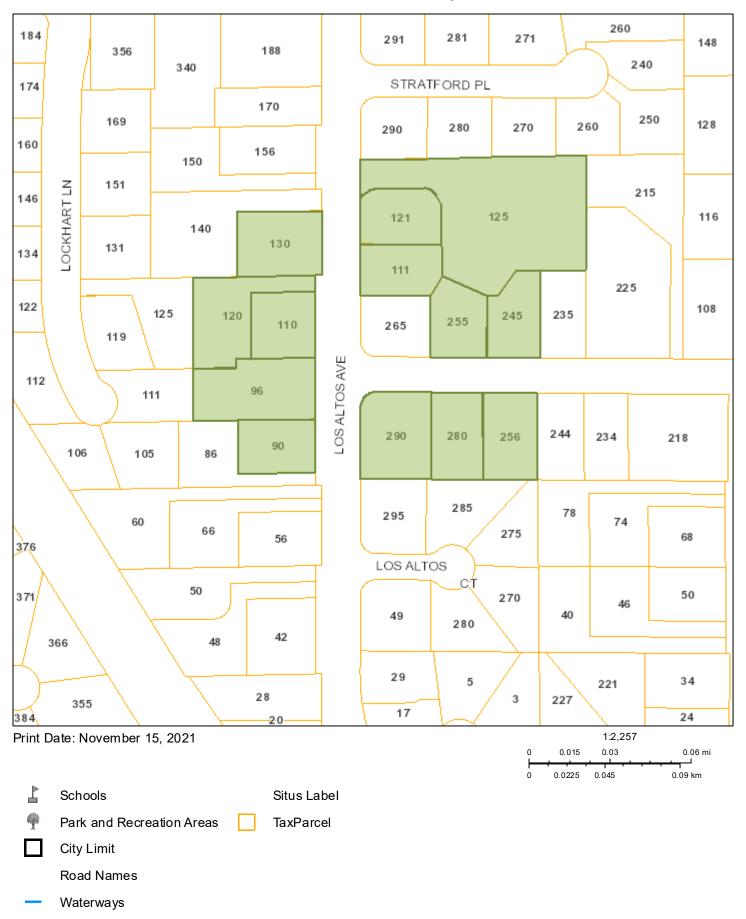
ATTACHMENT A Notification Map



ATTACHMENT B

Kielty Arborist Services LLC

Certified Arborist WE#10724A P.O. Box 6187 San Mateo, CA 94403 650- 532-4418

March 25th, 2022

Brad & Gita Kashani

Site: 265 Mt. Hamilton Avenue

Dear Brad & Gita Kashani

As requested on Thursday, March 10th, 2022, Kielty Arborist Services LLC visited the above site for the purpose of providing a Tree Inventory Report/Tree Protection Plan for the proposed construction. A home addition and remodel is proposed for this site, and as needed an Arborist Report is required when submitting plans to the city of Los Altos. Site plan A-1 dated 12/21/21 was reviewed for writing this report. This Tree Inventory Report is not a Tree Risk Assessment. As such, no trees were assessed for risk in accordance with industry standards, nor are there any tree risk ratings or risk mitigation recommendations provided within this preservation plan.

Method:

All inspections were made from the ground; the trees were not climbed for this inspection. No root crown exploration or plant tissue analysis was performed. The trees in question were located on an existing topography map provided by you. The trees were then measured for diameter at 48 inches above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height). The trees were given a condition rating for form and vitality. The trees condition ratings are based on 50 percent vitality and 50 percent form, using the following scale.

F- Very Poor

D- Poor

C- Fair

B- Good

A- Excellent

The height of the trees was measured using a Nikon Forestry 550 Hypsometer. The spread was paced off. Comments and recommendations for future maintenance are provided.

Survey Key:

DBH-Diameter at breast height (48" above grade)

CON- Condition rating (A-F)

HT/SP- Tree height/ canopy spread

*indicates neighbor's trees

P-Indicates protected tree by city ordinance

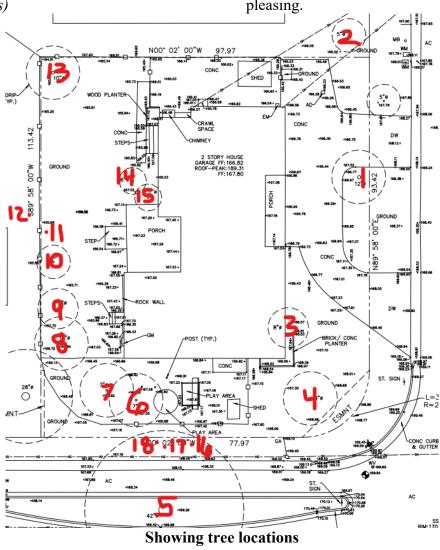
R-*Indicates proposed tree removal*

Survey:

Tree#	Species	DBH	CON	HT/SI	Comments
1	Birch (Betula pendula)	9.1	D	25/15	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, decay at root crown
2	Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia indic	5.0 a)	В	20/12	Good vigor, good form.
3 R	African Fern Pine (Afrocarpus gracilion	7.3 ·)	C	8/3	Fair vigor, poor form, topiary pruned, against house.
4	Camelia (Camelia japonica)	6.0	C	10/8	Fair vigor, fair form.
5 P	Valley Oak (Quercus lobata)	42.1	В	40/45	Good vigor, fair form, pruned for utilities, restricted root zone, street tree.
6	Birch (Betula pendula)	4.1	В	25/8	Fair vigor, fair form
7	Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	5.8	D	25/10	Fair to poor vigor, poor form, in decline.
8	Chinese Elm (Ulmus parvifolia)	7.7	В	25/20	Good vigor, good form.
9	Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)	6.1	В	15/10	Fair vigor, good form, suppressed by adjacent elm.
10	Camelia (Camelia japonica)	6-6	В	12/6	Good vigor, fair form, good screening.
11	Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflor	14.0 ca)	В	30/20	Good vigor, good form, close to property line.
12 *P	Redwood (Sequoia semperviren	30.0 is)	C	80/25	Fair vigor, good form, drought stress, minor deadwood.
13	Cherry (Prunus serrulata)	13.8	F	15/8	Poor vigor, poor form, dead
14	Birch (Betula pendula)	4.9	В	25/15	Good vigor, good form, healthy young tree

Survey:

Tree# Species		DBH	CON	HT/SI	2 Comments
15	Rhododendron sp.)	6.5	D	8/5	Fair to poor vigor, fair form, in decline.
16	Crab Apple (Malus)	4.0	В	10/12	Good vigor, good form, aesthetically pleasing.
17	Crab Apple (Malus)	6.0	В	15/15	Good vigor, good form, aesthetically pleasing.
18	Crab Apple (Malus)	5.0	В	10/12	Good vigor, good form, aesthetically pleasing.





Site Observations:

The trees on site are in fair to poor condition. Trees #1, 7, 13, and 15 are trees that are in poor condition. The landscape itself is in fair condition. Drought stress symptoms were observed throughout the site.

Summary of protected trees:

The only protected trees on site observed are Valley Oak street tree #5 and neighboring Redwood tree #12. The remaining trees are all under 15" in diameter (protected size in Los Altos). Valley Oak tree #5 is located within a large planting strip within the street on the Los Altos Avenue side of the property. The tree has a restricted root zone as the tree outside of the planting strip is completely covered by hardscapes (the street). Despite the restricted root zone the tree is in good health with good vigor. The tree has been pruned for utility line clearance in the past.

Showing Valley Oak tree #5



Redwood tree #12 is in fair condition. The tree is located on the neighboring property to the north. Drought stress symptoms were observed in the canopy. Any irrigation provided near the tree would help to improve the health of the tree. A limited visual inspection was conducted as the tree is located on the neighboring property.

Showing Redwood tree #12



Impact/Recommendations:

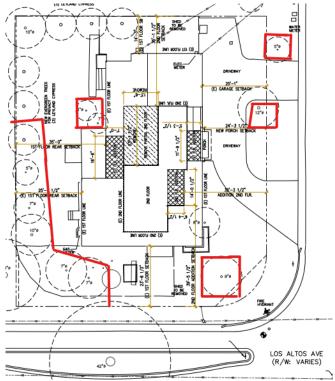
No impacts are expected due to the proposed addition/remodel as no work is proposed near the trees. The only tree that will need to be removed is African Fern Pine tree #3. The tree is located up against the home and the new siding work for the existing home will result in the need to remove the tree. The following tree protection plan will help to reduce impacts to the retained trees on site.

Showing African Fern Pine #3

Tree Protection Plan:

Tree Protection Zones

Tree protection zones should be installed and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Prior to the commencement of any Development Project, a chain link fence shall be installed at the drip line (canopy spread) of any protected tree which will or will not be affected by the construction. Non-protected trees to be retained shall also be protected by fencing material. Non-protected trees can be protected by orange plastic snow fencing. Due to the location of the Valley Oak tree #5, no tree protection fencing is recommended. Therefore, the only protected tree that will require metal chain link fencing is Redwood tree #12. The drip line shall not be altered in any way so as to increase the encroachment of the construction. When work is to take place underneath a trees dripline, fencing must be placed as close as possible to the tree proposed work. If an area of access is needed underneath a trees canopy, the area shall be protected by a landscape barrier. Fencing for the protected trees shall consist of 6-foot-tall metal chain link type supported my 2 inch metal poles pounded into the ground by no less than 2 feet. The support poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart on center. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying "Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out". No materials or equipment should be stored or cleaned inside the tree protection zones. Excavation, grading, soil deposits, drainage and leveling is prohibited within the tree protection zones without the project arborist consent. No wires, signs or ropes shall be attached to the protected trees on site. Utility services and irrigation lines shall all be place outside of the tree protection zones when possible. When access is needed and tree protection fencing restricts access a landscape barrier shall be installed to protect the non-protected root zone.



Showing the recommended tree protection fencing

Landscape Barrier zone

If for any reason a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer consisting of wood chips spread to a depth of six inches with plywood or steel plates placed on top will be placed where tree protection fencing is required. The landscape buffer will help to reduce compaction to the unprotected root zone.

Inspections

The site arborist will need to verify that tree protection fencing has been installed before the start of construction. The site arborist must inspect the site anytime excavation work is to take place underneath a protected trees dripline. It is the contractor's responsibility to contact the site arborist if excavation work is to take place underneath the protected trees on site. Kielty Arborist Services can be reached at davidkieltyarborist@gmail.com or by phone at (650) 532-4418 (David).

Root Cutting and Grading

If for any reason roots are to be cut, they shall be monitored and documented. Large roots (over 2" diameter) or large masses of roots to be cut must be inspected by the site arborist. The site arborist, at this time, may recommend irrigation or fertilization of the root zone. All roots needing to be cut should be cut clean with a saw or lopper. Roots to be left exposed for a period of time should be covered with layers of burlap and kept moist. The site arborist must first give consent if roots over 2 inches in diameter are to be cut.

Trenching and Excavation

Trenching for foundation, irrigation, drainage, electrical or any other reason shall be done by hand when inside the dripline of a protected tree. Hand digging and the careful placement of pipes below or besides protected roots will significantly reduce root loss, thus reducing trauma to the tree. All trenches shall be backfilled with native materials and compacted to near its original level, as soon as possible and if possible. Trenches to be left open for a period of time, will require the covering of all exposed roots with burlap and be kept moist. The trenches will also need to be covered with plywood to help protect the exposed roots.

Pruning

At this time no pruning is proposed. If during the project pruning is needed, it shall be under the direction of the Project Arborist. All pruning must follow ANSI A300 pruning standards.

Irrigation

Normal irrigation shall be maintained on this site at all times. The imported trees will require normal irrigation. On a construction site, I recommend irrigation during winter months, 1 time per month. Seasonal rainfall may reduce the need for additional irrigation. During the warm season, April – November, my recommendation is to use heavy irrigation, 2 times per month. This type of irrigation should be started prior to any excavation. The irrigation will improve the vigor and water content of the trees. The on-site arborist may make adjustments to the irrigation recommendations as needed. The foliage of the trees may need cleaning if dust levels are extreme. Removing dust from the foliage will help to reduce mite and insect infestation. Native oak trees shall not be irrigated unless directed by the project arborist. Coast Live Oak, Valley Oak and Blue Oak: deep water in May and September — do not water during other months. For oaks already in the vicinity of irrigated conditions, automatic sprinklers or regular watering shall not be allowed to spray on or within 8 feet of the trunk. The water shall not be allowed to pool or drain towards the trunk.

The information included in this report is believed to be true and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices.

Sincerely,

David Beckham

Certified Arborist WE#10724A

TRAQ Qualification David Beckham

Kielty Arborist Services

P.O. Box 6187 San Mateo, CA 94403 650-532-4418

ARBORIST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist, or seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like a medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, landlord-tenant matters, etc. Arborists cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given to the arborist. The person hiring the arborist accepts full responsibility for authorizing the recommended treatment or remedial measures.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risks is to eliminate all trees.

Arborist:

David Beckham

David Beckham

Date:

March 25th, 2022

ATTACHMENT C

Dear DRC,

As part of the process for remodeling our house, I sent the attached letter with certified mail to 8 neighbors, around our house. The attached document shows the certified mail receipt with the address of each of the 8 neighbors we contacted.

We have not gotten any concerns from our neighbors.

Respectfully, Behzad Kashani (650) 490-0321

Dear Neighbor,

we are planning to do some remodeling work in our property at 265 Mount Hamilton.

We wanted to update our immediate neighbors about what we are doing, so that if there are any concerns, we can discuss it.

Essentially most of the remodeling are changes to the interior of the house. The only external changes are as follows:

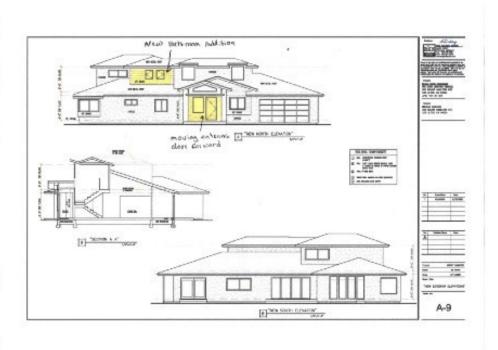
- The entrance door will be pushed out to be level with the external wall next to it.
- We are relocating the second floor bathroom to be on the front of the house building over the roof of the first floor.
- We will be putting in a new roof.
- Everything else will be cosmetic changes.

You can refer to the attached plan for the details.

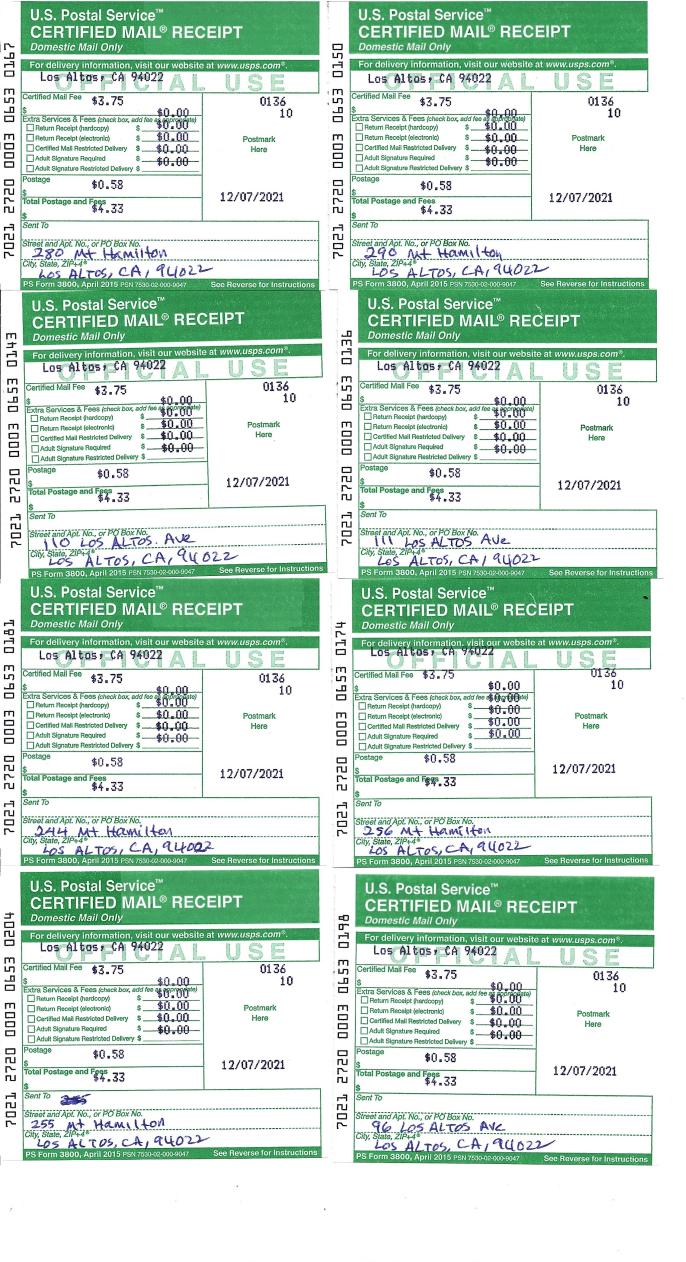
If you have any concerns or would like to get more details on the plan, please feel free to contact me.

Brad Kashani

Email: <u>brad@kashanis.com</u>. Phone: (650) 490-0321



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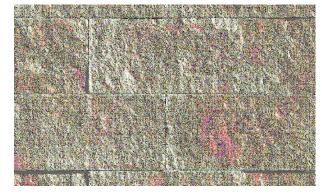


ATTACHMENT E





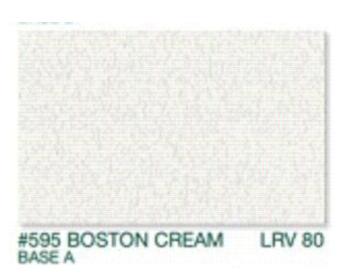
F WINDOWS-ANDERSEN WINDOWS
BLACK-EXTERIOR COLOR



E WHISPER WHITE CULTURED STONE



(A) STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF CLASSIC METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS



PAINTED STUCCO-PARCEL B (PLAN A-2)

B BOSTON CREAM-BASE B
MAIN BODY



(C) <u>IPE SHIPLAP SIDING</u>



(D) GARAGE DOOR-CLOPAY BLACK COLOR W/ FROSTED GLASS