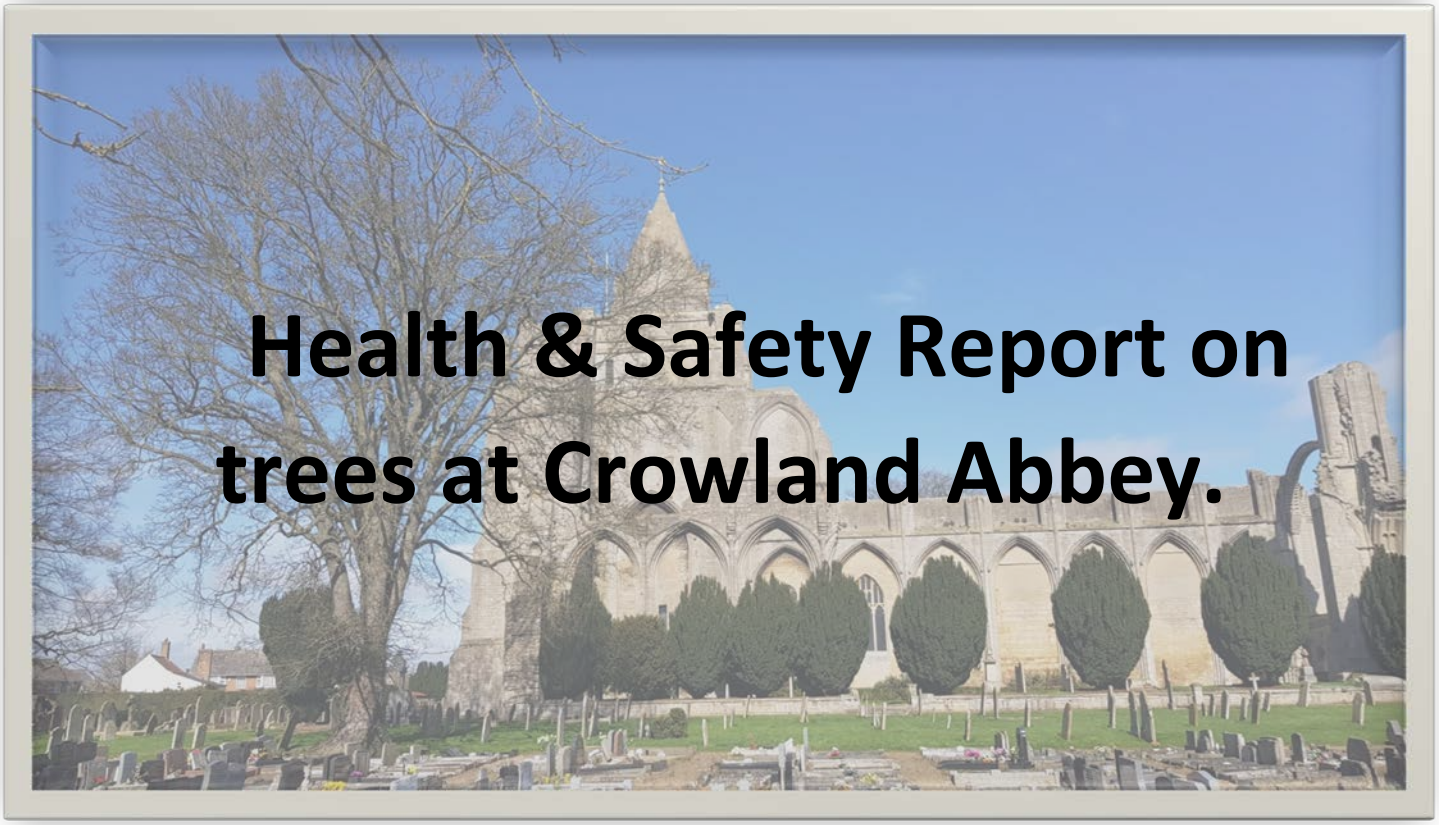


Health & Safety Report on trees at Crowland Abbey.

Prepared by: John Wilcockson

Arboricultural Consultant.

Tech Cert (Arbor A) Date:

29/03/21

AMMENDED 20/09/21

Ref: JW_H&S_CA

Limitations of use and copyright: All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature, without our written permission. Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee in dealing with this site. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without the written consent of John Wilcockson.

Contents

Instructions 1
Report Limitations 1
Background 1
Site Information 2
Tree Protection 2
Aspirations of the survey 3
Duty of care relating to trees 3
Negligence, liability and Acts of God 4
Criteria For Risk Assessment 4
Findings 5
Recommendations 5
Appendix 1 Survey data 6
Appendix 2 Site plans 12
Appendix 3 Tree Summary 14

Instructions

This report was commissioned by Reverend Charles Brown on behalf of Crowland Abbey. The objectives of this report are as follows:

- To make an assessment of the trees' condition and identify any faults.
- To provide management recommendations based on the data gathered.

Report Limitations

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of the trees therefore should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year; this is the responsibility of the tree owner. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are only valid in line with the recommendations provided commencing from the date of the survey. The period of validity maybe reduced in the case of any change in condition or to proximity to the tree. Only those features that are apparent at the time of inspection could be assessed.

No soil samples were taken in preparation of this report and therefore no comments have been made in relation to any soil conditions.

An assessment was made of the trees' condition visually from ground level using Mattheck's Visual Tree Assessment methodology. No climbed inspection or detailed investigation of decay was made; however, this was not considered necessary as enough information was gained about the trees from a ground level inspection. If any faults or potential failings were identified on the tree these have been picked up in the tree survey notes. It should be noted that trees can change significantly over a relatively short period of time, and therefore trees should be monitored on a regular basis for sign of deterioration.

Background

The majority of tree roots, even for a mature tree, are found in the top 60cm of the soil and are vulnerable to sudden changes in the rooting environment. These roots absorb moisture and nutrients needed for growth and contrary to popular belief, mature trees do not have a large deep taproot that obtains moisture from great depth.

Any damage to the rooting environment can upset the balance between the crown and roots established by a tree over many years, and this may be detrimental to the health status or may compromise the stability and structural integrity of the tree. It should be noted that healthy trees will usually withstand a loss of a proportion of their root system.

The storage of materials, plant machinery etc can cause compaction to the upper soil horizons which may result in damage to feeder roots. These feeder roots absorb oxygen, water & nutrients that are then transported around various parts of the tree to fulfil their part in the growth processes of the tree.

Particular care needs to be addressed in dealing with legally protected species such as nesting birds and roosting bats which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) from intentional harm and killing and applies to roosting and hibernating bats and active bird nests. The bird nesting season generally runs from March 1st to 31st August, ideally, any works should be avoided within this period. If the presence of bats is suspected, it is recommended that the Local Bat group is contacted for advice.

Site Information

The trees are located in and around the walled boundary of the Abbey.

Tree Protection

The legal status of the trees on site in relation to Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas has not been checked with the Local Planning Authority, a check should be carried out prior to works commencing.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 protects trees within Conservation Areas that are not already subject to TPO protection. Conservation Areas are defined as “areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. Although Conservation Areas are primarily designated due to the built environment, trees also contribute to the character of these areas. Trees with a diameter in excess of 7.5cm (3 inches) measured 1.5 metres (5 feet) above ground level are protected by law, and 6 weeks’ written notice must be given before any tree work, not just felling, is undertaken. For trees being felled to aid the growth of others (i.e. thinning operations), the threshold diameter is10cm (4 inches).

Within a conservation area there are restrictions to the work that may be carried out on trees. The LPA must be given at least six weeks’ notice in writing before works are carried out to most trees within conservation areas. The notice must describe:

- which trees require work
- the nature of the work

Work must not be carried out during that period without permission. (If it is, a heavy fine could be imposed and replacement planting will generally be required). After six weeks the Council has to make a decision, either negotiate to a favourable position for both parties, approve the works or serve a Tree Preservation Order. Works must be completed within two years of the date of serving the notice.

Notification is not needed if the tree intended to be worked on is:

- less than 7.5 cm (3 inches) in diameter .

- less than 10 cm (4 inches) in diameter if removal is to improve the growth of other trees.
- Dead.
- in a commercial orchard, or pruning fruit trees in accordance with good horticultural practice.
- directly in the way of development that is about to start and for which detailed planning permission has been granted.

The diameter is to be measured over the bark of the tree at 1.5m (5ft) above ground level and can be taken to be roughly equal to a third of the girth at that height divided by 3.

Work may also be undertaken without notice:

- to prevent or control a nuisance (in the legal sense, in which case it may be helpful to consult a solicitor).
- to comply with an obligation under an Act of Parliament.
- at the request of certain government departments and other specified organisations.
- For pruning fruit trees for the production of fruit, so long as it is line with best horticultural practice.

Statutory wildlife obligations: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and The Habitat Regulations 2012 provide statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist should be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

Aspirations of the survey

The aim of this survey is to determine the current health and condition of the trees and to thereafter, identify and highlight hazardous defects and assess potential risks in relation to the owner's Duty of Care.

Duty of care relating to trees

In broad terms, a tree owner, and/or whoever has control over it (the duty holder), has a duty of care in both civil and criminal law to take reasonable management measures to avoid foreseeable injury or harm. Duty holders are expected to consider the risks posed by their trees and manage those risks in a reasonable and proportionate way.

There is well established case law upholding the principle that the standard of the duty of care varies according to the resources available to the duty holder, i.e. a large land

owner such as an estate or a highway authority would be expected to apply a higher standard of management than smaller land owners such as residential householders.

In short, the law expects duty holders to act in a practical and sensible way, according to the size of their properties.

However, in the event that a duty holder is found neglectful of their duty of care in terms of checking, i.e. they did not have their trees checked where a significant potential for harm existed, it does not automatically follow that they will be liable for any harm that arises.

Liability will only flow from that negligence if it can be established that a competent check would have identified an unacceptable risk of harm and resulted in remedial works that would have prevented that harm occurring. If a defect that resulted in failure would not have been found in a competent check then, irrespective of any negligence from not carrying out a check, the duty holder is unlikely to be held liable for the consequences of the failure.

Negligence, liability and Acts of God

More specifically, negligence, liability and Acts of God are commonly used terms when discussing duty of care and how blame will be apportioned in the event of harm arising.

Although they are the subject of detailed legal definitions, their everyday meaning during normal use is more helpful. Negligence occurs when someone fails to do something that a reasonable person would have done. Liability is where the responsibility lies when something happens, i.e. who is to blame, with an implication that this is where compensation may be due for any harm that arises. An Act of God means an event that is beyond human control, i.e. there were no obvious indications that it was going to happen before the event.

Case histories suggest that act of god is only a means of defence if the tree(s) have been inspected by a competently trained person and any advice acted upon.

Criteria For Risk Assessment

The Risk Assessment system used is based on the *Tree Hazard: Risk Evaluation and Treatment System* (THREATS) and has been used to record the facts of the inspection as per:-

● Lists any observed defects

● Assessment of the three components of tree risk (defect, target and impact – after Matheny & Clark (1994)1)

● The system contains an algorithm that provides for a relatively subtle interaction between these three components

● Arrives at a conclusion which was in tune with what can be termed ‘unassisted arboricultural decision making’ (aka gut instinct)

● Establishes a defensible hierarchy of response that includes delayed intervention and phased re-inspection.

Score range	Threat category	recommended action and completion deadline
4000 +	7 - Extreme	Evacuate/prevent access to impact site, emergency call-out of contractors
2001-3999	6 - Serious	Close site if practical; arrange for work to be completed within 7 days
1000-2000	5 - Significant	Arrange for work to be completed within four weeks maximum
330-999	4- Moderate	Remediate within 13 weeks, reinspect after SWE meantime (inc. gales to Force 7+)
160-329	3- Slight	Reinspect annually /after storms (Force 10+), expect to schedule work within 2 yrs
50-159	2- Minimal	Reinspect within 3 yrs if public access, schedule work as required
0-49	1- Insignificant	Reinspect within 5 yrs if general public access or 3 yrs if child-specific access & TS ≥20

Findings

Appendix 1 lists the trees surveyed along with site observations recorded at the time of inspection.

The site plan can be found at Appendix 2.

All trees have scored as THREATS Category 1 – Insignificant, apart from T24 which is minimal.

No significant or actionable defects were noted.

2 of the Yews have thin crowns which is common in terms of their age.

The Ash (T34) is causing damage to the boundary wall, if the tree is owned by a 3rd party, they should be informed that this is the case. Ideally the tree should be removed before further damage occurs. In these instances of 3rd party damage, this situation typically constitutes an insurance claim as it is technically criminal damage.

Overall, the defects picked up across the population of trees are largely proportionate to their age.

Recommendations

Carry out works at appendix 1 within the suggested timescales.

Due to recent court cases, it is recommended that a survey is carried out every 18 months to pick up seasonal variances between Summer and Autumn/Winter. With this in mind, it is suggested that a full survey is carried out again in late summer of 2022.



John wilcockson

29/03/2021

Appendix 1 Tree Survey Report

Site: Crowland Abbey

Condition	No. trees
Fair	4
Good	36
Poor	1
Total	41

Site	No. trees
Crowland Abbey	41

John Wilcockson
Arboricultural Consultant

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Failure Indicators	Condition	Threat Category	Inspected	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T001	Oak (Quercus sp.)	Car park. Graveyard	Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T002	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Graveyard Building Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Cavity at 2m SE, part occluded, appears sound, tested with hammer, no concerns. Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - weak unions	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown Lifting To 6m Over Highway Buildings clearance by 2m Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T003	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Building Footpath. Road. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - weak unions Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown lifting to 6m over highway Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T004	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	Footpath. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Roots - surface root damage Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs No significant defects	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown Lifting To 3m Over Footpath Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T005	Irish Yew (Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata')	Footpath. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - Ivy/climber	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T006	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	Graveyard Footpath.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs. Early decay channel 2.2m with sound material around. No significant defects	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown Lifting To 3m Over Footpath Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Failure Indicators	Condition	Threat Category	Inspected	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T007	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	Footpath. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs. Thin crown. No significant defects Roots - surface root damage	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown Lifting To 3m Over Footpath Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T008	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	Footpath. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs. Thin crown. No significant defects Roots - surface root damage	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown Lifting To 3m Over Footpath Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T009	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	Footpath. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T010	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Building Footpath. Road. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - weak unions Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Trunk - Ivy/climber Trunk - cavity 3.5m SE, part occluded, appears sound. Crown - major deadwood >100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown lifting to 6m over highway. Crown raise to 3m over graves. Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T011	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Building Footpath. Road. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - weak unions Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - major deadwood >100mm Historic scaffold failure 7m south.	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown lifting to 6m over highway. Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T012	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Building Footpath. Road. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - weak unions Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown lifting to 6m over highway. Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T013	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Footpath. Road. Tree adjacent to open space. Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Failure Indicators	Condition	Threat Category	Inspected	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T014	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	Footpath. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Trunk - Ivy/climber	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T015	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Footpath. Road. Tree adjacent to open space.	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T016	Yew (Taxus sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	4 Irish and 1 English Yew No significant defects Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T017	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - codominant stems Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Roots - surface root damage	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T018	Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Trunk - leaning <15°	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T019	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Building Footpath. Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Monolithed at 8m Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	DEAD	1: Insignificant	20/9/21		Fell within 12 months
T020	Beech (Fagus sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Grafted specimen. Crown - codominant stems Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T021	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree adjacent to open space. Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Trunk - Ivy/climber Roots - surface root damage	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Failure Indicators	Condition	Threat Category	Inspected	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T022	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree adjacent to open space. Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Weak union 1.8m	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T023	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree adjacent to open space. Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Weak union at 1.5m. Historic storm damaged limbs. Hanger 3.5m SE.	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Remove hanger Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T024	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Decay channel from ground level to 1.2m. Decaying wounds in crown. Historic limb failure.	Poor	2: Minimal	20/09/21		Fell within 12 months
T025	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Playing fields Graveyard	Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - weak unions Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Weak union at 2m with included bark. Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - asymmetric from historic centre crown failure. which has resulted in tear out wounds. Sufficient sound material remaining.	Poor	1: Insignificant	20/9/21		Fell within 12 months
T026	Yew (Taxus sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Roots - surface root damage	Fair	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T027	Cypress (Chamaecyparis sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - Ivy/climber Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Trunk - leaning 15° to 30° Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T028	Cypress (Chamaecyparis sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Failure Indicators	Condition	Threat Category	Inspected	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T029	Yew (Taxus sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	8 Irish and 1 English Yew	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T030	Irish Yew (Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata')	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T031	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm No significant defects Crown - hanger	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	remove deadwood>75mm Remove hanger Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T032	Lebanon Cedar (Cedrus libani)	Graveyard Playing fields	Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Crown - asymmetric Trunk - surface bark wound	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T033	Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica)	Graveyard Playing fields	Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - surface bark wound Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T034	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Off site	Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - leaning <15° Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - major deadwood >100mm Crown - dieback Damage to boundary wall.	Very poor	1: Insignificant	20/09/21		Fell within 12 months
T035	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	Graveyard Playing fields	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs Crown - codominant stems Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Poor	1: Insignificant	20/09/21		Fell within 12 months
T036	Beech (Fagus sp.)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Crown - codominant stems Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Historic tear out wounds.	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T037	Common Laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides)	Graveyard	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Crown - codominant stems Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	No work required Timescale: No Action
T038	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Graveyard Footpath.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Trunk - Ivy/climber Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm No significant defects Trunk - historic pruning wounds /stubs	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Failure Indicators	Condition	Threat Category	Inspected	Inspection period months	Recommendations
T039	Irish Yew (Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata')	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - Ivy/climber	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T040	Irish Yew (Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata')	Graveyard Footpath. Road.	Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Trunk - Ivy/climber	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)
T041	Holly (Ilex sp.)	Graveyard Dwelling. Footpath.	Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	No significant defects Crown - codominant stems Crown - minor deadwood < 100mm Crown - excessive crossing branches Crown - dense crown foliage	Good	1: Insignificant	25-Mar-2021	18	Crown Lifting To 6m Over Highway Timescale: 25-Sep-2021 (6 Months)

Appendix 2

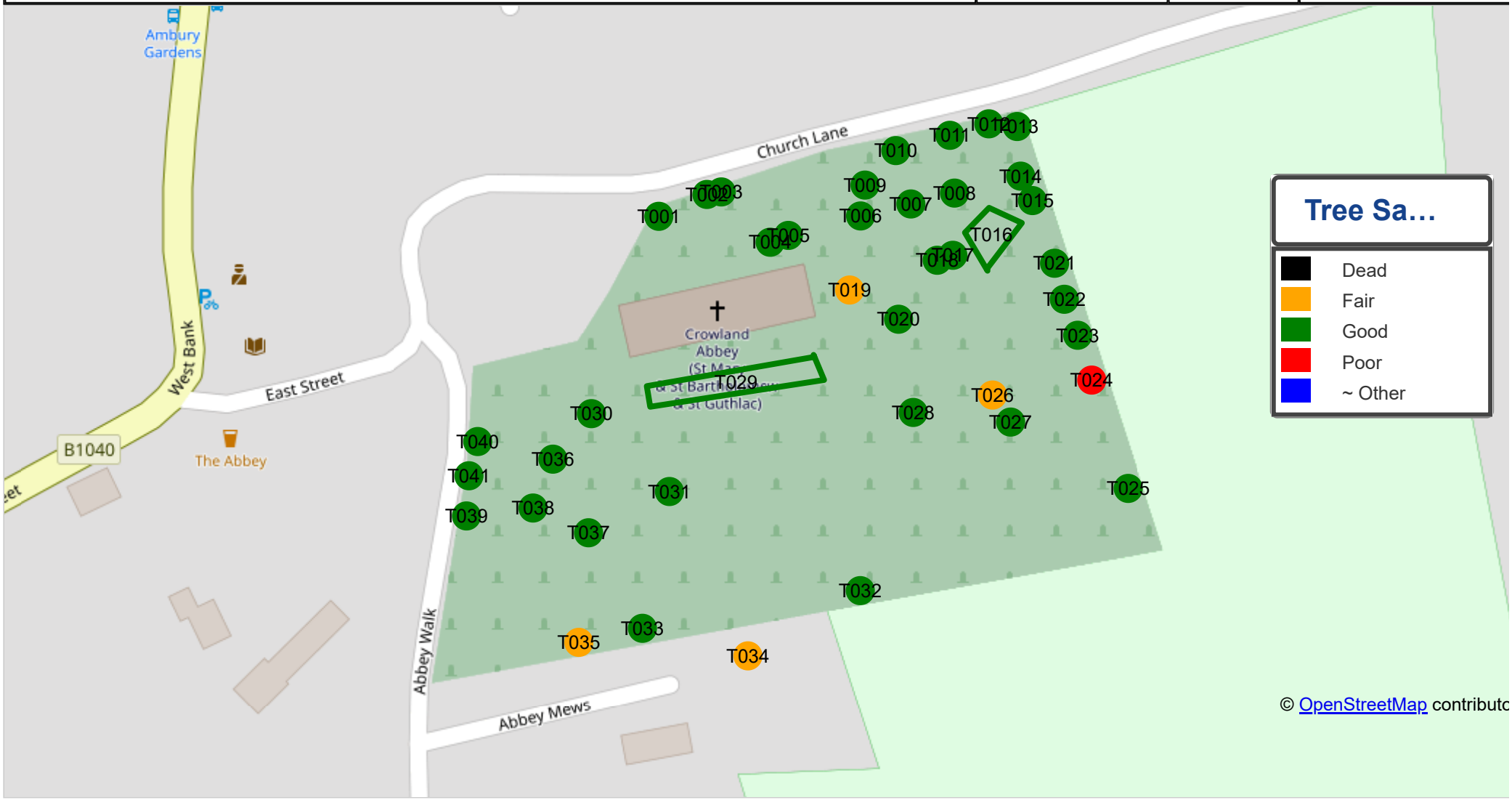
Crowland Abbey - overview

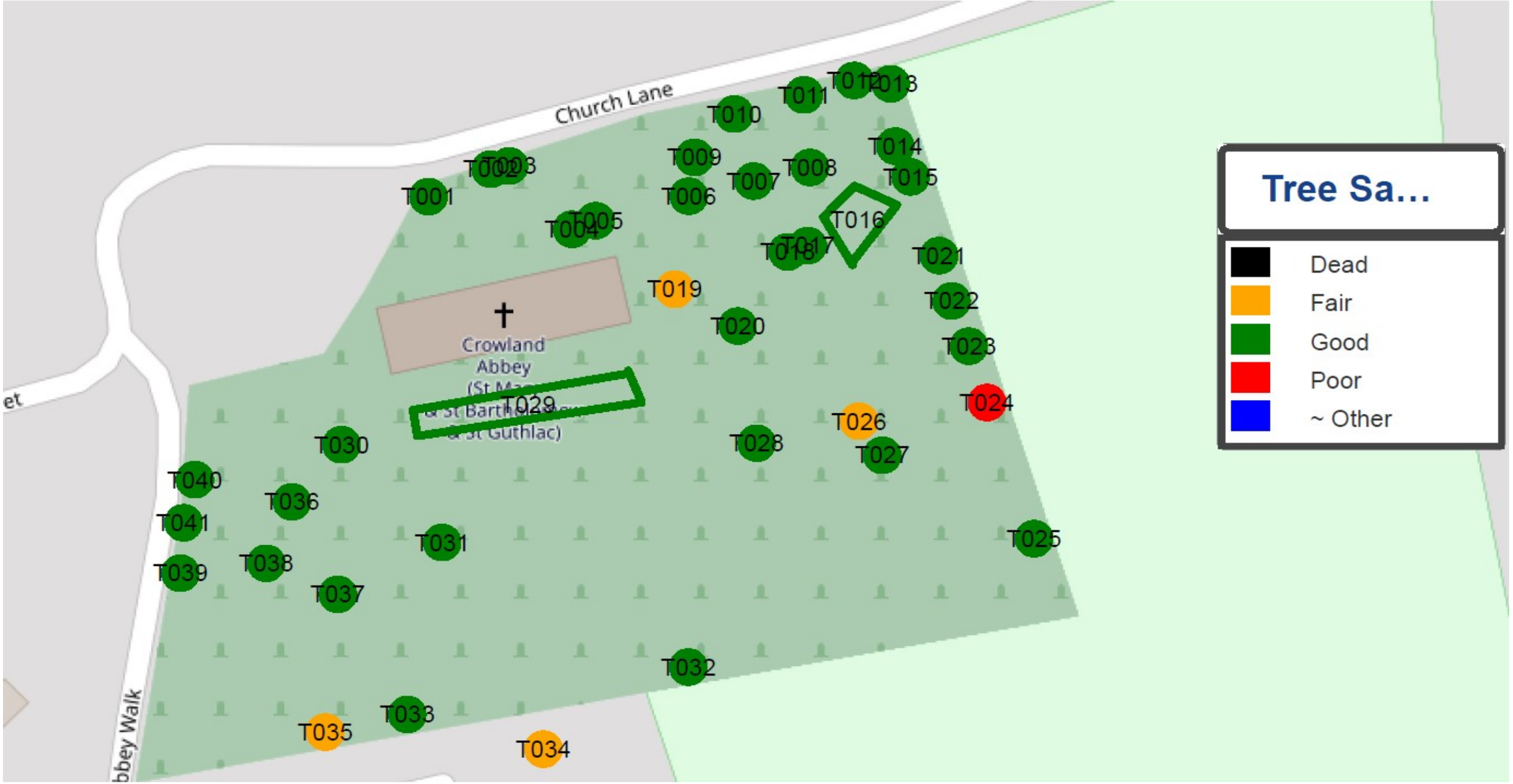
20 m
100 ft

Scale = 1 : 1693
Page size: A4

N

John Wilcockson
Arboricultural Consultant




Church Lane
Crowland
Abbey
T001
T002
T003
T004
T005
T006
T007
T008
T009
T010
T011
T012
T013
T014
T015
T016
T017
T018
T019
T020
T021
T022
T023
T024
T025
T026
T027
T028
T029
T030
T031
T032
T033
T034
T035
T036
T037
T038
T039
T040
T041
Tree Sa...
Dead
Fair
Good
Poor
~ Other

Summary of trees

John Wilcockson
Arboricultural Consultant

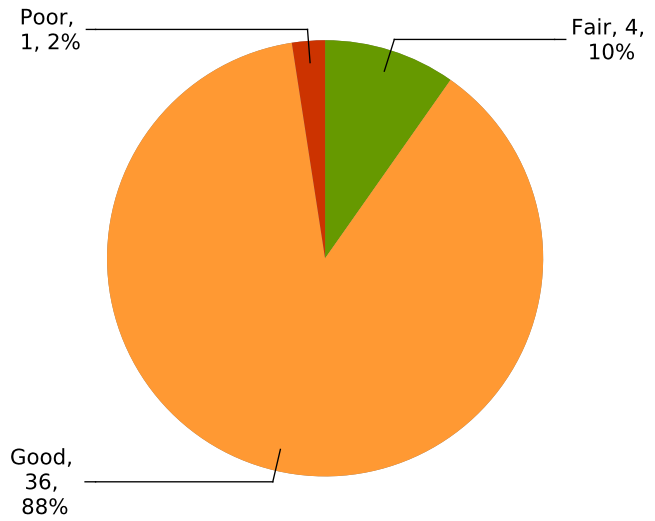
Site name: All Sites

Risk zone: -

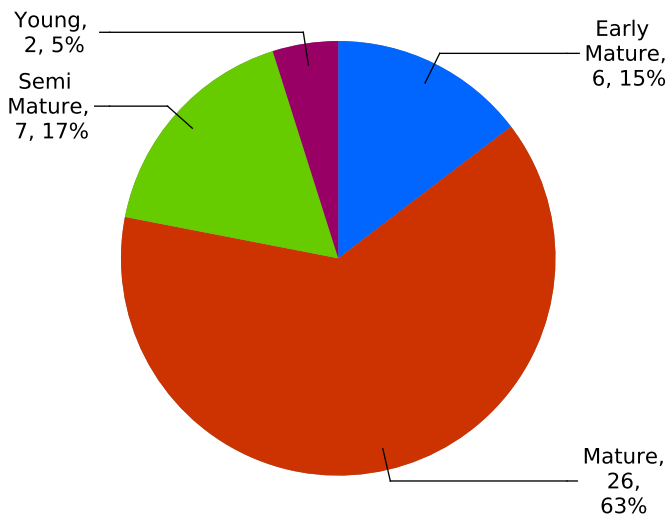
Contact: -

Trees: 41 Work items: 41

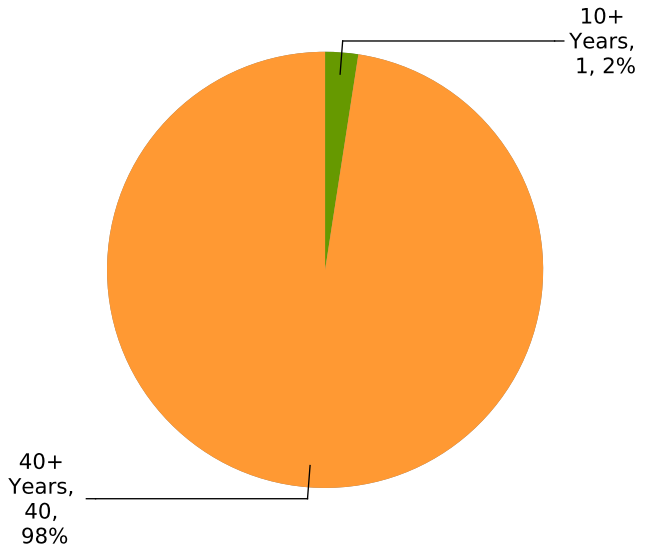
Overall Condition



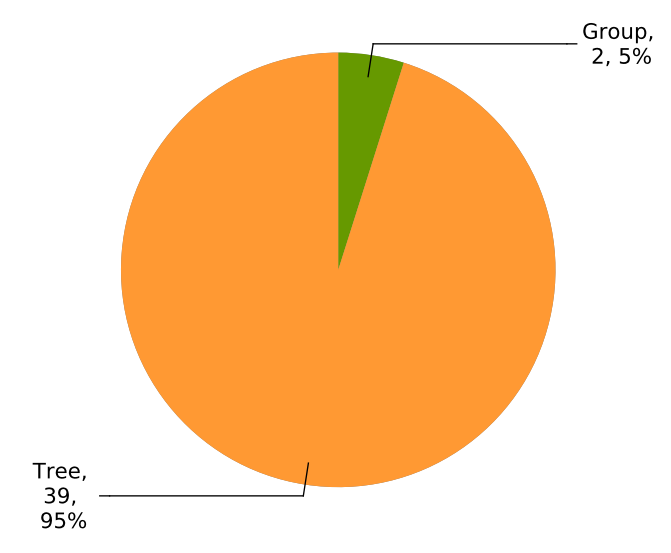
Age Class

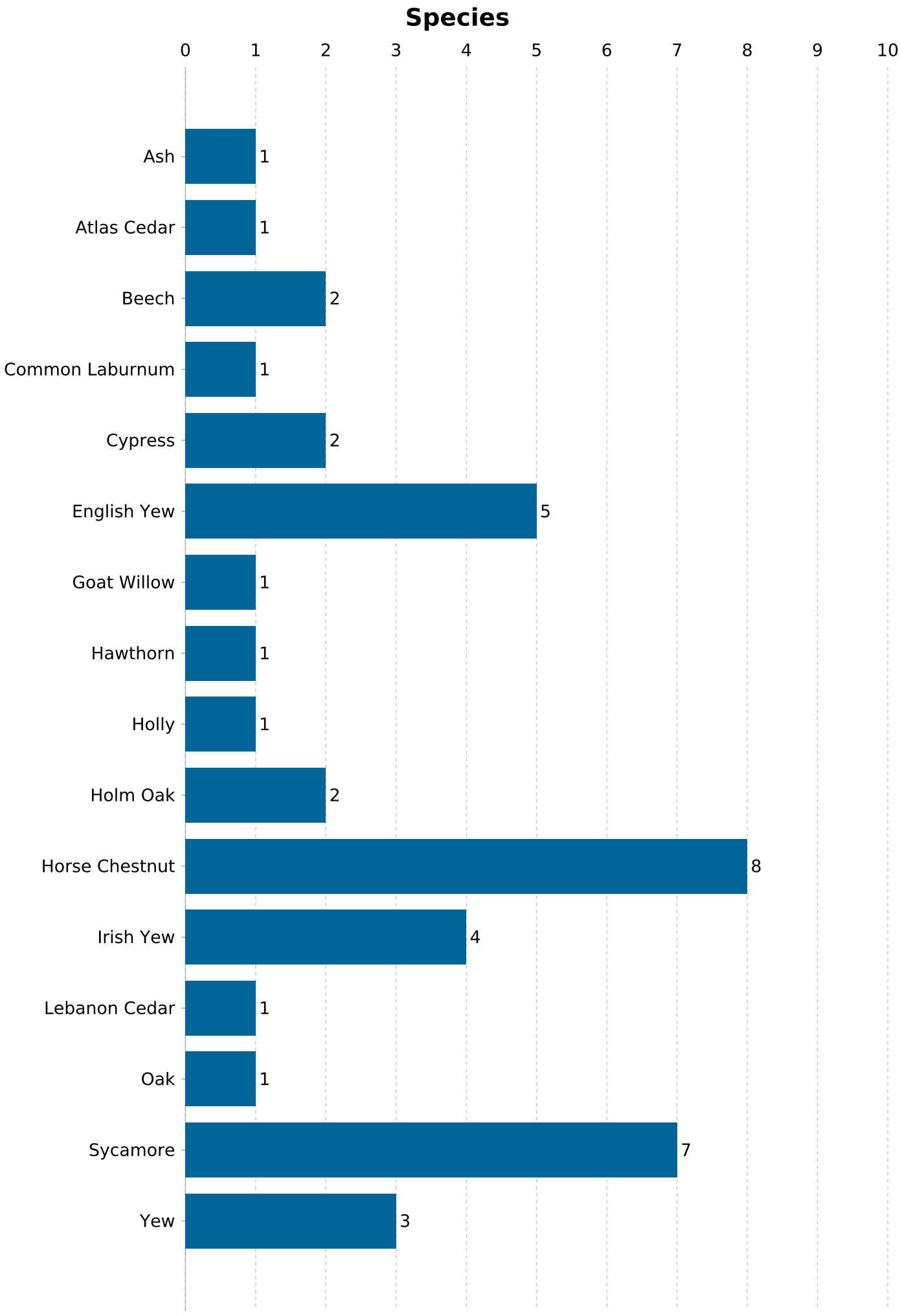


Life Expectancy



Structure




Species
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Ash
1
Atlas Cedar
1
Beech
2
Common Laburnum
1
Cypress
2
English Yew
5
Goat Willow
1
Hawthorn
1
Holly
1
Holm Oak
2
Horse Chestnut
8
Irish Yew
4
Lebanon Cedar
1
Oak
1
Sycamore
7
Yew
3