

# 59 Ellesmere Street, Mount Hawthorn Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) – October 2022

Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

1x Jacaranda mimosifolia

Prepared for:

Shelley Blechynden
Homeowner
0407 647 139
shelleyblech@bigpond.com

Prepared by: Alex Bodenstaff and Rob Bodenstaff
October 2022

<u>alex@arborcentre.com.au</u>

Reference number: Q005734

Arbor Centre Group PTY LTD
731 Welshpool Road East, Wattle Grove 6107
Phone: - (08) 9359 9300 ~ <a href="mailto:englished-page-10">enguiries@arborcentre.com.au</a> ~ <a href="mailto:www.arborcentre.com.au">www.arborcentre.com.au</a> ~ <a href="mailto:www.arborcentre.com">www.arborcentre.com</a> ~ <a href="mailto:www.arborcentre.com.au">www.arborcentre.com</a> ~ <a href="mailto:www.arborcentre.com">www.arborcentre.com</a> ~ <a href="mailto:www.arborcentre.com">www.arborcentre.com</a> ~ <a hr

## **Table of Contents**

Table of Contents		
1. In	troduction	3
1.1	Purpose of this Preliminary VTA Report	3
1.2	Arboricultural Inspection	
1.3	Limitations of this Report	
2. Ex	xecutive Summary	
	onclusions	
4. Re	ecommendations	8
4.1	Short Term (Immediate Actions)	8
4.2	Medium Term (~12 months)	
4.3	Longer Term (~2 – 3 years)	
5. Re	eferences & Reading	
Append	dix A: Visual Tree Assessment	10
Append	dix B: Images	11
Append	dix C: City of Vincent – Arboricultural Assessment Form	12
Appendix D: Overview of Australian Standards AS 4373		
Append	dix E: Historical Data – Aerial Imagery from 1942	15



#### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Purpose of this Preliminary VTA Report

To inspect the subject tree as specified by Shelley Blechynden, to provide comment on current health and structural status of the tree for inclusion into City of Vincents Trees of Significance Register and; identify management considerations required for the retention of the tree at 59 Ellesmere Street, Mount Hawthorn (circled in Figure 1).



Figure 1. Tree of assessment outlined in red – image source www.Nearmap.com - image date 30th August 2022

#### 1.2 Arboricultural Inspection

Arbor Centre undertook an Arboricultural assessment of the identified tree on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2022. The assessment was a visual inspection undertaken from ground level incorporated a preliminary below ground and aerial inspection of the tree (refer Appendix B for Images).

#### 1.3 Limitations of this Report

This report provides interpretation of the trees current status; and affords high level guidance on how best to manage the tree over the near and longer term. Ongoing specialist Arboricultural inputs will be required in implementing these recommendations; and; in refining tree and tree risk management requirements



over time, based on tree responses. The information contained within this report is not intended, or suitable to be used as a Final *'Tree Management Report'* for the subject tree.

Further to the above, this assessment and report does not attempt to predict or quantify potential future tree failures, the partial or complete failure of trees and/or tree parts is a natural part of any environment. Tree failures may be influenced by a wide range of factors including (but not limited to) tree age and condition, quality of previous pruning works; abrupt changes to the local growing environment, prior root zone incursion/impacts and high winds or other extreme climatic events etc.



## 2. Executive Summary

Refer Appendix A & B for further detail regarding VTA Results and Site Images.



Figure 2 – Subject tree at the time of inspection (20 October 2022) Image looking South

The subject tree – *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda) was assessed on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2022. Minor structural defects were noted within the canopy; however, these flaws/defects are considered to be manageable given the appropriate arboricultural practises are applied moving forward - refer figures 2, 3 & 4 for detail.



**Figure 3** – Subject tree at the time of inspection (20 October 2022) Image looking South-West



Figure 4 – Subject tree at the time of inspection (20 October 2022) Image taken during the aerial inspection



The canopy displays good health with acceptable structure, minor structural flaws will require addressing as part of the ongoing canopy management moving forward. The subject tree displays good new seasons growth (includes regeneration), typical leaf colouration and size at time of assessment.

Several structural issues were observed including; previous deleterious pruning (i.e. tree has been lion tailed, however canopy structure could be remediated to offset previous works); stem failures ranging from 50 mm dia. to 150 mm in diameter; deadwood ranging to 50 mm in diameter, minor rubbing and crossing stems to 50mm, however; these issues are generally considered manageable within the scope of an ongoing, proactive tree management, canopy pruning and monitoring program.

Findings from the preliminary below and aerial inspections are as follows:

- Tree presents a unique form; the excessive fluting is not a typical characteristic of Jacaranda's.
   The fluting appears to be in response to previous damage, however, the tree has stabilised well since the damage and still presents solid wood throughout the canopy.
- Inspection of the root flare and first order roots revealed no apparent soil cracks, root plate subsidence, heaving, or noticeable movement at ground level, with good root taper and minor fill noted to the North, East and West sides of the tree (<100mm) however is not considered as a concern at this time.

The subject tree assessed has been identified as capable of being retained provided the issues identified within this report are acknowledged &/or addressed within a long term tree management plan (refer Point *4. Recommendations* for further detail).



3. Conclusions

The Subject tree is able to be retained - this is contingent on the Recommendations identified within this

report being appropriately implemented in a timely manner and; to the required standards as identified by

Arbor Centre.

Specialist corrective and remedial pruning undertaken over several years can alleviate defects within the

canopy and extend the useful life expectancy of the tree for the foreseeable future.

During canopy pruning works, aerial inspections can also be undertaken throughout the canopy to identify

(and address minor) structural issues not visible from the ground level.

The long-term welfare of the tree and its safety would best be served by undertaking regular inspections

to monitor tree progress and assess, identify report and/or make further recommendations (remedial or

otherwise) on any change or tree related problem(s) that may arise.

Achieving the successful long-term retention of the tree will require specialist and timely Arboricultural

input into the development of an appropriate long term Tree Management Plan (including the development

and implementation of a 'tree specific' canopy pruning plan).

Future Investigations as part of the management plan may include analytical assessment and soil profile

assessments to validate ground level and preliminary observations. The tree will also require ongoing

assessment to verify long-term status in terms of health and safety.

The management of risk is underpinned by the standards of ongoing maintenance afforded the tree. It is

imperative that only suitably qualified arborists, experienced in veteran tree preservation are engaged in

monitoring, maintaining and managing the tree into the future.

Any works undertaken are to be approved by one of Arbor Centres Arboricultural Consultants prior to their

commencement and; undertaken by Arbor Centre's qualified Arboriculturist's or a suitably qualified

Arborist nominated by the client.

#### 4. Recommendations

Tree Is To Be Retained And The Following Recommendations Implemented By Arbor Centre:-

#### 4.1 Short Term (Immediate Actions)

- That Corrective/Remedial Canopy Pruning be undertaken to address structural defects that were noted in the inspection;
- Aerially inspect the remainder of the canopy for potential structural, health and/or other issues that may not be detectable from ground level.

Note: Aerial investigations are able to be undertaken at the time of pruning.

#### 4.2 Medium Term (~12 months)

That an Arboricultural Management Plan (AMP) be developed and implemented for the tree to
addresses the risk management and long term canopy management requirements, while at the
same time as maximising tree amenity and longevity. Investigations as part of the AMP may
include root zone and soil profile assessments.

#### 4.3 Longer Term ( $\sim$ 2 – 3 years)

- That reinspection of the tree be undertaken in 2 3 years time (and/or following severe weather
  events) by the Consultant to assess and make further recommendations (remedial or otherwise)
  where required.
- Based on tree response to the short term corrective/remedial pruning, commence specialist remedial pruning to alleviate remaining defects from within the canopy and establish framework to enable future maintenance.
- Review undertaken of management plan every 5 years.



### 5. References & Reading

Australian Government Geoscience Australia, 2021, 'Historical Aerial Photography' November 2021, <a href="https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/national-location-information/historical-aerial-photography">https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/national-location-information/historical-aerial-photography</a> (Accessed October 2022)

Australian Government Geoscience Australia, 2021, 'Historical Aerial Photography – Military Aerial Photography, Australian Government, January 1942, <a href="https://aerialphotography-geoscience-au.hub.arcgis.com/apps/7f5d281e06be4934b493175fd76d33da/explore">https://aerialphotography-geoscience-au.hub.arcgis.com/apps/7f5d281e06be4934b493175fd76d33da/explore</a> (Accessed October 2022)

Boland, D., Brooker, M., Chippendale, G., Hall, N., Hyland, B., Johnston, R., Kleinig, D., McDonald, M., Turner, J., 2002, *Forest Trees of Australia*, 4th ed., CSIRO, Australia

City of Vincent, 2013, *Town Planning Scheme Policy* 7.6.3 *Trees of Significance*, via <a href="https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/residents/research/trees-of-significance.aspx">https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/residents/research/trees-of-significance.aspx</a> (Accessed October 2022)

Le Roux, D. S Et Al 2014, 'The Future of Large Old Trees in Urban Landscapes' The Fenner School of Environment and Society, the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

Lonsdale, D., 1999, *Principles of Hazard Tree Assessment and Management,* The Stationary Office, Norwich, UK

Mattheck, C.& Breloer, H.,1999, *The Body Language of Trees - A handbook for failure analysis*, The Stationary Office, Norwich, UK

NearMap Aerial Imagery, 2022, via http://www.nearmap.com/photomaps/ (accessed October 2022)

Standards Australia, 2007, *Australian Standard AS4373: Pruning of amenity trees*, Standards Australia, Sydney, Australia





#### Arbor Centre - Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

Tree Identification Number -AC0001 Jacaranda mimosifolia Genus Species -Common Name -Jacaranda Tree Origins -Exotic Site Address -59 Ellesmere Street Mount Hawthorn Suburb -Postcode -6016 Name of Assessor Alex Bodenstaff Date -20/10/2022

Height Estimate ~ 15 (Metres) Canopy Spread ~ Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) -15 (Metres) 0.670 (mm) Bole/Root Flare 0.780 (mm) AS 4970 Nominal TPZ -8.04 (Metre Radius) 2.98 (Metre Radius)

9:00

Acceptable

AS 4970 Nominal SRZ -Estimated Life Expectancy (ELE) -40+ Years Age -Tree Type -Mature Deciduous Tree Health -Good



Tree Structure -Observations & Comments

Time

Site -

Location -Tree Situated in Rear Yard Character -Residence Landscape Features -Turfed, Irrigated Site History -Infrastructure Grade Change None Noted

Health -

Leaf Colouration -Typical Leaf Size -Acceptable Acceptable Canopy Density -Wound Occlusion -Acceptable Seasonal Growth -Good

Canopy Structure -

Previous Failures (mm) -50-100, 100-150 0-50 Deadwood (mm) -Hollows (mm) -Rubbing/Crossing Stems (mm) -100-200 0-50 Unions Acceptable Taper -Acceptable Decay -Yes - Main Stem

Cracks -None Noted Suppression -Symmetry -Minor Intermediate Excessively Thinned

Unique Form

Yes - Main Stem

Yes - Main Stem

None Noted

Caterpillar

Previous Pruning -Form -

Acoustic Sounding -Hollow Sounding -

Visual Decay -

Pest and Disease -Sporophores -

Root Crown/Flare (Ground Level) -

Visable -Yes None Noted Defects -1st Order Roots Good Root Taper -Good Yes - Minor Encroachment -Girdling -Surface Roots -None Noted None Noted Scalping -Base Movement -None Noted No

Soil -

Drainage Issues -No None Noted Shallow Compaction -None Noted

Soil Type

Recommendations -

Preliminary Recommendation -

Tree Management Works -Undertake Canopy Pruning Requirements

Specific Pruning -Remedial Pruning dditional Comments

ree is situated in the centre of grassed area House was built between 1929/1930 by Harry Tandy Tree is situated in the centre of grassed area

minor grade change (<100mm) from the North to South (front to rear) of the vard

rrigation was noted at the time of inspection

Tree had undergone seasonal defoliation at the time of inspection; New growth noted in canopy and bark displays expressions of healthy growing wood

Actvie wound occlusion was noted New Growth was noted in the Canopy

Minor failures noted on the Northern side of the canopy adjacent patio Build up of minor deadwood throughout the canopy

Minor hollows noted

Bifurcates at Ground level

Minor decay present (refer Acoustic Sounding) - Fluting appears to be in response to previous

Tree has been excessively thinned along stems (lion-tailed); however could be managed using

apropriate arboricultural practises

Tree has excessive fluting, which is considered unique to Jacaranda's

All unions tested with acoustic hammer - minor hollows present in main stem Minor damage present - Fluting in response to damage - Good within canopy

arvae present - unknown pest

Root flare was visible at the time of inspection, minor fill was built up around the basal/flare

ransition zone on the Northern side of the tree - <100mm of fill for grass

outhern transitional zone displayed good first order roots

Grass was noted to the North, East and Western sides of the main stem - grass against trunk

Soil moisture appeared to be OK at the time of inspection - High organics noted

Typical grey sandy soil beneath top organic layer (grass layer), it was noted to have high levels of organics in upper horizon

Development of Pruning and Management Plan for the subject tree

Develop and implement an arboicultural management plan for the subject tree, so that

ppropriate arboricultural practises are applied in accordance with AS 4373 Canopy requires, remedial works to offset previous pruning, cleaning, reduction, and removal of

evious failures, development of a 5 yearly Pruning and Management Plan



# **Appendix B: Images**



Image taken by Arbor Centre facing South – showing canopy heading toward eastern neighbour



Image taken by Arbor Centre facing North – showing fluting at ground level



Image taken by Arbor Centre from within canopy – showing fluting within the canopy



Image taken by Arbor Centre facing West – showing failed stem caught in canopy



Image taken by Arbor Centre from within canopy – showing wounding from previous failures



Image taken by Arbor Centre from within canopy – showing sound unions





# ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT FORM - TO ACCOMPANY THE NOMINATION FOR EACH TREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

(Please attach photographs as supporting evidence)

Arborist Information				
Name of Arborist				
Business name (if applicable)				
Relevant qualifications/certification				
Contact details				
Tree Information				
Tree location (property address and location of tree on site)				
Botanical name (including variety/cultivar if applicable)				
Common name/s				
Estimated current tree age				
Life stage (active growth/ maturity/ senescence/other)				
Expected remaining life span				
Height, trunk circumference and canopy spread				

Considerations for inclusion on Trees of Significance Register				
Aesthetic significance (e.g. exceptional specimen; significant contribution to the amenity of the neighbourhood etc.)				
Horticultural significance (e.g. outstandingly large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread; rare or unusual species with genetic or propagative value; likely to be remnant or regrowth of local native vegetation)				
Structural integrity (root collar, trunk and crown)				
Impact of the tree on nearby properties (physical contact with structures; shading, dropping of leaf/flower/fruit etc.)				
Risk and safety considerations in relation to the tree (likelihood and consequence of branch/tree failure)				
Remedial work				
Past remedial work (e.g. evidence of past reduction pruning)				
Recommended immediate remedial work				
Recommended maintenance program				
Other considerations				
Any other information that the arborist considers relevant to the tree's suitability for inclusion on the Trees of Significance Register				
Arborist's verification				
Date of inspection:				
Signature	Bohle			

If there is insufficient space on this form, please feel free to attach additional pages. Please make sure that any extra pages are securely attached to this form and have the address of the place being nominated at the top.

Appendix D: Overview of Australian Standards AS 4373

Australian Standard AS 4373 'Pruning of Amenity Trees' 2007 has been developed to provide a guide on

tree pruning procedures and practices to limit poor or deleterious type pruning being unnecessarily

inflicted onto amenity trees.

The result of incorrect pruning of a tree is often irreversible, can negatively impact its health and structure

and create unnecessary hazards within and surrounding the trees.

Correct tree pruning practices can reduce the likelihood of branch failures, limit pest and disease

infestations, improve site safety and tree amenity, encourage sound structural development and extend

tree longevity.

Arbor Centre Note:- Any pruning works undertaken to the assessed tree should be:-

Specified by Arbor Centres AQF Level 8 Arboricultural Consultants (AQF 8 – Melbourne University

Graduate Certificate in Arboriculture);

Be undertaken by Arbor Centres trained, experienced and qualified Arborists (min AQF Certificate

3 in Arboriculture):

Recognising the Australian Standards AS 4373 'Pruning of Amenity Trees' 2007 and;

Undertaken under the direction and supervision of Arbor Centres AQF 5 - Diploma in

Arboriculture Level 5 Arborists.

References: AS 4373 2007



# Appendix E: Historical Data – Aerial Imagery from 1942





If you have any queries or if we can be of further assistance, do not hesitate to call the Arbor Centre office on (08) 9359 9300.

Regards,

Alex Bodenstaff - Urban Planning Consultant

B. Urb&RegPlan. Curtin Uni

On Behlaf of

Rob Bodenstaff - Principal - Arboricultural Consultant

Grad. Cert. Arb Melb. Uni. Adv Dip.Arb & Hort. Murdorch ISA Arb. (AU-0015A)

#### DISCLAIMER:

Any arboricultural advice contained herein has been provided in good faith and based upon the material information available, provided, and pertinent at the time the advice was given. Arbor Centre will not accept liability arising out of loss or damage that results from:-

- Pertinent information not being available or withheld at the time this advice was provided;
- The provision of misleading or incorrect information to Arbor Centre upon which this advice was founded;
- The uses of this advice in circumstances or situations other than the specific subject of this advice;
- Failure by the Client to follow this advice;
- The action(s) or inaction(s) of the Client or any other party that gives rise to loss or damage to the subject of this advice;
- The information provided may not be reissued or printed without the authors permission.

#### COMPANY DETAILS:

Arbor Centre Group PTY LTD (ACN 651 440 167 ~ ABN 75 651 440 167)
731 Welshpool Road East, Wattle Grove 6107 ~ PO Box 23, Forrestfield 6058
Phone: - (08) 9359 9300 ~ enquiries@arborcentre.com.au ~ www.arborcentre.com.au

