Colman Park Vegitation Management Plan Draft

JULY 29, 2016

BCRA

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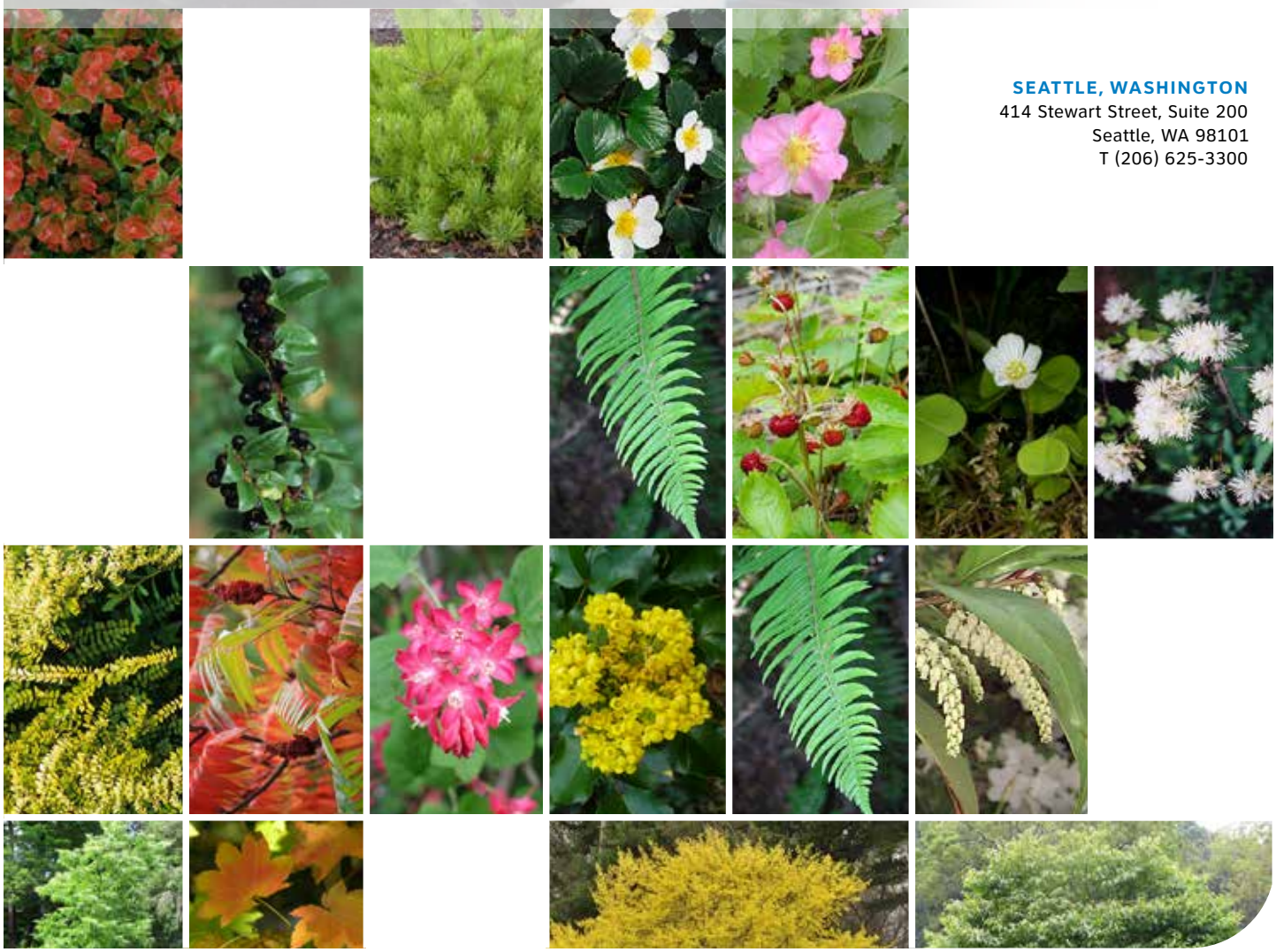


Table of Contents

1.0 Overview and Project Summary

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Friends of Colman Park Vista (FoCPV) is a group of community members and Mt. Baker neighbors who want to restore the historic western edge of Colman Park in southeast Seattle to the original plan that was prepared for the park by the Olmsted Brothers. Information regarding the project is summarized below. Greater detail can be found in the Request for Qualifications attached in Appendix A.

The mission of the Colman Park Restoration Project is to restore the historic Olmsted Plan for the park that was prepared by the Olmsted Brothers in 1910 and approved by the City of Seattle. The original Olmsted vision has been undermined by the incursion of high-growing trees such as Big Leaf Maples. The trees on the western slope were cut approximately 25 years ago, in an attempt to restore the Olmsted vision. Unfortunately, scores of Big Leaf Maple stumps were left intact and produced dozens of suckers each. Today, the landscape envisioned in the Olmsted design has been undermined by the growth of these suckers, which have created a dense thicket-like wall.

As a first step to restore the slope, FoCPV applied for and received a Small and Simple Neighborhood Matching grant from the Seattle Department of Neighborhoods. This grant funded an evaluation of the slope by a geotechnical consultant, the development of a Vegetation Management Plan, and recommendations of native plants by an arborist.

VISION

The vision for the park is for it to be a place that can be enjoyed by people from all over the city as it has been in the past. The west slope of the park offers an opportunity to implement the Olmsted Brothers' vision for parks and public spaces as it has been understood and interpreted by their admirers and advocates for more than a century.

People are drawn to beautiful places. Studies have demonstrated the importance of views to a feeling of well-being, particularly for urban dwellers. A beautiful entry into the park from the western edges with low growing native plants covering the hillside where the experience of joggers, walkers, bicyclists, car and bus riders passing by the upper slope will be enhanced by opening up the view. The upper slope of Colman Park should draw people into the park and be a place where people congregate as they look out at the gorgeous scenery beyond. On summer days, it can draw neighbors together and bring people from all over the city back to celebrate summer activities that take place on Lake Washington.

PROJECT GOALS

Restore the original historic Olmsted Plan and Vision for Colman Park in the following ways:

- Beautify the upper slope to make it attractive to those who pass by and enter the park.
- Replace colonizing species and invasives with native plants more appropriate to the original Olmsted vision.
- Re-establish the Olmsted vision by incorporating "borrowed landscapes" into the park.
- Provide an amenity that the entire community can enjoy for years.
- Improve safety and deter crime.
- Open up the upper slope to create safety and comfort for visitors who enter from the western side of the park.
- Remove shoots, suckers, and invasive plants to create a sense of openness to discourage dumping and potential criminal activity.
- Establish a long-term plan to provide continued stability of the hillside.

1.2 SITE, LOCATION, AND CONTEXT

PROJECT SITE:

"Upper" Colman
"Colman Vista"
"Upper slope"
"West entryway"

BORDERS:

S Massachusetts St
S Holgate St
Colman Park P-Patch
31st Ave S

1.3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND MEETINGS

Two out of the three planned public meetings have taken place to gain input and feedback about the scope of the Colman Park Vista project. There has been overwhelming support of restoring the Olmsted vision of the park by removing the big leaf maple trees to restore the original view.

The first meeting provided an overview of the project including reports by the geotechnical consultant and arborist, and asked for input from the community. The second meeting reported on the comments and feedback received from the first meeting and presented three different design options for feedback.

As community members have met to discuss this project, some have expressed frustration and anger about the lack of attention this area of the park has received over the years from Parks and the City in comparison to other parts of the city. These community members feel strongly that this is in part due to social and racial justice issues. There are over 90 comments in favor of restoring the park to the original Olmsted vision. A summary of all comments received is included in Appendix B.

The full PowerPoint presentation from Meeting 1 is included in Appendix C.

The full PowerPoint presentation and preferred design exercise from Meeting 2 is included in Appendix D.

2.0 Historical Context

2.1 HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE PARK

The historic Olmsted Plan for the park was prepared by the Olmsted Brothers in 1910 and approved by the City of Seattle. The original design for the Park had envisioned that the western edge of the Park would be covered with native and adaptive plants consisting of low-growing trees and shrubs to create a beautiful entry into the park and provide a scenic viewpoint at the top of the slope. This feature is consistent with the Olmsted Brothers' concept of "borrowed landscapes" – using viewpoints to bring dramatic distant features into the Park to enhance the enjoyment of users and visitors.

The neighborhood surrounding the upper slope was almost entirely African American in the 1970s. Neighbors who have lived in the community for 30, 40, 50 years have attended the Public Meetings for this project and have stated that they feel this area of the Park has been ignored, mismanaged, and neglected for decades due to this being a historically, predominantly African American community. In the late 1970s the upper park access was blocked with fences, and the public was unable to enter Colman Park from the Upper Colman Park Vista. Many of these neighbors still live in the community and have expressed anger that the public vista has been allowed to become blocked, that what was once the park entrance has become overgrown, and that the entry into the park feels unwelcoming and unsafe.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1910 - Design Completed

1934 - Parks Nursery

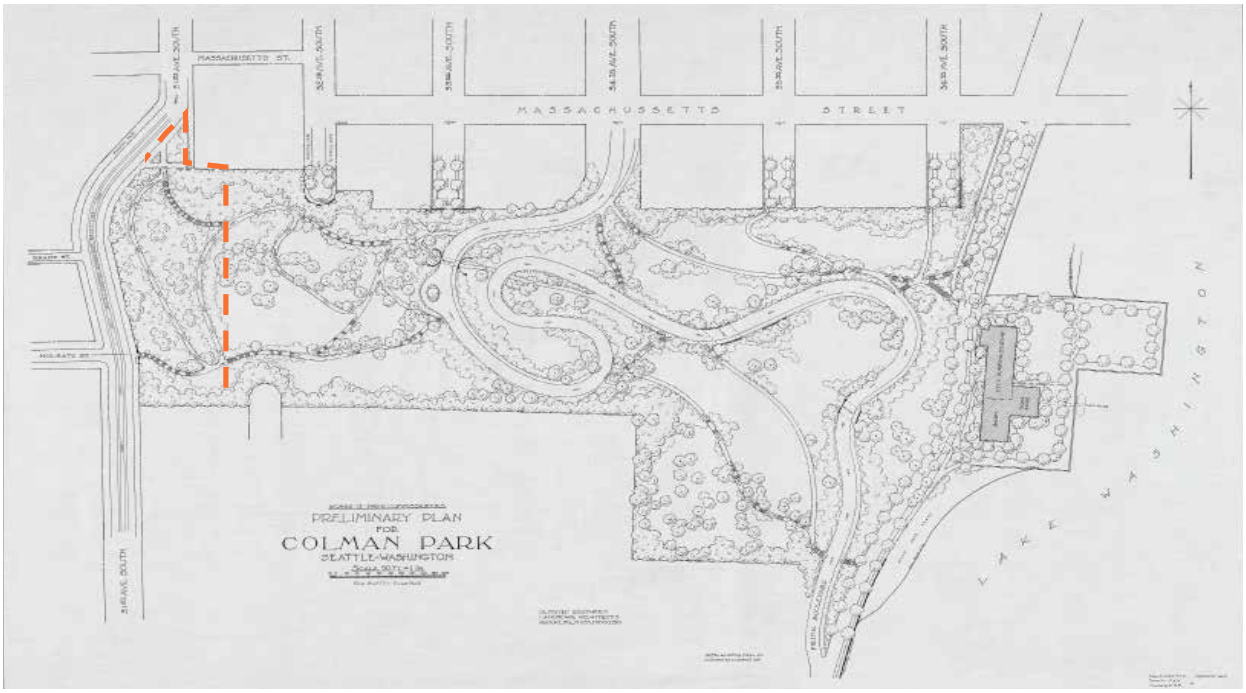
1974 - P-Patch Developed

1978 - Fence Installed Blocking Entry at Upper Colman Park

1991 - Tree Pruning Request

2004 - Community Petition

2014 - Coman Park Vista group initiated



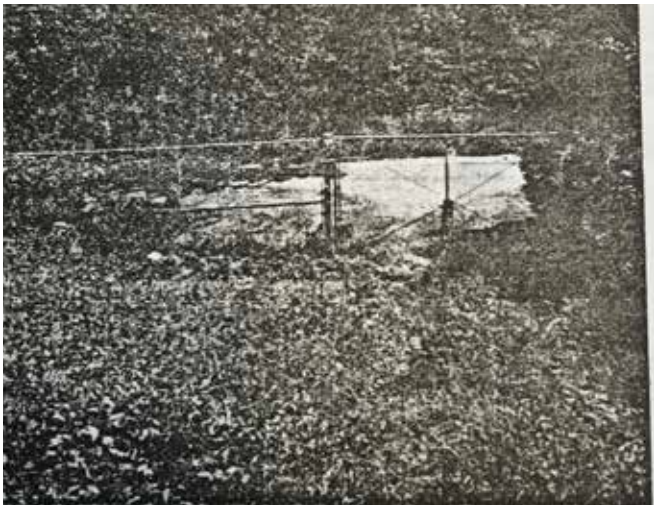
Original plan for Colman Park (source: Olmsted Online)

2.2 HISTORICAL PHOTOS

1947

1971

1978 Fence/blockades installed



1978 Fence installed bloacking access

1991

3.0 Existing Conditions

3.1 EXISTING VEGETATION

The current condition of vegetation within the project area is in less than desirable condition relative to the stated goals of the study: dense cover of multi-trunk big leaf maple trees with poor structure that block views and shade out understory vegetation in the steep slope area; closely spaced mature specimens of ornamental conifers, trees, and shrubs dominate the area below the slope. Many of these plants have poor form and low live-crown ratios due to being shaded out by the adjacent vegetation. These conditions are largely the result of long-term landscape development without adequate intervals of stewardship and landscape management. The full arborist report is attached in Appendix E.

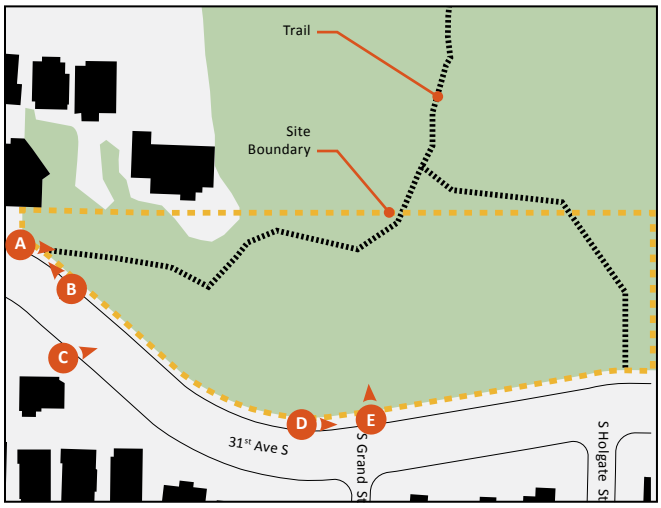
3.2 LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY

Stump sprout trees are unsustainable over long-term
- Poor forest structure
- “Stump sprout” architecture is inherently weak
- Basal trunk decay has been observed

Dense vegetation below the steep slope
- Mix of native, introduced, and invasive species
- Mature conifers and ornamental shrubs
- Recent plantings along trails has been observed

Bare ground on steep slope
- Maple understory sparse and lacking in diversity
- Invasive species present
- Native tree and shrub seedlings present
- Evidence of restoration efforts: recent plantings of ferns and perennials

3.3 SITE PHOTOS



KEY PLAN

North

A SIGNAGE AT NORTH ENTRANCE

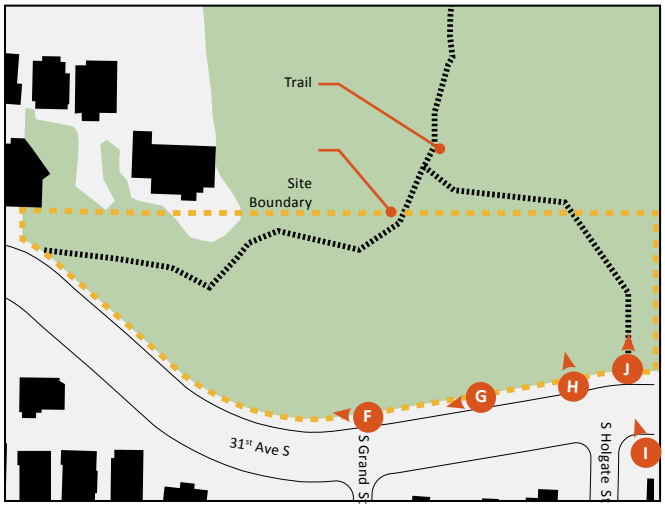
B NORTH ENTRANCE & ADJACENT RESIDENCE

C VIEW FROM ACROSS 31ST AVE S

D PARK EDGE CONDITION AT 31ST AVE S & S GRAND ST

E COLMAN VISTA FROM EASTERN SIDEWALK

SITE PHOTOS, CONTINUED



KEY PLAN

North

F **GUARD RAIL DETAIL**

G **LOOKING NORTH ALONG S 31ST AVE**

H **COLMAN VISTA DETAIL**

I VIEW OF SOUTH ENTRANCE FROM ACROSS S 31ST AVE

J **SOUTH ENTRANCE STAIRCASE DETAIL**

3.4 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS VISUAL SUMMARY

OPPORTUNITIES

01 View and prospect from ridgeline

02 Native vegetation

03 Mt. Baker Park connectivity

04 Multi-modal connectivity (bicycle, bus)

CONSTRAINTS

01 Guard rail

02 Steep slope

03 No ADA access

04 Invasive vegetative

05 Adjacent residences

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

Site Boundary
Parks / Open Space
Sharrow
Bus Stop
Opportunities
Constraints

0′ 300′ 600′ 900′
Scale: 1″ = 300′
North

4.0 Geotechnical Findings Presentation

Based on the report by Associated Earth Sciences, Inc. dated April 27, 2016, their opinion is the proposed park restoration is feasible from a geotechnical standpoint. If proper mitigation measures are taken, they do not foresee a significant risk of erosion, sloughing, slumping, or other soil movements on the subject hillside resulting from the removal of the existing deciduous trees.

The full Geotechnical report, including recommendations, is attached in Appendix F.

Regional Geology
- Dense glacial till "cap"
- Dense advance outwash below "cap"
- Dense/hard older glacial deposits extending down below lake level

Overall Stability
- No recent activity
- No significant settlement, tilting, or cracking of road and sidewalk

Stormwater Management
- Curbs prevent direct runoff from road or sidewalk
- No daylighting pipes observed

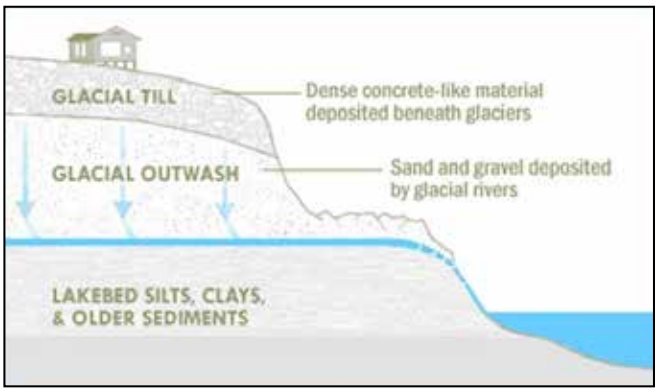
Topography
- Steep grades (3H:1V average; 1.5H:1V maximum)
- Very steep cut banks (near-vertical)

Soils
- Colluvium and Topsoil: 1-2 feet thick
- Recessional Outwash: 1.5 to 3.5 feet thick
- Glacial Soils: medium dense to dense

Stability
- No evidence of significant erosion
- No evidence of recent sloughing
- No evidence of recent slumping

Tree Removal Considerations
- Overall stable soil conditions
- Existing deciduous trees provide shallow soil support
- Removal feasible if shallow root network is restored

Hillslope Restoration
- Slope disturbance should be minimized during all work
- Bare/disturbed areas should be protected with matting, wattles
- Slope should be replanted with groundcover immediately



Existing conditions at Colman Park

Example implementation photos courtesy of nurserytrees.com

5.0 Vegetation Management Plan

5.1 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

FoCPV have been working to achieve the goal as outlined in the grant proposal to restore the Olmsted Vision of Upper Colman Park. Based on the public process it has become clear that the larger community wants us to achieve the goal of restoring the Olmsted vision for the upper slope. Our understanding of the Olmsted's vision and philosophy is that they would not have advocated for a domination of one plant in their plan and particularly one that would block a viewpoint and would discourage visual expansion of a park. Instead, they focused on a variety of plants that complemented each other, capitalizing on the "uniqueness of space", and creating places for all to enjoy. Based on that input the desired path forward is of a full removal of the invasive big leaf maples in one single-phase step.

Removal of all of the undesired trees and installation of new plantings in a single phase would result in an immediate and dramatic change to the visual and ecological conditions of the site. Specific considerations to this approach depend on correct timing within the growing season to conduct removal and planting work, methods to mitigate the full exposure of the slope and retained plants, and provide an intensive schedule for aftercare and irrigation during the first growing season.

OLMSTED DESIGN PRINCIPALS

- Borrowed Landscapes- these views draw the beauty of natural resources into the park's design
- "Picturesque" style (profuse planting, especially with shrubs, creepers and ground cover, on steep and broken terrain)
- Less formal plantings, often including native species, along more passive recreation areas

5.2 VEGETATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

UPPER SLOPE - ZONES 1, 2, 3
The graphic below shows how these zones are delineated.

Big leaf maple removal

- Inventory the number of trees to be removed for budgeting and scheduling.
- Retain small sections of cut logs to be placed perpendicular to the slope as a soil protection aid. Retaining some cover with large woody debris will aid protection of the slope from surface erosion. This also reduces the amount of woody material to be removed from the site.
- Retain as much of existing ferns and shrubs as possible. Tree removal work can be expected to impact existing vegetation.
- Work of this scale on steep slopes should be done during the dry season.

Slope planting

- Protect any exposed soil with coir fiber erosion blanket, anchored with landscape pins and larger wood debris retained from tree removal work. The bio-degradable coir fiber serves as an "instant" organic mulch cover that is mechanically fastened to the slope. The logistics and effectiveness for installation are better than applying wood chips on steep slopes.
- Cut slits through the erosion blanket for planting as needed and keep soil disturbance to an absolute minimum during planting operations.
- At a minimum, use 2-gallon size for shrubs and 1.5" caliper for trees. Plant selection may be native species or combination of native and woodland ornamental species.
- Plant with a variety of trees and shrubs for high density coverage.
- One-half inch diameter emitter tubing drip irrigation with 24" in-line emitter spacing offers a labor-efficient method for establishing new plants on slopes. It can be operated from a standard hose bib. It is more efficient with less potential for water run-off issues than overhead impact sprinklers. The pressure regulated emitters provide equal water distribution over long runs and on slopes that standard soaker hoses cannot deliver.

Establishment period maintenance and follow up during first 5 years

- Year 1 irrigation: An optimal operating schedule for deep watering with the emitter tubing is once per week with 6 to 8-hour run times.
- Years 2 through 5: Reduce irrigation frequency by one week each year as plantings become established. Water every 2 or 3 weeks during years 2 and 3, every; 4 weeks in year 4, and during extreme heat periods in year 5. -
- Monitor and weed as needed every 2 weeks between May and September. Weeding should be conducted by individuals able to identify significant weed species at early stages of growth and be trained for working safely on steep slopes.
- Annual fall replacement planting as needed.

LOWER AND MID SLOPE - ZONES 4, 5

Selective removal of suppressed trees to thin out crowded stand conditions.

- Identify weak and highly suppressed trees for removal.
- Access for removal of large woody debris and brush is limited. Plan for methods of retaining woody debris as is done for natural area restoration sites as an alternative for removing all debris.
- Provide 3-inch depth of wood chip mulch.

Install ferns, low growing shrubs and groundcover plants during the dormant season.

- Irrigate by hand or with soaker hoses every two weeks on average during summer, weekly during periods of extreme heat or drought.

Treatment to prevent re-growth of cut stumps of big leaf maple and other trees

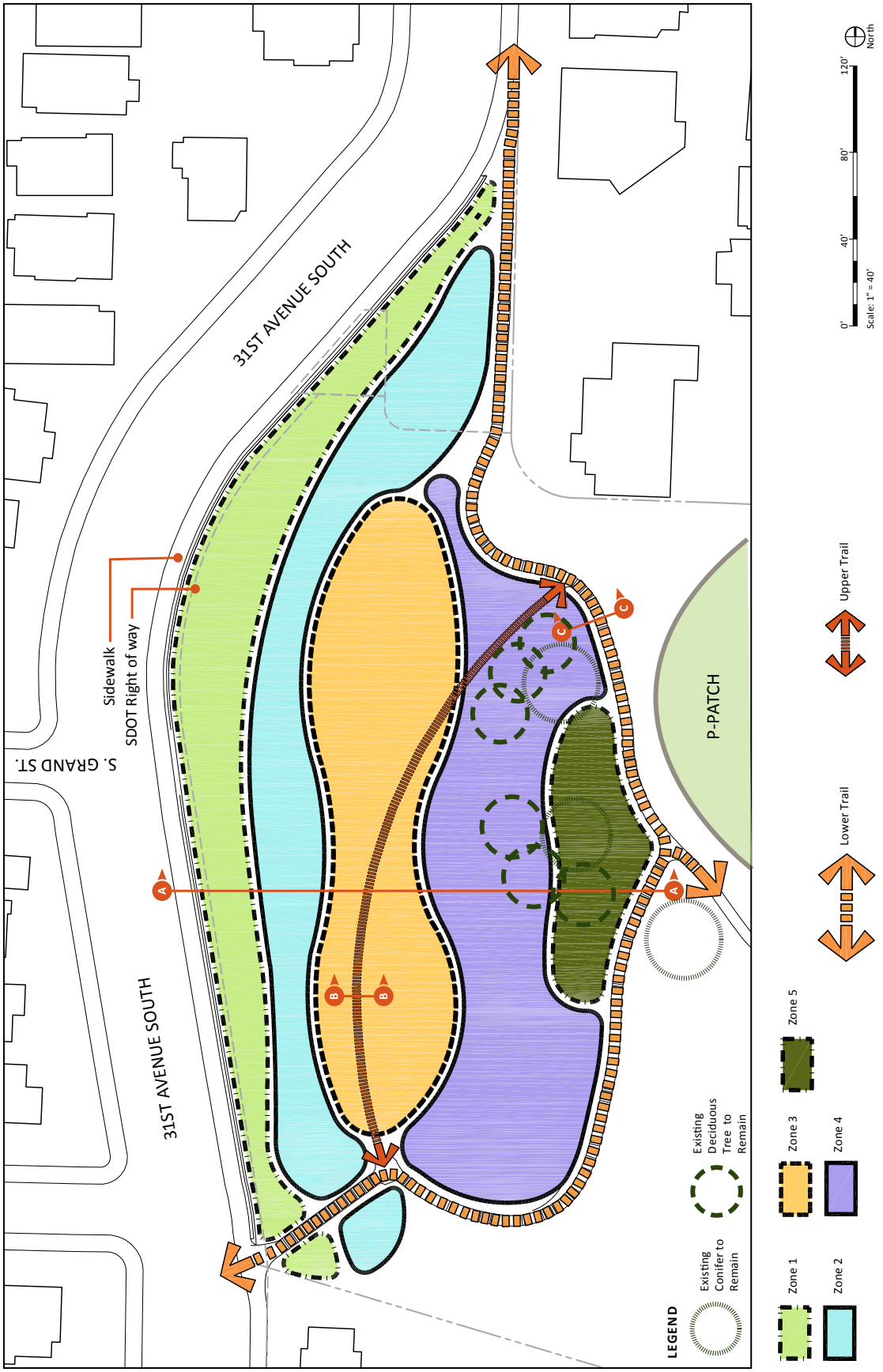
Due to concerns for the the potential of herbicide run-off toward the P-Patch, we advise against the use of any herbicides for stump treatment. The logistics of the steep slope conditions makes the use of stump grinders prohibitive.

Another alternative to managing stump sprouts include:

- Cut stumps as flush as possible to grade.
- Pin a solid layer of cardboard over the entire stump and root flare.
- Cover the cardboard with wood chip mulch.
- Pin erosion jute over the top to hold the wood chip mulch in place over the cardboard. This will help suppress and shade out the sprouting response of the stump.
- Include removal of any recurring sprouts with weeding rotations.

In the first years after re-planting of cleared areas, particularly on the slope, the site would be vulnerable to significant impacts from extreme weather events in the form of rain storms and heat waves. Additional measures for protecting the slope and summer irrigation are recommended.

5.3 VEGETATION ZONES PLAN IN DETAIL - FIGURE 1



5.4 COLMAN PARK - PLANT PALETTE (PER ARBORIST RECOMMENDATIONS)

ZONE	#	PLANT TYPE	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
31ST AVENUE BORDER (ZONE 1)	**1**	Shrub	Scarlet Ovation EG huckleberry	Vaccinium ovatum ' Vacsid1'
	2	Shrub	Dwarf European cranberrybush viburnum	Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'
	3	Shrub	Dwarf mugo pine	Pinus mugo 'Slowmound'
	4	Groundcover	Beach strawberry	Fragaria chiloensis
	5	Groundcover	Pink Panda strawberry	Fragaria 'Frel'
	6	Small tree	Vine maple	Acer circinatum
	7	Small tree	Witchhazel	Hamamelis mollis
UPPER SLOPE (ZONES 2-3)	**8**	Shrub	Low Oregon grape	Mahonia nervosa
	9	Shrub	Evergreen huckleberry	Vaccinium ovatum
	10	Shrub	Salal	Gaultheria shallon
	11	Fern	Sword fern	Polystichum munitum
	12	Groundcover	Woodland strawberry	Fragaria vesca
	13	Groundcover	Oregon oxalis	Oxalis oregana
	14	Shrub	Dwarf fothergilla	Fothergilla 'Blue Mist', 'Jane Platt'
MID SLOPE (ZONE 4)	**15**	Large shrub	Box honeysuckle	Lonicera nitida
	16	Large shrub	Laceleaf staghorn sumac	Rhus typhina 'Laciniata'
	17	Large shrub	Red flowering currant	Ribes sanguineum
	18	Large shrub	Tall oregon grape	Mahonia aquifolium
	19	Fern	Sword fern	Polystichum munitum
	20	Medium shrub	Drooping leucothoe	Leucothoe fontanesiana
	21	Medium shrub	Coast leucothoe	Leucothoe axilaris
LOWER SLOPE (ZONE 5)	**22**	SmallTree	Sourwood	Oxydendron arboreum
	23	Small tree	Vine maple	Acer circinatum
	24	Small tree	Flowering dogwood hybrids	Cornus 'Venus', 'Starlight', 'Celestial'
	25	Small tree	Cornelian cherry	Cornus mas
	26	Small tree	American hornbeam	Carpinus caroliniana
	27	Large shrub	Midwinter Fire dogwood	Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'
	28	Low shrub	Dwarf Himalayan sweet box	Sarcococca hookerna var. humilis
	29	Tall tree with high canopy	Douglas fir	Pseudotsuga menzeisii
	30	Tall tree	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens
	31	Medium height	Shore pine	Pinus contorta var contorta
	32	Tall tree	Mountain hemlock	Tsuga mertensiana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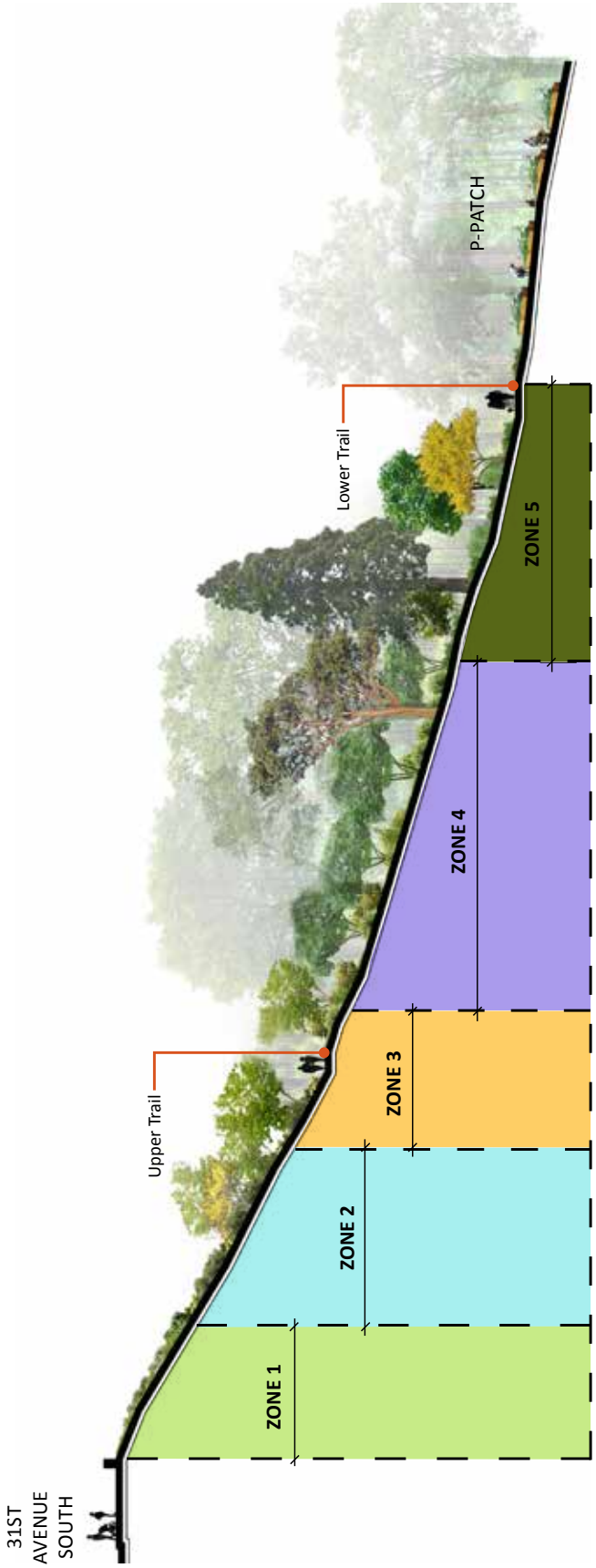
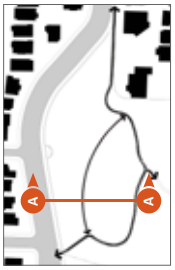
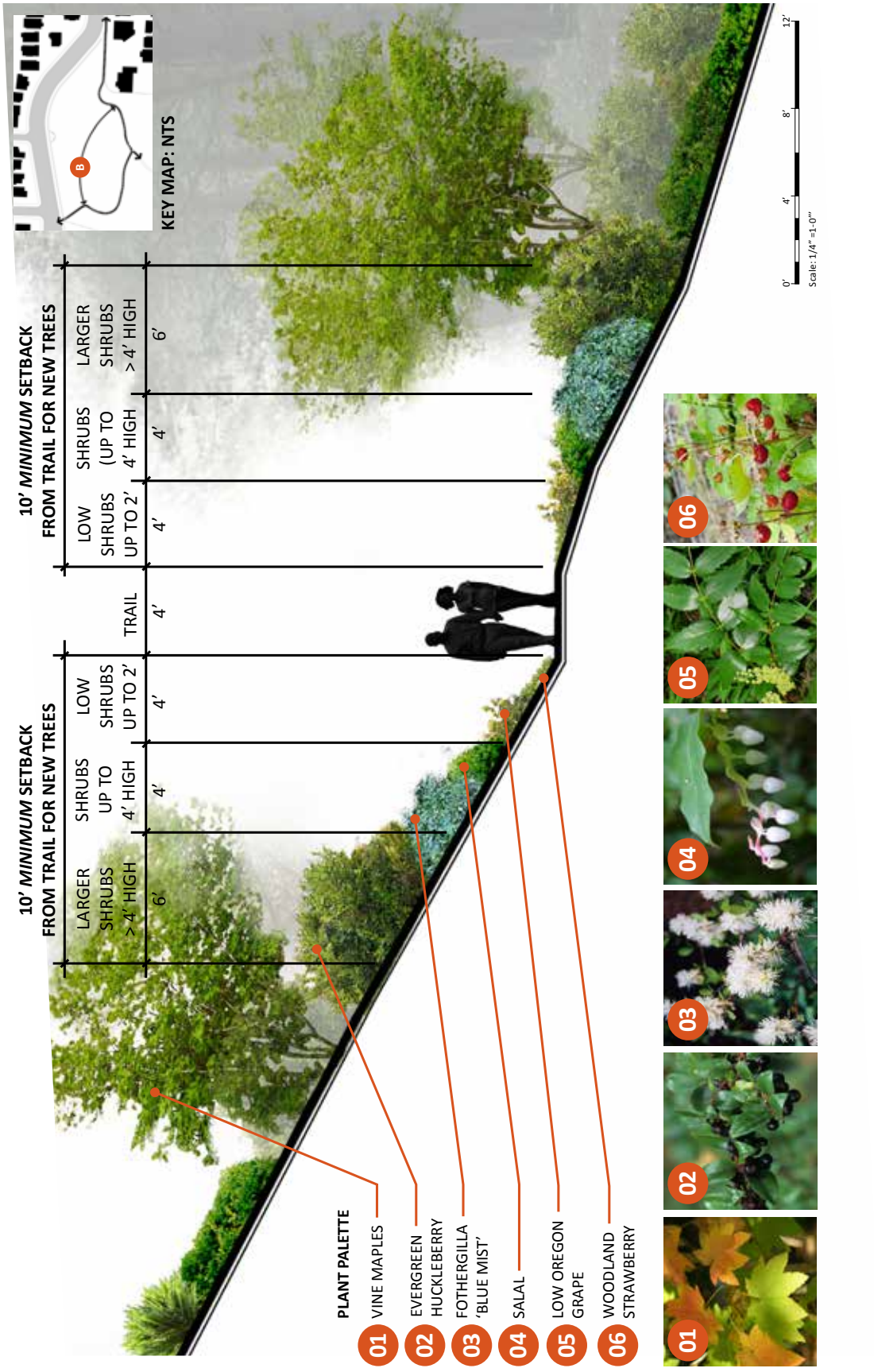
5.5 SECTION A PER FIGURE 1



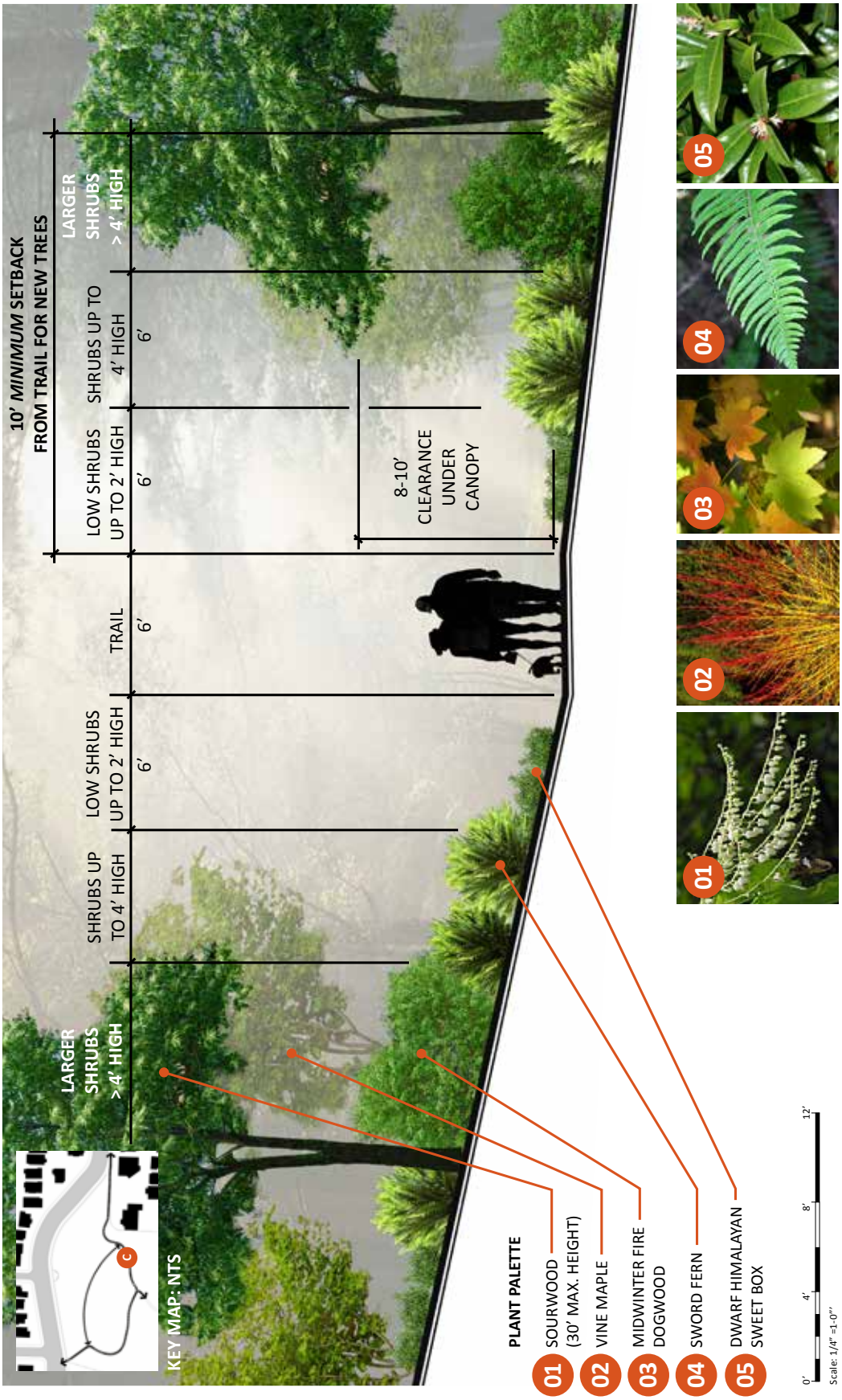


KEY MAP: NTS

5.6 SECTION B - COLMAN VISTA - UPPER TRAIL



5.7 SECTION C - COLMAN VISTA - LOWER TRAIL



6.0 Opinion of Probable Cost

6.1 OPINION OF PROBABLE COST

TO BE DETERMINED

Appendix A

Request for Qualifications

Request for Qualifications – Colman Park

Friends of Colman Park Vista (FoCPV) seeks a team led by a Landscape Architect, and including a geotechnical engineer, to restore the Olmsted vision for the western slope of Colman Park, located in the Mount Baker neighborhood of Seattle. The plan would enhance two existing gateways to an urban oasis with a long-standing heritage and restore the "borrowed landscapes" available to the Park as envisioned by its renowned designers. These results would be achieved by removing existing colonizing trees and replacing them with low-growing native or adaptive trees and shrubs, consistent with the Park's design.

The history

Colman Park was established in 1910 as part of the system of Parks developed for the City of Seattle by the Olmsted Brothers. The original design for the Park had envisioned that the western edge of the Park, which terminates in a steep slope ending at 31st Avenue South, would be covered with low-growing trees and shrubs in order to provide a scenic viewpoint at the top of the slope. This feature is consistent with the Olmsted Brothers' concept of "borrowed landscapes" – using viewpoints to bring dramatic distant features, such as Lake Washington, the Cascade Range, and Mount Rainier, into the Park to enhance the enjoyment of users and visitors.

Today

The original Olmsted vision has been undermined by the incursion of high-growing trees such as Big Leaf Maples. Big Leaf Maples on the western slope were cut approximately 25 years ago, in an attempt to restore the Olmsted vision. Unfortunately, the stumps were left intact and produced dozens of suckers each. Today, the landscape defined in the Olmsted design has been undermined by the growth of these suckers, creating a dense thicket-like wall.

The grant

One of the objectives of the Friends of Colman Park Vista group is to address this issue. FoCPV has developed a grant to restore the Olmsted design to Colman Park, with the advice and engagement of Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR). The first phase will study the slope and develop a vegetation management plan. The second phase will remove the existing colonizing species and implement the vegetation management plan in order to restore the Olmsted vision for this public amenity.

The successful bidder under this RFQ will consult with the neighborhood group and SPR to:

- Study the slope and prepare a geotechnical report that would assess any risks to the slope's stability from the removal of the existing big-leaf maples.
- Develop a written Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) to remove existing big-leaf maples at the western end of Colman Park and replace them with low-growing trees and shrubs.

The study area is bounded on the north and south by single-family homes, and includes existing concrete stairs that are built into the hillside and are featured in the original Olmsted design. The area is bounded on the west by 31st Avenue South and on the east by the Colman Park P-Patch. (See Appendix A for Map.)

The purpose of the Geotechnical Report is to:

- Analyze the existing conditions
- Identify issues with the slope and its limitations
- Determine the best restoration solutions to preserve slope integrity.

The purpose of the VMP is to:

- Determine the best method for the removal of existing Big Leaf Maples and other species on the slope
- Identify the species best suited to replace the current invaders
- Develop a long-term plan to prevent renewed invasions and maintain the newly planted vegetation.

The successful bidder will retain a geotechnical consultant (with the approval of FoCPV and SPR) and will work collaboratively with this consultant to ensure that the deliverables produced exploit synergies between their two disciplines.

Scope of Work

The scope of work shall include, but not be limited to, the following tasks:

1. Start geotechnical analysis of the site, including:
    a. Description of terrain, brief geological history, brief seismic history, surface drainage conditions
    b. Description of exploration and sampling methods, narrative of soil identification and classification
    c. Plot plan, drawn to scale, showing location of test borings or pits, and boring logs
2. Develop recommendations for slope restoration, with discussion of alternate solutions, including:
    a. Allowable soil bearing values.
    b. Considerations given to the west edge sidewalk and roadway and their stability/integrity
    c. Erosion control solutions for the slope
3. Review Geotechnical work in concert with analysis of the slope, Olmsted historical data, and existing drawings.
4. Develop a feasibility analysis of re-vegetation for the slope considering drainage, erosion, and other factors as they arise.
5. Develop 3 options for the Park slope outcomes.
6. Refine the design to a preferred scheme.
7. Develop a planting palette for the re-vegetation.
8. Develop a VMP that provides management recommendations including planting, plant community conversion, invasive and colonizing species management, and a prioritized action plan.
9. Provide a rough order of magnitude project cost estimate, including soft costs and construction costs required to complete the design, permitting if necessary and construction of the preferred design concept.

Process

Participate in a minimum of 3 community meetings:

- Discovery: discuss opportunities and challenges of the site, allow time for geotechnical engineer to present findings from analysis and preliminary recommendations, gather community input
- Vision: conceptually show 3 viable options for the community to comment on through maps, diagrams, and vignettes as necessary to get community input.
- Consensus: Refine the vegetation plan and take final input, incorporate in report.

Allow for a minimum of 5 meetings with the FoCPV Steering committee (Kick-off, prior to each community meeting and one at the end of the public process, before the report is finalized.

Present plans and reports to SPR's Pro-View (two times) and incorporate comments in final VMP and geotechnical report.

Experience and Qualifications
The team experience and qualifications we are reviewing include:

- Has extensive knowledge in vegetation management plans that include graphic diagrams and mapping.
- Has extensive knowledge in slope restoration, infrastructure work
- Has extensive experience working with community groups and public input
- Has working knowledge of SPR's standard drawings and specifications
- Has experience working with a limited budget and time frame
- Is familiar with ADA standards
- Is familiar with the historic nature of Olmsted parks

Budget
$22,500 is available for this contract and for the full team's fees, including sub-consultant mark-up and reimbursables. The work should be completed by end of June 2016.

Proposed Schedule (2016):

February 29	Short list for interviews announced
March 2	Interviews (1pm-4pm)
March 7	Contract executed/Project Start
Early April	Community Meeting 1
Early May	Community Meeting 2
Early June	Community Meeting 3
End of June	Final report due

Submittal Requirements (12 single-sided pages or 6 double-sided pages maximum)

1. Submit a letter of interest, introduce your firm (including size, number of years in business) and past relevant general experience.
2. Identify the team, their roles and include resumes. Be specific about the project lead and state their availability to work on this project.
3. Describe your approach to the project, and how you will work with the Steering Committee, SPR staff and the community while completing this project on time and within budget. Provide a proposed schedule if it differs from what is stated above.
4. Provide project descriptions for three most recent projects of a similar scope. Include location, date of completion, budget.
5. Provide 3 professional references, with contact information.

Response Due Date: February 24th, 2016 at 5pm.
Mail 7 hard copies, bound individually, to the attention of:
Margy Bresslour, Friends of Colman Park Vista, 1703 31st Avenue S, Seattle WA 98144

Also email electronic version, single page PDF format, to:
Margy Bresslour, margybr@gmail.com

Design Process Steering Committee
Margy Bresslour, Mike Finney, Claude Green, Marieke Lacasse, Evan Wright

Questions should be directed to: Margy Bresslour, margybr@gmail.com

Appendix B

Summary of Public Comments

Public Comments Combined

Colman Vista Restoration
Comments submitted via www.colmanparkvista.com

Subject Olmsted Restoration
Message We were pleased to read your postcard and subsequent website regarding Colman Park. We live one house from the park and have always felt the park had been neglected and not kept as planned by the Olmsted plan. It should be a viewpoint of the lake with appropriate vegetation. Any plan not including a view of the lake is not as intended nor fair to the neighborhood or those living across the street from the overgrown park. It is not nor has it been for many years. Please include my comments as input for your planned meeting. Thank you so much for your time and energy.
Sent on: 3 May, 2016

Subject Restore the Vistas
Message As a Mt. Baker resident of approximately 40 years, I strongly support your plans to restore Colman Park to the Olmstead vision. Restoring the vistas will provide the opportunity for many Seattle residents and visitors to enjoy the view across the lake as the Olmsteads intended. Colman Park is the unfortunate victim of Parks Department neglect and, frequently, the product of Parks Department staff putting their priorities and objectives ahead of those of the citizens. I applaud your efforts to restore the park for the enjoyment of all of the people of Seattle.
Sent on: 10 May, 2016

Subject Thank you
Message This is such an informative and inviting website. I look forward to the meeting this evening.
Sent on: 10 May, 2016

Subject Public Input
Message I learned of tonight's meeting and cannot attend. Please add me to the contact list for future meetings. I am very concerned about an effort that abandons forest steward work and develops parks in the interests of adjacent homeowners to improve or protect their personal views. I am a frequent visitor to the park and want to preserve its native habitat and honor the work of forest stewards. Please put me on your list for community input.
Sent on: 11 May, 2016

Subject Wish list for the renovated vista
Message Benches and areas to sit to enjoy the vista. Lighting on the stairs Signage identifying the park on 31st and trail mas Replacement of the safety barrier along 31st

Sent on: 12 May, 2016

Subject Tuesday's Meeting
Message Wonderful exchange of (not always the same) views. Speaking of views, I was particularly struck by the idea of their not only being of value as an aesthetic amenity (for the public in general) but also as a safety factor (for the immediate neighborhood). Again, lots of good ideas floated and a real boost to better understanding the issues presented. Well done!
Sent on: 12 May, 2016

Subject restoration
Message I am in favor of the restoration of Colman Park Vista.
Sent on: 12 May, 2016

Subject Comments From Tuesday's Public Meeting
Message I believe it important to restore the John Olmsted's gateway to Lake Washington through Colman Park, over a 100 years ago he said the Seattle citizens needed places away from "the restraining and confining condition of the town", that need is so much greater now. Colman is consider to be one of the best examples of an Olmsted Park in Seattle, it needs to be restored.
Sent on: 12 May, 2016

Subject Upper Colman Vista Restoration
Message I attended the Friends of Colman Park Mtg on Tues, May 10. I have lived near Colman Park, on 32nd Ave S, for the past 33 years. I am in full support of opening the lake view from 31st Ave S. I favor restoring the Olmsted style of framing the view of the lake and mountains as well as opening the sitelines into the park. Thank you for presenting the ideas and conducting a well organized and respectful mtg. I look forward to the next phase.

Subject Colman Park Vista Restoration Project
Message I am so glad that this issue has come to the forefront. Every time I pass by 31st I think what a shame the trees were allowed to grow wild. I have been in the neighborhood for nearly 50 yrs. and sadly enough saw the decline in care in the past years. Thank you for seeing this Restoration as important.
Sent on: 12 May, 2016

Subject View restoration
Message I want to express my thanks and support to those of you who are working so hard at restoring the Colman Park views. I think it's such a shame that the park's full beauty has not been maintained and the original design has been overgrown and mismanaged. I now live closer to Seward Park, but used to live very close to Colman Park. I always felt it was such a shame (and still do) that the beautiful views were obscured by overgrowth and neglect. What once was a place for neighbors and tourists to enjoy Seattle's beauty became completely

obscured and lost. I certainly encourage your efforts to restore the views and hope the city and parks department will move forward in full cooperation with your efforts and vision. Kind regards
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject May 10th Meeting Comments
Message Very well run meeting, very informed and informative presentations. As a member of a neighborhood that has the same tree/vista challenges, I was especially impressed with the thoughtful comments by long-time residents. It may not be possible, but it would be wonderful to have an ADA accessible viewpoint near sidewalk level on 31st for those with mobility problems. Perhaps a small bump-out at an area where cars are not likely to overrun the sidewalk. Also, I hope it will be possible to recruit or incorporate the ideas of the gentleman who is a former park board member to help your efforts. Good luck!
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista Upper Slope Restoration
Message I've lived in the neighborhood for over 4 years and spend a lot of time in Colman Park. I fully support restoring the hillside to the original Olmsted plan, using vistas to incorporate the stunning landscapes of the lake, park, and mountains. The trees, which are mostly shoots and suckers, should be removed and should be replanted with low growing native vegetation to maintain the slope and provide ground cover. Additionally, removal of the overcrowded shoots would provide a more open and welcoming entrance to the park, and provide more safety for users. Thank you
Sent on: 12 May, 2016

Subject Wish list for vista
Message Remove the trees that are blocking the framed vista. (Per Olmsted vision) Especially those that have watersprouts from poor management techniques. Remove the pruned laurel hedge along 31st and replace with low growing shrub (3 foot max)
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Response to Park Dept. about Colman Park Vista
Message I want the upper west side of Colman Park restored to the Olmsteads' vision with low growing plants replacing the shoots and suckers of the maples. This restoration would open the park's west entrances so they are safe. Drivers would have a clear view around the curve on 31st Ave S.
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject further comment on Colman Park Vista
Message In the restoration to the Olmsteds' plan in Colman Park Vista if the hedge is removed which I don't support, some low barrier including the guard rail needs to remain for the safety of people, especially children, and dogs on the sidewalk. Part of the history of the park along 31st Ave S. was the scenic drive destination; I would like this reinstated. Thank you for considering my comments.

Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Replenishing the soul
Message I always plan my routes through and around our beautiful city based on the glorious views I can find along the way. Even though I am a native of the area, I never tire of the sight of the majestic Mt. Rainier. When my children were much younger we specifically drove to school along 31st to drink in the views of sparkling Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountain range. What a treat! Then we would turn west on Jackson and would view the jagged peaks of the Olympic mountain range. How fortunate were we? It was such a refreshing way to start our day. Recently my son was commenting on how he missed that view along 31st and how we would sing "Oh what a beautiful day..." Maybe we are just sentimental goofballs, however, knowing what is behind those trees now zaps a little joy from the day. One of the gifts of Seattle are the many hills which provide us with lovely vistas. It is important to protect those views we all enjoy. Time to replenish the the soul of Coleman Park!
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message I was not able to attend the Friends of Colman Park meeting, but would love for the upper portion of the park to be restored to the Olmsted vision, and would love the View restored. I am a long-time resident of Mount Baker and believe restoration to the original vision would enhance everyone's daily life as they pass by. Thank you
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message I attended the meeting Tuesday evening. I have lived in Mt Baker for over 30 years. I completely support Friends of Colman Park Vista and want to see the park recreated. I walk there every day and agree that it is overgrown and dangerous at times. This should be a park that our community can use and be proud of. The Olmsteds created a beautiful plan for our city. This park is part of that plan.
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Project support
Message I strongly support this project and hope that the upper slope/portion of the park can be cleaned up and restored to what it was when I was growing up. There were beautiful views of the lake and mountains that are now covered by trees. Additionally, removing trees will help with safety - it will add light/expose the upper slope more making the whole park more user friendly. Thank you.
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message To whom it may concern: I have lived 1 block away from Colman Park on 30th since 1997. In that time, the maple has grown to obscure what has been in the past a wonderful vista overlooking one of Seattle's oldest and premier parks. The vista should be maintained and

enhanced. Please accept this letter as support for Friends of Colman Park Vista, and the goals of that group. Thanks,
Sent on: 13 May, 2016
Subject Colman Park Restauration
Message Dear Friends of Colman Park Vista. As one of you, I will try to convey my impression. As a design architect for 46 years with a master in Landscape Architecture, I agree with Margy's thoughts and priorities. From what I saw, I would suggest working also with Ariel Valmaggia, a disciple of Eladio Dieste the inventor of an innovation in structural art. This reinforced building system technology can be applied to stabilize the slope while giving a solution to stairs and sculptural ramp down to a low point in the park. I will attach to your e-mail a PDF with examples of Ariel's work. I suspect Alan McWain knows about reinforced tiles works.
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message I thought the meeting was well attended. It seems as though most comments were positive with the project moving forward. With Seattle's population exploding, it would be nice to have Colman Park a more useable space, tying 31st Ave. S. to Mount Baker Beach.
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message What a great project. This will improve the area for passers-by and park users alike. I hope we can rally support to fund this project!!
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message I attended the meeting on Tuesday on found it very informative. I have lived in the neighborhood 18 Years and used to use the park quite a bit. I have used it less over the years as it has become more overgrown. It has felt less safe to me and it has become less attractive and welcoming. I would love to see the vista restored. When I walk along 31st (as I do quite often) the lake is no longer visible and the growth looks like a forgotten mess. It would be nice to be able to enjoy the view again!
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject planning meeting with consultant
Message I am a volunteer forest stewart. Maintaining our beautiful urban parks is important to me. I spend many hours removing non native plants and encouraging native plants to grow and flourish. I support the community effort of returning Coleman Park back to the original Olmstead plan of low growing trees and shrubs.

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message I support the Colman Park Vista effort. I have heard from many neighbors who are frustrated and depressed by what has been allowed to happen to this part of Colman. They don’t want any more meetings that don’t go anywhere. They want action. After nearly a century of this historic park being graced by a spectacular scenic vista, many of them are weary

from years of watching that vista slowly vanish. Their disappointment has been deepened by the unnatural character of the trees that have encroached on the slope and by the unacknowledged issues of racial inequality that saw this area of the park fenced off and untended while lesser parks were maintained at taxpayers' expense. These neighbors have been frustrated by the unconvincing explanations from the Parks Department year after year for why nothing could be done. These explanations were often framed as doubt of a public benefit, concern for conservation, or powerlessness due to park policies, but too often these explanations smacked of political ambivalence, fiscal expedience or racial prejudice.

To be clear:

This project's intent is to restore a public viewpoint cherished and enjoyed by many, not to create private views for private property owners.

This project's intent is to restore vegetation that is unnaturally dense, materially compromised, and ultimately unsustainable due to previous clearcutting and subsequent neglect by the Parks Dept. It is not our intent or desire to clearcut or spoil an untouched natural area.
This project's intent is to restore the historic Olmsted legacy to an area of a park where it was envisioned but has been abandoned. It is not our intent to weaken the Olmsted design characteristics of Colman Park.

I believe the historic vista can be retained by way of slope restoration in concert with historic restoration efforts. This project does not require the Parks Department to address this as a "view" project in order for the vista to be restored.

At this time, this project does not require the Parks Department (via the City Council) to approve a "viewpoint designation" for upper Colman, but it should be noted that Upper Colman was a viewpoint for over a half-century, before the "viewpoint designation" came into use.

As far as specifics goes:

I believe the Big Leaf maple trees on the slope that have sprouted from stumps should all be removed, followed by replanting of the top of the slope with low growing vegetation. The lower part of the slope should be planted with small trees that provide habitat and shade, but are carefully selected species that will never grow up to obstruct the public vista. As others have mentioned I would like to see the hedge removed and replanted with something recommended by a landscape designer. I hope this project results in a long-term Vegetation Management Plan for the entire slope that increases plant diversity, provides habitat, accounts for erosion and slope stability concerns, protects the public vista for future generations, and draws upon the Olmsted's principles and vision.

I ask that the Parks Department take a leadership role in assuring that this project be approved and implemented with deliberate speed. While the past can't be rewritten, the Parks

Department can go a long way in improving their standing in the eyes of this community by actively pursuing this project's swift realization.
Sent on: 13 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message This project will improve our entire community.
Sent on: 14 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message It would be a tremendous improvement to our neighborhood to restore the upper slope of Colman Park by adopting and implementing a plan to remove unsightly maple shoots and suckers and replace them with low growing native bushes and shrubs more appropriate to the location. As Doug Bayley (board member of Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks) said at the May 10 community meeting, Colman Park is a "neighborhood gem" and is considered by the landscape architects at the Washington Park Arboretum to be among the best work the Olmsted Brothers did.

Olmsted designs use "borrowed landscapes" to enhance a visitor's experience of a Park by incorporating features beyond its physical boundaries. As Alan McWain mentioned at the May 10 meeting, viewpoints can provide a playful aspect to a landscape design by allowing different areas of the Park to view each other. David Dougherty,
another FSOP board member, has advised us about research confirming the importance of views for urban dwellers.

These effects were part of Colman Park's past. If the slope were again opened up, the lower slope could be viewed from the top of the slope, together with the lake and mountains. The top of the slope could be viewed by someone walking up, or by someone who turned around to take in the area he or she had just passed through. Considerable visual interest can be developed by doing nothing more than removing inappropriate plants and replacing them with low-growing native trees and shrubs that allow the Olmsted design to speak to us once again. The Parks Department can implement these positive impacts while retaining a hillside covered with plants. I expect that after the restoration there will be just as many leaves between soil and sky as there are today. They will just be lower to the ground.

Seattle Parks is the custodian of this spectacular legacy. I urge Seattle Parks to begin the process of reclaiming the beauty spot that would re-emerge if the upper slope were restored to the original Olmsted vision.
Sent on: 14 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista
Message We moved to this neighborhood 33 years ago in part because of the gorgeous views that surround the Mt. Baker ridge. Sadly, the upper slope of Colman Park has been neglected and continues to deteriorate. The view from the top of the park is still there – just beyond the mess that currently exists. Through my involvement in this project, I've learned about the

Olmsteds and their principles. I've seen how their parks and boulevards have transformed neighborhoods across America. I've also seen what happens to those cities when their well-planned parks were not maintained, but were abused and in some cases (e.g., Buffalo) destroyed. Neighboring communities suffer, too. I've also learned about what happens to cities and neighborhoods when community members take action to restore their Olmsted Parks to the designers' original vision. They become re-vitalized. A key principle of the Olmsteds is to provide places – particularly for urban dwellers – to pursue happiness. They strove to create and develop places that all people could and would enjoy for recreation and for contemplation and serenity – beautiful places to relax and get away from hectic city life. People are drawn to beautiful places as evidenced by the numbers of people who gather at viewpoints.

Besides restoring the view, we'd also like to restore a sense of safety as visitors walk into the park and to provide an incentive for motorists to slow down when they drive by. I envision a slope with a variety of native plants offering a welcoming and interesting entry into the park. I'd love this project to bring back that gorgeous view from the top of Colman Park and restore the slope with an attractive hillside for all people to enjoy as they walk into or pass by the park.

The Big Leaf Maple trees were not part of the vision of the Olmsteds. I don't believe they would have supported a tree that dominated and crowded the landscape. Their plans were much more interesting. They also foresaw the need to maintain the projects they designed and had concern for disintegration if that didn't happen.

Seattle Parks has played a role in the mess that grows on the upper slope of Colman Park. Perhaps the most disheartening is that neighbors who lived here years ago, many of whom still live here today felt discounted, ignored, and not heard. They strongly believe, and Parks has belatedly acknowledged, that other areas of Seattle receive preferential treatment to this area. Seattle Parks also contributed to the problem by doing only half the job when they agreed to cut the trees years ago. The trees were cut but the stumps were left to grow shoots and suckers. Those shoots and suckers now dominate the slope. Being ignored adds to the frustration. We hope Parks agrees to help restore a piece of a park in the south end of Seattle to capture the beauty that is naturally here and to restore Colman Park as one of the gems of this city.
Sent on: 14 May, 2016

Subject Please restore 31st Ave. Colman Park view
Message Thank you for your proposal to restore the beautiful, natural view at the top of Colman Park. Neighbors and visitors will appreciate the opportunity to see the lake, hills and mountains as they walk, bike or pass by. Sometimes, nature needs a little help to balance growth and access. Please implement this plan as soon as possible. Thank you!
Sent on: 15 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista Restoration
Message I support this restoration project. Much of the natural beauty of our city has been paved or built over, or has been taken over by plants not native to the area. We should do

everything in our power to preserve or restore the remaining parks, particularly this one. It will serve as a sanctuary and recreation spot for the families of several Seattle communities. Please join me in supporting this project.
Subject Colman Park Vista Restoration
Message Hello - I strongly support the idea of restoring the Colman Park Vista hillside with lower height plants/trees to open up the view that was originally planned by the Olmsted Brothers. Not only has the current site turned into a place for illegal dumping but the inability to see down has also created a hidden place for people to "hang out" at odd times of the evening. Planting lower growth trees will also open up a beautiful viewpoint for residents and visitors and be in line with the Olmsted restoration that is occurring on the western side of mt. baker down by Franklin High School. Replacing the current hillside with lower growth trees would remove an illegal dumping area, make the neighborhood safer, and restore a view that was part of the original plan put in place by the Olmsted brothers and the city years ago. Something I strongly support.
Sent on: 16 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park
Message Please restore Colman Park Vista to the original plan. Parks beautify our City for one and all to enjoy. We have enough high rises and desnity; let's add more natural beauty. The Colman Park Vista is already there. Just needs to be cleaned up and maintained. Thanks for your attention to this matter.
Sent on: 16 May, 2016

Subject Restore Colman Park Vista
Message Hello, I am a frequent user of the area parks and boulevards, and would like to see Colman Park's vista restored as intended by the Olmsteds. In addition to the vista, the restoration will improve pedestrian use of the dark stairway area at the top of Colman, replacing the gloom with more light. Thank you!
Sent on: 16 May, 2016

Subject Coleman Park Update
Message Hello all, thank you for the meeting on Tuesday, May 10th. If it is possible, it would be great if we could obtain the original plans prepared by Olmstead specifically for Coleman Park and work to restore the park to Olmstead's original vision -- down to the plants used (even for the top slope in scope for this initial phase). Seems like it would be malpractice to go in a different direction as the Olmstead parks (all of Olmstead Parks in Seattle) should be preserved, maintained and funded by the City/State/National?? registry) as a recognized historic site. Realize that it is not at present, but we should endeavor to work toward making this happen (apart from the initial scoped work perhaps). In the immediate timeframe/scoping of the project, focus might be best spent on resurrecting the original design of the Olmsted Plan for Coleman Park (specific to our sloped area). Only updates might be to update lighting, timed sprinklers to ensure safety concerns are properly navigated. Again, thank you for organizing this work. Best regards (Mt Baker Neighbor)
Sent on: 16 May, 2016

Subject Support of Vista Restoration Project
Message Hi, I live in the Mt. Baker neighborhood and love running and walking in Colman Park. I am supportive of this project and feel that it would enhance the park.
Sent on: 16 May, 2016

Subject Support of Vista Restoration

Message I have lived in the neighborhood for over 28 years. I drive daily along 31st Avenue South. I use to so enjoy the lovely view as I passed upper Colman Park. As time passed the upper slope view has disappeared due to neglect, and bad practices. I was so impressed with the turnout for the Public Meeting on May 10th, over 80 people took time out of their evening to attend. Many longtime neighbors spoke about their enjoyment over the years of seeing Mt Rainier, Lake Washington and the Cascades. Others spoke how their park use centered around bringing together families who enjoyed watching Seafair events from the upper west slope. Some residents expressed fear about personal safety when using the stairs, and upper park in general. Drug deals (or what appears to be a drug deal as some one sits on the steps, a car parks across a street, occupant runs down a few stairs, then within a minute or two back to the car a they drive off) illegal dumping of household garbage and landscape trimmings. There is currently cuttings of scotch broom dumped on the sidewalk.... Clearing out the sucker Maples and replanting with low growing native plants such as Vine maples, Indian Plum, Salal and Oregon Grape will not only provide more leaf coverage for the area, but allow "Eyes on the Street" for the safety of children but also adult users that do not feel safe there anymore. Another safety feature of a beautiful view is that it is proven to be a factor in calming traffic (speeding) which has been a constant problem on 31st. I look forward to view corridors to be reestablished. When I cross the I-90 bridge an look to upper Colman park, I am aware of some magnificent trees that can not be seen from the ridge area. One in particular is a beautiful cedar that I can always pick out from the bridge, and I am sure there are other hidden gems. How fortunate we are to have this treasure to be shared by all. Look how many people this has brought together....who would have thought that? I look forward to enjoying the restored view in the future. A couple years from now I hope to be able to sit on a bench to enjoy the fabric of the landscape, with views near and far. Wish list: Maple shoots and suckers removed, replaced with low growing native plants Benches for viewing A map naming the peaks that are visible (and maybe the distance to that peak) Improved visibility for the staircases Douglas Fir, Hemlock and Cedar planted to frame the view As with the view park (Mt Baker Ridge) looking to Elliot Bay and Olympics with Sunset noted by Seasons, Colman Park Vista could have the sunrise noted by the Seasons.

Sent on: 16 May, 2016

Subject In favor
Message I won't be able to make it to the meetings but I am in favor of this! If I can sign a petition or something like that please let me know!
Sent on: 17 May, 2016

Subject comment regarding the Colman Park Vista project

Message I support the goals of the project, to open up the vista as originally defined by the Olmstead brothers. To me it is not only the focus on community-building or making a public asset appreciable by all. It is also a matter of safety for all who enter or leave the park via the upper stairways. Colman Park is my neighbor. My home on 31st Ave S is located at the top of the north stairway to the park. My neighbor, a public property, has been neglected by the responsible city agency. It should be usable and friendly to the neighborhood and the whole city. The upper slope of the park descends from 31st Ave S, but there is no light pouring down into the park becuse that slope is overgrown. The wall of maple shoots, branches and foliage hides the beauty of the distant lake and mountains. Volunteers are not allowed by city rules to thin the foliage or even the undergrowth because of the steepness of the slope. The result of the overgrowth and the rules is that the park has become unsafe for its users, who enter a dark tunnel when going down the stairs. Passers-by cannot see activity below, further diminishing personal security for those in the park. I believe that achieving the goals of the Colman Park Vista project will also greatly improve the safety and security of the people using the park.

Sent on: 17 May, 2016

Subject Support for Colman Park Restoration

Message Hello, I'm writing to throw my full support behind restoring Colman Park to its original design under the Olmsted vision. Views from the ridge toward the east are disappearing from development and over vegetation. The overgrown suckers at Colman Park are not reflective of the native firs that covered the area before settling, so there's little argument against protecting it as a natural tract of land. The park is there because of a well thought out design for green space within the city that maximized the views of the beautiful Cascades and shining waters of Lake Washington. We have plenty of green spaces in the area to immerse ourselves under the canopy of green. What we need our views of the sunset coming up over the mountains to remind us where we come from, not just where we are.

Sent on: 17 May, 2016

Subject restoration of colman park vista

Message Hi, I remember when I could drive or walk along 31st Ave S and enjoy the beautiful view. Now all I can see are tall maples. The view is gone and the entrance to the park from 31st is more scary than inviting. It would be lovely to have the park restored to the original Olmsteds' original visition with native shrubs, bushes, and low growing trees on the upper slope to maintain the view and create a beautiful entry into the park. Thank you so much for the work that your team is doing to restore the vista.

Sent on: 18 May, 2016

Subject Thoughts

Message Thank you all, for your energy on behalf of this important project. After the 10 May meeting I was troubled by some of the questions from the audience. A point reinforced by a lack of clarity from the presentation team, that is that there is a plan. The focus of this effort is to restore upper Colman Park to the 1910 Olmsted Colman Park plan (to the extent possible). This plan drawing should be front and center in the public meetings. It should be mounted on a board, and prominently displayed during every meeting. The trail, the stairs, the vista, the flora are all evident on this plan drawing. Though 110+ years have passed, this plan is still valid, vibrant, and an attainable goal. Thank you!

Sent on: 26 May, 2016

Subject Friends of Colman Park Vista

Message Dear Committee and Parks Department-- I am writing to let you know of our strong support for the efforts to restore the original Olmsted vision for the 31st Avenue vista to the lake and mountains. We have lived in Mt. Baker since 1974, been active in the community, and have cherished the stewardship and activism of the Mt. Baker Community in preserving all that is good in the neighborhood. Restoring a vista for all (not just for those with properties on the east facing slope) on 31st above Colman Park is "good." We walk or drive this route every day. Over the years we have watched the trees get taller and taller and become a looming, towering presence, denying pedestrians and drivers the uplifting view of the mountains and the lake. It has not always been this way. There was a view, but over the years through budget cuts and policy changes, the trees have been allowed to proliferate. I love the Olmsted term of "borrowed landscape" and realize that we have a duty to capitalize on any natural beauty or vista that we can. We are blessed in our neighborhood to have Colman Park and Mt. Baker Park with active stewardship in restoring paths, trails, and native plants, and creating an inner city woodland path to access to Lake Washington. Let's build on the dedication of the neighborhood to maintain and preserve what is unique and restore the Olmsted vision for all. Thank You!

Sent on: 26 May, 2016

Subject Colman Park Vista

Message As a real estate agent in Mt. Baker for 30+ yrs. & touting all the parks & streets the Olmsted Bros. designed + living on 32nd & College and walking past the west portion of Colman & wishing Lk. Wash. was visible & that it wasn't so overgrown as to feel unsafe to take the path down to the lake, I would be interesting in coming to the meetings & finding out what is planned. Linda Finney contacted me re: the group. I am a walker & use the Dose stairs, another Olmsted project & would like to vary my route & hike thru Colman. The M.B. Overlook is such a success, sometimes there are 30 people taking pics of the sunset over the Sound. Thanks for being instrumental in trying to achieve a goal for all of us!

Sent on: 1 June, 2016

Subject Colman Park

Message Hi, Thank you for your efforts. The two pictures, one when we bought our home (1991)and now, really make the point. Do you have minutes from the first meeting? Thanks again for your energy into this project.

Sent on: 1 June, 2016

Subject Big leaf maples
Message Historic I believe that big leaf maples were part of a mixed Forrest. Since this was logged off maples became out of balance. We Vote for. Thin out. Trim up. Evaluate
The above removes local home owners of self interest and keeps the focus on maintaining the treed slope and enhancing the aesthetic of the view for the community

Message Details:

Subject comments on the inadvisability of the current proposal

Message Colman Park Vista Restoration Thank you for an opportunity to comment on this project, which seems to be quite well-funded, professionally organized and profoundly misguided. The proposal is to cut down a large stand of mature trees at the western edge of Colman Park, adjacent to 31st Avenue South. The initiative is led by a group of homeowners - primarily those with properties on 31st Avenue close to the proposed clear-cut - who have a personal interest in making improvements to the views from their own homes. The arguments in support of the plan have been couched in historical terms, with reference to an implied original intent of the Olmsteds 150 years ago; and also with reference to an assumed general public need for vistas along 31st Avenue. I am concerned that the only "view" that is being promoted is the one from the West, from a busy arterial street with very little pedestrian traffic. No attention is being paid to the view towards the West, from within the park itself. Many people use the east-west paths running the length of the park climbing up from the lake. The City's own websites celebrate the fragrance and the solitude of the western part of Colman Park around the popular P-Patch. Part of the beauty is the sense of tranquility projected by the surrounding mature trees, together with spectacular morning colors as the Eastern sunrise is reflected off the very stand of trees destined to be clear-cut in this current project. From this perspective the current project appears to be severely flawed - by narrowly focusing on the interests of property owners on 31st Avenue to the obvious detriment of citizens actually using Colman Park itself. This paradox seems to be a recapitulation of the earlier 2002 damage to the park caused by prioritization of private interests over public good by Judge Farris. The large stand of trees jeopardized by the view initiative constitutes mature and healthy woodland. The trees provide canopy shade, shelter and sustenance to the slope at the western end of the Colman Park. They provide a habitat for owls, raccoons, and the occasional coyote, eagle and hawk. The woods are traversed by a number of charming trails that provide the illusion of dense woodland in the center of an urban area. The trees provide stability to the sharp slope, they control moisture levels by drawing from deep within the ground, they dampen the street noise from the arterial above and provide a stunning backdrop to the trails and meadows

below. The trees were damaged in less enlightened times, possibly in a misguided attempt, then, to improve homeowners property values on the street above. They have recovered, thankfully, and we surely have learned lessons about the value of tree conservation in the intervening quarter century. I am opposed to the current costly plan to clear-cut a substantial area of the western edge of Colman Park. If it could be demonstrated that there is, in fact, a substantial general desire for a view opportunity (presumably of Mercer Island and the Newcastle housing estates in the near distance and, perhaps, sunrise over the mountains in the far distance) then I propose that a viewing platform (perhaps similar to the existing platform on the opposite side of 31st Avenue overlooking the city) should be constructed on the curve of 31st Avenue where it abuts Colman Park, with an associated - limited - clearing of a corridor of trees to provide a framed site-line. This would preserve the general view looking west from the park, preserve the habitat and the woodland, minimize the risk of destabilizing the steep upper slopes of the park and would, presumably, provide an enhanced public appreciation of the park without the substantial financial costs and probably public outrage associated with the destruction of mature public woodland for the benefit of private property interests.

Sent on: 6 June, 2016

Subject phased plan

Message Please consider a phased plan that might included removing one third of the most damaged and/or invasive trees and then thinning and crown reduction the remaining. Parks has also used something that retards growth on Big Leaf Maples. The idea of framed views, view corridors, views with trees or through trees seems achievable. Opening up the stairways by thinning might be an idea that is easy to sell to Parks and the city. Maybe signage at the bottom of the stairs , that can be seen from the top, would coax traffic down. I was very concerned that there were no conifers in any of the graphics. Surely a re-planting plan will be part of a successful project. Downslope conifers (many were planted in past efforts) add great texture and habitat and grow slowly. Parks is responsible for the hedge removal and maintaining the overgrown path that runs from the bottom of the stairways across the slope. Is there a way to strongly word the community concern that Parks needs to step up and shoulder their responsibility? Will there be a Parks Manager with decision making power at the last meeting? One Hundred neighbors turn out with concerns and Parks is not there to listen? Also ...I am so sorry that the huge crowd of neighbor at the two meetings were never introduced. Who were they and why were they there? What is their connection to the park? I think introductions around are a very valuable tool and hope you have some insight into who and why. Thanks for all your hard work volunteering for your community. Good luck with Proview.....(which I can not believe we pay for/fund/finance and can not attend!) neighbor, voter, volunteer, parks advocate

Sent on: 8 June, 2016

Subject you have my support!

Message Thank you for your efforts to work toward restoring this beautiful park. I grew up in the Mt Baker neighborhood and enjoyed riding to school along 31st Ave S. I remember quite well that lake view from 1991. I would love for future generations of school children to enjoy the natural beauty of our neighborhood. My husband and I recently bought a house in Mt Baker. It has been a pleasure to reside, once again, in a neighborhood of natural beauty and caring residents. I sure hope this park can be restored and enjoyed by all people! Thanks for your effort.

Sent on: 20 June, 2016

Colman Vista Restoration
Comments emailed to Project Lead via colmanparkvista@gmail.com

MESSAGE:
HI Margy - thank you very much for spearheading the project. I don't have many ideas around the plan other than the opinion that clearing the overgrowth and restoring the view would be a huge plus for the neighborhood. Please let me know if you need any help with anything.

MESSAGE:
Thank you. I'd love to see that site improved. Not only is the view blocked by rather unsightly trees, but walking around there is dark and wet and unpleasant.

MESSAGE:
I really, really miss that gorgeous view, since I drive down 31st quite often.
That sounds like a worthwhile project. Can you share a photo of the area you are talking about? I've done a lot of dog walking through Colman Park, but I am not clear which area of the park you are referring to.

MESSAGE:
We have lived in the neighborhood for over 25 years and fully support the upper slope restoration of Coleman Park. For the past 25 years we have watched the beautiful view of Lake Washington, the Cascades and Mt. Rainier slowly close in – so that now there is literally no view. The Olmsted Brothers said it so well when they originally designed the Seattle Park and Boulevard system: nowhere in the country is there a city where the views of the lakes and mountains are so spectacular (paraphrased). We need to work together to restore these views – and this project is an excellent step in the right direction.

MESSAGE:
Thanks for your note and for your hard work on this. I totally support the plan to restore the lake view from 31st avenue south and to give everyone an opportunity to enjoy this beautiful vista.

MESSAGE:
Congratulations on the progress with the vista! I saw your post on NextDoor, and I am happy to share information through our local organizations – Friends of Mount Baker Town Center (sponsored by Seattle Parks Foundation, and supported by FSOP as well), and the new Mount Baker Hub (a new business association).

I was talking with some of my friends at FSOP, and they mentioned there are some difficulties getting approval for the trees to be "adjusted". I completely support your effort to restore towards the Olmsted vision -- if you need supportive comments, let me know how I can help.

Also – let me know if anyone in your organization would like to learn more and/or get involved in our efforts around the transit center. We are expecting a big event on September in conjunction with the Design Festival 2016, that could involve nearly a million dollars in investment along the traffic corridors next to ArtSpace, and if you want an informational booth on the plaza, we would love to have it.

MESSAGE:
I definitely support the creation of a view overlook on 31st. When involved with the Friends of Colman Park we attempted to push such an idea. There was a plan. The city was resistant. Nanette Martin was involved. Anyway, 31st Ave is a very interesting street as it runs along the ridge offering views both east and west. It also has a beginning and an end. Jackson is the psychological terminus on the North and Franklin High, an architectural gem, at the South. There is a great view potential at Jackson over Frink, the little vest pocket park in our neighborhood business district which looks west, and of course your project overlooking Colman. A potentially nice little string of pedestrian amenities.

I prefer framed views rather than extremely wide angle views necessitating massive clear cutting of vegetation. I agree that the big leaf maples that exist are massive, probably all volunteers, and very fast growing. I am sure there are other more appropriate horticultural and geological choices that are available.

I think that people that live directly across the street from your site may want fewer obstructions which is understandable, though may need tempering in respect to the overall park aesthetic. Trees grow. The folks that built my house on 1968 could originally see Mt Rainier from their kichen sink. That is long gone except in the winter when the leaves are off the big trees in Colman.. I wouldn't trade the trees for the Mountain, but that is just me. For me the goals of an overlook should include a design that evolves in a way that is natural and hopefully native in feel. It also needs to be maintainable and sustainable. I am amazed at things we planted in Colman years ago that are now established and I think for the most part good neighbors with other plants. As you probably know, the Park Department can be fickle in its application of resources to things like good horticultural stewardship (maintenance).

I believe that there probably is a conversation to be had about creating a pedestrian stopping spot with benches, perhaps a table?, low scale interpretive signage, etc. The counter to these things is that they can inadvertently attract loitering by unwanted individuals, gang types, graffiti, garbage, etc. Garbage bins require emptying and so forth. Such is the world we live in. Personally, now officially a "senior citizen", a simple bench, even without a back would be a welcome point of respite on an afternoon walk. 31st will always have traffic, so I don't see a sitting spot as a lingering point for many folks.

One last thing I would add the the discussion of the view overlook , that I would term a planned "long view", as opposed to more closed in woodsy views down in the park, is that it offers great perspective on our weather fronts, fabulous cloud formations and the three dimensional nuances of the land forms to the east. Down along the lake you get these exposures, but from a low angle. The elevated view from 31st adds a slightly bigger picture of the ever changing patterns of climate, light, shadow, etc. A worthy addition to the pedestrian experience. Thanks for working to advance something for the community good.

MESSAGE:
Olmsted principles leading to this design (i.e. The importance of vistas for urban residents - essential for mental health etc. A second principle being to "embrace the uniqueness of the space".). In this instance the uniqueness is the opportunity for the view - which gives one a sense of place. Not a unique space to grow conifers or broad leaf maples.
Second point the tall broadleaf maples and conifers block the sun and does not allow low growth shrubs with Multi-layers of leafs to minimize the amount of rain which would penetrate the soils.

I guess the question is would have to some of the opposition is, Why? Why do they want conifers in a historic view corridor? Why do you want Big Leaf Maples which creates too much shade for the type of plants that would create more stability to the slope and cause less water to touch the ground - because they are 1) evergreen and take up water in the winter months, and 2) can be multi-layered to cause a much higher percentage of the moisture to evaporate during the winter.

People living in dense urban areas need a since of place and long range vistas that ease their tension, anxieties, and help with depression. Financially well off individuals can afford house with views and second homes on the island. However the purpose for public view corridors is to assure this is a free commodity for everyone living in the urban area. Olmsteds were of the opinion that the majestic mountains and waters surrounding Seattle some some of the best in the world and should be enjoyed by all. Why do they see no value in allowing views for everyone?

If their concern is climate change. It is beyond credibility that this small patch is going to contribute to the reversal to any measurable extent - particularly if you replant two trees elsewhere for each one removed in this small hillside.

MESSAGE:
Hello Margie,
Just wanted to share some information I researched after our May meeting.

Not sure if your planning team has this information, but the links below covering the 2007 effort is pretty comprehensive and encompasses inventory of all the 2007 plantings and new seedlings put in by zone across the entire 24 acres of the park, including what is in scope for your 2016 project focusing on the upper slope. Your design architects should review these materials to know what has been planted. It would be great if we could compare against the original "planting plan" envisioned by the Olmsted Brothers when the park was designed.

I have reached out to MOHAI and UW and they had essentially what you already have featured on your website with the exception of this link: http://www.seattle.gov/parks/history/ColmanPk.pdf, which is kind of limited in value??

The last restoration project for Colman Park was attempted in 2007; **Nanette Martin** was the Community Organizer who headed up the upward slope portion of the park (facing 31st avenue). Here is a link to the 2007 report:

2007 Planning Effort to Restore Colman Park:
http://www.wnps.org/restoration/documents/CP/CP_Proj_Notes/CP_a1_1.pdf (summary)
http://www.wnps.org/restoration/documents/CP/CP_Stewardship.pdf (full report)

Neither MOHAI or UW had the original *planting plan* used in the execution of the Olmsted Colman Park design when it was originally developed in the early 1900's by the Olmstead brothers. I have reached out to the National Association of Olmstead Parks Archives in Brookline, MA in an attempt to retrieve the original *Planting Plan* for Colman Park.

While I realize that the scope of the 2016 work effort is tightly focused on the upper slope with limited matching funding ($25k), to maintain the integrity of the Olmsted Park design, improvement efforts and maintenance plans would ideally be considered as a contiguous managed effort across an entire park envisioned by Olmsted. Further, the Olmsted Park System (comprised of several parks) in Seattle, WA is pretty special and unique to our City and probably should be maintained / protected as a historic district/zone designation by the City/State/Nationally. This is a longer process to make these designations happen and might be driven as a separate work effort, although would force the envisioning of planning effort, park maintenance and in garnering financial support in a more holistic way (across an entire park, across all the Olmsted Parks in Seattle). My thinking is that if we navigate an improvement/maintenance/funding effort in maintaining the Olmsted Park(s) throughout the City, we have a better opportunity to maintain the integrity of the original design envisioned by Olmsted. From what I can understand in my research, maintenance of the Olmsted parks in Seattle has slowly eroded from the original design/vision over the years, with the exception of Volunteer Park. It would be nice to incrementally restore the Olmsted Parks (starting with

Colman??) to their original design, perhaps making slight modifications to tweak/address security concerns as noted by neighbors.

National Association of Olmsted Parks (reached out to obtain original Planting Plan - for Colman Park)
www.olmsted.org

Olmsted Archives Contact Information

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02445
phone: (617) 566-1689
fax: (617) 232-3964
e-mail: Olmsted_Archives@nps.gov This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it
web: www.nps.gov/frla

MESSAGE:
thanks for all you leadership!

Sorry I will be unable to attend meeting #2.
I vote yes, none the less!

I vote for the most comprehensive plan.
Raising money can be a challenge,
But once we get going, a few thousand dollars more is not such a big deal…
so we might as well have the best plan.
In the end, I'll go with the group!
DW

MESSAGE:
6/8/16

Dear friends of the Vista & Parks,
I attended last night's meeting and was disappointed at the presentation, especially after the clarity of vision that seemed to come from the first meeting. There were several things that seemed to have been agreed on then that probably should have been reviewed at this one so that there was adequate time to discuss options without the distraction of those raising off-point questions. For example, there was no mention of the overwhelming majority opinion that the view should be restored for everyone in the community, including those who walk or drive by. And there was no mention of the social equity issue that decades of neglect by the parks department has caused. I left this meeting feeling confused by the information that had been shared and unsure of what I had "voted" for.

This morning I walked through the upper park on the smallest trail just to check my memory about what is there and to try & visualize what I saw on the boards.
These are my observations:
1). Instead of presenting options with different accessories, it might have been more helpful to present...
a) different planting styles to obtain the restoration objectives, for example, wild or natural, groomed formal, a mix.
b) options in the accessories as well - Olmsted style stone, modern, traditional. Those options were all jumbled on the boards.
c) Same with pathway styles - formal, informal, both?

Personally, my votes go to traditional (Central Park style) stone amenities along 31st with a bench at a slight bump-out for accessibility, a natural feeling upper pathway (slight widening, bark chips only, low-growing native forest plants) moving gradually to more formal paths and sustainable plantings down-slope.

2). It seems that there's a difference of opinion between those who've lived in the neighborhood all their lives, who remember the scenic drive and the views, and those who may still have lived here decades but don't want to see any trees removed. I believe there's a way to satisfy both. When you walk along 31st it's clear, looking through the maples, that there is a view of the lake almost from stairwell to stairwell. The slope is so steep that you can see the lake even over the tops of the willows that grow near the P- patches.

3). At the meeting there was talk of view corridors. The specimen trees that are on the slope or just below it (I believe there's a Redwood or a Sequoia, some ornamentals near the center on 31st, a maple and three firs on the private property on the north edge of the park) - those trees could easily be seen around or through and there would still be a view for everyone else who lives near or passes by.

4). It would also be possible to preserve the woodsy, canopied feeling of the pathways with careful selection of low-growing trees or tall shrubs on the upper side. Kousa dogwood, for example, could be planted on the immediate west (upper) side of the upper path without blocking views from 31st.

5). It is clear that the maples, while pleasant to walk under, are unhealthy and the slope - even with the maples there - is eroding in spots from lack of ground cover. Replacing the stump/suckers above the upper path with natural vegetation such as salal, huckleberry, ferns - dogwood and vine maples at the path edge and down into area 2(?), would keep the woodsy feeling, require little to no maintenance once established, and retain the slope.

For the record, I live in a view neighborhood where I'm the person trying to protect the foliage. Restoring the Olmsted vision for upper Colman park seems like a solution that could make everyone happy, and is long overdue. Please share my views with the consultants. And thanks, for all your work on behalf of the Mt. Baker community.

MESSAGE:
Dear Michael and Margy

The meeting was a delicious taste of AMERICA!

Let's contact some our gardening community leaders who
would certainly appreciate an update, and might have some ideas
which could be very valuable and be included in our plans.

…Perhaps organize a field trip
with treats from REPAST,
and a cup of coffee…

Lynda V. Mapes: 206-464-2515
lmapes@seattletimes.com
Recently did an article on the Arboretum loop path

Valerie Easton is a Seattle garden expert
and freelance writer.
valeaston@comcast.net.
She writes the garden feature in the Sunday NW section

Ciscoe Morris:
ciscoe@ciscoe.com.
A brilliant advocate for the garden
Completely renovated and upgraded Seattle U Campus!

This is a tremendous opportunity, and we all can be very proud of the idea, the process, and the contribution to the community and the City.

MESSAGE:
Dear Ms. Kliment:
My wife and I have enjoyed the stairway walks many times throughout Seattle. We have done the Colman Park /Bradner Garden walk a couple times over the years. We were pleased on our last visit to learn from the board posted on the edge of the park, about the work that will commence to restore the upper slope of Colman Park to the Olmsted Legacy. We look forward to seeing this plan implemented to open up the park, and draw people down into the park. We generally walk up the stairs from Lake Washington Boulevard to 31st Avenue South (East to West). Recently at the top of the stairs we paused on the sidewalk to notice how overgrown and dark the stairs were as you look down into the park. It was not very welcoming.
We can imagine the views that would be shared of Lake Washington, the Cascades, Mt Rainier and beyond as the plan is put into effect. We hope on our next visit we will be able to pause on a new park bench at the top of the stairs and enjoy the beauty of a restored Olmsted

Park. Seattle is blessed to have so many Olmsted Parks, we feel it is the duty of the city to continue with their upkeep.
Many Thanks to you Ms. Kliment, the Seattle Parks Department, and Friends of Colman Park Vista for spearheading this project.

Colman Vista Restoration
Public Meeting #1 – DISCOVERY
May 10, 2016

COMMENTS:

1. I appreciate the historic foundation/approach this project has taken thus far.
2. The park feels more like “municipal property” rather than a “park.”
3. Upper Colman should be something to admire and enjoy.
4. It is difficult to recognize Upper Colman as the entrance to Colman Park.
5. Neighbors are tired of looking at a wall of maple trees!
6. As a 7 year old, I enjoyed moving through Colman Park as well as the views from the top.
7. Make sure Colman Park is not only remarkable from the Vista. It should be a place that’s equally excellent and safe to walk through and experience.
8. Addressing restoration of park holistically is perhaps a more effective approach than focusing on specific areas.
9. The majority of restoration work in Colman Park has been done in the lower parts, primarily east of the P-Patch.
10. Experimental coppicing was conducted on maples in Upper Colman in early 2000s
11. The ornamentals found in the flatter areas of Upper Colman near the P-Patch are not necessarily a result of former nursery volunteers. That area has undergone restoration with blackberry removal and the planting of madronas and incense cedars.
12. Colman Vista can be enjoyed by more than just immediate neighbors. I am a pedestrian and jogger along 31st Ave S that would love a vista from that vantage.

13. Thick vegetation around park entrances encourages dangerous activity. I would love to feel more safe around these areas.

14. The trees on Colman Ridge serve no purpose.

15. All of Seattle has been built around views and view properties. It's unfortunate that Colman hasn't received equitable treatment in this regard.

16. Tour buses used to drive along 31st Ave S and look out over the vista in the mid 1960s. During this time, the vista also served as a gathering space for the neighborhood's African American community, particularly during SeaFair and other summer cultural events. The neglect Upper Colman has received over the years is an unfortunate byproduct of the general underrepresentation African American communities have felt in Seattle for some time.

17. The vista brought community together in the 1970s and is an eyesore now. It was beautiful and now is not.

18. I used to jog through Colman and do not anymore because of safety and aesthetic concerns.

19. When in Colman Park, no one can see you from 31st Ave S. This impacts feelings of safety.

20. Removing trees on Colman Vista wouldn't impact light levels or sun exposure that the P-Patch receives.

21. I use Colman Park at least 3 times per week: trails, P-patch, etc.. There is considerable activity in the park. Not an "unactive" place by any means.

22. Any work done in Upper Colman Park should follow all requirements of the Parks Department. The specifics of the vegetation management plan should be defined. Also be cognizant of the potential for classifying this park as a "view park." Only about 10 exist in the city and Park is reluctant to add more because of associated costs with maintaining them accordingly. To make this change requires going through a full political process: city council testimony, etc.

23. A coordinated restoration & view park designation effort across Colman Park could be a more politically feasible approach than focusing on the upper slope alone.

24. Part of Olmsted's design intents were to create multiple viewpoints that allowed users to see other parts of the park.

25. Upper Colman doesn't have to be treeless.

26. Park safety is best improved by increasing park users. This is accomplished by inviting them in.

27. Don't just look at trees as obstructions to views. They are utilities. They hold water, soil, and CO2. It will be beneficial to include some trees with any view corridors that are created to both frame the views and because of their utilitarian aspects.

28. The guardrail and hedge are beneficial for both cars and pedestrians (especially younger to both protect them from the drop-off (safety, injury) and to protect the slope from them (erosion).

29. I would like to see more trails through Upper Colman.

30. I don't believe Mt. Rainier can be seen from Colman Vista.

31. Mt Rainier is not the only valuable view from 31st Ave S. Lake Washington, Mercer Island, the Cascades and the I-90 floating bridge all have merit as views as well.

32. Make sure all communications about this park use verbiage that specifies Upper Colman or Colman Vista. "Colman Park Restoration" is misleading, as much restoration has been (and continues to be) done in Colman Park.

33. Colman Park already gets considerable positive use from the public: running, walking, P-Patching, beaching, etc.

34. Frink Park is an excellent example as to what Colman Vista should strive for [unclear if this comment was in regard to view qualities or plant community/design]

35. The primary attention Colman Vista receives from parks is an annual trimming of the hedge at the western edge. Other than that the slope is ignored.

36. Any restoration to the trails in Upper Colman should be addressed by the Parks Department because of Colman Park's historic status. The DON grant shouldn't have to include these improvements as part of its scope.

37. Some trees near the houses on the north and south borders of Colman Park should be preserved in any thinning efforts. This would provide buffer between park users and home owners, and allow for better experiences for both parties (P-Patchers don't have to look up into homes, homeowners don't have to look down onto park users). Don't clear trees to the adjacent lot lines.

38. I only feel safe in Colman Park with my dog. It's not a place I'd feel comfortable taking my elderly mother.

39. I'd like picnic and seating areas in Upper Colman.

40. The idea of being able to look down into the park and see other parts of the park as a way of being drawn in is compelling.

41. Colman Park is currently successful in that it can feel like a national park or adventure for young children. Any new work completed in Upper Colman should complement this legacy and enhance that sense of discovery that can be attained within the park.

42. The project should pursue corporate sponsorship(s) to more efficiently complete tree removal and restoration efforts.

43. Viretta Park in the Denny-Blaine neighborhood would serve as an ideal precedent for Colman Park Vista.

44. I would like to see lighting on the entry stairs, better signage & trail maps identifying the park along 31st Ave S and a replacement of the guard rail.

45. I think the entirety of Colman Park needs an upgrade, but support this initial step and think a phased or small steps implementation approach is wise.

46. This project is compelling for having foundations in improving both the aesthetics and safety of the park.

Colman Vista Restoration
Public Meeting #2 – Vision
June 6, 2016
Comments from Notecards

Design Options Presented:

1. Dream big! Go for Option 3.

2. I vote for Option 1. The other options can be worked into the plan in time.

3. Option 3 is great because it complements the nearby Mount Baker Viewpoint Park.

4. I strongly support either Option 2 or 3 (slightly prefer 3).

5. I prefer Option 3.

Full / Immediate Removal:
6 votes submitted

6. I want the clear cut option where our views would be immediately restored. Once the parks departments can easily cut the vine maples and we would see immediate results.

7. Full. Get it done. Develop a maintenance plan.

8. I strongly support the full removal. The partial approach could take decades and I'm concerned that the time, money and will required of both the Parks Department and volunteers may be limited.

9. Full speed ahead on this with research of arborists, geotech to guide us.

10. We lose Park's attention if we do not move ahead with a full removal.

11. I strongly believe that if we don't complete this project now it will never get done. I think we should remove all big leaf maples and other invasive/colonizing species and replant the slope all together now.

Partial / Phased Approach:
16 votes submitted
**The majority of votes for this category did not include qualifying comment. The comments in this section represent the votes submitted that did elaborate beyond or in addition to implementation approach preference.*

12. I support a gradual removal of the large trees with less impact on existing understory. Less watering, less maintenance is more realistic and will be more successful in the long run.

13. I believe the implementation should be phased, with a 9-10 year limit to completion, and with a commitment to restore the view from all areas of 31st Ave S.

No Action:

14. There is no Low-Impact or No-Impact Alternative. It's an invalid approach as public involvement.

15. Clear cuts are expensive annoyances. Maintain all existing native trees, views be damned!

Vegetation & Planting Recommendations:

16. Park needs low-growing vegetation beside the stairs down from 31st Ave S into Colman Park.

17. Park would benefit from low growing plants on each side of paths and stairs.

18. Remove overgrown, damaged maples.

19. Keep some good trees to provide health and visual interest.

20. Protect and enhance the existing natural habitat, including the large coniferous trees that may not be native trees. Create views between their trunks. Repair or replace the coppiced trees to see between the trunks.

21. Plant large shrubs upslope at top of ridge including Indian Plum, Ocean Spray, Ninebark and Salal. Smaller groundcovers such as Sword Fern, Alpine Strawberry, Coastal Strawberry and Evergreen Huckleberry can go between the previously described shrubs.

22. Remove the laurel hedge and replace with floppy native plants like Snowberry to cover the guardrail.

Comments on Possible Site Design Details Presented:

23. We don't like the flags depicted in Option 2.

24. I like the idea of a stone wall that defines the edge of 31st Ave S.

25. No viewpoint or platform.

26. No arch at entrances.

27. I like the idea of planting low growing plants near the path edges.

28. Please no built elements. Keep nature at its best. Please also no educational signage. A viewing platform will be an expensive magnet for broken beer bottles and garbage; a very bad idea. Parks does not pick up litter on that slope already.

Outstanding Questions:

29. Can we really see Rainier?

30. What is the difference in cost between paying for maintenance for the newly planted vegetation and saving the undergrowth and healthy plants that are there now vs having to pay to have machinery come out multiple times over multiple years?

General Site Wishes and Project Hopes:

31. Do not use herbicides in this project. The P-Patch will be impacted.

32. I would like to see seating in the park not on 31st Ave S.

33. Would like to see the Cascades through and around a few trees (eg Madronas).

34. I would love to see the slope restored to diverse and beautiful foliage that make the space feel inviting and welcoming to all.

35. Beautify the slope, like it was part of the arboretum.

36. Leave the metal barrier.

37. Make sure all views are wide. No narrow view corridors.

38. OK to do graded stairs from 31st Ave S into park with wall keeping people from going on into the park.

39. Go for full view designation from Park District. Why do 5 houses in Cascadia have their view protected while this one goes undone?

General Comments:

40. I feel views and light are democratic rights of the citizens of Seattle as they move throughout the city. These rights are being eroded by volunteer trees and careless pruning. We need to see views; see more mountains, water.

41. Check encroachment around edges by private property.

42. Check for encroachment by neighbors.

43. We on the ridge feel that we are the neglected park and it has been neglected due to the number of African American families that were predominate on the ridge.

44. Maples on the north half of the Upper Slope are most impactful of desired views. View is not just to East, but also to the Southeast.

45. SE Seattle deserves a well maintained and honored park that reflects the historic site of the Olmsted Brothers.

46. I think that there is some ambiguity between “phased” and “partial” implementation. Are we talking about multiple phases over several years that will be equivalent to a full replanting when the process is complete? Or are we talking about doing some minimal trimming and leaving the slope in a similar condition to what’s there now? If we do a phased replanting isn’t there significant risk that the interests that oppose this project – particularly within the Parks Department – will renew their opposition?

47. Clarity of restoration phasing graphics, currently only preferences. Site plan with context and orientation to represent views.

Appendix C

Meeting 1 - Discovery
Meeting Notes and Presentation

Welcome

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Friends of Colman Park Vista

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Founded:

March 18, 2014

Members:

~20

Representation:

Mt. Baker, Lakewood, Seward Park, Leschi communities and beyond

Involvement:

Steering committee, monthly community meetings, outreach and more

photo courtesy of Friends of Colman Park Vista

Taking Action

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Neighborhood Matching Grant

Objectives

- Public process
- Assessments:
  - Plant Community
  - Slope
- Design Concepts

Next Steps

- Monday June 6
- Wednesday July 13

Future Work

- Design Development
- Permitting
- Implementation

photo courtesy of Friends of Colman Park Vista

Upcoming Meetings

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

1. Discovery

Tuesday, May 10, 2016

2. Vision

Monday, June 6, 2016

3. Consensus

Wednesday, July 13, 2016

7:00 – 9:00 PM

St Clement's Church

1501 32nd Ave S

Seattle, WA 98144

Objectives

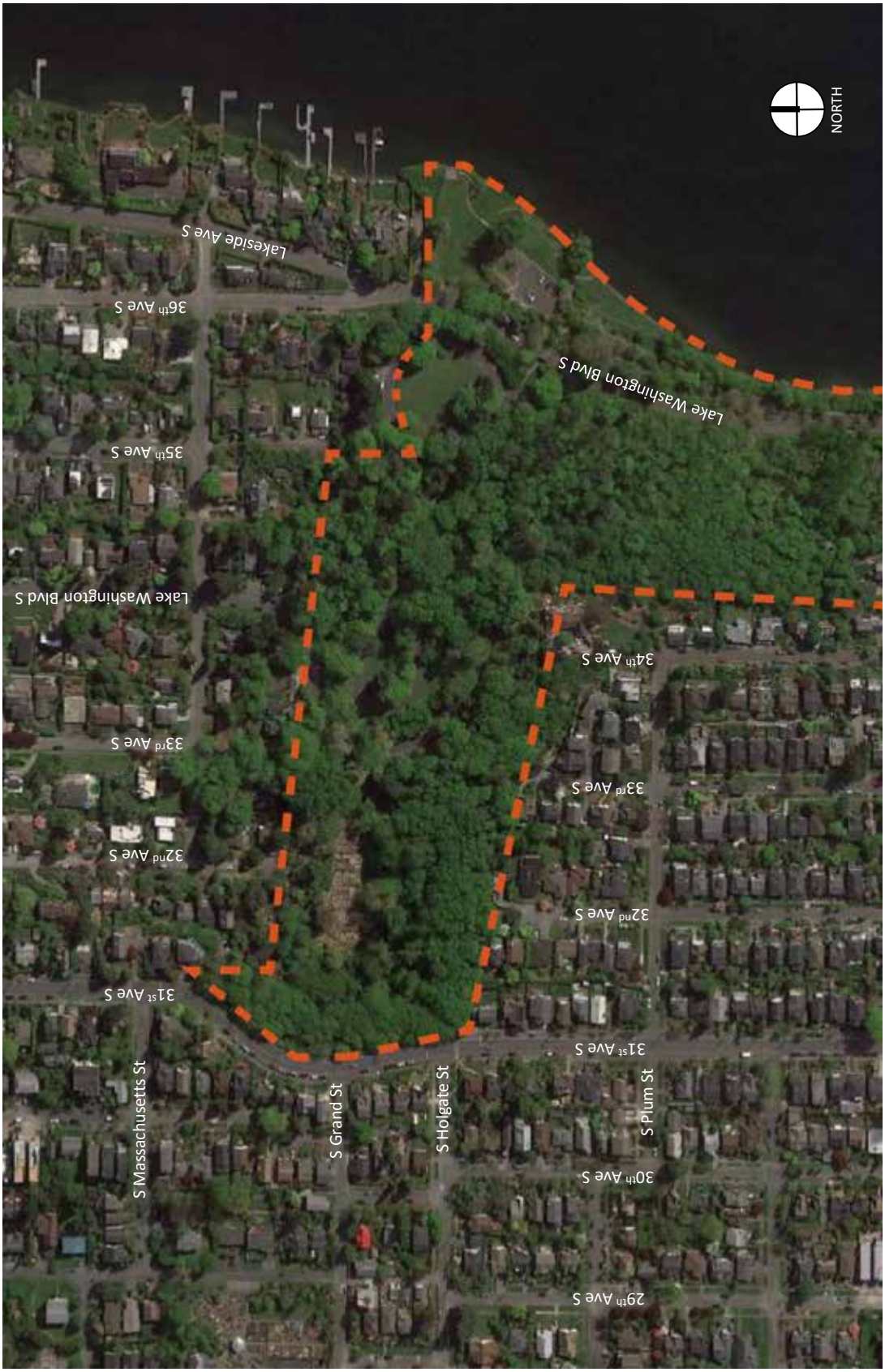
COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Improve ecological functionality

Invite and encourage park use

Functionality for all

Restore Olmsted vision



May 10, 2016

Colman Park

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Scope Of Work

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Project Site:

- "Upper" Colman
- "Colman Vista"
- "Upper slope"
- "West entryway"

Borders:

- S Massachusetts St
- S Holgate St
- Colman Park P-Patch
- 31st Ave S

Olmsted Design Principles

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

UW, Seattle. Photo courtesy of collegemagzine.com

Back Bay Fens, Boston. Photo courtesy of Huffington Post.

Jackson Park, Chicago. Photo courtesy of University of Chicago

Central Park, New York. Photo courtesy of Alan McWain

Upper Colman History

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

1910
Design completed

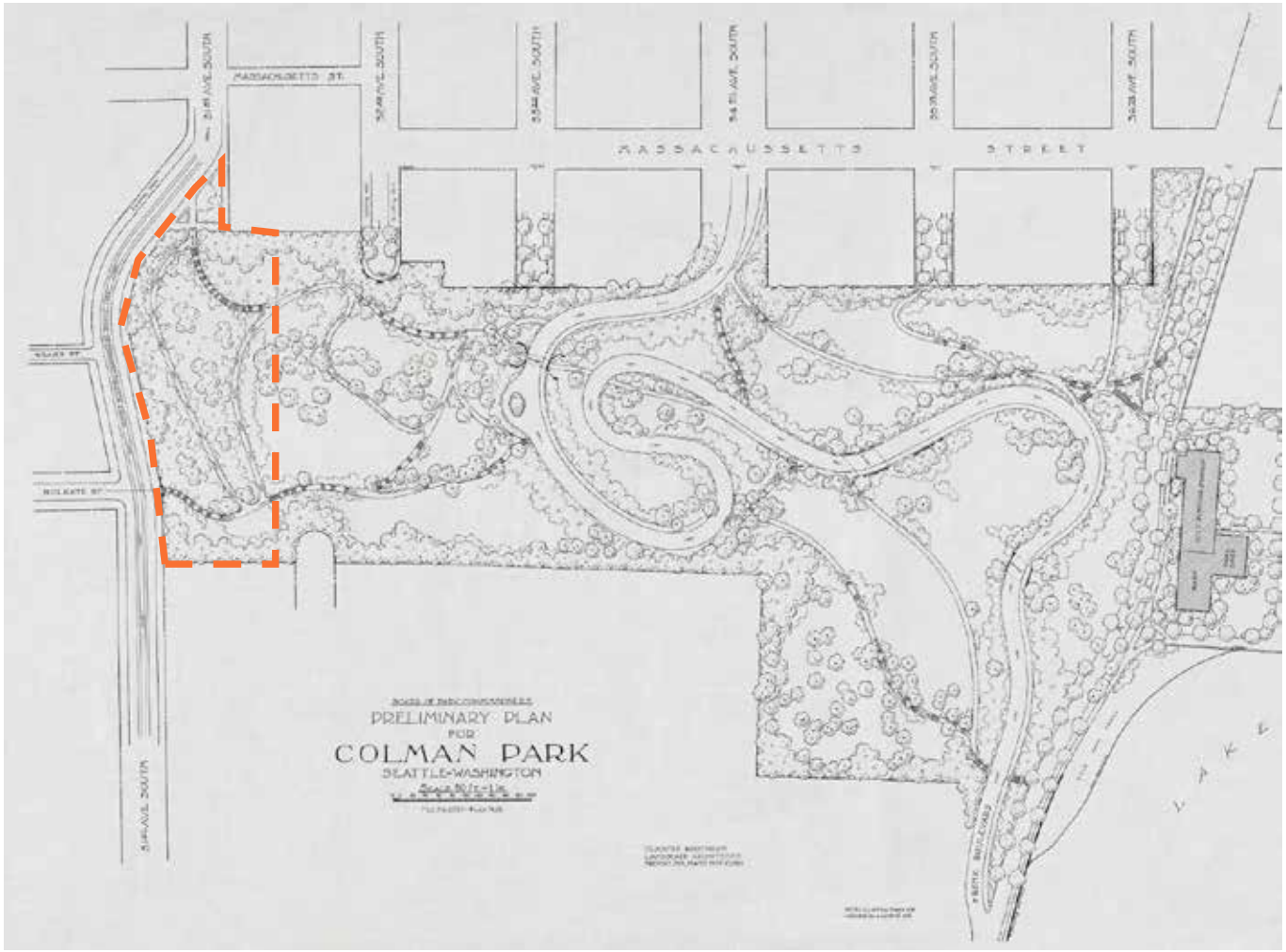
1934
Parks nursery

1974
P-Patch developed

1978
Fence installed

1991
Tree pruning

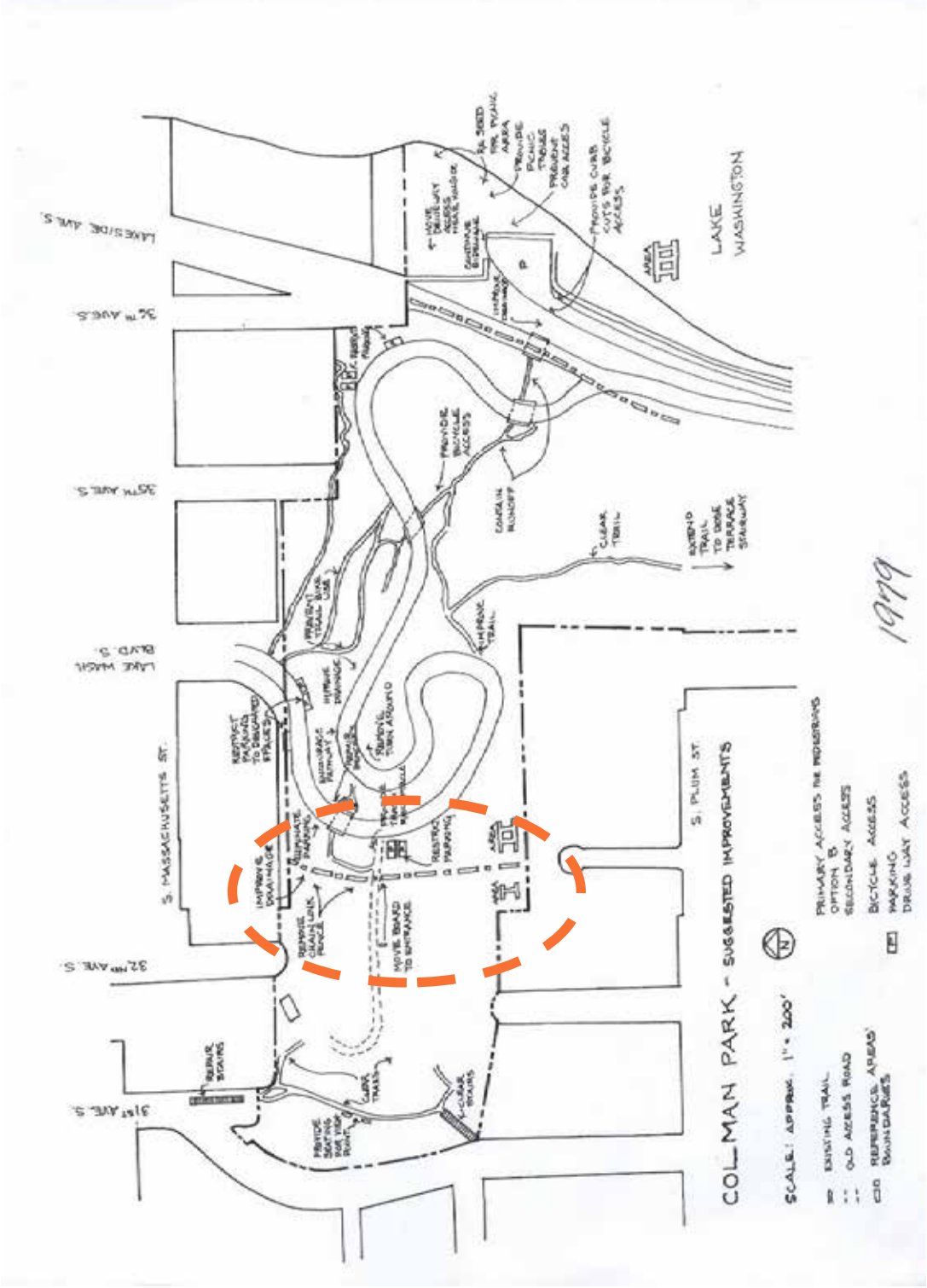
1997
Tree pruning request



May 10, 2016

Park Access Barriers

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION



Upper Colman Over Time

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

1991. Photo courtesy of Friends of Colman Park Vista.

1998. Photo courtesy of Friends of Colman Park Vista.

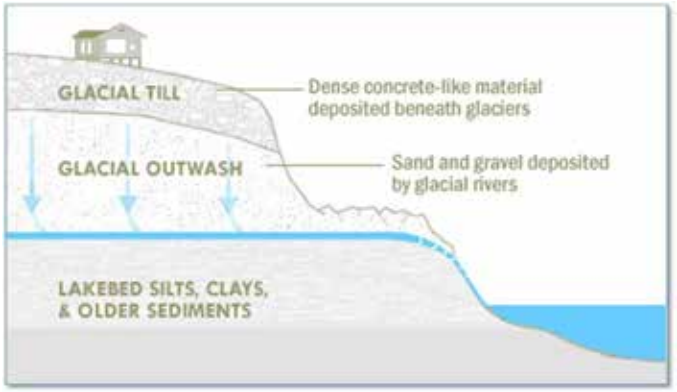
2016.

Geotechnical Considerations

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Regional Geology

- Dense glacial till “cap”
- Dense advance outwash below “cap”
- Dense/hard older glacial deposits extending down below lake level



Overall Stability

- No recent activity
- No significant settlement, tilting, or cracking of road and sidewalk

Stormwater Management

- Curbs prevent direct runoff from road or sidewalk
- No daylighting pipes observed

Slope Geotechnical Assessment

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Topography

- Steep grades (3H:1V average; 1.5H:1V maximum)
- Very steep cut banks (near-vertical)

Soils

- Colluvium and Topsoil: 1-2 feet thick
- Recessional Outwash: 1.5 to 3.5 feet thick
- Glacial Soils: medium dense to dense

Stability

- No evidence of significant erosion
- No evidence of recent sloughing
- No evidence of recent slumping

Conclusions/Recommendations

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Tree Removal Considerations

- Overall stable soil conditions
- Existing deciduous trees provide shallow soil support
- Removal feasible if shallow root network is restored

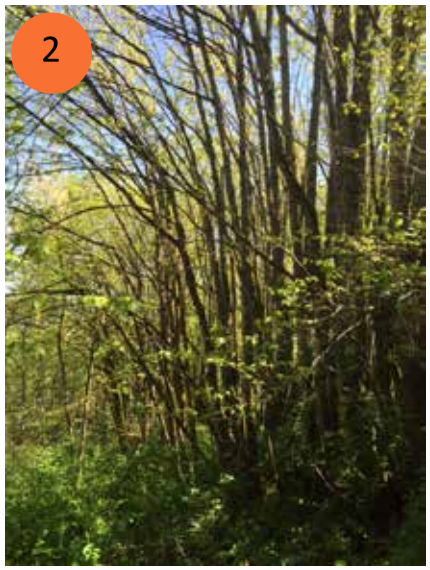
Hillslope Restoration

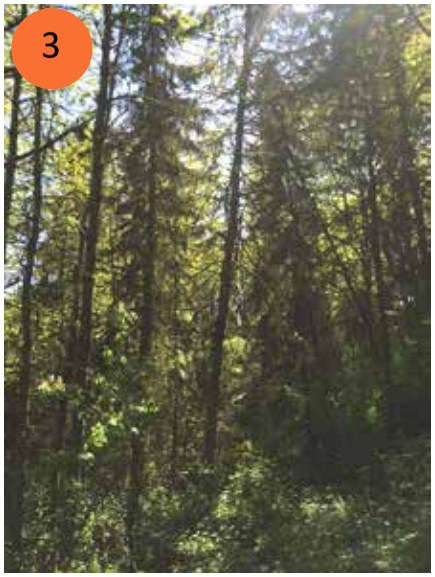
- Slope disturbance should be minimized during all work
- Bare/Disturbed areas should be protected with matting, wattles
- Slope should be replanted with groundcover immediately

Photo courtesy of nurserytrees.com

Landscape Ecology

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION





1. Sheared hedge
2. Steep slope, big leaf maple stump sprouts
3. Ornamental trees and shrubs

Landscape Ecology - Overview

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Stump sprout trees are unsustainable over long-term

- Poor forest structure
- "Stump sprout" architecture is inherently weak
- Basal trunk decay observed

Landscape Ecology - Overview

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Dense vegetation below the steep slope

- Mix of native, introduced, and invasive species
- Mature conifers and ornamental shrubs
- Observed recent plantings along trails

Bare ground on steep slope

- Maple understory sparse and lacking in diversity
- Invasive species present
- Native tree and shrub seedlings present
- Evidence of restoration efforts: recent plantings of ferns and perennials

Management Considerations

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Tree assessment for health and structure

- Identify and prioritize management of problem trees

Phased renovation

- Provides more optimal conditions for establishment of woodland understory

Early intervention for undesirable "volunteer" plants

- Native as well as invasive seedlings will occur

Update sidewalk border plantings

- Replace sheared hedge low-growing species

Optimal Landscape Structure

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Retain the best of existing vegetation

- Add adapted companion plantings of appropriate size and scale
- Incorporate wood and stumps into the landscape structure
- A sustainable approach to establishing a functional plant community

Low-growing vegetation next to trails

- Reduced maintenance requirements

Example of trail edge with low growing vegetation, Washington Park Arboretum. Photo courtesy of Chris Pfeiffer.

Multi-layered woodland plant community for the steep slope

- Mix of evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs, ferns and perennials
- Shrubs that spread via underground shoots (Snowberry, Oregon Grape, etc.)
- Densely planted low-story and groundcover
- Combination of natives and compatible garden species

Thank You For Joining Us

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Monday, June 6, 2016

- Review and discuss 3 design concepts for Upper Colman Park

Wednesday, July 13, 2016

- Presentation of preferred, refined concept for Upper Colman Park

7:00 – 9:00 PM

Guidelines For Participating In Public Process:

- Have fun
- Be non-judgmental; listen to understand
- Allow all voices to be heard
- Take no more than two minutes to speak to allow others the chance to be heard in our limited timeframe
- Limit distractions – silence or turn off your cell phone
- Agree to disagree
- Listen and empathize with differing perspectives
- Be respectful

Appendix D

Meeting 2 - Vision
Meeting Notes, Presentation, Preferred Design Exercise

Welcome

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Introduction

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Friends of Colman Park Vista

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Founded:

March 18, 2014

Members:

~20

Representation:

Mt. Baker, Lakewood, Seward Park, Leschi communities and beyond

Involvement:

Steering committee, monthly community meetings, outreach and more

photo courtesy of Friends of Colman Park Vista

Taking Action

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Neighborhood Matching Grant

Objectives

- Public process
- Assessments:
  - Plant Community
  - Slope
- Design Concepts

Next Steps

- Wednesday July 13

Future Work

- Design Development
- Permitting
- Implementation

photo courtesy of Friends of Colman Park Vista

Upcoming Meetings

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

1. Discovery

Tuesday, May 10, 2016

2. Vision

Monday, June 6, 2016

3. Consensus

Wednesday, July 13, 2016

7:00 – 9:00 PM

St Clement's Church

1501 32nd Ave S

Seattle, WA 98144

Summary of Discovery Meeting

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

- Restore historic views along 31st Ave S
- Improve safety for pedestrians and park users
- Identifiable entry to the park from Upper Colman
- Holistic approach to improving the entire park
- Address equity concerns
- Beautify the slope

Scope Of Work

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Project Site:

- "Upper" Colman
- "Colman Vista"
- "Upper slope"
- "West entryway"

Borders:

- S Massachusetts St
- S Holgate St
- Colman Park P-Patch
- 31st Ave S

Two Paths to Meet the Desired End Result

Full/Immediate Removal

- Immediate change in light and views

Partial/Phased Approach

- Thinning of trees over time and adding/managing vegetation to reach the desired views
- Longer (years) period of time depending on implementation period

Arborist Recommendations

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Full/Immediate Removal Considerations

- Immediate change in light and views
- Quickly reach the desired design result
- Stumps treated with herbicide to prevent re-sprouting
- Creates safety to adjacent vegetation and potential run-off issues to below slope areas (P-Patch)
- Immediate change in light could result in suppression or loss of existing desirable shade species
- Likely an increase in aftercare demand to water and weed new plantings

Example of restorative planting on steep slope

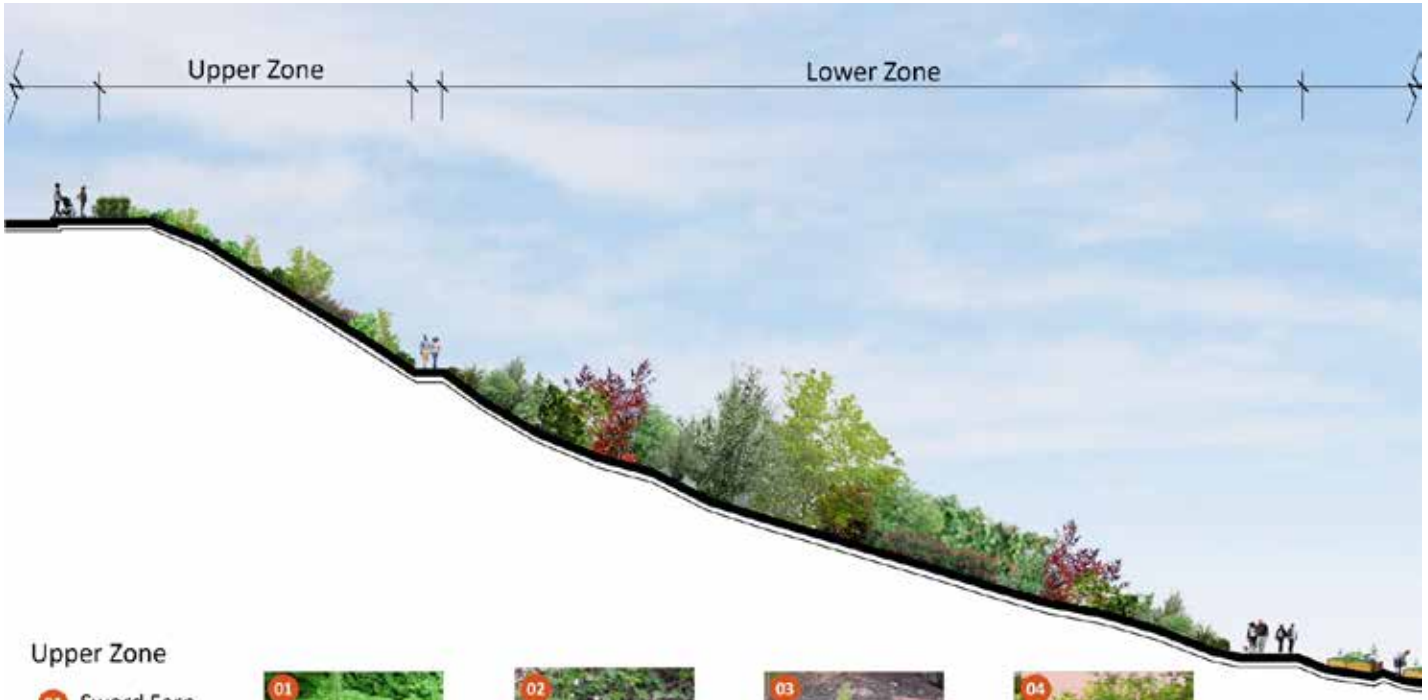
Partial Removal Considerations

- Removal of the big leaf maples and other tall trees in an organized sequence of stages
- Offers benefit of intermittent light and changing the vegetation content with less severe ecological and maintenance impacts over the long run
- Selective tree removal and thinning to let in more light and open views between trunks, then plant the exposed areas broadly with sword fern and groundcover
- Create a planting scheme of low cover and high canopy with sightlines between the two
- Less demand for workers to traverse the slope for maintenance
- Slow implementation period without immediate results

Example of planting rapidly spreading groundcovers (Oregon oxalis, woodland strawberry) between well spaced sword ferns on a newly planted naturalized slope

Vegetation Concepts

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION



Upper Zone

01 Sword Fern
02 Wild Strawberry
03 Nootka Rose
04 Creeping Oregon Grape



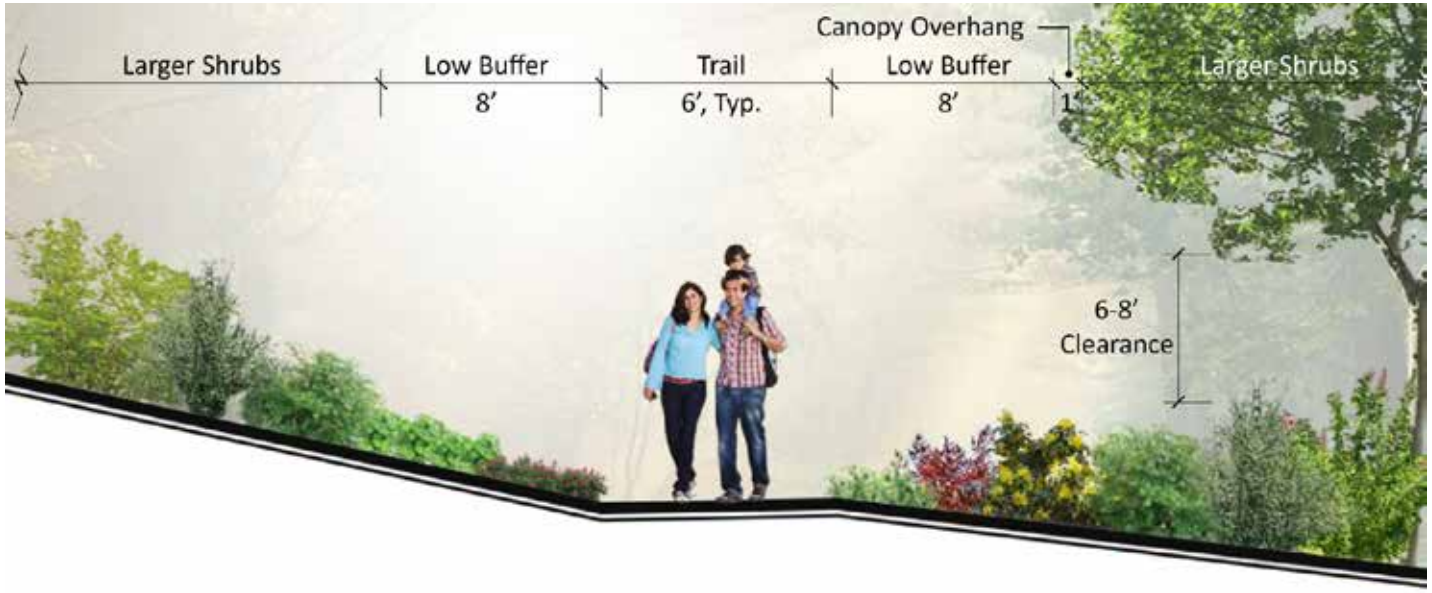

Lower Zone

05 Kinnikinnick
06 Cranberry Bush
07 Dogwood
08 Serviceberry




Vegetation Concepts

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION



Low Buffer
(6" - 3' Height)

01 Oregon Oxalis
02 Dwarf Fothergilla
03 Evergreen Huckleberry
04 Dwarf Leucothoe




Larger Shrubs
(3'+ Height)

05 Box Honeysuckle
06 Red Flowering Currant
07 Salal
08 Laceleaf Staghorn Sumac

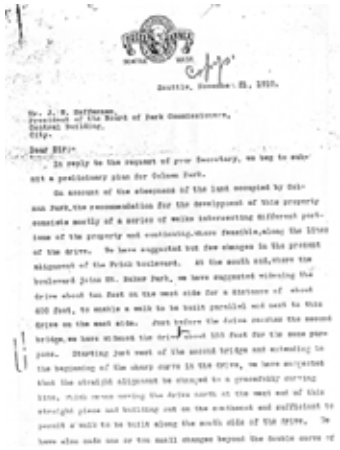



Olmsted's Vision

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

"By introducing a number of walks and clearing out irregular patches of wild growth and replacing the same with lawns and with numerous plantings of attractive shrubbery along the borders, we think that this park can be developed into an attractive recreation and scenic park."

-Letter from the Olmsted Brothers to J.T. Heffernan, President of the Board of Park Commissioners, November 21, 1910



Seattle, November 21, 1910.

Hon. J. T. Heffernan,
President of the Board of Park Commissioners,
Central Building,
City.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to the request of your Secretary, we beg to submit a preliminary plan for Colman Park.

On account of the steepness of the land occupied by Colman Park, the recommendation for the development of this property consists mostly of a series of walks intersecting different portions of the property and continuing, where feasible, along the lines of the drive. We have suggested but few changes in the present alignment of the Drive Boulevard. At the south end, where the boulevard joins Mt. Baker Park, we have suggested widening the drive about ten feet on the west side for a distance of about 400 feet, to enable a walk to be built parallel and next to this drive on the west side. Just before the drive reaches the second bridge, we have widened the drive about 100 feet for the same purpose. Starting just west of the second bridge and extending to the beginning of the short curve in the drive, we have suggested that the straight alignment be changed to a gracefully curving line, this curve saving the drive north of the west end of this straight piece and building out on the watercourse sufficient to permit a walk to be built along the south side of the drive. We have also made one or two small changes beyond the double curve of the drive in order to provide for a walk next to the drive. We have also proposed a drive with walks on the west side of the pumping station connecting Lake Avenue with the Mt. Baker park drive. Inside the pumping station we recommend that the filling be extended further into the lake and provision be made for a level concourse with shade trees along the walks as shown by our plan.

As stated before, the topography of this property is very steep and does not permit of any level areas for playground purposes. By introducing a number of walks and clearing out irregular patches of wild growth and replacing the same with numerous plantings of attractive shrubbery along the borders, we think that this park can be developed into an attractive recreation and scenic park. The steep slopes along the drive and walks, as well as the borders of the property, should be carefully planted with trees and shrubs and wherever the topography will permit it, broad stretches of open lawn should be provided.

Some of the elevations shown on the adjoining streets are only assumed and may have to be changed when we get more definite information from your engineers. It is also likely that some of the walks will have to be changed when staked on the ground. Mr. Dawson expects to give further study to this work as he is in Seattle and such changes as seem essential to make will be made on a revised plan. Both will be submitted to you later.

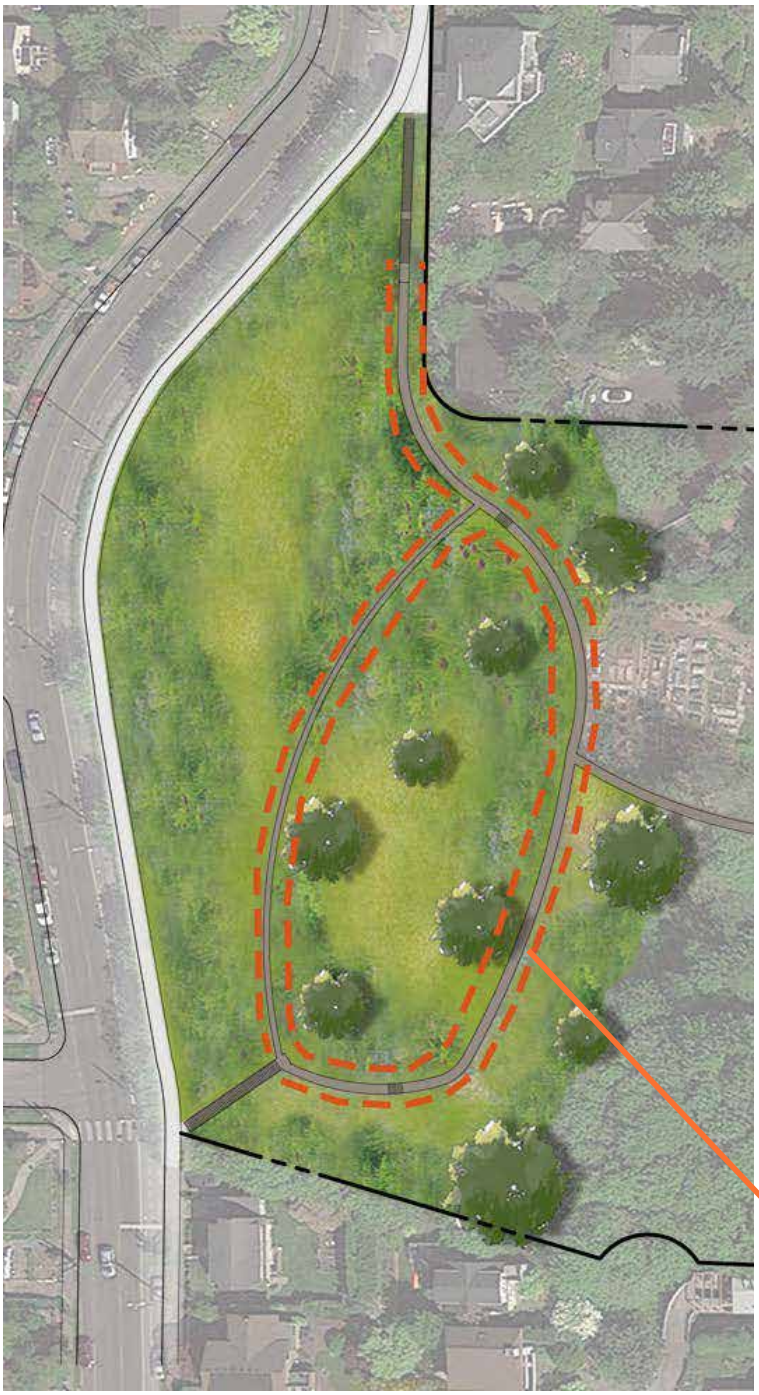
Respectfully yours,

Olmsted Brothers.

June 6, 2016

Option 1: View Concept

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION



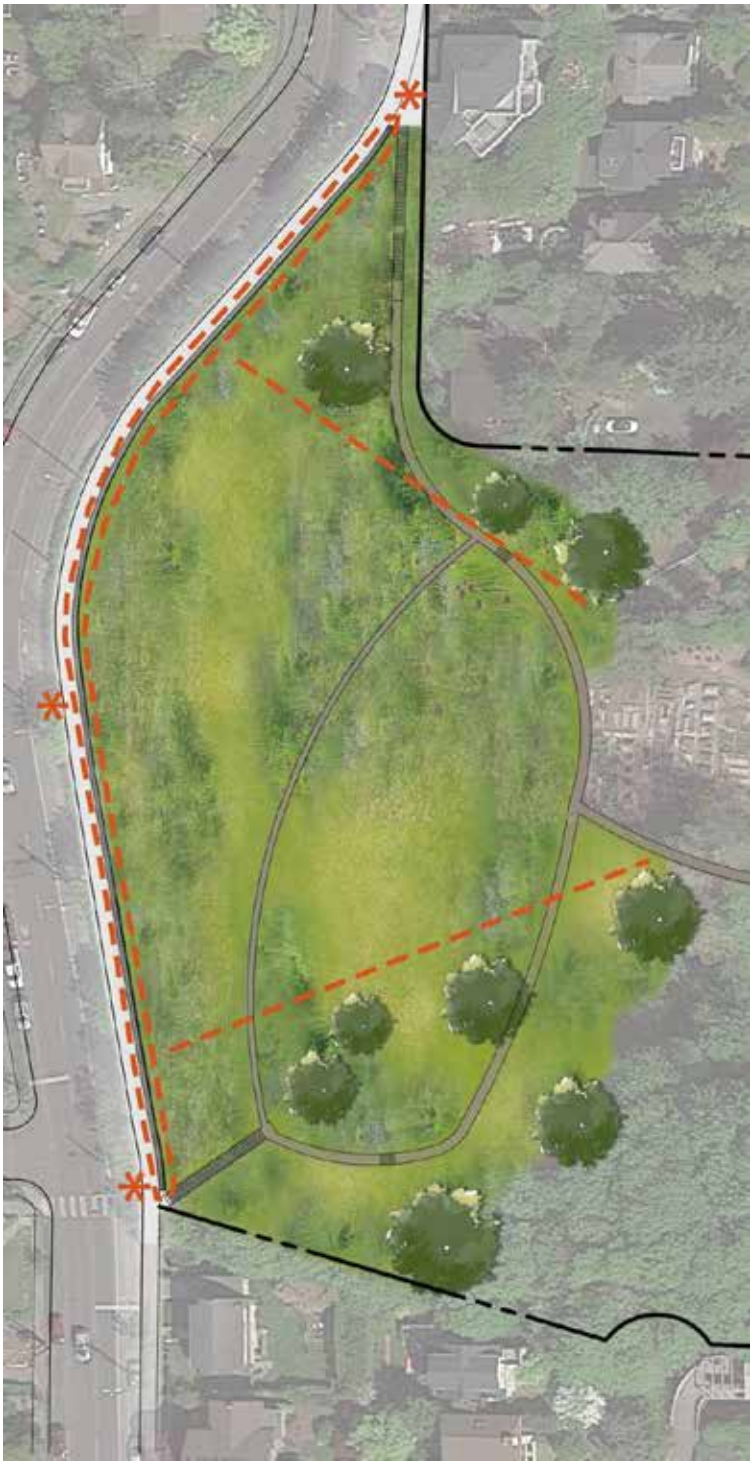
Additional Sample Vegetation

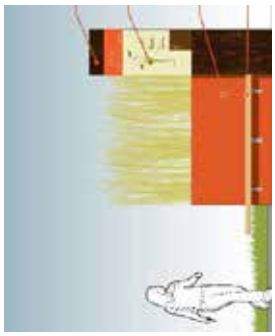
Trail Edge Plantings

June 6, 2016

Option 2: Wall & Enhanced Signage

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

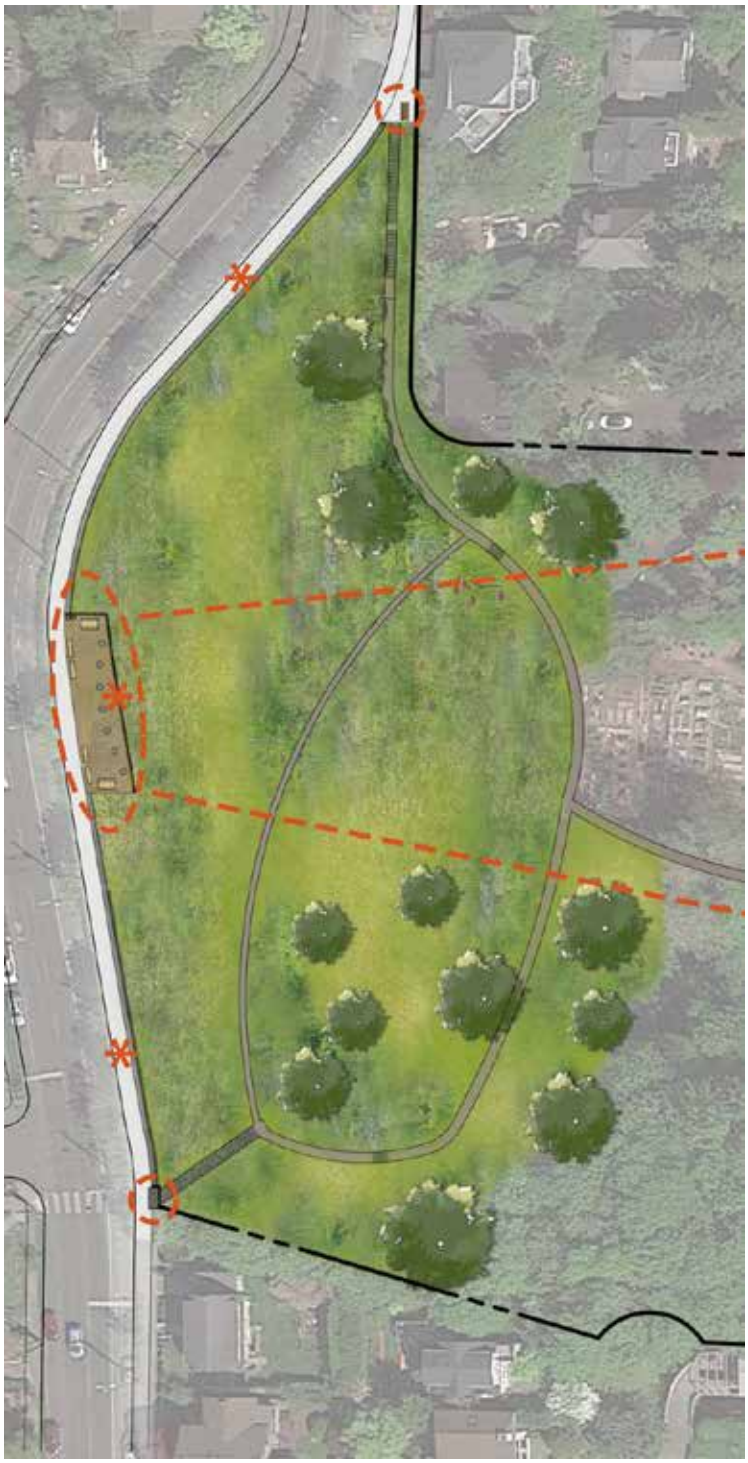




June 6, 2016

Option 3: Viewing Platform

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION



Feedback Exercise

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Guidelines For Participating In Public Process:

- Have fun
- Be non-judgmental; listen to understand
- Allow all voices to be heard
- Take no more than two minutes to speak to allow others the chance to be heard in our limited timeframe
- Limit distractions – silence or turn off your cell phone
- Agree to disagree
- Listen and empathize with differing perspectives
- Be respectful

- Everyone received (2) green dots and (1) red dot
- Green = YES
- Red = NO
- Poster boards are placed around the room
- Place dots on the poster boards
- If additional comments or feedback please use the notecards provided

Thank You For Joining Us

COLMAN VISTA RESTORATION

Next Meeting

Wednesday, July 13, 2016

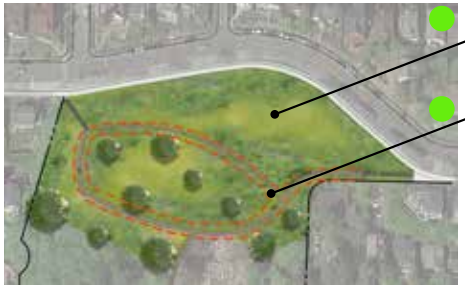
- Presentation of preferred, refined concept for Upper Colman Park

7:00 – 9:00 PM

QUESTIONS

Colman Park Vista: Vision Concepts

OPTION 1: VIEWS & VEGETATION



- Slope revegetated
  - View enhanced
  - Ecology strengthened
- Trail surface and edge plantings improved

REFERENCE IMAGES

PREFERENCE TRENDS

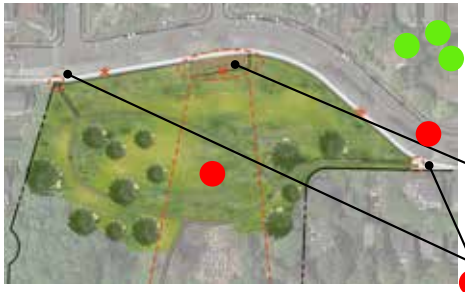
23 11

OPTION 2: VIEW WITH WALL AND ENHANCED SIGNAGE

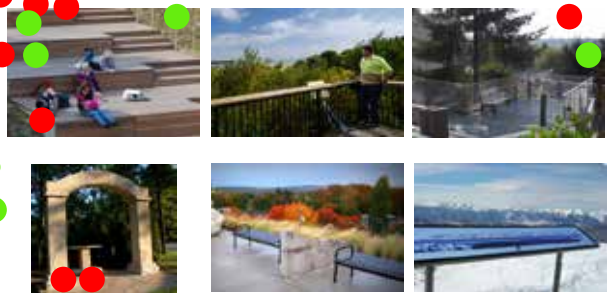
- All Option 1 improvements
- Low stone wall along 31st Ave S
  - Guardrail replaced
- Signage added indicating views, wayfinding and entry points

31 04

OPTION 3: VIEWING PLATFORM AND ENTRY STRUCTURE



- All Option 1 improvements
- All Option 2 improvements
- Viewing platform with benches, picnic tables, and "sunrise stones"
- Entry structures at North and South staircases



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Appendix E

Arborist Report

Urban Forestry Services, Inc.
Arboricultural Consulting

DRAFT

June 22, 2016

Colman Park Vista Project
Arborist Recommendations - Vegetation Management Plan

Introduction

The current condition of vegetation within the project area is in less than desirable condition relative to the stated goals of the study - dense cover of multi-trunk big leaf maple trees with poor structure that block views, and shade out understory vegetation in the steep slope area; closely spaced mature specimens of ornamental conifers, trees, and shrubs dominate the area below the slope. Many of these plants have poor form and low live-crown ratios due to being shaded out by the adjacent vegetation. These conditions are largely the result of long-term landscape development without adequate intervals of stewardship and landscape management.

Recommendations in the 1996 Anderson plan for the Colman Park slope included coppicing the big leaf maple trees every 5 years, eliminating some trees at each rotation, and fostering the development of lower growing trees and shrubs with a target of eliminating the tall trees over 30 years. Had that schedule been adhered to, the character of vegetation on the slope would be very different from what is there today. The current size and crowded condition of the big leaf maple trees is the combined result of 20 years of growth following the initial coppicing and deferred maintenance. While the Anderson plan provided very good recommendations for the time it was produced, not all of the components of that plan would be applicable to current site conditions and to some current best management practices in vegetation management and restoration.

The project team has identified a strong consensus for restoring the view and improving access to the park from 31st Avenue South**. In deciding on an approach to achieve those objectives, we cannot emphasize enough the importance of having committed resources and expertise for site care during the first 5 to 7 years after planting that is appropriate to the specific restoration plan chosen.** No matter what approach is used, its success or failure will hinge on those first years of aftercare and adaptive landscape maintenance.

Provided below is a summary of potential options for methods of re-vegetation and subsequent landscape management requirements. The installation, maintenance, and

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Mount Vernon, WA 98273
Office: 360.428.5810
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Email: jim@urbanforestryservices.com
www.urbanforestryservices.com

Planning, Managing & Restoring Urban Greenspaces

anticipated challenges should be carefully considered in moving ahead with any specific plan of action.

Colman Park Vista Restoration Goals and Objectives

The key goals and objectives that have been identified for a new planting scheme are to

- Restore views into and through the park.
- Improve use access to the park.
- Adhere to an Olmsted inspired design scheme.
- Utilize careful selection of vegetation for site specific adaptations and sustainability.

Colman Park Vista Restoration Site Details

The physical areas to be addressed in the plan for vegetation improvements are

- Steep slope with big leaf maple stump sprouts.
- Lower area with dense, mature mix of native and ornamental trees and shrubs.
- Main entries, stairs, and trails.

We have provided recommendations for vegetation management and plant selection as related to the conditions and future goals for each of those areas.

Restoration Options and Methods

1. Single-phase Tree Removal and New Planting

Removal of all of the undesired trees and installation of new plantings in a single phase would result in an immediate and dramatic change to the visual and ecological conditions of the site. Removal of all the big leaf maples and other tall trees in one operation may offer the benefit of immediate change in light and views, but will have significant trade-offs in the amount of effort that will be required to plant and maintain a new landscape.

Specific considerations to this approach are dependent on correct timing within the growing season to conduct removal and planting work, methods to mitigate the full exposure of the slope and retained plants, and providing for an intensive schedule for aftercare and irrigation during the first growing season.

One of the challenges is the use of plants adapted to bright light conditions to help ensure optimal establishment and coverage. Many of these plants will not thrive over time as the larger species establish and shade cover increases.

A similar slope restoration project was undertaken nearby on Seattle Parks property at the foot of Dose Terrace, south of the stairway. This project was a joint effort between the community and Seattle Parks. It began in 1997, with removal of big leaf maple trees and post-planting site maintenance provided and led by John Hushagen of Seattle Tree Preservation, Inc. In personal communication, John related that there was far greater growth of blackberry and brush smothering the new plantings than had been anticipated and that a single crew day for annual maintenance to manage that brush was sorely inadequate. In addition to planning for more frequent maintenance visits, he feels there would have been better overall success and less undesired invasive growth had the maple trees been removed in stages.

In the first years after re-planting of cleared areas, particularly on the slope, the site would be vulnerable to significant impacts from extreme weather events in the form of rain storms and heat waves. Additional measures for protecting the slope and summer irrigation are recommended.

With these considerations in mind, listed below are key data points to include in planning, budgets, and implementation schedules.

1) Upper Slope - 44,000 square feet
   a) Big leaf maple removal
      i) Inventory the number of trees to be removed for budgeting and scheduling.
      ii) Retain small sections of cut logs to be placed perpendicular to the slope as a soil protection aid. Retaining some cover with large woody debris will aid protection of the slope from surface erosion. This also reduces the amount of woody material to be removed from the site.
      iii) Retain as much of existing ferns and shrubs as possible. Tree removal work can be expected to impact existing vegetation.
      iv) Work of this scale on steep slopes should be done during the dry season.

   b) Slope planting
      i) Protect any exposed soil with coir fiber erosion blanket, anchored with landscape pins and larger wood debris retained from tree removal work. The bio-degradable coir fiber serves as an "instant" organic mulch cover that is mechanically fastened to the slope. The logistics and effectiveness for installation are better than for applying wood chips on steep slopes.
      Estimated costs are $10 per square foot.
      ii) Cut slits through the erosion blanket for planting as needed and keep soil disturbance to an absolute minimum during planting operations.
      iii) Use a minimum 2-gallon size for shrubs and 1.5" caliper for trees. Plant selection may be native species or combination of native and woodland ornamental species.
      iv) Plant with a mix of a variety of trees and shrubs for high density coverage.
      Estimated costs are $7 per square foot.

v) One-half inch diameter emitter tubing drip irrigation with 24" in-line emitter spacing offers a labor-efficient method for establishing new plants on slopes. It can be operated from a standard hose bib. It is more efficient with less potential for water run-off issues than overhead impact sprinklers. The pressure regulated emitters provide equal water distribution over long runs and on slopes that standard soaker hoses cannot deliver.
Estimated cost is approximately $0.25 per linear foot in materials.

c) Establishment period maintenance and follow up during first 5 years
   i) Year 1 irrigation: An optimal operating schedule for deep watering with the emitter tubing is once per week with 6 to 8 hour run times.
   ii) Years 2 through 5: Reduce irrigation frequency by one week each year as plantings become established. Water every 2 or 3 weeks during years 2 and 3, every; 4 weeks in year 4, and during extreme heat periods in year 5. -
   iii) Monitor and weed as needed every 2 weeks between May and September. Weeding should be conducted by individuals able to identify significant weed species at early stages of growth and be trained for working safely on steep slopes.
   iv) Annual fall replacement planting as needed.

2) Lower Slope - 31,500 square feet
   a) Selective removal of suppressed trees to thin out crowded stand conditions.
      i) Identify weak and highly suppressed trees for removal.
      ii) Access for removal of large woody debris and brush is limited. Plan for methods of retaining woody debris as is done for natural area restoration sites as an alternative for removing all debris.
      iii) Provide 3-inch depth of wood chip mulch.
   b) Install ferns, low growing shrubs and groundcover plants during the dormant season.
   c) Irrigate by hand or with soaker hoses every two weeks on average during summer, weekly during periods of extreme heat or drought.

2. Staged Tree Removal and Replacement Planting

Removal of the big leaf maples and other tall trees in an organized sequence of stages offer benefits of allowing intermittent light and changing the vegetation content with less severe ecological and maintenance impacts over the long run.

The potential for excessive undesirable growth is avoided. There will be less water stress to newly establishing plantings than with a completely cleared slope. Plant selection can include both shade and sun for long term performance as the maple canopy is phased out. This offers greater potential for establishing strong vegetative cover with less demand for workers to traverse the slope for maintenance.

1) Upper Slope - 44,000 square feet
   a) Big leaf maple removal
      i) Inventory the number of trees to be removed for budgeting and scheduling.
      ii) Divide into two segments of removal with consideration for ease of access for stage two.
      iii) Conduct stage two removals 2 or 3 years after stage one removals.
      iv) Retain small sections of cut logs to be placed perpendicular to the slope as a soil protection aid. Retaining some cover with large woody debris will aid protection of the slope from surface erosion.
      v) Schedule work during the dry season.
      vi) Retain existing ferns and understory shrubs.
      i) Schedule work during the dry season.

   d) Slope planting
      i) Use coir fiber erosion blanket as described above. Much less material will be needed under this scenario.
      ii) Overall new planting quantities may be as much as one-half less under this scenario. Estimated costs could be closer to $3 per square foot over the entire slope area.

      iii) Use a minimum 1-gallon size for shrubs and 1 " caliper for trees. Plant selection may be native species or combination of native and woodland ornamental species.
      iv) Emitter drip irrigation tubing is still a good option. .

   e) Establishment period maintenance and follow up during first 5 years
      i) Year 1 irrigation: With the benefit of high canopy cover, irrigation may be reduced to every two weeks the first year.
      ii) Years 2 through 5: Reduce irrigation frequency by one week each year as plantings become established.
      iii) Monitor and weed as needed every 3 weeks between May and September. Weeding should be conducted by individuals able to identify significant weed species at early stages of growth and be trained for working safely on steep slopes.
      iv) Annual fall replacement planting as needed. Plant mortality can be expected to be much lower with this option.

3) Lower Slope - 31,500 square feet
   a) Same as shown in section 1 above.

3. Treatment to prevent re-growth of cut stumps of big leaf maple and other trees

Due to concerns for the the potential of herbicide run-off toward the P-Patch, we advise against the use of any herbicides for stump treatment. The logistics of the steep slope conditions makes the use of stump grinders prohibitive.

Another alternative to managing stump sprouts is to

- Cut stumps as flush as possible to grade.
- Pin a solid layer of cardboard over the entire stump and root flare.
- Cover the cardboard with wood chip mulch.
- Pin erosion jute over the top to hold the wood chip mulch in place over the cardboard. This will help suppress and shade out the sprouting response of the stump.
- Include removal of any recurring sprouts with weeding rotations.

Colman Park Existing Slope Conditions:

Existing ferns and other desirable slope vegetation could be retained if selective staged removal of the maples is done. Additional sword fern and companion groundcovers, possibly other shrubs, would be planted at the same time.

Example of slope preparation for restoration planting after a slide event on a steep slope:

1. Coir fiber erosion blanket placed over bare soil after a slide event.

2. The same slope with the addition of sand bags and new plant installation. Large woody debris was added over much of the coir blanket. Natural leaf fall from adjacent trees covered the surface over the following years.

3. Close up of newly planted vine maple with coir fiber and sand-bags. For the Colman project, retaining larger woody debris from the maple removals would take the place of sand bags used in this example.

Example of vegetation competition around new plants on a site that was completely cleared before planting:

1. Weed control should be provided several times during the growing season to suppress rapidly growing grasses, blackberry, and brush that can quickly overcome new plantings.

Appendix F

Geotechnical Report

associated earth sciences incorporated

April 27, 2016
Project No. TE160115A

BCRA
414 Stewart Street, #200
Seattle, Washington 98101

Attention: Mr. Alan McWain

Subject: Geotechnical Slope Assessment
Colman Park Restoration
South Grand Street & 31st Avenue South Vicinity
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. McWain:

Associated Earth Sciences, Inc. (AESI) is pleased to submit this report describing our geotechnical slope assessment concerning the planned restoration of Colman Park in Seattle, Washington. AESI's geotechnical services for this project were completed in general accordance with our proposal dated March 30, 2016, and were authorized by your email on April 1, 2016.

SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site comprises a portion of an existing municipal park located in the Mount Baker neighborhood of Seattle, as shown on the attached "Vicinity Map" (Figure 1). This park is roughly delineated by South Massachusetts Street on the north, by South Holgate Street on the south, by 31st Avenue South on the west, and by Lake Washington Boulevard on the east. Our specific area of study for this project is a steep, forested hillslope at the westernmost (upper) end of the park, adjacent to 31st Avenue South. The attached "Site and Exploration Plan" (Figure 2) illustrates our study area.

We understand that Colman Park was designed by the Olmstead Brothers Landscape Architects in 1910. They envisioned the upper portion of the park to serve as a view corridor extending outward to Lake Washington and beyond. However, in recent decades, the view corridor has been blocked by colonizing deciduous trees. Park restoration plans call for cutting or removing

Kirkland Office | 911 Fifth Avenue | Kirkland, WA 98033 P | 425.827.7701 F| 425.827.5424
Everett Office | 2911 ½ Hewitt Avenue, Suite 2 | Everett, WA 98201 P | 425.259.0522 F | 425.827.5424
Tacoma Office | 1552 Commerce Street, Suite 102 | Tacoma, WA 98402 P | 253.722.2992 F | 253.722.2993
www.aesgeo.com

these colonizing trees from the hillslope and then planting groundcover, bushes, and lower-growing trees.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of our geotechnical evaluation was to characterize general surface and near-surface conditions at the site in order to derive opinions regarding erosion and landsliding risks and mitigations related to the proposed tree removal. Our scope of work included the following items.

- Performed a visual surface reconnaissance of the subject hillslope and immediate vicinity;
- Reviewed topographic maps, geologic maps, lidar images, and aerial photos pertaining to the site;
- Advanced four hand borings (designated HB-1 through HB-4) at widely spaced locations across the hillslope;
- Analyzed geotechnical data in context with the planned restoration plan; and
- Prepared this written report presenting our conclusions and recommendations.

FIELD EXPLORATION PROCEDURES

We explored surface and near-surface conditions at the site on April 8, 2016. The number, locations, and depths of our explorations were completed within site access and budgetary constraints. Our exploration procedures are described below. The various types of sediments, as well as the depths where characteristics of the sediments changed, are indicated on the exploration logs presented in Appendix A. Soil contact depths shown on the logs should be regarded as only an approximation; the actual changes between sediment types are often gradational and/or undulating.

The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based, in part, on conditions encountered by our explorations completed for this study. Due to the nature of subsurface exploratory work, it is necessary to interpolate and extrapolate soil conditions between and beyond the field explorations. Differing subsurface conditions could be present outside the area of the explorations due to the random nature of deposition and the alteration of topography by past grading and/or filling. The nature and extent of any variations between the field explorations might not become fully evident until a later time.

Hand Borings

All hand borings were performed by an AESI geotechnical engineer and geologist. Each boring was advanced using a hand auger with a 4-inch-diameter cutting barrel. Materials encountered in the exploration pits were studied and classified in the field by our representatives. Relative soil densities were estimated on the basis of hand auger turning resistance and hand probe tip resistance. Before leaving the site, we backfilled all auger holes with excavated soils and then foot-tamped the surface.

SITE CONDITIONS

The following text sections describe our observations and findings related to current site conditions, including development, vegetation, regional and local topography, regional geology, local soils, and local ground water. Our sources of information include topographic and geologic maps published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

Regional and Local Topography

Colman Park extends from the topographic crest of Mt. Baker Ridge downward to Lake Washington. This regional hillslope has a vertical relief of about 300 feet over a horizontal distance of about 1500 feet, which corresponds to an overall gradient of approximately 5H:1V (Horizontal:Vertical). The park occupies a large topographic gully feature that has a relatively broad concave shape at the top and becomes more sharply defined near the bottom.

Our geotechnical evaluation encompassed the uppermost portion of Colman Park, extending from the 31st Avenue South sidewalk (at an elevation of about 275 feet) downward to a community pea patch (at an elevation of about 200 feet). Local site grades across this study area are steepest at the top and gradually become more moderate near the bottom. We estimated to the maximum gradient to be on the order of 1.5H:1V and the average gradient to be about 3H:1V. Site Photographs 3A and 3B (Figure 3) depict typical topographic conditions at the upper part of the site. Locally steeper cut slopes ranging up to 3 or 4 feet high, with near-vertical inclinations, are present along the uphill side of the trails and footpath.

Existing Development

The project site is undeveloped except for concrete stairways at the northern and southern ends, and a gravel pedestrian trail that curves around the eastern (lower) side. There is also a narrow footpath traversing through the middle of the site in a roughly north-south direction, as approximately shown on Figure 2. Both concrete stairways appear to be quite old but are in generally good condition; we did not observe any significant cracking or deformation that might be related to slope movements.

A municipal sidewalk and raised curb extend around the western (upper) edge of the site, adjacent to 31st Avenue South. These concrete features, which are shown in Site Photographs 4A and 4B (Figure 4), appear to be in very good condition. We did not observe any cracking, warping, settlement of the sidewalk or curb, nor any other evidence of soil movement along the top of the hillslope. A 6-inch-diameter plastic pipe is visible immediately behind the curb in several locations, but we could not determine the purpose of this pipe.

Existing Vegetation

The project site is heavily vegetated with a variety of trees and undergrowth. Existing undergrowth includes tall bushes, saplings, ferns, low grasses, and some berry vines. This undergrowth tends to exist in patches, with small clearings between. Most of the trees consist of solitary or clump maples and other deciduous species, with trunks ranging from about 3 to 18 inches in diameter. However, we did observe several mature evergreen trees with trunks measuring several feet in diameter.

We gave particular attention to the shape and orientation of the tree trunks, because this can provide information about the behavior of hillslope soils. Most tree trunks appear to be fairly straight or, in the case of clump maples, curved outward. Some trunks exhibit a downslope curvature, which typically results from "soil creep" (a very slow, downslope migration of surficial soils). We did not observe a consistent occurrence of upslope-leaning trunks, which often indicates "slumping" (a relatively sudden rotational failure of the deeper soils).

Regional Geology

The 2005 USGS document titled *The Geologic Map of Seattle – A Progress Report* depicts several geological units in the Colman Park vicinity. The topographically and stratigraphically highest unit is a *glacial lodgement till* deposit that forms a cap over the crest of Mt. Baker Ridge and wraps around the upper edge of the park. Lodgement till typically comprises a very dense, unsorted mixture of silts, sands, gravels, and cobbles. Thicknesses can range from a few feet to several tens of feet. As a historical note, the 1962 USGS document titled *Preliminary Geologic Map of Seattle and Vicinity, Washington* shows glacial lodgement till extending the entire vertical range of Colman Park.

Although not indicated on either geologic map, *recessional outwash* commonly mantles lodgement till. Recessional outwash is glacially deposited (but not glacially overridden) and typically consists of loose to medium dense sands, gravelly sands, and/or silty sands. Thicknesses usually range from only a few feet up to about 10 feet.

According to the 2005 geologic map, the lodgement till is underlain by glacial *advance outwash*. This glacially overridden deposit typically consists of dense to very dense sands, sandy gravels, or gravelly sands. Thicknesses can range from several tens of feet to several hundred feet. The

geologic map shows that advance outwash is exposed across the upper portion of Colman Park, such that it encompasses the entire project site.

Below the advance outwash deposit, the 2005 geologic map shows a pre-Olympia fine-grained glacial soil consisting of hard, laminated to massive silt and clay with some sandy interbeds. Thicknesses can range from a few feet to several tens of feet. The geologic map shows these silts and clays exposed across the middle portion of Colman Park, closely downslope from the project site.

Two additional pre-Olympia glacial deposits are mapped across the lower portion of Colman Park. These older deposits consist of hard or dense, randomly sorted mixtures of gravel, sand, silt, and clay.

It should be noted that the geologic map shows "landslide material" mantling all of the above-described soils throughout Colman Park, but no details are given. We infer that this material likely comprises a relatively thin layer of sands, silts, and gravels derived from the glacial lodgement till and/or glacial advance outwash deposits exposed in the uppermost portion of the park. Such material is often called *colluvium* when the specific source or depositional mechanism is not clearly known.

Local Soil Deposits

All four of our exploratory hand borings disclosed fairly uniform near-surface soil conditions at the project site, but the observed soils were not necessarily consistent with the above-referenced geology map. Our soil observations are described on the stratigraphic logs contained in Appendix A and are summarized in the paragraphs below. We infer that variations between the observed soils and the mapped soils might simply reflect the great difference in scale; our hand borings revealed surficial soils within a depth of only about 3 to 5 feet, whereas the geologic map generally focuses on soil deposits having a greater thickness.

Colluvium/Topsoil: In all hand borings, we observed 1 to 2 feet of loose, moist, dark brown, silty, fine sand and sandy silt, with some organics and roots. This surficial layer likely represents a combination of colluvium (soil that migrates downslope from higher locations) and topsoil (organic-rich soil that develops on the ground surface).

Recessional Outwash: All hand borings disclosed a layer of loose to medium dense, silty, fine sand below the colluvium/topsoil layer. The thickness ranged from about 1½ to 3½ feet. Based on the density, texture, and stratigraphic position, this sand layer appears to be recessional outwash, which often gets deposited over other glacially overridden soils.

Weathered Glacial Soil: Below the recessional outwash deposit, at depths ranging from about 2½ to 5½ feet below ground surface, our hand borings revealed medium dense to dense, mottled, silty sands with some gravel. We interpret these soils to be the upper, weathered

portion of either a lodgement till or advance outwash deposit. Due to the higher density and gravel content, it was difficult to penetrate more than about 6 inches into this deposit with our hand auger and hand probe.

Surface Water and Ground Water

During our site reconnaissance, we looked for runnels, channels, and other indicators of surface water erosion. There were no obvious indications of such erosion, although it should be noted that the heavy vegetative undergrowth obscured the ground surface in many areas. We also observed that the presence of a raised concrete curb along the eastern (downslope) edge of the 31st Avenue sidewalk likely prevents surface water from flowing directly onto the hillslope over most of the sidewalk span.

We encountered slow ground water seepage in hand boring HB-2 at a depth of approximately 3 feet below surface grades. In all other hand borings, the observed soils were merely moist rather than wet or saturated. However, these observations apply only to local conditions at the time of exploration; more seepage zones might be present during the winter months or immediately after periods of heavy precipitation.

GEOTECHNICAL CONCLUSIONS

In our opinion, based on our surface and near-surface observations, the proposed park restoration is feasible from a geotechnical standpoint. If proper mitigation measures are taken, we do not foresee a significant risk of erosion, sloughing, slumping, or other soil movements on the subject hillslope resulting from removal of the existing deciduous trees. This overall conclusion is supported by the following findings and considerations.

- Published geologic maps show that the subject site and immediate vicinity is underlain by dense to very dense glacial soils consisting of lodgement till over advance outwash over various older sediments. All of these glacially overridden soils possess a high shear strength and are inherently resistant to deep-seated sloughing and slumping.
- Our on-site hand borings disclosed a thin layer of colluvium and topsoil mantling the subject hillslope, underlain by a slightly thicker layer of recessional outwash. The sandy composition of these surficial soils makes them moderately well-drained and, therefore, less prone to surface erosion than other less-permeable soil types.
- The presence of small but very steep cut slopes along the uphill side of the trails and footpath indicates that the shallow on-site soils possess a moderately high degree of cohesion and erosion resistance.
- Our on-site hand borings confirmed the presence of medium dense to dense sandy soils below the hillslope, at depths ranging from about 2½ to 5½ feet below ground surface.

These sandy soils appear to correspond to the aforementioned glacially overridden deposits.

- The age and orientation of the on-site trees do not indicate that any slumping or sloughing has occurred in recent decades.
- The deciduous trees that are being proposed for removal tend to have relatively shallow root systems that, depending on the size and type of tree, have a root penetration likely ranging from about 2 to 4 feet. In comparison with mature evergreen trees, these shallow roots do not provide a significant amount of deep soil stabilization.
- The roots of the existing deciduous trees provide significant stability for the near-surface soils, and these roots will gradually decay after a tree has been cut. However, the roots will help maintain shallow soil stability for several years after tree cutting, thereby maintaining interim stability as new plant roots become established.
- The existing raised curb located along the eastern (downslope) edge of the 31st Avenue sidewalk provides an effective and permanent barrier against water flowing directly over the hillslope.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to minimize the possibility of adverse impacts to the subject hillside during and after future tree removal, we recommend that various geotechnical mitigation measures be incorporated into the park restoration work plan, as outlined below. It should be noted that the project arborist will likely recommend additional mitigation measures associated with existing and/or future vegetation management.

- Because the existing groundcover vegetation provides valuable resistance to shallow soil erosion, we recommend that existing groundcover be preserved on the hillslope to the greatest extent practical. This should include taking care to avoid disturbing the plants with foot traffic or machinery.
- We recommend that any existing or new areas of bare soil be revegetated as part of the restoration process. This revegetation should be completed using native groundcover plants and leafy bushes with a hardy root network, as selected by the project landscape architect. Ideally, the majority of new plants would be evergreens, such that they maintain their leaves during the wintertime rainy season.
- Temporary erosion-control measures should be installed on areas that are being revegetated. These measures could include any or all of the following: jute or coir matting; organic mulch or wood chips; and straw wattles. In areas where revegetation is impractical or undesired, we recommend placing a 2-inch-thick (minimum) layer of crushed gravel or a 4-inch-thick (minimum) layer of wood chips for permanent erosion-control purposes.

- If any sources of concentrated runoff water are discovered during park restoration work, they should be diverted away from the hillslope or terminated above the hillslope. In particular, the existing 6-inch-diameter plastic pipe located along the top of the hillslope should be inspected for leaks or discharges and then fixed as needed. Furthermore, no new water sources should be introduced on or immediately above the hillslope.

CLOSURE

AESI has prepared this report for the exclusive use of our clients, for specific application to this project. Within the limitations of scope and schedule, our services have been performed in accordance with generally accepted local geotechnical engineering practices in effect at the time our report was prepared. No other warranty, express or implied, is made.

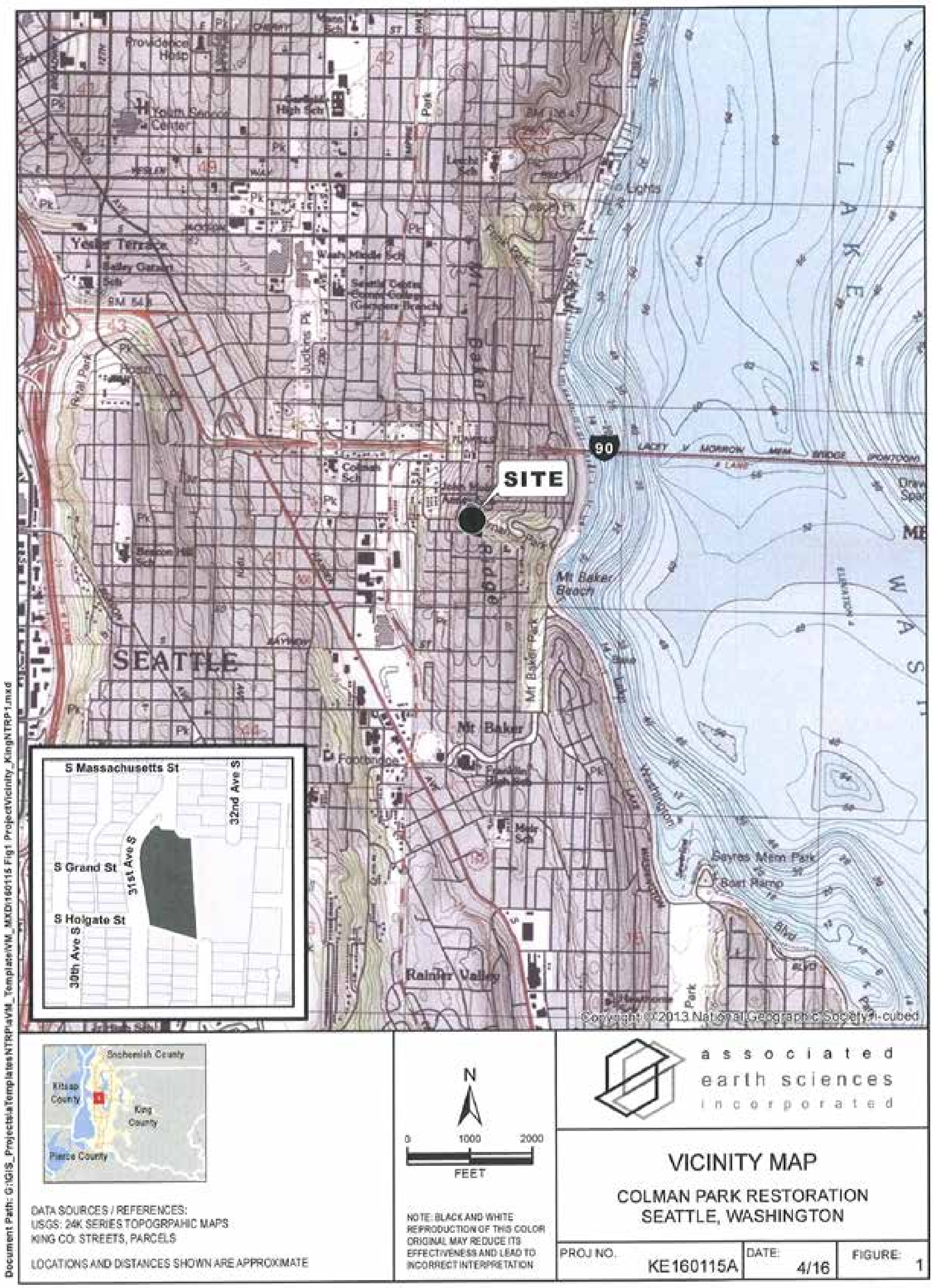
We appreciate the opportunity to have been of service on this project. If you have any questions, please call our office at 253-722-2992 or 425-827-7701.

Sincerely,
ASSOCIATED EARTH SCIENCES, INC.
Tacoma, Washington

James M. Brisbine, P.E., L.G., L.E.G.
Senior Associate Geotechnical Engineer

Jon N. Sondergaard, L.G., L.E.G.
Senior Principal Engineering Geologist

Attachments:
Figure 1. Vicinity Map
Figure 2. Site and Exploration Plan
Figure 3. Site Photographs (3A and 3B)
Figure 4. Site Photographs (4A and 4B)
Appendix A. Hand Boring Logs


SITE
SEATTLE
Yesler Terrace
Mt Baker Beach
Mt Baker
Rainier Valley
Sayres Mem Park
Boat Ramp
90
S Massachusetts St
32nd Ave S
S Grand St
31st Ave S
S Holgate St
30th Ave S
Copyright ©2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Snohomish County
Kitsap County
King County
Pierce County
DATA SOURCES / REFERENCES:
USGS: 24K SERIES TOPOGRPAHIC MAPS
KING CO: STREETS, PARCELS
LOCATIONS AND DISTANCES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE
N
0 1000 2000
FEET
NOTE: BLACK AND WHITE REPRODUCTION OF THIS COLOR ORIGINAL MAY REDUCE ITS EFFECTIVENESS AND LEAD TO INCORRECT INTERPRETATION
associated earth sciences incorporated
VICINITY MAP
COLMAN PARK RESTORATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
PROJ NO. KE160115A
DATE: 4/16
FIGURE: 1

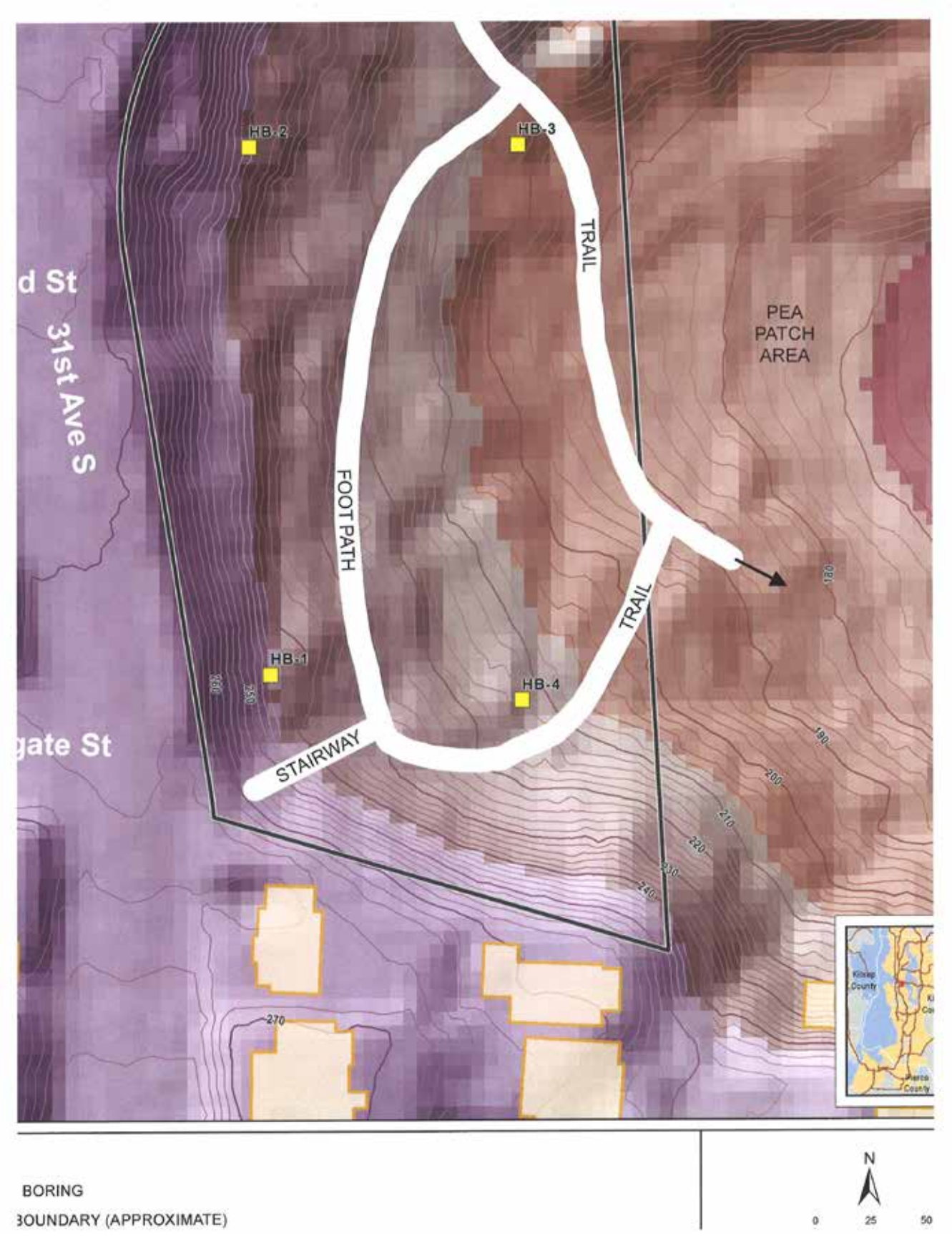

HB-2
HB-3
HB-1
HB-4
TRAIL
TRAIL
FOOT PATH
STAIRWAY
PEA
PATCH
AREA
d St
31st Ave S
gate St
180
190
200
210
220
230
240
250
260
270
BORING
BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
N
0
25
50

Photo 3A: TYPICAL HILLSLOPE VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

Photo 3B: TYPICAL HILLSLOPE VIEW LOOKING NORTH

160115 Colman Pk \ 160115 F3 Site Photos.cdr

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SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

COLMAN PARK RESTORATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

PROJ NO.	DATE:	FIGURE:
TE160115A	4/16	3

Photo 4A: 31ST AVENUE SIDEWALK VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

Photo 4B: 31ST AVENUE SIDEWALK VIEW LOOKING NORTH

160115 Colman Pk \ 160115 F4 Site Photos.cdr

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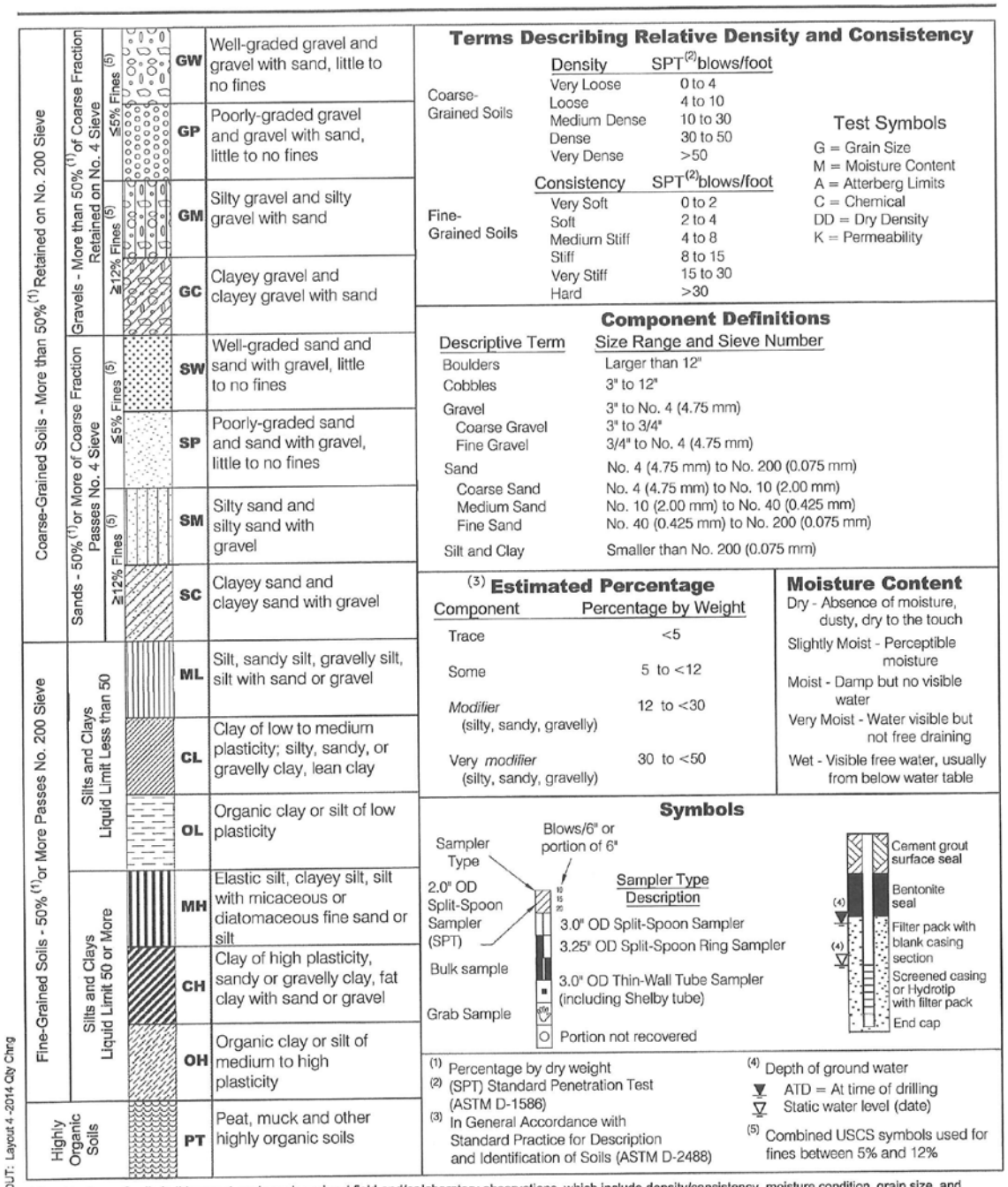
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

COLMAN PARK RESTORATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

PROJ NO.	DATE:	FIGURE:
TE160115A	4/16	4

APPENDIX A

Hand Boring Logs



Classifications of soils in this report are based on visual field and/or laboratory observations, which include density/consistency, moisture condition, grain size, and plasticity estimates and should not be construed to imply field or laboratory testing unless presented herein. Visual-manual and/or laboratory classification methods of ASTM D-2487 and D-2488 were used as an identification guide for the Unified Soil Classification System.

blocks \ dwg \ log_key.dwg LAYOUT: Layout 4 -2014 Qty Chng

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EXPLORATION LOG KEY

FIGURE A1

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Exploration Log

Project Number	Exploration Number	Sheet
TE160115A	HB-1	1 of 1

Project Name	Colman Park Restoration	Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	245
Location	Seattle, WA	Datum	N/A
Driller/Equipment	Hand Auger	Date Start/Finish	4/8/16,4/8/16
Hammer Weight/Drop	N/A	Hole Diameter (in)	4 inches

Depth (ft)	ST	Samples	Graphic Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Well Completion	Water Level	Blows/6"	Blows/Foot (10 20 30 40)	Other Tests
				Colluvium / Topsoil Loose, moist, dark brown, fine SAND and SILT, some roots (SM/ML).					
				Recessional Outwash Loose to medium dense, moist, brown, silty, fine SAND, trace gravel (SM).					
				Weathered Glacial Soil Medium dense to dense, moist, mottled brown and gray, silty, fine SAND, some gravel (SP).					
				Bottom of exploration boring at 3.75 feet No ground water seepage observed.					
5									

Sampler Type (ST):

- 2" OD Split Spoon Sampler (SPT)
- 3" OD Split Spoon Sampler (D & M)
- Grab Sample
- No Recovery
- Ring Sample
- Shelby Tube Sample
- M - Moisture
- Water Level ()
- Water Level at time of drilling (ATD)

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Approved by: JNS

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Exploration Log

Project Number	Exploration Number	Sheet
TE160115A	HB-2	1 of 1

Project Name	Colman Park Restoration	Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	243
Location	Seattle, WA	Datum	N/A
Driller/Equipment	Hand Auger	Date Start/Finish	4/8/16,4/8/16
Hammer Weight/Drop	N/A	Hole Diameter (in)	4 inches

Depth (ft)	ST	Samples	Graphic Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Well Completion	Water Level	Blows/6"	Blows/Foot (10 20 30 40)	Other Tests
				Colluvium / Topsoil					
				Loose, moist, dark brown, fine SAND and SILT, some roots (SM/ML).					
				Recessional Outwash					
				Loose to medium dense, wet, brown, silty, fine SAND, trace gravel (SM).					
				Becomes moist.					
5									
				Weathered Glacial Soil					
				Medium dense to dense, moist, mottled brown and gray, silty, fine SAND, some gravel (SP).					
				Bottom of exploration boring at 5.75 feet Slow ground water seepage observed at 3 feet.					

Sampler Type (ST):

- 2" OD Split Spoon Sampler (SPT)
- 3" OD Split Spoon Sampler (D & M)
- Grab Sample
- No Recovery
- Ring Sample
- Shelby Tube Sample
- M - Moisture
- Water Level ()
- Water Level at time of drilling (ATD)

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Approved by: JNS

AESIBOR 160115.GPJ April 21, 2016

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Exploration Log

Project Number	Exploration Number	Sheet
TE160115A	HB-3	1 of 1

Project Name	Colman Park Restoration	Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	203
Location	Seattle, WA	Datum	N/A
Driller/Equipment	Hand Auger	Date Start/Finish	4/8/16,4/8/16
Hammer Weight/Drop	N/A	Hole Diameter (in)	4 inches

Depth (ft)	ST	Samples	Graphic Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Well Completion	Water Level	Blows/6"	Blows/Foot 10 20 30 40	Other Tests
				Colluvium / Topsoil					
				Loose, moist, dark brown, silty, fine SAND, some roots (SM).					
				Recessional Outwash					
		S-1		Loose to medium dense, moist, brown, silty, fine SAND (SM).					
		S-2							
				Weathered Glacial Soil					
				Medium dense to dense, moist, mottled brown and gray, silty, fine SAND, some gravel (SP).					
5				Bottom of exploration boring at 4.75 feet No ground water seepage observed.					

Sampler Type (ST):
- 2" OD Split Spoon Sampler (SPT)
- 3" OD Split Spoon Sampler (D & M)
- Grab Sample
- No Recovery
- Ring Sample
- Shelby Tube Sample

M - Moisture
Water Level ()
Water Level at time of drilling (ATD)

Logged by: JMB
Approved by: JNS

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Exploration Log

Project Number	Exploration Number	Sheet
TE160115A	HB-4	1 of 1

Project Name: Colman Park Restoration
Location: Seattle, WA
Driller/Equipment: Hand Auger
Hammer Weight/Drop: N/A

Ground Surface Elevation (ft): 213
Datum: N/A
Date Start/Finish: 4/8/16,4/8/16
Hole Diameter (in): 4 inches

Depth (ft)	S T	Samples	Graphic Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Well Completion	Water Level	Blows/6"	Blows/Foot 10 20 30 40	Other Tests
				Colluvium / Topsoil					
				Loose, moist, dark brown, silty, fine SAND, some roots (SM).					
				Recessional Outwash					
				Loose to medium dense, moist, brown, silty, fine SAND (SM).					
				Becomes gravelly at 2.5 feet (possible weathered glacial soil).					
				Bottom of exploration boring at 2.5 feet Terminated due to refusal. No ground water seepage observed.					
5									

Sampler Type (ST):
- 2" OD Split Spoon Sampler (SPT)
- 3" OD Split Spoon Sampler (D & M)
- Grab Sample
- No Recovery
- Ring Sample
- Shelby Tube Sample
- M - Moisture
- Water Level ()
- Water Level at time of drilling (ATD)

Logged by: JMB
Approved by: JNS

AESIBOR 160115.GPJ April 21, 2016