

August ,1985

City Council
City of San Jose
801 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95110

Council Members:

We are pleased to submit the following masterplan report for the proposed development of Thousand Oaks Park.

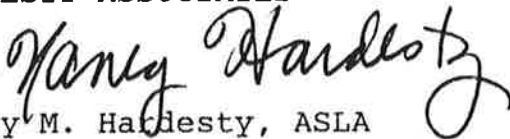
The accompanying report, plans, tree assessment, and cost estimates are the result of an evolutionary planning process which included a series of neighborhood meetings to establish a program, design review conferences with the community, administrators and city staff. The 8.6 acre park site is dominated by approximately 158 trees, which were first preserved by early landowners when all other nearby land was being cleared for agriculture. This early concern, followed by city concern to preserve the space, has given this park site its very unique character. Now, the design team and the community have worked together to further perpetuate and revegetate this wonderful oak woodland.

Involvement in this Masterplan Process has been both interesting and gratifying to us. We wish to express our appreciation to the people of the neighborhood, San Jose City Landscape Architect Bob Robertson, and the San Jose Parks and Recreation Department for their enthusiastic participation and collaboration in the planning process.

We look forward to assisting you in subsequent phases of the park development. The large degree of interest and cooperation that the community has shown in Thousand Oaks Park, in our experience, will be directly reflected in the long-term use, appreciation and maintenance of the park.

Sincerely,

HARDESTY ASSOCIATES



Nancy M. Hardesty, ASLA
President, Landscape Architect, Calif. Registration #1350

NH:cy

THOUSAND OAKS PARK MASTERPLAN REPORT

Hardesty Associates Landscape Architects 855 Oak Grove Avenue Menlo Park, CA 94025 415/326-4268

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CITY OF SAN JOSE

City Council

Thomas McEnery	Mayor	
Susan Hammer	Vice Mayor	District 3
Lu Ryden	Councilwoman	District 1
Judy Stabile	Councilwoman	District 2
Shirley Lewis	Councilwoman	District 4
Blanca Alvarado	Councilwoman	District 5
Nancy Ianni	Councilwoman	District 6
Iola Williams	Councilwoman	District 7
Patricia Sausedo	Councilwoman	District 8
James Beall, Jr.	Councilman	District 9
Robert Putnam	Councilman	District 10

Parks and Recreation Commission

Dr. David O. Austin	Commissioner, Chairman
Christine Svensson	Commissioner, Vice Chairman
Harold J. Flannery	Commissioner, Emeritus
Stanley Anderson	Commissioner
Roy G. Avila	Commissioner
Dr. Paul Brown	Commissioner
Marjorie Fernandes	Commissioner
Virginia Holtz	Commissioner
Gerald Lorentz	Commissioner
Daniel J. Vezinaw	Commissioner

City Staff

Gerald Newfarmer	City Manager
John G. Popovich	Acting Director of Parks & Rec.
D. Kent Dewell	Director of Public Works
Larry E. Benson	Principal Civil Engineer
Robert M. Robertson	Senior Landscape Architect
Richard O. Reed	Deputy Director of Parks & Rec.

CONSULTANT

Hardesty Associates

Nancy M. Hardesty	Principal
Gary Mason	Project Manager
Edward Starkie	
Carol Yeager	

THOUSAND OAKS PARK MASTERPLAN REPORT

MASTERPLAN REPORT

THOUSAND OAKS PARK

CITY OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 1985

PREPARED BY:



HARDESTY ASSOCIATES
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

855 Oak Grove Ave., Suite 205, Menlo Park, CA 94025

INDEX

Introduction

History and Site Description

Planning Process

The Design

Park Facilities

 Park Path System

 Forest and Meadow

 Turf Area

 Children's Play Area/Parent Seating Area

 Park Shelter and Horseshoes

 Par Course and Fitness Cluster

 Night Lighting

 Picnicking

 Educational Node

Cost Estimate

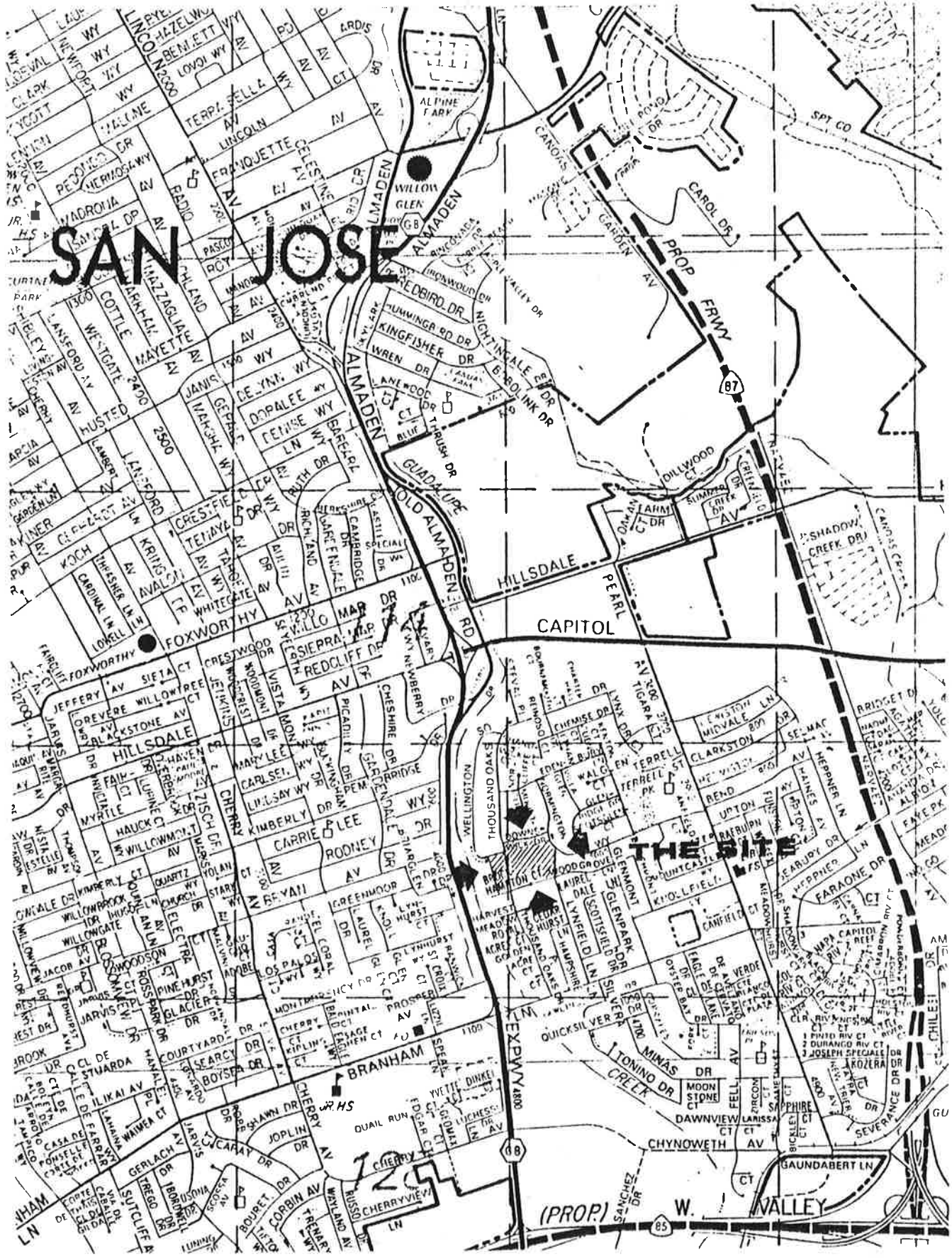
Appendix

 Tree Assessment Report

 Tree Assessment Maintenance Schedule

Figures

1. Location of Thousand Oaks Park
2. Masterplan
3. Tree Inventory of Thousand Oaks Park



THOUSAND OAKS PARK MASTERPLAN REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This report details the first stage in the planning of Thousand Oaks Park. Hardesty Associates, in concert with the City of San Jose and with the people of the Thousand Oaks Neighborhood, has assembled a masterplan for Thousand Oaks Park. This masterplan process started with a careful analysis of the park's most important feature--the oaks. The oaks are a valuable resource, and the masterplan park design integrates Hardesty Associates' knowledge of oak preservation into an exciting and unique neighborhood park.

HISTORY AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Four hundred years ago the oldest oaks on this site were just seedlings. The site was probably dominated by large valley oaks, and the grassland maintained by the Indian population. With the advent of white settlers the character of this area changed from oak savannah to farms and orchards, and the valley oaks began to be replaced by open fields. On this site the valley oaks were slowly replaced by quicker growing live oaks, so that from the turn of the century until the present all of the new trees have been live oaks and the last great valley oaks are in decline.

In 1972 Blackwell homes set aside this 8.6 acre site because of its specimen trees, and the City of San Jose later purchased the site for use as a neighborhood park. In 1984 the City chose Hardesty Associates, an environmentally oriented landscape architecture firm, to help make this site a park. Thousand Oaks Park is made up of two parcels separated by Thousand Oaks Drive. The larger parcel of 6.6 acres is more or less square, bounded by Downswick Drive to the north, Normington Way and two residences to the east, Brockhampton Court, Woodgrove Land and two residences to the south, and Thousand Oaks Drive to the west. The smaller parcel of two acres is a linear strip lying between Thousand Oaks Drive and the San Jose Water Works Pumping Station on the Guadalupe River.

The major feature of this relatively flat site is the presence of a well developed oak woodland. There are over a hundred trees of various types (all of which are detailed in the Tree Assessment.) All of the site is now untended grassland which is traversed by paths used by neighborhood residents. Surrounding the site is a well maintained neighborhood whose residents enjoy, and wish to preserve, the natural character of the oaks and grass. One of the only site problems is the separation of the two parcels by Thousand Oaks Drive, a through street with traffic speeds

THOUSAND OAKS PARK MASTERPLAN REPORT

which could present a hazard for people crossing between the parcels. Such a problem is minor, however, in comparison to the value of this unspoiled oak forest as a focus of activity for the neighborhood.

PLANNING PROCESS

Ever since the first survey of residents in 1975, the City of San Jose has included the neighborhood in the planning process of Thousand Oaks Park. Prior to the involvement of Hardesty Associates, the community goals were defined in citizen meetings and by the Citizens Advisory Council:

1. Preserve the natural character of the site.
2. Protect existing trees, particularly the oaks.
3. Orient the use of the park to neighborhood residents and pedestrian access, and discourage potential over-use by large groups of people and automobiles.
4. Provide low-key park and recreational uses.
5. Involve the neighborhood in the management as well as use of the park.

Hardesty Associates' involvement started with a neighborhood meeting at which the interests expressed above were re-iterated. After a site analysis, including tree assessment, a preliminary plan was prepared and presented to the public for review at the second meeting (refer to the appendix for a detailed description of tree inventory and assessment work.) Incorporating the changes suggested from the second public meeting, a new preliminary plan was prepared, and after review by the city staff was presented at the third public meeting where it was approved unanimously. It was through this collaborative effort by the residents of the Thousand Oaks neighborhood, by the staff from the Division of Architectural Engineering and the Parks and Recreation Department, and by Hardesty Associates that the present design for the Masterplan was reached.

THE DESIGN

The masterplan design incorporates the ideas of increased use for passive recreation and preservation of the natural quality associated with the meadow and oak woodland. This concept allows a variety of experiences, from turf areas and tot-lots to a meadow walk that leads through the woods, to a shelter and associated horseshoe area. Traffic will be slowed on Thousand Oaks Drive by new stop signs and crosswalks. The entrances have been emphasized with accent

THOUSAND OAKS PARK MASTERPLAN REPORT

plantings, and benches have been planned around the park's path system to offer seating for older users as they walk through. Most importantly this design relies on maintaining and augmenting the oak forest, and the design reflects this with a minimum of paving under the oaks and a minimum of turf or planting which would upset the delicate ecology on which these trees depend. Thus the essential quality of this park relies on a balance of the natural quality with improved accessibility for many types of recreation.

PARK FACILITIES

Park Path System

The path system in Thousand Oaks Park has been designed to offer the greatest variety of experience, while retaining presently used paths and preserving environmental integrity. Two kinds of paths, therefore, are proposed. The main paths are of concrete for durability, and will be eight feet wide to accommodate maintenance and security vehicles. The secondary paths will be of gravel to make a surface which will allow water to penetrate through, and will be only two feet wide. These are small paths which will wind through the oak forest and allow use of the area without the environmental damage caused by compaction and over-use.

Forest and Meadow

This is the heart of the park. It was felt that preservation and education were values to be encouraged, so this area will be developed in a way that retains the natural feeling of Thousand Oaks Park and makes the forest and meadow accessible for enjoyment and education. The planting scheme reflects this goal by planting of new oaks, and planting of meadow as a transition between turf and forest. A natural low grassland mix with wildflowers will be used to help form a habitat for animals, as well as for its beauty, and the maintenance will only require mowing twice a year.

Turf Area

Large turf areas have been provided for recreational use. The turf replaces areas of annual grasses, and allows year round use for many activities. It also provides a pleasant visual transition from the street to the oak forest, a transition which matches the context of the well-kept neighborhood.

Children's Play Areas/Parent Seating Areas

The play areas in Thousand Oaks Park, designed for two age groups (ages one to four and four to eight), are enclosed with a low fence and separated by adult seating areas from which parents may relax and watch their children at play. The play areas are of sand and contain graduated-challenge play structures for older children, and bucket swings and spring toys for tots. The entire area has a surrounding concrete path, allowing small children to ride tricycles inside the fenced area, without pedestrian conflicts or accidents with older children on bicycles. The play area is buffered from the street by plantings and is situated to offer both sun and shade.

Park Shelter and Horseshoes

The park shelter and horseshoes have been provided for predominant use by seniors at the request of the community. This will be a pleasant area with both sun and shade, and with benches for watching horseshoe players. Additionally, the shelter and horseshoes have been placed on the smaller parcel of parkland, across the street from play areas and Par Course Activities. This was done to lower potential conflict between the different styles of use, allowing a more contemplative, relaxed feeling at the horseshoes, while providing a viewing point into the larger part of the park.

Par Course Fitness Center

The par course fitness cluster answers the needs of those who wish to use the beauty of the park as a backdrop for fitness activities. Because of the variety offered by the park path system, the exercise at the fitness cluster can be easily combined with a personally determined running or walking regimen.

Night Lighting

Lighting will be installed at critical locations for safety and convenience. The placement of lighting has been carefully considered so that it does not cause a conflict with residents, but does give users a feeling of security.

Picnicking

Picnicking can take place informally anywhere in the park (as there are a number of convenient comfortable places), but is not an activity that has been encouraged through the addition of large numbers of tables and barbecue grills. There are, however, a few tables near the children's play area for the convenience of families using that amenity.

Educational Node

This is an opportunity for community involvement in making Thousand Oaks Park a place where historical and natural concerns are articulated and demonstrated for park users. Some suggestions have included: use of the dead valley oak at Normington Way to show tree-ring dating of the oaks; a historical plaque on the central oldest live oak (see Tree Assessment).

In Conclusion

All over California the oak woodland/grassland habitat is disappearing through encroachment of development and destructive uses such as grazing on open land. In recognition of this, the design of this masterplan seeks to unify the aspirations of the community surrounding Thousand Oaks Park with the environmental requirements for maintaining and enhancing the beauty of its existing oaks. The existing oaks are an invaluable resource, and the people of the Thousand Oaks neighborhood and the City of San Jose are to be commended for their interest in, and support for, sensitive design. This masterplan shows that environmental and human needs can be harmonized in creating an exciting public park. Development of Thousand Oaks Park not only provides immediate benefits for the neighborhood, but preserves a unique natural resource for many future generations.

NOTES: 1) Topo is from a 1975 aerial survey by Aero-Geodesic Aerial Photography, formerly known as Santa Clara Aerial Surveys. All dimensions, scales, elevations, sizes, locations, site conditions, etc., of all natural and constructed objects, grades, improvements, trees, etc., which are shown on this drawing are estimates for illustrative purposes only, and are not to be used for construction purposes. The accuracy of this information has not been investigated or verified by the Landscape Architect, and any responsibility for the factual accuracy of the information is disclaimed.



LEGEND

- EXISTING TREE
- FOCAL POINT-MONARCH OAK
- SPECIMEN TREE
- POTENTIAL SPECIMEN TREE
- PROPOSED TREE
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- GROUNDCOVER AND SHRUB AREA
- TURF AREA
- NATIVE GRASS MEADOW AREA
- MAJOR PATH (8 FT. WIDE CONCRETE)
- FOREST PATHWAYS (2 FT. WIDE DECOMPOSED GRANITE)
- TRAFFIC CROSSWALKS
- NEW PROPERTY LINE FENCING
- BENCHES
- TABLES
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS

LOCATION MAP



H
HARDESTY ASSOCIATES
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

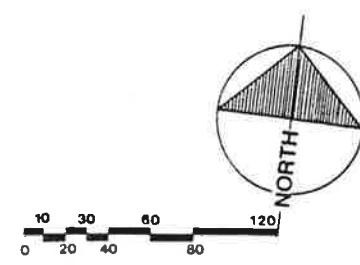
855 OAK GROVE AVE.
 MENLO PARK, CA 94025
 (415) 326-4266

Nancy M. Hardesty ASLA
 CA State License 1350

MASTERPLAN
THOUSAND OAKS PARK
CITY OF SAN JOSE, CA



Client Approval	
Revisions	
DRAWN	
Date	6/5/85
Scale	1" = 40'
Project	64-034
Sheet Title	
Sheet No.	



COST ESTIMATE

Site Work:

Tree Revitalization Work, including pruning, removal, pestwork and fertilizing	\$40,000
Clear and Grub, 8.8 acres	\$10,000
Rough Grading	\$ 5,000
Drainage	\$45,000
Electrical	\$50,000
Irrigation	\$100,000
Fencing	\$27,000
Concrete Sidewalks	\$50,000
Pathways and Park Paving	\$95,000
Site Walls and Wood Headers	\$ 8,000

Traffic Controls and Streetwork: \$40,000

Park Amenities

Play Equipment with Sand	\$75,000
Sitting Area at Play Area	\$15,000
Parcourse Cluster	\$20,000
Horseshoe Area	\$10,000
Educational Node Area	\$ 5,000
Open Air Shelter	\$25,000
Site Furniture, including benches, tables, signs, drinking fountains, trash receptacles and bike racks	\$25,000

Landscaping:

Soil Preparation	\$45,000
Seeded Lawn	\$10,000
Meadow	\$ 4,000
Trees	\$12,000
Shrubs and Groundcover	\$44,000
Mulching at forest and shrub area	\$20,000

CONSTRUCTION TOTAL: \$740,000

10% Contingency \$74,000
20% Engineering/Inspection \$148,000

TOTAL \$962,000

THOUSAND OAKS PARK MASTERPLAN REPORT

APPENDIX

August 1985

TREE INVENTORY EXISTING TREES AT THOUSAND OAKS PARK

This inventory delineates the species, age, size and vigor of all the trees in THOUSAND OAKS PARK. The trees are listed by common name with the botanical name in parentheses, followed by a short explanation of each species. The tables group each tree species by age group and there is a photo/picture of a representative tree next to each table. Height and spread are approximate measurements in feet, and trunk size is the diameter at breast height in inches. Vigor refers to how actively the tree is growing; trees with poor vigor are likely to be in decline, and may require removal, while trees with moderate growth may be trees that have achieved an age and size beyond the rapid growth of youth. Those trees which are of special interest because of age and size have been designated Specimen Trees and marked with a star on both the chart and the map.

The tree ages given here are "best guess" professional estimates. The estimates were not based on core samples as it was felt that core sampling might damage the trees.

BIG LEAF MAPLE (ACER MACROPHYLLUM)

A spreading, massive tree native near streams from Alaska to California.



<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
13	40-50	40	30-40	24	Poor

BEEFWOOD (CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA)

An upright, evergreen tree with needle shaped leaves native to Australia.



<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
3A	20-30	35	10	8-16	Mod.
3B	20-30	25	6-8	6	Mod.

DEODAR CEDAR (CEDRUS DEODARA)

An upright to spreading evergreen tree with short needles in clusters, native of middle east, Asia and the mountains of north Africa.



<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
70	-	-	-	-	Dead
71	25	15	8	6	Mod-Poor
73	25	30	15	13	Mod-Poor
114	25-30	30	15	12	Mod
116	30-35	40	15	12	Good
117	25-30	30	12	8, 10	Good
118	35	40+	20	14	Good
122	25-30	30	15	12	Good
126	30	35	15	10-12	Mod-Poor
127	30	35	15	10-12	Mod-Good



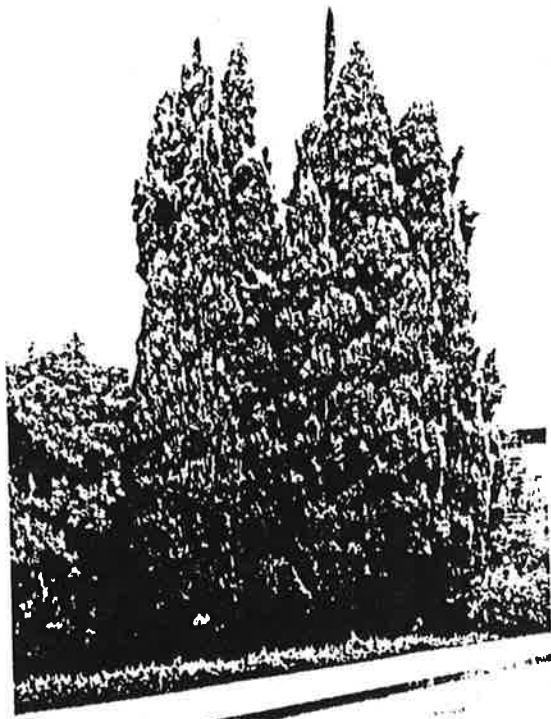
**LEYLAND FALSE CYPRESS
(CUPRESSOCYPARIS LEYLANDII)**

Hybrid between *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* and *Cupressocyparis macrocarpa*. Can become floppy and unsightly in only ten years of growth. A poor plant choice except for a temporary screen.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
78AB	15	15	12	8-10	Poor
111AB	20+	35	15	10, 12	Poor
125	20	30	15	10	Poor

**ITALIAN CYPRESS
(CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS STRICTA)**

The columnar cypress of Italian and Greek hillsides and villas.



<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
68AB	50+	20-25	7, 5	N/A	Mod
60	50+	20	6 - 8	NA	Mod



BLUE GUM (EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS)

An upright evergreen tree with bluish, sickle-shaped leaves and shredding, exfoliating bark, native to Australia but widely planted in California agricultural landscape around 1900 and since.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
91ABC	75	60+	35	12-24	Mod-Good

BLACK WALNUT (JUGLANS HINDSII)

This deciduous tree is native to California and its chief use has been as grafting stock for the more commercial English Walnut.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
86	80	50	40-50	30	Mod-Good

WALNUT (JUGLANS REGIA)

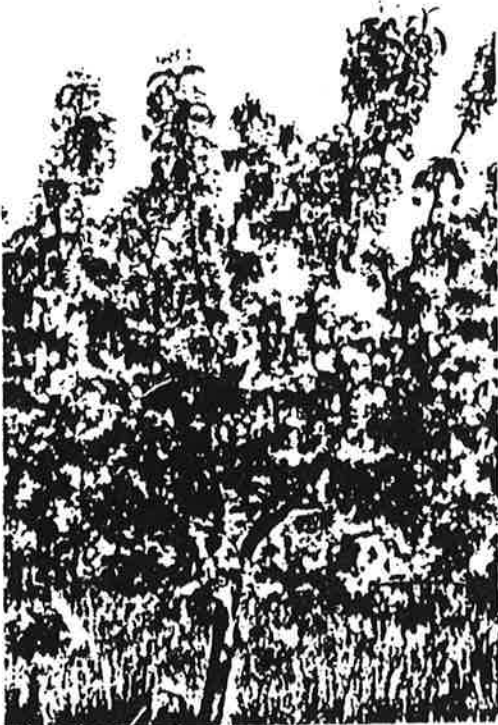
Spreading deciduous tree, usually grafted onto the rootstock of Juglan hindsii, a native variety of black walnut.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
82		15	10	12	Mod.
83		20	15	15	Mod.
93A-J		15-20	15-20	10-12	Poor
96		15	15	4	Good
99A-C		15	15	10	Poor

APPLE (MALUS SPP.)

A low spreading fruit tree.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
103B	50	10-12	15	6	Mod-poor



OLIVE (OLEA EUROPAEA)

Spreading evergreen tree native to the Mediterranean; known for its fruit.



<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
7	50-100	15-20	15	10, 10	

JAPANESE RED PINE (PINUS DENSIFLORA)

An upright to spreading tree with needle shaped leaves, native to Japan, valued for its form which can be contorted and quite picturesque.



<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
36	50-100	30	40-50	24	Mod
45	50-100	50-60	35-40	24	Good

PLUM (PRUNUS CERASIFERA)

A fruit tree belonging to the rose family.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
108A	20	15	15	NA	Good

ALMOND (PRUNUS DULCIS)

Spreading deciduous tree, valued for its fruit.

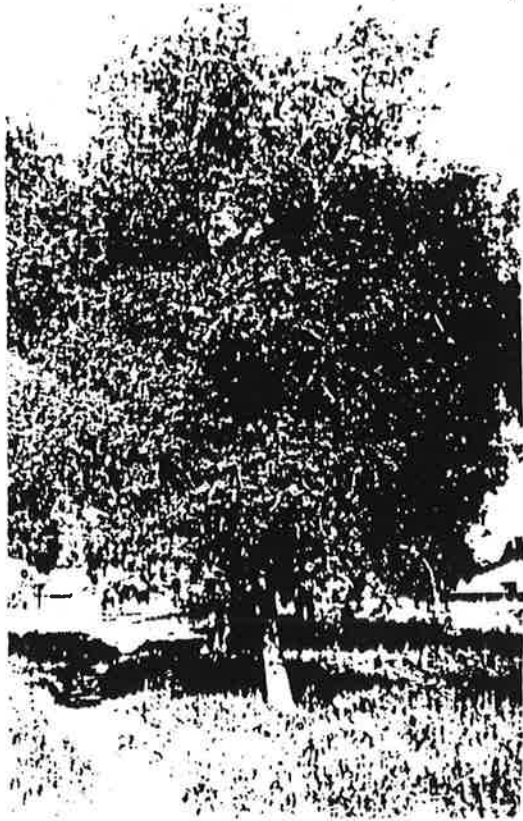
0-50 YRS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
105	25-50	18	18	6	Good
124	25+	15-18	15	6	2 Dead 1 Poor

50-100 YRS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
6A-C	50-100	15-20	15-20	10-18	Poor
74	75-100	15	20	18	Mod-Poor





LIVE OAK (QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA)

An evergreen round-headed tree to 60 feet, native to this area.

0-50 YRS.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
2B	15-20	10-12	12	6	Good
5	30-40	20-25	20	10-12	Good
10	20	10-12	10-12	4	Mod.
19	30-40	20-25	20-30	12	Good
34	30-50	20	12-15	10-12	Good
41A	25-50	25	15-20	12	Mod-Good
50	30-50	15	10	9	Poor
51	30	15	15	9	Mod-Poor
59	30	15	15	9, 7	Good
61	50	15-20	15	10, 12	Mod
62	30+	15	20	9, 6	Mod-Poor
65	30	15	12	8	Good
66	50	25-30	15	12	Good
69	45	18	15	10-12	Good
85B,D	20	15	8-10	4, 5	Mod-Good
87	20	15	10	4	Mod
88	35	20	10-12	8	Good
103	25	15	8	6	Good
104A	15	12	8	4	Good
107	30-50	18	15	8, 8, 9	Good
112AB	20	12	8	4	Good
113A-C	20-50	12-18	6-12	4-8	Good
115	20	10	8	6	Good
119	15-20	14	8	4	Mod
121	30+	15	15	8	Good
123	15	12	10	3	Good

50-100 YRS.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
4A-D	50-100	35-50	35-45	20-30	Mod
8	100	30-40	20-30	15-20	Mod
12A-C	75+	25-35	40	12,20	Mod

LIVE OAK (CONT.)

14AB	50-100	35	60-70	15,24	Good
15	75-100	30-35	35	24	Good
17A-C	100	45	35	24-40	Good
20	50-75	35	20	12-15	Good
27AB	75	20-30	20-30	10-12	Mod-Good
35	50+	20-30	30	16	Good
39	75	30-35	25-30	18	Mod
42	50-100	35	25-30	12-16	Good
43	75	35	25-30	18+	Good
44	50-75	30-35	25	12	Good
46	50+	25+	25	18	Good
47	50-75	50	20	14	Good
48	50+	25	20	16	Mod
49	50	20-25	20	12	Mod-Good
54	75	35	20	12	Mod
58	50+	25-30	20	12-14	Mod
63	50-75	20	15	14	Mod
64A-C	30-75	30	20	7-18	Mod
67	50	25	15	10-12	Mod
81	75	30	20-25	15	Good
89A	100	40	25	18	Mod
89B	80	35	20	14	Mod
106	75+	35	30	15	Mod-Good

100-200 YRS.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
9	150	40	30-40	24-30	Mod
11AB	100+	30-40	20-30	18,24	Mod-Good
16	200	40-50	40-50	20-30	Mod
18	150	50-60	40-50	30-36	Good
21	150+	40-50	30-40	15-24	Mod
22	150	40-50	40-50	12,12	Mod
24	100+	40-50	40-50	30	Mod
25A-D	75-150	30-40	30-40	15-30	Mod-Good

LIVE OAK (CONT.)

26	100+	40	30-40	24	Mod-Good
28	100+	20	25-35	24+	Mod
29	100+	35	25-35	24+	Mod
30	150	40	40	30-36	Poor
32	100+	50-60	40	24	Mod-Good
33	100+	50	30-40	30	Mod
37	100+	40	25	24	Poor-Mod
40	100+	40	50	24	Good
41B	150	40	30-40	24	Mod
55	150+	30-40	50	18	Good
56	100+	35-40	30	18	Mod
57	150+	35-40	40	30	Good
84	100+	25	25	16	Mod
109	150	40	30	30	Mod-Good
110	150	40	40	24-30	Good

200-400 YRS.

No.	Age	Height	Spread	Trunk	Vigor
☆ 23	400+	30±	40+	48	Poor
☆ 31	200+	40	40-45	48	Good
☆ 38	200+	40	60	36+	Mod
☆ 100	200+	40	40	30,30	Mod

VALLEY OAK (QUERCUS LOBATA)

A rounded, spreading, deciduous tree to 90 feet; native to this area.

0-50 YRS.

No.	Age	Height	Spread	Trunk	Vigor
85AC	20	20	15	6, 3, 3	Mod

50-100 YRS.

No.	Age	Height	Spread	Trunk	Vigor
53	50+	30-40	25-30	12	Mod

100-200 YRS.

No.	Age	Height	Spread	Trunk	Vigor
101	100+	35	35	16	Mod

200-400 YRS.

No.	Age	Height	Spread	Trunk	Vigor
1	300+	50-60	35-60	50-60	Dead
☆ 2A	2-300+	50-60	50-75	50-60	Mod
☆ 80*	300+	50-60	40	50-60	Mod-Poor
☆ 94	200+	50	60	48	Mod

* Removed Feb, 2010

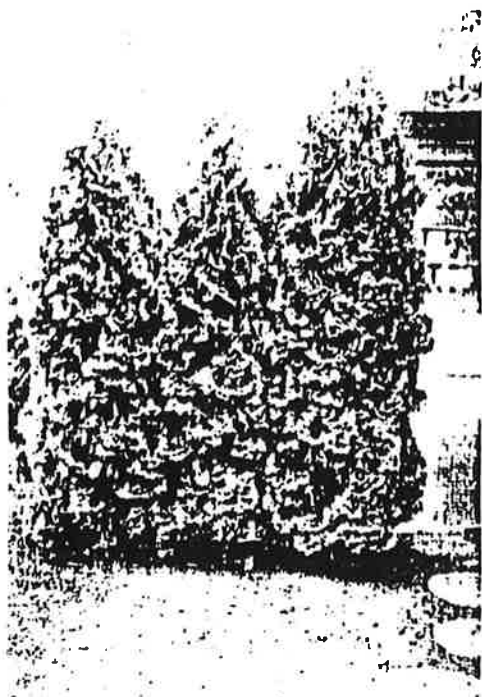




LOCUST (ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA)

A deciduous spreading tree with such invasive roots, and with such a capacity to reseed, that it is banned as a planting in many localities even though flowers and foliage make it an attractive tree.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
79	10	15-18	18	NA	Good
102	10	15-18	18	NA	Good
120AB	10	15-18	18	NA	Good



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (THUJA OCCIDENTALIS)

An evergreen shrub to small tree of fastigiate form, native to the eastern United States.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
52	35+	15	8-10	NA	Mod

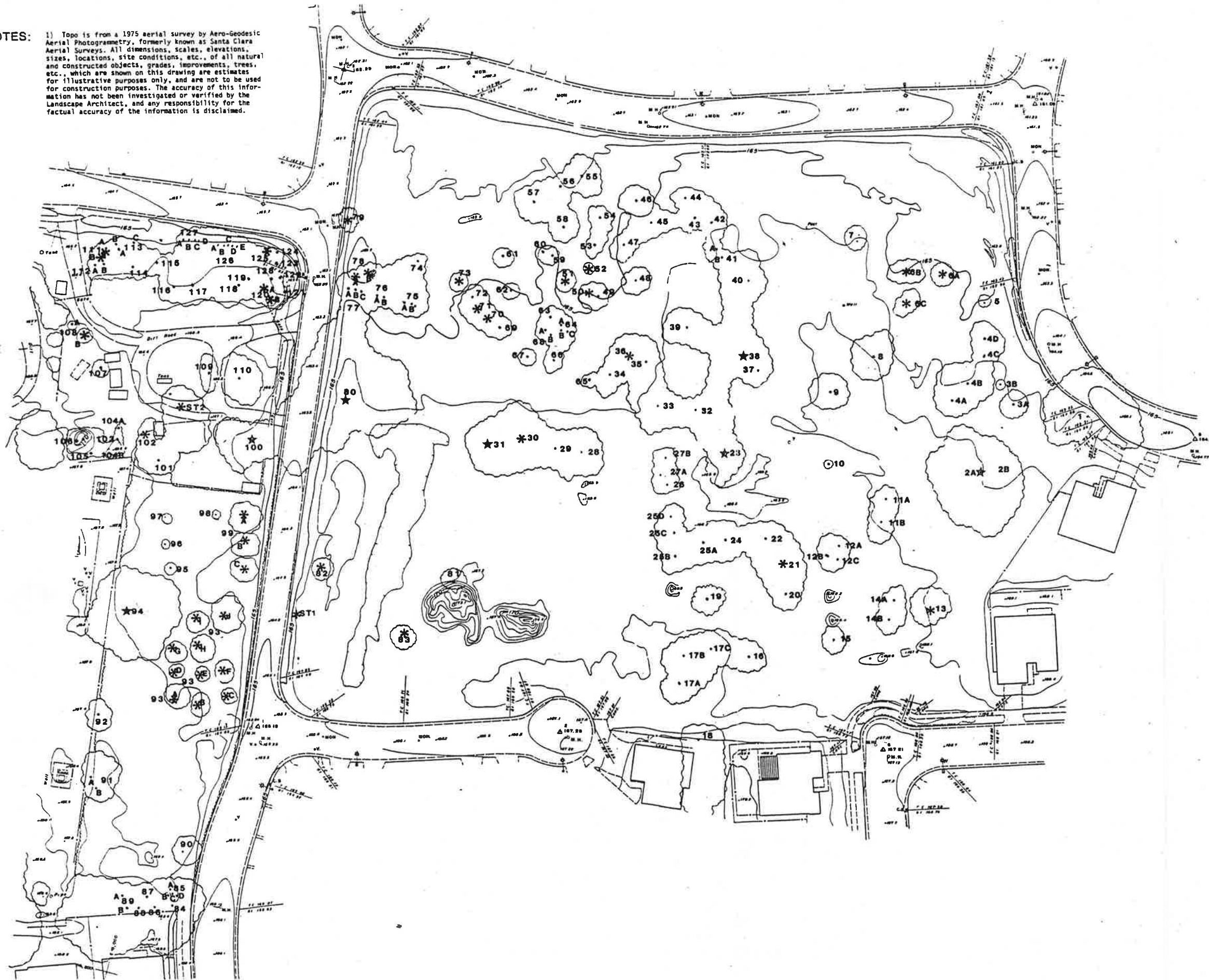
WESTERN RED CEDAR (THUJA PLICATA)

An upright pyramidal evergreen tree native to California and the Pacific Northwest.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Vigor</u>
128		15	8	4	Poor

NOTES:

1) Topo is from a 1975 aerial survey by Aero-Geodesic Aerial Photogrammetry, formerly known as Santa Clara Aerial Surveys. All dimensions, scales, elevations, sizes, locations, site conditions, etc., of all natural and constructed objects, grades, improvements, trees, etc., which are shown on this drawing are estimates for illustrative purposes only, and are not to be used for construction purposes. The accuracy of this information has not been investigated or verified by the Landscape Architect, and any responsibility for the factual accuracy of the information is disclaimed.



**HARDESTY ASSOCIATES
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS**

855 OAK GROVE AVE
MENLO PARK, CA 94025
(415)326-4268

Nancy M Hardesty ASLA
CA State License 1350

TREE ASSESSMENT PLAN

**THOUSAND OAKS PARK
CITY OF SAN JOSE, CA**



Client Approval

Revisions

DRAWN

Date 3-6-85

Scale 1" = 40'

Project 84-034

Sheet Title

Sheet No.

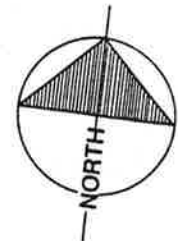


FIGURE 3

PROBLEMS REQUIRING MAINTENANCE

TREE NO.

1 2A 2B 3A 3B 4 A-D 5 6 A-C 7 8 9 10 11 AB 12 A-C 13 14 15 16 17 A-C 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 A-D 26

MOTHS

OAK ROOT FUNGUS OR OTHER DISEASES

BARKBORERS

TERMITES

TIP DIEBACK

LEANING

WEAK CROTCHES

EXTERNAL DAMAGE

FILL ON CROWN

NO SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS

RECOMMENDED SHORT TERM MAINTENANCE

CONSTRUCTION BARRIER
RECOMMENDED

*POOR HEALTH--REMOVAL
SUGGESTED

PRUNING--

TIP

LIGHTEN CANOPY 1/4 - 1/3

LIMB & DEADWOOD

CLEARANCE

CABLING

REMOVE FILL

PESTWORK--SEE NOTE*

*ANY USE OF PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, OR PROCEDURES OTHER THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED FOR SHORT TERM SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF A LONG TERM INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN.

TREE NO.

27 AB 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 A 41 B 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53

PROBLEMS REQUIRING MAINTENANCE

MOTHS

OAK ROOT FUNGUS OR OTHER DISEASES

BARKBORERS

TERMITES

TIP DIEBACK

LEANING

WEAK CROTCHES

EXTERNAL DAMAGE

FILL ON CROWN

NO SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS

RECOMMENDED SHORT TERM MAINTENANCE

CONSTRUCTION BARRIER RECOMMENDED

*POOR HEALTH--REMOVAL SUGGESTED

PRUNING--

TIP

LIGHTEN CANOPY 1/4 - 1/3

LIMB & DEADWOOD

CLEARANCE

CABLING

REMOVE FILL

PESTWORK--SEE NOTE*

*ANY USE OF PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, OR PROCEDURES OTHER THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED FOR SHORT TERM SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF A LONG TERM INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN.

PROBLEMS REQUIRING MAINTENANCE

TREE NO.

54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64
A-C 65 66 67 68
AB 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
AB 76
AB 77
A-C 78
AB 79 80 81

	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64 A-C	65	66	67	68 AB	69	70	71	72	73	74	75 AB	76 AB	77 A-C	78 AB	79	80	81	
MOTHS		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●													●	
OAK ROOT FUNGUS OR OTHER DISEASE																													
BARKBORERS																													
TERMITES															●														
TIP DIEBACK									●						●														
LEANING																	●												
WEAK CROTCHES										●																●		●	●
EXTERNAL DAMAGE		●	●							●		●							●		●						●	●	
FILL ON CROWN	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				●			●	●			●	●	
NO SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS							●															●	●				●		

RECOMMENDED SHORT TERM MAINTENANCE

CONSTRUCTION BARRIER RECOMMENDED																													
*POOR HEALTH--REMOVAL SUGGESTED																		●	●		●					●	●		
PRUNING-- TIP	●						●		●						●	●												●	
LIGHTEN CANOPY 1/4 - 1/3			●	●					●	●			●	●							●								
LIMB & DEADWOOD CLEARANCE		●			●			●	●		●						●			●			●	●	●			●	
CABLING																												●	●
REMOVE FILL	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●											●	
PESTWORK--SEE NOTE*		●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●											●	

*ANY USE OF PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, OR PROCEDURES OTHER THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED FOR SHORT TERM SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF A LONG TERM INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN.

PROBLEMS REQUIRING MAINTENANCE

TREE NO.
 82 83 84 85 85 86 87 88 89 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 104 105 106
 A,C B,D A B A-J A-C A B

MOTHS																																	
OAK ROOT FUNGUS OR OTHER DISEASES																																	
BARKBORERS																																	
TERMITES																																	
TIP DIEBACK																																	
LEANING			•																														
WEAK CROTCHES				•																													
EXTERNAL DAMAGE																																	
FILL ON CROWN								•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
NO SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS																																	

RECOMMENDED SHORT TERM MAINTENANCE

CONSTRUCTION BARRIER RECOMMENDED																																
*POOR HEALTH--REMOVAL SUGGESTED	•	•																•														
PRUNING-- TIP																																
LIGHTEN CANOPY 1/4 - 1/3			•																													
LIMB & DEADWOOD CLEARANCE				•	•	•					•	•	•	•																		
						•	•				•																					
CABLING																																
REMOVE FILL																																
PESTWORK--SEE NOTE*																																

*ANY USE OF PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, OR PROCEDURES OTHER THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED FOR SHORT TERM SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF A LONG TERM INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN.

