

DRAFT Arborist Report

**Maple and Main
Hayward, CA**

**PREPARED FOR
Goel Hayward MF, LLC
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Houston, TX 77098**

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DRAFT Arborist Report Maple and Main Hayward, CA

Introduction and Overview

Goel Hayward MF, LLC is proposing the redevelopment of the parcels located at Maple Ct. and Main St. in Hayward, CA. Currently the site is an empty lot, where a series of single-family homes, commercial buildings and associated parking lots were demolished. Goel Hayward MF, LLC plans to construct a high density housing complex. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting (HBC), Divisions of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co., prepared an **Arborist Report** for the project in 2015 and was asked to update the 2015 **Arborist Report** to reflect current tree condition and the new project design.

This report provides the following information:

1. Assessment of the health and structural condition of the trees based on a visual inspection from the ground.
2. Recommendations for tree preservation and removal based on plans provided by Goel Hayward MF, LLC.
3. The estimated value of each tree
4. Guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

Tree Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on January 29, 2021. The assessment included native oaks 4" and greater in diameter and all other trees 6" and greater in diameter, located within and adjacent to the proposed project area. Off-site trees with canopies extending over the property line were included in the assessment. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree as to 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:
 - 5** - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptoms 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

Twenty-one (21) trees remained on the site, representing 7 species (Table 1). Four street trees along Main St. (#2-5) and 11 off-site trees (#6-12 and #18-21) were included in the assessment. Descriptions of each tree are found in the **Tree Assessment Form** and approximate locations are plotted on the **Tree Assessment Map** (see Exhibits).

The most common species assessed was coast redwood (5 trees, 24% of the population). The largest diameter coast redwood measured 64" in trunk diameter and was growing on Levine Court (Photo 1). The other coast redwoods were located along the south side of where the Hayward Professional Building once stood (Photo 2). They were in good condition (4 trees) with one tree in fair condition. The redwoods were semi-mature to mature with trunk diameters ranging from 14" to 63".

Four (4) Chinese tallow street trees were growing along Main St. (#2-5). Although located under utility lines, it appeared that only #4 had been topped (Photo 2, following page). These trees were semi-mature to mature with trunk diameters ranging from 9" to 21" and in good (3 trees) to fair (1 tree) condition. Several of the Chinese tallows' roots were displacing the sidewalks (Photo 3 inset).

Four (4) New Zealand Christmas trees and two (2) flaxleaf paperbarks were growing off-site in the southwest corner of the property. The New Zealand Christmas trees were in good (3 trees) to fair (1 tree) condition. They were young to semi-mature trees with trunk diameters ranging from 9" to 12". The flaxleaf paperbark trees were semi-mature and in fair condition.

Four (4) crape myrtle trees were growing off-site in the southeast corner of the site, adjacent to Maple Court. These trees were young, with trunk diameters ranging from 6" to 7". It appeared there had been a fire in the building that had been located immediately adjacent to the trees, as all had evidence of scorched branches on the north side.

Windmill palm #24 was the only remaining palm located along Maple Ct., adjacent to where the Hayward Professional Building once stood. It was semi-mature, with a trunk diameter of 10" and was in excellent condition.

Mock orange #27 was a small tree (both crown and trunk diameter), located along the northern property line, adjacent to McKeever Avenue. It was in fair condition.



Photo 1: Looking west at coast redwood #1. It was mature, at 64" in diameter and in fair condition. The tree leaned to the south, with a crook in the upper crown.



Photo 2 (L): Looking north at street trees #2-5 (background to foreground). These semi-mature to mature Chinese tallows had performed well, remaining relatively small beneath the overhead utilities. However, all had displaced the surrounding sidewalk, curb and gutters from ~1" to 10". Inset shows base of street tree #2, which had lifted the sidewalk by ~8".



Overall, 10 trees were in fair condition (48% of the total population) and 11 were in good (52%). No trees were in poor condition (Table 1).

The City of Hayward defines any tree with a diameter of 8" or greater, or certain native species with a diameter of 4" or greater, as *Protected*. Based on this definition, 16 of the trees qualified as *Protected*. The **Tree Assessment Form** provides the *Protected* status for each of the trees (see Exhibits).

**Table 1. Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees
 Maple and Main, Hayward CA**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Chinese tallow	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	-	1	3	4
Coast redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	-	4	1	5
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	-	1	3	4
Flaxleaf paperbark	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	-	2	-	2
Mock orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	-	1	-	1
New Zealand Christmas tree	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	-	1	3	4
Windmill palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	-	-	1	1
Total		--	10	11	21

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. For trees growing in open fields, away from areas where people and property are present, structural defects and/or poor health presents a low risk of damage or injury if they fail. However, we must be concerned about safety in use areas. Therefore, where development encroaches into existing plantings, we must consider their structural stability as well as their potential to grow and thrive in a new environment. Where development will not occur, the normal 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.
- **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.
- **Species response**
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. For instance, coast redwood is relatively tolerant of construction impacts.
- **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.
- **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/paf/>) lists species identified as being invasive. Hayward is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Chinese tallow tree is listed as moderate and California pepper is listed as limited invasiveness.

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 Forms** in Exhibits. Table 2, following page, provides a summary of suitability ratings.

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

**Table 2: Tree suitability for preservation
 Maple and Main, Hayward CA**

High	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Windmill palm #24 was the only tree considered highly suitable for preservation.
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Moderate	Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. Trees in this category require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the “high” category. Eighteen (18) trees had moderate suitability for preservation, including; 4 of the coast redwoods, 4 crape myrtles, 4 New Zealand Christmas trees and the two flaxleaf paperbarks.
<hr/>	
Low	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. Coast redwood #14 and mock orange #27 were the only trees considered to have low suitability for preservation.

Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The **Tree Assessment** was the reference point for tree condition and quality. Potential impacts from construction were evaluated using the Preliminary Grading and Drainage Plan (Sheet C1) and Preliminary Utility Plan (Sheet C3), both prepared by Kimley Horn Associates, Inc. (dated September 16, 2020).

Potential impacts from construction were estimated for each tree. The plan proposes to construct a 5-story mixed-use development, with retail at the corners of Maple Ct. and McKeever Avenue. The remainder of the site would be dedicated to residential units, parking, courtyards and other amenities.

The most significant impacts to trees would be associated with grading of the site for the construction of the new buildings.

Based on my assessment of the plans, 10 of the trees would be directly impacted by the proposed development, requiring their removal (Table 3, following page). Nine (9) of the trees identified for removal qualified as *Protected*, per the City of Hayward ordinance.

Eleven (11) trees can be preserved under the current design, including 10 off-site trees and coast redwood #1. Seven (7) of the trees identified for preservation qualified as *Protected*. Preservation of these trees is predicated on adhering to the **Tree Preservation Guidelines** (following page). Some amount of canopy and root pruning may be required for trees identified for preservation (see **Tree Preservation Guidelines**).

New access roads and storm drains are proposed adjacent to off-site trees #6-11 and 18-21. I believe the trees will tolerate the root loss associated with the proposed grading.

Coast redwood #1 is proposed to be preserved in a 20' x 24' planter in a courtyard on the north side of the residential complex. A storm drain would be located at the south end of the planter. I believe the tree will tolerate the proposed changes, provided the following elements of the **Tree Preservation Guidelines** are strictly adhered to throughout the construction process.

- Establish a **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** around the tree at the limit of the new planter and fence this area with 6' chain link fencing on posts driven into the ground. The fence shall not be moved or altered without the prior approval of the Consulting Arborist.
- The **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** defines the above and below ground area in which no disturbance is permitted. No parking vehicles, storage or dumping of materials and no grading, drainage, utility or irrigation work shall occur within this zone without the prior approval of the Consulting Arborist.
- Provide the tree with supplemental irrigation during the dry summer months (typ. May-Oct.). Irrigation should be applied using a temporary irrigation system placed on the ground surface (no excavation) and covered with 3-4" of coarse wood chip mulch. Expect to apply 5,000 gallons of water during the dry summer months within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
- Design the storm drain line proposed at the south end of the courtyard planter to stay entirely out of the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. No portion of the trench should be within the 20' by 24' planter surrounding the tree and defining the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Table 3: Recommendations for Action
Maple and Main, Hayward CA

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected?	Recommendations
1	Coast redwood	64	Yes	Preserve , 24' N. & S., 18' E. & W.
2	Chinese tallow	12	Yes	Remove, impacted by sidewalk replcmnt.
3	Chinese tallow	14	Yes	Remove, impacted by sidewalk replcmnt.
4	Chinese tallow	21	Yes	Remove, impacted by sidewalk replcmnt.
5	Chinese tallow	9	Yes	Remove, impacted by sidewalk replcmnt.
6	NZ Christmas tree	9	Yes	Preserve , off-site
7	NZ Christmas tree	12	Yes	Preserve , off-site
8	NZ Christmas tree	10	Yes	Preserve , off-site
9	NZ Christmas tree	12	Yes	Preserve , off-site
10	Flaxleaf paperbark	12,9	Yes	Preserve , off-site
11	Flaxleaf paperbark	8	Yes	Preserve , off-site
14	Coast redwood	22,20	Yes	Remove, within new buildings
15	Coast redwood	18,9	Yes	Remove, within new buildings
16	Coast redwood	27	Yes	Remove, within new buildings
17	Coast redwood	18,14	Yes	Remove, within new buildings
18	Crape myrtle	6	No	Preserve , off-site
19	Crape myrtle	7	No	Preserve , off-site
20	Crape myrtle	7	No	Preserve , off-site
21	Crape myrtle	6	No	Preserve , off-site
24	Windmill palm	10	Yes	Remove, within grading
27	Mock orange	5	No	Remove, within grading

Estimate of Value

The City of Hayward requires establishing the value of all *Protected* trees. To accomplish this, I used the standard methods found in *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 10th edition (published in 2018 by the International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign IL). In addition, I referred to *Species Classification and Group Assignment* (2004), a publication of the Western Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture. These two documents outline the methods employed in estimating tree value.

The reproduction cost of landscape trees is based upon 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 individual, as noted in the **Tree Assessment** (see **Exhibits**). Functional limitations consider the interaction of the tree with its planting site currently and for the foreseeable future.

Functional limitations at the Maple and Main site were primarily related to tree and planting area interactions, such as the Chinese tallow street trees that had outgrown the available space and were located beneath the overhead utilities, and to species climate interactions such as the water demands of coast redwoods and their ability to tolerate drought conditions outside their native range. I did not identify any external limitations at this site.

Calculations and values used in establishing the estimated value of trees are provided in the **Appraisal worksheet** (see Exhibits).

The appraised value of the 10 trees recommended for removal was \$27,550 (Table 4).

The appraised value of the 11 trees identified for preservation was \$34,650 (Table 5, following page).

**Table 4: Appraised value of trees recommended for removal
 Maple and Main, Hayward**

Tree No.	Species	Trunk diameter (in.)	Protected?	Appraised value (\$)
2	Chinese tallow	12	Yes	2,600
3	Chinese tallow	14	Yes	3,550
4	Chinese tallow	21	Yes	7,900
5	Chinese tallow	9	Yes	1,050
14	Coast redwood	22,20	Yes	3,550
15	Coast redwood	18,9	Yes	2,300
16	Coast redwood	27	Yes	2,950
17	Coast redwood	18,14	Yes	2,100
24	Windmill palm	10	Yes	1,100
27	Mock orange	5	No	450
Total				27,550

**Table 5: Appraised value of trees recommended for preservation
 Maple and Main, Hayward**

Tree No.	Species	Trunk diameter (in.)	Protected?	Appraised value (\$)
1	Coast redwood	64	Yes	12,100
6	New Zealand Christmas tree	9	Yes	1,700
7	New Zealand Christmas tree	12	Yes	4,200
8	New Zealand Christmas tree	10	Yes	2,950
9	New Zealand Christmas tree	12	Yes	4,200
10	Flaxleaf paperbark	12,9	Yes	3,650
11	Flaxleaf paperbark	8	Yes	1,050
18	Crape myrtle	6	No	1,100
19	Crape myrtle	7	No	1,450
20	Crape myrtle	7	No	1,450
21	Crape myrtle	6	No	800
Total				34,650

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 subject to extensive injury during construction and are not adequately maintained become a liability rather than an asset.

Impacts can be minimized by coordinating demolition and construction activities within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. The following recommendations will help maintain and improve the health and vitality of trees preserved at the Maple and Main site.

Design recommendations

1. All plans affecting trees shall be reviewed by the Consulting Arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, demolition plans, grading and utility plans, landscape and irrigation plans.
2. For trees identified for preservation, designate a **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** in which no construction, grading and underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer will be located. The **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** for coast redwood #1 shall be defined at the limit of the planter, measuring 20' east to west and 24' north to south. The **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** for off-site trees shall be defined at their dripline.
3. No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within that zone.
4. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the **Tree Protection Zone**.
5. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching will occur within the **Tree Protection Zone**.
6. 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.
7. Have a temporary irrigation system installed around coast redwood #1 (using soaker hoses or pvc laid on the ground and covered with mulch) as soon as possible to supply the tree with water and help it recover from the demolition process and prepare for impacts associated with the construction process.

Pre-construction treatments and recommendations

1. The demolition contractor shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to discuss work procedures and tree protection.
2. Where possible, cap and abandon all existing underground utilities within the **TPZ** in place. Removal of utility boxes by hand is acceptable but no trenching should be performed within the **TPZ** in an effort to remove utilities, irrigation lines, etc.
3. 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 or equivalent as approved by the Consulting Arborist. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed.
4. Prune trees to be preserved to clean the crown of dead branches 1" and larger in diameter and raise canopies as needed for construction activities. All pruning shall be done by a State of California Licensed Tree Contractor (C61/D49). All pruning shall be done by Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning (International Society of Arboriculture, 2002) and adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standard for Tree Care Operations (Z133.1) and Pruning (A300). The Consulting Arborist will provide pruning specifications prior to site demolition. Branches extending into the work area that can remain following demolition shall be tied back and protected from damage.
5. 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. Tree pruning and removal should be scheduled outside of the breeding season to avoid scheduling delays. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted prior to tree work. Qualified biologists should be involved in establishing work buffers for active nests.
6. Tree(s) to be removed that have branches extending into the canopy of tree(s) to remain must be removed by a qualified arborist and not by construction contractors. The qualified arborist shall remove the tree in a manner that causes no damage to the tree(s) and understory to remain. Tree stumps shall be ground 12" below ground surface.
7. Apply and maintain 4-6" of wood chip mulch within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Recommendations for tree protection during construction

1. Prior to beginning work, the contractors working in the vicinity of trees to be preserved are required to meet with the Consulting Arborist at the site to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas and tree protection measures.
2. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to trees to be preserved.
3. Any grading, construction, demolition or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
4. Tree protection fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission of the Consulting Arborist.
5. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside fenced areas at all times.

6. Prior to grading, pad preparation, excavation for foundations/footings/walls, trenching, trees may require root pruning outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** by cutting all roots cleanly to the depth of the excavation. Roots shall be cut by manually digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with a saw, with a vibrating knife, rock saw, narrow trencher with sharp blades, or other approved root pruning equipment. The Consulting Arborist will identify where root pruning is required and monitor all root pruning activities.
7. 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.
8. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **Tree Protection Zone**.
9. 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. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Therefore, annual inspection for structural condition is recommended.

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

HortScience, Inc.



John Leffingwell
Board Certified Master Arborist #WE-3966B
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Exhibits

Appraisal Worksheet

Tree Assessment Form

Tree Assessment Map



Appraisal worksheet for 10th edition and 2004 edition of Species Classification & Group Assignment
Maple and Main - Hayward CA

Prepared for Goel Hayward MF, LLC
January 2021

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter	Condition 0 to 1.0	Species 0 to 1.0	Functional limitation	External limitation	Replacement tree Size	Cost	Installation Cost	Total Cost	Unit Tree cost	Appraised Trunk area	Trunk area increase	Basic tree cost	Appraised value	Rounded value (\$50)
1	Coast redwood	64	0.6	0.4	0.7	1	4.75	172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	1976	1971.25	72,020	12,099	12,100
2	Chinese tallow	12	0.7	0.7	0.6	1	2.24	172.73	172.73	345.46	77.04	113	110.76	8,878	2,610	2,600
3	Chinese tallow	14	0.7	0.7	0.6	1	2.24	172.73	172.73	345.46	77.04	154	151.76	12,037	3,539	3,550
4	Chinese tallow	21	0.7	0.7	0.6	1	2.24	172.73	172.73	345.46	77.04	346	343.76	26,829	7,888	7,900
5	Chinese tallow	9	0.5	0.7	0.6	1	2.24	172.73	172.73	345.46	77.04	64	61.76	5,103	1,072	1,050
6	New Zealand Christmas tree	9	0.5	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	64	61.91	5,473	1,724	1,700
7	New Zealand Christmas tree	12	0.7	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	113	110.91	9,531	4,203	4,200
8	New Zealand Christmas tree	10	0.7	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	79	76.91	6,715	2,961	2,950
9	New Zealand Christmas tree	12	0.7	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	113	110.91	9,531	4,203	4,200
10	Flaxleaf paperbark	12,9	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	177	174.91	14,832	3,634	3,650
11	Flaxleaf paperbark	8	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	50	47.91	4,313	1,057	1,050
14	Coast redwood	22,20	0.5	0.4	0.7	1	4.75	172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	694	689.25	25,407	3,557	3,550
15	Coast redwood	18,9	0.7	0.4	0.7	1	4.75	172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	317.925	313.175	11,733	2,300	2,300
16	Coast redwood	27	0.5	0.4	0.7	1	4.75	172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	572	567.25	20,971	2,936	2,950
17	Coast redwood	18,14	0.5	0.4	0.7	1	4.75	172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	408	403.25	15,008	2,101	2,100
18	Crape myrtle	6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	28	25.91	2,491	1,099	1,100
19	Crape myrtle	7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	38	35.91	3,320	1,464	1,450
20	Crape myrtle	7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	38	35.91	3,320	1,464	1,450
21	Crape myrtle	6	0.5	0.9	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	28	25.91	2,491	785	800
24	Windmill palm	10	0.9	0.9	1	1	#N/A	500	500	1000	12	360	#N/A	1,360	1,102	1,100
27	Mock orange	5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1	2.09	172.73	172.73	345.46	82.82	20	17.91	1,829	448	450
SUM															62,244	62,200

Trunks > than 30" - used Adjusted Trunk Areas from 10th Ed.
Largest commonly available = 24" box

Tree Assessment

Maple and Main
Hayward, California
January 2021



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	PROTECTED	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS	Driplines (ft.)			
							North	South	East	West
1	Coast redwood	64	Yes	3	Moderate	Slight lean S.; crook in upper crown; basal swelling.	15	25	25	15
2	Chinese tallow	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Street tree; good form; beneath very rad utilities; displacing sidewalk 8".	8	10	10	8
3	Chinese tallow	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Street tree; high crown; beneath overhead utilities; displacing sidewalk 10".	8	10	8	10
4	Chinese tallow	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Street tree; fair structure; topped for overhead utilities; displacing new sidewalk, curb 3".	15	12	15	12
5	Chinese tallow	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Street tree; small crown; beneath overhead utilities; displacing new sidewalk, curb 1".	8	8	8	8
6	New Zealand Christmas tree	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Off site, no tag; small crown; engulfed in trumpet vine.	5	0	5	5
7	New Zealand Christmas tree	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Off site, no tag; good form; engulfed in trumpet vine.	10	0	10	8
8	New Zealand Christmas tree	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Off site, no tag; good form; engulfed in trumpet vine.	10	0	8	10
9	New Zealand Christmas tree	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Off site, no tag; good form; engulfed in trumpet vine.	12	0	10	12
10	Flaxleaf paperbark	12,9	Yes	3	Moderate	Off site, no tag; codominant trunks at base; base me stem upright, other leans NE.	12	0	12	5
11	Flaxleaf paperbark	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Off site, no tag; suppressed; crown nw one sided SE.	5	10	10	0
14	Coast redwood	22,20	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks at 2'; upright form; sparse crown; trunk wounds.	12	15	8	10
15	Coast redwood	18,9	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 2'; upright form; dense crown; basal sprouts.	8	12	10	12
16	Coast redwood	27	Yes	3	Moderate	One sided W.; sparse crown; fill at base.	8	15	8	15

Tree Assessment

Maple and Main
Hayward, California
January 2021



TREE No.	SPECIES	TRUNK DIAMETER (in.)	PROTECTED	CONDITION 1=poor 5=excellent	SUITABILITY for PRESERVATION	COMMENTS	Driplines (ft.)			
							North	South	East	West
17	Coast redwood	18,14	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks at 2'; upright form; dense crown; basal sprouts.	8	12	10	8
18	Crape myrtle	6	No	4	Moderate	Off site; multiple attachments at 6; fire damage N.	8	0	12	5
19	Crape myrtle	7	No	4	Moderate	Off site; multiple attachments at 6; upright form; fire damage N.	8	0	5	5
20	Crape myrtle	7	No	4	Moderate	Off site; multiple attachments at 6; upright form; fire damage N.	10	0	8	8
21	Crape myrtle	6	No	3	Moderate	Off site; multiple attachments at 6; one sided SW.; fire damage N.	8	0	5	8
24	Windmill palm	10	Yes	5	High	Slight lean E.; good form and structure; 12' brown trunk.	5	5	5	5
27	Mock orange	5	No	3	Low	Stems removed at 2'; broken branch; trunk damage.	5	5	5	5

Maple and Main
Hayward, CA

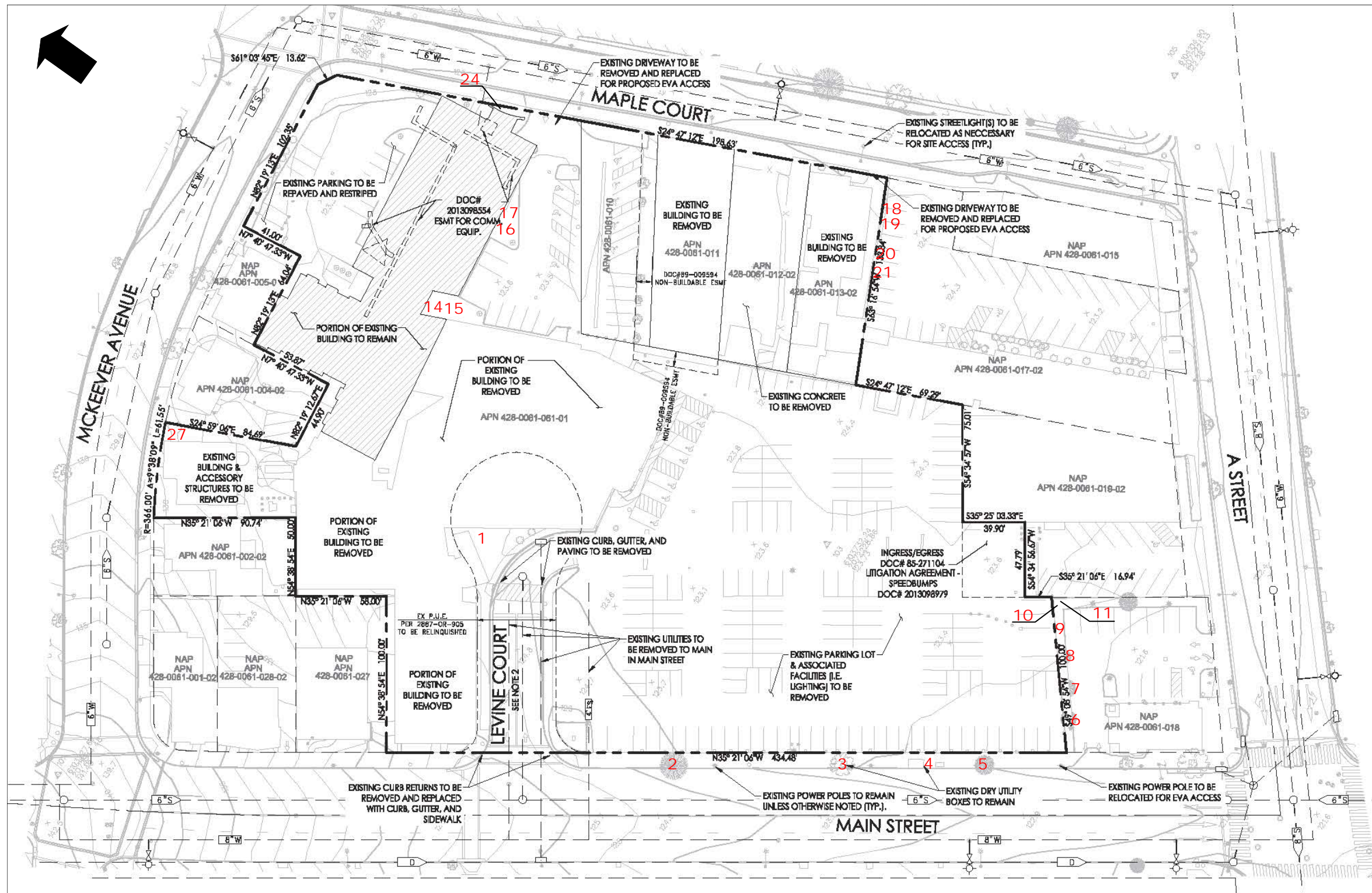
Prepared for:
Goel Hayward MF, LLC
Houston, TX

January 2021

No Scale

Notes

- Base map provided by:
Kimley Horn
Oakland, CA
- Numbered tree locations
are approximate.



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