urbantreemanagement inc.

Arborist Report

244 Park Ln,
Atherton, CA 94027

Inspection Date:
August 3, 2022

Prepared by: Colin Blackie
Project Arborists: Michael Young/Colin Blackie
contractor's license # 755989
ISA Certified Arborist #WE-12996A
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor

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Assignment

It was our assignment to physically inspect all heritage trees on and within ten feet (10') of the property. We were to map, tag, and compile data for each tree and write an inventory/survey report documenting our observations.

Summary

This survey provides a numbered map and complete and detailed information for all trees surveyed. There are twenty-one (21) trees included in this report with all twenty-one (21) being protected under the Town of Atherton's tree protection ordinance. During our survey, none (0) of the trees were rated "A" condition, fifteen (15) trees were rated "B" condition, six (6) trees were rated "C" condition, and none (0) of the trees were rated "D" condition.
A - Retain, condition warrants long-term preservation.
B - Preservable, tree is a benefit and may be worthy of extensive effort or design accommodation.
C- May be preservable but is not worthy of extensive effort or design accommodation.
D – Recommend removal due to existing condition and/or structure.

The valuation of the trees in the survey area using the 10th edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal is $334,456.

Discussion

All trees surveyed were examined and then rated based on their individual health and structure according to the following table. For example, a tree may be rated "good" under the health column for excellent/vigorous appearance and growth, while the same tree may be rated "fair/poor" in the structure column if structural mitigation is needed. More complete descriptions of how health and structure are rated can be found under the "Methods" section of this report. The complete list of trees and all relevant information, including their health and structure ratings, their "protected/significant" status, a map and recommendations for their care can be found in the data sheet that accompanies this report.

Rating	**Health**	**Structure**
Good	excellent/vigorous	flawless
Fair/good	no significant health concerns	very stable
Fair	showing initial or temporary disease, pests, or lack of vitality. measures should be taken to improve health and appearance.	routine maintenance needed such as pruning or end weight reduction as tree grows

Fair/poor	in decline, significant health issues	significant structural weakness(es), mitigation needed, mitigation may or may not preserve the tree
Poor	dead or near dead	hazard

Tree Disposition Categories

Each tree onsite has been categorized for its suitability for preservation relative to its existing condition. Factors such as tree health, condition, age, planting location, species, and structure are all considered to determine if each tree is suitable for preservation. Each tree in the survey (Tree Data Table) has been assigned one of the following categories:

A - Retain, condition warrants long-term preservation.
B - Preservable, tree is a benefit and may be worthy of extensive effort or design accommodation.
C- May be preservable but is not worthy of extensive effort or design accommodation.
D – Recommend removal due to existing condition and/or structure.

If trees with poor structure or less than ideal conditions are retained, they may require further assessments, monitoring, access restrictions, maintenance, or eventual removal. More thorough conversations about impacts and specific preservation plans can be reported as the project evolves.

Survey Methods

The trunks of the trees are measured using an arborist's diameter tape at 54" above soil grade. In cases where the main trunk divides below 54", the tree is measured (per the Town of Atherton's protected tree ordinance) at the smallest diameter below this point. In this case, the height of that measurement is given in the note's column on the attached data sheet. The canopy height and spread are estimated using visual references only.

The condition of each tree is assessed by visual observation only from a standing position without climbing or using aerial equipment. No invasive equipment is used. Consequently, it is possible that individual tree(s) may have internal (or underground) health problems or structural defects, which are not detectable by visual inspection. In cases where it is thought further investigation is warranted, a "full tree risk assessment" is recommended. This assessment may be inclusive of drilling or using sonar equipment to detect internal decay and include climbing or the use of aerial equipment to assess higher portions of the tree.

The health of an individual tree is rated based on leaf color and size, canopy density, new shoot growth and the absence or presence of pests or disease.

Individual tree structure is rated based on the growth pattern of the tree (including whether it is leaning); the presence or absence of poor limb attachments (such as co-dominant leaders); the length and weight of limbs and the extent and location of apparent decay. For each tree, a structural rating of “fair” or above indicates that the structure can be maintained with routine pruning such as removing dead branches and reducing end weight as the tree grows. A “fair/poor” rating indicates that the tree has significant structural weaknesses and corrective action is warranted. The notes section for that tree will then recommend a strategy/technique to improve the structure or mitigate structural stresses. A “poor” structural rating indicates that the tree or portions of the tree are likely to fail and that there is little that can constructively be done about the problem other than removal of the tree or large portions of the tree. Very large trees that are rated “fair/poor” for structure AND that are near structures or in an area frequently traveled by cars or people, receive an additional **CONSIDER REMOVAL” notation under recommendations. This is included because structural mitigation techniques do not guarantee against structural failure, especially in very large trees. Property owners may or may not choose to remove this type of tree but should be aware that if a very large tree experiences a major structural failure, the danger to nearby people or property is significant.

Survey Area Observations

This property is in the residential area in the Town of Atherton. The surveyed lot is rectangular in shape and entirely flat with a redwood grove in the northeastern section. The property is comprised of four (4) species with coastal redwood being the most prevalent.

Tree Health on this Property

The health of the trees in the survey area ranges from “fair/good” to “fair/poor” with the majority receiving “fair/good” ratings. Overall tree health on the property would greatly benefit from the installation of mulch around specimens where possible. The majority of trees were surrounded by ivy on the ground. Elsewhere, the soil was relatively bare and lacking a layer of organic matter to increase nutrient cycling and availability. Additionally, this property would benefit from a regular maintenance program to improve tree health via hygienic pruning and to enhance the natural form and beauty of trees on the property. The trees are due for pruning at the time of the survey. Individual issues and recommendations for each tree are listed under the “Notes” column on the accompanying data sheet.

Tree Structure on this Property

Tree structure in the survey area ranges from “fair/good” to “fair/poor”. The majority of trees surveyed received “fair/good” structural ratings as coastal redwoods are the most common species. Coastal redwoods tend to have an upright structure and are less prone to developing codominant leaders than decurrent trees. There are, however, seven (7) trees that received “fair/poor” structural ratings due to the presence of codominant leaders and branching habits resulting from a lack of developmental structure pruning at a young age.

Ideally, trees are pruned for structure when young and are properly maintained to reduce end-weight and correct structural weaknesses as they grow. This practice prevents the growth of codominant leaders, epicormic sprouts, and excessively long, lateral branches that are prone to breakage. As mentioned above, the property would benefit from a pruning rotation to help correct the structure of the trees, reduce dead and diseased wood accumulation, and prevent future limb or codominant leader failures.

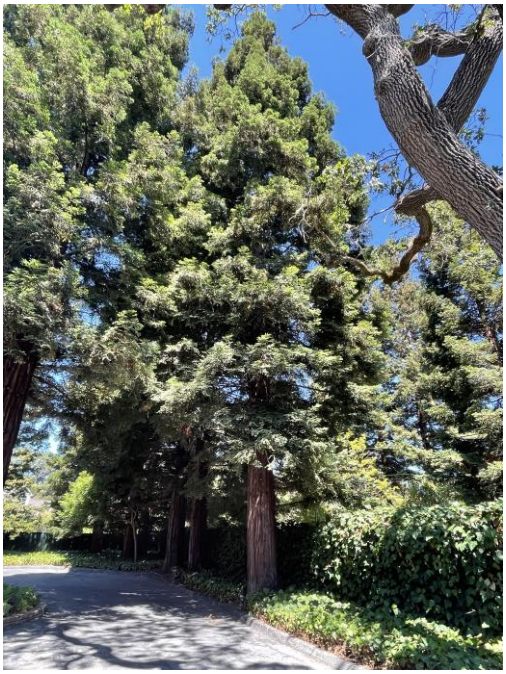
Recommended Protected Removals Based on Health/ Structure/Species

There are no trees recommended for removal at this time.

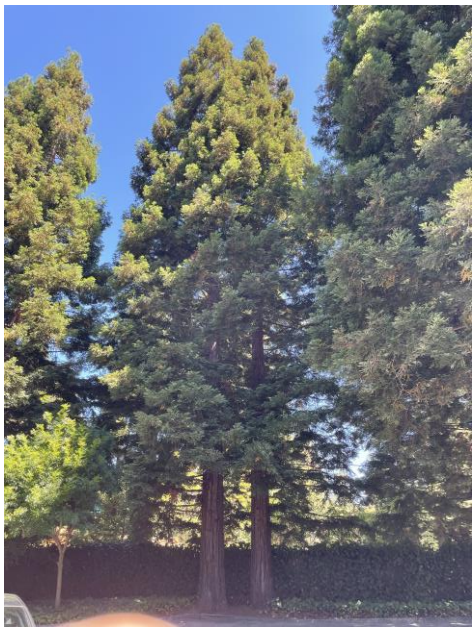
Site Images

Tree #1

Tree #2



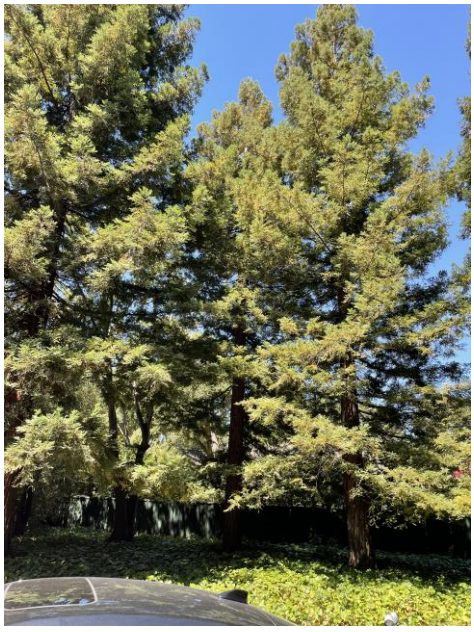
Tree #3



Trees #4 and #5

Trees #6-8

Tree #9

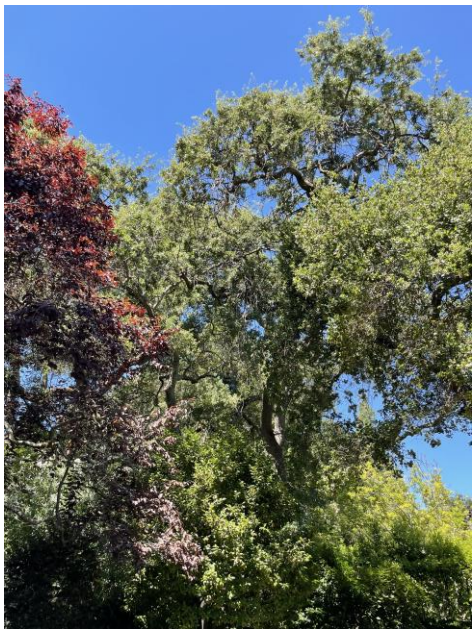


Tree #10

Tree #11

Tree #12

Trees #13 and #14

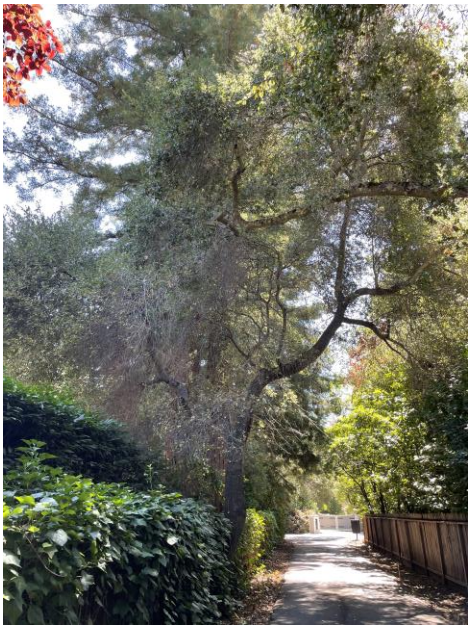


Tree #15

Tree #16

Trees #17 and #18

Tree #19



Tree #20

Tree #21

Local Regulations Governing Trees

Heritage tree means:

1. A tree meeting any of the following conditions:

    a. An oak tree (Quercus lobata, Quercus agrifolia or Quercus douglasii) located anywhere on a lot, that has a minimum trunk circumference of forty-eight (48) inches or diameter of fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) inches, as measured at fifty-four (54) inches above the Natural Grade.7
    b. A tree located outside the Main Buildable Area, that has a minimum trunk circumference of forty-eight (48) inches or diameter of fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) inches, as measured at fifty-four (54) inches above the Natural Grade.
    c. A split trunk or low-branching tree located outside the Main Buildable Area, that has a minimum trunk circumference of forty-eight (48) inches or diameter of fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) inches, as measured at fifty-four (54) inches above the Natural Grade. If the trunk branches or splits below this point, the smallest circumference or diameter below the lowest branch shall be measured.
    d. A multi-stemmed tree located outside the Main Buildable Area, that has a total trunk circumference of forty-eight (48) inches or total diameter of fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) inches when calculated as follows: considering at all the branches at fifty-four (54) inches above Natural Grade, add the measurement of the largest branch to one-half the measurement of each additional branch.

Reference the Guide for Plant Appraisal authored by representatives to the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.

2. A tree so designated by the City Council, based upon findings that the particular tree is unique and of importance to the public due to its unusual age, appearance, location or other factors.

3. A tree that has been removed without a permit that cannot be measured pursuant to subsection (1), above, will be presumed to have been a Heritage tree if it meets any of the following criteria:

    a. the tree has a stump of at least seventeen and three-quarters inches (17 ¾") in diameter as measured at the Natural Grade.
    b. the tree is a native oak with a minimum of 75 years of age.
    c. the tree is any other species of tree with a minimum of 45 years of age, unless otherwise specified in this Section.
    d. the tree is a redwood with a minimum age of 30 years of age.
    e. In the absence of remaining physical evidence, photographs and other circumstantial evidence of characteristics, including but not limited to height, canopy dimensions, and similar trees in the immediate area may be used to create a presumption that the tree was a Heritage tree.

    Notwithstanding the foregoing, anyone may rebut this presumption by providing substantial evidence to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Town Arborist.

4. Exemptions: The trees listed below shall not be classified as Heritage trees, regardless of their size or age, nor shall they be used for replacement plantings:

    a. Acacia baileyana—Bailey Acacia
    b. Acacia decurrens—Green Wattle
    c. Acacia melanoxylon—Black Acacia
    d. Ailanthus altissima—Tree of Heaven
    e. Albizia julibrissin – Mimosa
    f. Eucalyptus—any species

Risks to Trees by Construction

Besides the above-mentioned health and structure-related issues, the trees at this site could be at risk of damage by construction or construction procedures that are common to most construction sites. These procedures may include the dumping or stockpiling of materials over root systems; trenching across root zones for utilities or for landscape irrigation; or the routing of construction traffic across root systems resulting in soil compaction and root dieback. It is therefore essential that Tree Protection Fencing be used as per the Project Arborist's recommendations. In constructing underground utilities, it is essential that the location of

trenches be placed outside the drip lines of trees except where approved by the Project Arborist(s).

Tree Protection Plan

Protective fencing is required to be provided during the construction period to protect trees to be preserved. This fencing must protect a sufficient portion of the root zone to be effective. Fencing is recommended to be located eight to ten (8x to 10x) times the diameter at breast height (DBH) in all directions from the tree. DBH for each tree is shown in the attached data table. The minimum recommendation for tree protection fencing location is six (6x) times the DBH, where a larger distance is not possible. There are areas where we will amend this distance based upon tree condition and proposed construction. In my experience, the protective fencing must:

a. Consist of chain link fencing and have a minimum height of 6 feet.
b. Be mounted on steel posts driven approximately 2 feet into the soil.
c. Fencing posts must be located a maximum of 10 feet on center.
d. Protective fencing must be installed prior to the arrival of materials, vehicles, or equipment.
e. Protective fencing must not be moved, even temporarily, and must remain in place until all construction is completed, unless approved be a Certified Arborist.
f. Tree Protection Signage shall be mounted to all individual tree protection fences.

Based on the existing development and the condition and location of trees present on site, the following is recommended:

1. The Project Arborists are Michael Young (650) 321-0202 and Colin Blackie (650) 507-5666. A Project Arborist should supervise any excavation activities within the tree protection zones of these trees.
2. Any roots exposed during construction activities that are larger than 2 inches in diameter should not be cut or damaged until the Project Arborist has an opportunity to assess the impact that removing these roots could have on the trees.
3. The area under the driplines of trees should be thoroughly irrigated to a soil depth of 18” every 3-4 weeks during the dry months.
4. Mulch should cover all bare soils within the tree protection fencing. This material must be 6-8 inches in depth after spreading, which must be done by hand. Coarse wood chips are preferred because they are organic and degrade naturally over time.
5. There must be no grading, trenching, or surface scraping inside the driplines of protected trees, unless specifically approved by a Certified Arborist. For trenching, this means:
    a. Trenches for any underground utilities (gas, electricity, water, phone, TV cable, etc.) must be located outside the driplines of protected trees, unless approved by a Certified Arborist. Alternative methods of installation may be suggested.

   b. Landscape irrigation trenches must be located a minimum distance of ten (10x) times the trunk diameter from the trunks of protected trees unless otherwise noted and approved by the Arborist.
6. Materials must not be stored, stockpiled, dumped, or buried inside the driplines of protected trees.
7. Excavated soil must not be piled or dumped, even temporarily, inside the driplines of protected trees.
8. Landscape materials (cobbles, decorative bark, stones, fencing, etc.) must not be installed directly in contact with the bark of trees because of the risk of serious disease infection.
9. Landscape irrigation systems must be designed to avoid water striking the trunks of trees, especially oak trees.
10. Any pruning must be done by a Company with an Arborist Certified by the ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) and according to ISA, Western Chapter Standards, 1998.
11. Any plants that are planted inside the driplines of oak trees must be of species that are compatible with the environmental and cultural requirements of oak trees. Plants compatible with California native oaks can be found in The California Oak Foundation's 1991 publication "Compatible Plants Under & Around Oaks." This publication details plants compatible with California native oaks and is currently available online at: http://californiaoaks.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/04/CompatiblePlantsUnderAroundOaks.pdf

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I certify that the information contained in this report is correct to the best of my knowledge and that this report was prepared in good faith. Please call me if you have questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Respectfully,

Colin Blackie
ISA Certified Arborist #WE-12996A

urbantreemanagement inc.

TREE SURVEY DATA

Address: 244 Park Ln, Atherton, CA 94027
Inspection Date: 8/3/2022

Ratings for health and structure are given separately for each tree according to the table below. IE, a tree may be rated "Good" under the health column For excellent, vigorous appearance and growth, while the same tree may be rated "Fair, Poor" in the structure column if structural mitigation is needed.

KEY	Health	Structure
Good	excellent, vigorous	flawless
Fair - Good	no significant health concerns	very stable
Fair	declining; measures should be taken to improve health and appearance	routine maintenance needed
Fair - Poor	in decline: significant health issues	mitigation needed, it may or may not preserve this tree
Poor	dead or near dead	hazard

TAG NO.	COMMON NAME	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT"	H'/W'	HEALTH	STRUCTURE	PROTECTED (X)	TREE DISPOSITION	NOTES, RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Coast redwood	16.9	47'/12'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
2	Valley oak	27.6	60'/28'	fp	fp	x	C	CD at 15', DWR, EWR, cable, RCE
3	Coast redwood	32.7	75'/23'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
4	Coast redwood	30.4	80'/22'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
5	Coast redwood	33.6	82'/28'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
6	Coast redwood	28.2	77'/25'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
7	Coast redwood	32.3	70'/20'	f	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR, partially shaded out by adjacent redwoods
8	Coast redwood	31.7	70'/28'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
9	Coast redwood	24.4	65'/30'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
10	Coast redwood	22.8	55'/25'	f	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR, partially shaded out by adjacent trees
11	California bay	30.9 at 1'	55'/25'	fp	fp	x	C	CD at 2', DWR, EWR, unbalanced canopy
12	Coast redwood	30.3	72'/28'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
13	Coast redwood	43.7	70'/25'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR, dominating adjacent small redwood
14	Coast redwood	16.6	45'/7'	fp	f	x	C	Growing directly into dominant redwood canopy, limb breakage issues imminent, RR
15	Valley oak	32.7	45'/45'	fp	fp	x	C	CD at 5.5', RCE, cable, DWR, EWR
16	Coast redwood	91.6	100'/45'	f	fp	x	B	CD at 7', Cable, some girdling roots, DWR, EWR
17	Coast redwood	51.2	80'/45'	fg	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR, some small girdling roots
18	Coast redwood	61.3	95'/28'	f	fg	x	B	DWR, EWR
19	Coast live oak	22	50'/35'	fp	fp	x	C	CD at 35', heavy lean towards street, DWR, EWR, growing against fence, RCE
20	Coast live oak	18.9	55'/40'	f	fp	x	C	Growing through fence, leaning over flag lot driveway, DWR, EWR, bacterial ooze at 15'
21	Coast live oak	34.7	55'/35'	f	fp	x	B	Outside fence on flag lot driveway, CD at 6', RCE, DWR, EWR, cable
		A = Retain, condition warrants long-term preservation					0	
		B = Preservable, tree is a benefit and may be worthy of extensive effort or design accommodation.					15	
		C = May be preservable but is not worthy of extensive effort or design accommodation.					6	
		D= Recommend removal due to existing condition and/or structure					0	
		TOTAL TREES					21	
		Total Protected Trees					21	

KEY TO ACRONYMS

DWR - Dead Wood Removal pruning recommended.
EWR - End Weight Reduction: pruning to remove weight from limb ends, thus reducing the potential for limb failure(s).
RCE - Root Collar Excavation: excavating a small area around a tree that is currently buried by soil or refuse above buttress roots, usually done with a hand shovel.
SP - Structural pruning - removal of selected non-dominant leaders in order to balance the tree.
CD - Codominant Leader, two leaders with a narrow angle of attachement and prone to failure.
LCR-Live Crown Ratio.
RR - Recommend Tree Removal based upon Health or Structure of tree.
Prop - Steel prop in concrete footing recommended to help support a tree/limb.
Cable - Recommend a steel cable(s) be installed to help support a weakly attached limb(s).

TREE ORDINANCE

Heritage tree means:

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   d. A multi-stemmed tree located outside the Main Buildable Area, that has a total trunk circumference of forty-eight (48) inches or total diameter of fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) inches when calculated as follows: considering at all the branches at fifty-four (54) inches above Natural Grade, add the measurement of the largest branch to one-half the measurement of each additional branch. Reference the Guide for Plant Appraisal authored by representatives to the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.

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   a. the tree has a stump of at least seventeen and three-quarters inches (17 ¾") in diameter as measured at the Natural Grade.
   b. the tree is a native oak with a minimum of 75 years of age.
   c. the tree is any other species of tree with a minimum of 45 years of age, unless otherwise specified in this Section.
   d. the tree is a redwood with a minimum age of 30 years of age.
   e. In the absence of remaining physical evidence, photographs and other circumstantial evidence of characteristics, including but not limited to height, canopy dimensions, and similar trees in the immediate area may be used to create a presumption that the tree was a Heritage tree.

   Notwithstanding the foregoing, anyone may rebut this presumption by providing substantial evidence to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Town Arborist.

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   b. Acacia decurrens—Green Wattle
   c. Acacia melanoxylon—Black Acacia
   d. Ailanthus altissima—Tree of Heaven
   e. Albizia julibrissin – Mimosa
   f. Eucalyptus—any species

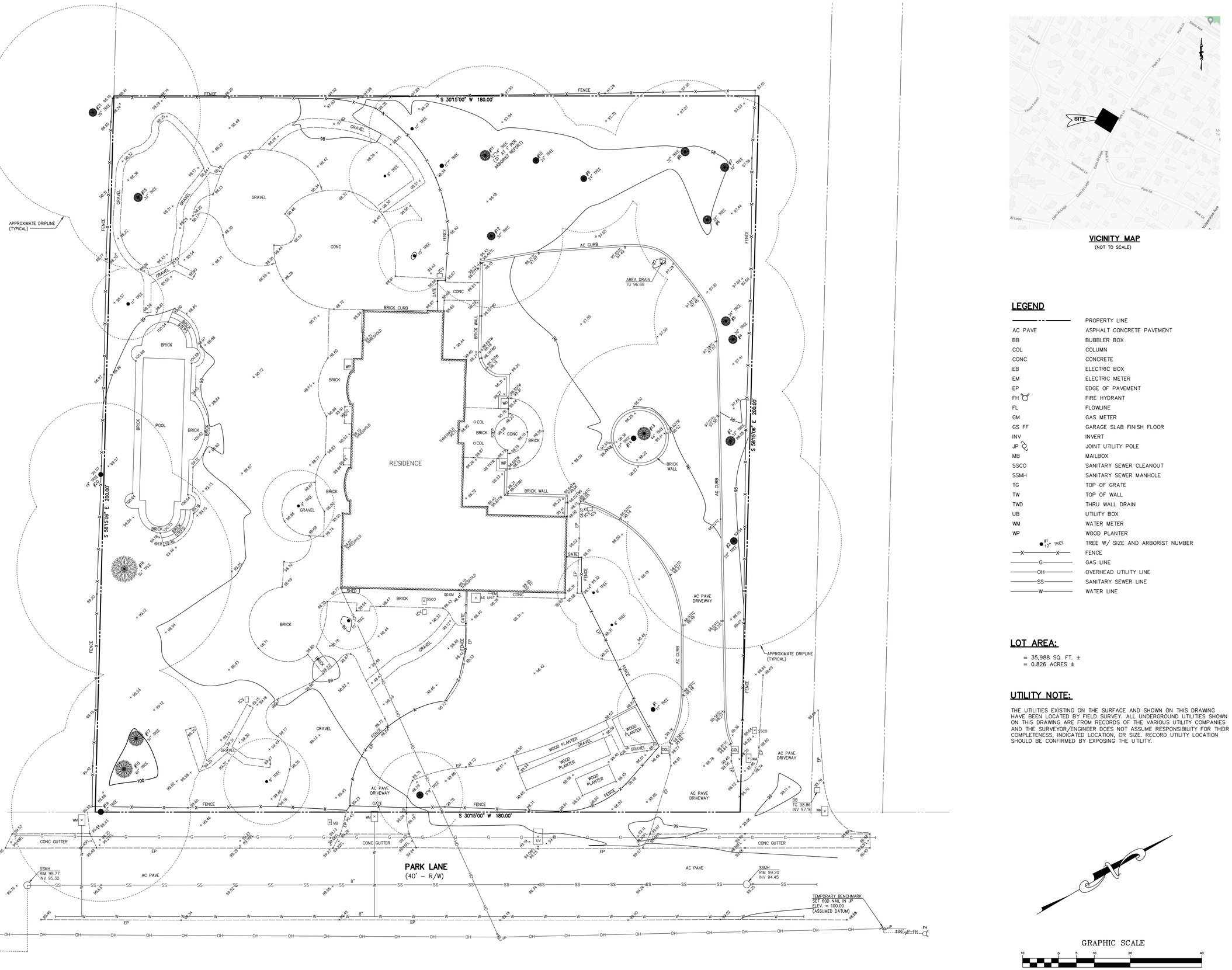
Common Name	*Latin Name*
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*
Valley oak	*Quercus lobata*
California bay	*Umbellularia californica*
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*

URBAN TREE MANAGEMENT, INC Tree Valuations-Guide for Tree Appraisals 10th Edition

Address: 244 Park Ln, Atherton, CA 94027
Date: 8/3/2022

Tree No.	Species (example)	Condition 0 to 1.0	Trunk Diameter	Func. Limitation 0 to 1.0	Ext. limitation 0 to 1.0	Replacement tree Size	Replacement tree Cost	Installation Cost	Total Cost	Unit Tree cost	Appraised Trunk area	Basic tree cost	Depreciated cost	Reproduction cost (rounded)
1	Coast redwood	0.8	16.9	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	224.3	8,156	5,043	
2	Valley oak	0.4	27.6	0.6	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	598.3	21,754	4,522	
3	Coast redwood	0.8	32.7	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	839.8	30,536	17,934	
4	Coast redwood	0.8	30.4	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	725.8	26,391	15,547	
5	Coast redwood	0.8	33.6	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	886.7	32,240	18,916	
6	Coast redwood	0.8	28.2	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	624.6	22,710	13,426	
7	Coast redwood	0.7	32.3	0.7	0.7		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	819.4	29,793	10,565	
8	Coast redwood	0.8	31.7	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	789.2	28,697	16,875	
9	Coast redwood	0.8	24.4	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	467.6	17,002	10,138	
10	Coast redwood	0.7	22.8	0.7	0.7		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	408.3	14,845	5,437	
11	California bay	0.35	30.9	0.6	0.7		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	749.9	27,267	4,354	
12	Coast redwood	0.8	30.3	0.9	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	721.1	26,218	15,447	
13	Coast redwood	0.8	43.7	0.7	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	1499.9	54,535	24,777	
14	Coast redwood	0.5	16.6	0.4	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	216.4	7,869	1,605	
15	Valley oak	0.4	32.7	0.7	0.7		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	839.8	30,536	6,330	
16	Coast redwood	0.6	91.6	0.6	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	6589.9	239,610	69,353	
17	Coast redwood	0.8	51.2	0.7	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	2058.9	74,861	33,883	
18	Coast redwood	0.7	61.3	0.8	0.8		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	2951.3	107,309	48,420	
19	Coast live oak	0.4	22	0.3	0.6		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	380.1	13,822	1,341	
20	Coast live oak	0.5	18.9	0.4	0.7		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	280.6	10,201	1,774	
21	Coast live oak	0.5	34.7	0.7	0.7		172.73	172.73	345.46	36.36	945.7	34,385	8,770	

Total:	334,456



VICINITY MAP
(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND

——·——	PROPERTY LINE
AC PAVE	ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT
BB	BUBBLER BOX
COL	COLUMN
CONC	CONCRETE
EB	ELECTRIC BOX
EM	ELECTRIC METER
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FL	FLOWLINE
GM	GAS METER
GS FF	GARAGE SLAB FINISH FLOOR
INV	INVERT
JP	JOINT UTILITY POLE
MB	MAILBOX
SSCO	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
TG	TOP OF GRATE
TW	TOP OF WALL
TWD	THRU WALL DRAIN
UB	UTILITY BOX
WM	WATER METER
WP	WOOD PLANTER
● #1 12" TREE	TREE W/ SIZE AND ARBORIST NUMBER
—X—X—	FENCE
——G——	GAS LINE
——OH——	OVERHEAD UTILITY LINE
——SS——	SANITARY SEWER LINE
——W——	WATER LINE

LOT AREA:

= 35,988 SQ. FT. ±
= 0.826 ACRES ±

UTILITY NOTE:

THE UTILITIES EXISTING ON THE SURFACE AND SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY FIELD SURVEY. ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE FROM RECORDS OF THE VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND THE SURVEYOR/ENGINEER DOES NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR COMPLETENESS, INDICATED LOCATION, OR SIZE. RECORD UTILITY LOCATION SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY EXPOSING THE UTILITY.

GRAPHIC SCALE

10 0 5 10 20 40
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 10 ft.

REV.	DESCRIPTION	BY:	DATE:

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR DANIEL G. MALEOD No. 5304 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MacLEOD AND ASSOCIATES
CIVIL ENGINEERING • LAND SURVEYING
965 CENTER STREET • SAN CARLOS • CA 94070 • (650) 593-8580

PREPARED FOR:

BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PLAN
244 PARK LANE
A.P.N. 070-320-200
DOC. #2022-054956
SAN MATEO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
ATHERTON

DRAWN BY:	MDL
DESIGNED BY:	---
CHECKED BY:	DGM
SCALE:	1"=10'
DATE:	09-22-22
DRAWING NO.	5310-TOPO
SHEET	1 OF 1