

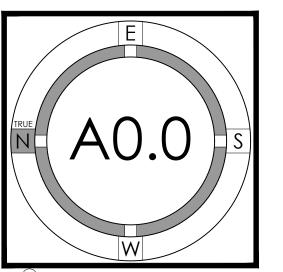
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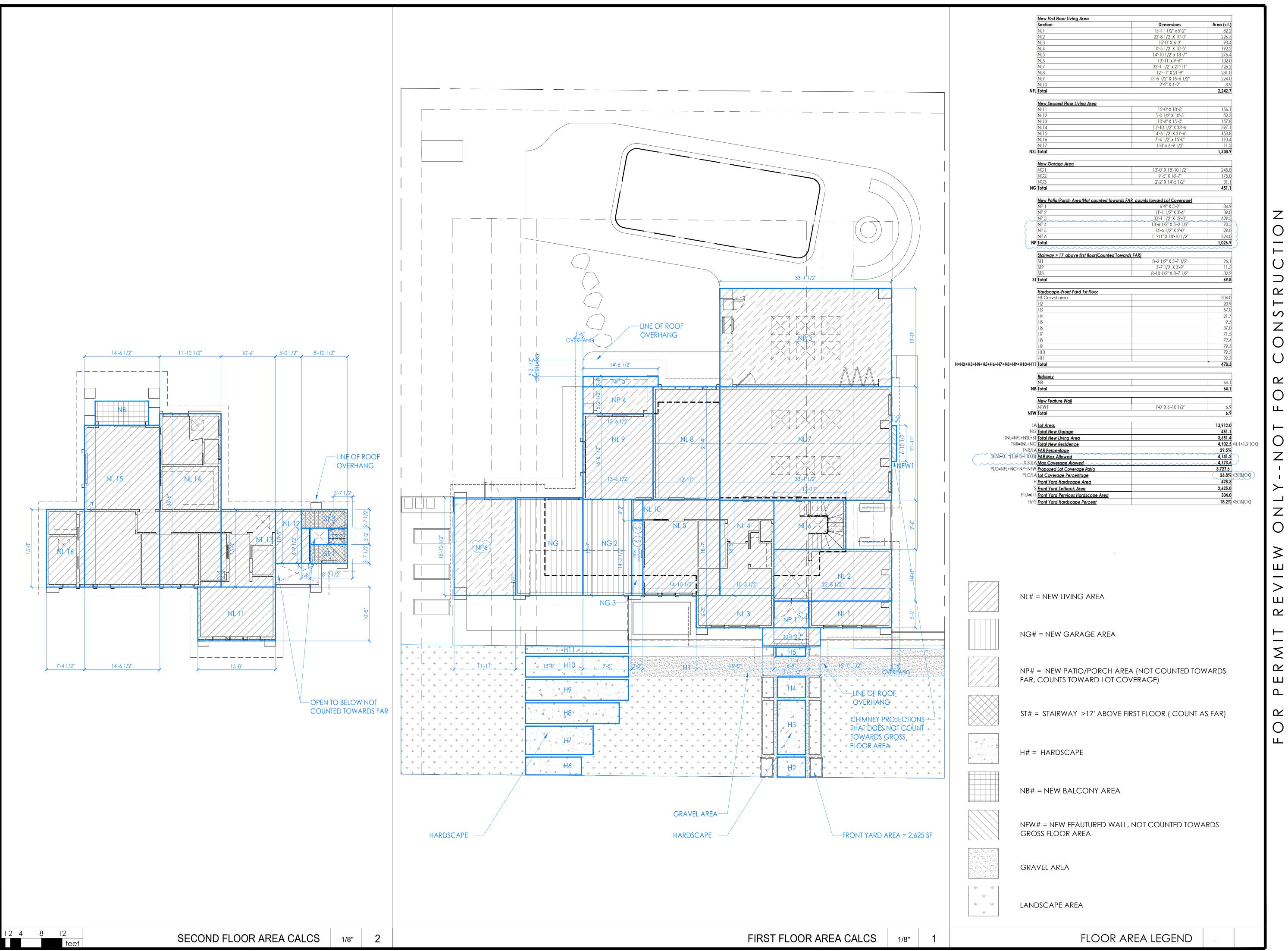
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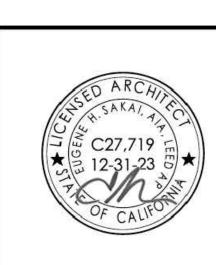
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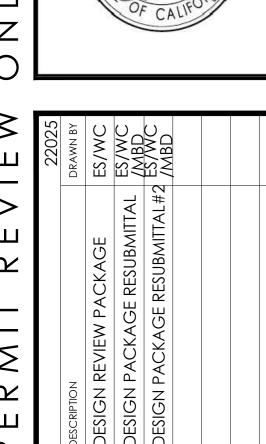




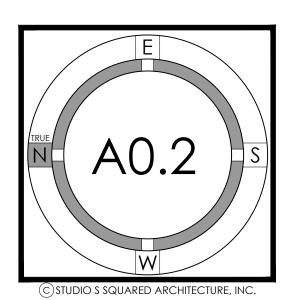


Reside Solana Drive 226 Altos, Los





FLOOR AREA CALCULATION





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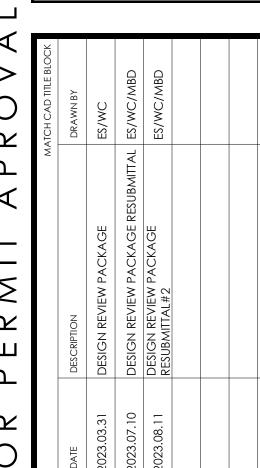
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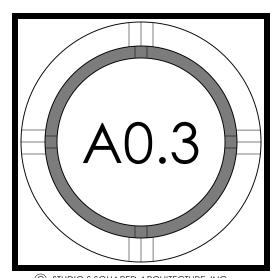
Bertran-Angulo Residence

NEW SINGLE FAMILY HOUS Los Altos, 226 Solana D

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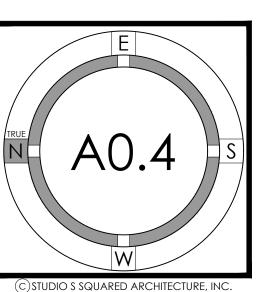


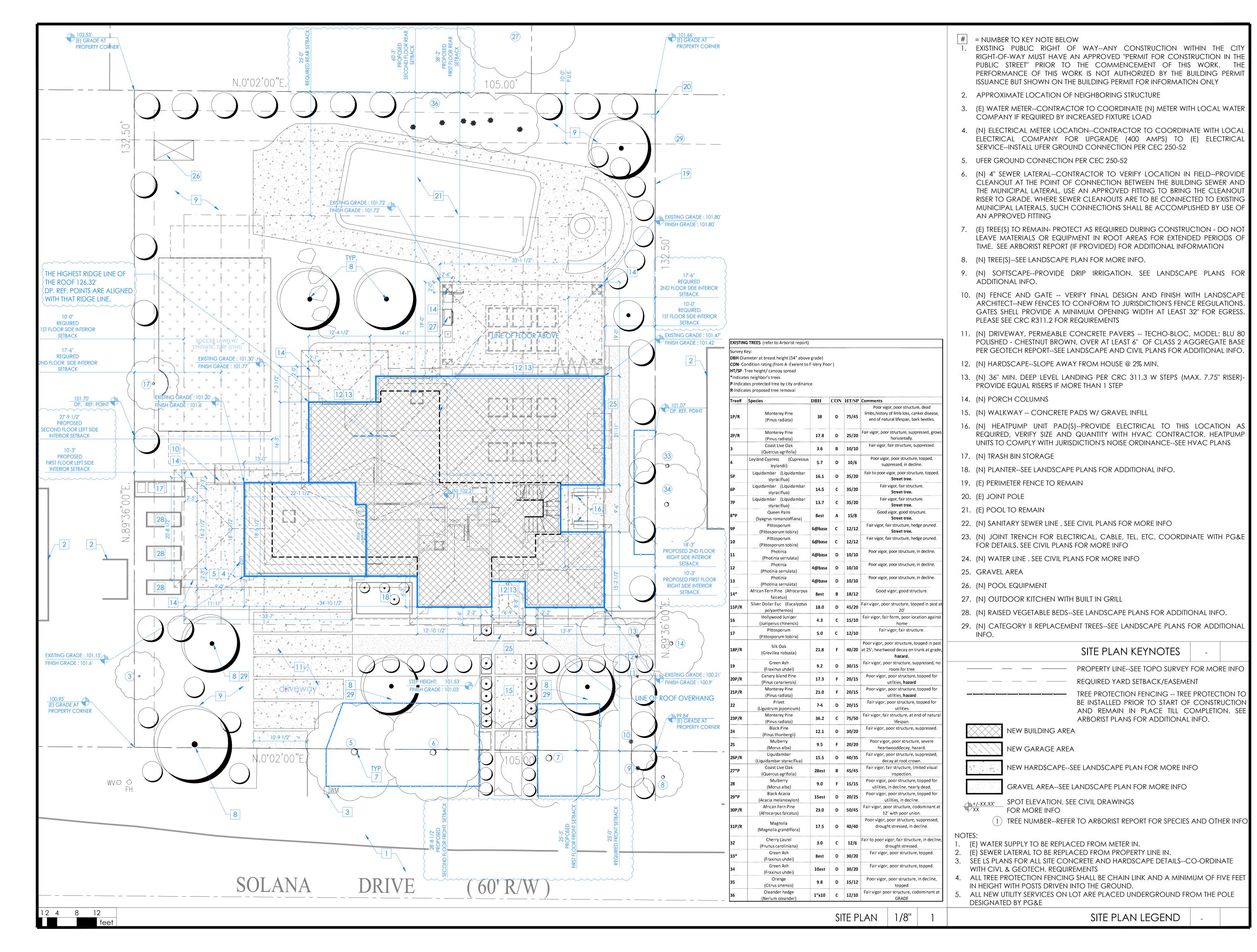
STREETSCAPE



STUDIO S SQUARED ARCHITECTURE, INC.









> r House ana Drive

22025 Bertran-Angulo Residanew SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
Los Altos, 226 Solana Drive

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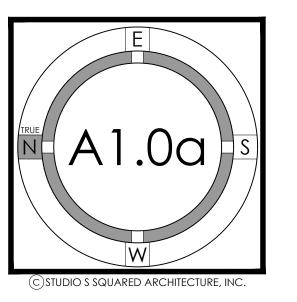
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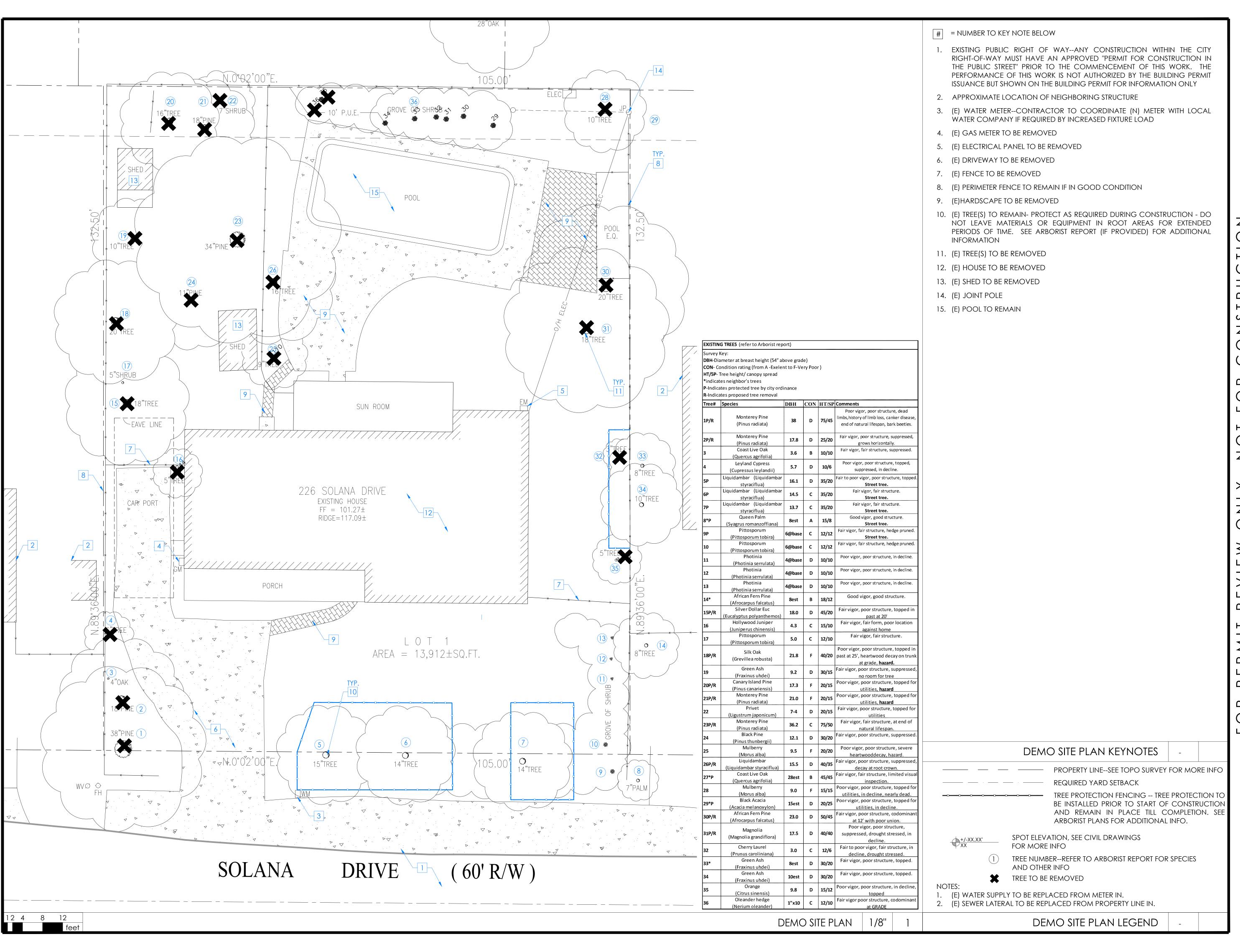
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SITE PLAN





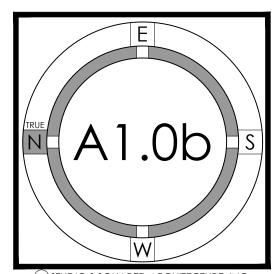


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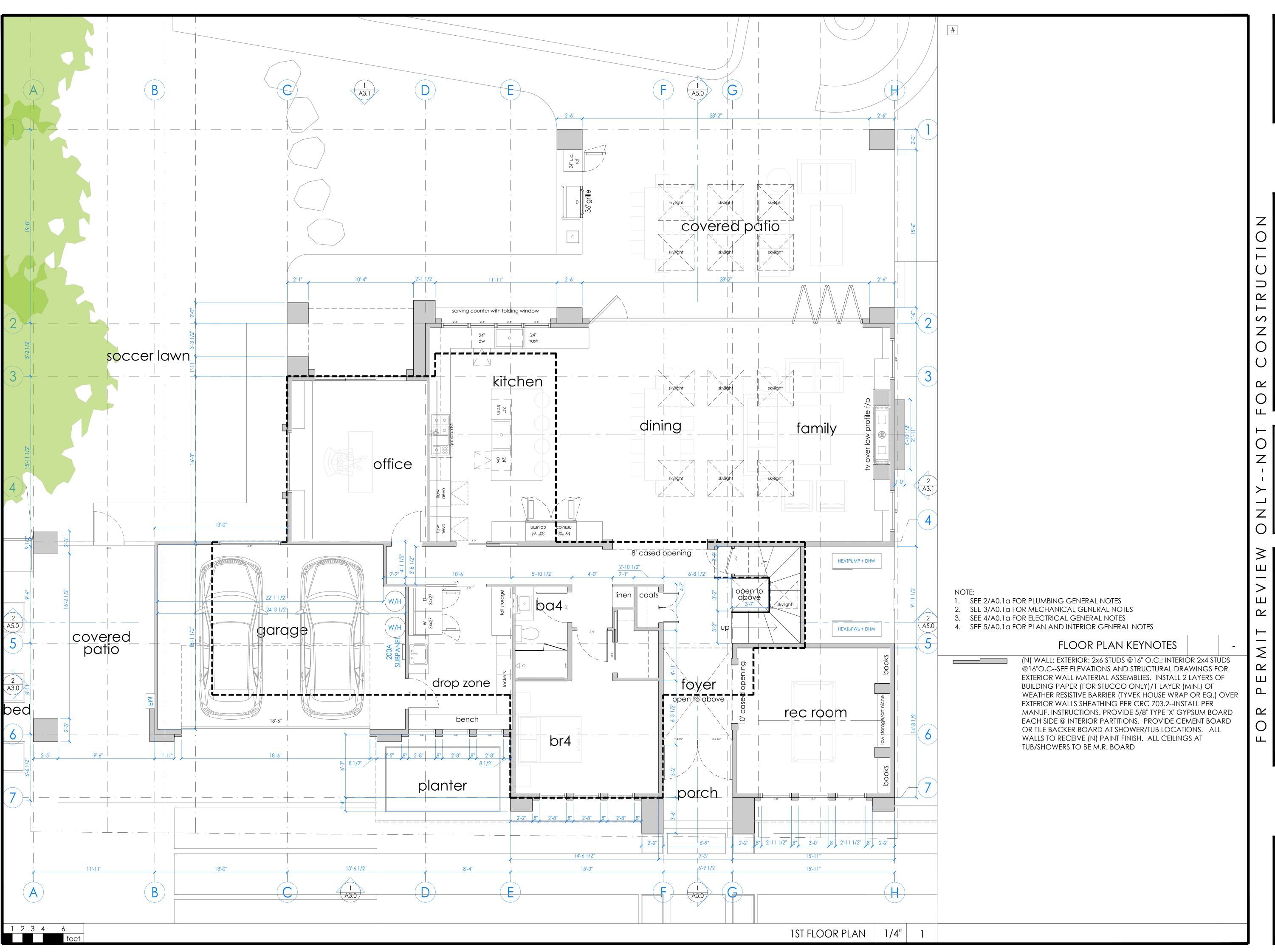
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Los Altos, 226 Solana Drive

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DEMO SITE PLAN



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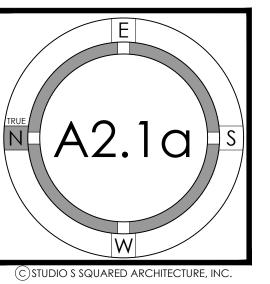
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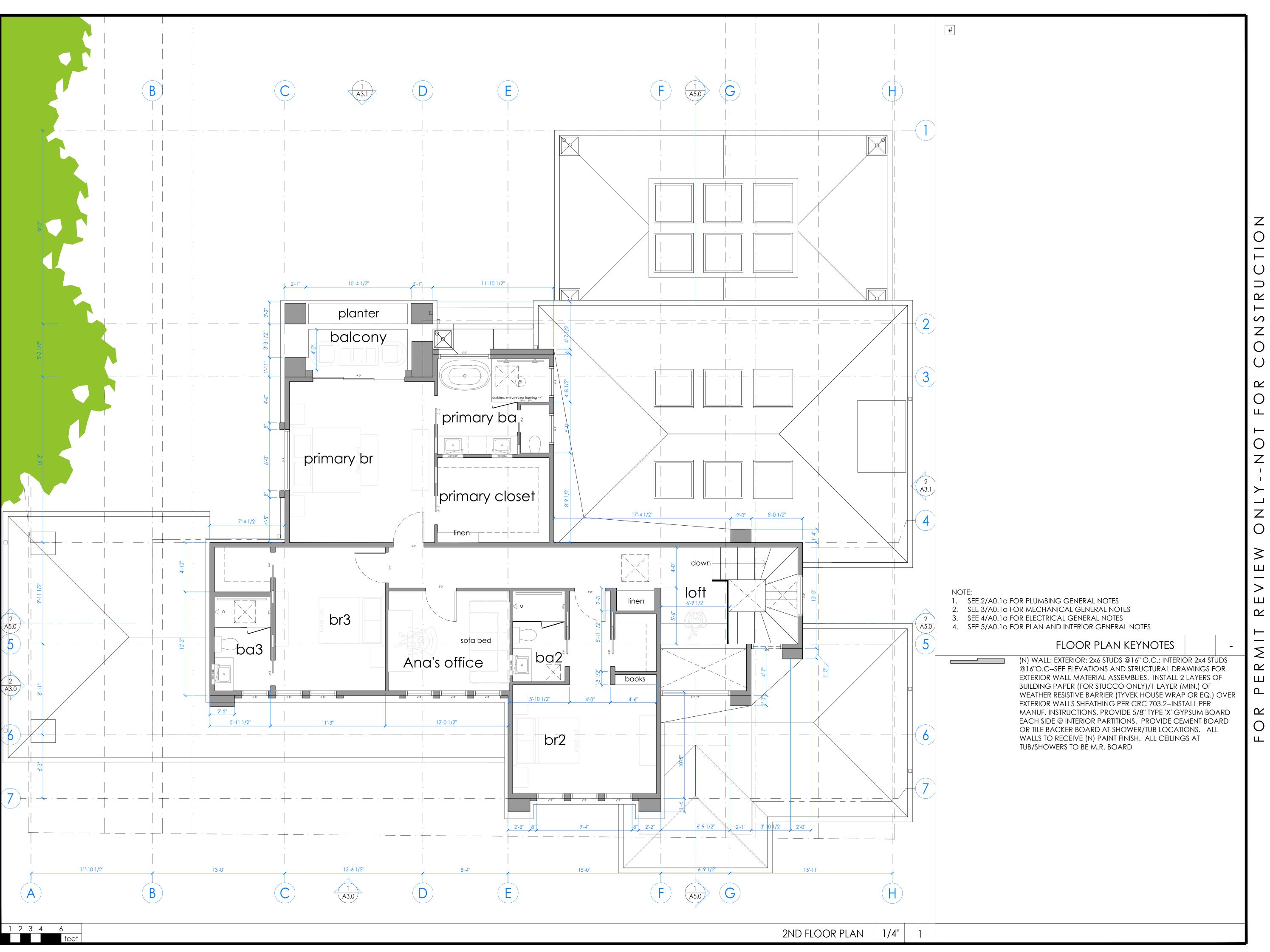


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1ST

FLOOR PLAN







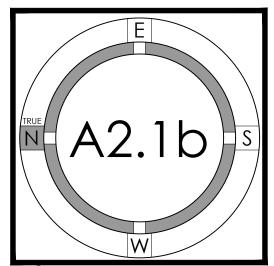
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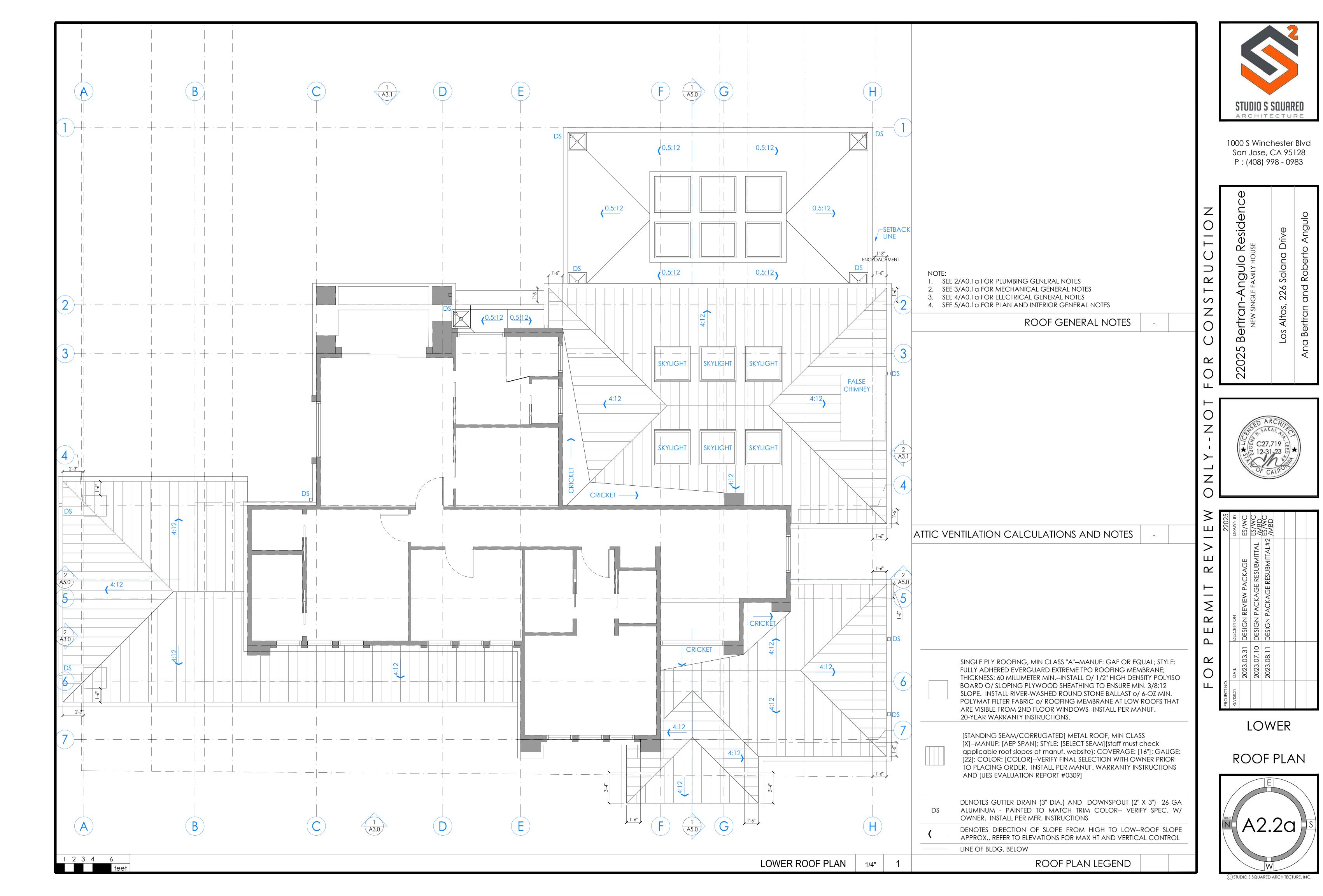


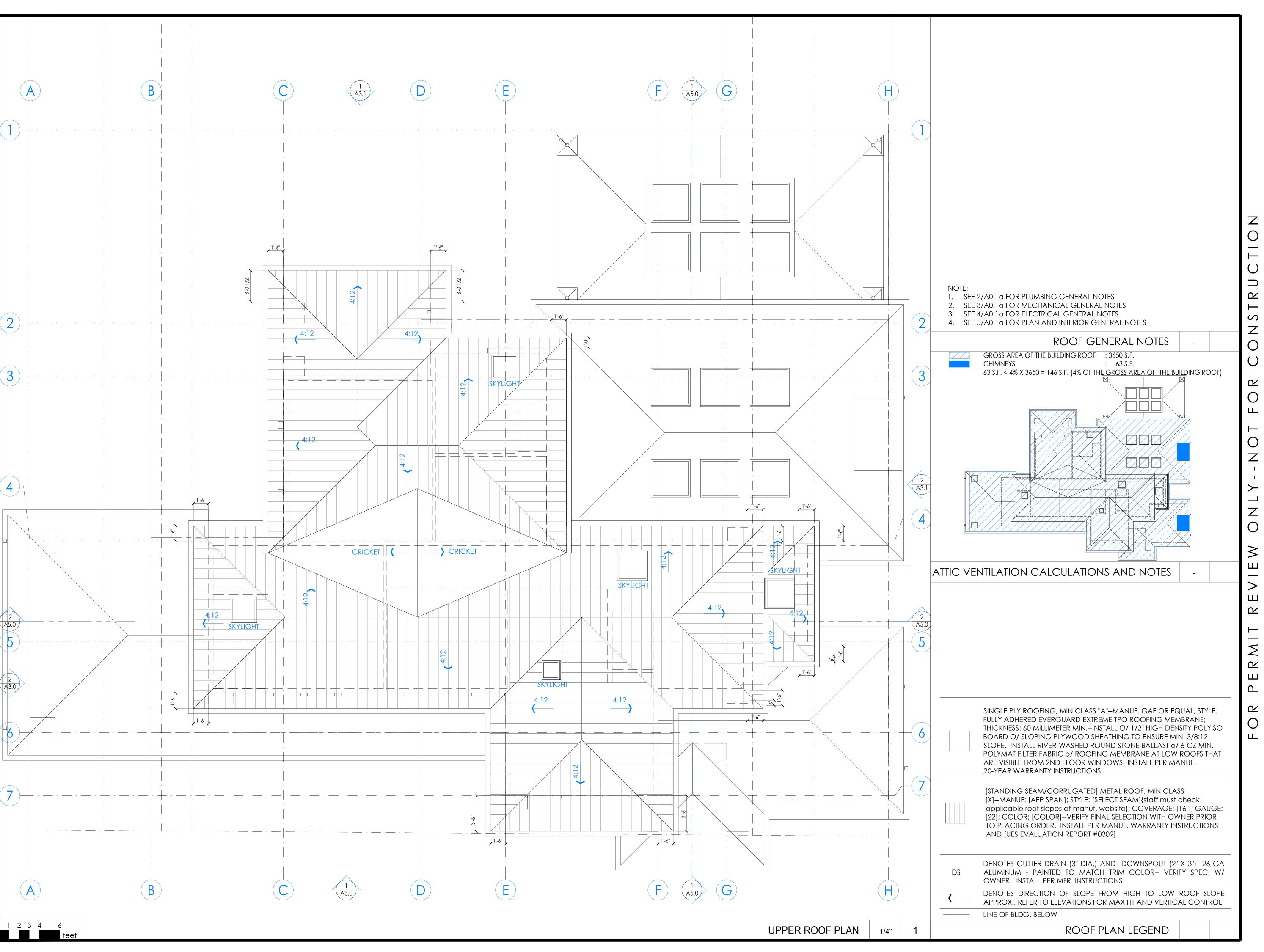
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2ND

FLOOR PLAN







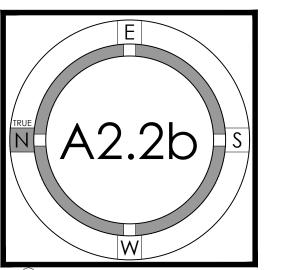


Residen 226 Solana Los Altos,



UPPER

ROOF PLAN







22025 Bertran-Angula Residence

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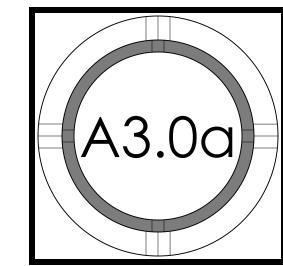
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EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS



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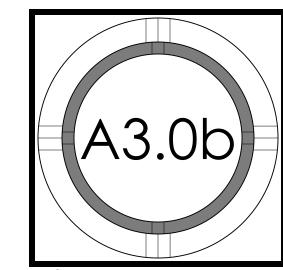


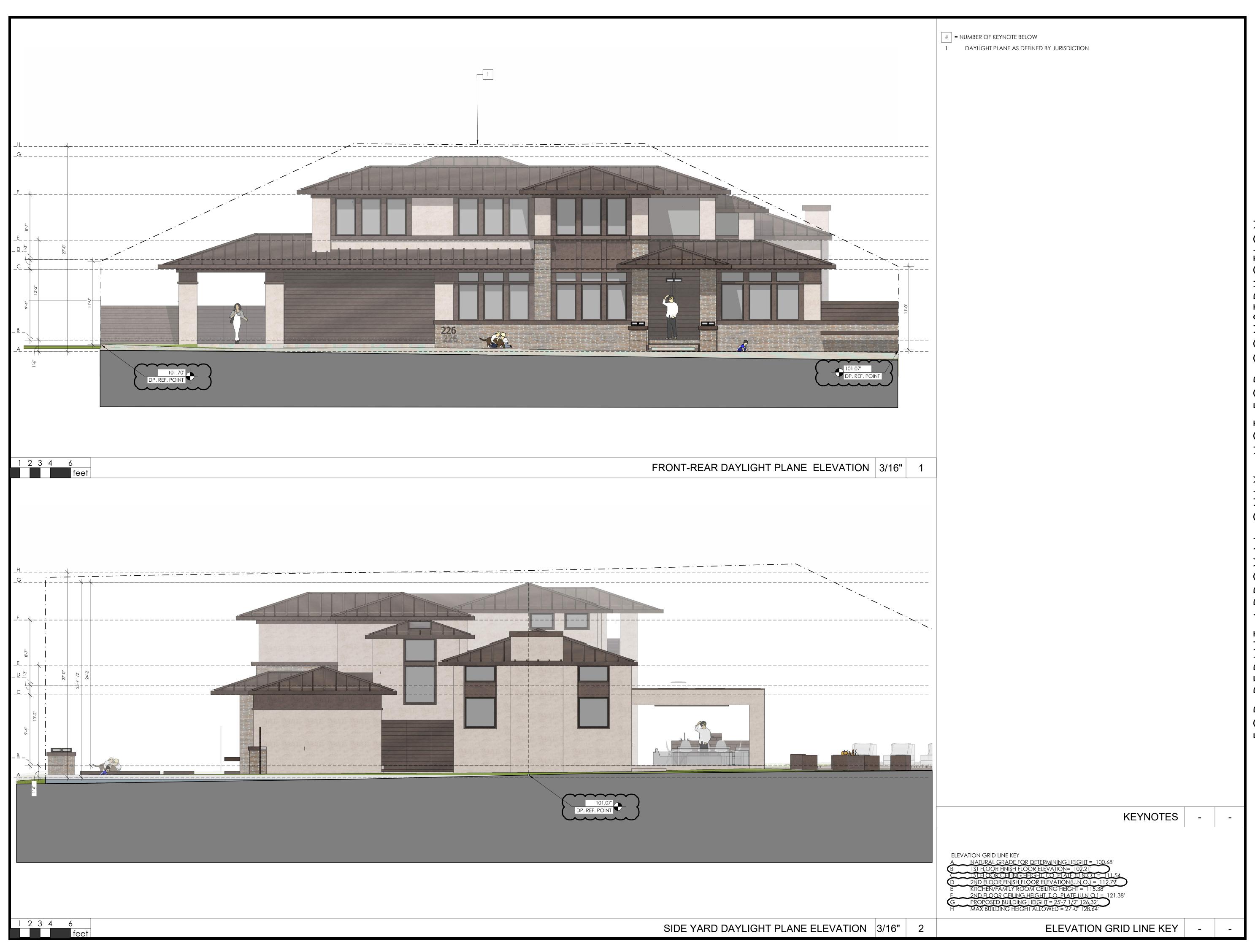
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EXTERIOR **ELEVATIONS**



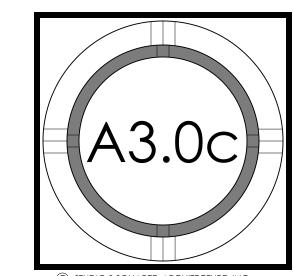








DAYLIGHT
PLANE
ELEVATIONS

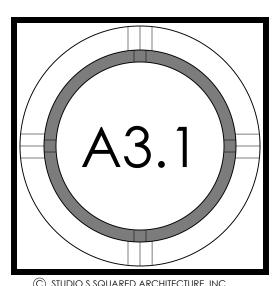






1000 S. Winchester Blvd

EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVES



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR REAR RIGHT

PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR REAR LEFT

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PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR REAR HIGH -

PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR FRONT HIGH

PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR FRONT RIGHT

PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR FRONT LEFT





PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR REAR BALCONY PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR FRONT ENTRY





PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR LEFT

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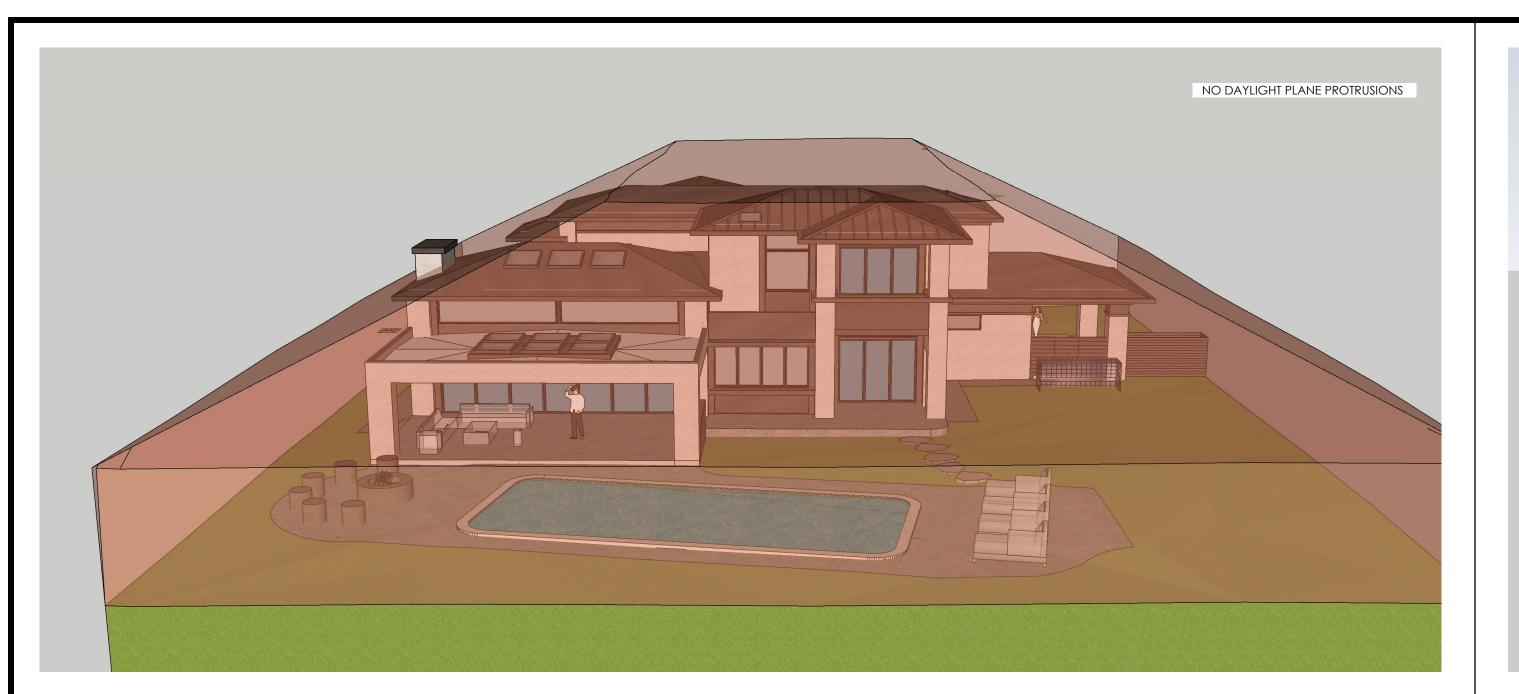


PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR FRONT TOWER -

PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR REAR -

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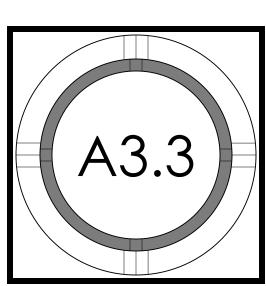


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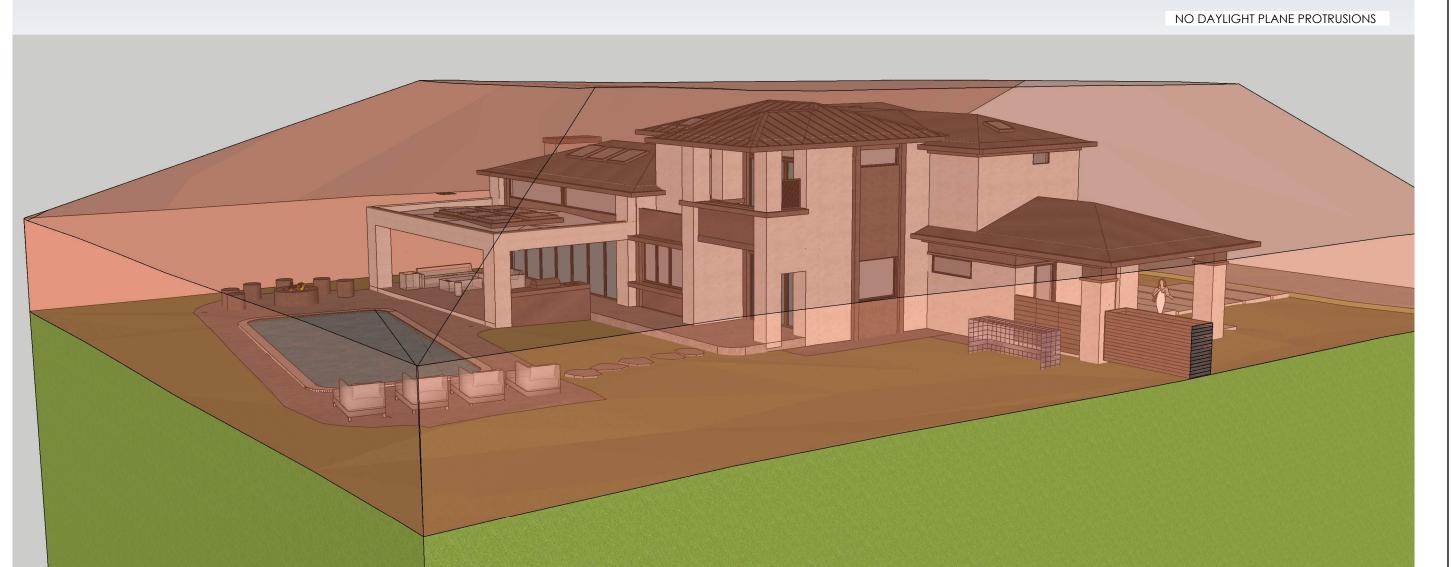
1000 S. Winchester Blvd San Jose, CA 95128

P: (408) 998 - 0983

DAYLIGHT PLANE



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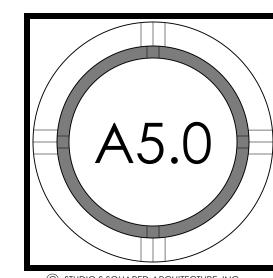


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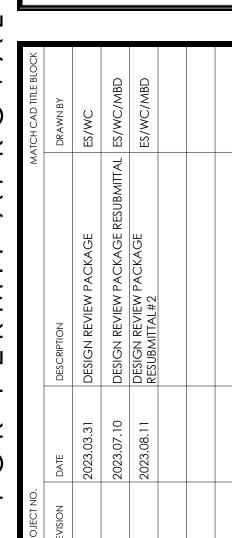
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SECTIONS



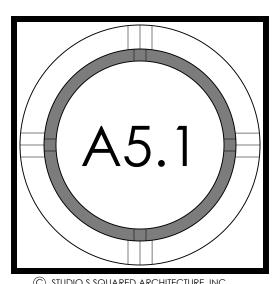


OR PERMIT APROVAL ON



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SECTIONS



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Kielty Arborist Services LLC Certified Arborist WE#10724A TRAQ Qualified P.O. Box 6187

San Mateo, CA 94403 650- 532-4418

January 30th, 2023

Ana Beltran & Roberto Angulo

Site: 226 Solana Drive, Los Altos CA

Dear Ana Beltran & Roberto Angulo,

As requested on Wednesday, November 9th, 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 new home is proposed for this site, and as needed an Arborist Report is required when submitting plans to the city of Los Altos. Site plans A1.0 through A2.1b dated 10/26/22, were reviewed for writing this report. This Tree Inventory Report/Tree protection plan 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 unless stated otherwise.

Method:

226 Solana

Tree# Species

All inspections were made from the ground; the trees were not climbed for this inspection. No plant tissue analysis or root crown inspections were done. 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 (1-100) HT/SP- Tree height/ canopy spread *indicates neighbor's trees **P-***Indicates protected tree by city ordinance* **R-**Indicates proposed tree removal

(Pinus radiata) Suitability for preservation=Poor 10/10 Fair vigor, fair structure, suppressed. 3 Coast Live Oak 3.6 B (Quercus agrifolia) Suitability for preservation=Good 4 Leyland Cypress 5.7 D 10/6 Poor vigor, poor structure, topped, (Cupressus leylandii) suppressed, in decline. **Suitability for preservation=Poor** 5P Liquidambar 16.1 D 35/20 Fair to poor vigor, poor structure, topped. (Liquidambar styraciflua) Street tree. Suitability for preservation=Fair 6P Liquidambar 14.5 C 35/20 Fair vigor, fair structure. (Liquidambar styraciflua) Street tree. Suitability for preservation=Fair 7P Liquidambar 13.7 C 35/20 Fair vigor, fair structure. (Liquidambar styraciflua) Street tree.

(2)

DBH CON HT/SP Comments

38.0 D 75/45 Poor vigor, poor structure, dead limbs,

history of limb loss, canker disease, end of

natural lifespan, bark beetles.

25/20 Fair vigor, poor structure, suppressed, grows

8est A 15/8 Good vigor, good structure. 8*P Queen Palm (Syagrus romanzoffiana) Street tree. **Suitability for preservation=Good**

9P Pittosporum 6@base C 12/12 Fair vigor, fair structure, hedge pruned. (Pittosporum tobira) Street tree. Suitability for preservation=Fair

10 Pittosporum 6@base C 12/12 Fair vigor, fair structure, hedge pruned. (Pittosporum tobira) Suitability for preservation=Fair

4@base D 10/10 Poor vigor, poor structure, in decline. (Photinia serrulata) **Suitability for preservation=Poor**

226 Solana (3) DBH CON HT/SPComments **Tree# Species** 12 Photinia 4@base D 10/10 Poor vigor, poor structure, in decline. (Photinia serrulata)

4@base D 10/10 Poor vigor, poor structure, in decline. 13 Photinia (Photinia serrulata) Suitability for preservation=Poor

Suitability for preservation=Poor

Suitability for preservation=Poor

14* African Fern Pine 8est B 18/12 Good vigor, good structure. (Afrocarpus falcatus) **Suitability for preservation=Good**

15**P/R** Silver Dollar Euc 18.0 D 45/20 Fair vigor, poor structure, topped in past at (Eucalyptus polyanthemos) Suitability for preservation=Poor

15/10 Fair vigor, fair form, poor location against 16 Hollywood Juniper 4.3 C (Juniperus chinensis) Suitability for preservation=Poor

17 Pittosporum 5.0 50 12/10 Fair vigor, fair structure. (Pittosporum tobira) Suitability for preservation=Fair

18**P/R** Silk Oak 40/20 Poor vigor, poor structure, topped in past at 21.8 F (Grevillea robusta) 25', heartwood decay on trunk at grade, **Suitability for preservation=Poor**

9.2 D 30/15 Fair vigor, poor structure, suppressed, no 19 Green Ash (Fraxinus uhdei) room for tree.

Suitability for preservation=Poor 20P/R Canary Island Pine 17.3 F 20/15 Poor vigor, poor structure, topped for (Pinus canariensis) utilities, hazard.

21P/R Monterey Pine 21.0 F 20/15 Poor vigor, poor structure, topped for (Pinus radiata) utilities, hazard. Suitability for preservation=Poor

20/15 Fair vigor, poor structure, topped for (Ligustrum japonicum) utilities. Suitability for preservation=Poor

226 Solana

(Morus alba)

DBH CON HT/SP Comments **Tree# Species** 23P/R Monterey Pine 36.2 C 75/50 Fair vigor, fair structure, at end of natural (Pinus radiata) lifespan. Suitability for preservation=Poor

12.1 D 30/20 Fair vigor, poor structure, suppressed. 24 Black Pine (Pinus thunbergii) Suitability for preservation=Poor

20/20 Poor vigor, poor structure, severe heartwood 25 Mulberry (Morus alba) decay, **hazard.** Suitability for preservation=Poor

26**P/R** Liquidambar 40/35 Fair vigor, poor structure, suppressed, decay (Liquidambar styraciflua) at root crown. **Suitability for preservation=Poor**

utilities, in decline, nearly dead.

45/45 Fair vigor, fair structure, limited visual 27*P Coast Live Oak 28est B (Quercus agrifolia) inspection.

Suitability for preservation=Good 28 Mulberry 15/15 Poor vigor, poor structure, topped for

Suitability for preservation=Poor 20/25 Poor vigor, poor structure, topped for 29*P Black Acacia 15est D

(Acacia melanoxylon) utilities, in decline. Suitability for preservation=Poor

30P/R African Fern Pine 23.0 D 50/45 Fair vigor, poor structure, codominant at 12' with poor union. (Afrocarpus falcatus) Suitability for preservation=Poor

31P/R Magnolia 40/40 Poor vigor, poor structure, suppressed, 17.5 D (Magnolia grandiflora) drought stressed, in decline. Suitability for preservation=Poor

12/6 Fair to poor vigor, fair structure, in decline, 32 Cherry Laurel 3.0 C (Prunus caroliniana) drought stressed. Suitability for preservation=Fair

33* Green Ash 30/20 Fair vigor, poor structure, topped. (Fraxinus uhdei) Suitability for preservation=Poor

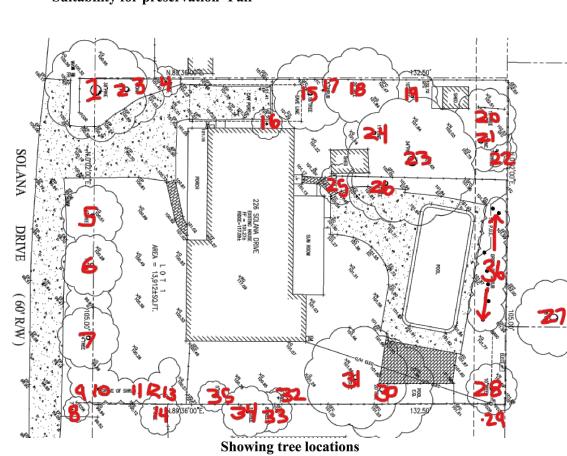
226 Solana

DBH CON HT/SP Comments 10est D 30/20 Fair vigor, poor structure, topped.

34* Green Ash (Fraxinus uhdei) **Suitability for preservation=Poor**

35 Orange 9.8 D 15/12 Poor vigor, poor structure, in decline, (Citrus sinensis) **Suitability for preservation=Poor**

12/10 Fair vigor poor structure, codominant at 36 Oleander hedge 1"x10 C (Nerium oleander) **Suitability for preservation=Fair**



226 Solana

Tree# Species

1P/R Monterey Pine

(Pinus radiata)

Suitability for preservation=Poor

Suitability for preservation=Fair

2P/R Monterey Pine 17.8 D

Site Observations: The landscape at 226 Solana Drive is in poor condition. The site looks to be in disrepair and a large percentage of trees are in decline. No landscape maintenance or tree maintenance has taken place on site. Trees #1, and #5-9 are located within the public right of way and are protected trees. Trees #2, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31 are protected trees due to having a diameter measurement of 15" or larger.

Discussion on protected trees proposed for removal:

Four large, protected Monterey pine trees were observed on site (trees #1, 2, 21, and 23). Monterey pine trees are native to Monterey where they can live up to 120 years. Beyond the fog belt, in hotter drier areas, such as Los Altos, the lifespan of a Monterey Pine is significantly shorter and the species can live anywhere from 50-60 years. The lifespan of Monterey Pine trees outside their native habitat is very short when compared to native oak trees that can live upwards of 250-300 years. Years of drought stress have stressed the species throughout the Bay Area and has made the species more vulnerable to insect attack and disease. Bark beetles, specifically the ips beetle, is the most destructive for the species, as the beetle bores into the tree and destroy the vascular system of the species causing the trees to not be able to transport water from tree roots to the foliage or food from foliage to the tree roots. Bark beetles can quickly kill the species and the trees can go from a green canopy to a red canopy within a matter of weeks. Bark beetle frass and pitch tubes were observed on Monterey Pine tree #1. Large areas of die back and dead wood were observed in the canopy of the tree. Canker disease caused die back was also observed. Monterey Pine tree #2 is growing underneath the canopy of Monterey Pine tree #1 and due to the suppressed growing conditions grows horizontally. Monterey Pine tree #21 has been topped for line clearance and has very poor structure as a result. Pine trees #1, 2, and #21 are all in poor to very poor condition due to bark beetle attack, pine pitch canker disease, and poor past maintenance (topped tree #21). Tree removal is recommended for these trees as they are hazardous to the site and expected to die regardless of tree management. The trees are all near the end of their natural lifespan within the landscape and have a poor suitability for preservation rating. The trees meet the following criteria for protected tree removal in the city of Los Altos: The condition of the tree with respect to disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services. The approximate age of the tree compared with average life span for that species.

Monterey Pine tree #23 is the only pine tree in fair condition. This tree is the largest pine tree on the property and is poorly located within the buildable area for the site. The tree is at the end of its natural lifespan within the landscape. Tree removal is recommended as the tree has a poor suitability for preservation within the landscape due to the age of the tree. It does not make sense to design around the tree only to have the tree die within a few years. The presence of bark beetles, and pine pitch canker disease on the site will likely increase the speed to the trees decline. The tree meet the following criteria for protected tree removal in the city of Los Altos: The condition of the tree with respect to disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services. The approximate age of the tree compared with average life span for that species. The necessity to remove the tree for economic or other enjoyment of the property.

226 Solana

Showing Monterey Pine #1 and decline in canopy Showing Pine trees #1 and #2

Showing topped eucalyptus tree

The vigor of the tree is fair, but the structure is poor. The tree has been topped in the past at 20' and now has multiple codominant trunks with poor aspect ratios. Topping trees is not an approved cut by any tree standards such as ANSI A300 Pruning Standards or Best Managements Pruning Standards as topping trees starves trees of their food source and can weaken a tree. Topping cuts lead to decay as the wounds made are too large for the tree to compartmentalize the wound. This gives decay organisms a free path to move down through the branches often resulting in an unacceptable level of risk. After a tree is topped, the tree's survival mechanism causes a tree to produce multiple shoots below each topping cut often referred to as "water sprout growth." The new shoots develop from latent buds hidden underneath the surface of old branches. These new shoots are not anchored into the tree like normal branches that develop in a socket of overlapping

Silver Dollar Eucalyptus tree #15 is in poor condition.

wood tissues. The new shoots are weakly attached as they are only anchored in the outermost layers of the parent branches. These sprouts grow very quickly as a survival mechanism and are prone to failure in normal weather conditions due to the limbs being weakly attached. Limb failure risk also increased as decay is likely to be found from 226 Solana

the past topping cut. The risk of future limb/leader failure is high with the topped Eucalyptus tree. The tree has a poor suitability for preservation within the landscape. Removal and replacement is recommended as no mitigation measures are expected to improve risk of leader failure. The tree meets the following criteria for protected tree removal in the city of Los Altos: The condition of the tree with respect to disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services.



Silk Oak tree #18 is in very poor condition. The vigor and structure of the tree are both poor. This tree, like eucalyptus tree #15 has been topped in the past at 25'. Heartwood decay at the tree's root crown was observed. Risk of tree failure is high with no mitigation measures expected to improve risk of tree failure. Tree removal is recommended as the tree is a hazard to the property. The tree meets the following criteria for protected tree removal in the city of Los Altos: The condition of the tree with respect to disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services.

Showing decay at root crown



Canary Island Pine tree #20 was given a very poor condition rating (F). The tree is in severe decline due to being continuously topped for utility line clearance. Tree removal is recommended as the tree is interfering with utility lines and is a hazard to the site. The tree is not expected to survive more than a couple of years regardless of management. The tree meets the following criteria for protected tree removal in the city of Los Altos: *The* condition of the tree with respect to disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services.

Showing leaning and topped Canary Island Pine tree

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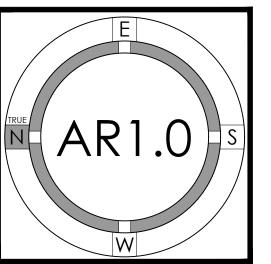
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ARBORIST REPORT



(13)

Red lines showing the recommended tree protection zones

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

If for any reason a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer

reduce compaction to the unprotected root zone.



Showing tree #30

226 Solana

Showing decay at root crown where up against hardscapes from past root cutting

African Fern Pine tree #30 is in poor condition. The vigor of the tree is fair but for structure of the tree is poor. The tree is codominant at 12' with a poor aspect ratio. Included bark at the codominant union was observed. Included bark is a type of branch defect that develops when two codominant leaders (trunks) grow closely together in a V-shape. As both the leaders increase in size, the bark that is between them will start to work as a wedge between the growing leaders. When this occurs, the codominant leaders lack the reinforcing ridge required for the codominant leaders to be supported property. These stems can break or tear causing severe cambium damage and making them prone to failure. It increases susceptibility of failure during storms and heavy winds. Tree removal is ecommended as the tree is a hazard to the roperty. No mitigation measures are expected to elp improve the risk of leader failure due to included bark. The tree meets the following criteria for protected tree removal in the city of Los Altos: *The condition of the tree with respect to* disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services.





Magnolia tree #31 is in poor condition and has a poor suitability for preservation rating. The tree has poor vigor and poor structure. Magnolia trees are not a drought tolerant species and the past drought and no supplemental irrigation has severely stressed the tree. The tree is not expected to recover from the prolonged drought stress. The tree is nearly lead and recommended to be removed as it is a nazard to the property. The tree meets the following criteria for protected tree removal in the city of Los Altos: *The condition of the tree with respect to* disease, imminent danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services.

owing Magnolia #31

Protected trees to be retained:

(10)



right of way and are protected trees. Liquidambar tree #5 was given a poor condition rating due to being topped in the past and less vigorous than Liquidambar trees #6 and #7. This tree is recommended to be inspected in spring of 2023 to look at shoot elongation to get a better idea on the health of the tree as the tree was inspected during the fall when leaves were naturally dropping as the species is deciduous. Poor union formation with poor aspect ratios were observed in the canopies of the Liquidambar trees. Crown reduction pruning and pruning for future tree structure is recommended to reduce risk of limb failure. The trees are recommended to be deeply irrigated every other week during the dry season so that the top foot of soil is saturated starting at 5' from the trees and radiating out to 15' from the trees.

Liquidambar trees #5-7 are located within the public

Showing Liquidambar trees #5-7

Neighboring Queen Palm tree #8 is in excellent condition. The tree is a street tree as it is in the public right of way. Pittosporum tree #9 is also located in the public right of way and is in fair condition. Every other week during the dry season the pittosporum tree #9 is recommended to be irrigated with 20 gallons of clean water at the edge of the tree's dripline.

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Neighboring Coast Live Oak tree #27 is in good condition. A limited visual inspection was conducted, and the root crown was not visible due to the tree being on the neighboring property.

Showing neighboring oak tree #27



Neighboring Black Acacia tree #29 is in poor ondition. The tree is in decline and has been copped for utility line clearance in the past. This species is highly invasive and generally ecommended for removal as it can easily spread roughout a property.

Showing topped Black Acacia tree #29

Non-protected trees:

The remaining trees not discussed above are small non-protected trees. Non-protected trees with a condition rating of either a D or an F are recommended to be removed or mitigated where possible as they are in poor condition. Trees in poor condition are not well suited for preservation within the landscape.

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Plan Review:

A new driveway is proposed and shown closer to Liquidambar tree #5 than the existing driveway. Because Monterey Pine tree #1 is proposed to be removed, if possible, the proposed driveway should be moved to be outside the dripline of Liquidambar tree #5 to reduce potential impacts to the tree. The driveway excavation when within 13.5' from Liquidambar tree #5 is recommended to be done by hand under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist. Acceptable hand tools include an air spade, rotary hammer with clay spade attachment, and shovels. All encountered roots during excavation are recommended to be retained. Roots encountered within the base rock section can be retained with base rock material being packed around tree roots to avoid the need to cut roots with the driveway built on top of the tree's roots. Encountered roots to be exposed during this process are recommended to be covered in layers of wetted down burlap to help avoid root desiccation. The contractor is recommended to wet down the burlap daily while still exposed. The tree is recommended to be deep water fertilized as a mitigation measure. Impacts are expected to be minor.

A new pathway is shown underneath the dripline of Liquidambar tree #7. Excavation for the pathway is recommended to stay at a maximum of 6" below grade for rough grading purposes when within the dripline of the tree. Impacts are expected to be minor. The tree is recommended to be deep water fertilized as a mitigation measure.

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 in the same way. The drip line shall not be altered in any way to increase the encroachment of the construction. When work is to take place underneath a tree's 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 protection zones should be 6-foottall 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.

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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).

(14)

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.

Normal irrigation shall be maintained on this site at all times for the imported trees. All of the trees except the neighboring oak tree will require irrigation. On a construction site, I recommend irrigation during winter months, 1 time per month for the imported trees. 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 for the imported trees. 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.

The information included in this report is believed to be true and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices. David Beckham Sincerely, David Beckham Certified Arborist WE#10724A TRAQ Qualified

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

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

1. Any legal description provided to the consultant/appraiser is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownerships to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed for matters legal in character. Any and all property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.

2. It is assumed that any property is not in violation of any applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other government regulations.

3. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however the consultant/appraiser can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

4. The consultant/appraiser shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the fee schedule and contract of engagement.

5. Loss, alteration, or reproduction of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.

6. Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant/appraiser.

7. Neither all nor any part of this report, nor any copy thereof, shall be conveyed by anyone, including the client, to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant/appraiser particularly as to value conclusions, identity of the consultant/appraiser, or any reference to any professional society or initialed designation conferred upon the consultant/appraiser as stated in his qualification.

8. This report and the values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consult/appraiser, and the consult/appraiser's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.

9. Sketches, diagrams, graphs, and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or

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10. Unless expressed otherwise: 1) information in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in future.

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.

David Beckham David Beckham

January 30th, 2023

ARCHITECTURE

1000 S Winchester Blvd San Jose, CA 95128 P: (408) 998 - 0983

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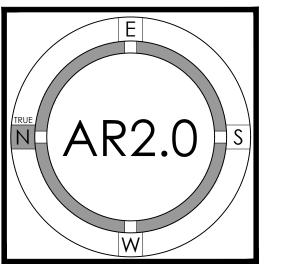
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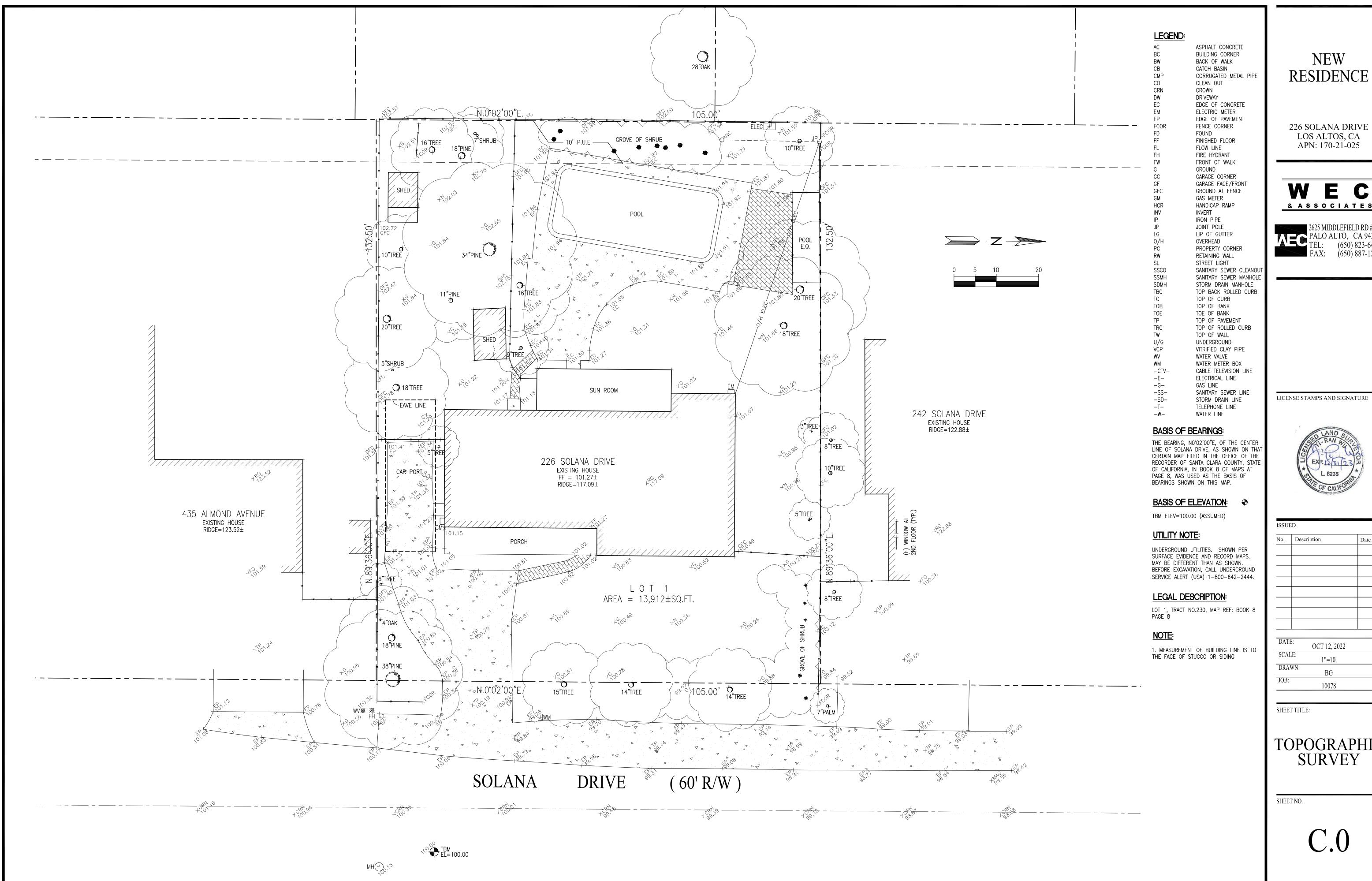
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> **ARBORIST REPORT**



(C)STUDIO S SQUARED ARCHITECTURE, INC



NEW RESIDENCE

226 SOLANA DRIVE LOS ALTOS, CA APN: 170-21-025

& ASSOCIATES

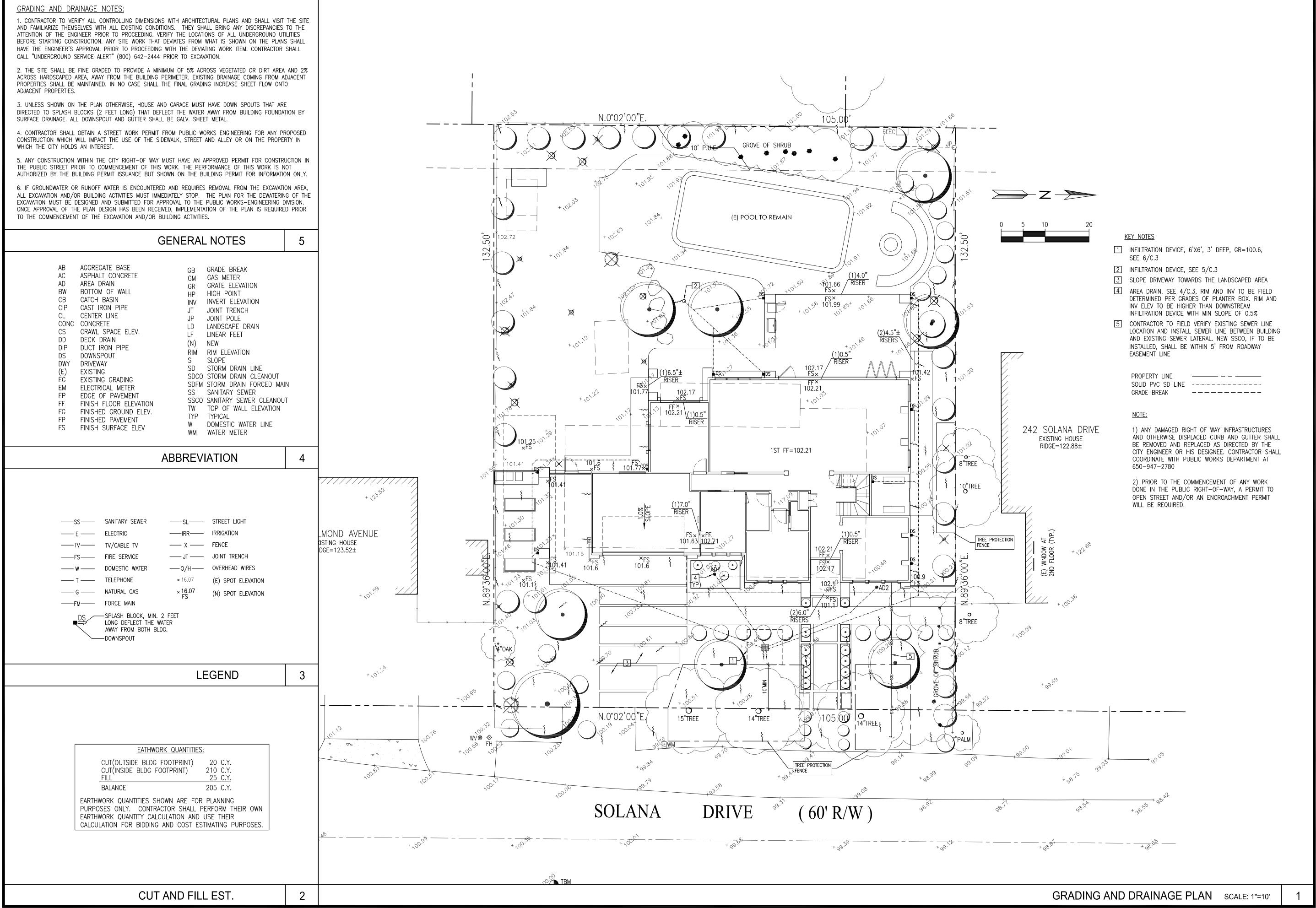




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SCAI		
DRA'		
JOB:		
	10078	

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

SHEET NO.



NEW RESIDENCE

226 SOLANA DRIVE LOS ALTOS, CA APN: 170-21-025

WEC & ASSOCIATES

2625 MIDDLEFIELD RD #658 PALO ALTO, CA 94306 TEL: (650) 823-6466 FAX: (650) 887-1294

LICENSE STAMPS AND SIGNATURE



ISSUE	D	
No.	Description	Date
	-	
DATE	APR 26, 2023	
SCAL	AS SHOWN	
DRAV	VN:	
JOB:	10078	

SHEET TITLE:

GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN

SHEET NO.

C.

EROSION CONTROL AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE:

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME THE CONCEPTS ON THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN/NOTES, IF PROVIDED, ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS, THE FULL EXTENTS OF WHICH ARE TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXACT DESIGN AND EXTENT OF CONTRACTOR'S INTENDED USE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

2. ALL EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES SHALL BE INSPECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND REPAIRED AS REQUIRED AT THE CONCLUSION OF EACH WORKING DAY DURING THE RAINY SEASON. REPAIRS TO DAMAGED FACILITIES SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY.

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ANY ACCUMULATION OF SILT OR DEBRIS FROM THE EROSION CONTROL SEDIMENT BASINS FOLLOWING EACH STORM AND SHALL CLEAR THE OUTLET PIPES OF ANY BLOCKAGE.

4. STOCKPILED MATERIAL SHALL BE COVERED WITH VISQUEEN OR TARPAULIN UNTIL THE MATERIAL IS REMOVED FROM THE SITE. ANY REMAINING BARE SOIL THAT EXISTS AFTER THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN REMOVED SHALL BE COVERED UNTIL A NATURAL GROUND COVER IS ESTABLISHED OR IT MAY BE SEEDED OR PLANTED TO PROVIDE GROUND COVER PRIOR TO THE FALL RAINY SEASON.

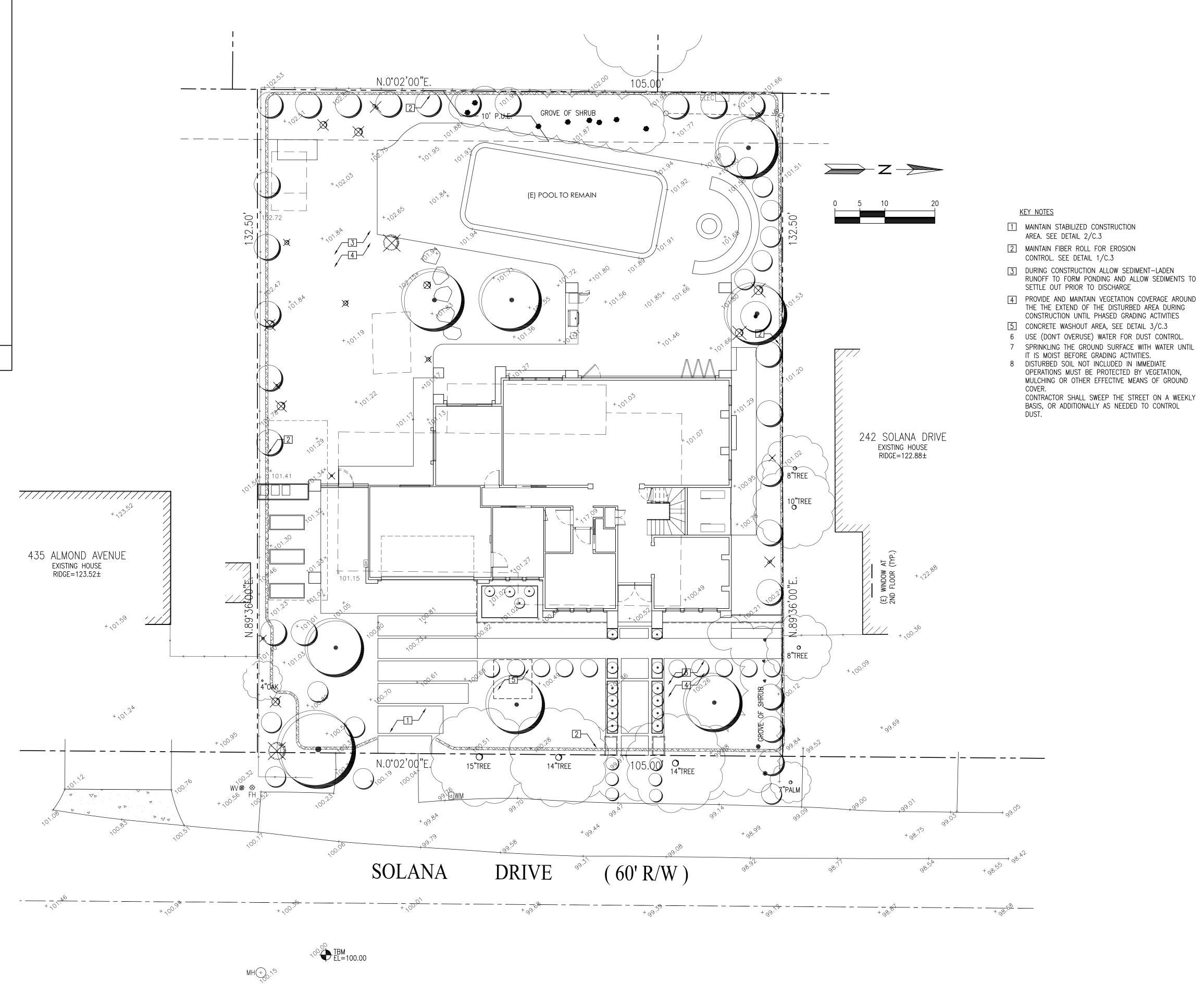
5. PROTECT ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND UNDISTURBED AREAS FROM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS USING VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIPS, SEDIMENT BARRIERS OR FILTER, DIKES, MULCHING OR OTHER MEASURES AS APPROPRIATE.

6. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADJACENT STREETS IN A NEAT, CLEAN, DUST FREE AND SANITARY CONDITION AT ALL TIMES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY CLEAN UP ON ADJACENT STREETS AFFECTED BY THEIR CONSTRUCTION. NO STOCKPILING OF BUILDING MATERIALS WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT—OF WAY IS

7. PROTECT DOWN SLOPE DRAINAGE COURSES, STREAMS AND STORM DRAINS WITH ROCK FILLED SAND BAGS, TEMPORARY DRAINAGE SWALES, SILT FENCES, EARTH BERMS, STORM DRAIN INLET FILTERS AND/OR STRAW BALES USED ONLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH PROPERLY INSTALLED SILT FENCES. PROVIDE ROCKED DRIVEWAY FOR SITE ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION.

GENERAL NOTES

2



NEW RESIDENCE

226 SOLANA DRIVE LOS ALTOS, CA APN: 170-21-025

W E C

& ASSOCIATES

2625 MIDDLEFIELD RD #658 PALO ALTO, CA 94306 TEL: (650) 823-6466 FAX: (650) 887-1294

LICENSE STAMPS AND SIGNATURE



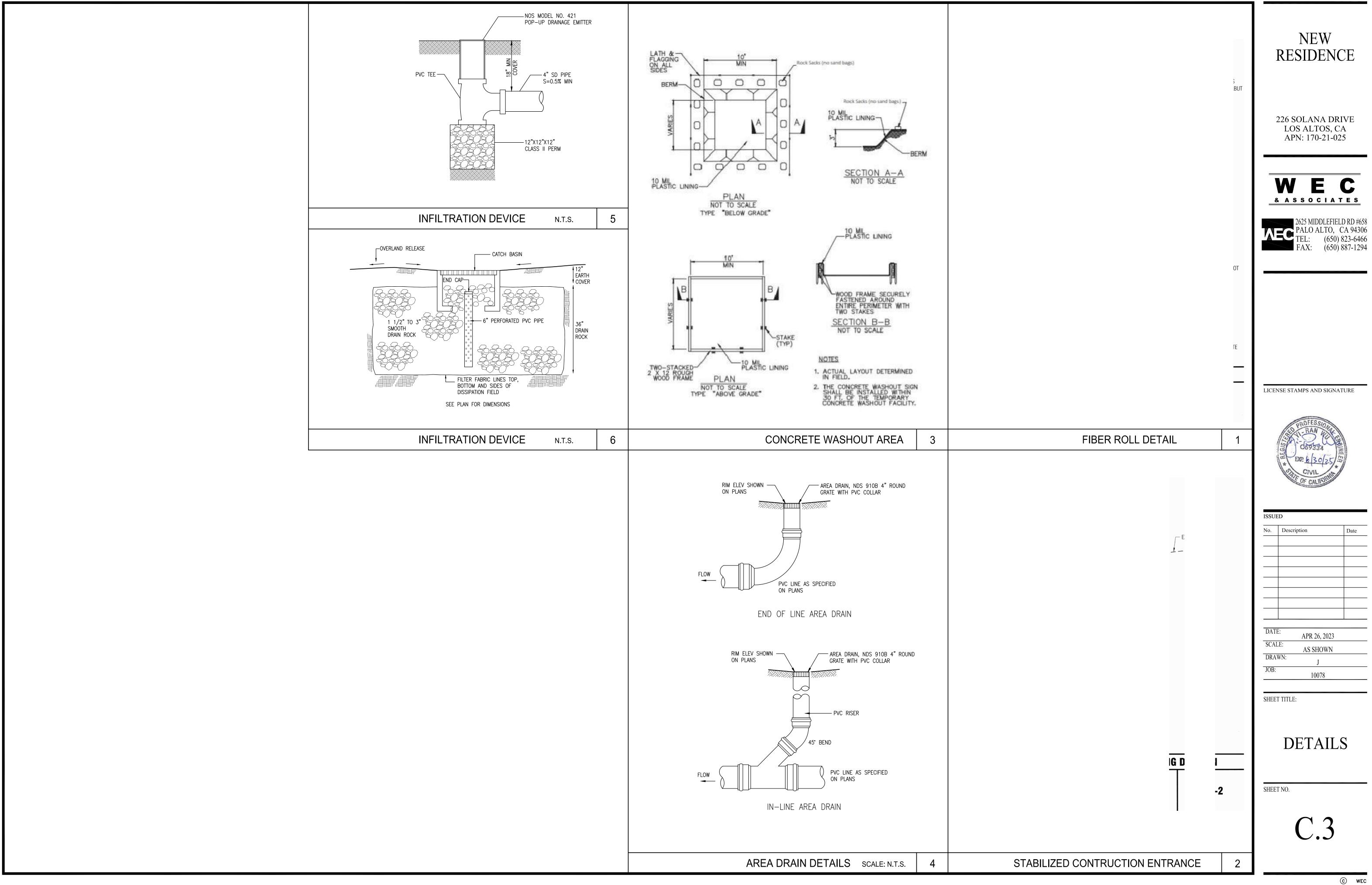
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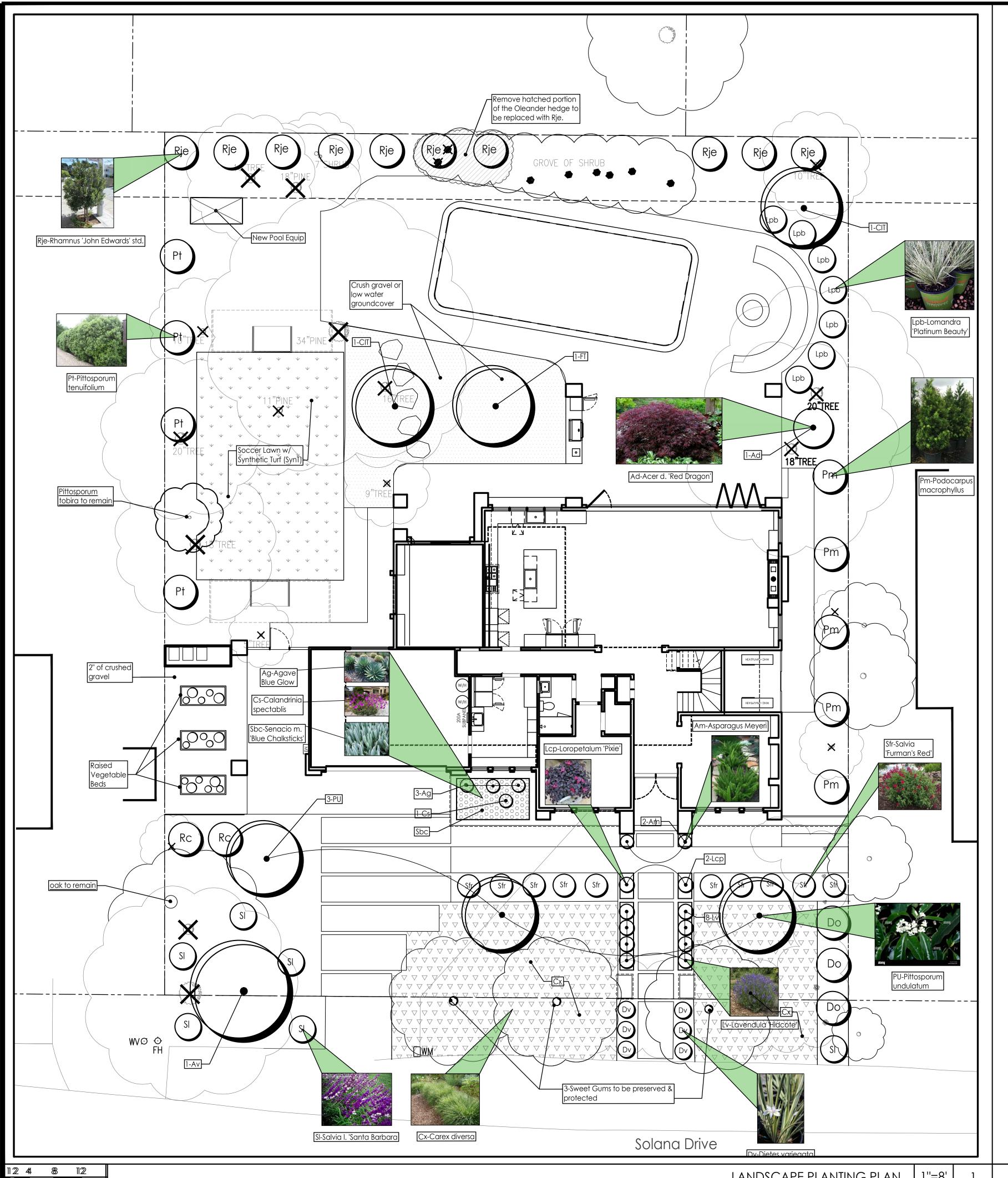
SHEET TITLE:

EROSION CONTROL PLAN

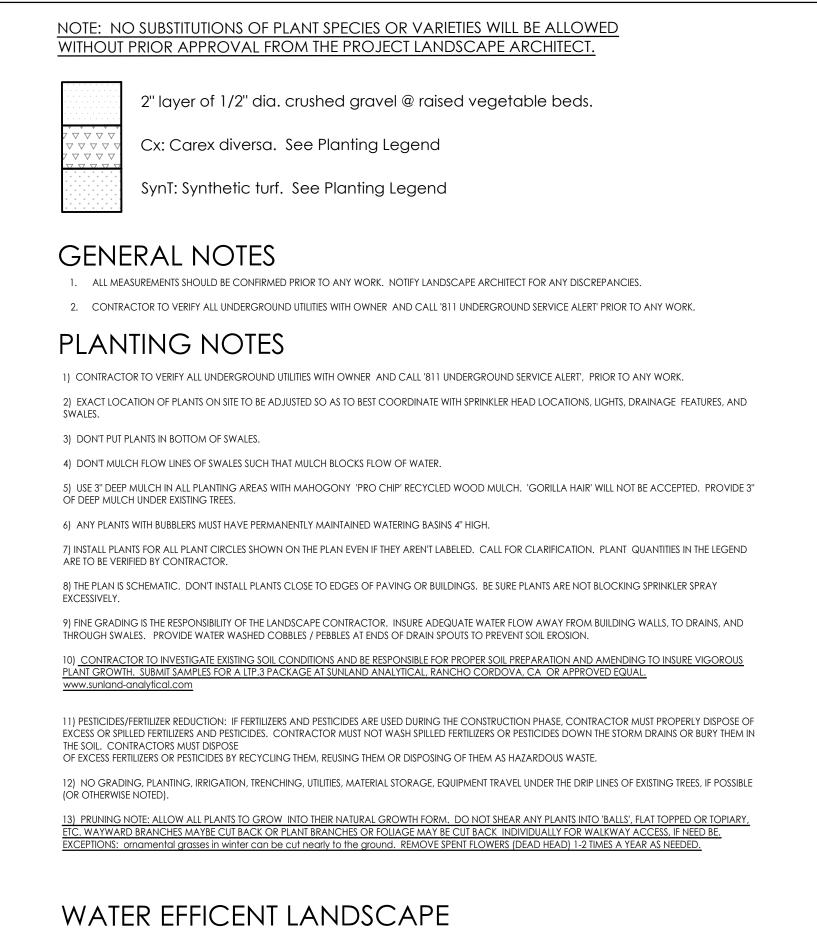
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C.2





			PLANT LEGEND			
SYM.	QTY.	SIZE	BOTANICAL NA <i>M</i> E	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	WATER USE
AV		5 gal	Avocado	Avocado	Owner to determine variety	med
FT		5 gal	Fruit tree	Fruit tree	Owner to determine variety	med
PU	3	24" box	Pittosporum undulatum std.	Victorian Box	Tree form. Dbl. staked	low
			PRIVACY SHRUBS			
Do		15 gal	Dodonea v. 'Purpurea' std.	Purple Hopseed Bush	Tree form	low
Pm		-	Podocarpus macrophylla	Yew Pine		med
Pt			Pittosporum tenuifolium std.	Kohuhu	Tree form	med
Rje		15 gal	Rhamnus a. 'John Edwards' std.	John Edwards Buckthorn	Tree form	low
			SHRUBS & PERENNIALS			
Ad		15 gal	Acer dissectum 'Red Dragon'	Red Dragon Laceleaf Maple		med
Am		5 gal	Asparagus 'Meyeri'	Meyer's Asparagus Fern		med
Cit		5 gal	Citrus	Citrus	Owner to determine variety	
Dv		5 gal	Dietes v. 'variegata'	White Variegated Fortnight Lily		low
Lcp		5 gal	Loropetalum c. 'Pixie'	Pixie Fringe Flower		low
Lpb		5 gal	Lomandra 'Platinum Beauty'	Platinum Beauty Mat Rush		low
LV		5 gal	Lavendula a. 'Hidcote'	Hidcote English Lavender		low
Rc		5 gal	Rhamnus c. 'Mound San Bruno'	MSB Coffeeberry		low
Sfr		5 gal	Salvia gregii 'Furman's Red'	Furman's Red Autumn Sage		low
SI		5 gal	Salvia leucantha 'Santa Barbara'	S.B. Mexican Sage		low
			Succulents in Raised Planter			
Ag		5 gal	Agave 'Blue Glow'	Blue Glow Agave		low
Cs		5 gal	Calandrinia spectablis	Rock Purslane		low
Sbc		1 gal	Senacio mandraliscae	Blue Chalksticks	24" o.c. spacing	low
			Groundcovers			
Сх		1 gal	Carex divulsa	California Sedge	24" o.c. spacing	low

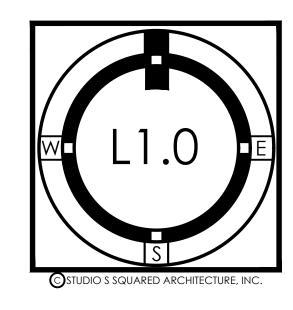




No. 2444 Signature 11/30/2023 Renewal Date

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FOR PERMIT REVIE		DESCRIPTION	05.01.2023 PLANNING SUBMITTAL	06.09.2023 PLANNING SUBMITTAL	07.12.2023 PLANNING SUBMITTAL	08.08.2023 PLANNING SUBMITTAL		
FOR P	PROJECT NO.	REVISION DATE	05.01.2023	06.09.2023	07.12.2023	08.08.2023		

LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLAN



ORDINANCE STATEMENT

"I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE CRITERIA OF THE MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE AND HAVE APPLIED THEM FOR THE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER IN THE LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLAN."

GREG G. ING, PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

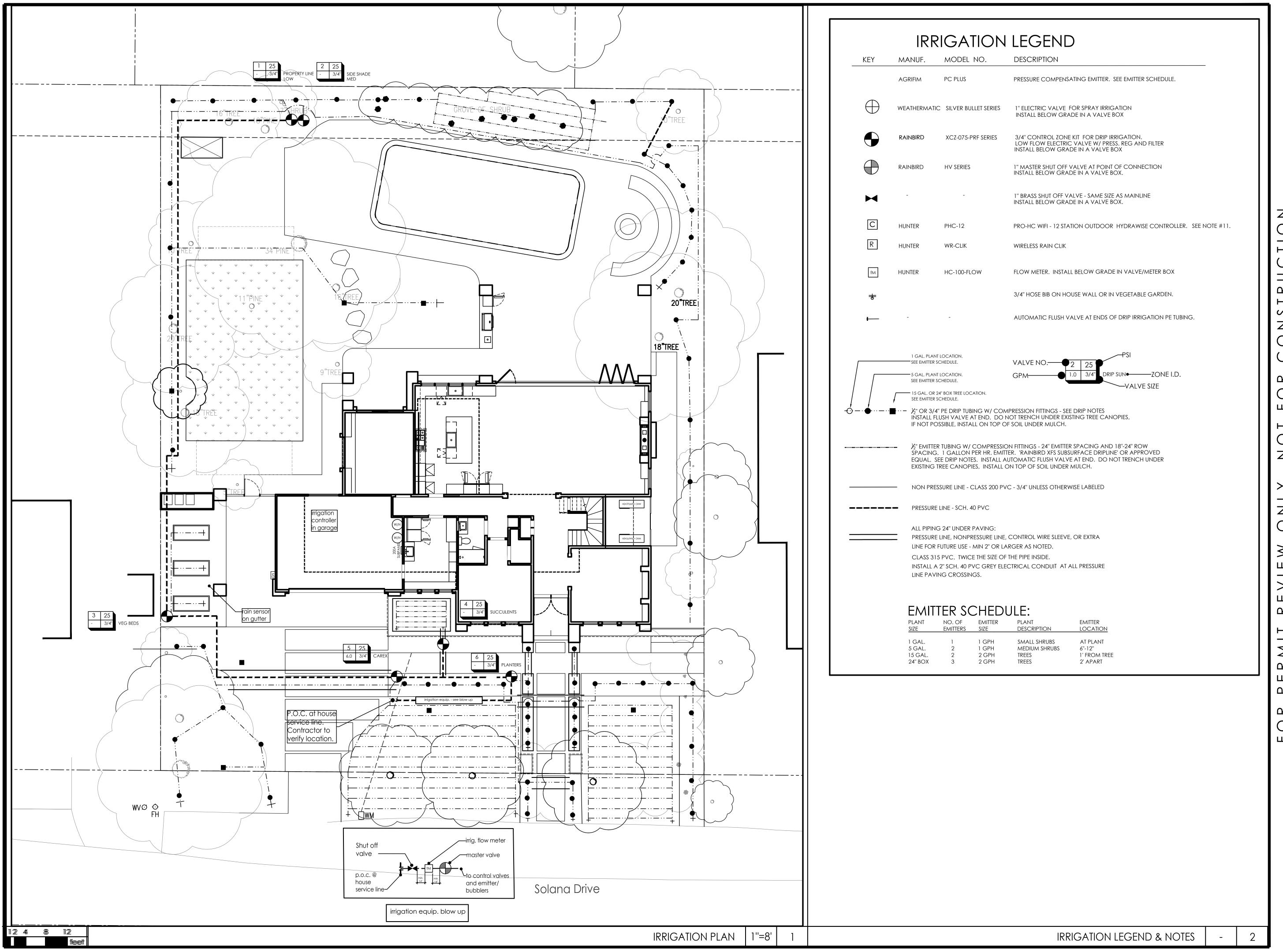
'Evernatural Premium'

LANDSCAPE PLANTING PLAN 1"=8" 1

PLANTING LEGEND & NOTES

Evernatural Prem. Synthetic Turf | Available thru Watersavers.com | n.a.

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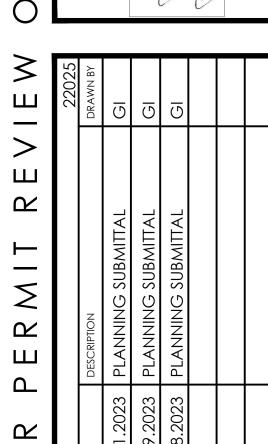




Bertran-Angulo Residence
NEW SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE
Los Altos, 226 Solana Drive

No. 2444

Signature
11/30/2023
Renewal Date



IRRIGATION PLAN

