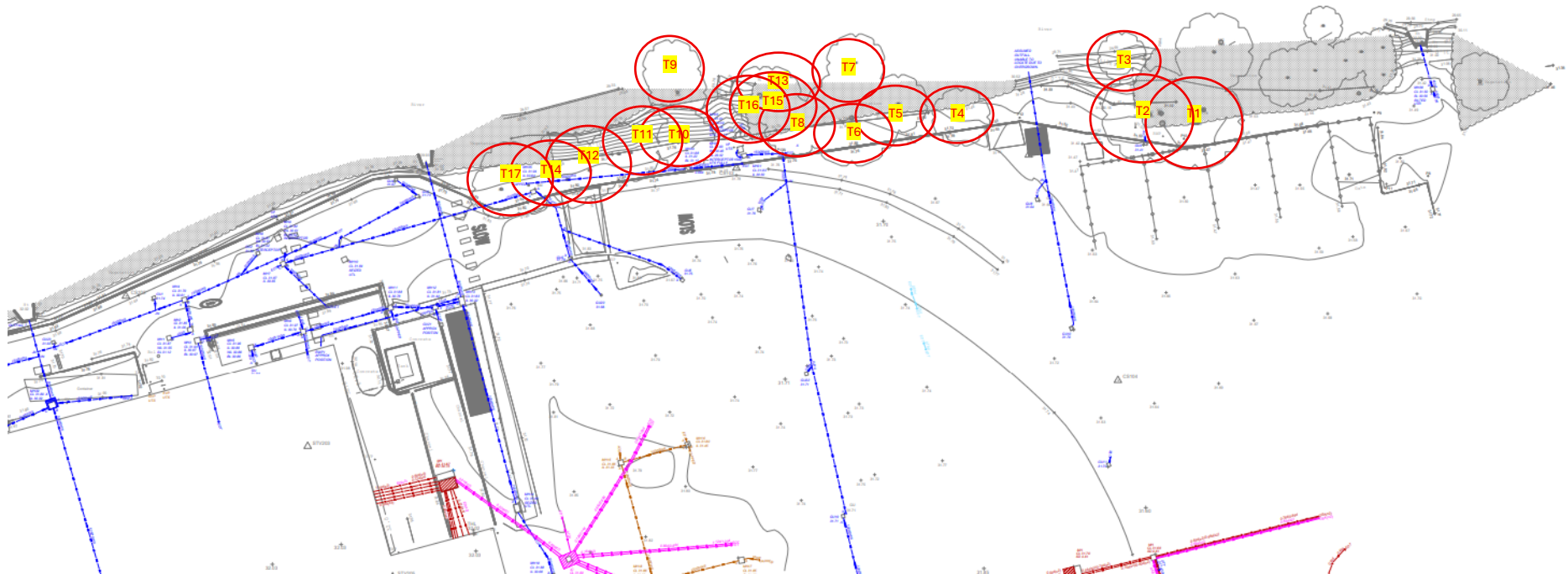
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Cereal Partners, Staverton, BA14 6PG

Arboricultural survey to BS 5837: 2012.

Tree Locations and photos.

Dated: 19<sup>th</sup> September 2025



Images:



T17 T16 T15 T14 T12 T11 T10 T9 T8

Two smaller diameter trees below relevant diameter.



T8

T7

T6

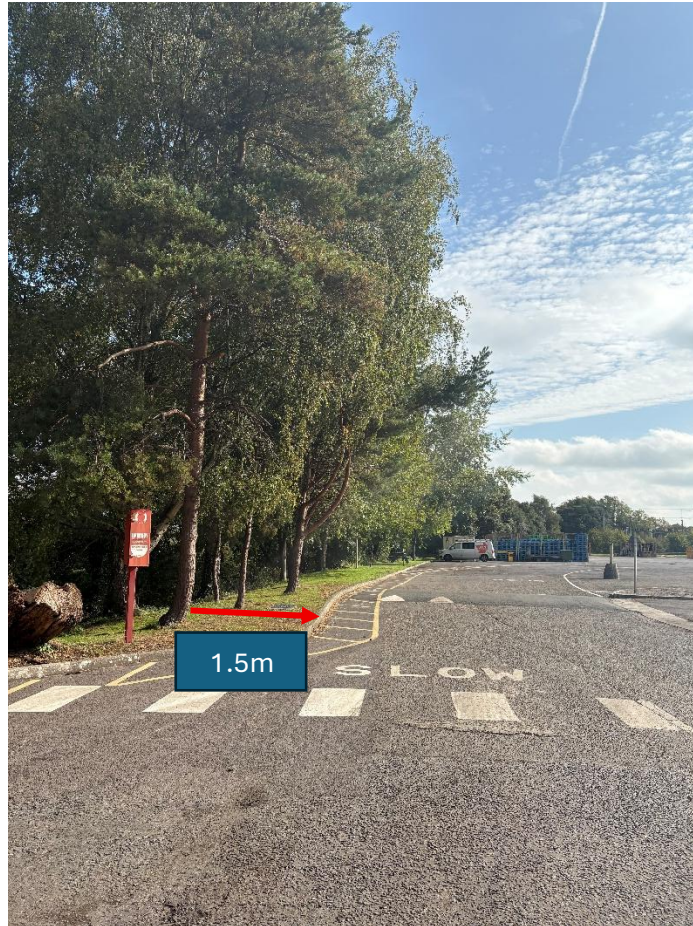
T5

T4

T3

T2

T1



Location of trees in relation to the current kerb.

## Appendix 8.2 to Arboricultural Method Statement for Cereal Partners, Staverton, BA14 6PG

### Tree Protection Plan (dated 11<sup>th</sup> November 2025)

