From:	Paul Redington <planet_power_llc@cox.net>
Sent:	Monday, September 26, 2022 11:27 AM
To:	suzanne simone
Cc:	George Austin; Phil and Maydie Bombart; treasurer. ecca; Howley Judy; Carol Lynn Kabacoff; JimMcIntosh; Ray Overstrom; Laura Yaworsky; Laura Cahill
Subject:	Conservation Tree Condition Assessment
Attachments:	East Carriage Condominium Association Tree Condition & Risk Assessment 6.1.22.pdf; East Carriage Condominium Association TRA AF CA LLC 6.6.22.2r.pdf

Hello Susan,

Attached is Allan Fenner's assessment of the trees of concern in the conservation easement. He observed the trees from both ground and deck level. We will use his information going forward. His efforts and support provided a tree learning experience for us. Please disregard the 3/24/22 tree removal request made to the Conservation Commission.

Using the 6.22.2r pdf attached below as our reference, we accepted a quote from Sullivan Tree Service to prune the deadwood to provide clearance from the structure for tree 1,2,6,7,8, 9,10,12,17,& 18. It will be done when they have the available time.

Number 4 and 5 trees are short enough and far enough away from the near by homes to cause a structure problem, they will be left as they are.

Tree 3, 11, 13, 14, 15, & 16 will also be left as they are for a year while corrective action options are evaluated.

Thank you for your help, Paul Redington

Allan Fenner
Consulting Arborist LLC
ASCA, ISA, TRAQ, CT B-3627
860-806-6633
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Please consider the environment before printing a copy of this email.

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Tree Number	Dbh (in.)	Common Name	Botanical Name	Condition	Trunk Health	Trunk Structure	Scaffold Branch Health	Scaffold Branch Structure	Twigs	Foliage	Risk Rating	Height	Priority	Stems	Comments	Mitigation
1	26	Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	60		1	Small Dead wood	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
2	9	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	30		1		PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
3	15	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	50		1	Girdling root, stem defect	MONITOR HEALTH
4	13	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Moderate	35	2	1	Marked by Arborist, structural defect with decay in base by root flare, Monitor, Treat or Remove	MONITOR IF RISK ACCEPTABLE, REMOVE IF RISK UNACCEPTABLE
5	12	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	High	30	1	1	Marked by Arborist, structural defect with decay in base by root flare, Removal Recommended	REMOVE
6	20	Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	55		1	Girdling root	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
7	11	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Low	30		1	Compartmentalized defect in lower trunk	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
8	10	Hickory	Carya spp.	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	45		1	Codominant crown	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
9	13	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	28		3	Multi Stem 9, 8, 4	REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH AND STRUCTURE
10	11	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	40		1	Partially compartmentalized wound @ 4 feet	REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
11	4	Black cherry	Prunus serotina	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Low	37		1		MONITOR HEALTH
12	13	Eastern hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Low	28		1	Adelgid	TREAT FOR ADELGID, PRUNE TO REDUCE WHERE NECESSARY FOR CLEARANCE, MONITOR
13	22	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	High	53	1	3	11, 14, 13	EVIDENCE OF CAVITY NEAR INCLUSION, INSTALL SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT, LEVEL III INSPECTION OR REMOVAL
14	9	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Low	48		1	Leaning trunk	MONITOR HEALTH

#	ID	Common	Scientific										Notes	Recommendations
15	25	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Moderate	55		2	15, 13 included bark	CODOMINANT CROWN, CONSIDER SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT CABLE, MONITOR HEALTH & STRUCTURE
16	20	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good	High	60	1	2	15, 13 included bark	EVIDENCE OF CAVITY NEAR INCLUSION, INSTALL SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT, LEVEL III INSPECTION OR REMOVAL
17		Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	50		1	Stones in root zone	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
18	26	Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	50		1	Stones in root zone	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

NOTE: ALL TREES TO REMAIN CAN BE PRUNED BY ARBORIST FOR NECESSARY CLEARANCE TO STRUCTURES AND OVERHEAD.

Do not remove more than 15% of live crown when pruning for clearance.

11=Good
5=Fair
2=Poor
Biostimulant treatment will improve health and root capacity

3=High
4=Moderate
11=Low

Schedule seasonal Level I Assessment to determine residual risk

Consulting Arborist Services

Level I & II Tree Risk Assessment

For

EAST CARRIAGE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. Box 207, South Glastonbury, CT 06073

For Service at:
MONTAUK WAY, GLASTONBURY, CT, 06033

Prepared By

Allan Fenner, ASCA

CT Licensed Arborist S-4894

ISA Certified Arborist NE-6503-A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ)

6/1/22

Allan Fenner Consulting Arborist LLC
asca
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CONTENTS

In May of 2022 the Association engaged our firm to perform a Tree Condition Assessment to trees selected by you that are located behind homes on East Carriage Drive and Montauk Way, (Refer to Figure 1). You are concerned about the trees marked in this area as many have begun to extend portions of their crowns close to existing structures. You have been advised by the town conservation authority to provide a health assessment of the trees indicated.
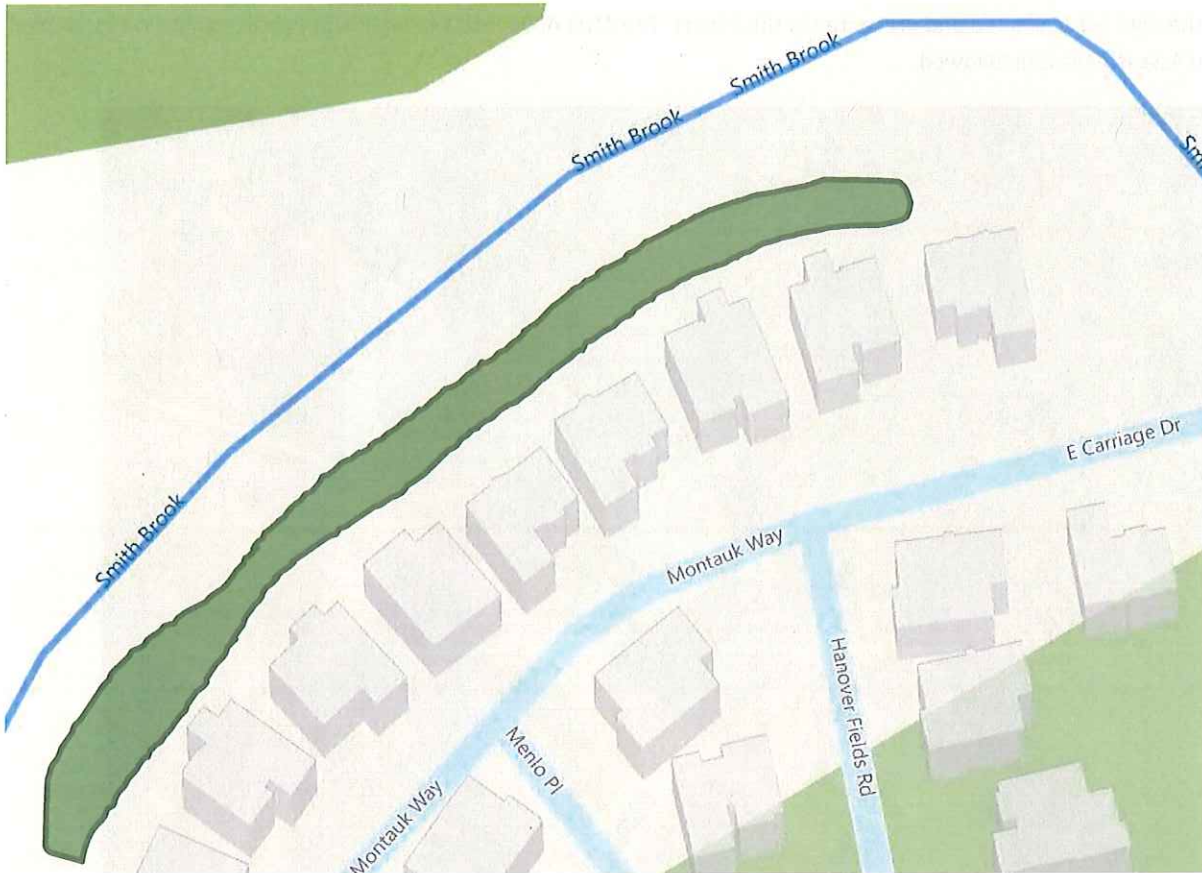

Figure 1: Dark Green shaded area showing approximate location of trees observed.

SUMMARY

In May of 2022, we met with representatives of the East Carriage Condominium Association, (ECCA), to review the tree locations and concerns. Select trees were marked by your representatives with orange flagging. In addition to the marked trees, we performed a level I limited visual basic assessment to determine any additional trees in the area that may have conditions of concern. Two additional trees were marked along with the original for a total of eighteen trees. Of the eighteen, five are American Beech, four are Northern Red Oak and five are Red Maple and one each of Black Cherry, Eastern Hemlock, Hickory and Sugar Maple. In all, eleven are in good health condition, five are considered fair and two are in poor condition. Risk Ratings include 11 Low, 4 Moderate and 3 High. Two of the American Beech trees, numbers four and five, have structural defects where mitigation will not lower the risk warranting their removal. Many of the tree crowns along the boundary are extending branches toward the rear of structures. This condition can be mitigated by the performance of a 10 to 15 % reduction prune for clearance performed by a qualified arborist firm with proper credentials to ensure maintenance of health, vigor and safety.

HOW WAS THE TREE CONDITION ASSESSMENT PERFORMED?

Prior to the assessment of the marked trees, the boundary was walked to determine if there were any additional trees displaying visual indications warranting additional evaluation. Additional trees were flagged and all trees were then evaluated using level II Qualitative Risk Assessment methodology. Each tree was measured for diameter at four and a half feet above grade, (Standard) with a diameter tape. Each tree was visually examined encompassing 360 degrees of the tree from the ground observing conditions from the root flare, along the trunk, and into the canopy. Photographs were taken using a Galaxy Tablet S7 5G camera and the trunk was sounded using a rubber mallet to determine the likelihood of internal defects. External characteristics were recorded and the data was collected and presented in this report. The ANSI A300 Best Management Practice guideline for a Level II Assessment was followed.
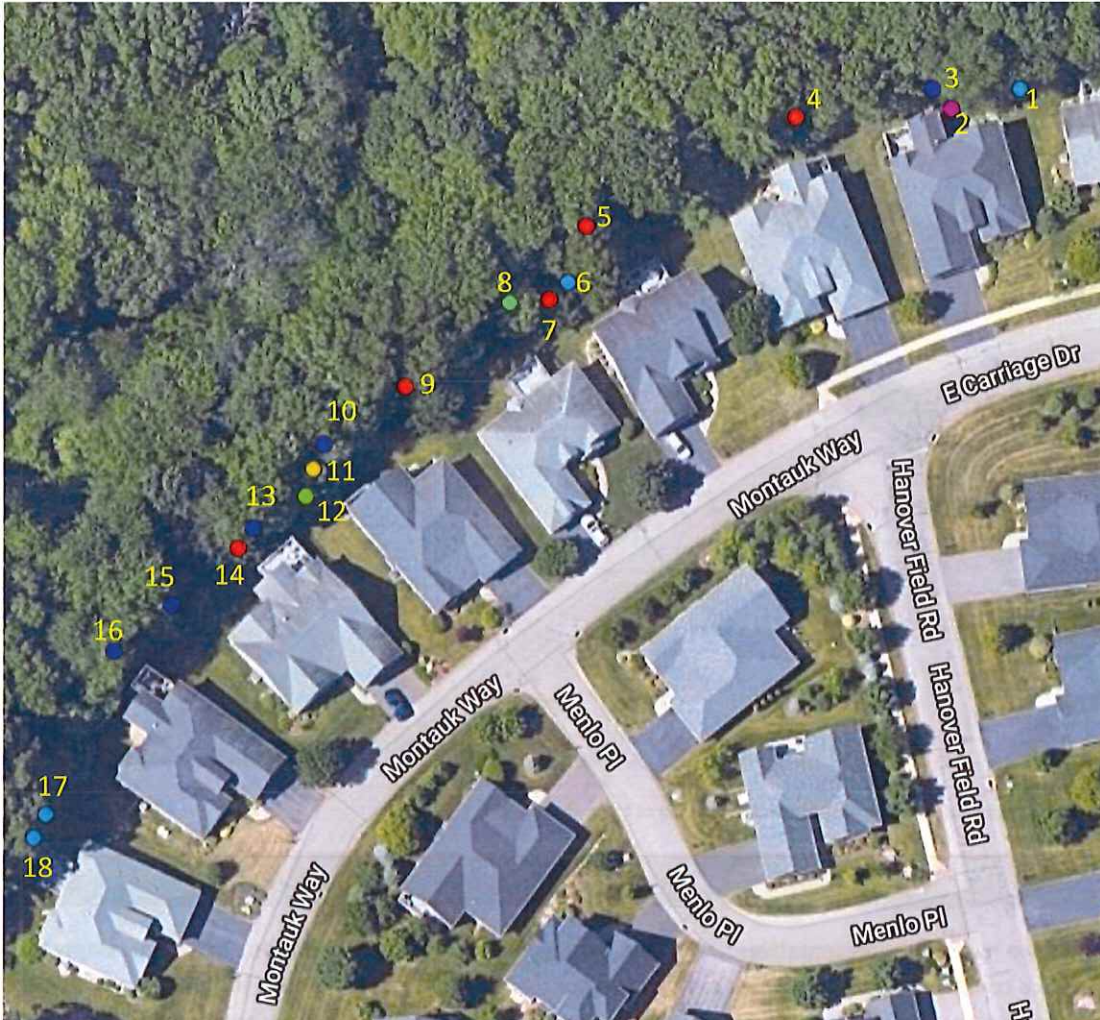
Satellite Image1: The aerial view displays approximate tree locations. The marker color refers to species.

- ☑ 🔴 American beech (5)
- ☑ 🟡 Black cherry
- ☑ 🟢 Eastern hemlock
- ☑ 🟢 Hickory
- ☑ 🔵 Northern red oak (4)
- ☑ 🔵 Red maple (5)
- ☑ 🟣 Sugar maple

Trees growing along the edge between the conservation area and the ECCA property have limbs extending over the boundary that in some cases come in contact with existing structures, (Photograph 1, 2 & 3). Defects noted on boundary trees are consistent with mechanical injuries that may have occurred likely during original construction, (Photographs 4 - 8). The multi-stem structure in 3 mature hardwoods shows evidence of internal decay or poor connection, (Photographs 9, 11 & 12). The grade elevation where the forested area is lower than the existing structures positions the live crown of boundary trees closer to and in direct view or contact with first level.

Tree Num	Dbh (in.)	Common Name	Botanical Name	Condition	Trunk Health	Trunk Structure	Scaffold Branch Health	Scaffold Branch Structure	Twigs	Foliage	Risk Rating	Height	Priority	Stems	Comments	Mitigation
1	26	Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	60		1	Small Dead wood	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
2	9	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	30		1		PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
3	15	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	50		1	Girdling root, stem defect	MONITOR HEALTH
4	13	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Moderate	35	2	1	Marked by Arborist, structural defect with decay in base by root flare, Removal Recommended	MONITOR IF RISK ACCEPTABLE, REMOVE FOR NO ACCEPTABLE RISK
5	12	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	High	30	1	1	Marked by Arborist, structural defect with decay in base by root flare, Removal Recommended	REMOVE
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8	10	Hickory	Carya spp.	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	45		1	Codominant crown	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
9	13	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	28		3	Multi Stem 9, 8, 4	REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH AND STRUCTURE
10	11	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	40		1	Partially compartmentalized wound @ 4 feet	REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
11	4	Black cherry	Prunus serotina	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Low	37		1		MONITOR HEALTH
12	13	Eastern hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Low	28		1	Adelgid	TREAT FOR ADELGID, PRUNE TO REDUCE WHERE NECESSARY FOR CLEARANCE, MONITOR
13	22	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	High	53	1	3	11, 14, 13	EVIDENCE OF CAVITY NEAR INCLUSION, INSTALL SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT, LEVEL III INSPECTION OR REMOVAL
14	9	American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Low	48		1	Leaning trunk	MONITOR HEALTH
15	25	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Moderate	55		2	15, 13 included bark	CODOMINANT CROWN, CONSIDER SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT CABLE, MONITOR HEALTH & STRUCTURE
16	20	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	High	60	1	2	15, 13 included bark	EVIDENCE OF CAVITY NEAR INCLUSION, INSTALL SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT, LEVEL III INSPECTION OR REMOVAL
17		Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	50		1	stones in root zone	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
18	26	Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Low	50		1	stones in root zone	PRUNE DEADWOOD, REDUCE TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURE, MONITOR HEALTH
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	NOTE: ALL TREES TO REMAIN CAN BE PRUNED BY ARBORIST FOR NECESSARY CLEARANCE TO STRUCTURES AND OVERHEAD.	Do not remove more than 15% of live crown when pruning for clearance.	Biostimulant treatment will improve health and root capacity								3=High 4=Moderate 11=Low					

NOTE: When no level of Mitigation will reduce the Assigned Risk Rating the tree will be recommended for removal. All trees have inherent risk. The only way to remove all risk is to remove all trees.

QUALITATIVE TREE RISK ASSESSMENT

Qualitative risk assessment is the process of using ratings of the likelihood and consequences of an event to determine a risk level and evaluate the level of risk against qualitative criteria. Ratings are combined in a matrix, (Table 1), to categorize risk. In order to increase reliability and consistency of application, it is important to provide clear explanations of the terminology and significance of the ratings defined for likelihood, consequences, and risk. This approach is a recognized and respected method of risk assessment used internationally by many governments and businesses[1].

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

To help understand tree risk assessment concepts a partial list of definitions is presented here.

Risk is the combination of the likelihood of an event and the severity of the potential consequences or the likelihood of a tree failure occurring and affecting a target; and the severity of the associated **consequences**— personal injury, property damage, or disruption of activities.

Tree risk assessment is the systematic process to identify, analyze, and evaluate tree risk.

Tree risk evaluation is the process of comparing the assessed risk against given risk criteria to determine the significance of the risk.

Targets (risk targets) are people, property, or activities that could be injured, damaged, or disrupted by a tree failure.

Failure (tree failure) is the breakage of stem, branches, roots, or loss of mechanical support in the root system.

Likelihood is the chance of an event occurring. In the context of tree failures, the term likelihood is used in three places to specify: 1) the chance of a tree failure occurring, 2) the chance of impacting a specific target, and 3) the combination of the likelihood of a tree failing and the likelihood of impacting a specific target.

The likelihood of failure can be categorized using the following guidelines:

Improbable—the tree or branch is not likely to fail during normal weather conditions and may not fail in extreme weather conditions within the specified time period.

Possible—failure could occur, but it is unlikely during normal weather conditions within the specified time period.

Probable—failure may be expected under normal weather conditions within the specified time period.

Imminent—failure has started or is most likely to occur in the near future, even if there is no significant wind or increased load.

Risk matrix (Table 1) is a means of combining ratings of likelihood and consequence factors to determine a level or rating of risk.

Compartmentalization refers to the process of wound response in woody plants where cells form barriers (walls) to limit or prevent decay organisms from entry into sound wood.

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[1] Qualitative Tree Risk Assessment, Arborist News, E. Thomas Smiley, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly, February 2012, © International Society of Arboriculture.

TREE RISK MATRIX

Matrix I. Likelihood matrix.

Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix.

Likelihood of Failure & Impact	Consequences of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 1: Matrices 1 & 2 above are used in tree risk assessment by the certified assessor to assign a risk rating.

RISK RATING DETERMINATION EXAMPLE

Tree #: 1 Northern Red Oak, 26" Diameter, Good Health Condition

Likelihood of failure:	Improbable: Possible, Probable, Imminent
Likelihood of failure & Impact:	Unlikely, Somewhat Likely, Likely, Very Likely
Consequences of failure:	Negligible, Minor, Significant, Severe
Risk level assigned:	**Low, Moderate, High, Extreme**

Time Period: **3 years**   **Remove Y or N**

Mitigation: Prune to reduce from structure. Monitor cycle 1 time per season by Arborist each year for health. Re-evaluate within 3 years.

Tree #: 5 American Beech, 12" Diameter, Poor Health Condition

Likelihood of failure:	Improbable: Possible, Probable, Imminent
Likelihood of failure & Impact:	Unlikely, Somewhat Likely, Likely, Very Likely
Consequences of failure:	Negligible, Minor, Significant, Severe
Risk level assigned:	**Low, Moderate, High, Extreme**

Time Period: **1 year**   **Remove Y or N**

Mitigation: Monitor for time period or Removal (Condition with structural defect limit any mitigation).

WHAT IS RECOMMENDED BASED UPON THE RISK?

1. Review the assigned risk ratings for each tree. Decide what level of risk is acceptable. Perform recommended mitigation. Monitor health and inspect for residual risk following mitigation.
2. Perform Level III using tomography or resistance drilling if more information is necessary or desired.

Photograph 1: Tree # 1 shown with limbs extending over structure. Reduction or removal of first limb over structure will reduce this condition and lower risk. The tree health is sufficient to sustain the pruning impact. Warning: Over pruning of the tree can cause a wound response that generates multiple sprouts. Limit pruning in this tree to this limb or 10% or less.

Photograph 2: Another area where reduction pruning is recommended. Note: Pruning of only limbs that are within 6 to 8 feet of structure should be considered. Over pruning will result in stimulated growth and possible structural imbalance.

Photograph 3: As the slope or ground level decreases toward the wooded area, trees that were elevated to provide clearance for lawn area produce additional foliage toward the structure.

Photograph 4: Tree #5 with mechanical damage defect showing extensive decay at base. Failure is imminent. This tree is recommended for removal.

Photograph 5: Closer view of the root flare of Tree #5. The tree is attempting to compartmentalize the area. Failure is likely in the short term. Remove as soon as possible.

Photograph 6: Tree #4 showing mechanical damage to the root flare. This tree has a high likelihood of failure due to the defect and assigned a Moderate risk rating due to the distance from a target. Mitigation would include Monitoring and health care treatment. If Moderate risk is acceptable, retain and treat or perform removal to eliminate the risk.
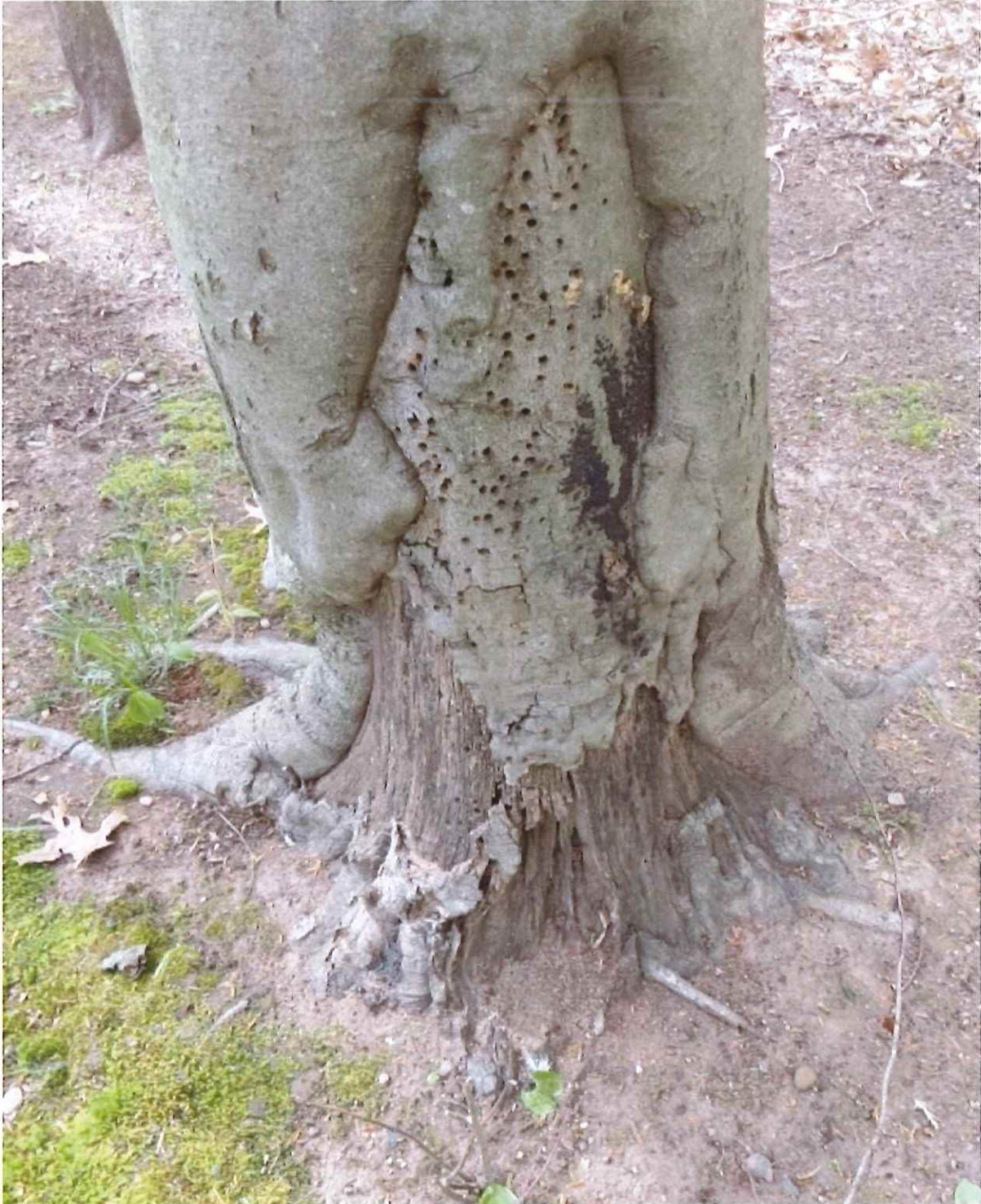
Photograph 7: Close up view of Tree #4 showing the trees effort to compartmentalize the weakened area with new tissue.

Photograph 8: Tree # 7 is showing a partially compartmentalized mechanical wound. Wound response in trees involves two processes, Compartmentalization and the formation of Barrier Zones.[2]


[2] Compartmentalization of Decay in Trees, A.L. Shigo, et.al. USDA, Forest Service, Bulletin No. 405, July 1977.

Photograph 9: Tree # 13, codominant stem with included bark and possible internal decay and considered a weak connection. Mitigation could include supplemental rod bracing, steel cable installation, monitoring or removal. Assigned High Risk rating.

Photograph 10: Tree #10, partially sealed mechanical wound. This tree is healthy and assigned a Low risk rating.
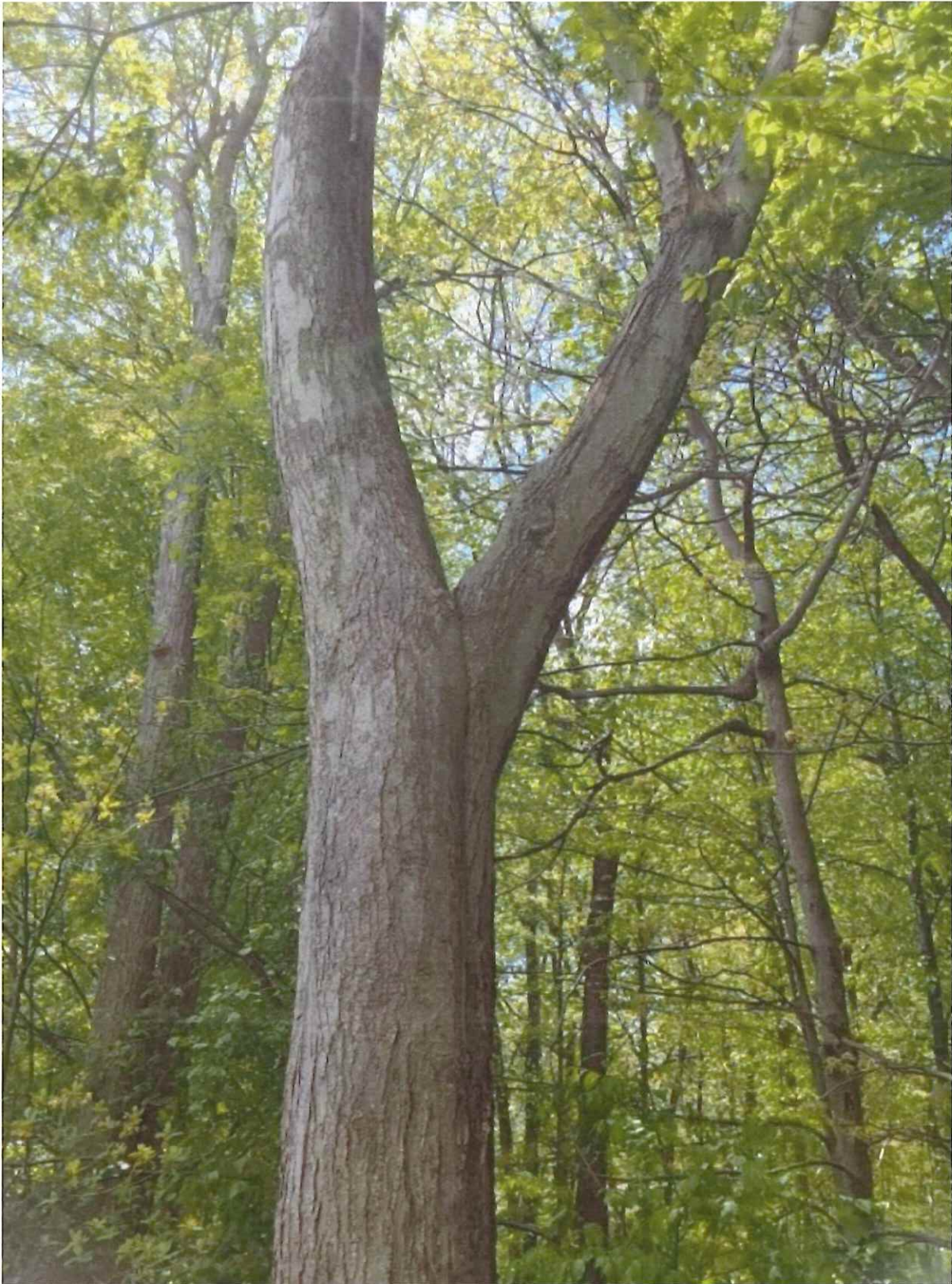
Photograph 11: Tree # 15, 25 inch diameter Red Maple, codominant crown with included bark. Mitigation can include supplemental cable installation, monitoring and health care.
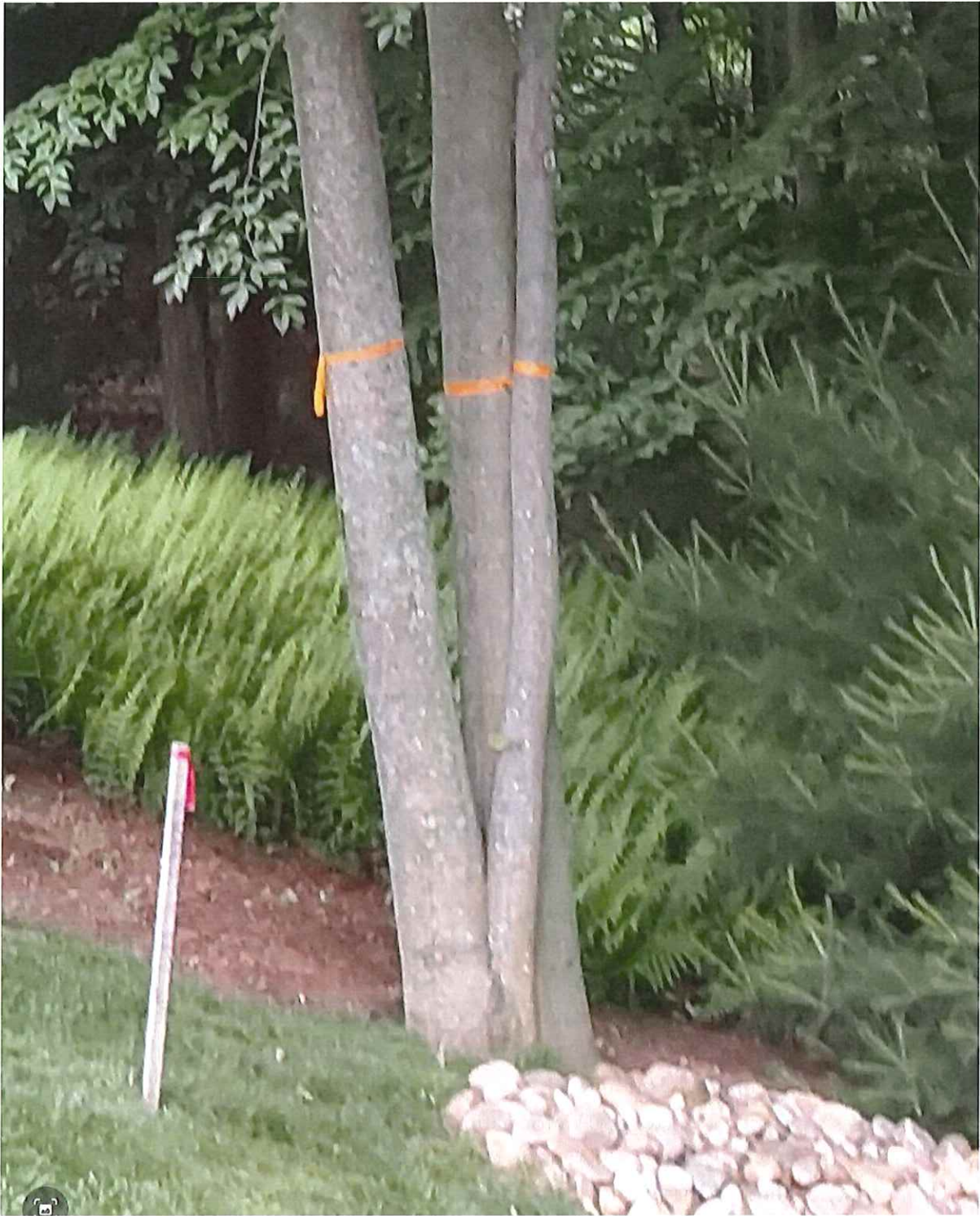
Photograph 12: Tree # 9, Multi-stem Beech. Mitigation could include supplemental steel cable, monitoring and plant health care.

1. Any legal description provided to the consultant is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownership to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed for matters legal in character. Any and all property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.

2. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data had been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

3. The consultant shall not be required to give testimony or attend court or any other meeting, public or private, by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the original or subsequent proposal.

4. Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.

5. Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant.

6. Neither all nor any part of the contents of this report, nor copy thereof, shall be conveyed by anyone, including the client, to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant particularly as to value conclusions, identity of the consultant, or any reference to any professional society or institute or to any initialed designation conferred upon the consultant as stated in his qualification.

7. This report and values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.

8. Sketches, diagrams, graphs, and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys.

9. Unless expressed otherwise: (1) information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and (2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future.

I, Allan F. Fenner, certify:

• That I have personally inspected the trees and property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation is stated in the attached report and the stated terms and conditions;

• That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;

• That the analysis, opinions and conclusions stated herein are my own and are based on current scientific procedures and facts;

• That my analysis, opinions and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboriculture practices;

• That no one provided significant professional assistance to me, except as indicated within the report;

• That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting or predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party nor upon the results of the assignment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any subsequent events. I further certify that I am a member in good standing of the American Society of Consulting Arborists and International Society of Arboriculture. I have been involved in the practice of arboriculture and the care and study of trees for over 20 years.

Allan F. Fenner

Allan F. Fenner, ASCA
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