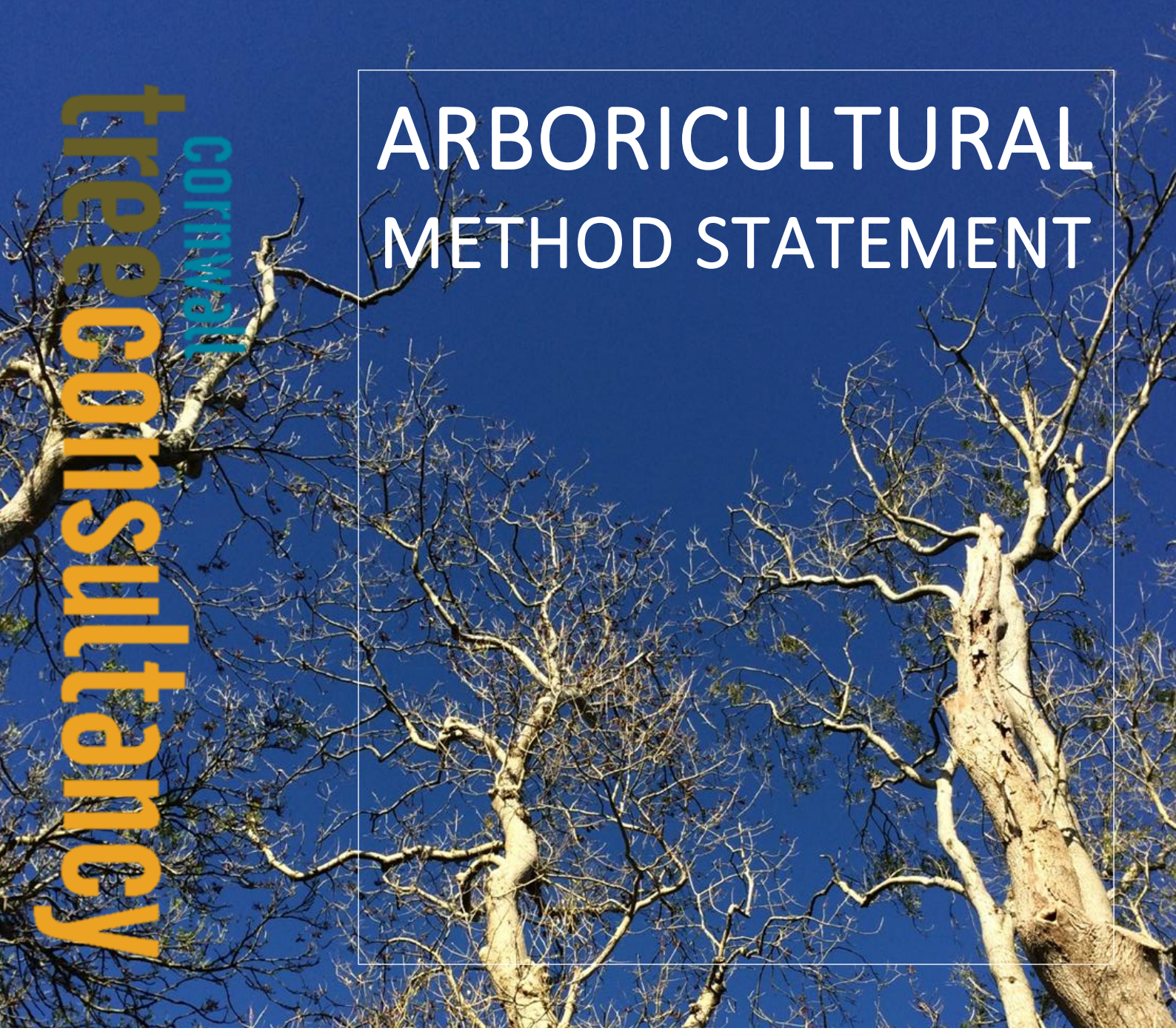

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

SITE ADDRESSES (THE "SITES") Betsy Grimbals Tower, The Vicarage, Plymouth Road, Tavistock, Devon, PL19 8BB		**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY DETAILS** West Devon Borough Council Planning Drake Road, Kilworthy Park, Tavistock, Devon, PL19 0BZ	
CTC REF	407CTC0326	**LOCAL FORESTRY OFFICER**	Lee Marshall
VERSION	1.0	**LPA REF**	

CLIENT/AGENT DETAILS	Mr Wayne Southall, Tavistock Town Council, Drake Road, Tavistock, Devon, PL19 0HD	**CUSTOMER CONTACT DETAILS**	01822 813941| 07714 222346 becky.rowe@tavistock.gov.uk
INSPECTED & PREPARED BY	Ashley Dowden **Managing Director and Principal Arboriculturist**	**TEL NUMBER**	07517 760639 admin@cornwalltreeconsultancy.co.uk
		CHECKED BY	Russell Dowden **Proofreader and Marketing**

DOCUMENT RECORD CONTROL

Document reference: 407CTC0326_5837_Arboricultural_Method_Statement_v1.0

Document title: Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

Plans and Schedule included in this Arboricultural Method Statement:

Type	Reference	Version
Tree Schedule	BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule v1.0	1
Draft Tree Protection Plan	407CTC0326_TPP_001_v1	1

Third Party documents relied upon for the Arboricultural Method Statement:

Document Name	Authoring Company	Document Reference
Topographical Survey	Le Page Architects	Betsy Grimball Tower Topo-002 A2
Betsy Grimbal – Public Realm Improvement Works	Le Page Architects	J26.014 AB05
Betsy Grimbal – Phase 1 Site Compound	Le Page Architects	J26.014 AL03
Betsy Grimbal – Phase 1 Proposed Site Compound	Le Page Architects	J26.014 AL04

Version Control:

Version	Date	Notes	Author	Checked by
1.0	23-04-2026	Issued for planning	AD	RD

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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION & PROPOSAL

1.1 INSTRUCTION

1.1.1 I/*CTC* received written instruction (signed acceptance letter, dated 20-04-2026) from Mr Wayne Southall ("**the Client**"), who is the Manager at Tavistock Town Council, who are responsible for ***Betsy Grimbals Tower***, *The Vicarage*, *Plymouth Road*, *Tavistock*, *Devon*, *PL19 8BB* ("**the Site**").

1.2 THE PROPOSAL

1.2.1 I understand that this project has not been required to go through the Planning application process. However, the proposal is for the restoration works of an historic Grade I listed Scheduled Monument under the "*Rediscovering Tavistock Abbey Project*"

1.3 SCOPE

1.3.1 The scope of the above instruction was to provide the following:

1. an arboricultural method statement (**"this AMS"**) detailing the methodology on how retained arboricultural features, and their rooting mediums, will be protected during the construction ("repair/restoration work") process, and
2. a detailed tree protection plan (TPP).

1.4 TREE SURVEY

1.4.1 This was my initial visit to this Site and access was agreed with the client through the written instruction (para. 1.1.1 above).

1.4.2 The tree survey was to be conducted in accordance with the guidance provided in the British Standard BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* (BS5837).

1.4.3 The tree survey was carried out on Monday 20 April 2026, and this AMS and plans are based upon that data I collected, in accordance with the client's instructions (para. 1.1.1).

1.5 PURPOSE OF THIS AMS DOCUMENT

1.5.1 This AMS has been prepared, and provides sufficient details of how planned operations near trees will be undertaken throughout the duration of restoration works, in accordance with the BS5837, as this is the standard used by local planning authority officers when considering trees affected by development.

SECTION 2 – ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 SUMMARY OF AMS

2.1.1 The purpose of the Arboricultural Method Statement is to explain how and when the protection measures should be installed; and how they will be maintained for the duration of the restoration work activity.

2.1.2 This AMS relates explicitly to the Site of *Betsy Grimbals Tower*, *The Vicarage*, *Plymouth Road*, *Tavistock*, *Devon*, *PL19 8BB* and must be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan *407CTC0326_TPP_001_v1* found at Appendix 2 to identify:

- Location and installation of tree protection barriers (TPB),
- Installation of tree trunk protection,
- Installation of ground protection,
- Location of Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ)
- Installation of no access signs to barriers, and
- Site and working access during restoration.

2.2 EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE TREE PROTECTION PLAN

2.2.1 The TPP is based on the provided information. It should only be used for dealing with the tree issues and the precise location of all protective measures should be confirmed at the pre-commencement meeting before any construction activity starts. The Plan is based on the existing land survey with the proposed layout superimposed, so the two can be easily compared.

2.2.2 The TPP must be reproduced in colour at A3 to be interpreted correctly.

2.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

2.3.1 It is the Main Contractor's responsibility to ensure that the details of this AMS and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel.

2.3.2 Copies of this AMS and TPP must be made permanently available on Site for the duration of the restoration activity, and the Site Manager will brief all personnel who could have an impact on trees on the specific tree protection requirements – where reference will be made throughout to the BS5837. This will be a part of the Site induction procedures and written into appropriate Site management documents.

2.3.3 The key contacts, at the time of writing, with responsibility for tree related issues on this Site are provided below:

Table 2.01 – contacts of personnel with responsibilities.

Responsibilities	Name	Contact
Client	Mr Wayne Southall *Tavistock Town Council*	01822 813941 wayne.southall@tavistock.gov.uk
Project Architect	Mr Simon Crosbie *Le Page Architects*	07825 092843 scrosbie@lepagearchitects.com
Site Manager	TBA	
Site Engineer	TBA	
Project Arboriculturist	Mr Ashley Dowden *Cornwall Tree Consultancy*	07517 760639 admin@cornwalltreeconsultancy.co.uk
Project Ecologist	TBA	
Local Authority Tree Officer	Mr Lee Marshall *West Devon Borough Council - Planning*	01822 813600 dm@swdevon.gov.uk

2.4 SUMMARY OF AMS TIMELINE

2.4.1 In order to properly follow this AMS, it will be necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations during the project. Arboricultural input is advised where considered necessary.

Table 2.02 – Sequence of operations

Brief Operation Summary	Trees Affected	Arboricultural Input
Pre-Restoration Phas		
Pre-commencement meeting.:	T0099 and T001	• Meeting on Site with all parties (Client, Architect, Site Manager, and the Project Arboriculturist, to agree details of Site storage (compound, materials etc.), protective measures, and any supervision requirements (frequency of visits and reporting), if required. • The Site Manager is to be briefed by the appointed Project Arboriculturist regarding the Tree Protection Plan/Methods, and a laminated copy of the plan/methods is to be secured onto the wall in the Site Manager's office. Contact details of the appointed Project Arboriculturist, Council's Tree Officer, and Client, to be included. Emphasis is to be made to the Site Manager on the importance of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods and possible planning enforcement action (Stop Notice), problems with discharging tree protection conditions and/or legal action for noncompliance with these tree protection methods.
Installing tree trunk protection: (AMS Section 2.5)	T0099	• Tree protection measures (barriers, trunk boarding, and ground) will be installed in the positions and form as specified in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 2) of this AMS, and adequately completed before any scaffolding is erected and/or significant Site restoration works commences. • Instruct the Project Arboriculturist to check all elements of the tree protection measures are fit for purpose and to make a record of the visit. • All weather tree Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) posters are to be secured to barriers at regular intervals. • Appointed Project Arboriculturist to document all tree protection methods in situ and take photographs for reference purposes. Copy of document report sent to all parties.
Installing ground protection: (AMS Section 2.6)	T0099	
Installing tree protection barriers: (AMS Section 2.7)	T0099 and T001	
Restoration Phase		
All restoration activities (AMS Section 2.8)	T0099 and T001	• All contractors are to be briefed by the Site Manager regarding the Tree Protection Plan And Methods before starting work on Site. Emphasis made to contractors on the importance of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods and possible planning enforcement action (Stop Notice), problems with discharging tree protection conditions and/or legal action for noncompliance with these tree protection methods. • Restoration phase to the monument begins, taking into consideration the restrictions and protocols of the General Method Statement and TPP.
Pollution control near retained trees (AMS Section 2.8)	T0099 and T001	• Any pollution control measures identified during risk assessment will be installed and will be completed before any potential pollutants arrive on Site. • Areas outside of the CEZ, as shown on the TPP, must adhere to the following: Building materials and fuels such as oil, bitumen, cement, and/or water from mixed cement, should not be stacked and/or discharged within 20 metres of the tree's stem.

Table 2.02 – Sequence of operations - continued

Brief Operation Summary	Trees Affected	Arboricultural Input
Restoration Phase - continued		
Removal of existing public access surfacing and re-installation of surfacing (AMS Section 2.9)	T0099 and T001	• When it is time to remove the existing surfacing and reinstate with new surfacing, the Method Statement at Section 2.9 within this AMS must be adhered. • Arboricultural supervision in the form of a 'Watching Brief' will be required for this element of the proposal. This element of the proposal must be undertaken once the main restoration work has been completed.
Unforeseen issues (AMS Section 2.10)	T0099 and T001	• Throughout Site, areas outside of the CEZ, as shown on the TPP, must adhere to the following: **Fires** will not be lit beneath any tree or in a place where flames could extend to within 10 metres of the tree, trees to be retained and protected must not be used as **anchorage** for services or equipment, and the use of **cranes and large machinery** on Site must be pre-planned, checked with the Project Arboriculturist, and care taken not to damage the trees during the process. • Any other unforeseen issue which requires the alteration of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods, requires tree surgery work, or immediate remedial work, will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing.
Regular arboricultural supervision:	T0099 and T001	• Arboricultural supervision will be required if any unforeseen restoration activity is to take place within the root protection area of any of the retained trees on Site. This supervision must be carried out by the project arboriculturist.
Post Restoration Phase		
Removing tree protection:	All retained trees	• Once all the construction activity has been completed, the tree protection barriers (TPB) may then be removed. • It is crucial that root damage does not occur, so machinery must stick to designated transit routes and any digging near trees for soft landscaping should be carried out with the use of hand tools only. **Note:** *Removal of protection can only be authorised when there is no risk of damage to any of the retained trees.* • Any required remedial tree action, such as leaf/wood mulch application, soil de-compaction methods, contamination clean up etc., to be carried out. • Regular annual Tree Risk Assessments will be required to ensure that the retained trees have not been adversely affected by the process outlined in the TPP.

2.4.2 The operations summarised in this table (Table 2.02) and supplemented in the more detailed explanations (statements) in the rest of this document, form the arboricultural method statement (AMS) for the site known as *Betsy Grimbals Tower*, *The Vicarage*, *Plymouth Road*, *Tavistock*, *Devon*, *PL19 8BB*.

Pre-Restoration Phase

2.5 SPECIFICATION FOR TREE TRUNK PROTECTION

Additional tree trunk protection will be required in order to minimise accidental bark damage impact during the construction works. The information below specifies suitable tree trunk protection requirements for this project.

Location

The temporary tree trunk protection will be required within the root protection area (RPA) of tree T0099 to further protect the lower exposed portions of the tree above the ground.

Figure 2.01 – Example of tree trunk protection used on the TPP to indicate the location of this special measure required, as shown in this figure.

Specification

The tree trunk protection will comprise of a self-supported timber frame (Figure 2.02) around the entire trunk of T0099. A metal framework of scaffold tubing could be used as an alternative to a timber frame.

This framework must not be fixed or rested on the tree's trunk. The tree trunk protection framework must avoid being positioned on exposed surface roots and/or buttressing and this must be compensated/mitigated for appropriately by being of adequate dimensions.

Figure 2.02 – Example of a wooden frame to support sheets.

Plywood board sheets of sufficient size and thickness will be fixed to the framework on the southern and eastern quarters of tree's (T0099) timber protection framework to form a partial surround in order to reduce accidental impact from scaffold erection.

Figure 2.03– Example of final tree trunk protection measures.

Installation

The tree trunk protection must be installed before any scaffolding is erected on Site and remain in place until the restoration works have been completed and scaffolding has been safely dismantled and removed from Site. Tree Trunk protection must not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.

Removal

Tree trunk protection measures may only be removed once all restoration/construction activity is fully completed and scaffold safely dismantled and removed from Site.

2.6 SPECIFICATION FOR GROUND PROTECTION

Ground protection will be required in order to minimise ground disturbance during the construction works. The information below specifies suitable ground protection requirements for this project.

Location

The temporary ground protection will be required within the root protection area (RPA) of tree T0099 to the east of the stem against/off the west facing wall of the monument to sufficiently support a 1.0m wide scaffold tower framework.

The location of where special measures will need to take place are indicated in yellow on the tree protection plan.

Figure 2.04 – Example used on the TPP to indicate the location of this special measure required, as shown in this figure.

Specification

The ground protection will comprise of 1.2m wide spreader boards atop of a compressible layer of woodchip to 100mm depth.

Ground spreader boards (Figure 2.05) must be sufficient in thickness and durability to withstand scaffold towering and operatives and pinned down into position.

Figure 2.05 – Example of ground spreader boards atop of a compressible layer of woodchip for use on this Site.

Where outward angled legs are required to support the scaffolding, these too must be placed upon sufficiently sized spreaders or spreader boards to prevent creating divots in the area laid to lawn within the RPA. Both the leg and spread boards must be pinned down into position to prevent slippage.

Installation

The ground protection must be installed before any restoration work commences on Site and remain in place until the restoration works have been completed. Ground protection must not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.

Removal

The ground protection measures may only be removed once all restoration/construction activity is fully completed and scaffold safely removed from Site.

The boards and pins must be removed from Site, and the mulch must be spread evenly back over the area laid to lawn towards the stem of T0099.

2.7 SPECIFICATION FOR TREE PROTECTION FENCING

There are increased chances of damage to retained trees from construction activity, as a result, temporary fencing will be required in order to protect the retained trees. The information below specifies suitable fencing requirements for this project.

Location

The location of necessary tree protection fencing is shown by the purple lines on the TPP. Areas encapsulated by protective fencing are collectively considered the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and regarded as sacrosanct. The CEZ is comprised of retained tree's root protection areas (RPA), as well as exposed portions of the trees above the ground.

Figure 2.06 – Example used on the TPP to indicate the location of special measures required, as shown in this figure.

Specification

Tree protection fencing (TPF) must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees.

In the case of this Site, the installation of standard metal Heras fencing supported by a scaffold framework (as detailed in Figure 2 of BS5837) will be inappropriate for use. Instead, it is proposed that moulded HDPE barrier is used (Figure 2.07), supported with sandbags over the feet.

Figure 2.07 – Example of moulded HDPE barrier

Installation

The tree protection barriers must be installed before any restoration work commences on Site and remain in place until the restoration works have been completed. Collectively, the barriers should form a robust line and not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.

All-weather notices (Appendix 3) should be attached to the barriers with words such as: '*Construction Exclusion Zone - No Access*'. Throughout the construction period, attention should be paid to ensure that barriers remain rigid and complete.

Removal

The tree protection barriers may only be removed once all restoration/construction activity is fully completed and there is no obvious risk to the retained trees.

Works inside a CEZ

Arboricultural supervision will be required whenever construction and development activity is to take place within a Construction Exclusion Zone. This supervision must be carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist or the PA.

Figure 2.08 – Example used on the TPP to indicate the location of CEZ, as shown in this figure.

Restoration Phase

2.8 GENERAL METHOD STATEMENT FOR EFFECTIVE TREE PROTECTION

2.8.1 Retained trees are an important factor on construction sites, whether on or near the working areas. Guidance for the protection of trees during development projects is provided in the British Standard BS 5837:2012 *'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'*.

2.8.2 Trees are vulnerable to root damage caused by ground disturbance, direct injury of the trunk or branches, environmental change, pests, and diseases. Construction work often exerts pressures on existing trees, and a tree that has taken many decades to reach maturity can be damaged irreparably in a few minutes by unwitting or negligent actions.

2.8.3 Research suggests that approximately 80% of soil compaction occurs in the first instance, usually when it is raining or following a period of wet weather, if vehicles pass over an area of soil. Compaction may cause reduced infiltration rates of water, poor drainage, reduced availability of water, and reduced air and oxygen supply to roots. This leads to reduced root growth and as a result the health of the tree is impacted. Therefore, to ensure that soil compaction is avoided, it is very important that no vehicles enter the fenced-off areas during construction operations.

All construction staff should be made aware of the following restrictions that apply to the construction exclusion zones (CEZ) and root protection areas (RPA):

Table 2.03 – Operations and actions known to cause harm to trees and their rooting environments:

No excavations	No excavations (including utility trenches) or raising of soil levels is permitted within the CEZ without written permission from the Project Arboriculturist and LPA.
No storage of materials (including topsoil and/or excavated materials) or mixing of materials	No materials of any kind are to be stored dumped or discharged within the CEZ and/or RPA. Contaminants such as diesel oil, cement and/or bitumen must be stored at least 10m from any tree, with provisions made for any spillages and/or run off to be contained away from protected areas. Mixing of cement and concrete must also take place at least 10m from any tree, and over a suitable hard surface, to prevent soil contamination from spillage or washing out.
No offices or welfare facilities	Site offices and/or staff welfare facilities must be located outside of the CEZ, unless agreed by LPA Forestry Officer (FO).
Avoid fires	Fires should be avoided in the first instance. However, if permitted by the site manager, they must not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches, (at least 15m from the base of any tree would normally be sufficient).
Breaches	No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall occur without the approval of the designated Project Arboriculturist.
Tie branches back to prevent harm	Care must be taken when planning Site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs, and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Branches may be tied back, where possible, so that they are out of the way if necessary.

2.9 METHOD STATEMENT FOR REMOVING EXISTING RAMP SURFACING

2.9.1 The proposal includes reconstruction of the existing access ramp, from the Footway to the front of the monument. It is proposed that the existing step into Site be removed and the access ramp be reconstructed using a 24mm thick layer of resin bound aggregate finish atop of a well compacted bituminous macadam binder course of 50mm depth above the existing sub-base, with a natural descent of 600mm into the Site. Although this man-made feature may have historically compromised and restricted root growth under the ramp, radial root growth may have since exploited this area and tracked under the existing surfacing following moisture. Therefore, any excavation of this existing ramp will require Project Arboricultural supervision (watching brief) and MUST be carried out in accordance with the method statement detailed below.

Location

The location of where this special measure will need to take place are indicated by the blue hexagonal hatch fill on the TPP.

Figure 2.09 – An example of the colour detail used to indicate the location of the access ramp on the TPP.

Use of hand tools

In this area, only hand tools should be used to remove the existing surfacing, taking care not to damage any roots that may be beneath or beyond the edge of the surface. Contractors should be mindful that the roots are likely to be extending radially from the base of the tree and so they should try and face the tree when using a pneumatic breaker/pickaxe. Any encountered roots must be assessed by the Project Arboriculturist.

The use of a pneumatic soil pick should be used where roots are encountered so to minimise damage to root bark surface, only under arboricultural supervision.

Removal of existing ramp materials

All material must be removed using wheelbarrows only and taken to work vehicles parked on the Public Highway and not stored or piled in the CEZ. Access/egress must always be via the existing ramp only. Where there is exposed soils, a scaffold board must be placed down for foot and barrow traffic.

Summary of works

Hypothetically, this element of the proposal is directly within the RPA of retained tree T0099. Due to the possible light construction of the existing ramp access, tree roots may be present under the surface. When it is time to remove the existing surfacing from the area indicated on the TPP, the following procedures must be followed:

1. Remove the existing surfacing, taking care not to disturb the roots (no construction traffic may pass over the exposed ground). Minor excavation must be under arb supervision.
2. Any soils and/or tree roots to be left exposed for longer than 1-day must be completely covered with a black plastic sheet and pinned into position to prevent from drying out.
3. Install new course and finish layers on top of sub-base, in accordance with manufacturer guidelines and drawing J26.014 AB05.

Arboriculturist input

Arboricultural supervision will be required for this element of the proposal. This supervision must be carried out by the Project Arboriculturist with records and findings sent to the Client and LPA.

2.10 METHOD STATEMENT FOR OTHER 'CONSTRUCTION' ACTIVITIES

Restoration operations

Restoration to the monument includes removal of vegetation and the raking out of failed mortar. Access to the western exterior of the tower lies within the RPA of retained tree T0099, of which special measures have been put in place (at AMS Section 2.6). However, removed vegetation MUST not be stored or piled in CEZ and must be removed off Site to work vehicles parked within the Public Highway or the designated Site compound. This element of work can be confidently and sufficiently completed without impacting any retained tree by operating from pre-existing hard-surfaced areas and by adhering to this AMS.

Re-construction of ramp access

Ideally, this element MUST not be started until all restoration works to the monument are complete and all scaffolding has been safely removed from Site, so that the ongoing access/egress required during restoration works only use the existing hard-surfacing. However, should the access ramp works need to be started prior to monument completion/scaffold dismantling, then the Statement at 2.9 must be followed and the ramp completed/re-surfaced before continuing with the remainder of the restoration works.

Pollution Control near retained trees

All pollution control measures identified during the Site risk assessment will be installed and will be completed before any potential pollutants arrive on Site. More specifically, all cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles will be outside RPAs on existing hard-surfaced or specified area. Where the contours of the Site create a risk of polluted water or toxic liquids running into RPAs – or water courses, a precautionary measure of using heavy-duty plastic sheeting and sandbags with the ability to contain accidental spillages will be put in place to prevent contamination. Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of any RPA.

Control of construction activities near RPAs

Any risk to trees from activities outside CEZ, but close enough to have a knock-on impact, will be assessed during the day-to-day running of the Site and appropriate precautions put in place to reduce that risk.

2.11 ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

Contingency plan

Water must be readily available on site and will be used to flush spilt materials through the soil and avoid contamination to tree roots. At the time of any spillage the main contractor will contact an arboriculturist for advice and notify the LPA.

Access and parking details

There is no requirement for any special measures related to the retained trees as all access/egress will be via the existing access ramp. All foot/construction traffic and/or delivery of handheld supplies will be via the existing ramp access only. Parking of contractor and/or visitor vehicles will be within the Public Highway limits.

Other

No notice boards, cables or other services will be attached to any tree.

Post Restoration Phase

2.12 FINAL SPECIFICATIONS

Removal of Tree Protective Barrier

The protective barrier may be removed only upon completion of the restoration phase, when all machinery, tools, materials, and/or scaffolding, has been safely removed. Removal of protective barrier can only be authorised when there is no risk of damage to any of the retained trees.

Completion meeting

Following the completion of the restoration, the Project Arboriculturist may request to meet with an LPA representative (FO), or vice versa, to agree upon any remedial works deemed necessary (if any). Any such remedial tree work will be subject to the submission of a Planning application for works to protected trees.

Soft landscaping

Soft landscaping is not envisaged following the restoration phase. However, the layer of wood mulch along the western exterior of the monument should be evenly spread back up and across the area laid to lawn around tree T0099. Apply additional mulch if necessary, but being mindful not to cover any exposed areas of bark surfacing.

Tree safety

Regular 15-monthly annualised Tree Risk Assessments will be required to ensure that the retained trees have not been adversely affected for the long-term by the processes outlined in this AMS and its accompanying TPP.

Additionally, re-assessment of the trees should be brought forward following any major (amber warning to red alert) storm events that might occur either during the construction phase and/or in between the post construction annualised times.

I hope and trust this Arboricultural Statement provides sufficient information and detail for you to consider. Should you have any queries, or should you wish to seek further advice or guidance, then please feel free to get in touch with Cornwall Tree Consultancy.

Yours sincerely,

Ashley Dowden | *Dip Arb Tech ArborA*
Principal Arboriculturist and Managing Director

I am a Technical Member of the Arboricultural Association, a member of the Cornwall Branch Arboricultural Association, and a member of the Ancient Tree Forum (Cornwall). I hold a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture, the prestigious LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection (PTI) qualification and I am a registered user of the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA). I also hold a range of other certificates of competence and attendance relevant to arboriculture. I have been working full time in the field of arboriculture for 22-years and as a professional arboriculturist since 2015, having experience in both the private and public

APPENDIX 1 – TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE & KEY TO SCHEDULE

TABLE A1.01: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR BETSY GRIMBALS TOWER

Tree Tag No.'s	Species	Ht (m)	Radial branch spread (m)				Canopy Height			St. Ø	Age class	PC SC	PRF	Condition comments	Preliminary recommendations	ERC (yrs)	BS5837		
			N	S	E	W	LBd		Ch								BS Cat	Radius of RPA (m)	RPA m^2
T0099	Tree of Heaven *Ailanthus altissima*	15.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	S	6.0	1160	M	F G	N	Rooted in area laid to lawn. Crown reduced in 2025. Sparse crown. Decline suspected.	No action.	20+	B1,3	13.9	608.8
T0001	Wild cherry *Prunus avium*	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.4	W	2.0	194	EM	G G	N	Rooted in area laid to lawn. Low squat crown form.	No action.	40+	B1	2.3	17.0

End of tree survey schedule.

TABLE A1.02: KEY TO TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree Survey: Key	Age Class
St- Stem Diameter (mm) measured at 1.5 metres or immediately above root flare for multi stem trees. Ht- Height (metres) in metres Crown Spread (m) estimated in metres as radius from stem taken at the four cardinal points (N, S, E, W) Crown height (m) estimated height of tree canopy above ground level measured in metres. LBd- lowest branch and its direction Ch- Crown height RPA- Radius (m) Root Protection Area as a radius from tree stem in metres # - RPA modified to consider site constraints ERC- Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs) Estimate of remaining useful life expectancy in years based on species, age, and condition. BS Cat- Trees categorised in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction Recommendations* Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment	Y -Young (newly planted tree up to approximately 10-years old) SM - Semi mature (tree in first third of normal life expectancy for species) EM - Early Mature (tree in second third of normal life expectancy for species) MA - Mature (tree in final third of normal life expectancy for species) OM - Over mature (tree beyond normal life expectancy for species) V - Veteran (tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically, or culturally because of its age, size, or condition) PRF - Possible Roost Feature (PRF). The "reasonable likelihood" (L = low, M = moderate and H = high) of a bat roost being present in a particular feature/s (cavities, cracks, included bark junctions, butt-rot and/or pruning wounds) within the tree. Important notes - Where trees are positioned beyond the site boundary or access for measuring was restricted/limited, their measurements have been estimated and marked with a * within the Survey Schedule. For example, T1* Ash Dieback Disease – shown as ADD on Survey Schedule. Assessment of severity based on Tree Council Ash dieback a guide for tree owners June 2020 stages 1 to 4. Trees at stages 3-4 will automatically be categorised as U. The contribution of trees at stages 1-2 may be reduced and their category may change rapidly. Key Tree: Trees of such stature or landscape significance that they warrant consideration as a constraint.

Physiological condition	Structural Condition
Good- Fully functioning biological system with normal extension growth, leaf/bud size, crown density, incremental growth for species. *Fair* - Fully functioning biological system but displaying below average extension growth, leaf/bud size, crown density, incremental growth for species. *Poor* - Biological system with low functionality symptoms including poor extension growth, small and/or chlorotic leaves, small buds, limited incremental growth, and sparse crown and/or die back. *Dead* -Tree is dead	*Good*- Tree without any significant structural defects *Fair*- Tree with minor defects that may be remedied with appropriate management. *Poor*- Tree with significant defects that cannot be remedied. *UNK.* - Unknown due to tree being off site.

TABLE A1.03: BS5837:2012 – TABLE 1 CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Category and definition	Criteria	ID on plan
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.	• 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 (e.g., where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • 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. **NOTE** Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.	U

Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories			
	1 - Mainly Arboricultural values	**2** - Mainly landscape values	**3** - Mainly cultural values	ID on plan
Category **A** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are 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 trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups, or woodlands of particular visual importance and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups, or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative, or other value (e.g., veteran trees or wood pasture).	A
Category **B** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g., presence of 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 benefits.	B
Category **C** Those of low quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural benefits.	C

APPENDIX 2 – TREE PROTECTION PLAN 407CTC0326

The TPP must be reproduced in colour at A3 to be interpreted correctly.

Tree Protection Methods

Temporary Tree Protection Barrier
(High Risk) Not to be altered or removed until all restoration and/or construction activity is fully completed

Construction Exclusion Zone
(High Risk) No access, excavations, storage of materials (including equipment, topsoil and/or excavated materials), mixing of materials, offices or welfare facilities at any time for the entire restoration project

Please note:
The Arboricultural Method Statement 407CTC0326 MUST be followed in sequence, include Site supervision by an Arboriculturist where specified and adhered to at all times. Noncompliance with this Method Statement may result in planning enforcement action or prosecution.

Figure A1.02 - Ground spreader boards atop of a compressible layer of woodchip.

Figure A1.03 - Examples of additional tree protection barriers.

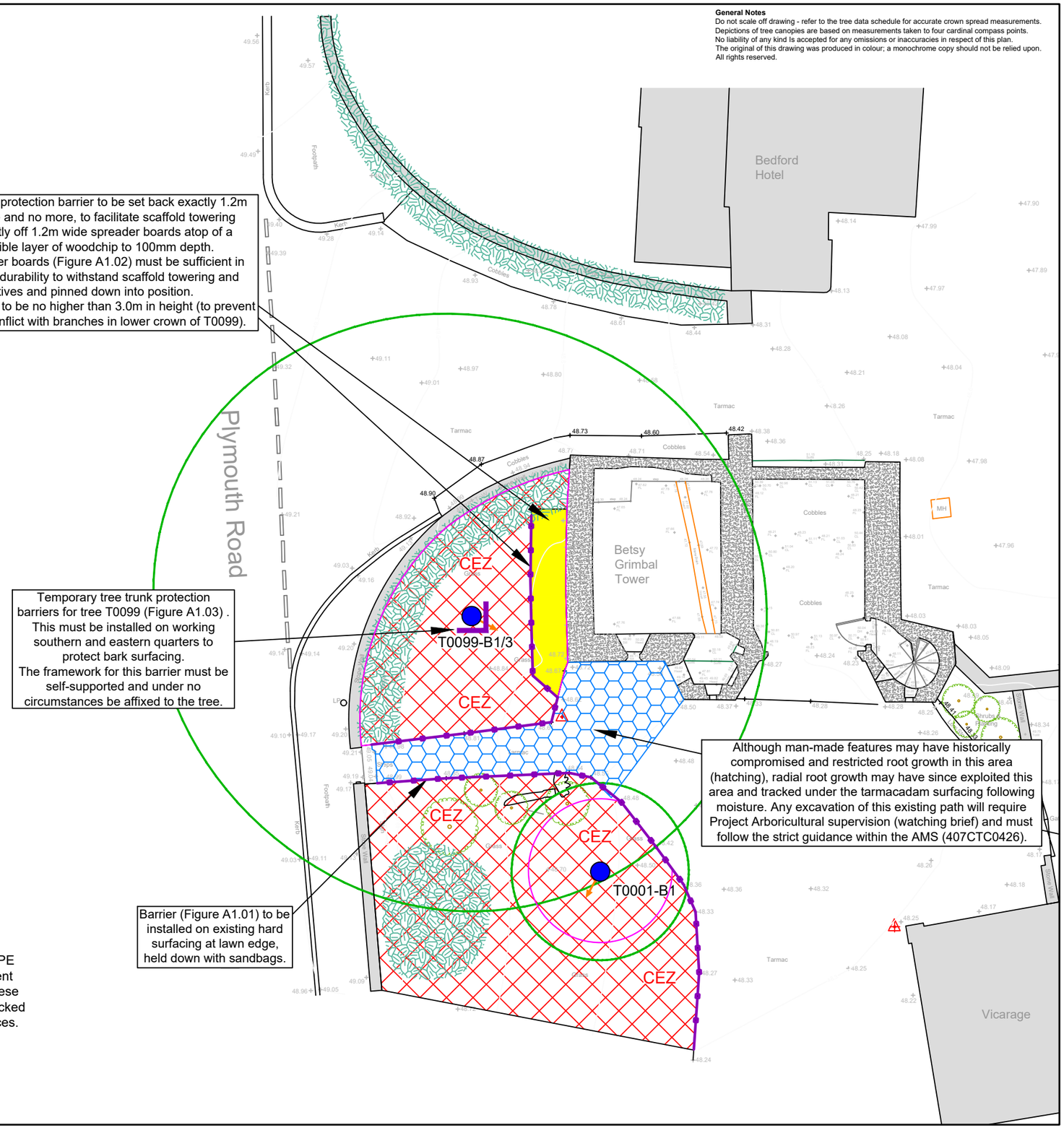
Figure A1.01 - Molded HDPE barrier could act as sufficient protection on this site for these trees but will need to be checked before any works commences.

Temporary tree protection barrier to be set back exactly 1.2m from wall face and no more, to facilitate scaffold towering erected directly off 1.2m wide spreader boards atop of a compressible layer of woodchip to 100mm depth.
Ground spreader boards (Figure A1.02) must be sufficient in thickness and durability to withstand scaffold towering and operatives and pinned down into position.
Scaffold towering to be no higher than 3.0m in height (to prevent any possible conflict with branches in lower crown of T0099).

Temporary tree trunk protection barriers for tree T0099 (Figure A1.03) . This must be installed on working southern and eastern quarters to protect bark surfacing.
The framework for this barrier must be self-supported and under no circumstances be affixed to the tree.

Barrier (Figure A1.01) to be installed on existing hard surfacing at lawn edge, held down with sandbags.

Although man-made features may have historically compromised and restricted root growth in this area (hatching), radial root growth may have since exploited this area and tracked under the tarmacadam surfacing following moisture. Any excavation of this existing path will require Project Arboricultural supervision (watching brief) and must follow the strict guidance within the AMS (407CTC0426).



General Notes
Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind Is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Key

Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category) with optional FSB direction arrow.

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
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.

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

Temporary Tree Protection Barrier (High Risk)
Not to be altered or removed until all restoration and/or construction activity is fully completed

Additional Barriers

Ground Protection

Construction Exclusion Zone (High Risk)
No access, excavations, storage of materials (including equipment, topsoil and/or excavated materials), mixing of materials, offices or welfare facilities at any time for the entire restoration project

Any excavation of this existing path will require Project Arboricultural supervision (watching brief) and must follow the strict guidance within the AMS (407CTC0426).

N

1:150
0 5m

Drawing Title
Tree Protection Plan

Client
Tavistock Town Council

Site/Project
Betsy Grimbals Tower, The Vicarage, Plymouth Road, Devon, PL19 8BB

Scale/Sheet	Date		
1:150 - A3	23/4/2026		
Drawing No	**Rev**	**Drawn By**	**Chked By**
407CTC0326_TPP_001_v1	1	CS	AD

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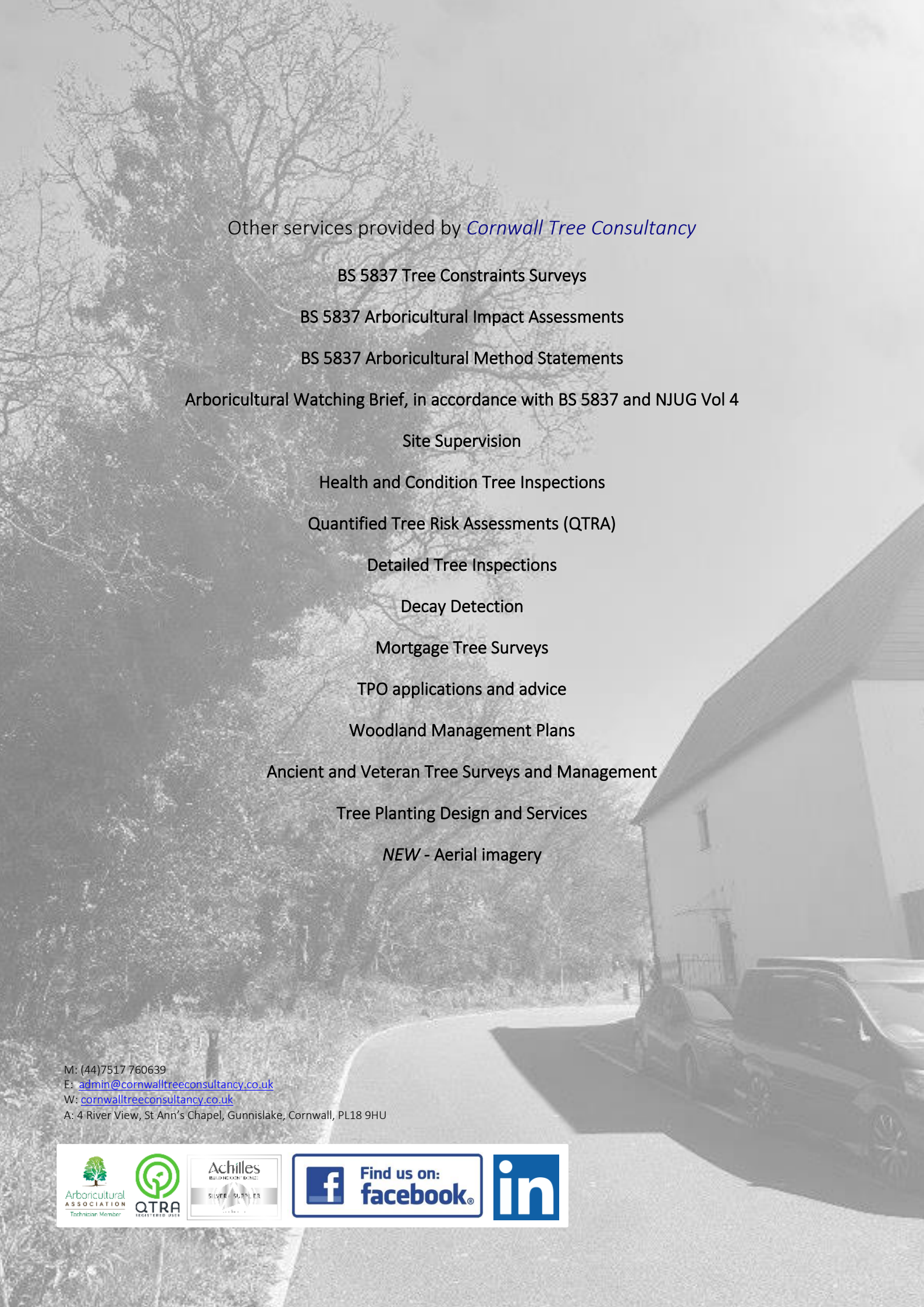
APPENDIX 3 – SPECIFICATION FOR TREE PROTECTION

FIGURE A3.01: Example of warning sign to be attached to tree protection barriers.

All-weather notices should be securely attached to the barriers throughout the entire construction phase.



Other services provided by *Cornwall Tree Consultancy*

BS 5837 Tree Constraints Surveys

BS 5837 Arboricultural Impact Assessments

BS 5837 Arboricultural Method Statements

Arboricultural Watching Brief, in accordance with BS 5837 and NJUG Vol 4

Site Supervision

Health and Condition Tree Inspections

Quantified Tree Risk Assessments (QTRA)

Detailed Tree Inspections

Decay Detection

Mortgage Tree Surveys

TPO applications and advice

Woodland Management Plans

Ancient and Veteran Tree Surveys and Management

Tree Planting Design and Services

NEW - Aerial imagery

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