BUENA VISTA TREE SERVICE
"Big or Small, We do it All!"
925 449-1203 • 415 531-1247
Fully Insured/Lic. # 815538 - ISA# WE-7723A
PO Box 847, Livermore, CA 94551

Subject: **ARBORIST REPORT**
Mr. Jeffrey Chan
1113-1115 Paloma Ave.
Burlingame, CA. 94010

Background

You own the property at 1113-1115 Paloma Avenue in Burlingame. You plan to develop the site with the demolition of two (2) existing residential units, and the construction of three (3) condominiums.

There are three (3) trees that will be impacted by development activities; two (2) off-site street trees (photo 1), and one (1) on-site backyard tree.

Photo 1. The subject property was located on Paloma Avenue in the Burlingame Terrace neighborhood. Two (2) city street trees located in a planting strip in front of the property (pictured), and one (1) on-site backyard tree will be impacted by development activities.

As these trees are protected under the City of Burlingame Municipal Code Chapter 11.06 Urban Forest Reforestation and Tree Protection, a tree report by a certified arborist is required to determine the health of the trees, the effects of proposed development on the health and stability of the trees, tree suitability for preservation, precautions necessary for protection, justification for removal, and an appraisal of value of the assessed tree resource.

BUENA VISTA TREE SERVICE was asked to comply with city requirements. This report includes the following:

1. Assessment of the health and condition of two (2) off-site street trees, and one (1) on-site backyard tree from a visual inspection from the ground.
2. Determination of tree suitability for preservation, and potential impacts to the trees from construction activity including equipment and material staging and access, and justification for trees that will require removal.
3. Appraisal value of the subject trees utilizing the methods set forth in the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 10th Edition, and Species Classification and Group Assignment, Western Chapter International Society of Arboriculture, 9th Edition and Tree Disposition Plan.
4. Summary of methodologies applied, findings, and recommended actions.

Assessment

I conducted a site and tree assessment on December 9, 2024. Simon Kwan, project architect, was also present. The property was located one block to the southeast of Broadway in the

Burlingame Terrace neighborhood with easy access to downtown shopping, restaurants, and coffee houses. Recreation opportunities at Village Park and Laguna Park were nearby to the northwest, with Paloma Playground to the southeast. GreatSchools rated the public schools in the area including Roosevelt Elementary, Burlingame Intermediate, and Burlingame High School from moderate to good. Zillow described the location as a "walker's paradise" and "very bikeable". Main thoroughfares provided direct access to highways 101 to the north and 82 to the south.

The lot was rectangular in form with the northeast-facing residence closer to the frontage. Subject street trees #27 and 28 were located in a planting strip between Paloma Avenue and the public sidewalk, with backyard tree #29 along the southwestern fenceline (photo 2).
The tree assessment process involved the following activities:

1. Identify tree species.
2. Tag with numeric metal tag on the north side of the trunk.
3. Measure trunk diameter at four and one-half feet above ground level (DBH).
4. Assess tree health and structural condition within a range from healthy and vigorous to severe decline on a scale of 5-1, respectively (table 1).

Table 1. **Tree health and structural condition rating**

5	A healthy, vigorous tree with good form and structure.
4	Slight decline in vigor with minor dieback and defects.
3	Moderate vigor, defects, and dieback.
2	Tree in decline, epicormic shoots, significant defects.
1	Severe decline, dieback of branches and/or trunk.

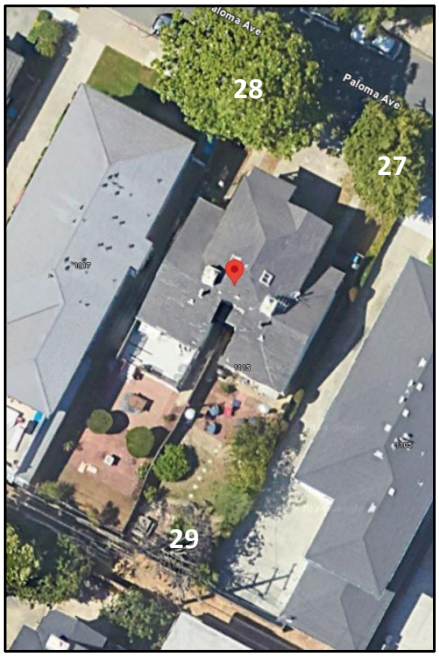


Photo 2. The rectangular lot faced to the northeast with street trees #27 and 28 at the frontage, and backyard tree #29 at the southwestern property line fence.

Photo source: Google Map data ©2025.

Description of trees
Two (2) off-site and one (1) on-site backyard tree were represented by three (3) species and ranged in condition from 1.0 poor to 2.5 fair-poor (table 2).

Table 2. Species condition and frequency of occurrence
1113-1115 Paloma Avenue, Burlingame, CA. 94010

Scientific Name	Common Name	Poor 1-2	Fair-Poor 2.5	TOTALS
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair tree	–	1	1
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia		1	1
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	1	–	1
TOTALS		**1**	**2**	**3**
Percentage of total		33%	67%	100%

See **Table 3.Tree Assessment**, and **Tree Assessment Map** for details and locations, attached.

Maidenhair tree #27 (*Ginkgo biloba*) was a street tree located in a planting strip to the northeast of the property line. It was a semi-mature specimen, 21” in trunk diameter (DBH) with poor structure. Two (2) upright codominant stems of approximately equal diameter arose from the same location on the trunk with bark included between the stems. There was less overlapping branch tissue in the attachment as a result of the inclusion which weakened the union (photo 3).

Lower laterals were removed along the stems which created an upright habit with attenuated stems which reduced resistance to windthrow and put more stress on the weak unions. Decay developed at the wounds and weakened the stems. The branches were headed to the east, there were epicormic shoots at old wound sites, and the sidewalk and curb sections were displaced by tree roots within the critical root zone <3’ from the trunk (photo 4).

Overall, the Maidenhair tree was in 2.5 fair-poor condition with moderate vigor.

Photo 3 (left). Codominant stems arose from the same location on the trunk (red arrows) with included bark between the attachment (green arrow).

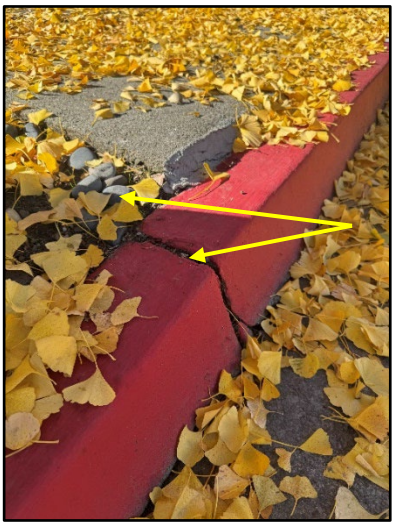


Photo 4 (right). The curb and sidewalk sections were displaced by tree roots (yellow arrows).

Southern magnolia #28 (*Magnolia grandiflora*) was a street tree located in a planting strip to the north of the property line. It was a semi-mature specimen and the largest tree on site with a 29” DBH.

It was characterized with poor structure including a clockwise trunk torsion which was a sheer stress response, most likely from uneven wind load within the crown.

Typical of the species, the bark of Southern magnolia #28 was thin. There was evidence of damage to the bark from fungal decay with separation and shedding at branch unions and along lateral stems (photo 5). There were wounds along the trunk from lateral branch removal where decay developed and compromised wood strength within the stem.

Photo 5. Bark separation on Southern magnolia #28 was from decay from a fungus or other pathogen (red arrow).

The sidewalk between the planting strip and the property line was recently replaced and curved to provide more room for the massive surface roots. There was evidence that critical roots approximately 2” or greater in diameter were pruned on the south side of the planting strip, most likely for sidewalk repair. The bark was scraped off some of the surface roots and bark was separating from the roots and trunk (photo 6).

There were epicormics along the lateral branches, a symptom of stress. The magnolia was compromised in health and structure with a condition rating of 2.5 fair-poor, and fair-moderate vigor.

Photo 6. Roots within the critical root zone of Southern magnolia #28 were most likely pruned at the time of sidewalk repair (red arrows). Bark was scraped from a large root and separated from the trunk and roots by decay (green arrows).

European beech #29 *(Fagus sylvatica*) was a multi-trunked (13”,8”,7”) semi-mature specimen in the backyard at the southwestern perimeter fence. It had poor structure with a straight trunk lean to the southeast (photo 7) and hollow buttress roots to the northwest (photo 8). The tree had dead stems and epicormic shoots in the crown. Mycelial fungal sheets of *Armillaria* root rot had progressed to the south stem (photo 9). The tree was almost dead and failing at the base with compromised root strength. It had a condition rating of 1.0 poor with low vigor.

Photo 7 (left). European beech #29 had a straight trunk lean to the southeast.
Photo 8 (center). Buttress roots on the west side of the tree were hollow (red arrows).
Photo 9 (right). Flat fungal sheets of mycelium were present under the bark, symptomatic of *Armillaria* root rot disease (red arrow).

Protected Tree Status

The relevant section of the City of Burlingame Municipal Code Urban Forest Reforestation and Tree Protection Chapter 11.06.020 defines “protected tree” as “any tree with a circumference of 48 inches or more when measured 54 inches above natural grade”.

According to this criteria, two (2) off-site street trees and one (1) backyard tree qualified as a “protected tree” (table 4, following page).

Table 4. Protected tree status 1113-1115 Paloma Avenue, Burlingame, CA 94010				
Tree No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Diameter (in.)	Calculated Circum. (in.)
27	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	21	66
28	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern magnolia	29	91
29	*Fagus sylvatica*	European beech	13,8,7	53

Appraisal of value
Four (4) factors were considered in determining tree value, which were:

1. The *size* of the tree in trunk diameter measured at four and one-half feet from ground level. The industry standard for multi-trunk specimens is to take the full value of the largest stem, and one-half the value of the second largest stem to determine the DBH.
2. Tree *species* factoring the tree's ability to thrive in the East Bay area.
3. The *condition* or health and structural integrity of the tree.
4. The *location* reflecting the site, placement, and contribution of the tree in its surroundings.

I applied the methodology as prescribed in the *Guide for Plant Appraisal,* 10th Edition, by the Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers (CTLA), and companion *Species Classification and Group Assignment* by the Western Chapter International Society of Arboriculture (2004).
I utilized the cost approach to calculate the cost of replacing the trees by applying the trunk formula technique. This process calculates the cost to produce a tree of the same size as the subject tree by overlaying multiples of the largest, normally available nursery tree and average cost. This is common practice recommended by the CLTA.

Based on the above calculations, the appraised value of two (2) on-site street trees and one (1) backyard trees is **$23,850**.

For details, see **Table 5. Appraisal of Value and Tree Disposition Plan**, attached.

Suitability for preservation
The evaluation of suitability for preservation considers tree tolerance for construction activity based on health, species response, structural stability, tree age, and species invasiveness. The suitability for preservation rating of **high** represented trees in good health, **medium** trees were somewhat declining in health or with structural defects that can be treated and, **low** were trees in poor health with structural defects that cannot be abated with treatment (table 6).

Table 6. Suitability for preservation ratings

High	Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.
Medium	Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects that can be abated with treatment.
Low	Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated and are expected to decline regardless of treatment.

Therefore, the following apply:

- **Tree health**. Healthy trees are generally more tolerant of root injury from root pruning during excavation, soil disturbance, and compaction. Collectively the compromised condition and significant defects of the tree population reduced in their tolerance to root pruning, soil disturbance, and soil compaction.

- **Species response.** Species vary in response to root injury from construction impacts. Southern magnolia as a species have a moderate tolerance to root pruning outside the critical root zone, however they have a low tolerance to drought stress which is exacerbated by root loss, and low resistance to pathogens from wounding.

- **Structural stability**. Trees with significant structural defects that cannot be abated with treatment are generally not good candidates for preservation and require strict adherence to tree protection measures if they are to be retained, with a greater likelihood of decline following construction. The trees in the assessment were characterized with poor structure with codominant branching and trunk lean, defects that cannot be abated with treatment.

- **Tree age.** Young trees are more vigorous and better able to heal wounding and generate new tissue in response to root pruning than mature trees. The tree resource was comprised of semi-mature specimens. Combined with species response, structural defects, and compromised condition, they were overall less vigorous and able to heal from wounding, soil compaction, and root loss than young trees.

- **Species invasiveness.** The California Invasive Plant Council (CIPC) maintains an inventory of plants that are not native to the region, establish and spread quickly, and can cause harm to the environment and human health. The California Invasive Plant Inventory Database http://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/ is a listing of species categorized as invasive within the Central West Floristic Province, of which Burlingame is incorporated. None of the trees in the assessment were listed as an invasive species.

Considering the above criteria, the following suitability for preservation ratings apply:

High – None.
Medium – None.
Low – Maidenhair tree #27, Southern magnolia #28, and European beech #29.

Construction impacts
I utilized the Kwan Design Architects sheets A00-A71 for 1113-1115 Paloma Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010 (6/20/24), Total Engineering Services, Inc. sheets C1-C3 for 1113-1115 Paloma Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010, and Sue Oda, Landscape Architect sheets L1 – L4 for 1113-1115 Paloma Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010 (6/11/24), City of Burlingame Standard Details SW-1 (2/28/23) and SW-2 (8/29/06), as well as on-site conversation with Simon Kwan on December 9, 2024, to determine construction impacts from the proposed demolition, construction, and landscape design.

Demolition of the existing units, hardscape, and landscaping is proposed. Grading, compaction, and excavation will be required for the new foundation, utilities, hardscape, and landscape.

Some of the proposed work is within the driplines of off-site street trees #27 and 28, and backyard tree #29, including staging, and material and equipment access.

In order to preserve Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28, a calculated tree protection zone (TPZ) was established. This is a defined area measured from the trunk outward in four (4) cardinal directions where certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize damage to protected trees. I utilized the process outlined in *Managing Trees During Site Development and Construction*, Third Edition, Best Management Practices, International Society of Arboriculture (2023) to calculate the TPZ. A multiplication factor (MF) was employed based on the species tolerance to construction damage, and the relative age of the tree. The MF was then multiplied by the DBH to determine the TPZ. The calculated TPZ, work proposed within driplines, construction impacts, and tolerance for each tree are discussed below.

Maidenhair tree #27
Maidenhair tree #27 was a semi-mature specimen in 2.5 fair-poor condition with a low suitability for preservation which equated to a multiplication factor of 12. The DBH was 21". The calculation was performed in this manner: 12 x 21"/12=21'. The TPZ for Maidenhair tree #27 is 21' N, S, E and W.

1. Removal of driveway, driveway approach, and sidewalk with saw cuts to the full depth of 4-6" minimum is proposed as per City of Burlingame Standard Details SW-1. A width of 12" will be required for the drain pipe along the driveway approach. It is anticipated that roots >2" will be encountered during demolition, and damaged or severed. Some of these roots may be stuck to the bottom of the concrete slabs and torn or ripped during concrete removal.
2. Grading and compaction on site will require the use of heavy equipment and it is anticipated that roots >2" will be crushed from these activities.
3. A trench drain to the south is proposed. Excavation will be required to a depth of 10" per Total Engineering Services, Inc. sheet C3 at 8' from the trunk. It is anticipated that tree roots >2" will be encountered and severed, ripped or torn.

Impacts to critical roots >2" within the TPZ are outside tree tolerance and would compromise tree stability, health, and condition. Maidenhair tree #27 will require tree preservation measures prior to, during, and post construction.

Southern magnolia #28
Southern magnolia #28 was a semi-mature specimen in 2.5 fair-poor condition with a low suitability for preservation which equated to a multiplication factor of 12. The DBH was 29". The calculation was performed in this manner: 12 x 29"/12=29'. The TPZ for Southern magnolia #28 is 29' N, S, E and W.

1. Removal of driveway, driveway approach, and sidewalk with saw cuts to the full depth of 4-6" minimum is proposed as per City of Burlingame Standard Details SW-1. A width of 12" will be required for the drain pipe along the driveway approach. It is anticipated that roots >2" will be encountered during demolition, and damaged or severed. Some of these roots may be stuck to the bottom of the concrete slabs and torn or ripped during concrete removal.
2. Grading and compaction will require the use of heavy equipment and it is anticipated that roots >2" will be crushed.

3. Installation of a 24” boxed tree is proposed at 10-12’ south of the trunk. American National Standards Institute (ANSI) *American Standard for Nursery Stock* states that the minimum standard size for a 24” box tree is a rootball measuring 24” in diameter and 14 3/8” in depth. The Landscape Notes sheet L1 state that a planting hole 2” less than the depth and twice the diameter of the rootball shall be dug with soil amendments incorporated to the depth. It is anticipated that roots >2” will be encountered and cut, crushed or torn during planting.

Impacts to critical roots >2” within the TPZ are outside tree tolerance and would compromise tree stability, health, and condition. Southern magnolia #28 will require tree preservation measures prior to, during, and post construction.

European beech #29
European beech #29 was a semi-mature specimen in 1.0 poor condition with a low suitability for preservation which equated to a multiplication factor of 12. The DBH was 17”. The calculation was performed in this manner: 12 x 17”/12=17’. The TPZ for European beech #29 is 17’ N, S, E and W.

1. Site disturbance from irrigation system installation, grading, soil preparation, and planting within the TPZ is outside tree tolerance. It is recommended that the tree be removed and replaced per the City of Burlingame Municipal Code Chapter 11.06 Urban Forest Reforestation and Tree Protection Section 11.06.090.

Tree removal permit replanting condition
As per the City of Burlingame Municipal Code Chapter 11.06 Urban Forest Reforestation and Tree Protection Section 11.06.090, permits for the removal of a protected tree includes a condition for replanting at the following sizes:

- Three (3) 15-gallon container, or
- One (1) 24-inch box, or
- One (1) 36-inch box.

Tree removal and replacement recommendations
The removal of tree #29 shall be performed by an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist or Tree Worker and comply with *ANSI Standard Practices.*

1. Remove and dispose of all wood off-site.
2. Remove and dispose of all wood and roots in the soil from European beech #29 to the greatest extent possible. Plants susceptible to *Armillaria* root rot can become infected from decayed roots.
3. Replant with species resistant to *Armillaria* root rot.
4. No herbicides shall be used as a stump treatment as roots are cojoined with neighboring roots underground. Herbicides use this connected pathway to translocate to adjacent trees and plants and can result in severe damage or tree death.

Tree preservation measures
A pre-construction meeting with the contractor and consulting arborist is recommended to map the TPZ for Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28. To avoid damage to tree roots, tree trunk, and canopy, temporary fencing must be erected to fully enclose the TPZ. As per City of Burlingame Project Comments – Planning Application "construction may not impact any street tree root over 2" without City Arborist approval. Contractor is to contact City Arborist at 650-558-7333 or rholtz@burlingame.org for inspection if roots over 2 inches are potentially impacted during construction, including paving or utility work." Special precautions must be taken to avoid damage to the trunk by wrapping to 6' or to the lowest branch with straw wattle.

All pre-construction, construction, and post-construction work shall be performed in compliance with the *American National Standard ANSI A300 Management of Tree and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction* (2014).

All pruning must be performed by an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist in compliance with *ANSI A-300 Standard Practices for Pruning*, and companion *Best Management Practices – Tree Pruning*, both latest editions. All removals must be performed by an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist in compliance with *American National Standard ANSI A-300 Management of Tree and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction* (2014).

The use of lime treatments to dry the soil, and concrete rinsates, pavement removal solvents, or disposal of any such kind of material within the dripline of Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 is potentially harmful to the tree and is not allowed during construction. Rinsates and toxic chemicals must be removed from the site and properly disposed.

Impacts to Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 on site during development activities can be minimized by coordinating activities and storage of materials outside and monitoring work within the tree protection zone (TPZ). Tree protection measures are designed to prevent damage to trees during construction, thereby promoting tree health and adding beauty, value, and environmental benefits to the property for years to come. The following recommendations will help to reduce impacts to redbud Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 during site development.

Design recommendations and activities prior to construction

1. It is recommended that the contractor and consulting arborist meet to map the TPZ for Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28.
   The TPZ for Maidenhair tree #27 is 21' to the N, S, E and W.
   The TPZ for Southern magnolia is 29' to the N, S, E, and W.
2. TPZ fencing materials shall be 6' chain link fencing or other suitable material approved by the consulting arborist, which shall remain in place for the duration of the project. No work shall be performed, or storage of materials shall occur within the TPZ without consulting arborist approval and monitoring as needed to prevent damage to tree trunks and tree roots, and to document impacts.
3. Post signs in visible locations on the fencing stating TREE PROTECTION ZONE – NO ENTRY with the contractor's name, consulting arborist's name, and contact phone numbers.
4. It is recommended that all excavation and grading work within TPZ shall be monitored by the consulting arborist.

5. Wrap the trunk of Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 with straw wattle to the lowest branch or 6', whichever is higher.
6. Remove concrete by hand within the TPZ of Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 to avoid damage to tree roots.
7. Utilize the smallest equipment possible to do the work required.
8. Utilize hand tools when planting within tree driplines to avoid unintentional damage to tree roots.
9. Develop a storage plan for materials and equipment outside of the TPZ.
10. The use of lime treatments to stabilize soils is toxic to tree roots and must be restricted for use outside the TPZ and any soil areas that may lead to tree driplines as materials could percolate or otherwise be carried into the tree root zone.
11. Avoid the disposal or spill of any solvents or rinsates within the TPZ or in areas of excavated soil as materials could percolate or otherwise be carried into the tree root zones.
12. Perform crown reduction pruning to shorten branches of Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 to balance the canopy over the root system. All tree pruning work shall be performed by a certified Arborist or Tree Worker, and comply with *ANSI Standard Practices – Pruning*, and companion *Best Management Practices – Pruning*, and comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Wildlife Code 3503-3513 to avoid nesting bird disturbance.
13. No wires, signs, or ropes shall be attached to Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28.
14. Tree preservation notes shall be included on all construction drawings.

During construction

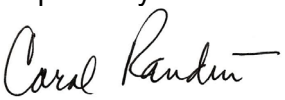
1. It is recommended that all grading and excavation work within the TPZ of Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 be monitored by the consulting arborist. "Contractor is to contact City Arborist at 650-558-7333 or rholtz@burlingame.org for inspection if roots over 2 inches are potentially impacted during construction, including paving or utility work."
2. TPZ fencing is to remain in place for the duration of the project.
3. If any roots are encountered outside the TPZ, cut perpendicular to the root with a sharp saw or loppers. Do not tear the root or rip it from the soil. If roots larger than 2" are encountered, contact the consulting arborist for proper treatment.
4. No storage of materials, equipment, soil, waste, oil, gasoline, rinsates, etc. should be deposited in the TPZ.
5. Avoid idling of any equipment as the exhaust may damage foliage and branches of subject trees and other landscape plants in the area.

Post-construction

Maidenhair tree #27 and Southern magnolia #28 will experience a change in environment from the development on site. The health, structural stability, and vitality of the tree should be documented post-construction and monitored for changes in condition. With site disturbance, soil compaction, and root loss, tree decline is possible. Photo documentation is effective in monitoring any visible changes in tree health.

Employing best management practices including proper irrigation management, occasional pruning, and maintaining a dripline clear of materials and activities that cause root disturbance and compaction will promote tree health.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns regarding this report.
Prepared by



Carol Randisi
Certified Arborist WE #6481A
Buena Vista Tree Service

Attachments (3):
Table 3. Tree Assessment
Tree Assessment Map
Table 5. Appraisal of Value and Tree Disposition Plan

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Table 3. Tree Assessment

1113-1115 Paloma Avenue
Burlingame, CA 94010
December 9, 2024

Tree Tag #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Trunk Dia. (in.)	Calculated Circum. (in.)	Condition 1-poor 5-excellent	Protected Tree? Y/N	Driplines (ft.) N S E W	Comments	Recommendations
27	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	21	66	2.5	Y	20 18 19 16	Street tree in sidewalk planting strip; poor structure; lowest branch 6' N; codominant branching 10'; upright stems; lower laterals removed; bulge and included bark at codominant attachment; headed to E; epicormics at old wound sites; sidewalk and curb displaced; at street light; moderate vigor.	Preserve.
28	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern magnolia	29	91	2.5	Y	28 28 24 27	Street tree in sidewalk planting strip; poor structure; clockwise trunk torsion; lowest branch 8' N; decay at branch wounds and along lateral stem to N; epicormic shoots along laterals; surface roots, skinned roots, and roots pruned for sidewalk repair; fair-moderate vigor.	Preserve.
29	*Fagus sylvatica*	European beech	13,8,7	53	1.0	Y	11 12 18 12	Backyard at SW perimeter fence; poor structure; hollow buttress roots to NW; trunk lean to SE; lowest branch 1' to S; dead stems to W and N;; mycellial fans of armillaria root rot on trunk; headed; soggy soil within dripine; epicormic shoots; low vigor and almost dead.	Remove; development impacts outside tree tolerance.

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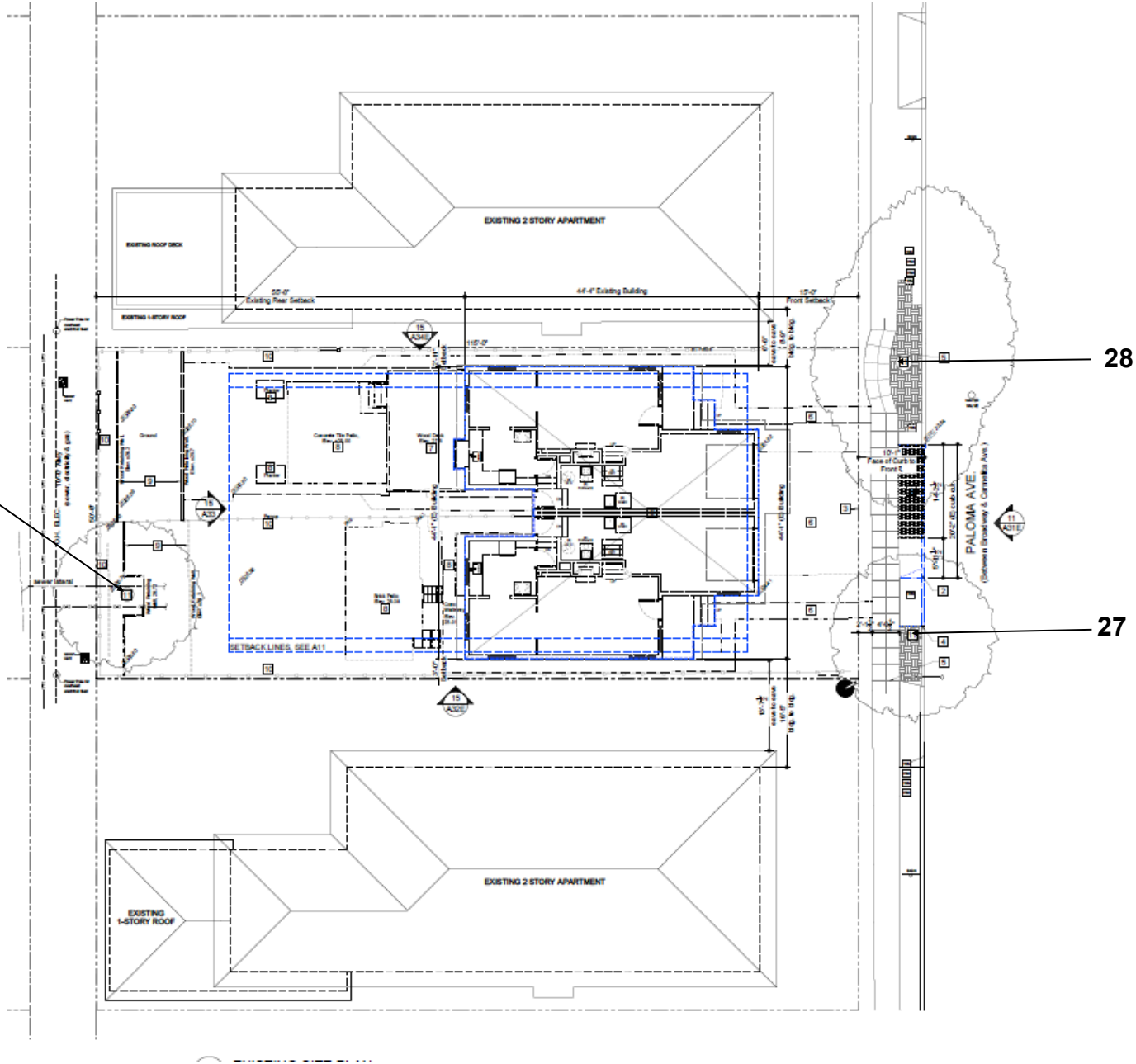
Tree Assessment Map

1113-1115 Paloma Avenue
Burlingame, CA. 94010
December 9, 2024



Notes:

Base map entitled
1113-1115 Paloma Ave.
Burlingame, CA 94010
provided by
Kwan Design Architects
San Francisco, CA . 94102

Site & 1st Floor Plan Existing,
sheet A11E

See **Tree Assessment** for canopy radius dimensions.

Table 5. Appraisal of Value and Tree Dispostion Plan

1113-1115 Paloma Avenue, Burlingame, CA. 94010

Tree No.	Scientific name	Common Name	Trunk Diameter	Calculated curcum.	Protected Tree	Tree Disposition	Appriasal of Value
			(in.)	(in.)	(Y/N)		Total
27	*Ginkgo biloba*	Maidenhair tree	21	66	Y	Preserve	$6,850
28	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern magnolia	29	91	Y	Preserve	$13,900
29	*Fagus sylvatica*	European beech	13,8,7	53	Y	Remove	$3,100
							$23,850