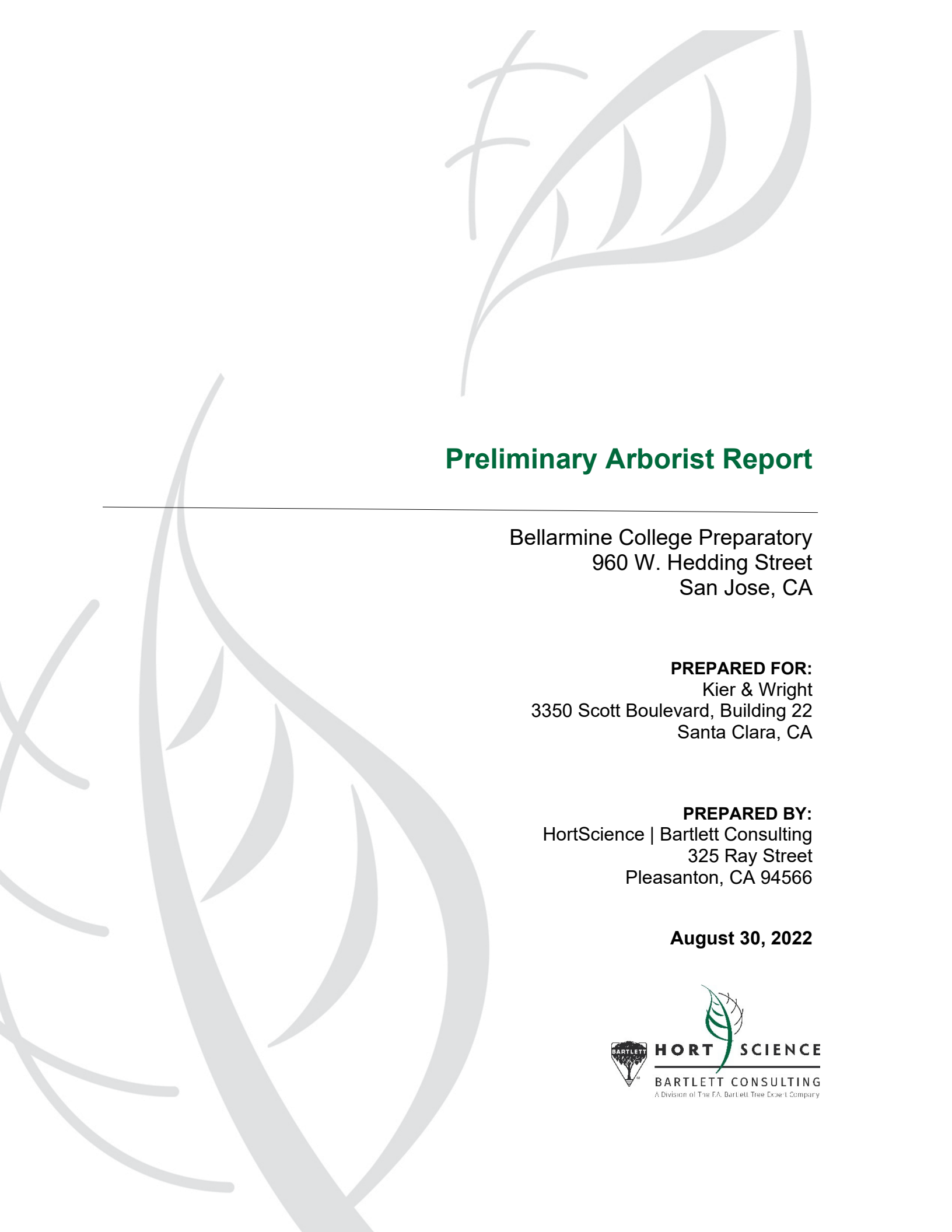




Preliminary Arborist Report

Bellarmino College Preparatory
960 W. Hedding Street
San Jose, CA

PREPARED FOR:

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August 30, 2022



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San Jose, CA

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Preliminary Arborist Report

Bellarmino College Preparatory

San Jose, CA

Introduction and Overview

Kier & Wright is preparing plans to redevelop portions of Bellarmine College Preparatory located at property located at 960 W. Hedding in San Jose, CA. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting, Divisions of The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company, was asked to prepare a **Preliminary Arborist Report** for the trees within the project area as required by City of San Jose Municipal Code 13.32.

This report provides the following information:

1. An assessment of the health and structural condition of the trees within the proposed project area based on a visual inspection from the ground.
2. Preliminary evaluation of the impacts to trees based on plans provided by Kier & Wright.
3. Preliminary guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction, and maintenance phases of development.
4. Estimate of mitigation requirements.

Tree Assessment Methods

Trees in a selected portion of the campus were assessed on Monday, August 8, 2022. The assessment included all trees within or adjacent to the project area with a height of 6 feet or taller. Trees were tagged #1 - 186. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree species.
2. Tagging each tree with an identifying number and recording its location on a map.
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 54 inches above grade; for off-site trees diameters were estimated.
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 species, and its potential to remain an asset to the site.
 - 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 'high' category.
 - Low:** Trees 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 tree may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes, and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

One hundred and eighty-six (186) trees representing 33 species were evaluated. Species present were a mix of relatively common ornamentals and trees native to the San Francisco Bay area. Overall, nearly half the trees were in both fair condition (91 trees) and good condition (87 trees), with eight trees in poor condition. Descriptions of each tree are found in the **Tree Assessment Form** and locations are plotted on the **Tree Assessment Map** (see Exhibits).

**Table 1. Tree condition and frequency of occurrence.
Bellarmine College Preparatory, San Jose, CA.**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Trident maple	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	-	-	1	1
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	1	-	-	1
Japanese maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	-	-	1	1
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	-	4	4	8
African fern-pine	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>	-	-	7	7
Whitebarked Himalayan birch	<i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	1	7	-	8
Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	-	-	3	3
Chinese hackberry	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	-	1	-	1
Camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	-	1	-	1
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	1	1	-	2
Cabbage palm	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	-	1	-	1
Washington hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	-	3	1	4
Evergreen ash	<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	-	8	1	9
California black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	-	1	-	1
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	-	4	2	6
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	-	14	3	17
Crabapple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	-	1	-	1
Mayten	<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	-	3	3	6
Cajeput paperbark tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	-	1	2	3
Dwarf weeping cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	-	3	2	5
Angel's trumpet	<i>Brugmansia</i> spp.	-	1	-	1
Weeping blue atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauc Pendula'	-	-	1	1
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	-	4	6	10
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	1	-	-	1
London plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	-	5	47	52
Purpleleaf plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	-	3	-	3
Japanese flowering cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	-	4	-	4
Callery pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	1	5	-	6
California pepper	<i>Schinus molle</i>	-	1	-	1
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	-	-	2	2
Coast redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	3	11	-	14
Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	1	3	-	4
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	-	-	1	1
Total		9	90	87	186

Fifty-two (52) London plane trees were growing in parking lots on the northwest side of the project area. Ninety percent (47 trees) were in good condition, with five in fair condition. Trunk diameters ranged from 5 to 21 inches, with an average diameter of 10 inches. The majority of the London planes had good structure and full, healthy crowns. Fifteen (15) had minor to moderate twig dieback or sparse crowns. London plane #119 was leaning heavily over the roadway (Photo 1).



Photo 1. The entire crown of London plane #119 was over the roadway due to a heavy lean.

Fourteen (14) sweetgums were in fair condition, and three were in good condition. Trunk diameters ranged from 4 to 22 inches, with an average diameter of 11 inches. All of the sweetgums had varying degrees of twig dieback. Trees #102, 103, and 176 had a history of branch failure, while trees #99, 100, and 178 had poor foliage color.

Fourteen (14) coast redwoods were growing in a parking lot fronting Hedding Street. Eleven (11) redwoods were in fair condition, and three were in poor condition. The average trunk diameter was 18 inches, and the largest tree (#172) was 24 inches. All the redwoods showed some degree of browning foliage indicative of water stress. Redwood #164 was mostly dead (Photo 2).

Ten olives were growing throughout a parking lot on the northwest side of the project area. All the olives were multi-trunked (2 to 10 inch diameter) except for olive #1, which was a young tree with a single trunk measuring 0.5 inches in diameter. Six olives were in good condition, and four were in fair condition.

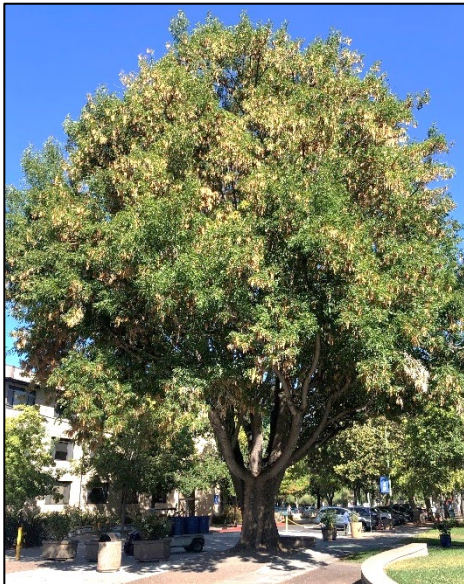


Photo 3. Evergreen ash #57 was the largest and healthiest ash with a diameter of 51 inches and a full crown.

Eight evergreen ash were in fair condition, and one was in good condition. Trunk diameters ranged widely from 6 to 51 inches, with an average diameter of 24 inches. Evergreen ash #57 was both the largest (51 inch diameter) and the only ash in good condition. The tree was growing in an 8 foot square planter. It had a full, rounded crown with minor twig dieback. The ashes in fair condition had more significant twig and branch dieback throughout their sparse crowns.

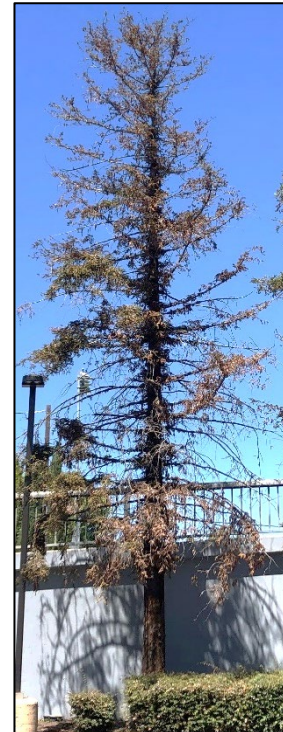


Photo 2. Redwood #164 had very little green foliage and was all but dead.

Seven Whitebarked Himalayan birch were in fair condition and tree #66 was in poor condition. Six birches (#65, 73, 91 – 93, 98) had foliage with poor color, and all had some degree of twig dieback. Trunk diameters ranged from 3 to 7 inches, with an average diameter of 6 inches.



Photo 4. The crown of African fern-pine #185 was extremely dense.

Eight young red maples were growing at the top edges of a sunken bioswale area. Four trees each were in fair and good condition. Trunk diameters ranged from 2 to 3 inches. Seven of the maples had poor foliage color, and two (#104 & 105) had early fall foliage loss. Maple #105 was essentially defoliated.

Seven African fern-pines were in good condition. Six of the fern-pines had been planted under evergreen ash trees in a parking lot strip on the southeast side of the project area and had suppressed development. All the trees were relatively young with diameters ranging from 4 to 7 inches. African fern-pine #185 was the largest (7" diameter) and had a remarkably dense crown (Photo 4).

The remaining 25 species made up 32% of the population and were represented by six or less trees per species. Some notable trees among these included:

- Five Callery pears were in fair condition, and one (#52) was poor. Callery pear #52 and 53 had extensive fireblight damage, while the remaining four had minor fireblight damage. Trunk diameters ranged from 5 to 13 inches.
- Deodar cedars #94, 121, and 122 were in good condition. Deodar cedar #121 was the largest tree at the site with a diameter of 68 inches. The mature tree had structure typical of the species with a full crown with good color (Photo 5). Cedars #94 and 122 had trunk diameters of 29 and 29 inches, respectively.
- Brazilian pepper trees #48 and 49 were in good condition with dense crowns. Both trees were planted at the edge of a parking lot in individual 4 foot planters.
- Boxelder #173 was in poor condition and was crowded by coast redwood #171. The sparse crown of the boxelder bowed over Hedding Street.
- Trident maple #56 was a young tree in good condition, with a full crown and good foliage color. The maple had a trunk diameter of 6 inches.



Photo 5. The largest tree on site was mature deodar cedar #121 with a trunk diameter of 68 inches.

San Jose Tree Ordinance

The City of San Jose defines an Ordinance Sized Tree as “*any live or dead woody perennial plant...having a main stem or trunk 38 inches or more in circumference [12 inches diameter] at a height measured 54 inches above natural grade slope*” (SJMC 13.32.20.L.). For multi-stem trees, all stems must be measured at 54 inches above the ground; the sum of all these measurements equals the diameter of the tree for ordinance and mitigation purposes. Sixty-five (65) trees met this criterion. Ordinance Sized Trees are identified on the **Tree Assessment Form**.

The City of San Jose also protects Heritage trees and Street trees. One street tree was present at this site, and no Heritage trees were present.

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 within the proposed development.

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, boxelder #173 was in poor health with significant twig and branch dieback throughout the crown. This tree is not a good candidate for preservation.
- **Structural integrity**
Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. For example, Chinese elm #116 had a 5 foot long trunk wound with visible decay. This tree had compromised structure and is not desirable for preservation.
- **Species response**
There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. Coast redwood, Chinese elm, deodar cedar, evergreen ash, and London plane have a good tolerance to construction impacts. Sweetgum and boxelder have a low tolerance to root damage.
- **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. Many of the trees on site are young may be better able to adjust to an altered environment than older trees such as the evergreen ashes and deodar cedars.
- **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/pafi/>) lists species identified as being invasive. Mexican fan palm is moderately invasive, and California pepper, Brazilian pepper, olive, and purpleleaf plum are invasive on a limited basis.

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

High	Trees in this category had good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Fifty-four (54) trees had high suitability for preservation, including 40 London planes, crape myrtles #27 & 28, 76, deodar cedars #121 & 122, red maples #106, 110, African fern-pine #185, cajeput paperbark tree #69, evergreen ash #57, Japanese maple #72, olive #1, trident maple #56, and weeping cherry #79.
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 lifespans than those in the "high" category. Eighty (80) trees had moderate suitability for preservation, including 11 London planes, 10 sweetgums, seven olives, six African fern-pines, six red maples, five maytens, crape myrtles #29 & 30, 77 & 78, Callery pears #55, 59 & 60, Japanese flowering cherries #24 & 25, 186, Brazilian peppers #48 & 49, Cajeput paperbark trees #68, 74, Chinese elms #50, 117, Evergreen ashes #42, 47, Washington hawthorns #71, 81, weeping cherries #75, 86, whitebarked Himalayan birches #65, 73, Angel's trumpet #80, Chinese hackberry #54, crabapple #58, deodar cedar #94, lemon #175, purpleleaf plum #95, and weeping blue atlas cedar #87.
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. Fifty-two (52) trees have low suitability for preservation, including 11 coast redwoods, six evergreen ash, six sweetgums, six whitebarked Himalayan birch, Callery pears #52 & 53, 61, Chinese elms #161, 118, olives #3, 46, purpleleaf plums #96 & 97, Washington hawthorns #84 & 85, weeping cherries #70, 158, boxelder #173, cabbage palm #89, California black walnut #32, California pepper #2, camphor #51, Japanese flowering cherry #26, lemon #174, London plane #119, mayten #90, and Monterey pine #31.

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 Form** was the reference point for tree health, condition, and suitability for preservation. I used the *Preliminary Site Plan* and *Preliminary Grading, Drainage, and Utility Plan* (August 4, 2022) to approximate the project area and evaluate impacts to trees. The report is preliminary because the site plans were preliminary and not all tree locations were shown on the plans.

The preliminary site plans show a portion of the Bellarmine College Preparatory property being redeveloped and a new building, hardscape, and parking lots being constructed. Trees within these development areas will be removed. Trees along Hedding Street northeast of Elm Street can be retained as the planting area for these trees is being preserved on the plans.

Based on my evaluation of the plans, I have listed the construction impacts and whether each tree can be preserved in the **Tree Disposition** exhibit. Overall:

- 115 trees will be removed (29 *Ordinance Sized*)
- 71 trees can be preserved (36 *Ordinance Sized*).

Of the 115 trees being removed, 68 are inside the footprint of planned development for the new building, hardscape, parking lots, and bioretention areas. Another 19 trees were close enough to planned construction that I anticipate significant impacts to tree health and stability. Twenty-two (22) trees were not accurately located on the site plans and are in areas where construction activities will be taking place. Finally, I recommended four trees (#31, 52, 164, 173) for removal due to poor condition, and two (#51, 97) because of low suitability for preservation.

Seventy-one (71) on-site trees have potential for preservation. Thirty-four (34) trees were not in areas where new construction would be occurring, 25 were in planting areas that appeared to be preserved on the plans, and 12 were far enough from construction that with appropriate tree protection measures, I do not anticipate significant impacts to tree health. Successful retention of trees to be preserved will require adherence to the **Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines** (page 9).

The largest tree on this site (Deodar cedar #121, 68 inch trunk diameter) is planned for preservation. The plans show a driveway being installed approximately 18 feet from the base of the tree. The area that the driveway will be installed is currently a well-irrigated lawn. There is a high likelihood that roots will be found in that area during grading operations. Due to the size and importance of this tree, special care should be taken to give as much space for this tree as possible and to minimize the amount of root loss during construction.

Tree Mitigation

The City of San Jose requires mitigation for trees removed on development sites. The species and exact number of trees to be planted on the site will be determined in consultation with the City Arborist and the Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement.

All trees that are to be removed shall be replaced at the following ratios:

Circumference of Tree to be Removed (measured at 4.5 feet above ground)	Type of Tree to be Removed			Minimum Size of Each Replacement Tree
	Native	Non-Native	Orchard	
38 inches or greater	5:1	4:1	3:1	15-gallon container
19 – 38 inches	3:1	2:1	none	15-gallon container
less than 19 inches	1:1	1:1	none	15-gallon container
x:x = tree replacement to tree loss ratio				
Note: Trees with a circumference of greater than or equal to 38" (=12.1" diameter) shall not be removed unless a Tree Removal Permit, or equivalent, has been approved for the removal of such trees.				
One 24-inch box tree = two 15-gallon container trees.				

Alternative Mitigation Measures

In the event the project site does not have sufficient area to accommodate the required tree mitigation, one or more of the following measures may be implemented, to the satisfaction of the City's Environmental Principal Planner, at the development permit stage:

- The size of a 15-gallon replacement tree can be increased to 24-inch box and count as two replacement trees.
- An alternative site(s) will be identified for additional tree planting. Alternative sites may include local parks or schools or installation of trees on adjacent properties for screening.
- A donation of \$775 per mitigation tree to Our City Forest or San Jose Beautiful for in-lieu off-site tree planting in the community. These funds will be used for tree planting and maintenance of planted trees for approximately three years. A donation receipt for off-site tree planting will be provided to the Planning Project Manager prior to issuance of a development permit.

Of the 186 trees assessed, 115 will be removed. These trees were categorized by type (native, non-native, orchard) and diameter in the **Preliminary Estimated Tree Mitigation** exhibit. Mitigation measures require 251 replacement trees (15-gallon containers, see exhibits).

Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines

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

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

Tree Protection Zone

1. **A TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be identified for each tree to be preserved on the Tree Protection Plan prepared by the project arborist.
 - a. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link with posts sunk into the ground or equivalent as approved by the City.
 - b. Fences must be installed prior to 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. 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**. For design purposes, the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** trees shall be defined as the tree dripline.
3. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching severs roots larger than 1" in diameter will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
4. **Tree Preservation Guidelines** prepared by the Consulting Arborist, which include specifications for tree protection during demolition and construction, should be included on all plans.
5. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.
6. Do not lime the subsoil within 50' of any tree. Lime is toxic to tree roots.
7. 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.
8. 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 with posts sunk into the ground or equivalent as approved by the City. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed.
3. Prepare a **Tree Protection Plan** as a sheet of construction plan sets that identifies **TREE PROTECTION ZONES** and locations of tree protection fencing.
4. Where demolition must occur close to trees, such as removing curb and pavement, install temporary trunk protection devices such as winding silt sock wattle or wood planks around trunks or stacking hay bales around tree trunks to a height of approximately 5'. Any low branches that are within the work zone should also be protected. Remove trunk protection after demolition is completed and install protective fence at the limits of the tree protection zone. Do not retain wattling around tree trunks for more than 2-3 weeks to avoid damaging trunks from excess moisture.



5. Apply and maintain 4-6" wood chip mulch within **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Keep the mulch 2' from the base of tree trunks.
6. 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.
7. 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 Consulting Arborist. The Consulting Arborist shall be on-site during all operations within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to monitor demolition activity.
8. 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 Consulting Arborist. Roots should be cut with a saw to provide a flat and smooth cut. Removal of roots larger than 2" in diameter should be avoided.
6. If roots 2" and greater in diameter are encountered during site work and must be cut to complete the construction, the Consulting 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. Spoil from trench, footing, utility, or other excavation shall not be placed within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**, neither temporarily nor permanently.
9. 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.
10. 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".
11. 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.
12. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment, or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
13. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist and not by construction personnel.

Maintenance of impacted trees

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

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

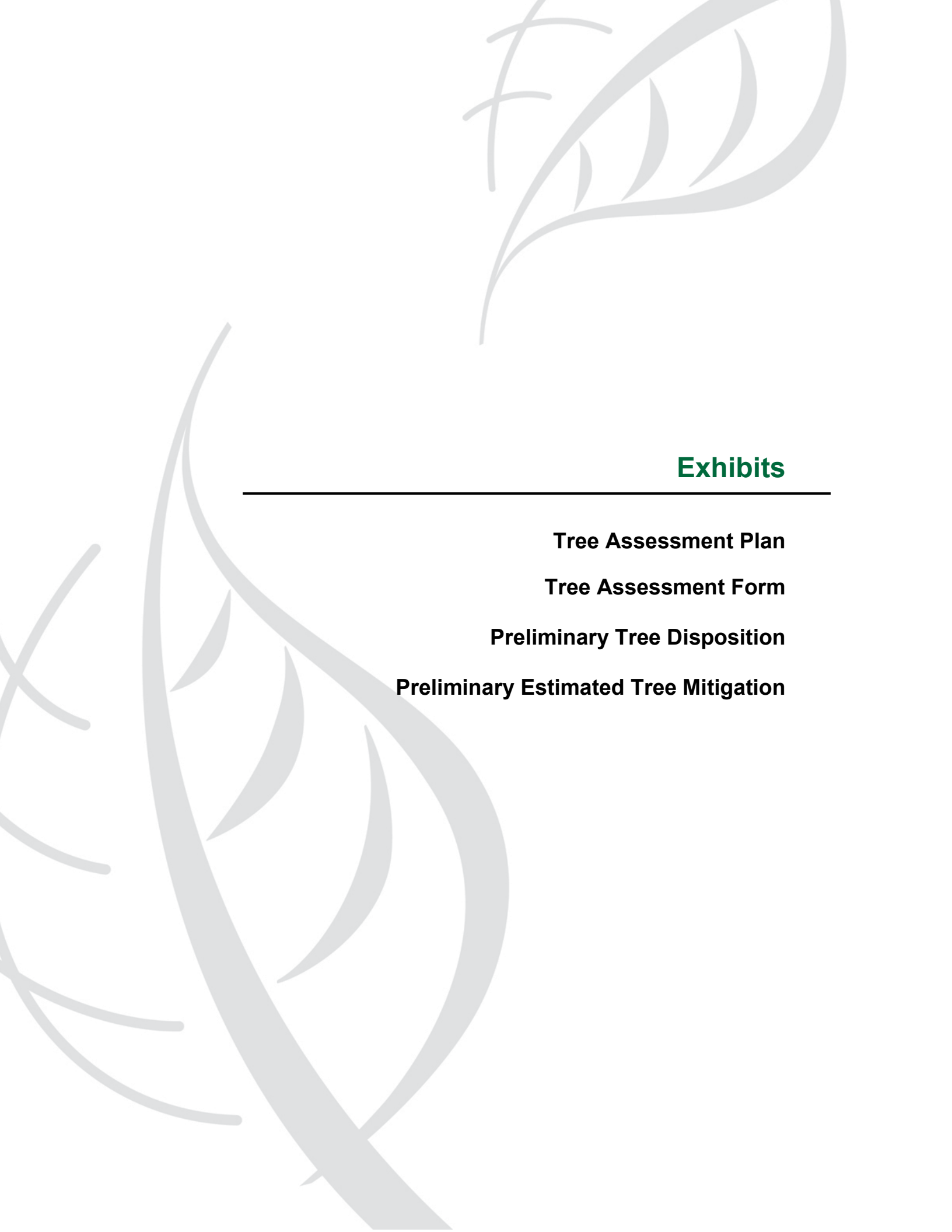
Furthermore, trees change over time. Our inspections represent the condition of the tree at the time of inspection. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Annual tree inspections are recommended to identify changes to tree health and structure. In addition, trees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

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

HortScience | Bartlett Consulting



Amber Graves Alvares
Consulting Arborist and Urban Forester
Certified Arborist #WE-13131A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified



Exhibits

Tree Assessment Plan

Tree Assessment Form

Preliminary Tree Disposition

Preliminary Estimated Tree Mitigation

Tree Assessment Map

Bellarmine College Preparatory
960 W. Hedding Street
San Jose, CA

Prepared for:
Kier & Wright
Santa Clara, CA

August 2022

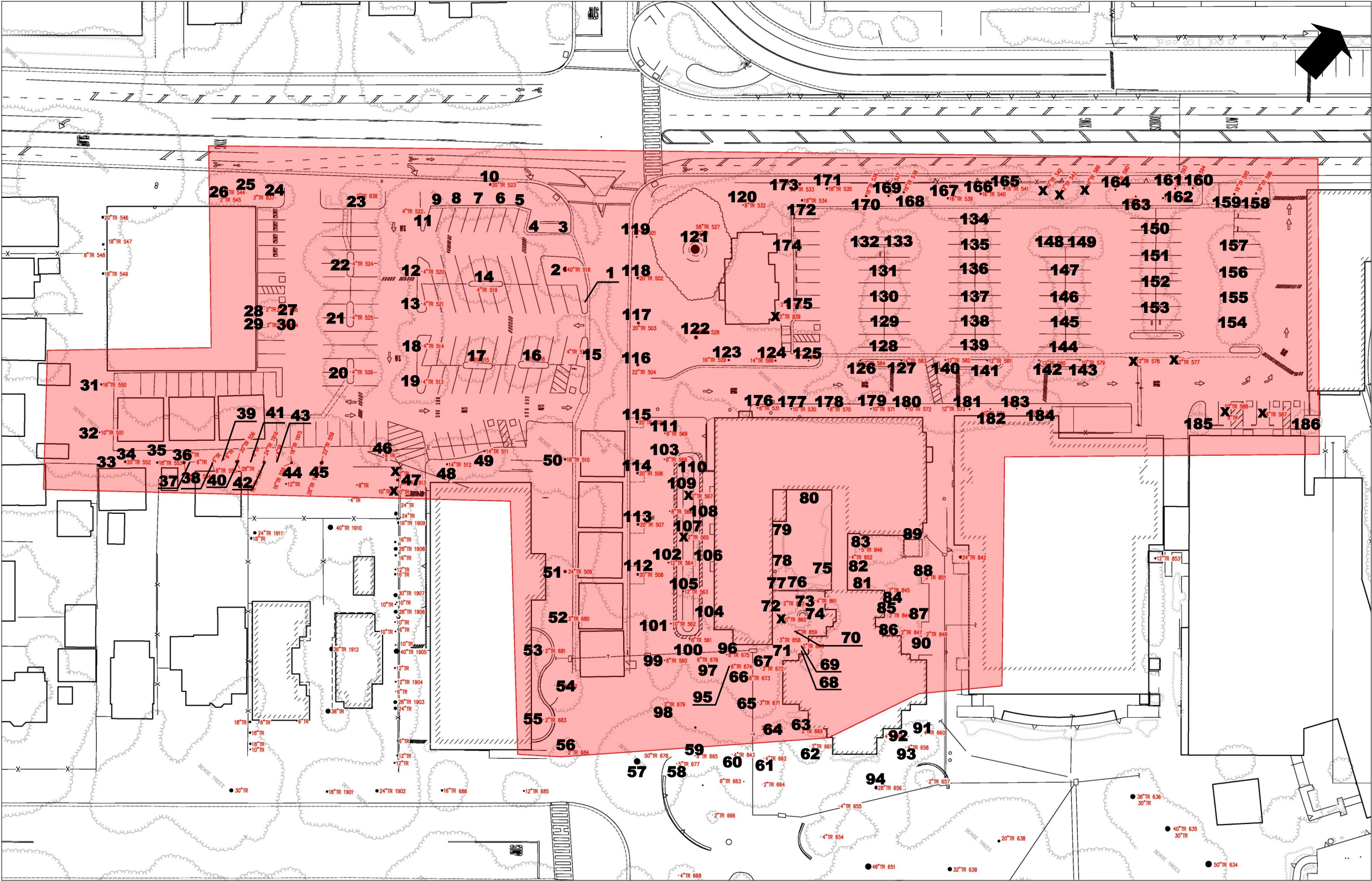
No Scale

Notes:

Base map provided by:
Kier & Wright
Santa Clara, CA

Numbered tree locations are approximate.

X = no tree present



Tree Assessment

Bellarmine College Preparatory
San Jose, CA
August 8, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	Olive	0.5	No	4	High	Good young tree; under canopy of pepper.
2	California pepper	45	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 15 ft; crown low on S; reduced; cavity at base on W; column of decay; utility lines run through middle of crown.
3	Olive	10,5	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at base; sparse crown; bows S.
4	Olive	6,5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; one sided and bows S; sparse crown.
5	Olive	4,4	No	4	Moderate	Codominant at 3 ft; young tree; slightly sparse.
6	Olive	5	No	4	Moderate	Codominant at 4 ft; minor twig dieback; young tree; reduced.
7	Olive	3,3,3	No	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; minor twig dieback; crown open in middle.
8	Olive	4,4,2	No	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 1 ft and 3 ft; bows S; crowded on N.
9	Olive	8	No	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 5 ft; upper crown bows S; minor twig dieback; raised.
10	Sweetgum	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 12 ft; small cavity on N side of trunk; possibly root pruned for sidewalk; reduced for utility lines; full crown with minor dieback.
11	London plane	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 12 ft; leans S; somewhat sparse crown; in 4 ft tapered parking lot planter.
12	London plane	11	No	3	Moderate	Upright form; somewhat sparse crown; twig dieback.
13	London plane	7	No	4	Moderate	Upright form; somewhat sparse with twig dieback.
14	London plane	11	No	4	Moderate	Codominant at 12 ft; in 3 ft parking lot planter; wide crown; minor twig dieback.
15	London plane	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; vase shaped crown; next to utility pole; somewhat sparse with moderate twig dieback.
16	London plane	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; spreading crown droops on ends; somewhat sparse with minor twig dieback.
17	London plane	9	No	4	Moderate	Upright form; somewhat sparse with minor twig dieback; reduced on E.
18	London plane	8	No	3	Moderate	Upright form; overextended on S; somewhat sparse with twig dieback.
19	London plane	10	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 15 ft; somewhat sparse with twig dieback.
20	London plane	12	Yes	5	High	Multiple attachments at 12 ft; rounded full crown that droops slightly on ends; minor twig dieback.
21	London plane	10	No	5	High	Multiple attachments at 12 ft; rounded full crown; minor twig dieback.
22	London plane	17	Yes	5	High	Multiple attachments at 12 ft; spreading crown droops on ends; full with minor twig dieback.
23	Olive	6,6,5,5,5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant at 1 ft; twig dieback on underside of crown; low branches over parking on E.
24	Japanese flowering cherry	7	No	3	Moderate	Low wide crown; chlorotic; large basal swelling; burning on leaves between veins.
25	Japanese flowering cherry	7	No	3	Moderate	Wide spreading crown; chlorotic; large basal swelling; reduced; slightly sparse.
26	Japanese flowering cherry	10	No	3	Low	Wide spreading crown; reduced on E for building; large basal swelling; twig dieback throughout.
27	Crape myrtle	4	No	4	High	Good upright form; narrow; powdery mildew; dense crown.
28	Crape myrtle	4	No	4	High	Good upright form; codominant at 6 ft; narrow; powdery mildew; dense crown.
29	Crape myrtle	5	No	3	Moderate	Good upright form; narrow; powdery mildew; sparse crown.
30	Crape myrtle	4	No	3	Moderate	Good upright form; narrow; powdery mildew; insects; somewhat sparse crown.
31	Monterey pine	14	Yes	2	Low	Upright form; raised; high sparse crown; lowest branches dead; narrow form.
32	California black walnut	15	Yes	3	Low	Off-site; codominant at 7 ft; narrow crowded form; minor twig and branch dieback.
33	African fern-pine	5	No	4	Moderate	Good upright form; suppressed by ash; full crown.

Tree Assessment

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
34	Evergreen ash	35	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 15 ft; lifting curb and asphalt; twig and branch dieback throughout; sparse.
35	African fern-pine	5	No	4	Moderate	S-shaped curve in trunk; crowded by ash; full rounded crown.
36	Evergreen ash	19	Yes	3	Low	Leans S; twig and branch dieback throughout; entire tree appears wilted; sparse.
37	African fern-pine	6	No	4	Moderate	Codominant at 6 ft; leans W away from fence; low branching on W; full crown; crowded by ash.
38	Evergreen ash	6	No	3	Low	Codominant at 7 ft; suppressed; sparse with twig and branch dieback.
39	African fern-pine	4	No	4	Moderate	Good upright form; suppressed on N and S; dense crown.
40	Evergreen ash	25	yes	3	Low	Leans S and then corrects; twig and branch dieback throughout; sparse crown; lifting curb and asphalt.
41	African fern-pine	5	No	4	Moderate	Leans S; dense crown; suppressed.
42	Evergreen ash	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant at 8 ft; somewhat sparse; twig dieback throughout.
43	African fern-pine	4,2	No	4	Moderate	Codominant at 1 ft; suppressed; slightly sparse.
44	Evergreen ash	14	Yes	3	Low	Crown bows S; crowded on N and S; twig and branch dieback throughout.
45	Evergreen ash	28	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 15 ft; wide vase shaped canopy; twig and branch dieback throughout; sparse.
46	Olive	4,3	No	3	Low	Codominant at 2 ft; twig and branch dieback; somewhat sparse.
47	Evergreen ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Off-site; multiple attachments at 7 ft; vase shaped and somewhat sparse crown; minor twig and branch dieback.
48	Brazilian pepper	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Rounded dense crown; heavier on W; in 4 ft planting square.
49	Brazilian pepper	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 7 ft; reduced; rounded crown with flat top; dense; in 4 ft planting square.
50	Chinese elm	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 9 ft; topped for utility lines; heavy and spreading on S.
51	Camphor	23	Yes	3	Low	Topped on N; utility lines run thru crown; chlorotic.
52	Callery pear	8	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 7 ft; utility lines pass thru crown; narrow form; overextended droopy branches with poor taper; extensive fireblight.
53	Callery pear	10	No	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 9 ft; leans N away from building; twig and branch dieback; extensive fireblight.
54	Chinese hackberry	8	No	3	Moderate	Codominant at 8 ft; utility lines pass thru crown; somewhat sparse; insects; twig db.
55	Callery pear	5	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 7 ft; minor fireblight; somewhat sparse.
56	Trident maple	6	Yes	5	High	Good upright form; full crown; two limb removal wounds at 6 ft.
57	Evergreen ash	51	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at 10 ft; rounded full crown; minor twig dieback throughout; lifting sidewalk on all sides; in 8 ft planter.
58	Crabapple	6	No	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; wide spreading crown flat on top; suppressed by ash.
59	Callery pear	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 7 ft; narrow form; twig dieback throughout; minor fireblight.
60	Callery pear	10	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 6 ft; narrow form; twig dieback throughout; minor fireblight.
61	Callery pear	11	No	3	Low	Large lateral at 6 ft; oval crown; sparse with twig and branch dieback throughout; fireblight.
62	Mayten	7	No	3	Moderate	Crown bows E; slightly sparse crown with poor color.
63	Mayten	5	No	3	Moderate	Bows slightly E; reduced for clearance; slightly sparse with poor color.

Tree Assessment

Bellarmino College Preparatory
San Jose, CA
August 8, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
64	Mayten	4	No	4	Moderate	Crowded on N; young tree; bows slightly SE; good color.
65	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	3	Moderate	Codominant at 5 ft; vase shaped and drooping on ends; chlorotic; minor twig dieback; slightly sparse.
66	Whitebarked himalayan birch	6	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 3 and 7 ft; vase shaped; sparse with twig and branch dieback.
67	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	3	Low	Upright form; one sided N; chlorotic; somewhat sparse with twig and branch dieback.
68	Cajeput paperbark tree	8	No	3	Moderate	Codominant at 7 ft; narrow form; E leader leaning on eaves and bowing over building.
69	Cajeput paperbark tree	8	No	4	High	Codominant at 7 ft; narrow form; full crown.
70	Dwarf weeping cherry	5	No	3	Low	Extremely small crown; basal decay on N; reduced.
71	Washington hawthorn	7	No	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 5 ft; vase shaped; reduced for clearance; twig dieback.
72	Japanese maple	5,4,2	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; full crown; touching building.
73	Whitebarked himalayan birch	5,5	No	3	Moderate	Codominant at 2 ft; slightly sparse; twig and branch dieback; chlorotic.
74	Cajeput paperbark tree	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant at 8 ft; narrow form; full crown.
75	Dwarf weeping cherry	4	No	4	Moderate	Typical form; foliage chlorotic with burning; full crown.
76	Crape myrtle	4	No	4	High	Upright form; sparse interior; leaves only at ends; powdery mildew.
77	Crape myrtle	4	No	3	Moderate	Crowded and narrow form; slightly sparse; powdery mildew.
78	Crape myrtle	3	No	3	Moderate	Crowded and narrow form; sparse; powdery mildew.
79	Dwarf weeping cherry	4	No	4	High	Typical form and structure; dense crown.
80	Angel's trumpet	4,4,3,2,2	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at base; rounded; foliage at tips.
81	Washington hawthorn	2,2	No	3	Moderate	Codominant at base from root system; narrow form; full crown; thorns.
82	Mexican fan palm	8	No	4	Moderate	Young; typical form and structure; good color.
83	Mayten	8	No	4	Moderate	Codominant at 6 ft; raised; narrow; good color.
84	Washington hawthorn	4	No	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 5 ft; twig and branch dieback; sparse; poor color.
85	Washington hawthorn	3	No	3	Low	Codominant at 4 ft; twig and branch dieback; sparse; poor color.
86	Dwarf weeping cherry	5	No	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; chlorotic with burning in margins; dense.
87	Weeping blue atlas cedar	4	No	4	Moderate	Serpentine trunk; sticky needles; typical form.
88	Mayten	3	No	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; reduced and raised; slightly sparse.
89	Cabbage palm	5	No	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 4 ft; narrow form; in 4 ft space between wall and utility cage.
90	Mayten	4	No	3	Low	Bows E; sparse with poor color.
91	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	3	Low	Codominant at 6 ft; twig and branch dieback; sparse; chlorotic.
92	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	3	Low	Codominant at 7 ft; vase shaped sparse crown; chlorotic; twig dieback.
93	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	3	Low	Codominant at 6 ft; vase shaped; sparse; chlorotic; twig dieback.
94	Deodar cedar	28	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; all large branches reduced; codominant high in crown.
95	Purpleleaf plum	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 4 ft; branch dieback on E; dense sucker growth.
96	Purpleleaf plum	13	Yes	3	Low	Codominant at 2 ft with narrow attachment and seam; dense sucker growth; twig and branch dieback.
97	Purpleleaf plum	11	No	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 3 ft; branch dieback on east; dense sucker growth.
98	Whitebarked himalayan birch	3	No	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 4 ft; high canopy; chlorotic; twig dieback.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
99	Sweetgum	11	No	3	Moderate	Codominant at 15 ft; twig dieback; chlorotic; E leader bows E.
100	Sweetgum	9	No	3	Low	Upright form; sparse with twig and branch dieback; chlorotic and early fall color.
101	Sweetgum	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; lateral branches droop; twig dieback; slightly sparse; trunk wound low on NW.
102	Sweetgum	11	No	3	Moderate	Upright form with heavy drooping laterals; twig and branch dieback; history of limb failure.
103	Sweetgum	9	No	3	Moderate	Upright form; heavy on and bows N; twig dieback; history of limb failure.
104	Red maple	3	No	4	Moderate	Young tree; chlorotic; beginning to lose leaves early.
105	Red maple	2	No	3	Moderate	Young tree; almost completely bare from early leaf loss.
106	Red maple	3	No	4	High	Good young tree; narrow form; slightly yellowing foliage.
107	Red maple	3	No	3	Moderate	Good young tree; narrow form; slightly yellowing foliage; sparse.
108	Red maple	2	No	3	Moderate	Young tree; narrow form; slightly yellowing foliage; sparse.
109	Red maple	2	No	3	Moderate	Young tree; narrow form; slightly yellowing foliage; sparse.
110	Red maple	2	No	4	High	Good young tree; narrow form; slightly yellowing foliage.
111	Red maple	2	No	4	Moderate	Good young tree; narrow form; slightly yellowing foliage; ; slightly sparse.
112	London plane	21	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at 15 ft; heavy on S; full dense crown.
113	London plane	19	Yes	4	High	Codominant at 12 ft; heavy on S; full dense crown.
114	London plane	20	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at 12 ft; heavy on S; full dense crown.
115	London plane	20	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments at 15 ft; heavy on S; full dense crown.
116	Chinese elm	23	Yes	2	Low	Codominant at 12 ft; leader removed at 5 and 7 ft; 5 ft by 6 in trunk wound on S; somewhat sparse.
117	Chinese elm	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant at 8 ft; fused with hole at 6 ft; high sparse crown; leader removed at 12 ft with sprouts.
118	Chinese elm	22	Yes	3	Low	Codominant at 8 ft; leans S; wound with decay on east at 7 ft; sparse.
119	London plane	18	Yes	3	Low	Leans S; entire dense crown over road; reduced.
120	Sweetgum	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; full crown; minor twig dieback.
121	Deodar cedar	68	Yes	4	High	Upright form; low large laterals; full crown with good color.
122	Deodar cedar	29	Yes	4	High	Upright form; reduced; slightly sparse.
123	London plane	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; slightly sparse at top; full crown.
124	London plane	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; rounded full crown; slightly sparse.
125	London plane	10	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown; good color; in 5 ft parking planting strip.
126	London plane	9	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; in 5 ft parking planting strip.
127	London plane	9	No	4	High	Good upright form; slightly sparse; good color.
128	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
129	London plane	6	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
130	London plane	9	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
131	London plane	9	No	4	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter; minor twig dieback.
132	London plane	6	No	4	High	Slight lean E; full crown with good color; 5 ft planting strip.
133	London plane	9	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
134	London plane	5	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
135	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
136	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
137	London plane	8	No	4	High	Good upright form; good color; crown sparse upper middle; 4x4 planter.
138	London plane	6	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
139	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
140	London plane	9	No	4	High	Upright form; slightly sparse crown with good color; 5 ft planting strip.
141	London plane	9	No	4	High	Good upright form; slightly sparse crown with good color; 5 ft planting strip.
142	London plane	8	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 5 ft planting strip.
143	London plane	9	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 5 ft planting strip.
144	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
145	London plane	6	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
146	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
147	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
148	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; slight lean e; full crown with good color; 5 ft planting strip.
149	London plane	9	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 5 ft planting strip.
150	London plane	8	No	5	High	Good upright form; slight lean e; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
151	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
152	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
153	London plane	9	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
154	London plane	10	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
155	London plane	7	No	5	High	Good upright form; full crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
156	London plane	8	No	5	High	Good upright form; full dense crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
157	London plane	12	Yes	5	High	Good upright form; slight lean e; full dense crown with good color; 4x4 planter.
158	Dwarf weeping cherry	22	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress.
159	Coast redwood	20	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress.
160	Coast redwood	13	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; raised.
161	Coast redwood	15	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; raised.
162	Coast redwood	16	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; raised.
163	Coast redwood	12	Yes	2	Low	Good upright form; very significant browning; water stress; raised; decay column on E.
164	Coast redwood	14	Yes	1	Low	All but dead.
165	Coast redwood	16	Yes	2	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; raised; very sparse.
166	Coast redwood	18	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; sparse; raised.
167	Coast redwood	18	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; sparse; raised.
168	Coast redwood	20	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; raised.
169	Coast redwood	21	Yes	3	Low	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress.
170	Coast redwood	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
171	Coast redwood	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Good upright form; significant browning; water stress; raised.
172	Coast redwood	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Good upright form; browning; water stress; raised.
173	Boxelder	23	Yes	2	Low	Codominant at 8 ft; crown bows over road; twig and branch dieback; sparse; chlorotic; crowded by redwood.
174	Lemon	4,4,3	No	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 1 ft; twig and branch dieback; sparse; chlorotic.
175	Lemon	3	No	3	Moderate	Rounded crown; twig dieback; good color.
176	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Moderate	Upright form; twig dieback; broken branch in canopy.
177	Sweetgum	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; reduced; twig dieback; high crown.
178	Sweetgum	9	No	3	Low	Upright form; top dying; poor color.
179	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Low	Upright form; top dying; full crown below; twig dieback.
180	Sweetgum	12	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; twig dieback; somewhat sparse.
181	Sweetgum	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; wide crown; twig dieback; dense.
182	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Low	Upright form; twig dieback; somewhat crowded.
183	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Low	Upright form; top dying; full crown below.
184	Sweetgum	10	No	3	Moderate	Upright form; twig dieback; full crown.
185	African fern-pine	7	No	4	High	Upright form; rounded dense crown; cannot see structure in upper tree above 5 ft.
186	Japanese flowering cherry	5	No	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 4 ft; vase shaped; somewhat sparse; tree appears wilted.

Preliminary Tree Disposition

Bellarmine College Preparatory
San Jose, CA
August 8, 2022



Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments
1	Olive	0.5	No	Remove	Not on map
2	California pepper	45	Yes	Remove	On sanitary sewer line
3	Olive	10.5	Yes	Remove	6 feet from new curb and stormdrain
4	Olive	6.5, 4	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint
5	Olive	4.4	No	Remove	Not on map
6	Olive	5	No	Remove	Not on map
7	Olive	3.3, 3	No	Remove	Not on map
8	Olive	4.4, 2	No	Remove	Not on map
9	Olive	8	No	Remove	Not on map
10	Sweetgum	22	Yes	Remove	Inside sidewalk
11	London plane	13	Yes	Remove	Inside bioretention
12	London plane	11	No	Remove	2 feet from new curb on two sides, planting area reduced
13	London plane	7	No	Remove	2.5 feet from new curb on two sides
14	London plane	11	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
15	London plane	12	Yes	Remove	1 foot from new curb
16	London plane	12	Yes	Remove	Reconfiguring parking lot island
17	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
18	London plane	8	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
19	London plane	10	No	Remove	Inside bioretention
20	London plane	12	Yes	Remove	Inside bioretention
21	London plane	10	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
22	London plane	17	Yes	Remove	Inside parking lot
23	Olive	6, 6.5, 5.5, 4	Yes	Remove	On new curb line
24	Japanese flowering cherry	7	No	Preserve	Planting area preserved
25	Japanese flowering cherry	7	No	Preserve	Planting area preserved
26	Japanese flowering cherry	10	No	Preserve	Planting area preserved
27	Crape myrtle	4	No	Preserve	Planting area preserved
28	Crape myrtle	4	No	Preserve	Planting area preserved
29	Crape myrtle	5	No	Preserve	Planting area preserved
30	Crape myrtle	4	No	Preserve	Planting area preserved
31	Monterey pine	14	Yes	Remove	Poor condition
32	California black walnut	15	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
33	African fern-pine	5	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
34	Evergreen ash	35	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
35	African fern-pine	5	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
36	Evergreen ash	19	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
37	African fern-pine	6	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
38	Evergreen ash	6	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
39	African fern-pine	4	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
40	Evergreen ash	25	yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
41	African fern-pine	5	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
42	Evergreen ash	23	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
43	African fern-pine	4.2	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
44	Evergreen ash	14	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
45	Evergreen ash	28	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
46	Olive	4.3	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
47	Evergreen ash	15	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
48	Brazilian pepper	15	Yes	Remove	Inside parking lot
49	Brazilian pepper	16	Yes	Remove	Inside parking lot
50	Chinese elm	18	Yes	Remove	On edge of bioretention

Preliminary Tree Disposition

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments
51	Camphor	23	Yes	Remove	Low suitability, 7 feet from new curb
52	Callery pear	8	No	Remove	Poor condition, 6 feet from new curb
53	Callery pear	10	No	Preserve	14 feet from new construction
54	Chinese hackberry	8	No	Preserve	15 feet from new curb
55	Callery pear	5	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
56	Trident maple	6	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
57	Evergreen ash	51	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
58	Crabapple	6	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
59	Callery pear	13	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
60	Callery pear	10	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
61	Callery pear	11	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
62	Mayten	7	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
63	Mayten	5	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
64	Mayten	4	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
65	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	Remove	3 feet from new construction
66	Whitebarked himalayan birch	6	No	Remove	Inside bioretention
67	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	Remove	Inside bioretention
68	Cajeput paperbark tree	8	No	Preserve	8 feet from new construction
69	Cajeput paperbark tree	8	No	Remove	Not on map, approximately 5 feet from construction
70	Dwarf weeping cherry	5	No	Remove	2 feet from new construction
71	Washington hawthorn	7	No	Remove	Inside footprint
72	Japanese maple	5,4,2	No	Remove	2 feet from new construction
73	Whitebarked himalayan birch	5,5	No	Remove	3 feet from new construction
74	Cajeput paperbark tree	12	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint
75	Dwarf weeping cherry	4	No	Remove	Not on map
76	Crape myrtle	4	No	Remove	Not on map
77	Crape myrtle	4	No	Remove	Not on map
78	Crape myrtle	3	No	Remove	Not on map
79	Dwarf weeping cherry	4	No	Remove	Not on map
80	Angel's trumpet	4,4,3,2,2	Yes	Remove	Not on map
81	Washington hawthorn	2,2	No	Remove	Inside footprint
82	Mexican fan palm	8	No	Remove	Inside footprint
83	Mayten	8	No	Remove	Inside footprint
84	Washington hawthorn	4	No	Remove	At corner of new construction
85	Washington hawthorn	3	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
86	Dwarf weeping cherry	5	No	Preserve	15 feet from new construction
87	Weeping blue atlas cedar	4	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
88	Mayten	3	No	Preserve	4 feet from hardscape
89	Cabbage palm	5	No	Remove	Inside footprint
90	Mayten	4	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
91	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
92	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
93	Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
94	Deodar cedar	28	Yes	Preserve	No new construction nearby
95	Purpleleaf plum	12	Yes	Remove	2 feet from new construction
96	Purpleleaf plum	13	Yes	Remove	5 feet from new construction
97	Purpleleaf plum	11	No	Remove	9 feet from new construction
98	Whitebarked himalayan birch	3	No	Preserve	No new construction nearby
99	Sweetgum	11	No	Preserve	20 feet from new construction
100	Sweetgum	9	No	Remove	10 feet from new construction

Preliminary Tree Disposition

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments
101	Sweetgum	12	Yes	Remove	5 feet from bioretention
102	Sweetgum	11	No	Remove	Not on map
103	Sweetgum	9	No	Remove	On sanitary sewer line
104	Red maple	3	No	Remove	Not on map
105	Red maple	2	No	Remove	Not on map
106	Red maple	3	No	Remove	Not on map
107	Red maple	3	No	Remove	Not on map
108	Red maple	2	No	Remove	Not on map
109	Red maple	2	No	Remove	Not on map
110	Red maple	2	No	Remove	Not on map
111	Red maple	2	No	Remove	Not on map
112	London plane	21	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
113	London plane	19	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
114	London plane	20	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved, 7 feet from bioretention
115	London plane	20	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved, 3.5 feet from bioretention
116	Chinese elm	23	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
117	Chinese elm	23	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
118	Chinese elm	22	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
119	London plane	18	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
120	Sweetgum	13	Yes	Preserve	24 feet from new curb/driveway
121	Deodar cedar	68	Yes	Preserve	18 feet from new curb/driveway
122	Deodar cedar	29	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint of hardscape
123	London plane	16	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint
124	London plane	15	Yes	Remove	Inside footprint
125	London plane	10	No	Remove	Inside footprint
126	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside footprint
127	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside footprint
128	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside footprint
129	London plane	6	No	Remove	Inside footprint
130	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside footprint
131	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside bioretention
132	London plane	6	No	Remove	Inside paved area
133	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside paved area
134	London plane	5	No	Remove	Inside paved area
135	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside paved area
136	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside bioretention
137	London plane	8	No	Remove	Inside footprint
138	London plane	6	No	Remove	Inside footprint
139	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside footprint
140	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside footprint
141	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside footprint
142	London plane	8	No	Remove	Inside footprint
143	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside footprint
144	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
145	London plane	6	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
146	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
147	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
148	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
149	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
150	London plane	8	No	Remove	Inside parking lot

Preliminary Tree Disposition

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Disposition	Comments
151	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
152	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
153	London plane	9	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
154	London plane	10	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
155	London plane	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
156	London plane	8	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
157	London plane	12	Yes	Remove	Inside parking lot
158	Dwarf weeping cherry	22	Yes	Preserve	8 feet from new curb and driveway
159	Coast redwood	20	Yes	Preserve	9 feet from bioretention
160	Coast redwood	13	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
161	Coast redwood	15	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
162	Coast redwood	16	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
163	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
164	Coast redwood	14	Yes	Preserve	Poor condition
165	Coast redwood	16	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
166	Coast redwood	18	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
167	Coast redwood	18	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
168	Coast redwood	20	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
169	Coast redwood	21	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
170	Coast redwood	22	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
171	Coast redwood	23	Yes	Preserve	Planting area preserved
172	Coast redwood	24	Yes	Preserve	Planting area getting larger
173	Boxelder	23	Yes	Remove	Poor condition
174	Lemon	4,4,3	No	Remove	Inside footprint
175	Lemon	3	No	Remove	Inside footprint
176	Sweetgum	10	No	Remove	Inside landscaped area
177	Sweetgum	12	Yes	Remove	Inside landscaped area
178	Sweetgum	9	No	Remove	Inside landscaped area
179	Sweetgum	10	No	Remove	Inside landscaped area
180	Sweetgum	12	Yes	Remove	Inside landscaped area
181	Sweetgum	17	Yes	Remove	1 foot adjacent from hardscape
182	Sweetgum	10	No	Remove	1 foot adjacent from hardscape
183	Sweetgum	10	No	Remove	1 foot adjacent from hardscape
184	Sweetgum	10	No	Remove	1 foot adjacent from hardscape
185	African fern-pine	7	No	Remove	Inside parking lot
186	Japanese flowering cherry	5	No	Remove	Inside parking lot

Preliminary Estimated Tree Mitigation

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Tree Species No.	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance Size?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
1 Olive	0.5	2	No	Remove	Orchard	0
2 California pepper	45	141	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
3 Olive	10,5	47	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
4 Olive	6,5,4	47	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
5 Olive	4,4	25	Yes	Remove	Orchard	0
6 Olive	5	16	No	Remove	Orchard	0
7 Olive	3,3,3	28	Yes	Remove	Orchard	0
8 Olive	4,4,2	31	Yes	Remove	Orchard	0
9 Olive	8	25	Yes	Remove	Orchard	0
10 Sweetgum	22	69	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
11 London plane	13	41	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
12 London plane	11	35	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
13 London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
14 London plane	11	35	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
15 London plane	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
16 London plane	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
17 London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
18 London plane	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
19 London plane	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
20 London plane	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
21 London plane	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
22 London plane	17	53	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
23 Olive	6,6,5	97	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
31 Monterey pine	14	44	Yes	Remove	Native	5
48 Brazilian pepper	15	47	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
49 Brazilian pepper	16	50	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
50 Chinese elm	18	57	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
51 Camphor	23	72	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
52 Callery pear	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
65 Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
66 Whitebarked himalayan birch	6	19	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
67 Whitebarked himalayan birch	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
69 Cajeput paperbark tree	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
70 Dwarf weeping cherry	5	16	No	Remove	Non-native	1
71 Washington hawthorn	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
72 Japanese maple	5,4,2	35	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
73 Whitebarked himalayan birch	5,5	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
74 Cajeput paperbark tree	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
75 Dwarf weeping cherry	4	13	No	Remove	Non-native	1
76 Crape myrtle	4	13	No	Remove	Non-native	1
77 Crape myrtle	4	13	No	Remove	Non-native	1
78 Crape myrtle	3	9	No	Remove	Non-native	1
79 Dwarf weeping cherry	4	13	No	Remove	Non-native	1
80 Angel's trumpet	4,4,3	47	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
81 Washington hawthorn	2,2	13	No	Remove	Non-native	1
82 Mexican fan palm	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2

Preliminary Estimated Tree Mitigation

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance Size?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
83	Mayten	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
84	Washington hawthorn	4	13	No	Remove	Non-native	1
89	Cabbage palm	5	16	No	Remove	Non-native	1
95	Purpleleaf plum	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
96	Purpleleaf plum	13	41	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
97	Purpleleaf plum	11	35	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
100	Sweetgum	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
101	Sweetgum	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
102	Sweetgum	11	35	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
103	Sweetgum	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
104	Red maple	3	9	No	Remove	Non-native	1
105	Red maple	2	6	No	Remove	Non-native	1
106	Red maple	3	9	No	Remove	Non-native	1
107	Red maple	3	9	No	Remove	Non-native	1
108	Red maple	2	6	No	Remove	Non-native	1
109	Red maple	2	6	No	Remove	Non-native	1
110	Red maple	2	6	No	Remove	Non-native	1
111	Red maple	2	6	No	Remove	Non-native	1
122	Deodar cedar	29	91	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
123	London plane	16	50	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
124	London plane	15	47	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
125	London plane	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
126	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
127	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
128	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
129	London plane	6	19	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
130	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
131	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
132	London plane	6	19	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
133	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
134	London plane	5	16	No	Remove	Non-native	1
135	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
136	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
137	London plane	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
138	London plane	6	19	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
139	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
140	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
141	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
142	London plane	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
143	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
144	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
145	London plane	6	19	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
146	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
147	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
148	London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
149	London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2

Preliminary Estimated Tree Mitigation

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Tree Species No.	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance Size?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
150 London plane	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
151 London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
152 London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
153 London plane	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
154 London plane	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
155 London plane	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
156 London plane	8	25	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
157 London plane	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
164 Coast redwood	14	44	Yes	Remove	Native	5
173 Boxelder	23	72	Yes	Remove	Native	5
174 Lemon	4,4,3	35	Yes	Remove	Orchard	0
175 Lemon	3	9	No	Remove	Orchard	0
176 Sweetgum	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
177 Sweetgum	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
178 Sweetgum	9	28	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
179 Sweetgum	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
180 Sweetgum	12	38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
181 Sweetgum	17	53	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
182 Sweetgum	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
183 Sweetgum	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
184 Sweetgum	10	31	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
185 African fern-pine	7	22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	2
186 Japanese flowering cherry	5	16	No	Remove	Non-native	1
Total						251