

APPENDIX C

Arborist Report

Kielty Arborist Services LLC

P.O. Box 6187
San Mateo, CA 94403
650-515-9783

April 5, 2018

David J. Powers
Attn: Mike Campbell
1871 The Alameda, Suite 200
San Jose, CA 95126

Site: Cambrian Park Plaza, San Jose

Dear Mr. Campbell,

At your request on Monday, April 2, 2018, I visited the above site to inspect and comment on the trees on site. A mixed use project is proposed for this site and as required a tree survey and a tree protection plan is needed.

Method:

The lot was inspected from the ground. The trees were located on a map provided by you. Each tree was assigned an identification number; this number was inscribed on a metal foil tag and nailed to the tree at eye level. The trees were then measured for diameter at 24 inches above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height in San Jose). A condition rating of 1 – 100 was assigned to each tree representing form and vitality using the following scale:

1 - 29	Very Poor
30 - 49	Poor
50 - 69	Fair
70 - 89	Good
90 - 100	Excellent

The height of each tree was estimated and the spread was paced off. Observations for each tree will be included.

Survey:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SP	Comments
1	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	9.6	45	10/8	Fair vigor, poor form, topiary pruned into ball.
2P	Mexican fan palm (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>)	14.8	70	45/10	Fair vigor, poor form, fronds removed too far back.
3	Flowering plum (<i>Prunus blireana</i>)	5.8	10	10/6	Poor vigor, poor form, heavy decay.
4	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	11.1	45	10/8	Fair vigor, poor form, topiary pruned into a ball.
5	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	10.9	45	10/8	Fair vigor, poor form, topiary pruned into a ball.
6	Crape myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia spp.</i>)	5.9	45	8/5	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
7-16	Italian cypress (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>)	6.0	70	6/2	Good vigor, fair form, young trees, kept at 6 feet.
17	Flowering plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	5.2	45	10/5	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
18	Flowering plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	5.0	45	10/5	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
19	Flowering plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	5.1	45	10/5	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
20P	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	15.5	45	10/8	Fair vigor, poor form, topiary pruned into a ball.
21	Camphor (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	8.8	45	10/8	Fair vigor, poor form, topiary pruned into a ball.
22	Flowering plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	7.5	30	10/5	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
23	Liquidambar (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	10.3	30	12/8	Poor vigor, poor form, topped.

24	Liquidambar (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	11.7	30	12/8	Poor vigor, poor form, topped.
25	Liquidambar (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	7.5	30	12/8	Poor vigor, poor form, topped.
26P	Mexican fan palm (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>)	16.6	70	50/8	Fair vigor, fair form.
27P	Mexican fan palm (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>)	16.9	70	50/8	Fair vigor, fair form.
28P	Mexican fan palm (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>)	14.1	70	50/8	Fair vigor, fair form.
29P	Mexican fan palm (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>)	16.6	70	50/8	Fair vigor, fair form.
30	Liquidambar (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	8.4	30	10/6	Poor vigor, poor form, topped.
31	Liquidambar (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	8.4	30	10/6	Poor vigor, poor form, topped.
32*P	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	15est	45	50/40	Fair vigor, poor form, covered in ivy, invasive, poor species.
33*P	Acacia (<i>Acacia dealbata</i>)	15est	40	45/35	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, covered by ivy, invasive.
34*P	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	15est	45	50/40	Fair vigor, poor form, topped, covered in ivy, invasive.
35*P	Silver maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	25est	45	50/50	Fair vigor, poor form, failed top in past.
36*P	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	12est	40	45/30	Fair vigor, poor form, invasive.
37*P	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	12est	40	45/30	Fair vigor, poor form, invasive.
38*P	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	12est	40	45/30	Fair vigor, poor form, invasive.

39*	P Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	12est	40	45/30	Fair vigor, poor form, invasive.
40*	P Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	12est	40	45/30	Fair vigor, poor form, invasive.
41*	P Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	12est	40	45/30	Fair vigor, poor form, invasive.
42*	P Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	12est	40	45/30	Fair vigor, poor form, invasive.
43	Oleander (<i>Nerium oleander</i>)	6.5	45	10/6	Fair vigor, poor form, shrub, topped.
44	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	5.7	45	8/6	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
45	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	5.1	45	8/6	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
46	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	4.8	45	8/6	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
47	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	8.1	45	8/8	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.
48	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	10.0	30	8/6	Fair vigor, poor form, decay at base.
49	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	10.1	35	8/6	Fair vigor, poor form, decay on trunk.
50	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	11.8	30	8/6	Fair vigor, poor form, heavy decay on trunk.
51	Privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)	3.0	45	8/5	Fair vigor, poor form, topped.

*-Indicates tree on neighboring property

P-Indicates protected tree / ordinance sized tree

Trees Frequency of occurrence on site:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Trees Retained	Trees to be Removed
Camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	0	5
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	0	5
Flowering plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera & blireana</i>	0	5
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia spp.</i>	0	1
Italian cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	0	10
Liquidambar	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	0	5
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	0	1
Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	0	8

Surveyed neighboring trees to be retained #32-42

Total retained and removed trees surveyed: 11 40

NO NATIVE TREES ARE TO BE REMOVED:



Summary:

The trees on site are a mix of imported trees, there are no trees native to San Jose on site. All of the trees are proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed construction. All of the trees are in poor condition due to being topped in the past, with the exception of the Mexican fan palm trees and the Italian cypress trees that are in fair condition. Topping trees is never recommended as it promotes decay and leads to future branch failure. All trees that have been topped would need to be kept at their existing height in order to not become a hazard.

Showing topped liquidambar tree



On the east side of the property are many neighboring trees in close proximity to the property line. These are trees #32 -42. Many of the neighboring trees are tree of heaven trees (*Ailanthus altissima*). This species along with neighbor's acacia tree #33 are extremely invasive trees. These trees are on the cities Unsuitable Trees list for this area. If possible these trees should be removed.

Showing neighboring trees with ivy growth up to 20 feet



Privet trees #44-51 are all located in close proximity to the street on Camden Avenue. These trees are all in poor condition due to being topped repeatedly. These trees may be considered street trees.

Showing topped privet trees

Tree Removal Ordinance

For multifamily residences, a permit is required for the removal of trees of any size. For trees on these properties, a [Live Tree Removal Application](#) is required if the tree is ordinance sized, or a [Permit Adjustment](#) is required if the tree is smaller than ordinance sized or dead. Many of the trees surveyed are below ordinance size of 12 inches in diameter. The only trees located on site that are of ordinance size are trees #2,#20 and #26-29. The remaining trees on site are below 12 inches in diameter.

City Street Trees

City Street Trees, or trees in the public right-of-way, are commonly located within the park strip or the area between the curb and the sidewalk. For permission to remove, prune, or plant City street trees (generally located between the sidewalk and curb), please contact the Department of Transportation at (408) 277-2762, or visit their [website](#) for additional information.

Tree Protection Plan For Any Trees To Be Retained:

Tree protection zones should be established and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Fencing for the protection zones should be 6 foot tall metal chain link fencing supported by metal poles pounded into the ground to a minimum depth of 24 inches. The support poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart on center. The location for the protection fencing should be as close to 10 times the tree diameter where possible while still allowing room for construction to safely continue. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying “Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out”. No materials or equipment should be stored or cleaned inside the tree protection zones.

The project arborist will need to be on site for any excavation when within 10 times the diameter of a tree to be retained. Inspections of the excavation will include a report documenting the visit provided to the owner, contractor and town arborist. Mitigating measures will be provided at the time of excavation.

Landscape Buffer

Where tree protection does not cover the entire root zone of the trees (10X diameter), or when a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer consisting of wood chips spread to a depth of six inches with plywood or steel plates placed on top will be placed where foot traffic is expected to be heavy. The landscape buffer will help to reduce compaction to the unprotected root zone.

Tree Trimming

During construction any trimming will be supervised by the site arborist and must stay underneath 25% of the trees total foliage. No trimming is expected at this time on this site.

Root Cutting

Any roots to be cut should be monitored and documented. Large roots or large masses of roots to be cut should be inspected by the site arborist. The site arborist may recommend irrigation or fertilizing at that time. Cut all roots clean with a saw or loppers. Roots to be left exposed for a period of time should be covered with layers of burlap and kept moist.

Trenching and Excavation

Trenching for irrigation, electrical, drainage or any other reason, should be hand dug when beneath the dripline of desired trees. Hand digging and careful placement of pipes below or beside protected roots will dramatically reduce root loss, thus reducing trauma to desired trees. Trenches should be back filled as soon as possible using native materials and compacted to near original levels. Trenches to be left open with exposed roots shall be covered with burlap and kept moist. Plywood laid over the trench will help to protect roots below.

Irrigation

Normal irrigation should be maintained throughout the entire length of the project for any imported tree to be retained. Irrigation should consist of surface flooding, with enough water to wet the entire root zone. If the root zone is traumatized this type of irrigation should be carried out two times per month during the warm dry season.

Inspections

The site will be inspected after the tree protection measures are installed and before the start of construction. It is the contractor's responsibility to notify the site arborist when construction is to start, and whenever there is to be work performed within 10 times the diameter of a retained tree on site at least 48 hours in advance. During the site visits the site arborist will offer mitigation measures specific to the work completed. Kielty Arborist Services can be reached at 650-515-9783(Kevin), 650-532-4418(David), or by email at kkarbor0476@yahoo.com.

This information should be kept on site at all times. The information included in this report is believed to be true and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices. Sincerely,

Kevin R. Kielty
Certified Arborist WE#0476A

David P. Beckham
Certified Arborist WE#10724A

KIELTY ARBORIST SERVICES

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