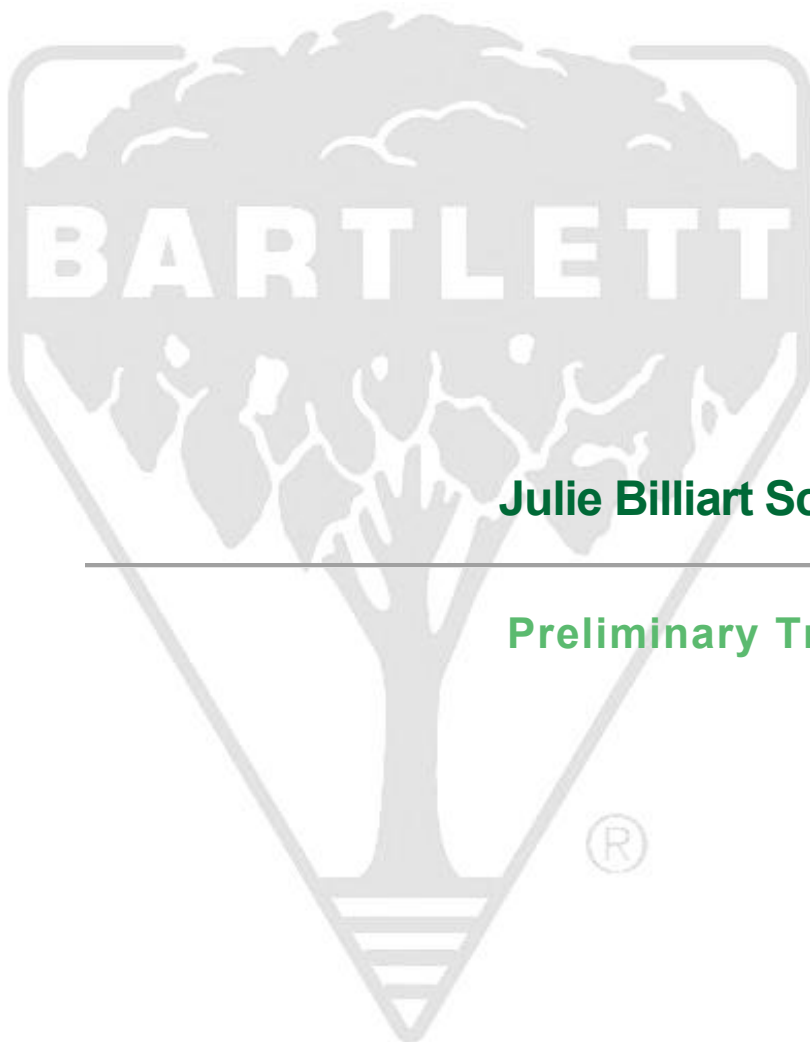




Julie Billiart School: Westlake Campus

Preliminary Tree Preservation Report

PREPARED FOR:

DERU Landscape Architecture
812 Huron Road East
Suite 411
Cleveland, OH 44115

PREPARED BY:

Nicholas Burnett
Field Consulting Arborist
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist #OH-5147B
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

PROVIDED BY:

Chad Clink
Arborist Representative
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #589
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist & Municipal Specialist #OH-6204BM
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified
575 Golden Oak Parkway
Cleveland, OH 44146
216-551-8923



**BARTLETT
TREE EXPERTS**

SCIENTIFIC TREE CARE SINCE 1907

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Summary

DERU Landscape Architecture will be developing a property located at 3600 Crocker Road in Westlake, Ohio. DERU Landscape Architecture asked Bartlett Tree Experts to perform a tree inventory and prepare a preliminary Tree Preservation Report for the property as part of their submission to the City of Westlake.

The site was located in a suburban residential neighborhood with 95 trees greater than eight inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). The plans include development of one new building adjacent to the existing building. The inventoried trees are located outside the proposed limits of construction impact and were documented to demonstrate that the number and total diameter inches of trees proposed to remain on site exceed the City of Westlake's tree preservation requirements.

Based on the Landscape Plan reviewed, the 95 inventoried trees proposed to remain exceed the City of Westlake's minimum post-construction tree requirements of 59 trees and the total caliper inches of 1247 inches exceeds the required minimum of 237 diameter/caliper inches. Utility, grading, and civil plans were not reviewed and should be evaluated when available to confirm that the retained trees remain outside proposed construction impacts.

To help protect the preserved trees from excessive construction impacts, I recommend following the Tree Preservation Guidelines found within this report.

Introduction

DERU Landscape Architecture will be developing a property located at 3600 Crocker Road in Westlake, Ohio. As part of the design review process, the City of Westlake requests a tree preservation plan. DERU Landscape Architecture asked Bartlett Tree Experts to perform a tree inventory and prepare a Preliminary Tree Preservation Report for the property as part of their submission to the City of Westlake.

Assignment

This report communicates impacts to trees from construction to the city and to the client. Bartlett inventoried trees 8 inches DBH and greater, evaluated their condition and potential construction impacts based on the plans reviewed, and documented the retained tree count and diameter inches to demonstrate compliance with City of Westlake tree preservation requirements.

Limits of the Assignment

The tree assessment was performed from the ground for visual conditions. This tree inventory was not a tree risk assessment. As such, no trees were assessed for risk in accordance with industry standards, nor are there any tree risk ratings or risk mitigation recommendations provided within this report.

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

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

Information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plans or property in question may not arise in the future.

There is no guarantee for the preservation of the trees contained in this report, however, the preservation report is made with the best interest intended for the trees being preserved.

Methods

Trees were assessed on June 20, 2026. The assessment included all trees 8 inches and greater in diameter on the site.

1. Identifying the species of tree;
2. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 54 inches above grade (DBH as per Westlake ordinance 1137.05);
3. Evaluating the health and structural condition:

Good	A healthy tree that may have a slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected;
Fair	Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig, and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care;
Poor	Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated;
Dead	

Tree Preservation Regulations

The City of Westlake protects all trees eight inches in diameter and greater within buffer zones on private property for development projects that require design review (1137.05). Based on the City of Westlake tree preservation requirements and the Landscape Plan reviewed, the project is required to retain, replace, or plant a minimum of 59 trees totaling at least 237 diameter/caliper inches after construction due to site acreage and use (1137.06). The tree inventory documented 95 existing trees proposed to remain on site, totaling 1,247 diameter inches. Therefore, based on the plans reviewed, the number and total diameter inches of trees proposed to remain exceed the minimum post-construction tree requirements. Utility, grading, and civil plans were not reviewed and should be evaluated when available to confirm that the retained trees remain outside proposed construction impacts. Protected status and caliper of each tree is listed in the Tree Inventory (Appendix II).

Observations

The site was bordered by residential neighborhoods to the west and south, Ascent Church to the north, and Crocker Road to the east. The site was accessed by a driveway from Crocker Road. An existing school building and parking lot was located in the central portion of the site. The west and south had wooded areas that served as natural buffers (Photos 1&2). The wooded buffer areas were partitioned from the developed portions of the site by a six-foot wooden fence with various trees and shrubs landscaped between the fence and developed areas. Ninety-five trees were observed on the site at the date of the site visit (Table 1):

- 61 trees were in good condition,
- 30 trees in fair condition, and
- 4 trees in poor condition.

TABLE 1: TREE CONDITION AND ABUNDANCE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Poor	Fair	Good	Total
Elm-American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	-	4	2	6
Linden-American	<i>Tilia americana</i>	-	-	1	1
Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	2	21	32	55
Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	-	2	16	18
Poplar-Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	-	-	2	2
Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	2	2	8	12
Spruce-White	<i>Picea glauca</i>	-	1	-	1
Total		4	30	61	95



Photo 1, left. View of the existing site conditions of the southern woods buffer. (6/20/26)



Photo 2, left. View existing site conditions of the fencing along the woods buffer in the southern portion of the property. (6/20/26)

Tree Impacts

I reviewed the Landscape Plan provided by DERU Landscape Architecture, dated June 19, 2026, to evaluate potential impacts to the inventoried trees. Tree locations were estimated from the Landscape Plan. Utility, grading, demolition, and civil plans were not provided for review.

The Landscape Plan shows the proposed building and associated improvements outside the inventoried tree areas. The inventoried trees were documented to demonstrate that the number and total diameter inches of trees proposed to remain on site exceed the City of Westlake's tree preservation requirements. Based on the Landscape Plan reviewed, all 95 inventoried trees are located outside the anticipated limits of construction impact and are proposed for preservation.

Trees #1–95 are expected to experience minor to insignificant impacts from the proposed construction, provided that work remains outside the tree protection areas shown in Appendix I and listed in Appendix II. If future utility, grading, demolition, or civil plans show work within or near the landscaped buffer areas, those plans should be reviewed by the consulting arborist to confirm impacts and adjust tree protection measures as needed. To protect the retained trees during construction, the Tree Preservation Guidelines provided in this report should be followed.

Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines

Tree preservation is intended to not only foster tree survival during development, but also to promote maintenance of tree health and beauty into the future. Retained trees that are injured or damaged during construction or are insufficiently maintained afterward become a liability rather than an asset. How individual trees respond to disturbances will depend on the extent of excavation and grading, the care with which demolition is undertaken, and the construction methods employed. Coordinating any construction activity inside the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) can minimize these impacts.

City of Westlake Ordinance 1137.05 establishes tree protection requirements for trees to be preserved during development. These requirements include the following:

1. All trees or groups of trees to be preserved shall be marked with a blue colored ribbon or paint stripe prior to any clearing.
2. Prior to any construction or grading, a protective barrier, fence, posts, and/or signs shall be placed around the trees to be preserved.
3. Protection barriers shall be located no closer than two-thirds of the distance from the tree trunk to the dripline.
4. No building material, equipment, vehicles, or chemicals shall be stored or placed in the protection area of the dripline.
5. Surface grade shall not be changed more than six inches within the protected area without the installation of an aeration system, wells or retaining walls.
6. No wires, boards, nails, signs, fences, or other attachment shall be made to a tree to be preserved.

The following recommendations will reduce impacts to trees from development and maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading, and construction phases.

Design Recommendations

1. Any changes to the plans involving the trees should be reviewed by the consulting arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, site plans, improvement plans, utility and drainage plans, grading plans, landscape and irrigation plans, and demolition plans.
2. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching severs roots larger than 1 inch in diameter will occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
3. **Tree Preservation Guidelines** prepared by the Consulting Arborist, which include specifications for tree protection during demolition and construction, should be included on all plans.
4. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.
5. Do not lime the subsoil within 50 feet of any tree. Lime is toxic to tree roots.
6. Ensure adequate but not excessive water is supplied to trees; in most cases occasional irrigation will be required. Avoid directing runoff toward trees.

Tree Protection Zone

1. **A TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be identified for each tree to be preserved on the Tree Protection Plan prepared by the project arborist. Tree Protection Zones are shown on Appendix I - Tree Inventory Map with distances from the trunk listed in Appendix II - Tree Inventory Data.
 - a. Tree protection fences shall be installed to encompass the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Fences shall be chain link fencing a minimum of 6' high, supported by 2" x 6' steel posts installed at 8'
 - b. Fences must be installed prior to beginning demolition and must remain until construction is complete.
 - c. No grading, excavation, construction or storage or dumping of materials shall occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
 - d. No underground services, including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer, shall be placed in the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

Pre-demolition and Pre-construction Treatments and Recommendations

1. The demolition and construction superintendents shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas, and tree protection measures.
2. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the Tree Protection Zone prior to demolition, grubbing, or grading. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed. The Tree Protection Zones are shown on Tree Inventory Map (Appendix I) with distances from the trunk listed in Tree Inventory Data (Appendix II).
2. Apply and maintain 4-6 inches wood chip mulch within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Keep the mulch 2 feet from the base of tree trunk.
3. Prune trees to be preserved to remove dead branches 2 inches and larger in diameter, raise canopies as needed for construction activities.

- a. All pruning shall be done by an ISA Certified Arborist® or ISA Certified Tree Worker® in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning (International Society of Arboriculture, 2019) and adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standard Z133.1 Safety Requirements 2017 for Tree Care Operations and ANSI A300 (Part 1)- Pruning 2017.
 - b. While in the tree the arborist shall perform an aerial inspection to identify any defects, weak branch and trunk attachments and decay not visible from the ground. Any additional work needed to mitigate defects shall be reported to the property owner.
4. Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** and avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain. If roots are entwined, the Consulting Arborist may require first severing the major woody root mass before extracting the trees, or grinding the stump below ground.

Recommendations for Tree Protection during Construction

1. Any approved grading, construction, demolition, or other work within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
2. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to trees to be preserved.
3. Tree protection devices are to remain until all site work has been completed within the work area. Fences or other protection devices may not be relocated or removed without permission of the Consulting Arborist.
4. Construction trailers, traffic, and storage areas must remain outside **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** at all times.
5. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of and be supervised by the Consulting Arborist. Roots should be cut with a saw to provide a flat and smooth cut. Removal of roots larger than 2 inches in diameter should be avoided.
6. If roots are 2 inches and greater in diameter are encountered during site work and must be cut to complete the construction, the Consulting Arborist must be consulted to evaluate effects on the health and stability of the tree and recommend treatment.
7. Prior to grading or trenching, trees may require root pruning outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of, and be supervised by, the Consulting Arborist.
8. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.
9. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment, or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
10. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist and not by construction personnel.

Maintenance of Impacted Trees

Preserved trees will experience a physical environment different from that of the pre-development conditions. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting, and irrigation may be

required. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority. Inspect trees annually and following major storms to identify conditions requiring treatment to manage risk associated with tree failure.

Our procedures included assessing trees for observable defects in structure. This is not to say that trees without significant defects will not fail. Failure of apparently defect-free trees does occur, especially during storm events. Wind forces, for example, can exceed the strength of defect-free wood causing branches and trunks to break. Wind forces coupled with rain can saturate soils, reducing their ability to hold roots, and blow over defect-free trees. Although we cannot predict all failures, identifying those trees with observable defects is a critical component of enhancing public safety.

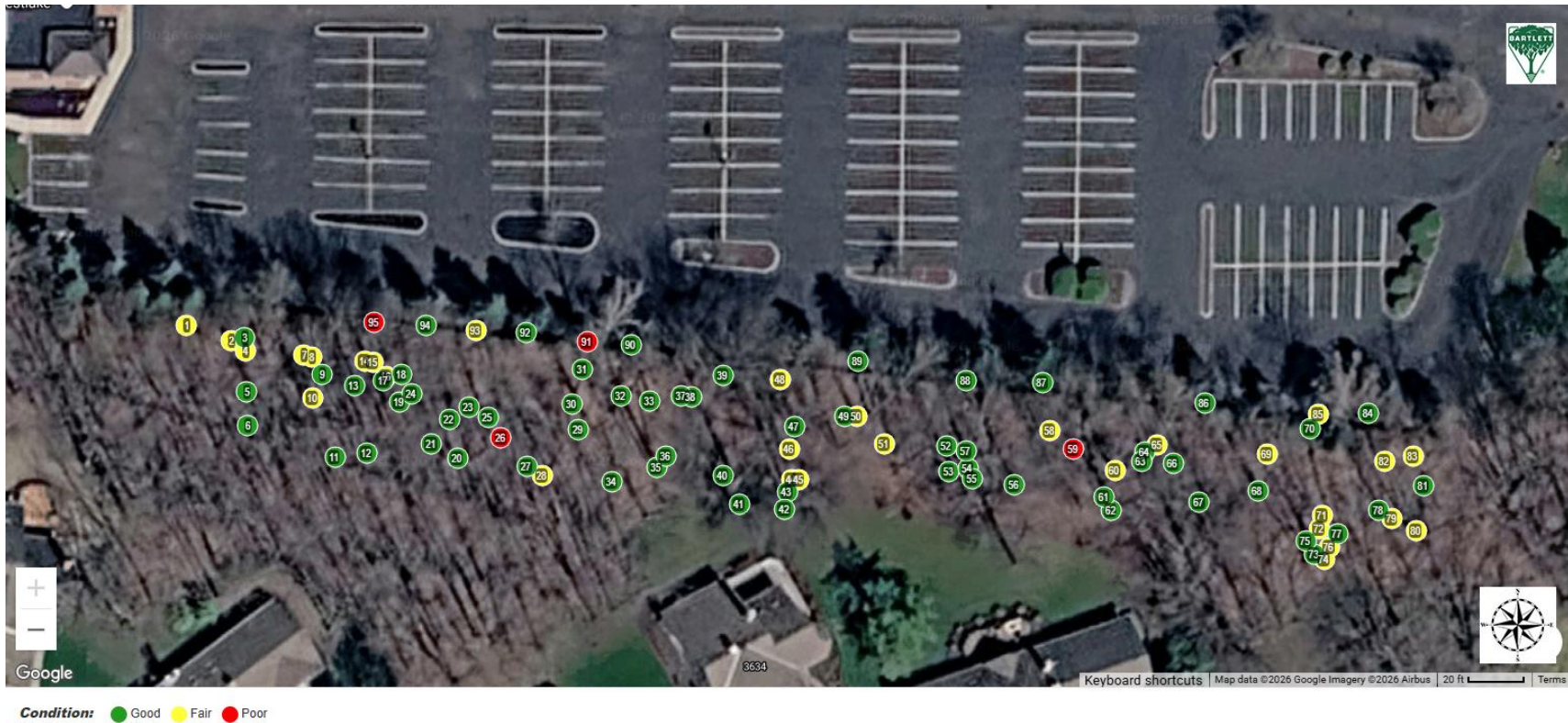
Furthermore, trees change over time. Our inspections represent the condition of the tree at the time of inspection. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Annual tree inspections are recommended to identify changes to tree health and structure. In addition, trees should be inspected after storms of unusual severity to evaluate damage and structural changes. Initiating these inspections is the responsibility of the client and/or tree owner.

If you have any questions about my observations or recommendations, please contact me.



Nicholas Burnett
nburnett@bartlett.com

Appendix I – Tree Inventory Map



Appendix II – Tree Inventory Table

*Please note that trees with multiple stems are listed in the following table with the diameter of each stem separated by a comma.

Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition	Diameter (in.)	Status	Disposition
1	Spruce-White	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Fair	10	Protected	Preserve
2	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Fair	10	Protected	Preserve
3	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	14	Protected	Preserve
4	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	8	Protected	Preserve
5	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	12,4	Protected	Preserve
6	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
7	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	9	Protected	Preserve
8	Elm-American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Fair	11	Protected	Preserve
9	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	14	Protected	Preserve
10	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	8,5	Protected	Preserve
11	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
12	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
13	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	15	Protected	Preserve
14	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	9	Protected	Preserve
15	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	13	Protected	Preserve
16	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	9,5,3	Protected	Preserve
17	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	16	Protected	Preserve
18	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
19	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
20	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
21	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
22	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
23	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	10	Protected	Preserve
24	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
25	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
26	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Poor	8	Protected	Preserve

Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition	Diameter (in.)	Status	Disposition
27	Linden-American	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
28	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	8,7	Protected	Preserve
29	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
30	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
31	Poplar-Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
32	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
33	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
34	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	11	Protected	Preserve
35	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	17	Protected	Preserve
36	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
37	Elm-American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
38	Elm-American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Good	10	Protected	Preserve
39	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	26	Protected	Preserve
40	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	21	Protected	Preserve
41	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	19	Protected	Preserve
42	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	14	Protected	Preserve
43	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	19	Protected	Preserve
44	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	8,4	Protected	Preserve
45	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	12	Protected	Preserve
46	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	11	Protected	Preserve
47	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
48	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	10,9,9	Protected	Preserve
49	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	10	Protected	Preserve
50	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	17	Protected	Preserve
51	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Fair	19	Protected	Preserve
52	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
53	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
54	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
55	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	16,5	Protected	Preserve

Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition	Diameter (in.)	Status	Disposition
56	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	17	Protected	Preserve
57	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
58	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	14,9	Protected	Preserve
59	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Poor	17	Protected	Preserve
60	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	11,10	Protected	Preserve
61	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	14	Protected	Preserve
62	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	20	Protected	Preserve
63	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
64	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
65	Elm-American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Fair	11	Protected	Preserve
66	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
67	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
68	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	16,9	Protected	Preserve
69	Elm-American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Fair	8	Protected	Preserve
70	Poplar-Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Good	15	Protected	Preserve
71	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	10,4	Protected	Preserve
72	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	19	Protected	Preserve
73	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
74	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	9,5	Protected	Preserve
75	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
76	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	12,12	Protected	Preserve
77	Oak-Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Good	12	Protected	Preserve
78	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	16,5	Protected	Preserve
79	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	11,8	Protected	Preserve
80	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	16	Protected	Preserve
81	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Good	13	Protected	Preserve
82	Maple-Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Fair	10,8,4	Protected	Preserve
83	Elm-American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Fair	11	Protected	Preserve
84	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	10	Protected	Preserve

Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition	Diameter (in.)	Status	Disposition
85	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Fair	11	Protected	Preserve
86	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
87	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	10	Protected	Preserve
88	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	10	Protected	Preserve
89	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	11	Protected	Preserve
90	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
91	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Poor	8	Protected	Preserve
92	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	9	Protected	Preserve
93	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Fair	9	Protected	Preserve
94	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Good	8	Protected	Preserve
95	Spruce-Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Poor	8	Protected	Preserve