

## Preliminary Arborist Report

---

**Chestnut Square  
Gilroy, CA**

**PREPARED FOR  
Evergreen  
2390 East Camelback Road, Suite #410  
Phoenix, AZ 85016**

**PREPARED BY:  
HortScience | Bartlett Consulting  
325 Ray St.  
Pleasanton, CA 94566**

**June 19, 2020**



**HORT SCIENCE**

**BARTLETT CONSULTING**

A Division of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company

**Preliminary Arborist Report  
Chestnut Square  
Gilroy, CA**

**Table of Contents**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Introduction and Overview	1
Tree Assessment Methods	1
Description of Trees	2
Suitability for Preservation	4
Preliminary Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations	6
Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines	6

**List of Tables**

---

Table 1. Tree Condition and Frequency of Occurrence	2
Table 2. Tree Suitability for Preservation	5

**Attachments**

---

***Tree Assessment Map***

***Tree Assessment Form***

***Tree Disposition Plan***

---

# Preliminary Arborist Report

## Chestnut Square

### Gilroy, CA

#### ***Introduction and Overview***

Evergreen is planning to re-develop the property on the corner of Chestnut and 10<sup>th</sup> Street in Gilroy, CA. Currently the project area currently consists of a commercial strip center, industrial buildings with an office, parking lots and associated landscape. Two medians on 10<sup>th</sup> Street were added to the assessment. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting, Divisions of The Bartlett Tree Expert Company, was asked to prepare an **Arborist Report** for the site as part of the application to the City of Gilroy.

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. Evaluation of the impacts to trees based on development plans.
3. Preliminary guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.

#### ***Tree Assessment Methods***

Trees were assessed on June 3, and June 8, 2020. The assessment included trees measuring 6" and greater in diameter, measured at 54" above grade. Five (5) trees were off-site with canopies extending into the site these trees were viewed solely from the subject property. 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; offsite trees were not tagged;
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

Twenty-nine (29) trees representing 11 species were evaluated (Table 1). Species present were typical of those found in Gilroy landscapes. All of the trees were either planted at the site or invasive species spread by birds or suckers; only the coast live oak was considered indigenous. For all species combined, trees were in fair (69%) to poor (21%) condition with 10% of trees in good condition. Descriptions of each tree are found in the **Tree Assessment** and approximate locations are plotted on the **Tree Assessment Plan** (see Exhibits).

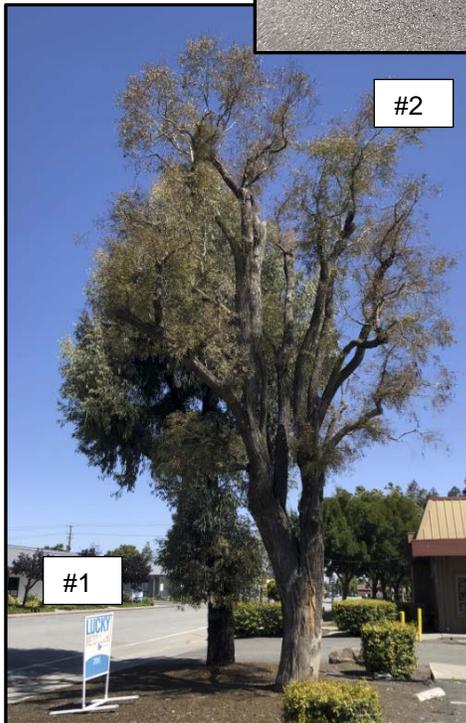
**Table 1. Condition ratings and frequency of occurrence of trees  
Chestnut Square Gilroy, CA**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	-	4	-	4
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	-	-	1	1
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	-	1	-	1
Red iron bark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	2	2	1	5
Narrow leaf peppermint	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	2	1	-	3
London plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	-	8	1	9
Yew pine	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	2	-	-	2
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	-	1	-	1
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	-	1	-	1
Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	-	1	-	1
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>

The most common species assessed was London plane trees (9 trees, 31% of the population). London planes were growing in two median planters located on 10<sup>th</sup> Street. Trees were semi-mature with trunk diameters ranging from 8 to 12 inches (Photo 1, next page). London planes were in fair condition with one tree (#29) in good condition with good color and minimal twig dieback.

The second most common species was red iron bark (five trees, 17% of the population). Red iron bark trees were in fair condition to poor condition (two trees each) with one tree in good condition. The red iron bark were semi-mature to mature with trunk diameters ranging from 15 to 37 inches (Photos 2 & 3, next page). The largest red iron bark was #4 with a 37 inch trunk diameter. Three of the iron barks (#15, 16 & 17) were off-site with canopies leaning over to property. Red iron barks (#4, 16 & 17) had a history of branch failure.

**Photo 1 (right):**  
London planes  
#24-26 were  
semi-mature  
trees growing in  
the median  
between  
Chestnut and  
Alexander.



**Photo 2 (left):** – Facing north toward entrance off of Chestnut. Narrow leaf peppermint #2 in the foreground with red iron bark #1 behind it. Narrow leaf peppermint had a thin canopy.

**Photo 3 (lower right):** Facing south toward 10<sup>th</sup> Street. Both #3 & 4 are narrow leaf peppermints and both were topped. Topping is not an acceptable pruning practice because it produces many weak branches in response.



Tree of heaven made up 14% of the population with four trees. The four trees were in fair condition. The trees of heaven were young with trunk diameters ranging from 2 – 7 inches. All tree of heaven had multiple stems originating from the base. Three were growing through the fence.

Narrow leaf peppermint made up 10% of the population with three trees. The narrow leaf peppermints were in fair (#14) to poor (#2 & 3) condition with no trees in good condition. The narrow leaf peppermints were semi-mature to mature trees with trunk diameters ranging from 9 to 28 inches. The two trees on the corner of 10<sup>th</sup> and Chestnut (#2 & 3) were topped with codominant stems originating from a single point.

Two yew pines were evaluated. Both trees had been topped into hedges and were in poor condition. They exhibited varying degrees of foliage burn due to drought stress. Trees were semi-mature with trunk diameters ranging from 5 to 8 inches. The trees had multiple stems originating from a single point.

The remaining species were represented by a single tree.

- Douglas fir – off-site tree in fair condition. The fir was semi-mature with a 13 inch trunk diameter.
- Coast live oak – semi-mature tree with multiple trunks (5, 4, & 4 inches) originating from the base. The oak was in fair condition with a dense canopy. It was girdled at the base by the fence.
- Lemon – semi-mature with multiple trunks originating from a single point at one foot. The lemon was in good condition with minimal twig dieback.
- Loquat – semi-mature with multiple trunks (3, 3, 2 & 2 inches) originating from the base. The loquat was in fair condition with minimal twig dieback.
- Peach – co-dominant trunks (3 & 5 inches) originating from a single point at three feet. The peach was in fair condition with a history of branch failure and branch dieback.
- Mexican fan palm – semi-mature with a trunk diameter of 19 inches. The palm was in fair condition with an eight foot brown trunk. It was growing in the parking lot.

The City of Gilroy's Landscaping Policy defines all native trees 6 inches or greater as *Protected*. One coast live oak (#10) qualified as *Protected*. *Heritage* trees are defined as a tree of any species with a trunk diameter of at least 30 inches or multiple trunks two of which measure 24 inches or greater. Five trees (#3, 4, 15-17) qualified as *Heritage*, three red iron bark (#15, 16 & 17) were off-site trees. *Heritage* or *Protected* status are identified in the **Tree Assessment Forms** (see Exhibits).

### ***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. For example, the coast live oak's (#10) trunk was girdled by the fence and not as stable as a healthier oak.
- **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, red iron bark (#16) had a history of branch failure increasing the likelihood of failure.
- **Species response**  
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. London plane and coast live oaks are tolerant of root loss, whereas eucalyptus species are moderately tolerate of root loss.
- **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/plants/inventory/> lists species identified as being invasive. The part of Santa Clara County is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Tree of heaven is listed as being 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 (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 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  
Chestnut Square Gilroy, CA**

<b>High</b>	These are trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Three (3) trees had high suitability for preservation: lemon #19, red iron bark #15, and #29 London plane.
<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 life-spans than those in the "high" category. Eighteen (18) trees had moderate suitability for preservation. Six were London planes (#21-26), four were tree of heaven (#9, 11-13), two red iron barks (#16 & 17), one loquat (#20), one peach (#18), one coast live oak (#10), one Douglas fir (#8), one narrow leaf peppermint (#14), and one Mexican fan palm (#5).

- 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. Eight (8) trees had low suitability for preservation. Two (2) narrow leaf peppermints (#2 & 3), two red iron barks (#1 & 4), two yew pines (#6 & 7), and two London planes (#27 & 28)

### ***Preliminary Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations***

The *Tree Assessment* was the reference point for tree health, condition, and suitability for preservation. I used the *Grading and Drainage Plans* sheet TM.05 (dated 6-2-20) created by Mackay & Somps to estimate impacts to trees. The Left Turn Pockets Extension map created by Hexagon Transportation (no date) was used to estimate impact to median trees located on 10<sup>th</sup> Street.

Based on my evaluation of the plans:

- Fourteen (14) trees will be removed (Two are considered *Heritage* (#3 & 4) and one (#10) was *Protected*). Two (2) trees (#6 & 7) will be removed due to poor condition (none were *Protected* / *Heritage* trees)
- Fifteen (15) trees will be preserved including the five off-site trees, three of which are *Heritage* trees (#15, 16 & 17) .

The main impacts to trees will be the new buildings and the associated parking. One London plane (#23) located in the median will be removed for the expansion of the left turning lane on 10<sup>th</sup> Street. Two (#1 & 2) trees will be removed on Chestnut Street for bio-retention installation. Along 9<sup>th</sup> Street the installation of the new hotel will require the removal of three (#18, 19, and 20) existing fruit trees. Two trees will be removed for the installation of a picnic area (#9 & 10) and four removed for new parking lots (#5 11, 12 & 13). Two trees (#6 & 7) along 10<sup>th</sup> Street were in poor condition and should be removed.

The five trees off-site trees (#8, 14, 15, 16 and 17) will not be impacted. Eight (8) London plane trees (#21, 22, & 24- 29) are outside of the impact to the median expansion and will not be impacted. Disposition for individual trees are provided in the Tree Disposition (see *Exhibits*).

Impacts to trees being preserved can be minimized by following the **Tree Preservation Guidelines** (below).

### ***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 will depend on the amount of excavation and grading, the care with which demolition is undertaken, and the 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. The **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** for each tree shall be the dripline of the tree. Fencing for the trees in the median should be at the edge of the work.
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 with posts sunk into the ground or equivalent as approved by the City.
3. Fences must be installed prior to beginning demolition and must remain until construction is complete.
4. No grading, excavation, construction or storage or dumping of materials shall occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
5. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

### Design recommendations

1. Any changes to the 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.
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**.
3. Consider the vertical clearance requirements near trees during design. Avoid designs that would require pruning more than 20% of a tree's canopy.
4. 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 plans, drainage plans, utility plans, and landscape and irrigation plans.
5. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching severs roots larger than 1" in diameter will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
6. **Tree Preservation Guidelines** prepared by the Consulting Arborist, which include specifications for tree protection during demolition and construction, should be included on all plans.
7. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.
8. Do not lime the subsoil within 50' of any tree. Lime is toxic to tree roots.
9. 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.
10. Ensure adequate but not excessive water is supplied to trees; in most cases occasional irrigation will be required. Avoid directing runoff toward trees.

### 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.
3. Apply and maintain 4-6" wood chip mulch within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Keep the mulch 2' from the base of tree trunks.
4. Branches extending into the work area that can remain following demolition shall be tied back and protected from damage.
5. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed. Where demolition must occur close to trees, such as removing curb and pavement, install trunk protection devices such as winding silt sock wattling around trunks or stacking hay bales around tree trunks.
6. Prune trees to be preserved to clean the crown of dead branches 1" and larger in diameter, raise canopies as needed for construction activities.
  - a. 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).
  - b. 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.

- c. While in the tree the arborist shall perform an aerial inspection to identify any defects, weak branch and trunk attachments and decay not visible from the ground. Any additional work needed to mitigate defects shall be reported to the property owner.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. All down brush and trees shall be removed from the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** either by hand, or with equipment sitting outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Extraction shall occur by lifting the material out, not by skidding across the ground. Brush shall be chipped and spread beneath the trees within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**
10. 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.
11. 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** 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 Project 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. If roots 2" and greater in diameter are encountered during site work and must be cut to complete the construction, the Project Arborist must be consulted to evaluate effects on the health and stability of the tree and recommend treatment.
7. Any brush clearing required within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be accomplished with hand-operated equipment.
8. All down brush and trees shall be removed from the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** either by hand, or with equipment sitting outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Extraction shall occur by lifting the material out, not by skidding across the ground.
9. Prior to grading or trenching, trees may require root pruning outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of, and be supervised by, the Project Arborist.
10. Spoil from trench, footing, utility or other excavation shall not be placed within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**, neither temporarily nor permanently.
11. 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 PROTECTION ZONE**. Any modifications must be approved and monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
12. 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".
13. 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.
14. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
15. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist and not by construction personnel.
16. Trees that accumulate a sufficient quantity of dust on their leaves, limbs and trunk as judged by the Consulting Arborist shall be spray-washed at the direction of the Project Arborist.

### **Maintenance of impacted trees**

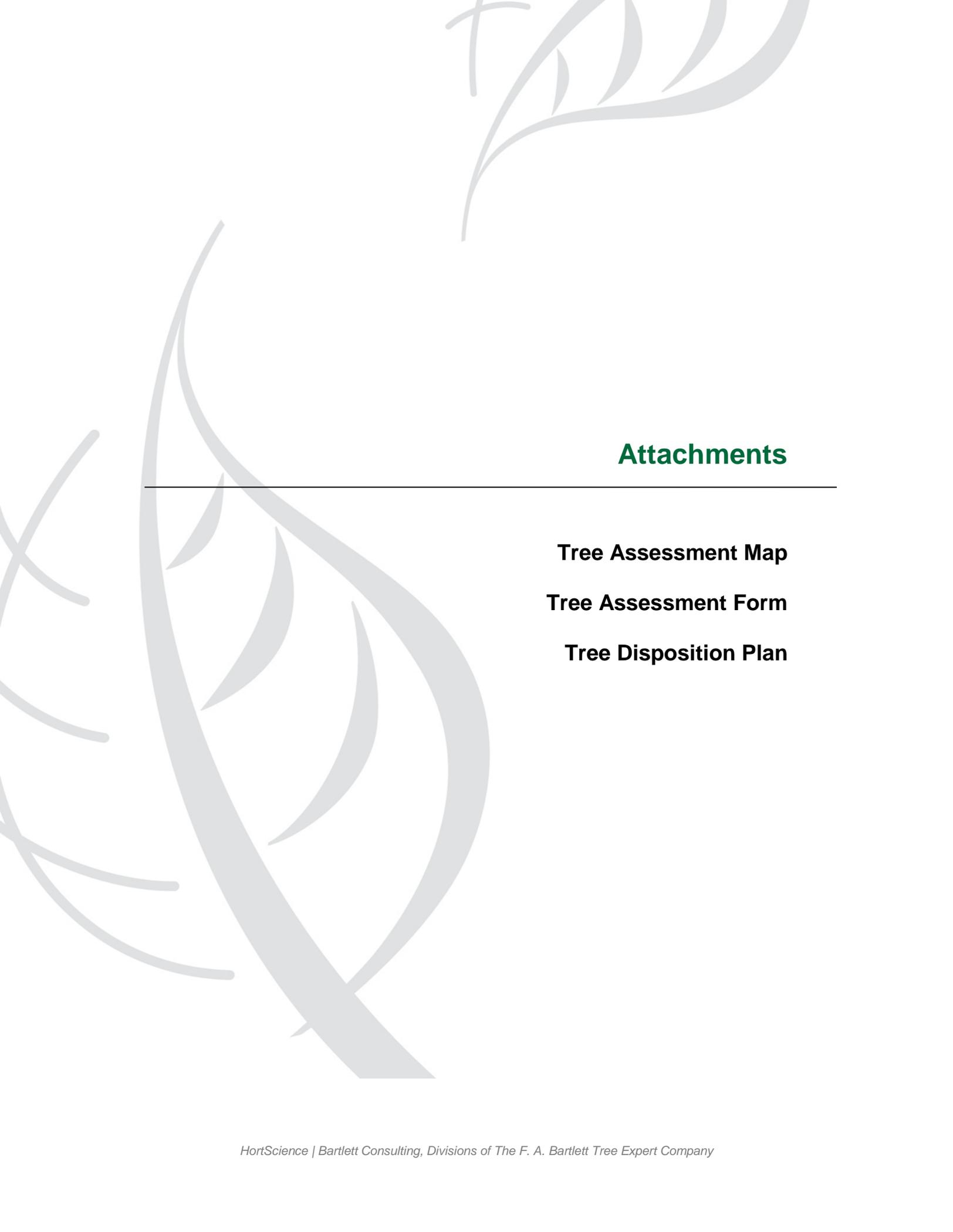
Preserved trees will experience a physical environment different from that pre-development. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting and irrigation may be required. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority.

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

**HortScience | Bartlett Consulting**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Maryellen Bell". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Maryellen Bell  
Certified Arborist #WE-5643A



## Attachments

---

**Tree Assessment Map**

**Tree Assessment Form**

**Tree Disposition Plan**

# Tree Assessment Plan

Chestnut Corner  
Gilroy, CA

Prepared for:  
Evergreen

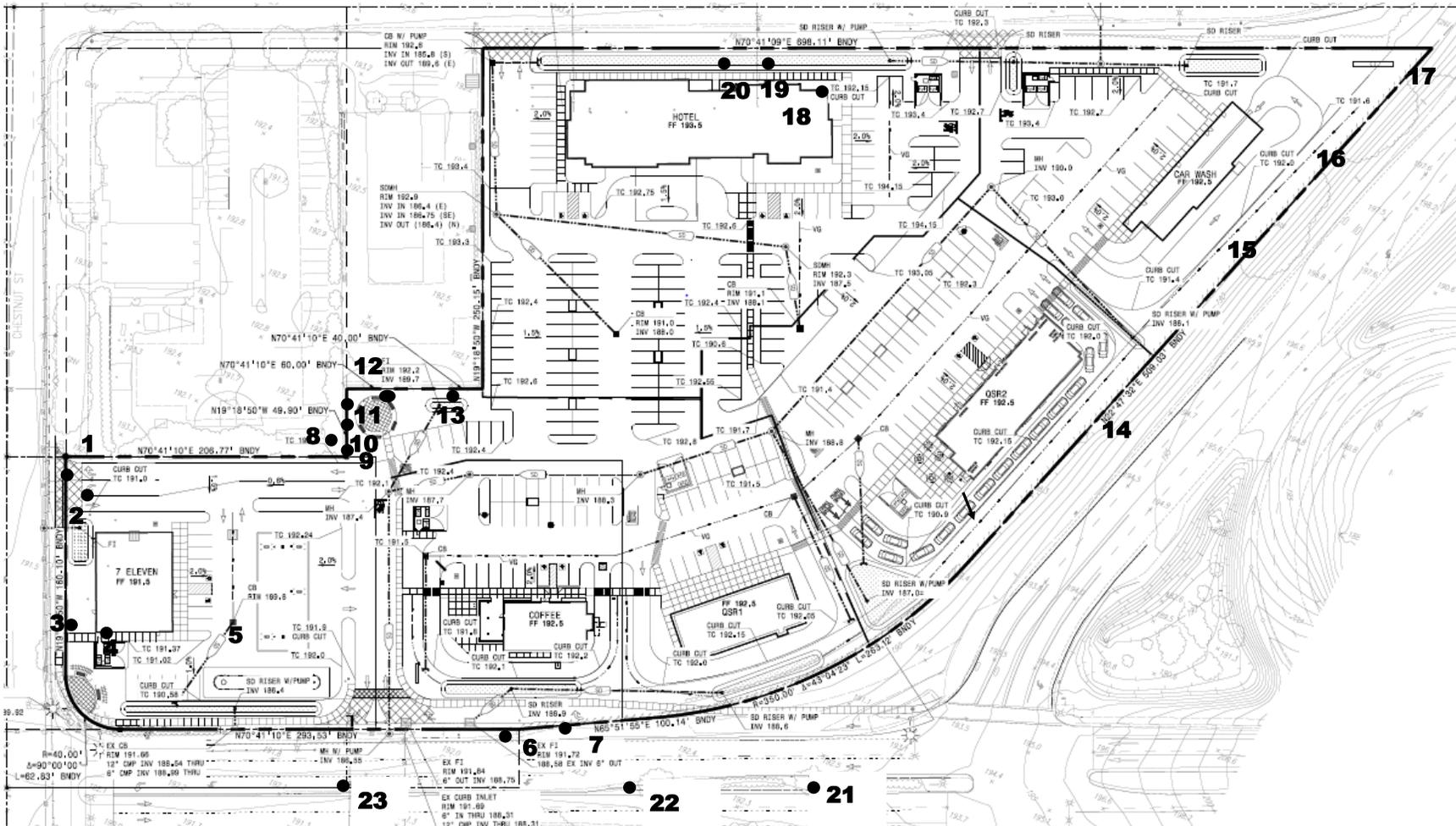
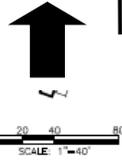
June 12, 2020

Notes: Base map provided by Evergreen

Tree locations are approximate



325 Ray Street  
Pleasanton, California 94566  
Phone 925.484.0211  
Fax 925.484.0596



# Tree Assessment Plan

Chestnut Corner  
Gilroy, CA

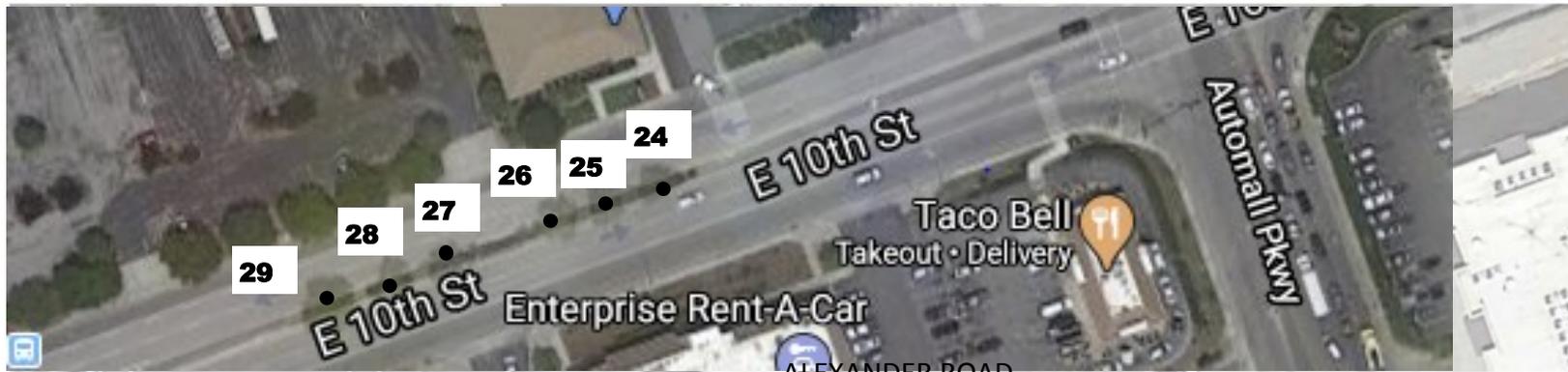


325 Ray Street  
Pleasanton, California 94566  
Phone 925.484.0211  
Fax 925.484.0596

Prepared for:  
Evergreen

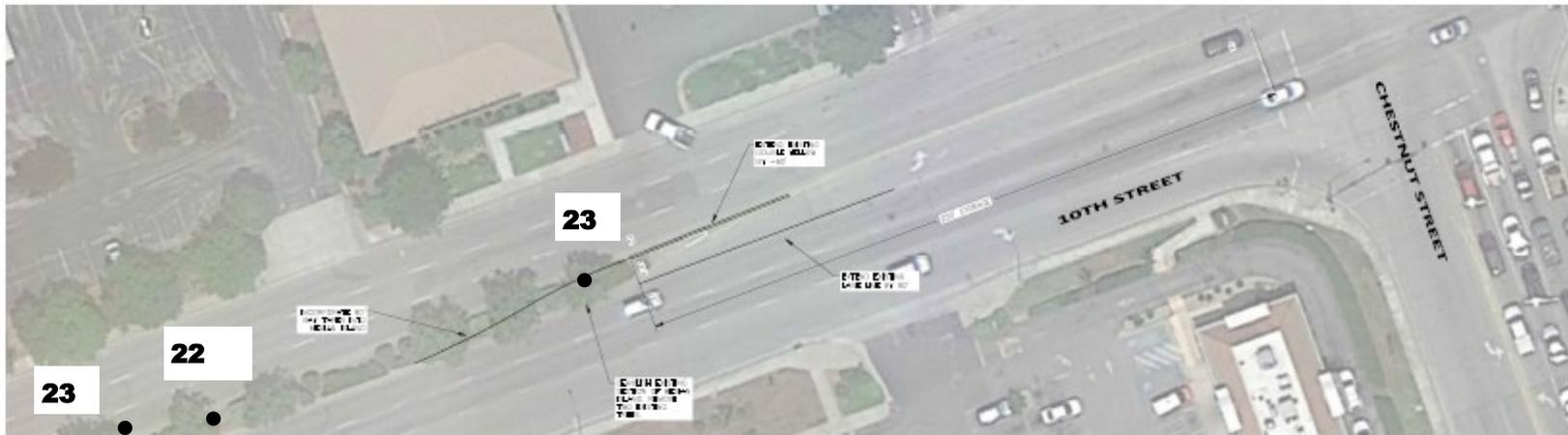
Notes: Base map provided by Hexagon Transportation Consultants and google maps

Tree locations are approximate



Google maps

WESTBOUND LEFT-TURN FOR MONTEREY ROAD/10TH STREET



EASTBOUND LEFT-TURN FOR CHESTNUT STREET/10TH STREET

CONCEPTUAL  
DESIGN ONLY  
FEBRUARY 2020  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



# Tree Assessment

Chestnut Center  
Gilroy, CA  
June 3, 2020



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	Red iron bark	21	No	2	Low	Topped; located 6' S of driveway.
2	Narrow leaf peppermint	26	No	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 6'; topped; thin canopy; buried base NE; drought stressed.
3	Narrow leaf peppermint	28,27	Heritage	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 4'; N stem multiple trunks arise from 5'; S stem multiple trunks arise from 7'; suppressed to E; canopy extends W over sidewalk and street; ivy growing on N stem; topped.
4	Red iron bark	37	Heritage	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 6'; history of branch failure N @ 7'; topped.
5	Mexican fan palm	19	No	3	Moderate	Brown trunk 8'; located in parking lot planter.
6	Yew pine	7,5	No	2	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 2'; located in narrow 2' wide planter; topped; drought stressed.
7	Yew pine	8	No	2	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 3'; located in narrow 2' wide planter; topped; drought stressed.
8	Douglas fir	13	No	3	Moderate	Off site; tag on fence; new growth; good color.
9	Tree of heaven	5,5,4,4,3,2 ,2,2,2,2	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; growing thru fence; canopy touches ground on E.
10	Coast live oak	5,5,4	Protected	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; growing thru fence; girdled at base; dense canopy.
11	Tree of heaven	4,3,3	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; growing thru fence.
12	Tree of heaven	7,6,5,4,4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; growing thru fence; stem fuse @ 6'; dense canopy.
13	Tree of heaven	5,5,6,3	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base.
14	Narrow leaf peppermint	9	No	3	Moderate	Off site; no tag.
15	Red iron bark	35,17	Heritage	4	High	Off site; no tag; multiple trunks arise from 3'; extend W over property 8'; dense canopy.

# Tree Assessment

Chestnut Center  
Gilroy, CA  
June 3, 2020



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
16	Red iron bark	34	Heritage	3	Moderate	Off site; no tag; codominant trunks arise from 6'; history of branch failure on W @ 12'; extend W over property 10'; dense canopy.
17	Red iron bark	26,15	Heritage	3	Moderate	Off site; no tag; codominant trunks arise from 4'; history of branch failure on W @ 10'; extend W over property 10'; dense canopy.
18	Peach	6,5	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 3; branch die back ; history of branch failure.
19	Lemon	3,3,3	No	4	High	Multiple trunks arise from 1'; minimum twig dieback.
20	Loquat	3,3,2,2	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base.
21	London plane	9	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 6'; located in median planter 9' wide; epicormic growth; twig dieback.
22	London plane	9	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 6'; located in median planter 9' wide; epicormic growth; twig dieback.
23	London plane	10	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; located in median planter 8' wide; epicormic growth.
24	London plane	9	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 9'; located in median planter 9' wide; large surface root to W; twig dieback
25	London plane	9	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; located in median planter 9' wide; large surface root to W; twig dieback
26	London plane	10	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; located in median planter 8' wide; epicormic growth; surface roots W; water connection 1' E
27	London plane	8	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 12'; located in median planter 9' wide; epicormic growth; twig and branch dieback; surface roots E
28	London plane	8	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 9'; located in median planter 9' wide; minimal twig dieback; water connection 3' to W
29	London plane	12	No	4	High	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; located in median planter 9' wide; dense canopy; surface roots E; water valve box 9' to E

# Tree Disposition



Tree No.	Species	Protected or Heritage?	Disposition	Comments
1	Red iron bark	No	Remove	Biorention
2	Narrow leaf peppermint	No	Remove	Biorention
3	Narrow leaf peppermint	Heritage	Remove	Parking lot
4	Red iron bark	Heritage	Remove	Parking lot
5	Mexican fan palm	No	Potential preserve	Depends on grade change
6	Yew pine	No	Remove	Poor condtion
7	Yew pine	No	Remove	Poor condtion
8	Douglas fir	No	Preserve	Off-site
9	Tree of heaven	No	Remove	Parking lot
10	Coast live oak	Protected	Remove	Parking lot
11	Tree of heaven	No	Remove	Picnic area
12	Tree of heaven	No	Remove	Picnic area
13	Tree of heaven	No	Remove	Parking lot
14	Narrow leaf peppermint	No	Preserve	Off-site
15	Red iron bark	Heritage	Preserve	Off-site
16	Red iron bark	Heritage	Preserve	Off-site
17	Red iron bark	Heritage	Preserve	Off-site
18	Peach	No	Remove	Buiding envelope
19	Lemon	No	Remove	Buiding envelope
20	Loquat	No	Remove	Buiding envelope
21	London plane	No	Preserve	Outside impacts
22	London plane	No	Potential preserve	Depends on accurate location
23	London plane	No	Remove	Impact median expansion
24	London plane	No	Potential preserve	Depends on accurate location
25	London plane	No	Preserve	Outside impacts
26	London plane	No	Preserve	Outside impacts
27	London plane	No	Preserve	Outside impacts
28	London plane	No	Preserve	Outside impacts
29	London plane	No	Preserve	Outside impacts