Community Forest Advisory Board Meeting

Wednesday, August 12, 2015 11:45 a.m. – 1:15 p.m.

City Administration Bldg. 202 C Street - 12th Floor, Conference Room A

Agenda

Call to Order – Chair

1. **Approval of the July Meeting Minutes**

2. **Chair's Announcements and Updates** – 5 minutes

3. **Action Items**
   a. Uptown, North Park and Golden Hill Draft Street Tree Guidelines, see attachment (Marlon Pangilinan, Planning Department)
   b. Tree Nomination at 3829 Albatross Street as a heritage tree, see attachment (Staff)

4. **City Staff Reports** – 5 minutes each
   a. Figg Fund planting project requests – (Sergio Arias, Streets Division)
   b. Calfire Grant award for Tree Inventory, lidar analysis and tree planting – (Lesley Henegar, Planning Department)

5. **Other Reports** – 5 minutes each
   a. Tree San Diego
   b. San Diego Regional Urban Forests Council

6. **Public Comment**

7. **Next Regular Meeting** – Second Wednesday of the month, September 9, 2015

For more information or alternative format please contact Lesley Henegar at (619) 235-5208 or lhenegar@sandiego.gov. Previously approved meeting minutes and the information about the Community Forest Advisory Board are available on the City's web site at http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/boardcomm/cfab.shtml

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: August 3, 2015

TO: Community Forest Advisory Board

FROM: Marlon I. Pangilinan, Senior Planner, Planning Department

SUBJECT: Uptown, North Park, and Golden Hill Draft Street Tree Guidelines

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The General Plan recognizes the many benefits of street trees and requires the creation of community specific street tree guidelines when updating community plans. As part of the Uptown, North Park, and Golden Hill Community Plan Updates which are concurrently being updated as one "Plan Update Cluster," street tree guidelines have been included in each community plan's respective Urban Design Element. These guidelines provide direction for planting street trees along corridors and in neighborhoods and also provide community specific recommendations. The street tree guidelines drafted for each community meld conservation concepts with urban design and create a comprehensive and prescriptive street tree plans to help unify major corridors, provide shade and street coverage within the public right of way and enhance the urban forest within the three communities.

The Guidelines were created by first assessing the existing tree inventory in each community. The inventory in each community is rather varied. Not all corridors or neighborhoods have an existing street tree theme. The methodology used to create street tree themes includes:

- Building themes from the existing urban forest as well as by consulting the City's Street Tree Selection Guide for appropriate trees
- Identifying key corridors
- Providing a general list of trees for neighborhoods and districts that match the plans neighborhoods and districts map
- Selecting canopy trees to reduce urban heat island effects and providing shade for homes/businesses and pedestrians
- Improving the street environment and beautifying the streetscape

Please review the draft Guidelines for Uptown, North Park, and Golden Hill and provide feedback to Marlon I. Pangilinan mpangilinan@sandiego.gov and Bernard Turgeon BTurgeon@sandiego gov. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marlon I. Pangilinan
Senior Planner

Attachment:

1. Uptown Community Plan Update Urban Forestry Section
2. North Park Community Plan Update Urban Forestry Section
3. Golden Hill Community Plan Update Urban Forestry Section

cc:

Nancy Bragado, Deputy Director, Planning Department
Tait Galloway, Principal Planner, Planning Department
Bernard Turgeon, Senior Planner, Planning Department
Lesley Henegar, Senior Planner, Planning Department

ATTACHMENT 1

Uptown Community Plan - Urban Design Element

Urban Forestry Design Guidelines

UD-3.22 Consider grates that allow for integrated tree guards, decorative lighting, electrical fixtures and auxiliary power (for special events, holiday lighting, or maintenance).

UD 3.23 To maintain long-term health, locate street trees in tree grates and/or within paved areas planted in a structural soil medium that extends from the street curb to the full width of the adjacent property line or, if narrower, the extent of the mature canopy. This larger growing area improves a tree's stability and lifespan by ensuring that its roots are properly aerated and have room to grow.

- Planting strips are encouraged rather than tree grates in primarily residential areas and areas with lighter pedestrian traffic.

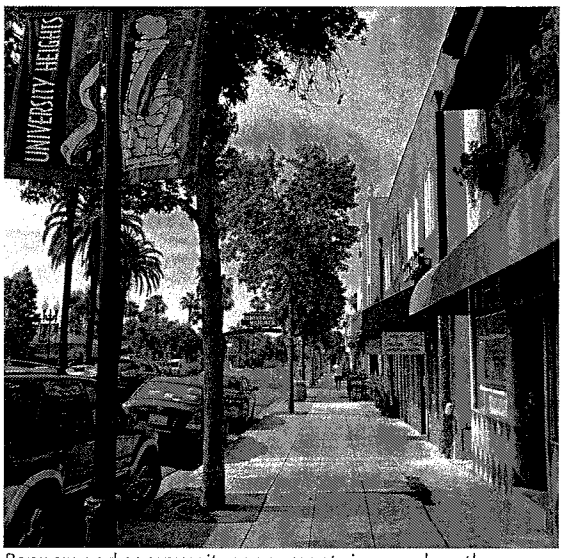
Signage and Wayfinding Systems:

UD-3.24 As a significant destination for visitors, consider should be developing a wayfinding system that can assist both San Diego residents and visitors in navigating the community.

1. Provide directional and informational signs that are attractive, clear, and consistent in theme, location, and design.
2. Identify key historic, cultural, civic, and shopping destinations and facilities, e.g. public parking structures, parks and open space areas, transit routes, etc.
3. Be co-located with other streetscape elements (e.g. lighting) where possible to reduce visual clutter.
4. Have a distinctive design that contributes to the community's identity and unique sense of place.

Public Utilities:

UD-3.25 Undergrounded utilities particularly on commercial streets, in order to reduce conflict with pedestrian movement and improve the aesthetic character of the public realm. Undergrounding projects should maximize space available for street trees.



Banners and community monument signs such as the ones used in University Heights promote community branding and identity.

UD-3.26 When located above grade, utilities should be located outside of the sidewalk pedestrian zone and designed so as not to obstruct a clear path of travel.

Streetscape Improvements in Residential Areas:

Residential streets generally do not have the same degree of pedestrian activity or need the level streetscape furnishings as streets in commercial and mixed-use areas. The primary intent is creating a safe, comfortable, and attractive pedestrian environment that accommodates the needs of local residents. The following guidelines apply to streetscape improvements in primarily residential areas:

UD-3.27 Include a planting strip between the curb and sidewalk to provide a buffer between pedestrians and the street edge.

UD-3.28 Include unique neighborhood identity monuments or other features that contribute to neighborhood character in the planting strip or median, if present.

URBAN FORESTRY

Street trees contribute significantly to the character, identity, and comfort of the community's streets. Trees contribute to the spatial definition of the street, providing both a comfortable sense of scale and enclosure to the public realm. They add shade which contributes to pedestrian

comfort, and color, texture and pattern that contribute to the street's visual quality. They also can contribute to improved air quality and reduced stormwater runoff. Refer to Tables 4-2 and 4-3 and Figure 4-6 for street tree recommendations.

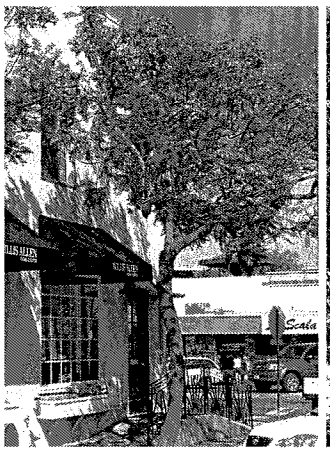
POLICIES

UD-3.29 Utilize the following street trees to reinforce neighborhood character and provide ecological benefits:

- Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosifolia)
- Southern Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora)
- Fern Pine (Podocarpus gracilior)
- Silver Dollar Gum (Eucalyptus polyanthemos).

UD-3.30 Employ the following guidelines in selecting street trees:

- In order to support a comfortable pedestrian environment, street trees should have sufficient canopy to provide shading to the pedestrian zone. Spacing of trees will be dependent on species selected, but should be based on the ability to reasonably achieve shading of at least 50% of the public right-of-way within ten (10) years of planting, and provide a nearly continuous canopy at maturity.
- Tree species should be suited to the San Diego climate and not require significant water, pesticides, or fertilizer to maintain health.
- Tree species should be structurally sound, and not have weak branching habits that result in broken and falling branches.
- Native or naturalized tree species provide more suitable habitat and nesting for local birds and wildlife.
- Trees that are overly messy (e.g., heavy shedding of bark, leaves or seed pods) or have invasive root systems that can heave sidewalks or break pipes should be avoided.
- Tree species need to be chosen to avoid potential conflicts with overhead or underground utilities, or with adjacent structures.
- Broad canopy type trees should be selected for streets that are particularly wide and/or where shade is desirable.
- Tree canopies should not be so dense that they obscure views of the street from upper floor windows or obstruct filtered light from reaching the pedestrian zone.
- Tree species that have distinctive flowers, bark, or other special characteristic are particularly effective on pedestrian-oriented streets.
- Palm trees should only be used as design or character defining elements and should be restricted to the corners of intersections and major entry ways where their other limitations are less apparent.



Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosifolia)

Silver Dollar Gum (Eucalyptus polyanthemos)

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD GATEWAYS

Gateways are already an important character-defining feature of the Uptown community with its prominent historic streetcar signs for Hillcrest, Mission Hills, University Heights, and El Cajon Boulevard. Smaller gateway signs are also located throughout the neighborhood, announcing neighborhood transitions. Incorporation of gateway elements should be considered at key points to announce the entry into a neighborhood or commercial district and alert drivers to the presence of pedestrians and the need to slow down. Gateways may demarcate key historic, cultural, civic, and shopping destinations.

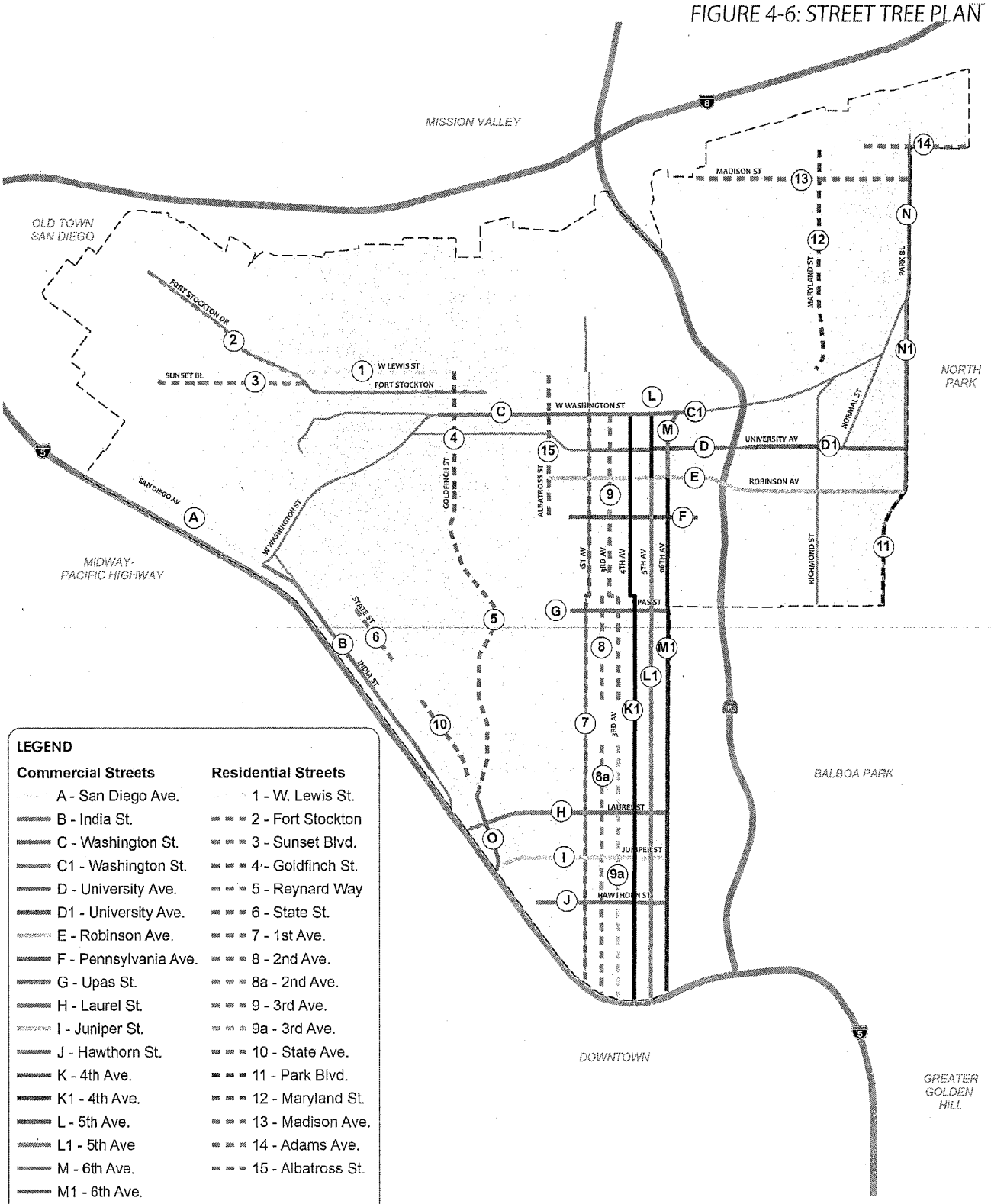
TABLE 4-2: STREET TREE PLAN - COMMERCIAL STREETS

Key	Road Name	Primary Tree	Secondary Tree	Segment
A	San Diego Ave.	Bradford Pear	Fern Pine	Bandini St. to Washington Street
B	India St.	Jacaranda	Mix	W. Washington St. to W. Olive St.
C	Washington St.	Jacaranda	Bradford Pear	Hawk St. to 1st Ave.
C-1	Washington St.	Hong Kong Orchid	Gold Medallion Tree	1st Ave. to 8th Ave.
D	University Ave.	Bradford Pear	Jacaranda	1st Ave to 9th Ave
D-1	University Ave.	Gold Medallion Tree	Hong Kong Orchid, Jacaranda	10th Ave to Park Blvd.
E	Robinson Ave.	Willow Peppermint	Mix	Albatross St. to Park Blvd.
F	Pennsylvania Ave.	Jacaranda	African Sumac	Front St. to 7th Ave.
G	Upas St.	Fern Pine	Jacaranda	Front St. to Park Blvd.
H	Laurel St.	Jacaranda	Brisbane Box	Columbia St. to 6th Ave.
I	Juniper St.	Chinese Flame	Fern Pine	Columbia St. to 6th Ave.
J	Hawthorn St.	California Sycamore/London Plane	Australian Willow	Brant St. to 6th Ave.
K	4th Ave.	Gold Medallion	California Sycamore/London Plane	Washington St. to Robinson Ave.
K-1	4th Ave.	Jacaranda	Chinese Flame	Robinson Ave. to Elm St.
L	5th Ave.	Indian Laurel Fig	Jacaranda	Washington St. to Robinson Ave.
L-1	5th Ave.	Jacaranda	Gold Medallion	Robinson Ave. to Elm St.
M	6th Ave.	Jacaranda	African Sumac	University Ave. to Washington St.
M-1	6th Ave.	Jacaranda	Tipu	Robinson Ave. to Elm St.
N	Park Blvd.	California Sycamore/London Plane	Brisbane Box	Adams Ave. to Meade Ave.
N-1	Park Blvd.	Fern Pine	Brisbane Box	Meade Ave. to Robinson Ave.
O	State St.	Sycamore/London Plane	California Bay Laurel	Arroyo Dr. to Ivy St.

TABLE 4-3: STREET TREE PLAN - RESIDENTIAL STREETS

Key	Road Name	Primary Tree	Secondary Tree	Segment
1	W. Lewis St.	Jacaranda		Hermosa Way to Goldfinch St.
2	Fort Stockton Dr.	Pink Trumpet	Jacaranda/Fern Pine	Hermosa Way to Eagle St.
2a	Fort Stockton Dr.	Jacaranda		Ampudia St. to Hermosa Way
3	Sunset Blvd	Mix		Witherby St. to Fort Stockton Dr.
4	Goldfinch St.	Jacaranda	Chinese Flame	Sutter St. to W. Lewis St.
5	Reynard Way	African Sumac	Mountain Ironwood	Sutter St to Arroyo Dr.
6	State St.	Sycamore/London Plane	California Bay Laurel	Vine St. to Sasafrass St.
7	1st Ave.	Jacaranda	Sycamore/London Plane	Washington to Elm St.
8	2nd Ave.	Jacaranda	Sycamore/London Plane	Walnut St. to Quince St.
8a		Jacaranda	Bradford Pear	Olive St. to Elm St.
9	3rd Ave.	Coastal Live Oak/Fern Pine	Jacaranda	Washington St. to Quince St.
9a	3rd Ave.	Jacaranda	Chinese Flame	Olive St. to Elm St.
10	State St.	Sycamore/London Plane	California Bay Laurel	Redwood St. to Nutmeg St.
11	Park Blvd.	Sycamore/London Plane	California Bay Laurel	Robinson to Upas
12	Maryland St.	Jacaranda		Francisco Way to Lincoln Ave.
13	Madison Ave.	Jacaranda		Caminito Fuente to Park Blvd.
14	Adams Ave.	California Sycamore/London Plane	Coral Gum	Campus Ave. to Alabama St.
15	Albatross St.	Hong Kong Orchid	Fern Pine	Pennsylvania Ave. to W. Lewis St.

FIGURE 4-6: STREET TREE PLAN



LEGEND

Commercial Streets	Residential Streets
A - San Diego Ave.	1 - W. Lewis St.
B - India St.	2 - Fort Stockton
C - Washington St.	3 - Sunset Blvd.
C1 - Washington St.	4 - Goldfinch St.
D - University Ave.	5 - Reynard Way
D1 - University Ave.	6 - State St.
E - Robinson Ave.	7 - 1st Ave.
F - Pennsylvania Ave.	8 - 2nd Ave.
G - Upas St.	8a - 2nd Ave.
H - Laurel St.	9 - 3rd Ave.
I - Juniper St.	9a - 3rd Ave.
J - Hawthorn St.	10 - State Ave.
K - 4th Ave.	11 - Park Blvd.
K1 - 4th Ave.	12 - Maryland St.
L - 5th Ave.	13 - Madison Ave.
L1 - 5th Ave	14 - Adams Ave.
M - 6th Ave.	15 - Albatross St.
M1 - 6th Ave.	
N - Park Blvd.	
N1 - Park Blvd.	
O - State St.	

N

0 400 600 1,600 Feet

SanGIS

ATTACHMENT 2

North Park Community Plan - Urban Design Element

Urban Forestry Design Guidelines

URBAN FORESTRY

Street trees are encouraged throughout all areas of North Park. A consistent street tree palette will enhance neighborhood identity, unify corridors, add visual interest, reduce the heat island effect, and provide shade and street tree coverage within the public realm. Consistency of street trees is not imperative on all streets, given existing conditions where there is already a mixture trees. However, the desire is to establish a hierarchy of street based on level of use, size, and function. These policies are used in conjunction with Table 4-2: Street Tree Selection Guide. Figure 4-5: Recommended Street Trees shows street locations and Figure 4-6: Tree Palette Guide shows the recommended street trees species. All other areas should utilize guidance from the City of San Diego Tree Selection matrices based on planting widths and add tree species that already existing in the area. Consistency of street trees is not imperative on all streets, given existing conditions where there is already a mixture trees. However, the desire is to establish a hierarchy of street based on level of use, size, and function.

POLICIES

UE2.30 Retain mature and health street trees when feasible.

UE2.31 Utilize street trees to establish a linkage between blocks.

UE2.32 Utilize large canopy street trees where appropriate.

UE2.33 Space trees consistently at an interval equal to provide rhythm and continuity.

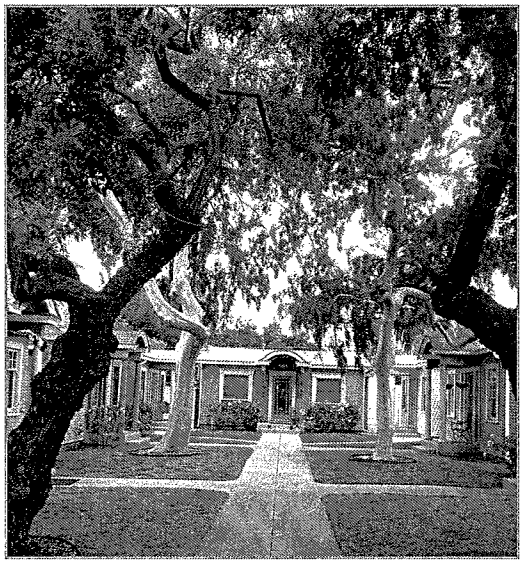
UE2.34 Plant trees in areas where sufficient root growth and drainage can be accommodated.

UE2.35 Utilize structural soils over compacted soils, open planters with shrubs and groundcover over tree grates, and deep tree well pits with corner subsurface drainage options over low permeable soil types typical of North Park.

UE2.36 Utilize tree root barriers along walkways in order to minimize sidewalk upheaval.

UE2.37 Create a network of green streets that provides urban greening features that enhance the pedestrian and bicycle environment, storm water management features, and opportunities for additional street trees.

Street trees create a physical barrier between pedestrian areas and vehicular areas.



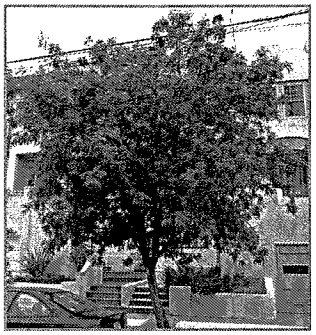
Trees can create shade and energy savings for homes and a pleasant walking environment.

Table 4-2: *Street Tree Selection Guide*

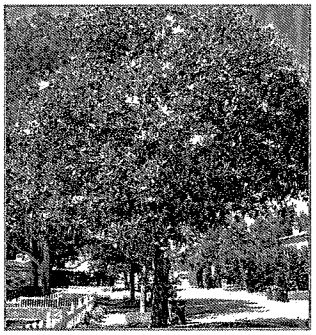
Key	Street	Segment	Primary Tree	Secondary Tree
A	University Avenue	Park Boulevard to Ray Street	Bradford Pear	Queen Palm*
B	University Avenue	Ray Street to Boundary Street	Chinese Flame	Carrot Wood
C	30th Street	Meade Avenue to Redwood Street	Chinese Flame	Queen Palm*
D	30th Street	Redwood Street to Juniper Street	Sycamore or London Plane	Marina Madrone
E	El Cajon Boulevard	All	Eucalyptus	Jacaranda
F	Park Boulevard	Meade Avenue to Robinson Avenue		
	Sweet Gum	Queen Palm*		
G	Park Boulevard	Robinson Avenue to Upas Street	Sycamore or London Plane	California Bay Laurel
H	Adams Avenue	All	Sweet Gum or Cassia	Queen Palm*
I	Dwight Street	All	Carrot Wood	Queen Palm*
J	Illinois Street	All	St. Mary's Magnolia	Queen Palm*
K	Mississippi Street	Adams Avenue to Dwight Street	Purple Leaf Plum	Queen Palm*
L	Mississippi Street	Dwight Street to Upas Street	Sycamore or London Plane	Western Redbud
M	North Park Way	All	Chinese Elm	Chinese Flame
N	Idaho Street	Adams Avenue to University Avenue	Australian Willow	Queen Palm*
O	Oregon Street	Adams Avenue to University Avenue	Tipu Tree	Queen Palm*
P	Upas Street	Park Boulevard to 31st Street	Brisbane Box	Queen Palm*
Q	Boundary Street	Redwood Street to University Avenue		
	Marina Madrone	Western Redbud		
R	Boundary Street	University Avenue to Adams Avenue	Catalina Ironwood	Holly Oak
S	Redwood Street	Pershing Drive to Boundary Street	Coast Live Oak	Western Redbud
T	Robinson Avenue	Park Boulevard to Alabama Street	Sycamore or London Plane	Western Redbud
U	Landis Street	Alabama Street to Nile Street	Sycamore or London Plane	Western Redbud
V	Mission Avenue	All	Torrey Pine	Sycamore
W	Madison Avenue	Mission Avenue to Ohio Street	Torrey Pine	Sycamore
X	Pershing Avenue	All	Torrey Pine	Toyon

* - Note: Existing palm trees are the dominant species in these streets and should not be removed.
Infill plantings and secondary plantings should not be palm trees, but other canopy trees as indicated.

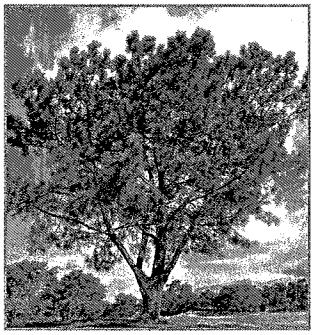
Figure 4-5: Street Tree Palette



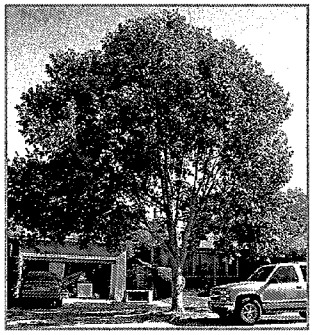
Lyonothamnus floribundus (Catalina Ironwood)



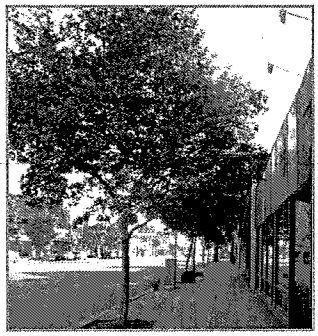
Magnolia grandiflora (St. Marys Magnolia)



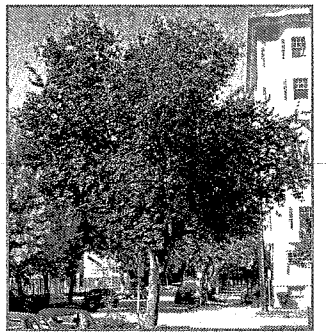
Pinus torreyana (Torrey Pine)



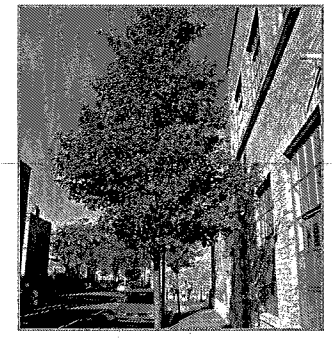
Platanus acerifolia "Bloodgood" (London Plane)



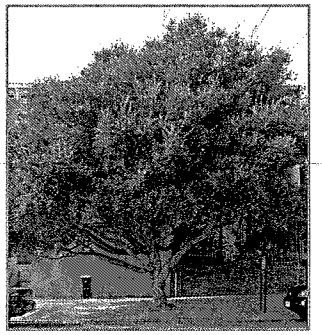
Plantanus racemosa (California Sycamore)



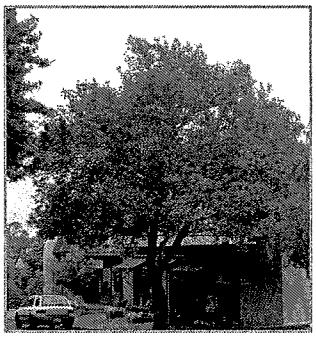
Prunus cerasifera (Purple Leaf Plum)



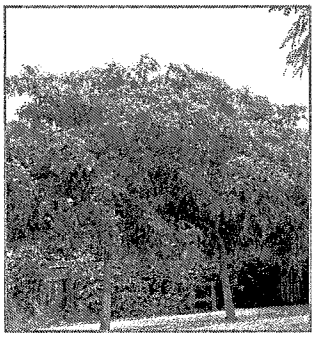
Pyrus calleryana (Bradford Pear)



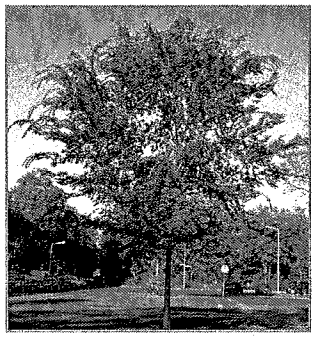
Quercus agrifolia (Coast live oak)



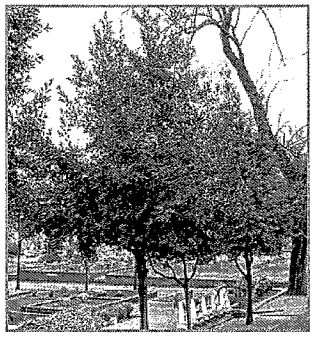
Quercus ilex (Holly Oak)



Tipuana tipu (Tipu)



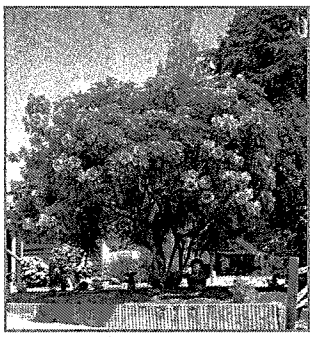
Ulmus parvifolia (Chinese Elm)



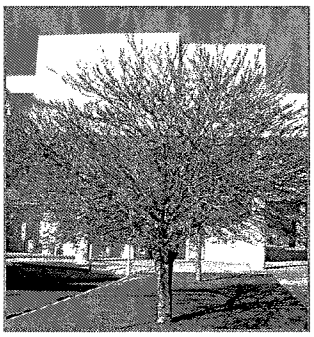
Umbellularia californica (California Bay Laurel)

Figure 4-6: Street Tree Palette

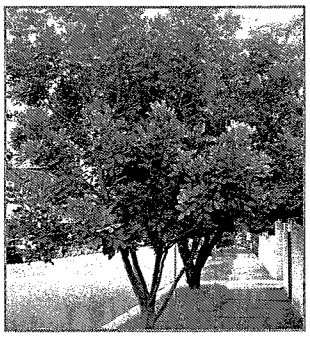
Arbutus marina
(Marina Madrone)



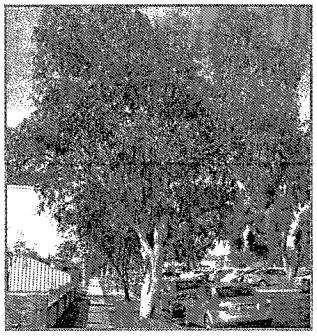
Cassia leptophylla
(Gold Medallion Tree)



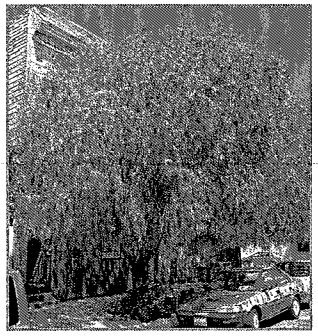
Cercis occidentalis
(Western Redbud)



Cupaniopsis anacardioides
(Carrotwood)

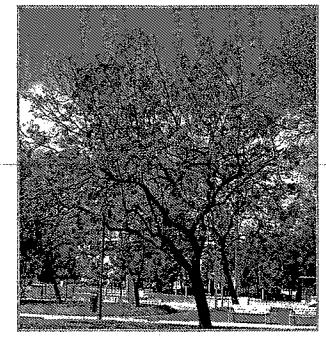


Eucalyptus leucoxylon
(White Ironbark)

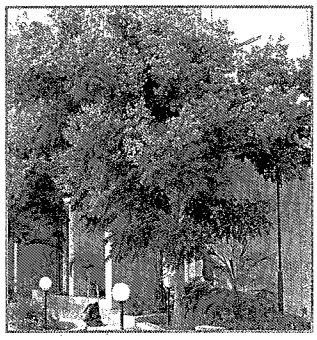


Geijera parvifolia
(Australian Willow)

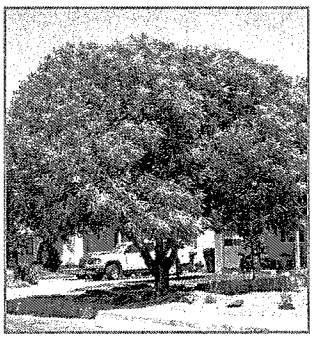
Heteromeles arbutifolia
(Toyon)



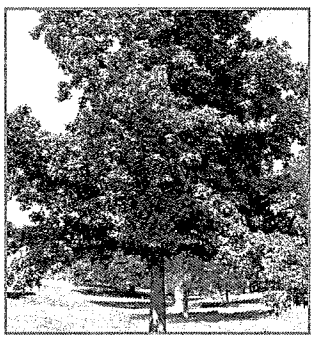
Jacaranda mimosifolia
(Jacaranda)



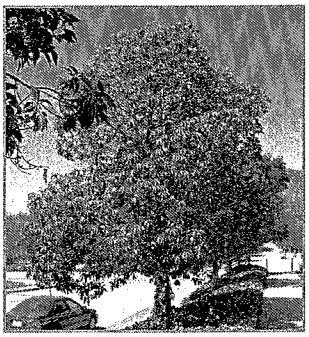
Koelreutaria bipinnata
(Chinese Flame Tree)



Koelreutaria paniculata
(Golden Rain)

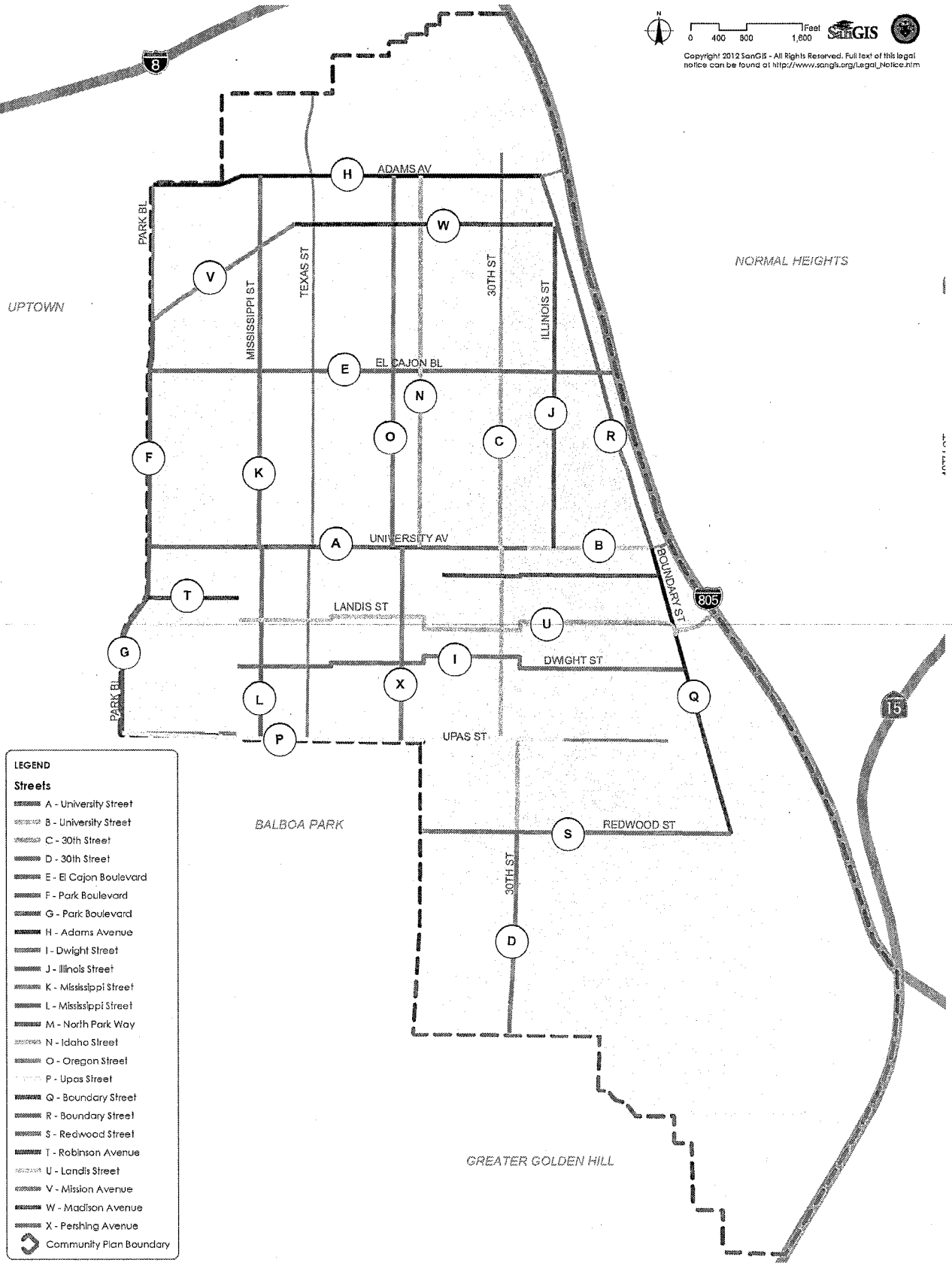


Liquidambar styraciflua
(Sweetgum)



Lophostemon confertus
(Brisbane Box)

Figure 4-6: Recommended Street Trees



ATTACHMENT 3

Golden Hill Community Plan - Urban Design Element

Urban Forestry Design Guidelines

URBAN FOREST / STREET TREES

The community's urban forest should be maintained and enhanced as a neighborhood character design element that also provides ecological benefits. Street trees contribute significantly to the character, identity, and comfort of the community's streets. Street trees contribute to the spatial definition of the street, providing both a comfortable sense of scale and enclosure to the public realm. Trees are also beneficial to reduce heat gain and glare effects of the urban built environment, to produce fresh air, and to improve pedestrian comfort by providing shade.

This section incorporates a Street Tree Master Plan that provides a design framework intended to create recognizable patterns and character elements for major streets and specific neighborhoods. Street trees are to provide design and aesthetic benefits by visually unifying streets and providing an element of design continuity within neighborhoods and the community. Street tree planting is strongly encouraged within the public right-of-way where landscape/planting strips are already available or where the sidewalk is of sufficient width to install street trees. Therefore, the Master Plan is primarily intended for trees planted within the public right-of-way, but is also provided as a voluntary guide when selecting street trees within the front and street side yards of private property. The components of the Master Plan provided below include design themes, tree species selection, a map and related policies.

UD

Design

Theme Trees: Primary streets will be consistently planted with selected theme trees to establish a strong, recognizable design element within corridors and neighborhoods (Figure 4-3). Trees are to be selected from the Golden Hill Street Tree Selection Guide in Table 4-2. The design program identifies a 'primary' tree to establish an overall theme. The theme trees are the dominant species and will establish the character of a street or neighborhood. An alternate tree that complements the form of the primary tree is also identified for use when conditions for the primary tree are not suitable for its initial establishment or long-term health.

Accent Trees: Accent trees are also identified to provide a separate design statement at street corners, or other locations where a tree with design impact is needed. Palm species may be used as accent trees as they are elements of the community's traditional character and are effective at street and alley corners where a break in overhead shade canopy may be acceptable. Canopy forming trees listed as accents are particularly suitable for larger planters that can be incorporated into any sidewalk extensions improving pedestrian infrastructure. Accent trees should have decorative features such as showy flowers, sculptural form, attractive bark or leaf shape.

Street Tree Districts: Street trees can be used as a design element to create a distinction between neighborhoods or districts. Geographical relationships such as changes within blocks types, and boundaries created by major streets and canyon interfaces create a series of relationships within the community's urban form that can be emphasized with a more unified street tree plan. These street tree districts are identified in Figure 4-3. The street tree selection guide distinguishes each district; the palettes identified in Table 4-2 are to some extent based on the unique natural and built environments of these areas and include species that are already present and performing well. For streets without a strong existing pattern, or without a dominant or theme tree, any of the listed trees within that district's selection can be established as the theme tree for a particular block, street or area. Consistent tree planting within neighborhoods will help to foster a cohesive sense of place. Street trees in residential areas should focus on providing shade for homeowners and pedestrians while considering ease of maintenance.

Tree Selection & Planting

Tree selection and planting should consider environmental characteristics, including climate, exposure, maintenance requirements, existing plantings, views, and the relationship to existing development. Ensure that a sufficient area of non-compacted soil is available for root growth and drainage. Non-permeable surfaces should be placed as far from tree trunks as practical. The use of permeable surfaces is encouraged within the first 10 feet of tree trunks.

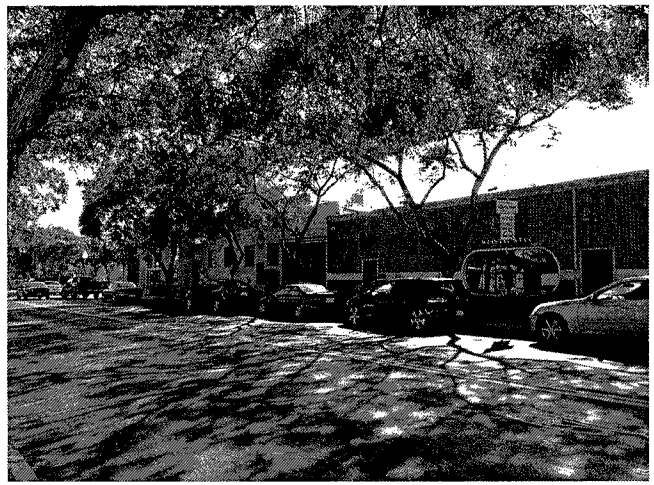
Palm Species: Palms are a common street tree in the Golden Hill community and should be used only as accent trees because they do not provide significant overhead shade. They are often a good choice for narrow landscape strips (less than 4 feet wide). The most ubiquitous is the Queen Palm (Syagrus romanzoffiana) which is a good choice for an accent tree where palms are specified. The King Palm (Archontophoenix cunninghamiana) is a substitute with a similar form. Both these palms are recommended for narrow landscape strips. However, they require regular irrigation to look their best in San Diego's climate.

Common fan-type palms within the community are the Guadalupe Island Palm (Brahea edulis), and the Mexican Fan Palm (Washingtonia robusta). Both these palms are considered low water use in San Diego's climate after establishment.

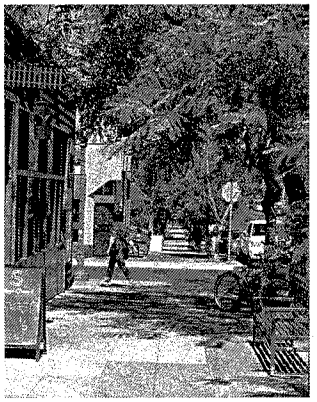
Palms with a stronger structural form and a historic presence in the area are the Canary Island Date Palm (Phoenix canariensis) and the Chilean Wine Palm (Jubaea chilensis). Either of these can be effective used as design statements on commercial blocks, as gateways, and within parks.

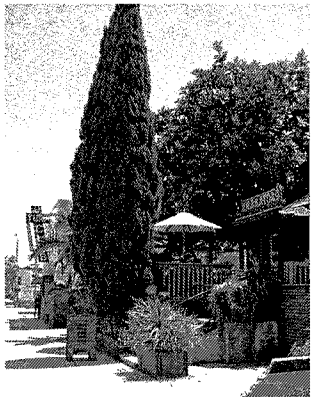
Water Use: Golden Hill is a coastal mesa that has naturally supported a xeric chaparral habitat. Tree species native to San Diego's summer-dry climate typically occur in the moister soils within river valleys and within higher elevations with more rainfall. Planting trees within the coastal mesas requires a commitment to provide for their needs, including regular irrigation during an initial establishment phase and subsequent long-term dry season irrigation for most species. Because the urban forest has multiple aesthetic and environmental benefits, the use of water to maintain the health of trees can be considered beneficial to the community. However, if there is concern over long-term water use, the tree with the lowest water use may be selected from either the primary or secondary category within the species list. The guide, Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS), by the University of California Cooperative Extension can be used to assess water use characteristics of the species listed in Table 4-2.

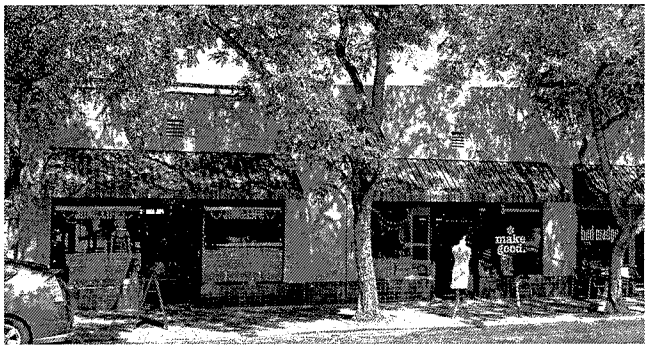
Unimproved rights-of-way: 'Paper streets' or public rights-of-way that are not paved or improved for automobile access are common throughout the community, particularly adjacent to Balboa Park and within canyon open spaces. The interfaces between these rights-of way and adjacent neighborhoods represent opportunities for tree planting. Trees should be sited either to frame views or provide a focal point. Trees planted within 100 feet of designated open space should not be invasive within natural habitats. The trees listed are considered lower water use for this area.



A continuous row of trees along Fern St. in South Park provide ample canopy and shade across the full width of the street.







Landscaping is a vital element of streetscape design. The Street Tree Master Plan identifies a 'primary' tree to establish an overall theme.

UD

POLICIES

UD-2.54 Incorporate shade-producing street trees along all streets and roadways.

A. Maximize tree shade canopy - the optimum canopy will vary in accordance with street size, existing infrastructure, community needs, environmental limitations, and aesthetic considerations.

B. Space street trees no further than 30 feet on center to achieve a continuous canopy.

C. Encourage a double row of street trees where sidewalks and building setbacks exceed a total of 15 feet. Tree placement may alternate if needed to avoid canopy crowding.

UD-2.55 Select street tree species to avoid the need for costly and intrusive long-term maintenance.

A. Ultimate tree size and form should fit within the space allocated, avoiding overhead and underground utilities and nearby structures.

B. Species should be tolerant of urban conditions, structurally sound and not have weak branching patterns.

C. Avoid tree species that are overly messy, have invasive root systems or cast too much shade on adjacent structures.

UD-2.56 Leverage street tree maintenance efforts by coordinating public resources with those of private property owners and/or community initiatives.

TABLE 4-2: GOLDEN HILL STREET TREE SELECTION GUIDE

Key	Road Name	Primary Tree	Secondary Tree	Accent Tree
1	Juniper Street	Gold Medallion *(Cassia leptophylla)*	African Sumac *(Rhus lancea/Sersia lancea)*	Palm Species
2	Fern Street	Pink Trumpet (*Tipuana Tipu*)	Cassia (Senna Spectabilis) or Gold Medallion (*Cassia leptophylla*)	Palm Species
3	Grape Street	Gold Medallion (*Cassia leptophylla*)	Cassia (*Senna Spectabilis*) or Silk Tree (*Albizai Julibrissin*)	Tipuana Tipu (for expanded planters)
4	30th Street (Between Juniper St. and Ash St.)	Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)	Pink Trumpet (*Tabebuia ipi*)	Palm Species
5	30th Street (Between A St. and F St.)	Lemon Bottle Brush (*Callistemon citrinus*)	Crape Myrtle – red or pink flowering (*Lagerstroemia indica*)	Palm Species
6	Date Street	– Crape Myrtle – red or pink flowering (*Lagerstroemia*)	Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*)	Palm species
7	Cedar Street	Pink Trumpet (*Handroanthus impetiginosus / Tabebuia impetiginosa*)	Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*)	Palm species or Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*)
8	Beech Street	Gold Medallion (*Cassis leptophylla*)	Silk Tree (*Albizia julibrissin*)	Palm species, Sweetshade (*Hymenosporum flavum*)
9	31st Street	Crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*)	Indian Hawthorn (*Rhaphiolepis*), or Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)	Palm species
10	28th Street	Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifilia*)	Chinese Flame Tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata* or *Koelreuteria elegans)*	Palm species, Brisbane Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
11	B Street	Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia blakeana or Purpurea*)	Mexican Rosebud (*Cercis mexicana)*	Palm species
12	Broadway	Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifilia*)	Fern Pin (*Afrocarpus gracillior*)	Palm species
13	C Street	Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*)	Weeping Bottle Brush (*Callistemon viminalis*)	Palm species
14	22nd Street	Orchid Tree (*Bauhinia Blakeana* or *purpurea*)	Mexican Rosebud (*Cercis mexicana*)	Palm species
15	25th Street	Jacaranda (*Jacaranda Mmmosifolia*)	Pink trumpet (*Tabebuia ipi*)	Chilean Wine Palm (*Jubaea chilensis)*

TABLE 4-2: GOLDEN HILL STREET TREE SELECTION GUIDE (CONTINUED)

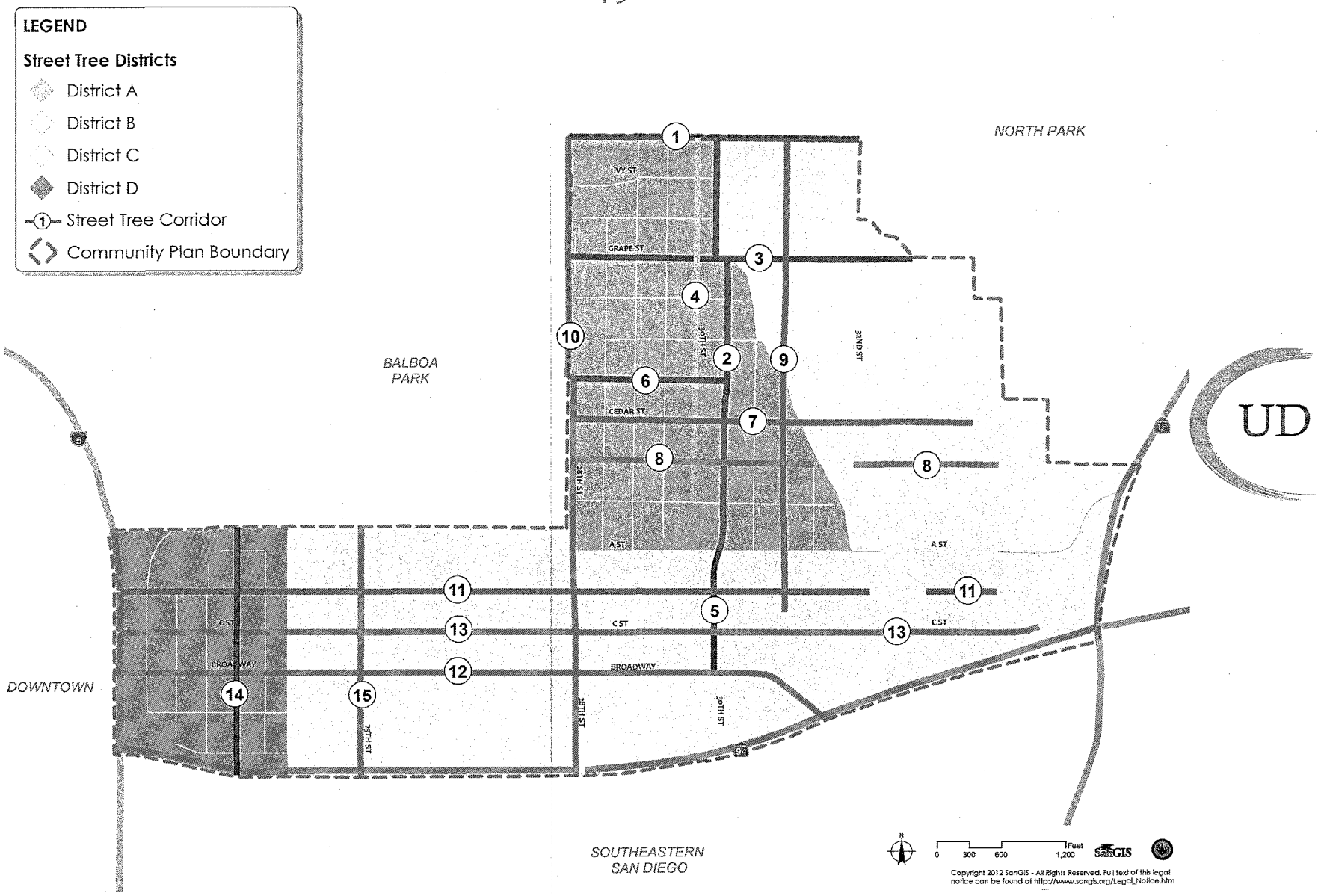
Key	Location	Primary Tree	Secondary Tree	Accent Tree
A	South Park (west of 31st / Fern Streets)	Larger landscape strips: Chinese Flame Tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata* or *Koelreuteria elegans*) Smaller landscape strips: Silk Tree (*Albizia julibrissin*)	Larger landscape strips: Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifoli*) or Water Gum (*Tristinia laurina*) Smaller landscape strips: Gold Medallion (*Cassis leptophylla*)	Larger landscape strips: Palm species or Brisbane Box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Smaller landscape strips: Palm species or Sweetshade (*Hymenosporum flavum*)
B	South Park/Golden Hill (east of Fern / 31st Streets)	Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*)	Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) or Indian Hawthorn (*Raphiolepsis*)	Palm species, Catalina Ironwood (*Lyonathamnus floribundus*) , Australian Willow (*Geijera parviflora*), or Weeping Pittosporum (*Pittosporum angustifolium*)
C	Golden Hill (between 24th Street and 31st Street)	Flaxleaf Paperbark (*Melaleuca linariifolia*)	Fern Pin (Afrocarpus gracillior)	Palm species, or Weeping Bottle Brush (*Callistemon viminalis*)
D	Golden Hill (west of 24 Street)	New Zealand Christmas Tree (*Metrosideros excelsa*)	Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), or Marina Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus marina*)	Palm species

UD

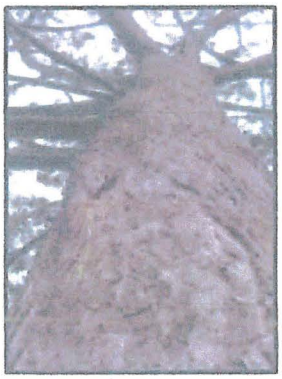
TABLE 4-3: TREES FOR UNIMPROVED RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Tree Species	
Acacia melanoxylon	Floss silk (Ceiba speciosa / Chorisia speciosa)
Arbutus 'Marina'	Geijera parviflora
Arctostaphylos glauca / Dr. Hurd (California native)	Heteromeles arbutifolia (California native)
Brachychiton acerifolius	Lagunaria patersonii
Brachychiton discolor	Laurus 'Saratoga'
Ceratonia siliqua	Lyonathamnus floribundus (California native)
Corymbia ficifolia (Eucalyptus ficifolia)	Melaleuca linariifolia
Erythrina caffra	Pittosporum angustifolium
Erythrina coralloides	Prunus ilicifolia lyonii
Eucalyptus nicholii	Quercus agrifolia (California native)
Eucalyptus torquata	Schinus molle

FIGURE 4-3: GOLDEN HILL STREET TREE SELECTION PLAN

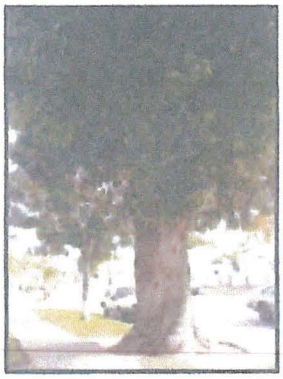


CONSERVE-A-TREE NOMINATION FORM



LANDMARK TREE
Striking or unusual trees with high aesthetic value, features may include:

- Large for the species
- Special or unusual form
- Interesting flowers or branching pattern
- Species rare to its location



HERITAGE TREE
Significant for its age or historical value, including:

- Trees 50 years or older
- Connected to a historical event, building or district or planted by a historically significant individual

PARKWAY RESOURCE TREE
Groups of trees in public right-of-way, public parking lots or trails:

- Consistent design theme with similar size, shape, health and form
- Trees creating a canopy over a public way

PRESERVATION GROVE
Groups of trees in public-right-of-way, open space, designated environmentally sensitive lands, conservation easement or parkland:

- 6 or more trees with trunks within 100 feet of each other
- Same or similar species and form
- Native, naturalized or endemic and surviving without intervention

Mail completed form to:
Conserve a Tree Nomination
Urban Forestry
City of San Diego Street Div
2781 Caminito Chollas
San Diego, CA 92105

To: **COMMUNITY FOREST ADVISORY BOARD**

Date: April 20, 2015

From (your name): Carol Emerick

Organization: _____

Address: 3829 Albatross St.
San Diego, CA 92103

Phone: 619 299-6558

E-mail: info@cottagevacation.us

TYPE OF NOMINATION:

- ☐ **LANDMARK TREE**
- ☒ **HERITAGE TREE**
- ☐ **PARKWAY RESOURCE TREES**
- ☐ **PRESERVATION GROVE**

Species: Eucalyptus

Location & Nearest Cross Street:
Albatross St. & Robinson

Estimated Height: 80'

Estimated Width: (canopy) 50'

Condition: Healthy

Estimated Planting Date: 1900

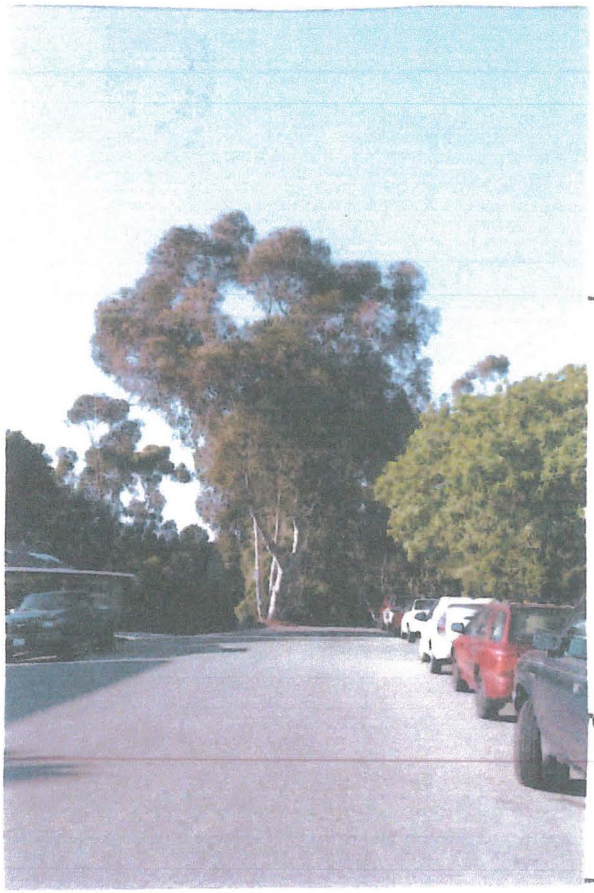
Specific proof of age may be difficult to determine, but estimates based on the age of surrounding development or the size of tree are adequate.

HISTORY AND NOTES

Include any history or notes you have about this tree or these trees

Please see attached information

Description Sheet
Photo
3 maps showing location



For the above tree(s) to be considered for designation as protected, this request has been forwarded to Street Division. The tree(s) will be inspected by the Street Division Urban Forester to make sure all designation criteria are met. If they meet all criteria, the request will be forwarded to the Community Forest Advisory Board (CFAB) for evaluation and possibly protected status.

Requested Action: Street Division requests that a Community Forest Advisory Board Arborist evaluate the nominated tree for confirmation. If the nomination is approved by CFAB, the tree will be added to the City of San Diego's Tree Protection Status as described in the Tree Protection Policy adopted by City Council in May, 2005.

Please mail completed form to: **Conserve a Tree Nomination**
Attn: Drew Potocki, Urban Forestry
City of San Diego Street Division
2781 Caminito Chollas
San Diego, CA 92105

Or you can FAX the form to: **619 527-7534,**
Attn: Drew Potocki

CLEAR FORM

The Albatross Eucalyptus

This *Albatross eucalyptus* tree should be designated a heritage tree.
The tree is 80 feet plus high with a canopy that is at least 50 feet wide.
It towers over the public right-of-way on Albatross Street..

The *Albatross eucalyptus* marks the northwest corner of Pueblo Lot 1123. Daniel Cleveland bought the property in **1890**. This area, called Cleveland Heights, is bounded on the west by Albatross Street and First Avenue on the east, Florence Canyon is the northern boundary and Walnut Street is the southern boundary. Daniel Cleveland, Irving Gill, Thomas and Charles Hamilton and George Marston owned lots in the subdivision.

Daniel Cleveland is an unsung San Diego hero! He was an early civic leader in San Diego, an attorney, San Diego's pioneer naturalist (ZooNooz, April 1984, article by Bob Ward, Horticultural Assistant) and a founder of the Natural History Museum. Several encounters with Kate Sessions are mentioned in the book, Kate Sessions *Pioneer Horticulturist* by Elizabeth C. MacPail, pp. 44 and 69.

This area was a gardening mecca for Kate Sessions who set up her home, office and nursery to the west of this area after her nursery in Balboa Park was closed. In 1915, the March issue of California Garden had a notice of a garden meeting at 3821 Albatross St. There were many such meetings in the area with Kate Sessions and Daniel Cleveland, among others, attending.

> "In February of **1900** the city had more trees from Sessions' nursery than it knew what to do with, so an offer was made to give away the trees to residents willing to plant them along city streets. This was a boon not only to homeowners but to tract developers who could, for free, beautify the parkways in front of the lots they had for sale. This accounts for many of the trees along parkways in San Diego's housing developments of the early 1900s"
> Kate Sessions *Pioneer Horticulturist* by Elizabeth C. MacPail p.65, 70 and 78.

In the 1930s a city map shows San Diego began creating "islands" with "pavement around planting areas". Map C-22 (1932) shows an island at Albatross, Fir, Elm and Union Streets. There is still an island at the south end of the 3700 block of Albatross and there is an island at the north end of the 3800 block of Albatross, where the eucalyptus tree is located. These two islands have become known as the "twin isles".(Dawn Taggett-Burton). The Albatross eucalyptus tree is located on the "isle" at the north end of the 3800 block of Albatross Street. The trees on both "isles" give Albatross Street lots of canopy cover and character.

Please designate the Albatross eucalyptus a heritage tree.

Eucalyptus on Albatross Street

at the entrance to

Florence Canyon in Cleveland Heights

July 2015

CAE