Preliminary Arborist Report

24041 Amador Street
Hayward, CA 94544

PREPARED FOR:
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April 29, 2025

Updated July 7, 2025

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Introduction and Overview

City Ventures is planning to redevelop the property from a single commercial building into eight multi-unit buildings at 24041 Amador Street in Hayward, CA. The current site use consists of a vacant commercial building, a parking lot, and associated landscaping. The site was bordered by Centennial Park to the north, Alameda County Public Health to the south, a commercial/industrial building to the west, and apartments east of Amador Street. City Ventures requested that HortScience | Bartlett Consulting, Divisions of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co., assess the health and structural condition of trees, review proposed project plans, and provide recommendations for tree preservation. This report update was necessary to address impacts from updated grading and utility plans.

This report provides the following information:

1. Assessment of the health and structural condition of the trees within and adjacent to the site based on a visual inspection from the ground.
2. Evaluation of the suitability for preservation of each tree.
3. Preliminary recommendations for tree preservation and removal based on plans provided by City Ventures.
4. Estimation of tree values.
5. Preliminary guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction, and maintenance phases of development.

Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on August 15, 2025. All trees 4 inches and larger in diameter and larger were included in the assessment as required by the City of Hayward. 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 inches 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.
   - ***0*** – Tree is dead.
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 than can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense

management and monitoring and may have shorter life span than those in 'good' category.

Low: Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. The 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

Seventy-six (76) trees representing 13 species were evaluated (Table 1). Eighteen (18) off-site trees were assessed along the northern boundary (#559 - 576) and 15 additional trees (#511, 529, 531, 537, 538, 539, 540, 545, 546, 547, 549, 551, 556, 557 and 558) were located off-site with branches overhanging the project site. Species were typical of those found in landscapes in the Hayward area. Coast live oak is native to the region, but no trees were likely indigenous to the site. Overall, 51 trees (67%) were in fair condition, 13 (17%) were good, and 10 (14%) were poor. Off-site holly oak #551 and Canary Island pine #563 were dead. Descriptions of each tree are found in the ***Tree Assessment Form*** and approximate locations are plotted on the ***Tree Assessment Map*** (see ***Attachments***).

Table 1. Species present and tree condition.
24041 Amador Street, Hayward CA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition				Total
		Dead (0)	Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Carob	*Ceratonia siliqua*	-	-	2	-	**2**
Camphor	*Cinnamomum camphora*	-	-	1	-	**1**
Evergreen ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*	-	2	2	-	**4**
Glossy privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	-	-	2	-	**2**
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	-	3	4	-	**7**
Southern magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	-	1	5	3	**9**
Olive	*Olea europaea*	-	-	3	-	**3**
Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	1	-	13	3	**17**
Monterey pine	*Pinus radiata*	-	-	1	-	**1**
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	-	-	1	-	**1**
Holly oak	*Quercus ilex*	1	4	14	1	**20**
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	-	-	3	5	**8**
Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	-	-	-	1	**1**
Total		**2**	**10**	**51**	**13**	**76**

Holly oaks were the most common species with 20 trees. Fourteen (14) were in fair condition with minor structural defects and small branch or twig dieback. Four were in poor condition with larger dead branches and poor structure and form. Holly oak #534 was in good condition with a wide, healthy crown and good form (Photo 1). Holly oak #551 was located off-site, dead and covered in ivy. Trees ranged from young in development to mature, with trunk diameters ranging between 4 – 18 inches, averaging 9 inches.

Photo 1. Holly oak #534 was in good condition with a wide, healthy crown.

Seventeen (17) Canary Island pines were located off-site to the north between the Centennial Park parking lot and the chain link fence separating the properties (Photo 2). Trees were located approximately 4 - 8 feet north of the fence, with branches overhanging the site by 2 – 10 feet. Pines had typical upright growth habit with good or fair structure and form. Thirteen (13) trees were in fair condition with minor branch dieback and thinning crowns. Pines #564, 565 and 571 were in good condition with large, full crowns and good structure. Pine #563 was dead. Trees were mostly mature in development with trunk diameters ranging between 10 – 41 inches, averaging 22 inches.

Photo 2. Canary Island pines #574 – 560 L-R) were growing off-site 4 foot off the fence line.

Of the nine southern magnolias, five were in fair condition with asymmetrical crowns and minor branch dieback. Trees growing along the west side of the building were one-sided to the west. Magnolias #520, 525 and 526 were in good condition with wide, full crowns and good or fair form. Magnolia #514 was in poor condition with major branch dieback, and the base was covered in ivy. Trees were semi-mature to mature in development with trunk diameters between 12 – 24 inches, averaging 18 inches. Magnolias #508 and 509 were street trees located on the southeast side of the site (Photo 3).

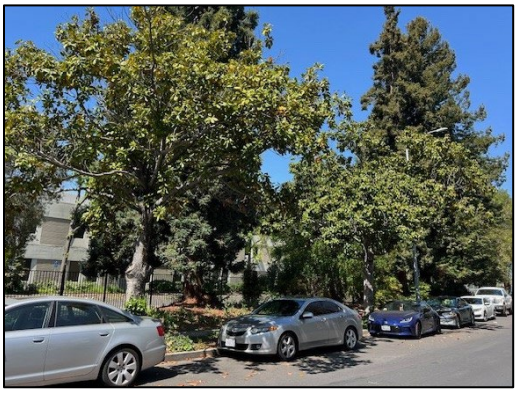
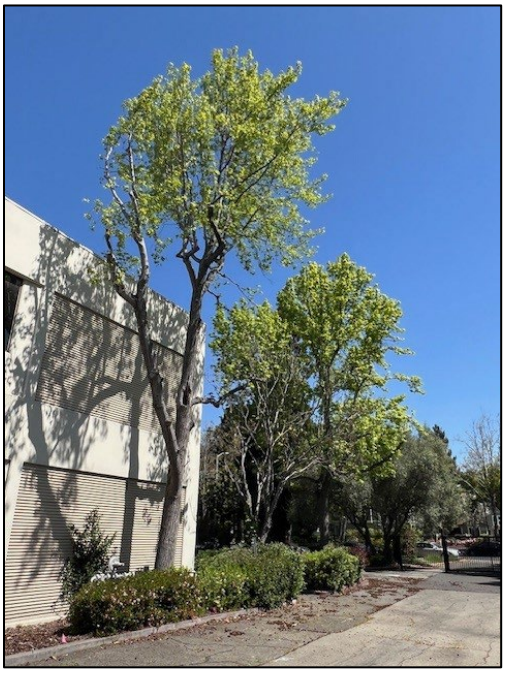


Photo 3. Southern magnolias #508 and 509 were street trees located on the southeast side of the site.

Of the eight coast redwoods, five were in good condition with typical upright form and good foliage color. Redwoods #501, 502 and 558 were in fair condition with thinning crowns, minor browning foliage, and #501 had a broken top at 40 feet. Redwoods #511, 557 and 558 were located off-site to the south with branches overhanging the site 10 – 20 feet. Trees were semi-mature in development with trunk diameters ranging from 25 – 58 inches, averaging 33 inches. Redwood #503 was the largest tree on-site with a 58-inch trunk and a full crown (Photo 4).

Photo 4. Coast redwoods #501 – 503 (L-R). Redwood #503 was the largest tree on-site with a 58-inch trunk diameter.



Four of the seven sweetgums were in fair condition with fair structure and form. Most had reduced crowns with epicormic sprouts growing throughout. Sweetgums #515, 523 and 524 were in poor condition with major branch dieback, poor structure and form and a history of poor pruning (Photo 5). Trees were semi-mature in development, with trunk diameters ranging between 12 – 20 inches, averaging 16 inches.

Photo 5. Sweetgum #515 was in poor condition with poor structure and form and a history of poor pruning.

Evergreen ash #438 was in fair condition with a codominant trunk at 2 feet. Off-site ash #559 was located 6 feet off the north fence with branches overhanging the site by 20 feet. Ashes #505 and 555 were young trees in poor condition with poor structure and form. Trees ranged from young in development to mature, with trunk diameters ranging between 5 – 32 inches, averaging 19 inches.

The remaining seven species were represented by three or fewer trees:

- Three olives were in fair condition with multiple trunk attachments at the base. Ivy covered the lower stems of #510. Olive #512 was previously topped at 15 feet (Photo 6). All trees had epicormic sprouts on their trunks and scaffold branches. Trees were semi-mature in development with combined trunk diameters averaging 28 inches.

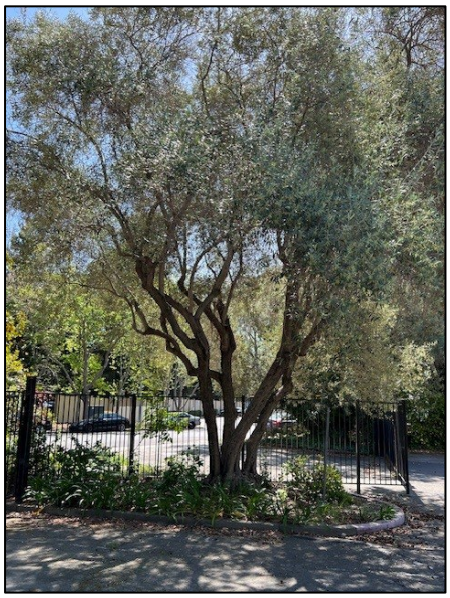


Photo 6. Olive #512 was previously topped at 15 feet and in fair condition.

- Carobs #529 and 531 were in fair condition; both were located off-site on the south side of the property. Trees had large, wide crowns with small branch and tip dieback (Photo 7). Trees were located 2-3 feet off the south fence line and branches were overhanging the site by 8-10 feet. Trunk diameters were estimated at 28 and 24 inches, respectively.

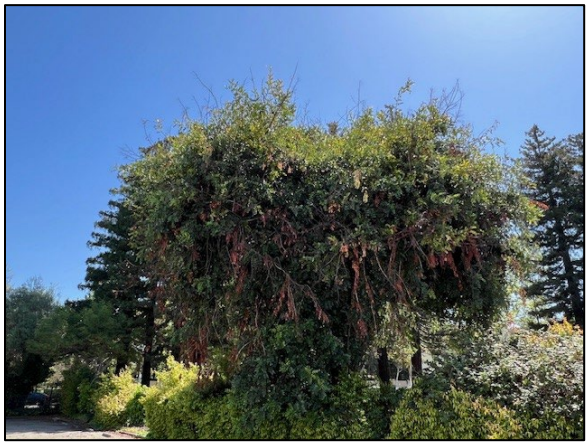


Photo 7. Off-site carob #531 was in fair condition with small branch and tip dieback.

- Off-site glossy privet #545 and 556 were in fair condition, located directly adjacent to the west fence line. Privet #545 had a codominant trunk at the base with twig dieback, and branches were overhanging the site by 8 feet. It had a combined trunk diameter of 21 inches. Privet #556 had minor branch dieback and ivy growing around the trunk. It had a combined trunk diameter of 21 inches.

- Coast live oak #506 had a codominant trunk at the base with fair form. The tree was in fair condition with moderate vigor. The tree was semi-mature in development with a combined trunk diameter of 17 inches.

- Mexican fan palm #516 was in good condition with a full pineapple crown and good frond color. It had 8 feet of brown trunk with a diameter of 14 inches.

- Monterey pine #540 was located off-site, 1 foot off the fence, with branches overhanging the site 15 feet. The tree was in fair condition; ivy was engulfing the base of the tree. The diameter was estimated at 15 inches.

- Camphor #554 was in fair condition with a wide crown and minor branch dieback. It grew along the west fence. It had a combined trunk diameter of 25 inches.

City of Hayward Ordinance

The City of Hayward (Municipal Code Section 10-15.13) protects native oaks and other native tree species 4 inches and greater and all trees 8 inches and greater in trunk diameter. Trunk diameters on multistem trees are added together for the total diameter. They also protect street trees and trees on City property of any size. Based on my assessment, 69 of the 76 trees met the criteria for protected status. *Protected* trees are identified in the ***Tree Assessment Form*** (see Attachments) and require a permit for removal.

Suitability for Preservation

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. 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 non-vigorous trees. For example, holly oaks in poor condition are less tolerant of construction impacts than coast redwoods in fair or good condition.

- **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. For example, evergreen ash #505 had multiple attachments at the base and is more likely to split than a single-stem tree.

- **Species response**
  There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. Holly oak is intolerant to root severance and moderately tolerant to compaction and fill. Sweetgums are sensitive to impacts from construction, while coast live oaks and coast redwoods are more tolerant. Southern magnolia is intolerant of root 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. Most trees were semi-mature in development on-site.

- **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 (www.cal-ipc.org) lists species identified as being invasive. Hayward is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Olive and glossy privet are known to have *Limited* invasive qualities and Mexican fan palm is *Moderately* invasive.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (Table 2, next page).

Table 2. Tree suitability for preservation.
24041 Amador Street, Hayward CA.

High	Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Six trees were rated as having high suitability for preservation, including five coast redwoods and southern magnolia #520.
Moderate	Trees in fair health and/or possessing structural defects that may be abated with treatment. Trees in this category require more intense management and monitoring and may have shorter lifespans than those in the "high" category. Forty (40) trees were rated as having moderate suitability for preservation including 16 Canary Island pines, seven southern magnolias, five holly oaks, coast redwoods #501, 502 and 558, olive #510 and 512, sweetgums #513 and 521, carob #529 and 531, coast live oak #506, Mexican fan palm #516 and evergreen ash #559.
Low	Trees in poor health or possess 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-eight (28) trees were rated as having low suitability for preservation, including 14 holly oaks, five sweetgums, evergreen ash #505, 548 and 555, glossy privet #545 and 556, southern magnolia #514, olive #522, camphor #554 and Monterey pine #540.

Note: Holly oak #551 and Canary Island pine #563 were dead and not included in this table.

We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not generally recommend the 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.

Preliminary 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 the proposed project were assessed using Preliminary Grading & Drainage Plan Sheet C3.0 (City Ventures, 5/3/25). Plans outlined the location of proposed improvements throughout the site in relation to tree locations.

Based on the proposed plan, my preliminary recommendation is to preserve 38 trees and remove 38 (refer to the ***Preliminary Disposition and Estimate of Value*** in the ***Attachments***). Of the 38 trees proposed for preservation, 35 are *Protected,* and of the 38 trees proposed for removal, 34 are *Protected.*

The 38 trees to be removed (#505, 506, 510, 512, 513, 514 – 528, 532 – 546, 548, 550, and 552) are immediately adjacent to areas proposed for new pavement, retaining walls, bioswales, storm drains, or other development. I expect the impacts from construction to be severe and beyond the tolerance of these trees.

According to Sec. 10-15.20 a permit is required for the removal or pruning of branches 1 inch in diameter and larger. “Replacement trees are required with like-size and like-kind trees, or an equal value tree, or trees as determined by the City’s Landscape Architect. If replacement trees are unavailable in like size or kind, the value of the original *Protected* tree shall be determined using the latest edition of “Guide for Plant Appraisal” by the International Society of Arboriculture. The valuation shall be used to determine the number and size of replacement trees required.” Refer to the ***Estimate of Value*** section below.

Tree protection fencing should be established at the dripline of any trees adjacent to where work is being performed. In locations where work is performed within the dripline of trees, Tree Protection Zone fencing shall be installed as far from the trunks as possible. Refer to the Tree Preservation Guidelines on pages 9 - 11. An exploratory trench should be performed by hand tools or air along the edge of the new storm drain and retaining wall running along the south and west sides. Refer to the *Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines* on pages 9 – 11 for more details.

Estimate of Value

The City of Hayward requires that the value of all trees identified for removal be established. 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 tree appraisal.

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 inches above grade. Condition reflects the health and structural integrity of the individual, as noted in the ***Tree Assessment*** (see ***Attachments***). Functional limitations consider the interaction of the tree with its planting site currently and for the foreseeable future. I did not identify any external limitations on this site.

The estimated value of all trees was $376,800. The estimated value of the 34 *Protected* trees recommended for removal was $73,650. The estimated value of the four trees proposed for removal that were not protected was $1,600. The estimated value of the 38

trees identified for preservation was $301,550. The estimated value of each tree is shown in the ***Preliminary Tree Disposition and Estimate of Value*** Attachment***.***
The following recommendations will help reduce impacts on trees from development and maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading, and construction phases.

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.

Tree protection fencing should be established at the drip line or beyond for any preserved trees adjacent to where work is being performed. Where driplines extend into the work zone, such as off-site trees #511, 529, 531, 547, 549, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559 - 576, fencing shall be installed at the edge of the construction limits or edge of new hardscape to prevent root zone impacts in the pervious areas.

It is recommended that an exploratory trench be hand or air excavated along the south side adjacent to trees #511, 529, 531, 557 and 558 to a depth of 3 feet. In addition, another trench should be performed by hand or air along the west side adjacent to trees #547, 549, 553, 554, 555 and 556. Roots 2 inches in diameter and larger should be evaluated by the Project Arborist before removal.

Street trees #508 and 509 should have type II fencing 6’ x 6’ around each tree well using free-standing chain link to protect the trunks from impacts during construction.

The following recommendations will help reduce impacts on 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 at the edge of the drip line. The dripline shall be defined by the natural edge of the crown of the tree. The construction fencing around the perimeter of the site will be the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
    a. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** before demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6-foot chain link with posts mounted on 8-foot tall, 2-inch diameter galvanized posts, driven 24 inches into the ground and spaced no more than 10 feet apart, per Hayward requirements.
    b. Fences must be installed before beginning demolition and must remain until construction is complete.
    c. No grading, excavation, construction or storage or dumping of materials shall occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
    d. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Design recommendations

1. Establish the vertical and horizontal elevation of all trees within 25-feet of any proposed improvements.

2. Any changes to project plans affecting the trees should 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.

3. Establish a **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** as described above. No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials shall occur within the **TREE PROTECTION 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 severs roots larger than 1-inch in diameter will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

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-feet of any tree. Lime is toxic to tree roots.

Pre-construction and demolition treatments and recommendations

1. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** prior to demolition, grubbing or grading.

2. Trees to be preserved may require pruning to provide clearance within the project limits. All pruning is to be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker and shall adhere to the latest editions of the ANSI Z133 and A300 standards as well as the ISA Best Management Practices for Tree Pruning. The pruning contractor shall have the C25/D61 license specification.

3. Off-site evergreen ash #559 is located on the northeast side with branches overhanging the project site by 20 feet. Carobs #529 and 531 may also require the reduction of branches over the site. Branches should be pruned back to avoid interfering with construction equipment.

4. Tree(s) to be removed that have branches extending into the canopy of tree(s) or located within the tree protection zone of tree(s) to remain shall be removed by a Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker and not by the demolition contractor. The Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker shall remove the trees in a manner that causes no damage to the tree(s) and understory to remain. Stumps shall be ground below grade.

5. Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** and avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain. If roots are entwined, the Consulting Arborist may require first severing the major woody root mass before extracting the trees or grinding the stump below ground.

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.

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. Any grading, construction, demolition or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.

3. 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.

4. Fences should be erected to protect trees to be preserved. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission of the Project Superintendent.

5. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a qualified arborist and not by construction personnel.

6. Some trees may require irrigation before and during construction. Irrigation requirements will be determined by the Consulting Arborist. Each irrigation shall wet the soil within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to a depth of 30 inches.

7. Any roots damaged during grading or construction shall be pruned to sound tissue.

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

Scott Stringer
Consulting Arborist & Urban Forester
ISA Certified Arborist No. WE-5544A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Attachments

Tree Assessment Map

Tree Assessment Form

Preliminary Disposition and Estimate of Value

Tree Assessment Map

24041 Amador Street
Hayward, CA

Prepared for:
City Ventures
San Francisco, Ca

April 2025

No Scale

Notes:
Base map provided by:
Google Earth

Numbered tree locations are approximate.

HORT SCIENCE
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Tree Assessment

24041 Amador Street
Hayward, CA
April 2025

HORT SCIENCE
BARTLETT CONSULTING
Divisions of The P.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Canopy Spread (ft.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
501	Coast redwood	32	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; broken top at 40'; good leaf color.
502	Coast redwood	25	28	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; epicormics around base; thinning crown.
503	Coast redwood	58	40	Yes	4	High	Upright form; full crown; good leaf color; large tree.
504	Coast redwood	30	30	Yes	4	High	Upright form; full crown; good leaf color.
505	Evergreen ash	7,7,5	15	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at base; poor form; twig dieback.
506	Coast live oak	10,7	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunk at base; fair form; moderate vigor.
507	Coast redwood	34	20	Yes	4	High	Upright form; large crown; good leaf color.
508	Southern magnolia	17	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Street tree; multiple attachments at 12'; branch dieback; low vigor.
509	Southern magnolia	17	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Street tree; multiple attachments at 14'; branch dieback; low vigor.
510	Olive	13,12,12	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunk attachments at base; ivy covering lower stems; wide crown; epicormics on trunk.
511	Coast redwood	36	30	Yes	4	High	Off-site; upright form; good leaf color; moderate vigor.
512	Olive	10,9,9	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunk attachments at base; fair form; previously topped at 15'.
513	Sweetgum	15	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple branch attachments at 12'; upright form; twig dieback.
514	Southern magnolia	13	20	Yes	1	Low	Base covered in ivy; surrounded by shrubs; all but dead; estimated DBH.
515	Sweetgum	18	20	Yes	2	Low	Previously topped at 20'; poor form; twig dieback; branches headed back.
516	Mexican fan palm	14	10	Yes	4	Moderate	7' brown trunk; good structure and form.
517	Sweetgum	19	20	Yes	3	Low	One-sided north; poor form; reduced crown; epicormics.
518	Southern magnolia	12	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Wide crown; fair structure and form; minor branch dieback; history of branch failure.
519	Sweetgum	14	20	Yes	3	Low	Crown reduced; narrow form; upright; epicormics.
520	Southern magnolia	14	30	Yes	4	High	Good structure and form; full crown; ivy around base; minor twig dieback.

Tree Assessment

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Hayward, CA
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Divisions of The P.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Canopy Spread (ft.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
521	Sweetgum	20	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Large crown; fair form; root displacing curb.
522	Olive	8,6,6	16	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunk attachments at base; fair form; epicormics.
523	Sweetgum	15	20	Yes	2	Low	Main stem is dead; one-sided northeast; cankers on trunk.
524	Sweetgum	12	10	Yes	2	Low	Crown from lateral branch; main stem removed; poor form; dieback.
525	Southern magnolia	19	40	Yes	4	Moderate	One-sided west; fair forms wide crown; twig dieback.
526	Southern magnolia	20	40	Yes	4	Moderate	One-sided west; leans west; fair form; wide crown; twig dieback.
527	Southern magnolia	24	40	Yes	3	Moderate	One-sided west; leans west; fair form; wide crown; twig dieback.
528	Southern magnolia	22	40	Yes	3	Moderate	One-sided west; codominant trunk at 5’; leans west; fair form; wide crown; twig dieback.
529	Carob	28	40	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 3’ off fence line; large, wide crown; twig dieback; estimated DBH, tag on branch, north side.
530	Holly oak	4	6	No	3	Low	Covered in ivy; growing in fence; small crown.
531	Carob	24	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 2’ off fence; twig dieback; tag on branch; estimated DBH.
532	Holly oak	15	25	Yes	3	Low	Heavy lean south; surface roots; one-sided south; full crown; sooty mold; displacing curb.
533	Holly oak	18	30	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunk at 5’; fair form; branch dieback; cankers on trunk; displacing curb.
534	Holly oak	13	30	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple branch attachments at 6’; good form; wide crown; epicormics around base.
535	Holly oak	11	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Fair structure and form; leans south; small branch dieback.
536	Holly oak	9	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Fair structure and form; leans east; small crown; displacing curb.
537	Holly oak	5	10	No	3	Moderate	Off-site; 2’off fence; overhanging 3’; upright form; tag on sapling in front.

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538	Holly oak	11,9	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 2' off fence; overhanging 10'; codominant trunk at base.
539	Holly oak	9,4	16	Yes	3	Low	Off-site; 3' off fence; overhanging 10'; codominant trunk at base; tagged stem growing through fence; estimated DBH.
540	Monterey pine	15	20	Yes	3	Low	Off-site; 1' off fence; overhanging 15'; engulfed in ivy; estimated DBH.
541	Holly oak	5	6	No	2	Low	Topped at 3'; poor form; small crown.
542	Holly oak	6	8	No	2	Low	Topped at 4 and 8'; poor form; small crown.
543	Holly oak	9	8	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunk at base; poor form; east stem cut at 3'; epicormics.
544	Holly oak	10	16	Yes	3	Low	Leans south; fair form; dense crown; sooty mold on leaves.
545	Glossy privet	10,6,5	16	Yes	3	Low	Off-site; codominant trunk at base; twig dieback; overhanging 8'; trunk 1' off fence; estimated DBH.
546	Holly oak	10	16	Yes	3	Low	Off-site; codominant trunk at 10'; twig dieback; overhanging 8'; trunk 2' off fence; tag on ivy; estimated DBH.
547	Holly oak	5	8	No	3	Low	Off-site; leans west; overhanging 4'; trunk 1' off fence; tag on ivy; estimated DBH.
548	Evergreen ash	6,6	8	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunk at 2'; poor form; twig dieback; ivy on south stem.
549	Holly oak	8	16	Yes	3	Low	Off-site; leans southwest; trunk 2' off fence; overhangs 8'; tag on ivy; estimated DBH.
550	Holly oak	6,5,3	16	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at base; poor form; dense crown.
551	Holly oak	4,4,4	10	Yes	-	-	Off-site; dead; covered in ivy; tag on fence.
552	Holly oak	4,3	10	No	2	Low	Codominant trunk at base; poor form; upright.
553	Holly oak	5,3	10	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunk at base; upright form; ivy around
554	Camphor	25	30	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunk attachments at base; wide crown; dense foliage; branch dieback.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Canopy Spread (ft.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
555	Evergreen ash	5	8	No	2	Low	Previously topped at 12'; poor form; leans south.
556	Glossy privet	12,9	18	Yes	3	Low	Off-site; on fence line; ivy around trunk; branch dieback; estimated DBH.
557	Coast redwood	25	30	Yes	4	High	Off-site; 2' off fence line; overhanging 10'; estimated DBH.
558	Coast redwood	25	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 2' off fence line; overhanging 10'; branch dieback; estimated DBH.
559	Evergreen ash	32	50	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; overhanging 20'; branch dieback; tag on fence.
560	Canary Island pine	29	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4 'off fence line; overhanging 3'; multiple trunk attachments at 30'; tag on fence.
561	Canary Island pine	23	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; trunk leans west; overhangs fence 12'; tag on fence.
562	Canary Island pine	24	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; sinuous trunk; overhangs fence 12'; tag on fence.
563	Canary Island pine	23	10	Yes	-	-	Off-site; 4' off fence line; dead; tag on fence.
564	Canary Island pine	26	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; overhanging 10'; tag on fence.
565	Canary Island pine	24	30	Yes	4	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; overhanging 10'; tag on fence.
566	Canary Island pine	27	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; broken, hanging branch; overhanging 10'; tag on fence.
567	Canary Island pine	18	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; dense crown; overhanging 10'; tag on fence.
568	Canary Island pine	23	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; thin crown; overhanging 10'; tag on fence.
569	Canary Island pine	15	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; sinuous trunk; overhanging 2'; tag on fence.
570	Canary Island pine	10	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; small crown; overhanging 2'; tag on fence.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Canopy Spread (ft.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
571	Canary Island pine	24	30	Yes	4	Moderate	Off-site; 4’ off fence line; upright form; large crown; overhanging 10’; tag on fence.
572	Canary Island pine	24	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4’ off fence line; upright form; large crown; overhanging 10’; tag on fence.
573	Canary Island pine	23	30	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4' off fence line; upright form; large crown; overhanging 10’; tag on fence.
574	Canary Island pine	41	40	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4’ off fence line; codominant trunk at 6’; large crown; overhanging 10’; tag on fence.
575	Canary Island pine	14	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4’ off fence line; codominant trunk at 7’; small crown; overhanging 2’; tag on fence.
576	Canary Island pine	12	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; 4’ off fence line; small crown; overhanging 2’; tag on fence.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition	Estimated Value ($)	Disposition	Comments
501	Coast redwood	32	Yes	3	$ 10,350	Preserve	8 feet to edge of construction, moderate impacts expected.
502	Coast redwood	25	Yes	3	$ 6,400	Preserve	14 feet to edge of construction, moderate impacts expected.
503	Coast redwood	58	Yes	4	$ 46,950	Preserve	11 feet to edge of construction, moderate impacts expected.
504	Coast redwood	30	Yes	4	$ 12,700	Preserve	11 feet to edge of construction, moderate impacts expected.
505	Evergreen ash	7,7,5	Yes	2	$ 600	**Remove**	Within driveway footprint.
506	Coast live oak	10,7	Yes	3	$ 2,050	**Remove**	Within driveway footprint.
507	Coast redwood	34	Yes	4	$ 16,250	Preserve	5 feet to edge of sidewalk, moderate impacts expected.
508	Southern magnolia	17	Yes	3	$ 3,800	Preserve	Street tree, 14 feet to new sidewalk, minor impacts expected.
509	Southern magnolia	17	Yes	3	$ 3,800	Preserve	Street tree, 18 feet to new sidewalk, minor impacts expected.
510	Olive	13,12,12	Yes	3	$ 4,100	**Remove**	Within the bioswale.
511	Coast redwood	36	Yes	4	$ 18,200	Preserve	9 feet from bioswale, moderate impacts expected.
512	Olive	10,9,9	Yes	3	$ 1,700	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
513	Sweetgum	15	Yes	3	$ 2,550	**Remove**	Within footprint of sidewalk.
514	Southern magnolia	13	Yes	1	$ 500	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
515	Sweetgum	18	Yes	2	$ 1,550	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
516	Mexican fan palm	14	Yes	4	$ 200	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
517	Sweetgum	19	Yes	3	$ 4,000	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
518	Southern magnolia	12	Yes	3	$ 1,400	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
519	Sweetgum	14	Yes	3	$ 2,950	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
520	Southern magnolia	14	Yes	4	$ 2,450	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition	Estimated Value ($)	Disposition	Comments
521	Sweetgum	20	Yes	3	$ 4,400	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
522	Olive	8,6,6	Yes	3	$ 1,250	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
523	Sweetgum	15	Yes	2	$ 1,600	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
524	Sweetgum	12	Yes	2	$ 1,100	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
525	Southern magnolia	19	Yes	4	$ 5,400	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
526	Southern magnolia	20	Yes	4	$ 3,650	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
527	Southern magnolia	24	Yes	3	$ 3,750	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
528	Southern magnolia	22	Yes	3	$ 5,200	**Remove**	Within footprint of building.
529	Carob	28	Yes	3	$ 6,700	Preserve	Off-site, 6 feet from new storm drain; moderate impacts expected.
530	Holly oak	4	No	3	$ 300	Preserve	3 feet from new storm drain; minor impacts expected.
531	Carob	24	Yes	3	$ 3,750	Preserve	5 feet from new storm drain; moderate impacts expected.
532	Holly oak	15	Yes	3	$ 2,550	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
533	Holly oak	18	Yes	3	$ 3,600	**Remove**	Within footprint of new building.
534	Holly oak	13	Yes	4	$ 3,500	**Remove**	Within footprint of new building.
535	Holly oak	11	Yes	3	$ 1,900	**Remove**	Within footprint of new road.
536	Holly oak	9	Yes	3	$ 1,050	**Remove**	Within footprint of new building.
537	Holly oak	5	No	3	$ 450	**Remove**	Within grading footprint.
538	Holly oak	11,9	Yes	3	$ 2,300	**Remove**	Within grading footprint.
539	Holly oak	9,4	Yes	3	$ 1,200	**Remove**	Within grading footprint.
540	Monterey pine	15	Yes	3	$ 1,300	**Remove**	Within grading footprint.
541	Holly oak	5	No	2	$ 350	**Remove**	Within grading footprint.
542	Holly oak	6	No	2	$ 450	**Remove**	Within bioswale footprint.
543	Holly oak	9	Yes	2	$ 700	**Remove**	Within bioswale footprint.
544	Holly oak	10	Yes	3	$ 1,250	**Remove**	Within bioswale footprint.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition	Estimated Value ($)	Disposition	Comments
545	Glossy privet	10,6,5	Yes	3	$ 1,050	**Remove**	Within bioswale footprint.
546	Holly oak	10	Yes	3	$ 1,250	**Remove**	Within bioswale footprint.
547	Holly oak	5	No	3	$ 450	Preserve	Off-site, 5 feet from edge of wall; minor impacts expected.
548	Evergreen ash	6,6	Yes	3	$ 550	**Remove**	Within bioswale footprint.
549	Holly oak	8	Yes	3	$ 850	Preserve	Off-site, 5 feet from edge of wall, minor impacts expected.
550	Holly oak	6,5,3	Yes	3	$ 1,050	**Remove**	Within grading footprint.
551	Holly oak	4,4,4	Yes	-	$ -	Presseve	Off-site, dead.
552	Holly oak	4,3	No	2	$ 350	**Remove**	Within storm drain footprint.
553	Holly oak	5,3	Yes	3	$ 550	Preserve	14 feet from new retaining wall; minor impacts expected.
554	Camphor	25	Yes	3	$ 6,750	Preserve	11 feet from new retaining wall; minor - moderate impacts expected.
555	Evergreen ash	5	No	2	$ 250	Preserve	Off-site, 6 feet from edge of new wall, minor impacts expected.
556	Glossy privet	12,9	Yes	3	$ 1,600	Preserve	Off-site, 6 feet from edge of new wall, minor impacts expected.
557	Coast redwood	25	Yes	4	$ 6,000	Preserve	Off-site, 2 feet to edge of new wall, 6 feet to storm drain; moderate to severe impacts expected.
558	Coast redwood	25	Yes	3	$ 4,350	Preserve	Off-site, 2 feet to edge of new wall, 5 feet to storm drain; moderate to severe impacts expected.
559	Evergreen ash	32	Yes	3	$ 10,350	Preserve	Off-site; 8 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition	Estimated Value ($)	Disposition	Comments
560	Canary Island pine	29	Yes	3	$ 12,350	Preserve	Off-site; 6 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
561	Canary Island pine	23	Yes	3	$ 7,850	Preserve	Off-site; 6 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
562	Canary Island pine	24	Yes	3	$ 8,550	Preserve	Off-site; 5 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
563	Canary Island pine	23	Yes	-	$ -	Preserve	Off-site, dead.
564	Canary Island pine	26	Yes	4	$ 13,900	Preserve	Off-site; 5 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
565	Canary Island pine	24	Yes	4	$ 11,850	Preserve	Off-site; 5 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
566	Canary Island pine	27	Yes	3	$ 10,750	Preserve	Off-site; 5 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
567	Canary Island pine	18	Yes	3	$ 4,900	Preserve	Off-site; 6 feet from grading, minor impacts expected.
568	Canary Island pine	23	Yes	3	$ 7,850	Preserve	Off-site; 8 feet from grading, minor impacts expected.
569	Canary Island pine	15	Yes	3	$ 3,450	Preserve	Off-site; 8 feet from grading, minor impacts expected.
570	Canary Island pine	10	Yes	3	$ 1,650	Preserve	Off-site; 4 feet from grading, minor impacts expected.
571	Canary Island pine	24	Yes	4	$ 11,850	Preserve	Off-site; 4 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
572	Canary Island pine	24	Yes	3	$ 8,550	Preserve	Off-site; 6 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
573	Canary Island pine	23	Yes	3	$ 7,850	Preserve	Off-site; 7 feet from grading, minor impacts expected.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition	Estimated Value ($)	Disposition	Comments
574	Canary Island pine	41	Yes	3	$ 24,500	Preserve	Off-site; 6 feet from grading, moderate impacts expected.
575	Canary Island pine	14	Yes	3	$ 3,050	Preserve	Off-site; 10 feet from grading, minor impacts expected.
576	Canary Island pine	12	Yes	3	$ 2,300	Preserve	Off-site; 13 feet from grading, minor impacts expected.
				Total	$ 376,800		