

Tree Hazard Survey of Llangammarch Wells Community Gardens

Remit: To carry out a tree hazard survey of Llangammarch Wells Community Gardens on the instructions of Sue Lilly.

- This was done by means of a ground based visual tree inspection.
- The inspection was carried out on 7th November 2020.

Contents

- 1-4 Remit and explanation of terminology
- 5-9 Survey report
- 10 Tree Hazard Survey Map of Llangammarch Wells Community Gardens

Prepared by James Stewart-Brown
LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certification
ISA Certified Arborist (UI 1101A)
Member of the ISA (International Society of Arboriculture)
Member of the Arboricultural Association

Wye Valley Tree Services
Gwarceiros Cottage, Llangammarch Wells,
Powys LD4 4EN
Tel/Fax:- 01591 620420 Mobile:- 07798 736 952
www.treeman.co.uk treeman.james@gmail.com



Explanation of Terminology.

Species

Species are named by scientific name – underlined – and/or common name.

Height and Spread

Recorded as an approximation in meters.

Age Class

NP New Planting -0 to 5 years after planting.

YM Young Mature – First third of expected life span.

MA Middle Aged – Second third of expected life span.

M Mature – Final third of expected life span.

OM Over Mature – Having attained full expect life span and now in decline.

VET Veteran – Unusually old having survived longer in relation to others of the same species.

Condition

Physiological condition – The condition of biological processes of the tree as a functioning system.

Good Tree of good vitality, showing little signs or symptoms of ill health.

Fair Tree showing signs or symptoms of ill health which are treatable.

Poor Tree in terminable decline.

<u>Structural condition</u> – The condition of the structural/mechanical framework of the tree.

Good Without significant defects.

Fair With significant defects that are remediable

Poor Significant defects that require the felling of the tree or substantial works to make safe.

Dead

Further to the physiological and structural ratings, a series of defects of significance will be listed as a list of bullet points. Technical terms used in these points are set out below in **Technical Terms**.

NB If an aerial or further investigation is recommended then the physiological and structural ratings are provisional.



Recommendations

Recommended works to remediate significant defects or further inspections required to facilitate a more detailed survey. Each recommendation will be given a **Work Priority** rating.

Work Priority

- **1 Urgent -** Works required within 7 days to make the tree safe.
- **2 Very High -** Works required within 30 days to make the tree safe.
- **3 High -** Works required within 90 days to make the tree safe.
- 4 Moderately high Works required within 180 days to make the tree safe.
- **5 Moderate** Works required as part of scheduled maintenance.
- **6 Low -** Works required of the lowest priority and may be done if the budget allows.
- 7 None No works required or no targets exist or is excluded.

NB Roadside recommended works - all trees and vegetation that overhang the highway/roads should be lifted to at least 5.2m to allow safe passage of high sided vehicles as well as being cut back sufficiently from the edge of the carriageway to allow clearance for wing mirrors as a minimum.

Inspection Frequency

- 1 Urgent Carry out a detailed inspection of the aerial parts and/or with the use of decay detection equipment, as can be arranged.
- **2 Very High** 6 months to next inspection.
- **3 High -** 12 months to next inspection.
- **4 Moderate -** 18 months to next inspection.
- **5 Low** 3 years to next inspection.
- **6 Very Low** 5 years to next inspection.
- **7 None -** No targets exist or is excluded.

Interim inspections are recommended after periods of severe weather (i.e. storms, gales, etc.)



Technical Terms used in 'Condition' or 'Recommendations'

Formative Pruning

The tree is pruned with the aim of producing a tree which in maturity will be free from major physical weaknesses (e.g. Removal of unwanted secondary leading shoots to prevent potentially weak forks from forming).

Crown Reduction and/or Reshaping

The tree is reduced in height and/or spread while preserving a natural tree shape. Branches should be cut back to a side bud or branch to retain a flowing branch line without leaving stumps. All cuts should be made outside of the line of the branch bark ridge and branch collar of the retained branch.

Crown Lifting

Removal of lower branches, or parts thereof, up to a given height.

Crown Thinning

Removal of a proportion of secondary and small live branch growth from throughout the crown to produce an even density of foliage around a well-spaced and balanced branch structure.

Percentages

Where percentage figures have been quoted they refer to leaf bearing matter to be removed and are only used in **crown thinning** (usually not exceeding 30%).

Stump Grinding

The removal of the tree stump by pulverising it into wood chip to a depth of approximately 250-500mm.

If works are recommended, then the Contractor will be required to carry out any works in accordance with the standards set out in BS3998:2010



Ref. No.	Species	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age Class	Condition	Recommendations	Work Priority	Inspection Frequency
1	Oak	9	10	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good		·	5
2	White Oak	11	10	YM	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
3	Cherry	9	11	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
4	Cherry	10	10	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
5	Cherry	9	9	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
6	Ash	12	15	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Fair Ivy covered Dead wood <150mm diameter	Sever ivy & remove dead wood >90mm diameter	4	3
7	Beech	13	9	YM	Physiological = Good Structural = Good • Some branches have been removed below 6m leaving stubs	Cut back the stubs to branch collars to allow them to 'callous over'.	5	5



Ref. No.	Species	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age Class	Condition	Recommendations	Work Priority	Inspection Frequency
8	Beech	14	14	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good	Cut back the stubs to branch collars to	5	5
					Some branches have been removed below 6m leaving stubs	allow them to 'callous over'.		
9	Beech	14	9	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
10	Beech	13	8	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good • Some scarring of bark on trunk below 2m – probably from a digger or similar – insignificant			5
11	Horse Chestnut	8	5	YM	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
12	Ash	18	11	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good • Dead wood <150mm diameter - insignificant			5
13	Rowan	7	3	YM	Physiological = Good Structural = Good • Ivy covered	Sever ivy		5



Ref. No.	Species	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age Class	Condition	Recommendations	Work Priority	Inspection Frequency
14	Sycamore	13	13	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
15	Alder	11	5	YM	Physiological = Good Structural = Good • Grown with a lean to NNW due to proximity to T4 & T6			5
16	Sycamore	16	12	MA	Physiological = Good Structural = Fair Long vertical cavity from 03m to 2.3m on east side of trunk 250mm deep – the tree has produced a lot of reaction wood growth either side of the cavity which structurally compensates for the cavity			4
17	Weeping Willow	13	8	YM	Physiological = Good Structural = Good			5
18	Beech	13	9	YM	 Physiological = Good Structural = Fair Included bark at union of leaders at 2m Some minor scarring of bark on trunk below 1m – insignificant 			5



Ref. No.	Species	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Age Class	Condition	Recommendations	Work Priority	Inspection Frequency
19	Alder	15	7	MA	Physiological = Fair Structural = Fair Two stems Dead wood at top of western stem <90mm diameter - insignificant		<u> </u>	5
20	Alder	10	13	MA	Physiological = Poor Structural = Poor • Burnt out husk is all that remains of original twin stem with damage from fire and significant cavity in base of remaining stem • Bark necrosis progressing up stem • Fungal bracket present damaged by fire — unidentifiable • Less than 10% leaf bearing • Dead wood <350mm diameter • Ivy covered	Fell	3	NA
21	Ash	13	10	MA	Physiological = Poor Structural = Fair Suffering from ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with less than 50% leaf bearing Leaning over river Dead wood <200mm diameter	Fell	4	NA



Ref.	Species	Height	Spread	Age	Condition	Recommendations	Work	Inspection
No.		(m)	(m)	Class			Priority	Frequency
22	Ash	14	8	MA	Physiological = Poor	Fell	3	NA
					Structural = Fair			
					Suffering from ash dieback			
					(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with			
					less than 50% leaf bearing			
					• Dead wood <200mm diameter			
					Presents a threat to the car			
					parking are of layby			



Tree Hazard Survey Map of Llangammarch Wells Community Gardens

