

Required Tree Planting

Off-site trees outside the property line & street trees;  
Tree #4-11, 43-49

Zoning Code, Section 27.71 – Landscape, requires all projects to have a minimum ratio of **1 tree per 400 square feet** of landscaped area. Existing trees that are a minimum of 6 inch diameter may count toward this total.

Landscape Area: 0 sq. ft. ÷ 400 = 0 (a)

Number of existing trees from Tree Evaluation Schedule with a 6 inch or greater diameter **to be preserved**: 13 (b)

Landscape Unit (LU) value of trees **to be removed** from the Tree Evaluation Schedule: 0 (c)

Minimum LU value to be replaced and/or met through payment of in-lieu fees: [a – b + c = d] -13 (d)

**New Trees:**  
A “landscape unit” (LU) value equivalent to (d) above, must either be planted on site, or an “in-lieu” fee paid to the city’s street tree planting fund. If the LU value shown at (e) is not equal or greater than (d), then an in-lieu fee must be paid to the City’s street tree planting fund at the rate defined annually in the City’s Comprehensive Fee Schedule for each deficient LU.

New Trees Being Planted*			
Quantity	Size	LU Value	Total LU Value
0	15 gallon	1	0
0	24 inch box	2	0
13	36 inch box	3	39
0	48 inch box	4	0
Total LU Value of new trees being proposed:			39 (e)

\*New replacement trees shall be in addition to and not substitute requirements for new street trees, parking lot trees or other required trees.

**Fees Owed to the City Street Tree Planting Fund:**  
If (d) is greater than (e), there will be an LU value deficit calculated as follows:  
-13-39  
[d – e = -52] x (the annually defined \$ per LU value as per Current Comprehensive Fee Schedule) \$336.86 = \$ 0

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The Planning Application Guide

Required Tree Planting

On-site trees within the property line;  
Tree #1-3, 5, 12-42

Zoning Code, Section 27.71 – Landscape, requires all projects to have a minimum ratio of **1 tree per 400 square feet** of landscaped area. Existing trees that are a minimum of 6 inch diameter may count toward this total.

Landscape Area: 3576 sq. ft. ÷ 400 = 8.94 (a)

Number of existing trees from Tree Evaluation Schedule with a 6 inch or greater diameter **to be preserved**: 3 (b)

Landscape Unit (LU) value of trees **to be removed** from the Tree Evaluation Schedule: 155.0 (c)

Minimum LU value to be replaced and/or met through payment of in-lieu fees: [a – b + c = d] 160.94 (d)

**New Trees:**  
A “landscape unit” (LU) value equivalent to (d) above, must either be planted on site, or an “in-lieu” fee paid to the city’s street tree planting fund. If the LU value shown at (e) is not equal or greater than (d), then an in-lieu fee must be paid to the City’s street tree planting fund at the rate defined annually in the City’s Comprehensive Fee Schedule for each deficient LU.

New Trees Being Planted*			
Quantity	Size	LU Value	Total LU Value
0	15 gallon	1	0
4	24 inch box	2	8
4	36 inch box	3	12
0	48 inch box	4	0
Total LU Value of new trees being proposed:			20 (e)

\*New replacement trees shall be in addition to and not substitute requirements for new street trees, parking lot trees or other required trees.

**Fees Owed to the City Street Tree Planting Fund:**  
If (d) is greater than (e), there will be an LU value deficit calculated as follows:  
160.94-20  
[d – e = 140.94] x (the annually defined \$ per LU value as per Current Comprehensive Fee Schedule) \$336.86 = \$ 47,342.30

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## TREE PROTECTION/DISPOSITION NOTES

- See Tree Disposition Plan for trees to be removed and to remain.
- Refer to Arborist Report page 8, 9, 10 and Landscape sheets L5.6, L5.7, L-5.17 & L-5.18 for Tree protection requirement.
- Refer to Arborist Report for other tree disposition notes and recommendations.

## Preliminary Arborist Report

477 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
San Mateo, CA 94402

**PREPARED FOR:**  
The Martin Group  
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**PREPARED BY:**  
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May 16, 2022



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TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS **L-5.2**

477 9TH AVE

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 23, 2023

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Preliminary Arborist Report  
477 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
San Mateo, CA 94402

Introduction and Overview

The Martin Group is redeveloping a commercial property located at 477 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue in San Mateo. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting (Divisions of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company) was asked to prepare a **Preliminary Arborist Report** for the trees potentially impacted by this project as required by the City of San Mateo's Protected Trees Ordinance 13.40.

This report provides the following information:

1. Assessment of the health and structural condition of the trees within the proposed project area based on a visual inspection from the ground.
2. Preliminary evaluation of the impacts to trees based on site plans provided by The Martin Group.
3. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

Tree Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on April 25, 2022. The assessment included all trees with a trunk diameter of 4" or larger within the project boundary or with canopy overhanging the property. Trees were tagged #1-49. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree species.
2. Tagging each tree with an identifying number and recording its location on a map.
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 54" above grade.
4. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 1 – 5 based on a visual inspection from the ground:
  - 5 - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptom of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
  - 4 - Tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
  - 3 - Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.
  - 2 - Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
  - 1 - Tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and/or trunk; most of foliage from epicormics; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.

5. Rating the suitability for preservation as "high", "moderate" or "low". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree, and its potential to remain an asset to the site for years to come.

- High:** Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.
- Moderate:** Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects that can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring and may have shorter life span than those in 'high' category.
- Low:** Tree in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to continue to decline, regardless of treatment. The species or individual may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

Forty-nine (49) trees representing 10 species were evaluated. Tree conditions ranged from poor (11 trees) to good (6 trees) with 65% of the trees in fair condition. Seven off-site trees were included in this assessment (#43-49). Descriptions of each tree are found in the **Tree Assessment**, and approximate locations are plotted on the **Tree Assessment Map** (see Exhibits).

Table 1. Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees.  
477 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, San Mateo, CA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Blackwood acacia	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	-	1	-	1
European white birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	4	1	-	5
Silver dollar gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	-	6	-	6
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	1	-	-	1
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	9	-	10
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	3	4	2	9
Purpleleaf plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	-	-	1	1
Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	1	7	2	10
Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	-	1	-	1
Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	1	3	1	5
Total		11	32	6	49

A single story office building was surrounded by a parking lot, landscaping, and pedestrian sidewalks. The majority of the trees were located around the building and the perimeter of the parking lot, with a few trees located near parking stalls in the parking lot. Much of the landscaped area was covered in rocks of varying sizes. The most frequently occurring species were coast live oaks and sweetgums, with 10 of each species on the site.





The largest tree assessed (56 inch trunk diameter) was valley oak #11 on the northeast side of the property (Photo #1). Along with purpleleaf plum #12, these were the only street trees and were growing in an approximately 8 foot by 35 foot island extending into South Claremont Street. Cavities were visible in three large limbs including a beehive within the southeast stem. The west-side canopy of the tree had been pruned for utility line clearance.

Ten coast live oaks were included in the assessment. The majority (7 trees) of the coast live oaks were in fair condition. Coast live oaks #48 and 49 (both off-site) were in good condition with dense green crowns. Coast live oak #19 was in poor condition, with a sparse canopy, twig dieback, and abnormally enlarged buttress roots on the north side of the tree (Photo #2). The live oaks ranged from young (8-inch trunk diameter) to mature (37 inch trunk diameter) with an average trunk diameter of 19 inches.

Ten sweetgums were included in the assessment. All the sweetgums were planted in the same courtyard, and 7 of the 10 sweetgums were growing in raised planters. All the sweetgums had been topped and had weakly attached branches as a result. Nine sweetgums were in fair condition and sweetgum #27 was in poor condition; the roots of this sweetgum had been pruned on three sides at 1 foot from the trunk (Photo #2).



**Photo 1.** The crown of valley oak #11 had been pruned for overhead utilities but extended far over South Claremont Street.



Nine multi-trunked olives were growing on the southeast and southwest sides of the existing building. Tree conditions ranged from poor (#35, 41, 42) to good (#12, 15). Four olives were in fair condition. The three olives in poor condition had been topped; their crowns were sparse with poor color and twig dieback throughout the canopy. The olives were all semi-mature with multiple trunks arising at 1-2 ft above ground and stems ranging from 12 inches to 3 inches in diameter.

**Photo 2.** Roots had been cut on three sides of sweetgum #27.

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Six silver dollar gums were assessed, and all were in fair condition. All six trees were growing in a 3-foot-wide planting strip on the northwest side of the property (Photo 3). Silver dollar gums #4-6 had sparse, crowded canopies due to their proximity to one another. Silver dollar gums were some of the largest trees assessed with an average trunk diameter of 25 inches. In particular, trees #7-9 had larger diameter trunks that filled the narrow planting strip.

Five European white birches were assessed. All the European white birch had been topped. Four of the birches (36, 37, 39, 40) were in poor condition, with sparse crowns and twig dieback throughout the canopy. One birch (#38) was in fair condition, with a slightly fuller crown and minor twig dieback. Trunk diameters for these five trees ranged from 5 to 8 inches.

Five Chinese elms were included in the assessment, and all were planted in the parking lot on the southwest side of the building. Three elms (#2, 21, & 22) were in fair condition, elm #3 was in good condition (Photo 4), and elm #20 was in poor condition. Three of the five elms had been topped. Chinese elm #2 had a metal pole embedded in the trunk up to a height of 3.5 feet.

The remaining three species were represented by one tree each. These trees included:

- Ginkgo #1 was a young tree in poor condition. The tree had multiple trunks arising from the base, and the west-most trunk was mostly dead.
- Purpleleaf plum #10 was in good condition. The young tree was growing under the canopy of valley oak #11, and had a dense canopy
- Blackwood acacia #16 was in fair condition. The 41-inch trunk divided into two stems at 5 feet, and the crown had separated, potentially indicating a future failure.

### San Mateo Tree Protection Requirements

The City of San Mateo Municipal Code 27.71 protects all trees during on construction projects 6" and greater in diameter. Municipal Code 13.40 defines oaks with a trunk diameter of 10 inches and larger and any other species with a trunk diameter of 15 inches as **Heritage Trees**. Based on these definitions, **all trees are protected, and 21 trees are Heritage Trees**. There are also two street trees included in the assessment, one of which is also Heritage. Protected status designations for individual trees are provided in the **Tree Assessment** (see *Exhibits*). Permits and replacement tree plantings are required for the removal of all protected trees. Tree replacements should be selected from species on the City's Official Replant List.



**Photo 3.** The silver dollar gums (#5 and 6 shown) were growing in a row in narrow planting strip.

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### Suitability for Preservation

Before evaluating the impacts that will occur during development, it is important to consider the quality of the tree resource itself and the potential for individual trees to function well over an extended length of time. Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to make sure that they may survive development impacts, adapt to a new environment, and perform well in the landscape.

Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability, and longevity. When trees are growing in open fields and are away from areas where people and property are present, structural defects and/or poor health present a low risk of damage or injury if they fail. However, we must be concerned about safety in areas that are used by people or occupied by structures and property. Therefore, where development encroaches into existing plantings, we must consider the structural stability of the tree as well as the potential of the tree to grow and thrive in a new environment. Where development will not occur, the normal tree life cycles of decline, structural failure, and death should be allowed to continue.

Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**  
Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees. The young, vigorous purpleleaf plum is healthy and will likely tolerate construction better than a less healthy tree.
- **Structural integrity**  
Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. Such trees should not be preserved in areas where damage to people or property is likely. Sweetgum #27 has poorly attached branches re-growing from heading cuts and should not be preserved.
- **Species response**  
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. For example, coast live oaks and olives are more tolerant of construction impacts than valley oak and European white birch.
- **Tree age and longevity**  
Old trees, while having significant emotional and aesthetic appeal, have limited physiological capacity to adjust to an altered environment. Young trees are better able to generate new tissue and respond to change. While valley oak #11 is a tree that all parties want to preserve, there will be some challenges due to its age.
- **Species invasiveness**  
Species that spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced. The California Invasive Plant Inventory Database <http://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/> lists species identified as being invasive. San Mateo is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Purpleleaf plums and olives are invasive on a limited basis.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition, and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (see **Tree Assessment** in Exhibits, and Table 2). We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas

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where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

**Table 3. Tree suitability for preservation  
499 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, San Mateo, CA.**

<b>High</b>	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. One tree (#12) had high suitability for preservation.
<b>Moderate</b>	Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. These trees require more intense management and monitoring and may have shorter lifespans than those in the "high" category. Nineteen (19) trees had moderate suitability for preservation.
<b>Low</b>	Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. Twenty-nine (29) trees had low suitability for preservation.

### Preliminary Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations

The **Tree Assessment Form** was the reference point for tree health, condition, and suitability for preservation. Full development plans were not yet available at the writing of this report. I used the Illustrative Landscape plan created by The Guzzardo Partnership dated March 18, 2022 to evaluate preliminary impacts to trees. These plans appear to have accurate trunk locations of trees planned for preservation, but not those being removed. The plan showed a larger building, filling much of the property with redesigned landscaping and parking. This report is considered preliminary because the team is relatively early in the design process, and I did not review a comprehensive plan set.

Based on my review of the proposed plans and my evaluation of the trees:

- 17 trees can potentially be preserved [14 Heritage and 2 Street Trees (valley oak #11 is both a Heritage and Street Tree)].
- 32 trees will be removed (7 Heritage).

While 17 trees are listed to be potentially preserved, more evaluation and planning will be required along with careful construction techniques to actually preserve these trees. For mature trees growing in small spaces in the urban environment, traditional approaches (such as the City preferred 10x TPZ system) are difficult to enact.

For instance, trees #11 and #17 are large oaks with construction planned within 10 feet of their trunk. The planter that contains valley oak #11 is proposed to be expanded enlarging the growth space at the base. Construction work performed near the valley oak could result in significant root loss depending on the exact location of the sidewalk. The canopy of the tree may also need to be reduced to accommodate a scaffolding during building construction. These actions have the potential to have a significant impact on the health of the valley oak. Coast live oak #17 may also experience significant negative impacts, the sidewalk will be moved closer to the trunk of the tree on one side, and a brick patio area will be installed within ten feet of the trunk on the other side. These impacts could be significant.

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The proposed increase in the size of the building will result in 28 tree removals. Conflicts with hardscape or parking lot account for the rest of the removals. The design team would like to preserve Tree #3. The tree was not accurately plotted on the plans, however maintaining a similar or larger parking cutout will provide plenty of space for the tree to continue to thrive, especially if irrigation is added.

Details about individual trees are listed in the **Tree Disposition** exhibit, and successful retention of the trees to be preserved will require adherence to the **Tree Preservation Guidelines** below.

#### Landscape Unit (LU) Calculation

The City of San Mateo requires the calculation of the Landscape Unit (LU) value for all trees with a diameter of 6 inches or more proposed for removal. The calculation is described in the City's Zoning Code, Section 27.21. The value is based on the factors of species, condition and location, adapted from the *Guide for Plant Appraisal* prepared by Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. The City of San Mateo provides a form for use in this calculation. Key elements of the LU calculation include:

- Using the trunk diameter measurements obtained during our field assessment. Where trees had more than one stem, the trunk diameter equivalent to the sum of the cross-sectional areas of each stem was used.
- Assigning a rating to each species based on the *Species Classification and Group Assignment* prepared by the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (2004).
- Assigning a condition rating based on our observations in the field.
- Assigning a location rating based on each tree's site, placement, and contribution.
- Determining if the tree is located within the buildable area. Off-site and street trees were considered to be outside of the buildable area.
- Determining if any trees met the City's criteria for *Heritage* status.

Based on my observations at the site and assessment of the key factors, I calculated the LU value of the 49 trees to be 442.7 Landscape Units (See **LU Evaluation Schedule** in *Exhibits*). The value of the 32 trees planned for removal is 155.5 Landscape Units.

The City of San Mateo requires replacement of the LU values to be lost during development. Replacement can either be through tree planting in excess of any required planting or through payment of an in-lieu fee. The total in-lieu fee for the 49 trees is \$138,554.

#### Estimate of Value

To estimate the value of the trees, I used the cost approach, reproduction method, trunk formula technique, as described in the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 10<sup>th</sup> edition (International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign IL, 2018). In addition, I referred to *Species Classification and Group Assignment* (2004), a publication of the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture.

When estimating reproduction cost, the trunk formula technique considers four factors: size, condition, functional limitations and external limitations. Size is measured as trunk diameter, normally 54" above grade. Condition reflects the health and structural integrity of the tree. Functional limitations reflect constraints to tree development based on the site and species. For this site, I did not factor in any external limitations.

The total reproduction cost of all 49 assessed trees is \$312,400. The estimated value of each tree is listed in the **Estimated Value** exhibit.

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#### Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines

The goal of tree preservation is not merely tree survival during development but maintenance of tree health and beauty for many years. Trees retained on sites that are either subject to extensive injury during construction or are inadequately maintained become a liability rather than an asset. The response of individual trees depends on the amount of excavation and grading, care with which demolition is undertaken, and construction methods. Coordinating any construction activity inside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** can minimize these impacts.

The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to trees from development and maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading and construction phases.

#### Tree Protection Zone

1. A **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be identified for each tree to be preserved on the Tree Protection Plan prepared by the project arborist.
  - a. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link with posts sunk into the ground or equivalent as approved by the City.
  - b. No grading, excavation, construction or storage or dumping of materials shall occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
  - c. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

#### Design recommendations

1. Plot accurate locations of all trees to be preserved on all project plans. The development plans shall be reviewed by the consulting arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, site plans, improvement plans, utility and drainage plans, grading plans, landscape and irrigation plans, and demolition plans.
2. Plan for tree preservation by designing adequate space around trees to be preserved. This is the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**: No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials should occur within that zone. Route underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer around the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. For design purposes, the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be the limits shown on the Tree Protection Plan.
3. Consider the vertical clearance requirements near trees during design. Avoid designs that would require pruning more than 15% of a tree's canopy.
4. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching severs roots larger than 1" in diameter will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
5. **Tree Preservation Guidelines** prepared by the Consulting Arborist, which include specifications for tree protection during demolition and construction, should be included on all plans.
6. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.
7. Do not lime the subsoil within 50' of any tree. Lime is toxic to tree roots.
8. As trees withdraw water from the soil, expansive soils may shrink within the root area. Therefore, foundations, footings and pavements on expansive soils near trees should be designed to withstand differential displacement.
9. Ensure adequate but not excessive water is supplied to trees; in most cases occasional irrigation will be required. Avoid directing runoff toward trees.

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**Pre-demolition and pre-construction treatments and recommendations**

1. The demolition and construction superintendents shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas, and tree protection measures.
2. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the Tree Protection Zone prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed. The **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be the limits shown on the Tree Protection Plan.
3. Where demolition must occur close to trees, such as removing curb and pavement, install temporary trunk protection devices such as winding silt sock wattle or wood planks around trunks or stacking hay bales around tree trunks to a height of approximately 5'. Any low branches that are within the work zone should also be protected. Remove trunk protection after demolition is completed and install protective fence at the limits of the tree protection zone. Do not retain wattling around tree trunks for more than 2-3 weeks to avoid damaging trunks from excess moisture.
4. Apply and maintain 4-6" wood chip mulch within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Keep the mulch 2' from the base of tree trunks.
5. Structures and underground features to be removed within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall use equipment that will minimize damage to trees above and below ground and operate from outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Tie back branches and wrap trunks with protective materials to protect from injury as directed by the Project arborist. The Project arborist shall be on-site during all operations within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to monitor demolition activity.
6. All tree work shall comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as well as California Fish and Wildlife code 3503-3513 to not disturb nesting birds. To the extent feasible tree pruning and removal should be scheduled outside of the breeding season. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted prior to tree work. Qualified biologists should be involved in establishing work buffers for active nests.

**Recommendations for tree protection during construction**

1. Any approved grading, construction, demolition or other work within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** or within 15 feet or any tree being preserved should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
2. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to trees to be preserved.
3. Tree protection devices are to remain until all site work has been completed within the work area. Fences or other protection devices may not be relocated or removed without permission of the Consulting Arborist.
4. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** at all times.
5. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of and be supervised by the Consulting Arborist. Roots should be cut with a saw to provide a flat and smooth cut. Removal of roots larger than 2" in diameter should be avoided.
6. Spoil from trench, footing, utility or other excavation shall not be placed within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**, neither temporarily nor permanently.
7. All grading within the dripline of trees shall be done using the smallest equipment possible. The equipment shall operate perpendicular to the tree and operate from outside the **TREE**

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**PROTECTION ZONE.** Any modifications must be approved and monitored by the Consulting Arborist.

8. All trees shall be irrigated on a schedule to be determined by the Consulting Arborist (every 3 to 6 weeks is typical). Each irrigation shall wet the soil within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to a depth of 30".
9. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.
10. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
11. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist and not by construction personnel.

**Maintenance of impacted trees**

Preserved trees will experience a physical environment different from that pre-development. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting and irrigation may be required. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority. Inspect trees annually and following major storms to identify conditions requiring treatment to manage risk associated with tree failure.

Our procedures included assessing trees for observable defects in structure. This is not to say that trees without significant defects will not fail. Failure of apparently defect-free trees does occur, especially during storm events. Wind forces, for example, can exceed the strength of defect-free wood causing branches and trunks to break. Wind forces coupled with rain can saturate soils, reducing their ability to hold roots, and blow over defect-free trees. Although we cannot predict all failures, identifying those trees with observable defects is a critical component of enhancing public safety.

Furthermore, trees change over time. Our inspections represent the condition of the tree at the time of inspection. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Annual tree inspections are recommended to identify changes to tree health and structure. In addition, trees should be inspected after storms of unusual severity to evaluate damage and structural changes. Initiating these inspections is the responsibility of the client and/or tree owner.

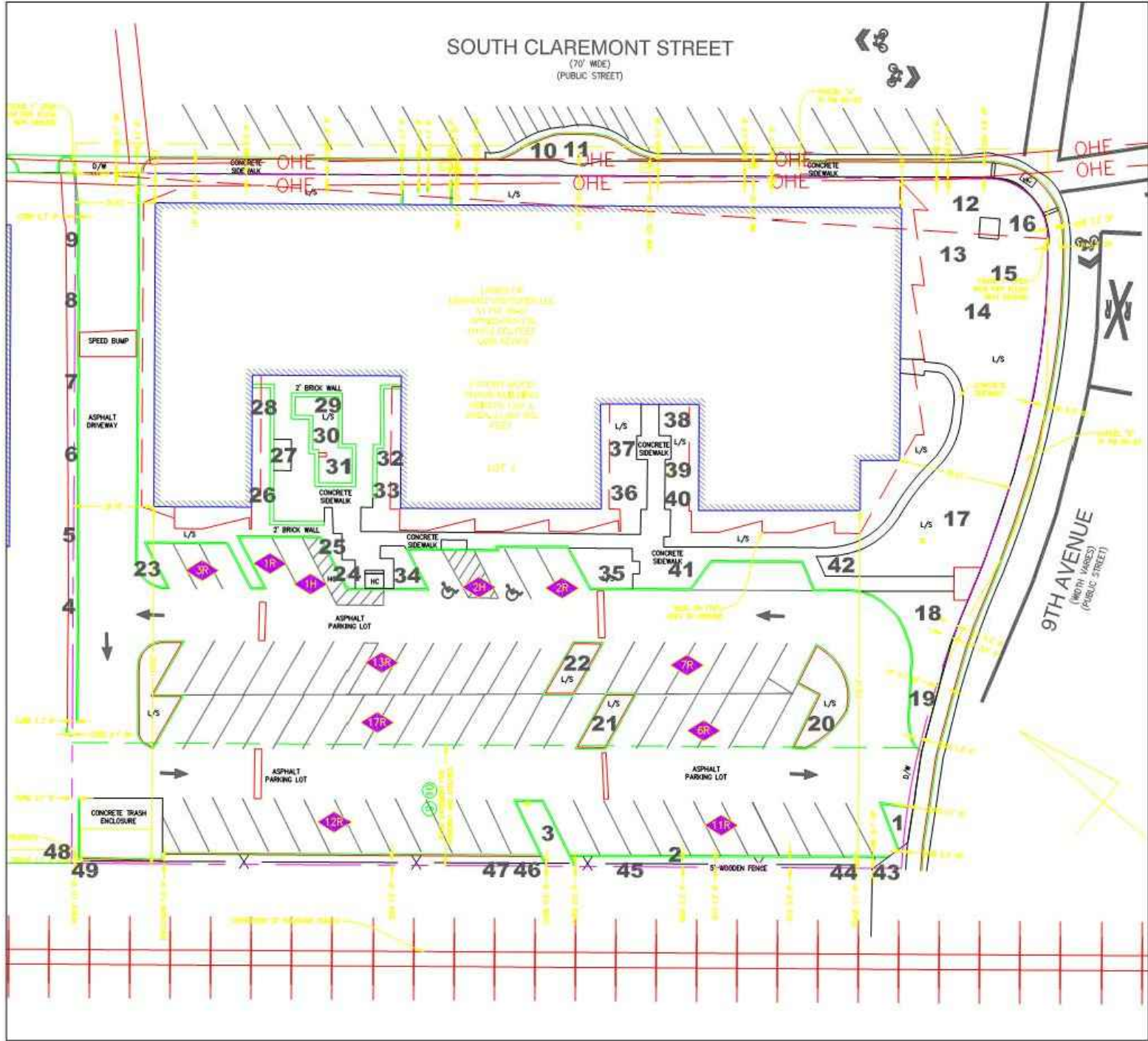
If you have any questions about my observations or recommendations, please contact me.

**HortScience | Bartlett Consulting**

Darya Barar, Managing Consulting Urban Forester & Arborist  
Registered Consulting Arborist #693  
ISA Certified Arborist No. WE-6757A  
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified  
Qualified Tree and Plant Appraiser

HortScience | Bartlett Consulting • Divisions of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company  
325 Ray St. Pleasanton, CA 925.484.0211 • www.hortscience.com





**Tree Assessment Plan**

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, CA

Prepared for:  
The Martin Group  
Oakland, CA

April 2022

No Scale

Notes:  
Base map provided by:  
Sandia  
Numbered tree locations are approximate.

  
**HORT SCIENCE**  
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 **THE GUZZARDO PARTNERSHIP INC.**  
Landscape Architects • Land Planners

**477 9TH AVE**

**TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.8**

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 23, 2023

Tree Assessment

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, California  
May 10, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	Ginkgo	3,3,2	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments from base; west leader mostly dead.
2	Chinese elm	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Lean to east; restricted root space; multiple attachments at 8 ft; metal pole embedded in trunk to 3.5 ft.
3	Chinese elm	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8 ft; 7 ft wide planting space; full canopy; minor dieback in upper crown.
4	Silver dollar gum	19	Yes	3	Low	3ft planting space; sparse canopy; slightly one sided to west.
5	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	3	Low	Codominant at 10 ft; 3 ft planting space; sparse canopy.
6	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	3	Low	3 ft planting space; sparse crowded canopy; one sided to west.
7	Silver dollar gum	36	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant at 10 ft; trunk fills 3 ft planting space; broken branch in canopy.
8	Silver dollar gum	28	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant at 10 ft; trunk fills 3 ft planting space.
9	Silver dollar gum	31	Yes	3	Low	Codominant at 12 ft; pruned for utility lines; trunk fills 3 ft planting space.
10	Purpleleaf plum	3,3,3	Street Tree	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 2 ft; full canopy; young; growing under canopy of #11.
11	Valley oak	56	Heritage Street Tree	3	Moderate	Codominant at 10 ft; beehive in southeast stem; cavity with decay on southwest stem; topped for utility lines.
12	Olive	12,11,9	No	4	High	Multiple stems at 1 ft; topped for lines; full dense crown.
13	Olive	10,7,6,5,4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; 6 in stem has significant decay; suppressed on east; one sided to west.
14	Olive	9,6,5	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; suppressed on east; one sided to west.
15	Olive	9,9,8,5	No	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; topped; full crown.
16	Blackwood acacia	41	Yes	3	Low	Codominant at 5 ft; slight lean to south; slight separation in crown; roots cut at sidewalk on south.
17	Coast live oak	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 3 ft; epicormic sprouting; sparse crown; in fake turf with river rocks over roots and against trunk.



477 9TH AVE

TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.9

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA JUNE 23, 2023



Tree Assessment

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, California  
May 10, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
18	Coast live oak	26	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 6 and 8 ft; river rocks over roots and against trunk; slight dieback; sparse crown.
19	Coast live oak	37	Yes	2	Low	Enlarged abnormal buttress roots on north side; heavy lateral limbs over road on south; sparse canopy; dieback; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
20	Chinese elm	15	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 7 ft; topped; extremely sparse canopy.
21	Chinese elm	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8 ft; topped; slightly chlorotic; 7 ft planter.
22	Chinese elm	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 7 ft; topped; slightly sparse chlorotic crown; 7 ft planter.
23	Olive	9,8	No	3	Moderate	Codominant at 2 ft; decay on north stem; full dense crown; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
24	Sweetgum	6	No	3	Low	Girdling root on west; sparse crown; topped; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
25	Sweetgum	9	No	3	Low	Topped; dieback; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
26	Sweetgum	11	No	3	Low	Trunk 1 ft from building; topped; in raised planter.
27	Sweetgum	10	No	2	Low	Roots pruned on 3 sides 1 ft from trunk; topped; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
28	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Low	Trunk 2 ft from building; topped; in raised planter.
29	Sweetgum	12	No	3	Moderate	Topped; full canopy; in raised planter.
30	Sweetgum	8	No	3	Low	Topped; narrow form; in raised planter.
31	Sweetgum	12	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 4 ft; topped; full crown; in raised planter.
32	Sweetgum	11	No	3	Moderate	Trunk 3.5 ft from building; topped; full crown extends over top of building; in raised planter.
33	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Low	Trunk 3.5 ft from building; topped; slightly sparse crown; in raised planter.



477 9TH AVE

TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.10

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 23, 2023

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Tree Assessment

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, California  
May 10, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
34	Olive	11,8,4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; topped; slight twig dieback; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
35	Olive	6,5,5,4,4	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; topped; dieback; poor color.
36	European white birch	7	No	2	Low	Topped; twig dieback; sparse crown.
37	European white birch	7	No	2	Low	Topped; twig dieback; girdling root; sparse crown; decay in topping wound.
38	European white birch	7	No	3	Low	Topped; twig dieback; slightly sparse crown.
39	European white birch	5	No	2	Low	Topped; twig dieback; sparse crown.
40	European white birch	8	No	2	Low	Topped; twig dieback; sparse crown.
41	Olive	5,4,4,4,3,3	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; topped; sparse crown; poor color; twig dieback; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
42	Olive	6,5,4,4,3	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; topped; sparse crown; poor color; twig dieback; river rocks over roots and against trunk.
43	Coast live oak	9	No	3	Low	Off site; lean to south; crowded by oleander on north.
44	Coast live oak	10,5,4	Yes	3	Low	Off site; multiple attachments at base;10 in stem has multiple attachments at 5 ft; suppressed and bowing to south.
45	Coast live oak	10,9,5,3	Yes	3	Low	Off site; tagged on fence; base at fence line; suppressed and bowing south.
46	Coast live oak	11	Yes	3	Low	Off site; tagged on fence; base at fence line; suppressed and bowing south.
47	Coast live oak	8	No	3	Low	Off site; tagged on fence; base at fence line; suppressed and bowing south.
48	Coast live oak	16,15	Yes	4	Moderate	Off site; tagged on fence; base at fence line; multiple attachments at 3 ft; suppressed and bowing south.

Tree Assessment

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, California  
May 10, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
49	Coast live oak	12,8	Yes	4	Moderate	Off site; tagged on fence line; codominant at base; suppressed and bowing south.



477 9TH AVE

TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.11

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA JUNE 23, 2023

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# Estimated Value

477 9th Ave.  
San Mateo, CA  
May 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Heritage Tree	Estimated Value
1	Ginkgo	3,3,2	Protected	\$ 250
2	Chinese elm	19	Heritage	\$ 7,250
3	Chinese elm	22	Heritage	\$ 14,500
4	Silver dollar gum	19	Heritage	\$ 7,800
5	Silver dollar gum	22	Heritage	\$ 10,400
6	Silver dollar gum	15	Heritage	\$ 4,950
7	Silver dollar gum	36	Heritage	\$ 27,600
8	Silver dollar gum	28	Heritage	\$ 16,750
9	Silver dollar gum	31	Heritage	\$ 20,500
10	Purpleleaf plum	3,3,3	Street Tree	\$ 400
11	Valley oak	56	Heritage Street Tree	\$ 85,500
12	Olive	12,11,9	Protected	\$ 4,150
13	Olive	10,7,6,5,4	Protected	\$ 1,750
14	Olive	9,6,5	Protected	\$ 1,450
15	Olive	9,9,8,5	Protected	\$ 2,600
16	Blackwood acacia	41	Heritage	\$ 9,150
17	Coast live oak	23	Heritage	\$ 8,650
18	Coast live oak	26	Heritage	\$ 11,050
19	Coast live oak	37	Heritage	\$ 12,650
20	Chinese elm	15	Heritage	\$ 3,050
21	Chinese elm	17	Heritage	\$ 6,300
22	Chinese elm	16	Heritage	\$ 5,600
23	Olive	9,8	Protected	\$ 2,000
24	Sweetgum	6	Protected	\$ 700
25	Sweetgum	9	Protected	\$ 1,400
26	Sweetgum	11	Protected	\$ 2,000
27	Sweetgum	10	Protected	\$ 1,100
28	Sweetgum	10	Protected	\$ 1,700
29	Sweetgum	12	Protected	\$ 2,350
30	Sweetgum	8	Protected	\$ 1,150
31	Sweetgum	12	Protected	\$ 2,350
32	Sweetgum	11	Protected	\$ 2,000
33	Sweetgum	10	Protected	\$ 1,700
34	Olive	11,8,4	Protected	\$ 2,300
35	Olive	6,5,5,4,4	Protected	\$ 600
36	European white birch	7	Protected	\$ 350
37	European white birch	7	Protected	\$ 350
38	European white birch	7	Protected	\$ 450
39	European white birch	5	Protected	\$ 250
40	European white birch	8	Protected	\$ 400

# Estimated Value

477 9th Ave.  
San Mateo, CA  
May 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Heritage Tree	Estimated Value
41	Olive	5,4,4,4,4,3,3	Protected	\$ 450
42	Olive	6,5,4,4,3	Protected	\$ 600
43	Coast live oak	9	Protected	\$ 1,450
44	Coast live oak	10,5,4	Heritage	\$ 2,200
45	Coast live oak	10,9,5,3	Heritage	\$ 3,100
46	Coast live oak	11	Heritage	\$ 2,100
47	Coast live oak	8	Protected	\$ 1,200
48	Coast live oak	16,15	Heritage	\$ 11,000
49	Coast live oak	12,8	Heritage	\$ 4,850
Total				\$ 312,400



477 9TH AVE

TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.12

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 23, 2023

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LU Evaluation Schedule

477 9th Ave.  
San Mateo, CA  
May 2022



Tree No.	Common Name	Species Class	Condition Class	Location Value	"/35"	Trunk Diameter	Allowable Building Area	1.25 if Heritage	LU Value	In-Lieu Fee
1	Ginkgo	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.35	4.7	0.7	1	0.3	\$106
2	Chinese elm	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.35	19.0	0.7	1.25	6.7	\$2,081
3	Chinese elm	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.35	22.0	0.7	1.25	13.5	\$4,218
4	Silver dollar gum	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	19.0	0.7	1.25	8.3	\$2,602
5	Silver dollar gum	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	22.0	0.7	1.25	9.6	\$3,013
6	Silver dollar gum	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	15.0	0.7	1.25	6.6	\$2,054
7	Silver dollar gum	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	36.0	0.7	1.25	15.8	\$4,930
8	Silver dollar gum	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	28.0	0.7	1.25	12.3	\$3,834
9	Silver dollar gum	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	31.0	0.7	1.25	13.6	\$4,245
10	Purpleleaf plum	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.35	5.2	1	1	2.2	\$683
11	Valley oak	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.35	56.0	1	1.25	63.0	\$19,719
12	Olive	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.35	18.6	0.7	1	10.9	\$3,423
13	Olive	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.35	15.0	0.7	1	6.3	\$1,976
14	Olive	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.35	11.9	0.7	1	5.0	\$1,567
15	Olive	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.35	15.8	0.7	1	9.3	\$2,916
16	Blackwood acacia	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.35	41.0	0.7	1.25	10.8	\$3,369
17	Coast live oak	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.35	23.0	0.7	1.25	18.1	\$5,669
18	Coast live oak	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.35	26.0	0.7	1.25	20.5	\$6,409
19	Coast live oak	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.35	37.0	0.7	1.25	15.0	\$4,690
20	Chinese elm	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.35	15.0	0.7	1.25	3.9	\$1,232
21	Chinese elm	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	17.0	0.7	1.25	7.4	\$2,328
22	Chinese elm	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	16.0	0.7	1.25	7.0	\$2,191
23	Olive	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.35	12.0	0.7	1	4.2	\$1,319
24	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	6.0	0.7	1	2.1	\$657
25	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	9.0	0.7	1	3.2	\$986
26	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	11.0	0.7	1	3.9	\$1,205
27	Sweetgum	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.35	10.0	0.7	1	1.5	\$470
28	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.35	10.0	0.7	1	2.5	\$783
29	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.35	12.0	0.7	1	2.4	\$751



477 9TH AVE

TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.13

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 23, 2023

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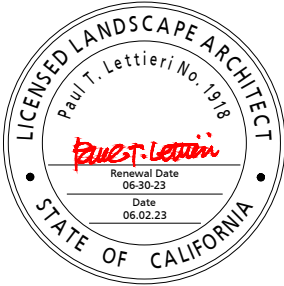


LU Evaluation Schedule

477 9th Ave.  
San Mateo, CA  
May 2022



Tree No.	Common Name	Species Class	Condition Class	Location Value	"/35"	Trunk Diameter	Allowable Building Area	1.25 if Heritage	LU Value	In-Lieu Fee
30	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.35	8.0	0.7	1	1.6	\$501
31	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.35	12.0	0.7	1	2.4	\$751
32	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	11.0	0.7	1	3.9	\$1,205
33	Sweetgum	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.35	10.0	0.7	1	3.5	\$1,096
34	Olive	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.35	14.2	0.7	1	6.0	\$1,864
35	Olive	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.35	10.9	0.7	1	2.3	\$714
36	European white birch	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.35	7.0	0.7	1	0.4	\$118
37	European white birch	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.35	7.0	0.7	1	0.4	\$118
38	European white birch	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.35	7.0	0.7	1	0.6	\$197
39	European white birch	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.35	5.0	0.7	1	0.3	\$85
40	European white birch	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.35	8.0	0.7	1	0.4	\$135
41	Olive	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.35	9.4	0.7	1	2.0	\$620
42	Olive	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.35	10.1	0.7	1	2.1	\$664
43	Coast live oak	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.35	9.0	1	1	9.3	\$2,897
44	Coast live oak	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.35	11.9	1	1.25	15.3	\$4,779
45	Coast live oak	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.35	14.7	1	1.25	18.9	\$5,901
46	Coast live oak	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.35	11.0	1	1.25	14.1	\$4,427
47	Coast live oak	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.35	8.0	1	1	8.2	\$2,576
48	Coast live oak	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.35	21.9	1	1.25	39.5	\$12,356
49	Coast live oak	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.35	14.4	1	1.25	26.0	\$8,125
							Total		442.7	\$138,554



477 9TH AVE

TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.14

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 23, 2023

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Tree Disposition

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, California  
May 10, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments
1	Ginkgo	3,3,2	Protected	Remove	Poor condition, not located on plan
2	Chinese elm	19	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting area being widened.
3	Chinese elm	22	Heritage	Remove	In parking lot
4	Silver dollar gum	19	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting strip being preserved
5	Silver dollar gum	22	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting strip being preserved
6	Silver dollar gum	15	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting strip being preserved
7	Silver dollar gum	36	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting strip being preserved
8	Silver dollar gum	28	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting strip being preserved
9	Silver dollar gum	31	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting strip being preserved
10	Purpleleaf plum	3,3,3	Street Tree	Potentially Preserve	Planting area being preserved
11	Valley oak	56	Heritage Street Tree	Potentially Preserve	Planting area being preserved, sidewalk potentially moving farther from trunk, potentially significant root damage and reduction of approximately 15% of crown.
12	Olive	12,11,9	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
13	Olive	10,7,6,5,4	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
14	Olive	9,6,5	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
15	Olive	9,9,8,5	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
16	Blackwood acacia	41	Heritage	Remove	Inside building footprint
17	Coast live oak	23	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Brick patio approx 9 ft from trunk, sidewalk being moved closer
18	Coast live oak	26	Heritage	Remove	Inside building footprint
19	Coast live oak	37	Heritage	Remove	Inside building footprint
20	Chinese elm	15	Heritage	Remove	Inside building footprint
21	Chinese elm	17	Heritage	Remove	Inside building footprint
22	Chinese elm	16	Heritage	Remove	Inside building footprint
23	Olive	9,8	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
24	Sweetgum	6	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint



477 9TH AVE

TREE DISPOSITION NOTES AND LEGENDS L-5.15

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 23, 2023



Tree Disposition

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, California  
May 10, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments
25	Sweetgum	9	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
26	Sweetgum	11	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
27	Sweetgum	10	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
28	Sweetgum	10	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
29	Sweetgum	12	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
30	Sweetgum	8	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
31	Sweetgum	12	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
32	Sweetgum	11	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
33	Sweetgum	10	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
34	Olive	11,8,4	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
35	Olive	6,5,5,4,4	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
36	European white birch	7	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
37	European white birch	7	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
38	European white birch	7	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
39	European white birch	5	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
40	European white birch	8	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
41	Olive	5,4,4,4,4,3,3	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
42	Olive	6,5,4,4,3	Protected	Remove	Inside building footprint
43	Coast live oak	9	Protected	Potentially Preserve	Planting area widened.
44	Coast live oak	10,5,4	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting area widened.
45	Coast live oak	10,9,5,3	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planter size approximately the same.
46	Coast live oak	11	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planter size approximately the same.

Tree Disposition

477 9th Avenue  
San Mateo, California  
May 10, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments
47	Coast live oak	8	Protected	Potentially Preserve	Planter size approximately the same.
48	Coast live oak	16,15	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting area widened.
49	Coast live oak	12,8	Heritage	Potentially Preserve	Planting area widened.

