

December 5th, 2024

Thompson Builders Corporation
Attn: Shannon Miller, Land Development Manager
5400 Hanna Ranch Road
Novato, CA 94945

Subject: Arborist Inventory Report
Stonehouse Santa Rosa, 3555 Sonoma Hwy, Santa Rosa CA 95405

1. Introduction

This Arborist Report provides the results of a general tree assessment review conducted for the property at Stonehouse Santa Rosa, 3555 Sonoma Hwy, Santa Rosa CA. The purpose of this tree assessment survey is to present general information as provided on the species, size, condition, and location of trees; assess potential construction impacts, recommend mitigation or protection as opportunities for preservation to the proposed project area site development. The majority of the trees reviewed were limited to those that would potentially be impacted by proposed building and development based on the Conceptual Site Plan as presented by Architects Tierny/ Figueiredo; as well as any onsite or offsite trees of significance that may either be in good condition or may be of questionable health and/or structure.

2. Methods

ISA Certified Arborist, Amy Bush (WE-8987A), visited the project site on August 28th & August 30th, 2024. The trees included in this assessment are limited to those that measure at least 6" in diameter and greater, and are shown on the provided project survey. Of the more than approximately 70 existing trees on the site, a total of 50 trees were evaluated and numbered. Of those numbered trees, 22 trees qualify as "Heritage" trees per the City of Santa Rosa's Heritage Tree Ordinance ([17-24-020 Heritage Tree Definitions](#)) based on species and size. The remaining non-numbered trees are either located outside of the building envelope, or do not qualify as a "Heritage Tree" ordinance trees based on species and size, therefore are not included in this inventory (more in-depth comments are discussed below in "Section 3. Tree Assessment Results & Discussion" portion on Page 2 of this report).

The tree inventory and evaluation procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying each live tree to species (common and botanical name).
2. Associating each tree a number and positioning on the project map (based on survey provided by owners).
3. Measuring the trunk diameter (DBH) of each tree (DBH = 4"6" above natural grade).
4. Evaluating and recording general health, general structural condition, and development impacts (tree inventory list). Trees were evaluated on their current ground-level visible general conditions only, and no in-depth evaluations involving equipment or tools were performed.

General Condition Tree Health Rating: The health rating considers factors such as the size, color, and density of the foliage; the amount of deadwood within the canopy; presence or evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and/or insect infestation. Ratings range from 'Poor' to 'Excellent' and includes general comments about the tree's *present* condition. Trees with 'Excellent' or 'Good' ratings are very good candidates for preservation and will tolerate more construction impacts than trees in poorer condition. Trees with 'Fair' condition may or may not be good candidates for preservation, depending on the species and expected construction impacts. Trees with 'Marginal' or 'Poor' condition ratings are generally poor candidates for preservation.

- **Excellent**—Trees with health and vigor that are exceptional, no pest, disease, or distress symptoms present.
- **Good**—Trees with average health and vigor, and that have a potential for longevity on the site; an average or below-average amount of deadwood/dieback with respect to the tree's size and growing environment; leaf size, color and density are typical for the species; very little, if any evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and/or insect infestation.
- **Fair**—Trees with an above-average amount of deadwood/dieback; health and vigor are somewhat compromised; leaf size, color and density may be below what is typically expected for the species; distress is visible from disease, nutrient deficiency and/or insect infestation; small to moderate wounds, cavities, decay, may be evident. Tree may exhibit defects that can possibly be abated with best management practices and treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring and may have a shorter life span than those in the 'Good' category if located in or adjacent to developed areas and may have a moderate potential for failure.
- **Marginal**—Trees where health and vigor are significantly compromised; distress is highly visible and present to the degree that survivability is in question. Defects are evident that are currently affecting the tree and may cause its eventual decline and death (or lead to an unacceptable safety hazard). Defects may include severe loss of vigor, significant decay, presence of disease, sparse foliage, branch dieback, suppressed growth due to competition.
- **Poor**—Trees in poor health or in significant decline that cannot be mitigated. Trees with an extreme amount of deadwood/dieback or defects, in decline, or clearly compromised; widespread evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and/or insect infestation. Trees



in this category suggest a high potential for failure and are expected to continue to decline with long-term survival not expected, regardless of treatment. This designation also includes dead trees.

Structural Integrity Rating: Trees are rated 'Poor' to 'Good,' with specific comments regarding canopy development or angle of lean, significant defects or problems, trunk and branch configuration; canopy balance; presence of included bark and other structural defects such as decay; and the potential for failure. Trees with 'Good' or 'Moderate' structure are generally stable, healthy trees which do not require significant pruning, although in some cases, some pruning, cleaning, or raising the canopy may be beneficial. Trees with 'Marginal' structure may require significant management, and are generally poor candidates for preservation, unless they are well away from targets. Trees with 'Poor' structure are hazardous and should be removed.

- **Good structure**—trees may have minor structural problems present which do not require corrective action; no major limb failures, branching structure is appropriate for species; low potential for failure.
- **Moderate structure**—trees have normal, typical structural issues which can be corrected with pruning.
- **Marginal structure**—trees with serious structural problems which may or may not be correctable with pruning, cabling, bracing, etc. Trees may require removal depending on location and presence of targets. Tree may exhibit structural defects that can possibly be abated with treatment.
- **Poor Structure**—trees with hazardous structural conditions which cannot be effectively corrected by pruning or other measures. Codominant branching or multiple trunk attachments may be present with significant amounts of included bark may exist in trunk and branch attachments; significant amounts of large dead limbs in the canopy; evidence of trunk or large limb failures. Trees with 'Poor' structure are considered hazardous and should be removed.

Development Impacts Rating: Tree impacts are rated 'Significant' to 'Minor' and are used to estimate the amount of impact on tree health and stability with consideration to the proximity of construction activities, tree species and tree condition. Most trees will tolerate a 'Minor' impact rating (depending on species), many trees could tolerate a 'Moderate' impact rating with careful consideration and mitigation, but trees with a 'Significant' rating are poor candidates for preservation due to their very close proximity to construction activities, or because they are located within the footprint of development.

- **Minor**—very minor or no impacts expected on long term tree health and integrity as a result of proposed development
- **Moderate**—a moderate impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development
- **Significant**—a very significant impact on long term tree integrity can be expected as a result of proposed development and construction activities. Trees with 'Significant' development impacts should be considered for removal.

Comments / Recommendations: Specific comments regarding tree potential for preservation or removal (or if necessary, for hazard reduction or construction) are listed in the tree inventory chart. Reasons for removal are provided (significant development impacts; poor health or hazardous structure; significant impacts and poor existing condition; poor species characteristics, etc.). Recommendations for preservation measures are noted.

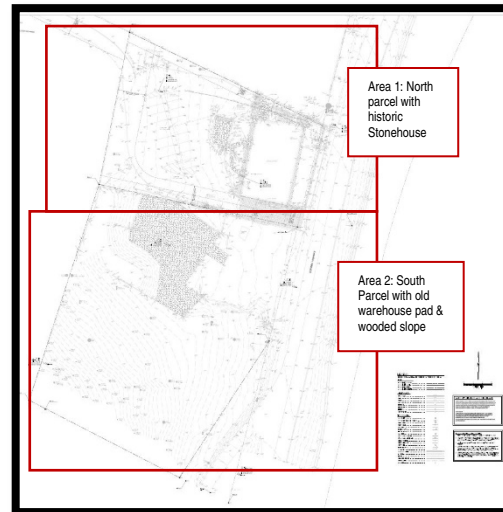
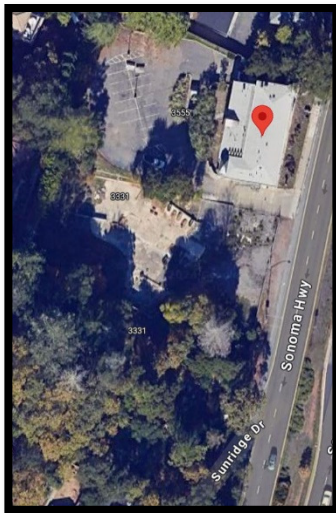
3. Tree Assessment Results & Discussion

The project site consists of two parcels: The upper portion (North Parcel), currently occupied by the historic Stonehouse; and the South Parcel currently consists of an empty lot with remnants of an old warehouse building (concrete wall and pad) adjacent to a moderate slope from west to east, including an overgrown grove of predominantly Black Oak trees of varying sizes with French Broom, English Ivy and Poison Oak. Based on the conceptual site plans provided by Tierny/ Figueiredo Architects, the south parcel will be developed into new hotel rooms, vehicular circulation and parking.

Of the more than approximately 70 existing trees on the site, a total of 50 trees representing 7 different species were identified on the project site as listed in the following Tree Inventory List. Species include: Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Black Oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*) and one Offsite Monterey Cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*). The Coast Live Oaks, Black Oaks, and Douglas Firs are naturally occurring species, found naturalized within the wooded lot in the south parcel. While Coast Redwoods are also native to our area, these particular Redwoods have been planted as a landscape screening feature along the north and west property boundaries of the original Stonehouse parcel, and most are to be preserved.

A total of 50 trees were evaluated and assigned a number. Of these trees, 17 onsite trees qualify as protected "Heritage Trees" per the City of Santa Rosa's Heritage Tree Ordinance ([17-24-020 Heritage Tree Definitions](#)) based on species and size.

Of these 17 "Heritage Trees", 13 are listed as removals, most are of fair to poor condition (7 are in poor condition, 6 are in fair/ moderate condition, and only one, T#139, is in "good/fair" condition). The remaining non-numbered trees, several which are located in the southwest corner of the property, are either located outside of the building envelope, are not accessible, or do not qualify as a "Heritage Tree" based on species and size.



Area 1 – North Side / Original Historic Stonehouse Parcel: The trees in this general area consist of mostly landscape-planted trees located on the northern and western property boundaries. The current Conceptual Design layout plan suggests development along the western property boundary. Two Trees (#101 & #107) are located along this fence line, and could potentially be candidates for preservation, however, are shown as to be removed due to construction impacts. On the opposite side, just beyond the northeastern property corner near Sonoma Highway, is Offsite Tree # “B” – a very mature Monterey Cypress located on the adjacent property. This tree is to be preserved and protected, and should have minimal construction impacts. In addition, there are several young maple trees within the landscaped area in front of the existing Stonehouse building that are to remain preserved.

Area 2 – South Side / Old Warehouse Pad & Wooded Hillside Parcel: This general area is a partially overgrown wooded site, along with the remains of an old warehouse pad and concrete wall. As noted, the south parcel development goals include new hotel rooms, vehicular circulation and parking, and a trash enclosure. There is a grouping of trees on the uphill portion of the southwest corner that are noted as to be preserved. Even though these trees are not “Heritage Trees” (not individually numbered in the inventory), many are small oaks ranging in size from 6”-16” in trunk diameter. Their preservation in this area is significant in that it maintains existing woodland trees clustered at the top of the southwesterly hill on the site. Maintaining these trees can help provide screening for the neighbors, in addition to providing shade and aesthetic opportunity and benefits to the southerly hotel rooms. Undisturbed, this area provides opportunity for additional understory and tree plantings as screening and as mitigation. Also notable for preservation, along the southeast side, are two mature Black Oaks (Offsite Trees #143 & #144) that are to be protected and preserved, located near Sunridge Ave.

In the central part of Area 2, there is a large rock outcropping with several Black Oaks of generally moderate to marginal health and structure (some of which have recently failed). In addition to areas densely overgrown with invasive species of French Broom, English Ivy and Poison Oak, there are oaks and firs of varying sizes in this area, many of which are very small, and or in poor condition. Access is limited, and overcrowding, suppressed growth, and competition for space and sunlight are a common thread among much of the plant material on the entire south portion of the parcel. With the exception of the upper hillside southwest corner, much of the plant material in Area 2 is not worthy of preservation.



Area 2: View looking North, towards Stonehouse



Area 2: Warehouse wall and concrete pad, with rock outcropping to the left



Area 2: Tree #114 Dead Fir, also additional dead fir (T#136) further up hill and to the right. Both trees are of poor health & structure



Area 2: general conditions in densely overgrown area consisting of small brushy black oaks of marginal structure



Offsite Tree: "B" a large heritage-sized Monterey Cypress, visible from Sonoma Hwy, is to be undisturbed, preserved and protected.



Trees #125 & T'C': T125 is an on-site Fir, and T "C" Redwood is on the adjacent property. Both trees are to be preserved and protected.



Area 1: Coast Redwood Trees # 102, 103, 104 located along north property boundary are all in good condition and are to be preserved and protected.

As a general rule, removal of mature, healthy, well-structured trees is strongly discouraged and is noted in the inventory comments. The goal for assessing trees that are *not* likely to be impacted by proposed development is to consider their long-term viability and management by establishing Tree Protection Zones to lessen impact during development, as well as long-term maintenance planning. Trees were reviewed and assessed for their general health and general structural integrity at the time of my observations, and no in-depth evaluations were performed on any tree during my observations. Failures, deficiencies or problems may occur in these trees in the future, and this inventory in no way guarantees or provides a warranty for their condition. Many of the trees inventoried in the central portion of the southern parcel are overgrown, misshapen, and overcrowded, competing for sunlight and space, and of marginal health. Few of the trees in the inventory are worthy of preservation, where others are in fair to poor health and poor structure, and others are listed as to be removed due to construction impacts.

4. Project wide – Tree Protection Guidelines

Prior to construction activities, appropriate care must be provided to trees proposed for preservation (retention). Pre-construction tree work such as pruning, mulching, and installing temporary irrigations systems is best accomplished before Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) barriers are installed.

Tree Protection & Fencing (TPZ Barriers): The Tree Protection Zone and associated elements are recommended to prevent direct damage to the trees and their growing environment during the construction process. All trees to be preserved should be enclosed at the dripline of trees to remain (or the outer edge of the dripline of groups of trees). The tree protection fencing should be installed with any site preparation, before construction



activities, and should be installed per the tree protection detail specifications provided. Ideally, there should be no soil disturbance within the TPZ. No parking, storage or disposal of materials (such as concrete slurry, paint, etc.) or other construction activity shall occur within the driplines of protected trees to remain. If tree protection fencing must be removed during construction for access, tree trunks, branches and/or soil should have additional temporary protection, and fencing should be replaced immediately after work is completed. Even with temporary protection, activities should be no closer than 5' from the trunk of any protected tree. In any such cases, Arborist should be consulted for site observations.

Irrigation During Construction: If construction activities occur during summer months, recommended actions with tree protection include deep irrigation of the trees at minimum once a month prior to and during construction activities. This can be achieved with berm & flood irrigation, drip lines or soaker hoses.

Mulch: In efforts to conserve soil moisture, moderate soil temperatures, promote beneficial soil organisms, and protect the soil from compaction, an application of chipped bark mulch containing a wide range of particle sizes, should be distributed over the greater root zone area and within the TPZ, to a depth of 4-inches. Mulch should never be placed directly against the tree trunk.

Pruning: It may be necessary for a qualified tree care professional to trim the canopy of a tree to reduce the hazard of accidental limb failure or to allow the movement of construction machinery. Any pruning shall be in conformance with ISA Pruning Standards. Any tree removal operations shall not damage trees scheduled for retention.

Root Zones, Grading & Trenching: Site work, grading, or trenching shall be minimized within the established Tree Protection Zones. There shall be no adverse significant change in existing ground level occurring within the dripline of a protected tree, and efforts must be made to minimize excavation, cutting, filling, paving or any construction. In the condition of proposed necessary trenching within the TPZ, Best Management Practices suggest trenching be done with boring, tunneling, high-pressure air tool, or hand digging where applicable, and under the direct supervision of the project arborist. In the event that any roots larger than 1" are encountered that may require cutting, use appropriate tools and methods to ensure clean and proper cuts, cutting cleanly across the face of the root. Tearing of roots with equipment of any type shall not be allowed. The project arborist should be called in to monitor any root pruning of roots larger than 3" or any other work that encroaches into the root zone or canopy of trees. Heavy machinery should not be allowed to operate or park within the Tree Protection Zone. Parking of vehicles or storage of equipment should not occur, nor the placement of debris or dumping of materials shall not occur within the TPZs or against tree trunks.

5. Project wide – Tree Mitigation Requirements

Trees recommended for removal would have minimal impact provided that they will be replaced (mitigated) elsewhere as new landscaping within the project, or offsite per City of Santa Rosa Code. According to the City of Santa Rosa's [Tree Replacement Program](#), *"For each six inches or fraction thereof of the diameter of a tree which was approved for removal, two trees of the same genus and species as the removed tree (or another species, if approved by the Director), each of a minimum 15-gallon container size, shall be planted on the project site, provided however, that an increased number of smaller size trees of the same genus and species may be planted if approved by the Director, or a fewer number of such trees of a larger size if approved by the Director"*.

Based on the number of Heritage trees listed as "to be removed" per the tree inventory map, my calculations come out to a total of 325 inches DBH of removals. This would require 108 replacement trees at a minimum 15-gallon container size. This quantity is based on: Two replacement trees required per every 6" of total DBH (calculated by: 325 total inches DBH divided by 6" = 54, x 2 trees per 6" = 108 trees). Considering that Douglas Firs are among the some of the species as listed for removal, if the Director agrees, a more desirable species (other than Douglas Fir) may be better suited for any on-site mitigation opportunities.

My understanding is that there is a provision in the ordinance that if the development site is inadequate in size to accommodate the replacement trees, in-lieu fees for mitigation of replacement trees may be acceptable upon approval of the Director of the City's Recreation and Parks Department. Refer to Project Landscape Architect for location and layout that may be required for any new tree mitigated per the project.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this report. Please contact me if you have questions or comments on this report.

Prepared by:

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TREE INVENTORY LIST: STONEHOUSE SANTA ROSA, DECEMBER 5TH, 2024

KEY	SPECIES		DBH	HERITAGE?	GENERAL CONDITION	STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	ACTION	NOTABLE COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS
#	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	INCHES	Y OR N	E/G/F/M/P	GOOD/ MODERATE/ MARGINAL/ POOR	MINOR/ MODERATE/ SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE OR PRESERVE	
T 101	Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	28"	N	GOOD	MODERATE	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	General condition good, structurally moderate with co-dominant scaffold branching, average health, color, and vigor. No major pests or diseases observed; has potential for longevity on site, however current conceptual layout plan requires its removal due to construction impacts.
T 102	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	23"	N	EXCELLENT	GOOD	MINOR	PRESERVE	General condition and structure good, average health, color, and vigor. Has potential for longevity on site; spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and tree protection fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place and provide irrigation for duration of construction
T 103	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	26"	Y	EXCELLENT	GOOD	MINOR	PRESERVE	General condition and structure good, average health, color, and vigor. Has potential for longevity on site; spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and tree protection fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place and provide irrigation for duration of construction
T 104	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	32"	Y	EXCELLENT	GOOD	MINOR	PRESERVE	General condition and structure good, average health, color, and vigor. Has potential for longevity on site; spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and tree protection fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place and provide irrigation for duration of construction
T 105	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	17"	N	GOOD	MODERATE	MINOR	PRESERVE	Not tagged—located within existing developed courtyard with limited access; general condition good, structurally moderate with co-dominant main scaffold branches; average health, color and vigor; potential for minimal impacts in this courtyard, preserve with fencing for the duration of construction
T 106	Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	26"	N	MARGINAL	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	In addition to construction impacts, removal is recommended due to poor characteristics and marginal general condition
T 107	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	11"	N	GOOD	GOOD	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	General condition good, structurally fair, average health, color, and vigor; has potential for longevity on site, however current conceptual layout plan requires its removal due to construction impacts.
T 108	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6",8"	N	POOR	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 109	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7"	N	FAIR	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 110	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9"	N	POOR	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 111	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	14"	N	MARGINAL	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 112	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	17"	N	POOR	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 113	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	16"	N	POOR	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 114	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	32"	Y	POOR	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Standing dead tree; to be removed.
T 115	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7"	N	MARGINAL	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 117	Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	32"	Y	FAIR	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Located in rock outcropping with other recent tree failures; remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 118	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	18"	Y	MARGINAL	POOR	MODERATE	REMOVE	Near rock outcropping, remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 119	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	14"	N	MARGINAL	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Near rock outcropping, remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 120	Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	20'	Y	FAIR	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure (significant lean) + construction impacts
T 121	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	24'	Y	FAIR	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 123	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10",12",16"	N	MARGINAL	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts

TREE INVENTORY LIST: STONEHOUSE SANTA ROSA, DECEMBER 5TH, 2024

KEY	SPECIES		DBH	HERITAGE?	GENERAL CONDITION	STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	ACTION	NOTABLE COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS
#	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	INCHES	Y OR N	E/G/F/M/P	GOOD/ MODERATE/ MARGINAL/ POOR	MINOR/ MODERATE/ SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE OR PRESERVE	
T 124	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7"	N	GOOD	GOOD	MINOR	PRESERVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 125	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	33"	Y	GOOD	GOOD	MODERATE	PRESERVE	General condition and structure good/ fair, average health, color, and vigor. Has potential for longevity on site if construction impacts are minimized: spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and temporary protective fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place for duration of construction; do not disturb root zone, also with nearby offsite Redwood (as shown in photo)
T 127	Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	10"	N	MARGINAL	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure (leaning) + construction impacts
T 128	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	17"	N	FAIR	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	Has potential for longevity on site if construction impacts are minimized: spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and tree protection fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place for duration of construction; do not disturb root zone
T 129	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10"	N	FAIR	MODERATE	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 130	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	16",18"	Y	FAIR	MODERATE	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 131	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	18"	N	FAIR	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	Has potential for longevity on site if construction impacts are minimized: spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and tree protection fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place for duration of construction; do not disturb root zone
T 132	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	11"	N	FAIR	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	Suppressed, fair condition, can potentially be preserved to maintain screening if construction impacts are minimized and tree protection measures are taken
T 133	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6"	N	POOR	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 134	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6"	N	POOR	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 135	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6"	N	MARGINAL	MARGINAL	MODERATE	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 136	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	42"	Y	MARGINAL	MARGINAL	MODERATE	REMOVE	Remove due to poor condition + construction impacts
T 137	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	8"-12"	N	FAIR	MODERATE	MINOR	PRESERVE	Tree #137 indicates several trees in this area (within dripline shown and which are located outside of the development impacts), are in fair overall general health, and are potentials to be protected and preserved within tree protection fencing. Current concept plan shows no development in this zone.
T 138	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9",6"	N	MARGINAL	POOR	MODERATE	REMOVE	Remove due to structure + construction impacts
T 139	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	19"	Y	GOOD / FAIR	MODERATE	MODERATE	REMOVE	General condition fair, has potential for longevity on site, however current conceptual layout plan requires its removal due to construction impacts.
T 140	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9"	N	FAIR	MODERATE	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	General condition fair, has potential for longevity on site, however current conceptual layout plan requires its removal due to construction impacts.
T 141	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	18"	Y	MARGINAL	POOR	MODERATE	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 142	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9"	N	FAIR/ MARGINAL	POOR	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure + construction impacts
T 143 OFFSITE TREE	Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	28"	Y	GOOD / FAIR	MODERATE	MINOR	PRESERVE	Has potential for longevity if construction impacts are minimized: spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and tree protection fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place for duration of construction; do not disturb root zone; may require additional long-term management and care
T 144 OFFSITE TREE	Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	20",30"	Y	GOOD / FAIR	MODERATE	MINOR	PRESERVE	Has potential for longevity if construction impacts are minimized: spread a 4" layer of bark mulch and tree protection fencing at edge of dripline prior to construction, maintain fencing in place for duration of construction; do not disturb root zone; may require additional long-term management and care

TREE INVENTORY LIST: STONEHOUSE SANTA ROSA, DECEMBER 5TH, 2024

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#	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	INCHES	Y OR N	E/G/F/M/P	GOOD/ MODERATE/ MARGINAL/ POOR	MINOR/ MODERATE/ SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE OR PRESERVE	
T 145	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	20"	Y	FAIR	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	General condition and structure good/ fair, average health, color, and vigor. Has potential for longevity on site if construction impacts can be minimized, add bark mulch and temporary protective trunk protection and fencing where possible prior to and during construction. Minimize root disturbance as per Tree Protection Guidelines
T 146	Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	18"	Y	FAIR	MODERATE	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to structure (significant lean) + construction impacts
T 147	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	18"	Y	FAIR	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to poor structure (significant lean) + construction impacts
T 148	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	30"	Y	FAIR	MODERATE	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to structure + construction impacts
T 149	Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	22"	N	POOR	MARGINAL	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Removal recommended due to poor characteristics, marginal general condition & construction impacts
T 150	Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	20"	Y	FAIR	MODERATE	SIGNIFICANT	REMOVE	Remove due to structure + construction impacts
OFFSITE TREE "A"	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	~24"	Y	GOOD/ FAIR	MODERATE	MINOR	PRESERVE	OFFSITE TREE TO BE PRESERVED (no tree tag label), treat as any on-site tree to be preserved—ensure minimal impact, do not disturb roots, install mulch layer + tree protection fencing at dripline, canopy may overhang project site
OFFSITE TREE "B"	Monterey Cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	90"	Y	GOOD/ FAIR	MODERATE	MINOR	PRESERVE	HERITAGE TREE - OFFSITE TREE TO BE PRESERVED (no tree tag label), treat as any on-site tree to be preserved—ensure minimal impact, do not disturb roots, install mulch layer + tree protection fencing at dripline, canopy may overhang project site
OFFSITE TREE "C"	Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	32"	Y	GOOD	MODERATE	MODERATE	PRESERVE	HERITAGE TREE - OFFSITE TREE TO BE PRESERVED (no tree tag label), treat as any on-site tree to be preserved—ensure minimal impact to root zone, do not disturb roots, install mulch layer + tree protection fencing at dripline, canopy may overhang project site

TOTAL HERITAGE TREES INVENTORIED: 22 (5 OF WHICH ARE LOCATED OFFSITE AND ARE TO BE PROTECTED & PRESERVED)
TOTAL HERITAGE TREES TO BE PRESERVED: 3
TOTAL HERITAGE TREES TO BE REMOVED: 13

HERITAGE TREE REMOVAL AND MITIGATION CALCULATIONS:		
T# 114 = 32" DF (Doug Fir)	T# 130 = 16", 18" LO	T# 147 = 18" LO
T# 117 = 32" BO (Black Oak)	T# 136 = 42" DF	T# 148 = 30" LO
T# 118 = 18" LO (Live Oak)	T# 139 = 19" LO	T# 150 = 20" BO
T# 120 = 20" BO	T# 141 = 18" LO	
T# 121 = 24" LO	T# 146 = 18" LO	TOTAL DBHs = 325 total inches DBH

Based on the number of onsite Heritage trees listed as "to be removed" per the tree inventory map, my calculations come out to a total of 325 inches DBH of removals. This would require 115 replacement trees at a minimum 15-gallon container size. This quantity is based on: Two replacement trees required per every 6" of total DBH (calculated by: 325 total inches DBH divided by 6" = 54, x 2 trees per 6" = 108 trees).

Crown drip line or other limit of Tree Protection area. See tree preservation plan for fence alignment.

Notes:

- 1- See specifications for additional tree protection requirements.
- 2- If there is no existing irrigation, see specifications for watering requirements.
- 3- No pruning shall be performed except by approved arborist.
- 4- No equipment shall operate inside the protective fencing including during fence installation and removal.
- 5- See site preparation plan for any modifications with the Tree Protection area.

8.5" x 11" sign laminated in plastic spaced every 50' along the fence.

4'-0"

KEEP OUT
TREE
PROTECTION
AREA

Tree Protection fence: High density polyethylene fencing with 3.5" x 1.5" openings; Color-orange. Steel posts installed at 8' o.c.

2" x 6' steel posts or approved equal.

5" thick layer of mulch.

Maintain existing grade with the tree protection fence unless otherwise indicated on the plans.

SECTION VIEW



TREE PROTECTION

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TREES IN THIS AREA
ARE TO BE PROTECTED
WITHIN TPZ FENCING
AT DRIPLINE



- KEY:
- T# TREE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
 - A OFF-SITE TREE
 - X TREE TO BE REMOVED

STONEHOUSE RENOVATION AND HOTEL - TREE INVENTORY MAP

SITE PLAN PROVIDED BY TIERNEY/ FIGUEIREDO ARCHITECTS

12.05.2024
scale: NTS

