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EXISTING TREE INVENTORY& TREE PRESERVATION PLAN

THE VILLAS AT ORANGE LAWN

305 RIDGEWOOD ROAD NORTH Block 1304—Lot 6

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE ESSEX COUNTY, NJ

PROJECT # 1140108 DATE: September 8, 2016

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TREE PRESERVATION PLAN ORANGE LAWN TENNIS CLUB SOUTH ORANGE, NJ 07079

INTRODUCTION:

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club is an historic organization that was founded in 1880, the second oldest such club in New Jersey.

The actively developed and actively utilized part of the property lies to the west of the central access road. This portion of the property contains the main club building, tennis courts, swimming pool, drives, maintenance facilities, and other related uses. There are large specimen trees in this area.

The area to the east of the central access road is undeveloped and is much less actively used. This are consists of a sloped lawn area and a band of vegetation to the east and south. There are some large specimen trees immediately to the east of the central access road.

The project in question proposes the development of 10 residential duplex buildings for a total of 20 dwelling units with roadway, drives, walks, storm water management facilities and other associated uses. The townhouse development is proposed for the undeveloped area to the east of the access drive; the Orange Lawn Tennis Club to the west of the access drive is not part of this proposed work. The Orange Lawn Tennis Club is proposing various parking improvements as part of a separate site plan.

The trees in the eastern area of the property are the subject of this 'Tree Preservation Plan'.

METHODOLOGY:

Evaluating the existing conditions is an integral part of the site design process; site conditions such as slope, soil type, drainage, and existing vegetation are all important site conditions to consider. To that end, and in consideration of the existing trees, a tree inventory was prepared. All trees over 8" DBH (diameter at breast height) within the work area were located, measured, identified, and evaluated. The evaluation includes the overall condition (health) of the tree and any remarkable attributes. After the evaluation was completed, the trees were put into one of three categories based on the health, condition, and species of the trees. The categories are as follows:

- HIGH VALUE TREES: (High Priority For Preservation)
 - Trees in fair or better condition
 - Tree without structural defects
 - Trees without significant bark damage, cavities, or other deformities
 - Native tree species
 - Non-native species with desirable attributes
 - Trees of large sizes (20" DBH or greater)
- MODERATE VALUE TREES: (To Be Preserved Where Possible/Practical)

- Trees in poor-fair condition
- Trees with minor/correctable structural defects
- Trees that may have some bark damage, cavities, or other deformities that do not endanger the health of the tree
- Native tree species
- Non-native species with desirable attributes
- Other Non-native species in good condition
- Trees of moderate size (10-20" DBH)
- LOW VALUE TREES: (To Be Removed When Possible and Appropriate)
 - Dead trees/trees in very poor condition
 - Trees with major structural defects
 - Alien invasive species
 - Trees with significant bark damage, cavities, rot, or other deformities that imperil the tree
 - Hazard trees
 - Diseased trees and unhealthy tree species
 - Trees which have been disfigured by the electric utility's line clearance contractor

The site was initially designed, and subsequently revised, with an eye towards preserving the 'High Value Trees' where possible. The road layout, building layout and retaining wall configuration have been revised and refined to respect and preserve the high value trees whenever possible. The site grading, walls, patios, and other work were refined to respect and preserve the 'Moderate Value Trees' when possible. The 'Low Value Trees' were not considered for preservation and in most instances should be removed to create space for the higher values trees and to plant new desirable trees.

Notwithstanding the site plan consideration given to preserving the high value and moderate trees, this tree preservation plan outlines the means and methods for preserving and caring for the existing trees to remain.

OVERVIEW:

Based on the heretofore laid out methodology, Trees that are suitable for preservation are not in the construction footprint and are:

- Healthy trees
- Trees with no, or minor, structural defects
- Trees with no, or minimal mechanical damage or deformity
- Native, or desirable non-native species worthy of the effort.
- Larger trees, when and where possible

The goal of this tree preservation plan at the Orange Tennis Lawn Club is to protect and maintain the health and vigor of the higher value onsite trees by ensuring adequate space for

trees with the best health, structure and appearance. Another important goal is to protect and enhance the natural environment with all of the benefits that trees intrinsically provide. Another benefit of preserving these large trees is protecting the historical context of the site and neighborhood. The removal of the dead, diseased, unhealthy, hazardous, or invasive trees and others that are in the way of construction is a "best management practice". Another objective of the tree preservation plan is that the preserved trees need adequate space for root and canopy function and growth.

Trees require three basic elements to maintain their health. These are air, water and soil nutrients. They also need a soil that is free of contamination and compaction that allows unrestricted movement of water and air. Finally, they require protection from natural enemies, including insects, disease and physical damage.

They are key components to trees that, as a whole, keep a balanced relationship in place which allows a tree to continue to be in good vigor.

- Roots are essential to tree health. They support tremendous weight; store food; and take up water and nutrients from the soil. Roots also need to be well anchored into a soil to hold a tree safely upright.
- The bark serves as a living barrier to insects, disease and water loss. It also serves as a transport system to allow food and nutrients to travel to and from the roots the leaves.
- The tree trunk supports the canopy and provides the height of the tree, an area for storing food materials and sustains branches and leaves.

TREE REMOVAL:

Trees to be removed are indicated on the plan with specific information in the existing tree inventory. Their respective locations are shown on the tree removal plan.

TREE PROTECTION

A Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is to be established around each tree (excluding woodlots) that is to be preserved. The TPZ provides a 12" diameter of tree protection area on the ground plane for each inch of DBH (ie: a 10" DBH will have a TPZ diameter of 10 feet).

The TPZ area is to be fenced off prior and during all construction activities. Once established, the fencing is not to be removed, moved or altered without the approval of a Certified Tree Expert and the Project Manager. The TPZ areas must be in place before any clearing or any construction activity is initiated. Establishing a proper TPZ will protect tree roots from being disturbed and from soil compaction. This is critical to tree health.

Tree roots and soil compaction must be protected from traffic and construction activity, specifically in areas outside the TPZ but close to, or underneath, a tree's canopy. This is to be accomplished by laying down six inches of wood chips over a geotextile fabric where construction traffic is expected. Traffic is to maintain a fairly simple route of entry and egress in the vicinity of protected trees and TPZ.

Protected trees with low limbs need to be pruned up to minimize any damage by construction equipment and activity. This work shall be completed by a professional tree company in a manner following industry standards. Trimming is to be completed prior to the TPZ zone being established and construction activity begins.

Throughout the course of the construction, the trees need to be inspected by a Certified Tree Expert to monitor adherence to the intent of this Tree Preservation Plan.

Trees slated for protection are indicated on the tree removal plan as well as in the tree inventory that follows.

POST CONSTRUCTION TREE CARE

After construction activity ceases, post construction tree care should be implemented. These include:

- Removing TPZ fencing, woodchips and geotextile fabric that were used to protect the trees.
- Deep root feeding should be done to each of the protected trees;
- Monitor the trees for 5 years;
- Prune any dead and or broken branches in an appropriate time frame;
- Treat any tree injuries;
- Establish irrigation if needed;
- Take steps to alleviate soil compaction as required.

				EXISTIN	EXISTING TREE INVENTORY		
No.	DBH		Tree Type	Condition	Comment	Tree Assessment	Trae Status
_		11	Norway Maple	Fair	Close To building, Offsite	I ow Value	F
2		<u>=</u>	Norway Maple	Fair	Leaning, Offsite	Low Value	To Remain
က		909	American Beech	Fair		High Value	To Remain
4		<u>=</u> ග	Norway Maple	Fair	Split @ 15', Offsite	Low Value	To Remain
2		= -	Hemlock	Very Poor	Offsite	Low Value	To Remain
9		10	Norway Maple	Fair	Offsite	Low Value	To Remain
7		<u>=</u> ∞	Mulberry	Poor	Stunted, 1 Sided, Offsite	Low Value	To Remain
∞		Twin "	Norway Maple	Poor	Cavity, Leaning	Low Value	To Remain
6		10=	Norway Maple	Fair	Leaning, @ Power Lines, Offsite	Low Value	To Remain
19		36	American Beech	Good	Specimen, With Deadwood	High Value	To Remain
7		<u>=</u> ∞	Norway Maple	Poor	Base Injury	Low Value	To Be Removed
12		=	Norway Maple	Very Poor	On Wires	Low Value	To Be Removed
13		<u>=</u> ග	Norway Maple	Very Poor	Topped, Bad Form	Low Value	To Be Removed
14		14	Norway Maple	Very Poor	Split	Low Value	To Be Removed
15		14	Black Cherry	Fair	Heavy Poison Ivy	Moderate Value	To Remain
16		<u>=</u> 0	Norway Maple	Poor	Old Split, 1 Sided	Low Value	To Be Removed
17		<u>=</u> @	Norway Maple	Fair	Powerline Clearance, Offsite	Low Value	To Remain
18		<u>=</u> ∞	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
19		11	Ash	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
20		34 "	White Pine	Poor	Powerlines, High Branched, Offsite	Moderate Value	To Remain
21		19 "	Ash	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
22		<u>=</u>	Norway Maple	Poor	Hook @ 10'	Low Value	To Be Removed
23			Norway Maple	Poor	Bad Structure, Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
24		20 "	Black Locust	Poor	Severe Lean, Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
25		= ©	Horse Chestnut	Fair		Moderate Value	To Remain
26		12 =	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
27		=	Ash	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
28	Multi		Ash	Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
29			Norway Maple	Average		Low Value	To Be Removed
30			Ash	Dead	Leaning On #20	Dead	To Be Removed
31			Ash	Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
32		6	Ash	Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
33		6	Ash	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed

No. DBH		Tree Type	Condition	Comment	Tree Assessment	Tree Status
34	16 " Ash	sh	Dead		Dead	٢
35		Norway Maple	Poor	Crooked, Dead Arm	Low Value	To Be Removed
36	=	Norway Maple	Poor	Powerline Issue	Low Value	To Be Removed
37	=	ų,	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
38	9 " Ash	h Sh	Poor	Thin, Spindly, No Canopy	Low Value	To Be Removed
33	=	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
40		sh.	Poor	Thin, Spindly, No Canopy	Low Value	To Be Removed
41	23 " Ash	h.	Fair		l ow Value	To Be Removed
42	=	Pin Oak	Fair		Moderate Value	To Be Removed
43	=	Black Locust	Poor	Leaning, Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
44	21 " Bla	Black Locust	Fair	Twisted, Deadwood	Low Value	To Be Removed
45		Norway Maple	Poor	Fork @ 6'	Low Value	To Be Removed
46		Norway Maple	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
47		Red Maple	Poor	Cavity, 1 Sided, Filled Against	Low Value	To Be Removed
48	=	Black Locust	Poor	Crooked, Bark/Trunk Damaged	Low Value	To Be Removed
49	15 " Bis	Black Locust	Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
20	=	Black Locust	Fair	Heavy Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
21		Norway Maple	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
52	=	Norway Maple	Poor	Cavity	Low Value	To Be Removed
23	=	Norway Maple	Poor	Scar In Trunk, Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
24	30 "	Black Locust	Poor	Dead Wood, Broken At Top	Low Value	To Be Removed
55 Twin	=	Black Locust	Poor	Cavity, Dead Wood	Low Value	To Be Removed
26	=	Norway Maple	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
27	=	Norway Maple	Poor	Crook	Low Value	To Be Removed
28	=	Black Cherry	Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
29		Black Locust	Poor	Poison lvy	Low Value	To Be Removed
09	=	Black Locust	Poor	Cavity Twisted	Low Value	To Be Removed
61	=	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
62	=	Red Maple	Poor	1 Sided, Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
63	=	Sh.	Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
64	_	ш	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
65	=	Black Locust	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
99		Norway Maple	Poor	1 Sided, Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
29	20 " No	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed

No.	DBH		Tree Type	Condition	Comment	Tree Assessment	Tree Status
89		13 "	Black Locust	Fair		alle/ wo l	٢
	Twin	=	Norway Maple	Poor	Grafted Twin	Low Value	To Be Removed
20		18	Black Locust	Fair	At Powerlines	Low Value	To Be Removed
71		21 "	Tree Of Heaven	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
72		13 =	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
73	- 241	<u>.</u> 0	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
74		24 "	Linden	Good		High Value	To Remain
75		<u>.</u> 6	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
9/		10 "	Norway Maple	Fair	Leaning, 1 Sided	Low Value	To Be Removed
77		39 "	Black Locust	Poor	Cavity, Split, Dead Wood	Low Value	To Be Removed
78		13 =	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
79		38 "	Black Locust	Poor	Cavity, Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
80		<u>=</u> &		Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
81		20 "		Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
82		14 =		Poor	Uprooted	Low Value	To Be Removed
83		30 "		Poor	Former Twin, Half Dead	Low Value	To Be Removed
84		23 "	Pin Oak	Fair		Moderate Value	To Remain
82		20 "	Black Locust	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
98		<u>=</u> 6	Norway Maple	Fair	Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
87		22 "	Black Locust	Poor	Cavity, Poison lvy	Low Value	To Be Removed
88		19 "	Black Locust	Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
88		17 "	Black Locust	Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
06		17 "	Black Locust	Poor		Low Value	To Be Removed
91		<u>=</u> 6	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
92		14	Black Locust	Poor	Cavity, Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
93		16 "	Black Walnut	Good		Moderate Value	To Be Removed
94		13 "	Norway Maple	Poor	Cavity, Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
95		19=	Black Locust	Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
96		21 "	Sugar Maple	Good		High Value	To Be Removed
97		-	Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
86		<u>.</u> ග	Norway Maple	Poor	Bark Damage, Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
66		39 "	Pin Oak	Good		High Value	To Be Removed
100		12 "		Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
101		18	Black Locust	Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed

No. DBH	Tree Type	Condition	Comment	Tree Assessment	Tree Status
102	18 " Black Locust	Poor	Leaning	I ow Value	F
103	16 " Norway Maple	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
104	=	Fair		Low Value	To Be Removed
105		Poor	Girdled	Low Value	To Be Removed
106		Fair	Heavy Poison Ivy	Moderate Value	To Remain
107	=	Poor	Leaning, Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
108	=	Very Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
109	=	Poor	Bad Structure @ 20'	Low Value	To Be Removed
110	=	Fair	Heavy Poison Ivy	Moderate Value	To Be Removed
111	=	Poor	Leaning, Split, Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Be Removed
112	=	Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
113		Poor	Cavity, Oozing, Dead Wood	Low Value	To Be Removed
114	=	Poor	Bad Structure	Low Value	To Be Removed
115	_	Poor	Cavity	Low Value	To Remain
116	=	Fair	Poison Ivy	Low Value	To Remain
117		Dead		Dead	To Be Removed
118	=	Fair		Moderate Value	To Be Removed
119		Poor	Leaning	Low Value	To Be Removed
120	=				To Be Removed
121	=	Good	Leaning	High Value	To Remain
122	:	Good		Moderate Value	To Remain
123	=	Good		High Value	To Remain
124	=	Good		Moderate Value	To Be Removed
125	=	Good		High Value	To Be Removed
126	=	Fair		High Value	To Be Removed
127		Fair		High Value	To Be Removed
128	-	Good		High Value	To Be Removed
129	_	Fair		High Value	To Be Removed
130	-+	Fair	Cavity With Bees	Moderate Value	To Remain
131	=	Fair		Moderate Value	To Remain
132	=	Fair		Moderate Value	To Remain
133	Black Cherry	Poor		Low Value	To Remain
134 Multi	= :	Good		Moderate Value	To Remain
135	26 " Norway Maple	Fair	Cavity, 1 Sided, Dead Wood	Low Value	To Be Removed

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No.	DBH	Tree Type	Condition	Comment	Tree Assessment	Tree Status
136	28 "	" False Cypress	Good		High Value	\parallel \vdash
137	40 "		Very Poor	Decay Findus In Roots	orilo// wo l	To Do Domorrod
138	48	-	Good		Fow value	TO DE L'EITOVED
200			0000		High Value	lo Kemain
139			Good		High Value	To Remain
140	21 "	" Norway Maple	Good		High Value	To Remain
141	27 "	" London Planetree	Good		High Value	To Remain
142	27 "	" Ginkgo	Good		High Value	To Remain
143	38 "	" Sugar Maple	Good	Lots Of Surface Roots	High Value	To Remain
144	10 "	" Norway Maple	Good		High Value	To Be Removed
145	39	+	Poor	CavitiesSplit To Ground	l ow Value	To Be Demoved
146	13 "	+	Fair		Moderate Value	To Remain
147		" Sugar Maple	Very Poor	Broken Leader, Cavities	Low Value	To Be Removed
148	19 "	" Red Maple	Fair	Cavity	Moderate Value To Remain	To Remain
149	24 "	" Red Maple	Good		High Value	To Remain
150		10 " Weeping Cherry	Good	Specimen	e e	To Be Removed
					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 53.3