SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY BRANCH

TREE REMOVAL

INDEX

1. DESCRIPTION

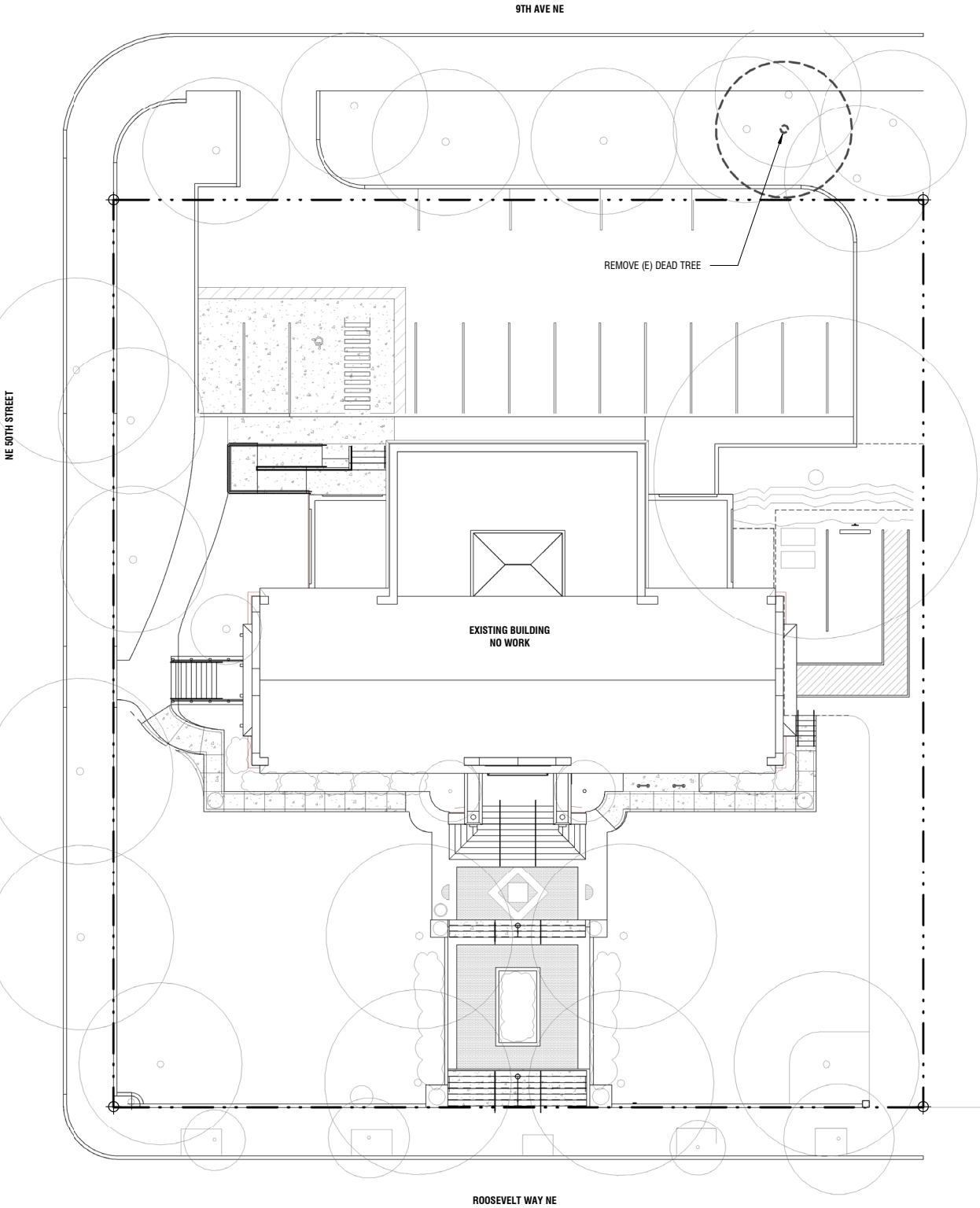
PROPOSED WORK

One large Lawson Cypress tree west of the rear parking lot is dead and poses a moderate threat to adjacent trees, patrons, and Library property. The dead tree has been evaluated by a certified arborist who noted several deficiencies. The Arborist recommends removal of the dying tree. A copy of the arborist's findings and recommendations is attached to this application

No work is proposed to the building exterior nor building interior as part of this application.

2. DRAWINGS

Following this page.



15 PD - SITE PLAN EXISTING - TREE REMOVAL

3. DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR

Existing tree Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana "Lawson Cypress". Proposal includes removal of this tree in 2022. See attached arborist report for site photos and condition assessment.

4. APPENDIX

Tree Solutions Arborist Report, dated 04.25.22

Tree Solutions Inc
Consulting Arborists

Project No. TS - 8456

Arborist Report
DRAFT

To:	SHKS Architects c/o Cesar Jose de Leon
Site:	5041 Roosevelt Way NE
Re:	Tree Inventory
Date:	April 25, 2022
Project Arborist:	George White, ISA Certified Arborist #PN-8908A ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
Reviewed By:	Connor McDermott ISA Board Certified Master Arborist #PN- 8704A ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor
Attached:	Table of Trees Tree Site Map

Summary

I inventoried and assessed 17 trees on this lot. Based on city of Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), trees measuring 6-inches or greater in diameter at standard height (DSH) are required to be assessed for development projects. I tagged each tree with an aluminum tree tag. Tree identifier corresponds to the number on each tag.

Of the trees assessed, two met the exceptional tree criteria outlined in the Seattle Director's Rule 16-2008.

No exceptional tree groves were found on-site. The City defines an exceptional grove as eight or more trees each with a diameter measuring 12-inches or greater with continuously overlapping canopies.

There were eight adjacent trees that required documentation for this property. Trees on neighboring properties were documented if they appeared to be greater than 6-inches diameter and their driplines extended over the property line. All trees on adjacent properties were estimated from the subject site or public property such as the adjacent right-of-way. I used an alphabetical tree identifier for trees off-site.

Out of the eight trees on site, seven fall under the jurisdiction of the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT). Removal or significant pruning of any SDOT tree will require a permit. SDOT tree numbers are included in the attached Table of Trees and Site Map, but these trees will be referenced in this report using our alphabetical identifiers.

Assignment and Scope of Work

This report documents the visit by George white of Tree Solutions Inc. on April 15th, 2022, to the above referenced site. We were asked to complete a tree inventory and assessment by Cesar Jose de Leon of SHKS Architects for project planning purposes

Observations and Discussion

Site

The 32,000 square foot site fronts Roosevelt Way NE in the University District neighborhood of Seattle. A public library building, and parking lot structures currently exist on-site.

Understory vegetation consists of a managed landscape of turf grass and small ornamental shrubs.

The soil across the site appears somewhat stripped from the management practice of consistently removing organic debris from the landscape using rakes and leaf blowers. In a few instances this has exposed surface roots (Photo 1). The addition of woodchip mulch across the root zones of these trees would improve growing conditions.

Trees

There are a variety of ornamental tree species on site including Sawara cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*), Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsonia*), copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), saucer magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*), European white birch (*Betula pendula*), and flowering plum (*Prunus cerasifera*).

There is a dead Lawson cypress immediately adjacent to tree 269. This tree should be removed or reduced to a 20-foot wildlife snag before it becomes unstable due to decay.

Trees 267, 277, and 282 are European white birches, in various stages of decline due to a bronze birch borer (*Agrilus anxious*) infestation. Bronze birch borer (BBB) is a common pest that is affecting birches citywide. BBB generally causes the trees to die back slowly from the top down. There are insecticide treatments available to prevent further infestation, but they must be combined with other plant healthcare strategies such as mulching and providing supplemental irrigation. Out of these three trees, tree 267 is by far the worst affected and is very unlikely to recover (Photo 2).

Tree 280 is a flowering plum with a prominent girdling root (Photo 3). This root should be cut using a hammer and chisel to prevent future issues. If left unchecked, this root can lead to the eventual decline of the tree.

Tree 275 is an exceptional copper beech located on the north side of the library building. The roots of this tree are intwined in the adjacent rockery (Photo 4). The rockery must remain in place if this tree is to be retained.

Off-site tree species include flowering cherry (*Prunus serrulata*), sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*).

I have included marked up survey of the site to serve as the site map and attached a table of trees that has detailed information about each tree.

Discussion—Construction Impacts

This report is preliminary as we have not reviewed design or construction plans for this area.

Recommendations

- Site planning around exceptional trees must follow the requirements outlined in SMC 25.11.050. [1]
- Add the locations and driplines of all significant trees in relation to proposed structures to all pertinent plan sets using the data in the attached Table of Trees.
- All pruning should be conducted by an ISA certified arborist and following ANSI A300 specifications.[2]
- Obtain permits from the Seattle Department of Transportation for the removal or pruning of any street trees.
- Add a 4-inch layer of woodchip mulch under the driplines of retained trees to improve growing conditions.
- Remove or reduce the dead tree adjacent to tree 269.
- Consider treatment of trees 277 and 282 for bronze birch borer.
- Use a chisel to sever the prominent girdling root at the base of tree 280.

Respectfully submitted,

George White,
Consulting Arborist

DRAFT

[1] Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.050. General Provisions for Exceptional Trees

[2] Accredited Standards Committee A300 (ASC 300). ANSI A300 (Part 1) Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management – Standard Practices (Pruning). Londonderry: Tree Care Industry Association, 2017.

Appendix A **Glossary**

ANSI A300: American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards for tree care

DBH or DSH: diameter at breast or standard height; the diameter of the trunk measured 54 inches (4.5 feet) above grade (Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers 2019)

ISA: International Society of Arboriculture

Regulated Tree: A tree required by municipal code to be identified in an arborist report.

Visual Tree Assessment (VTA): method of evaluating structural defects and stability in trees by noting the pattern of growth. Developed by Claus Mattheck (Harris, *et al* 1999)

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Appendix B **References**

Accredited Standards Committee A300 (ASC 300). ANSI A300 (Part 1) Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management – Standard Practices (Pruning). Londonderry: Tree Care Industry Association, 2017.

Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, Second Printing. Atlanta, GA: The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), 2019.

Mattheck, Claus and Helge Breloer, The Body Language of Trees.: A Handbook for Failure Analysis. London: HMSO, 1994.

Seattle Municipal Code 25.09.070. Standards for Trees and Vegetation in Critical Areas.

Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.050. General Provisions for Exceptional Trees.

Sugimura, D.W. "DPD Director's Rule 16-2008". Seattle, WA, 2009

DRAFT

Appendix C **Photographs**

Photo 1. Exposed surface roots at the base of tree 278.

Photo 2. Tree 267, a birch with significant dieback from Bronze Birch Borer (Outlined in red).

Photo 3. A prominent girdling root at the base of tree 280 (Indicated by red arrow).

Photo 4. Roots from tree 283 that have become intwined in the existing rockery

Appendix D **Assumptions & Limiting Conditions**

1 Consultant assumes that the site and its use do not violate, and is in compliance with, all applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or regulations.

2 The consultant may provide a report or recommendation based on published municipal regulations. The consultant assumes that the municipal regulations published on the date of the report are current municipal regulations and assumes no obligation related to unpublished city regulation information.

3 Any report by the consultant and any values expressed therein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specific value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, or upon any finding to be reported.

4 All photographs included in this report were taken by Tree Solutions, Inc. during the documented site visit, unless otherwise noted. Sketches, drawings and photographs (included in, and attached to, this report) are intended as visual aids and are not necessarily to scale. They should not be construed as engineering drawings, architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of any information generated by architects, engineers or other consultants and any sketches, drawings or photographs is for the express purpose of coordination and ease of reference only. Inclusion of such information on any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation by the consultant as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the information.

5 Unless otherwise agreed, (1) information contained in any report by consultant covers only the items examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and (2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, climbing, or coring.

6 These findings are based on the observations and opinions of the authoring arborist, and do not provide guarantees regarding the future performance, health, vigor, structural stability or safety of the plants described and assessed.

7 Measurements are subject to typical margins of error, considering the oval or asymmetrical cross-section of most trunks and canopies.

8 Tree Solutions did not review any reports or perform any tests related to the soil located on the subject property unless outlined in the scope of services. Tree Solutions staff are not and do not claim to be soils experts. An independent inventory and evaluation of the site's soil should be obtained by a qualified professional if an additional understanding of the site's characteristics is needed to make an informed decision.

9 Our assessments are made in conformity with acceptable evaluation/diagnostic reporting techniques and procedures, as recommended by the International Society of Arboriculture.

DRAFT

Appendix E **Methods**

Measuring

I measured the diameter of each tree at 54 inches above grade, diameter at standard height (DSH). If a tree had multiple stems, I measured each stem individually at standard height and determined a single-stem equivalent diameter by using the method outlined in the city of Seattle Director's Rule 16-2008 or the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition Second Printing published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. A tree is regulated based on this single-stem equivalent diameter value. Because this value is calculated in the office following field work, some trees in our data set may have diameters smaller than 6 inches. These trees are included in the tree table for informational purposes only and not factored into tree totals discussed in this report.

Tagging

I tagged each tree with a circular aluminum tag at eye level. I assigned each tree a numerical identifier on our map and in our tree table, corresponding to this tree tag. I used alphabetical identifiers for trees off-site.

Evaluating

I evaluated tree health and structure utilizing visual tree assessment (VTA) methods. The basis behind VTA is the identification of symptoms, which the tree produces in reaction to a weak spot or area of mechanical stress. A tree reacts to mechanical and physiological stresses by growing more vigorously to re-enforce weak areas, while depriving less stressed parts. An understanding of the uniform stress allows the arborist to make informed judgments about the condition of a tree.

Rating

When rating tree health, I took into consideration crown indicators such as foliar density, size, color, stem and shoot extensions. When rating tree structure, I evaluated the tree for form and structural defects, including past damage and decay. Tree Solutions has adapted our ratings based on the Purdue University Extension formula values for health condition (*Purdue University Extension bulletin FNR-473-W - Tree Appraisal*). These values are a general representation used to assist arborists in assigning ratings.

Health

Excellent - Perfect specimen with excellent form and vigor, well-balanced crown. Normal to exceeding shoot length on new growth. Leaf size and color normal. Trunk is sound and solid. Root zone undisturbed. No apparent pest problems. Long safe useful life expectancy for the species.

Good - Imperfect canopy density in few parts of the tree, up to 10% of the canopy. Normal to less than ¾ typical growth rate of shoots and minor deficiency in typical leaf development. Few pest issues or damage, and if they exist, they are controllable, or tree is reacting appropriately. Normal branch and stem development with healthy growth. Safe useful life expectancy typical for the species.

Fair - Crown decline and dieback up to 30% of the canopy. Leaf color is somewhat chlorotic/necrotic with smaller leaves and "off" coloration. Shoot extensions indicate some stunting and stressed growing conditions. Stress cone crop clearly visible. Obvious signs of pest problems contributing to lesser condition, control might be possible. Some decay areas found in main stem and branches. Below average safe useful life expectancy

Poor - Lacking full crown, more than 50% decline and dieback, especially affecting larger branches. Stunting of shoots is obvious with little evidence of growth on smaller stems. Leaf size and color

reveals overall stress in the plant. Insect or disease infestation may be severe and uncontrollable. Extensive decay or hollows in branches and trunk. Short safe useful life expectancy.

Structure

Excellent - Root plate undisturbed and clear of any obstructions. Trunk flare has normal development. No visible trunk defects or cavities. Branch spacing/structure and attachments are free of any defects.

Good - Root plate appears normal, with only minor damage. Possible signs of root dysfunction around trunk flare. Minor trunk defects from previous injury, with good closure and less than 25% of bark section missing. Good branch habit; minor dieback with some signs of previous pruning. Codominant stem formation may be present, requiring minor corrections.

Fair - Root plate reveals previous damage or disturbance. Dysfunctional roots may be visible around the main stem. Evidence of trunk damage or cavities, with decay or defects present and less than 30% of bark sections missing on trunk. Co-dominant stems are present. Branching habit and attachments indicate poor pruning or damage, which requires moderate corrections.

Poor - Root plate disturbance and defects indicate major damage, with girdling roots around the trunk flare. Trunk reveals more than 50% of bark section missing. Branch structure has poor attachments, with several structurally important branches dead or broken. Canopy reveals signs of damage or previous topping or lion-tailing, with major corrective action required.

Advanced Testing

I used a micro-resistance drill to test for decay in the trees. These drill systems measure the amount of resistance presented to the drilling needle as it is driven into the wood, perpendicular to the annual rings. The drilling needle is driven into the wood, at a constant rate, up to ½ meter deep, and can detect minute changes in wood density. The data is recorded as a graphic resistance profile using a vertical scale that represents wood density. It is then analyzed.

I used a Fakkop 2-D or PICUS sonic tomograph to test for internal decay and other defects. This instrument is a non-destructive evaluation tool that works by using sound velocity measurements between several sensors placed around the trunk. Because sound velocity decreases in decayed areas, internal defects can be detected, and the stability of the tree can be estimated. The data from the instrument is recorded and results display the cross section of the trunk along the plane where the sensors were placed.

DRAFT

Appendix F **Tree Protection Specifications**

The following is a list of protection measures that must be employed before, during and after construction to ensure the long-term viability of retained trees.

1. **Project Arborist:** The project arborists shall at minimum have an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certification and ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification.
2. **Tree Protection Area (TPA):** TPA is the area within the dripline of all retained trees. The TPA for non-exceptional trees may be reduced to within the dripline based on the recommendation of the project arborist. The TPA for exceptional trees may be reduced to within the dripline based on the recommendation of the project arborist and approval by the City of Seattle.
3. **Tree Protection Fencing:** Tree protection fencing shall consist of 6-foot tall chain-link fencing installed at the edge of the TPA as approved by the project arborist. Fence posts shall be anchored into the ground or bolted to existing hardscape surfaces.
    a. Where trees are being retained as a group the fencing shall encompass the entire area including all landscape beds or lawn areas associated with the group.
    b. Per arborist approval, TPA fencing may be placed at the edge of existing hardscape within the TPA to allow for staging and traffic.
    c. Where work is planned within the TPA, install fencing at edge of TPA and move to limits of disturbance at the time that the work within the TPA is planned to occur. This ensures that work within the TPA is completed to specification.
    d. Where trees are protected at the edge of the project boundary, construction limits fencing shall be incorporated as the boundary of tree protection fencing.
4. **Access Beyond Tree Protection Fencing:** In areas where work such as installation of utilities is required within the TPA, a locking gate will be installed in the fencing to facilitate access. The project manager or project arborist shall be present when tree protection areas are accessed.
5. **Tree Protection Signage:** Tree protection signage shall be affixed to fencing every 20 feet. Signage shall be fluorescent, at least 2’ x 2’ in size. Signage must include all information in the PDF located here: http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/SDCI/Codes/TreeProtectionAreaSign.pdf in addition to the contact information for the project manager and instructions for gaining access to the area.
6. **Filter / Silt Fencing:** Filter / silt fencing within, or at the edge of the TPA of retained trees shall be installed in a manner that does not sever roots. Install so that filter / silt fencing sits on the ground and is weighed in place by sandbags or gravel. Do not trench to insert filter / silt fencing into the ground.
7. **Monitoring:** The project arborist shall monitor all ground disturbance at the edge of or within the TPA.
8. **Soil Protection:** Retain existing paved surfaces within or at the edge of the TPA for as long as possible. No parking, foot traffic, materials storage, or dumping (including excavated soils) are allowed within the TPA. Heavy machinery shall remain outside of the TPA. Access to the tree protection area will be granted under the supervision of the project arborist. If project arborist allows, heavy machinery can enter the area if soils are protected from the load. Acceptable methods of soil protection include placing 3/4-inch plywood over 4 to 6 inches of wood chip mulch or use of AlturnaMats® (or equivalent product approved by the project arborist). Compaction of soils within the TPA must not occur.
9. **Soil Remediation:** Soil compacted within the TPA of retained trees shall be remediated using pneumatic air excavation according to a specification produced by the project arborist.

10. **Canopy Protection**: Where fencing is installed at the limits of disturbance within the TPA, canopy management (pruning or tying back) shall be conducted to ensure that vehicular traffic does not damage canopy parts. Exhaust from machinery shall be located 5 feet outside the dripline of retained trees. No exhaust shall come in contact with foliage for prolonged periods of time.
11. **Duff/Mulch:** Apply 6 inches of arborist wood chip mulch or hog fuel over bare soil within the TPA to prevent compaction and evaporation. TPA shall be free of invasive weeds to facilitate mulch application. Keep mulch 1 foot away from the base of trees and 6 inches from retained understory vegetation. Retain and protect as much of the existing duff and understory vegetation as possible.
12. **Excavation:** Excavation done within the TPA shall use alternative methods such as pneumatic air excavation or hand digging. If heavy machinery is used, use flat front buckets with the project arborist spotting for roots. When roots are encountered, stop excavation and cleanly sever roots. The project arborist shall monitor all excavation done within the TPA.
13. **Fill:** Limit fill to 1 foot of uncompacted well-draining soil, within the TPA of retained trees. In areas where additional fill is required, consult with the project arborist. Fill must be kept at least 1 foot from the trunks of trees.
14. **Root Pruning:** Limit root pruning to the extent possible. All roots shall be pruned with a sharp saw making clean cuts. Do not fracture or break roots with excavation equipment.
15. **Root Moisture:** Root cuts and exposed roots shall be immediately covered with soil, mulch, or clear polyethylene sheeting and kept moist. Water to maintain moist condition until the area is back filled. Do not allow exposed roots to dry out before replacing permanent back fill.
16. **Hardscape Removal:** Retain hardscape surfaces for as long as practical. Remove hardscape in a manner that does not require machinery to traverse newly exposed soil within the TPA. Where equipment must traverse the newly exposed soil, apply soil protection as described in section 8. Replace fencing at edge of TPA if soil exposed by hardscape removal will remain for any period of time.
17. **Tree Removal:** All trees to be removed that are located within the TPA of retained trees shall not be ripped, pulled, or pushed over. The tree should be cut to the base and the stump either left or ground out. A flat front bucket can also be used to sever roots around all sides of the stump, or the roots can be exposed using hydro or air excavation and then cut before removing the stump.
18. **Irrigation:** Retained trees with soil disturbance within the TPA will require supplemental water from June through September. Acceptable methods of irrigation include drip, sprinkler, or watering truck. Trees shall be watered three times per month during this time.
19. **Pruning:** Pruning required for construction and safety clearance shall be done with a pruning specification provided by the project arborist in accordance with American National Standards Institute ANSI-A300 2017 Standard Practices for Pruning. Pruning shall be conducted or monitored by an arborist with an ISA Certification.
20. **Plan Updates:** All plan updates or field modification that result in impacts within the TPA or change the retained status of trees shall be reviewed by the senior project manager and project arborist prior to conducting the work.
21. **Materials:** Contractor shall have the following materials on-site and available for use during work in the TPA:
    - **Sharp and clean bypass hand pruners**
    - **Sharp and clean bypass loppers**
    - **Sharp hand-held root saw**
    - **Reciprocating saw with new blades**
    - **Shovels**
    - **Trowels**
    - **Clear polyethylene sheeting**
    - **Burlap**
    - **Water**

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THE WEST 180 FEET OF THE EAST 210 FEET OF TEH NORTH 160 FEET OF THE SOUTH 190 FEET OF TEH NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 8, TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, E.M., CITY OF SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

(KING COUNTY ASSESSOR DESCRIPTION IS INCORRECT. NORTH LINE OF SUBJECT PROPERTY CALCULATED PER PLAT OF A.B. GRAHAM'S UNIVERSITY ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE, RECORDED IN VOL. 17 OF PLATS, PG. 47, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY)

NOTES

1) NO TITLE RESEARCH PROVIDED AT THIS TIME. CALCULATED BOUNDARY MAY CHANGE UPON RECEIPT OF TITLE.
2) FIELD WORK CONDUCTED IN AUGUST, 2015.
3) BASIS OF BEARING: WASHINGTON STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH ZONE (NAD83).
4) UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON, IF ANY, WERE DELINEATED FROM SURFACE EVIDENCE AND/OR UTILITY COMPANY RECORDS. CRITICAL LOCATIONS SHOULD BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.
5) UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE LINES SHOWN PER DATA PROVIDED BY LPD ENGINEERING PLLC ON SEPT. 4, 2015.
6) ESTIMATED 1/2-FOOT CONTOURS IN WESTERN PARKING LOT SHOWN FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES.

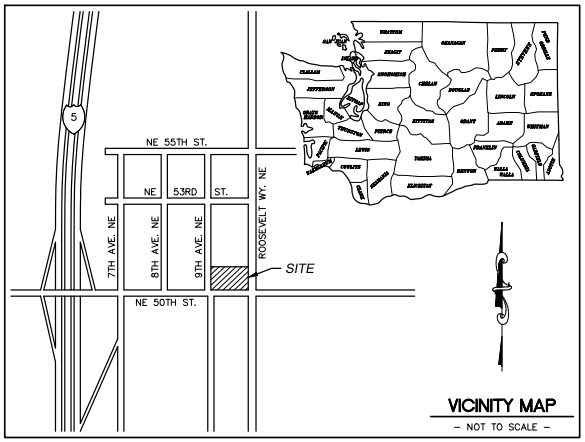
Tree Solutions
Tree Inventory

Arborist: GW

This map documents the site visit of GW of Tree Solutions Inc. on 4.7.2022. All regulated on-site trees were tagged and assigned a numerical identifier. All overhanging off-site trees that appeared to be of regulated size were assigned an alphabetical identifier. Off-site trees were not tagged. The approximate locations of regulated trees that did not appear on the provided survey are indicated with red circles. Trees on the provided survey that no longer exist are labeled "NE" for Not Existing.

●:Approximate location of regulated tree not found on survey

NE: Not Regulated



VICINITY MAP
– NOT TO SCALE –

LEGEND

- SUBJECT BOUNDARY LINE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY CENTERLINE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE
- ADJACENT BOUNDARY LINE
- SECTIONAL BREAKDOWN LINE
- OHP — OVERHEAD POWER LINE
- UP — BURIED POWER LINE
- G — GAS LINE
- OT — OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
- UT — BURIED TELEPHONE LINE
- W — WATER LINE
- SS — SANITARY SEWER
- SD — STORM DRAIN
- DITCH LINE/FLOW LINE
- ROCK RETAINING WALL
- VEGETATION LINE
- CHAIN LINK FENCE
- WOOD FENCE
- BARBED WIRE/WIRE FENCE
- TRANSFORMER
- LIGHT STANDARD
- POWER VAULT
- UTILITY BOX
- UTILITY POLE
- POLE GUY WIRE
- GAS VALVE
- GAS METER
- TELEPHONE VAULT
- TELEPHONE RISER
- FIRE HYDRANT
- GATE VALVE
- WATER METER
- FIRE STAND PIPE
- CATCH BASIN, TYPE I
- CATCH BASIN, TYPE II
- SIGN
- BOLLARD
- MAIL BOX
- 234.21 SPOT ELEVATION

NOTE:
ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL (AMSL) AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE NAVD88 DATUM.

TREE LEGEND

DECIDUOUS TREE
AL12 — TRUNK DIAMETER (IN)
TYPE

EVERGREEN TREE
DF18 — HEIGHT AGL IF MEASURED
196.2

AL=ALDER
MP=MAPLE
DS=DECIDUOUS
MA=MADRONA
OK=OAK
CH=CHERRY

CE=CEDAR
DF=DOUGLAS FIR
HE=HEMLOCK
PI=PINE
EVG=EVERGREEN

NOTE:
TREE DRIP LINES ARE NOT TO SCALE. TREE SYMBOLS REFERENCE TRUNK LOCATION ONLY. TRUNK DIAMETERS WERE APPROXIMATED AT 3.5' TO 4' ABOVE GROUND LEVEL. TREES SHOWN ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND OTHER TREES AND VEGETATION MAY EXIST.

SITE INFORMATION

TAX LOT NUMBER	?082504-9041
SITE ADDRESS	5041 ROOSEVELT WAY NE SEATTLE, WA 98105
SITE CONTACT	MATT INPANBUTR
PHONE NUMBER	206-675-9151
ZONING	LR2 (CITY OF SEATTLE)
TOTAL LOT AREA	28,778± S.F.(0.66 AC.)

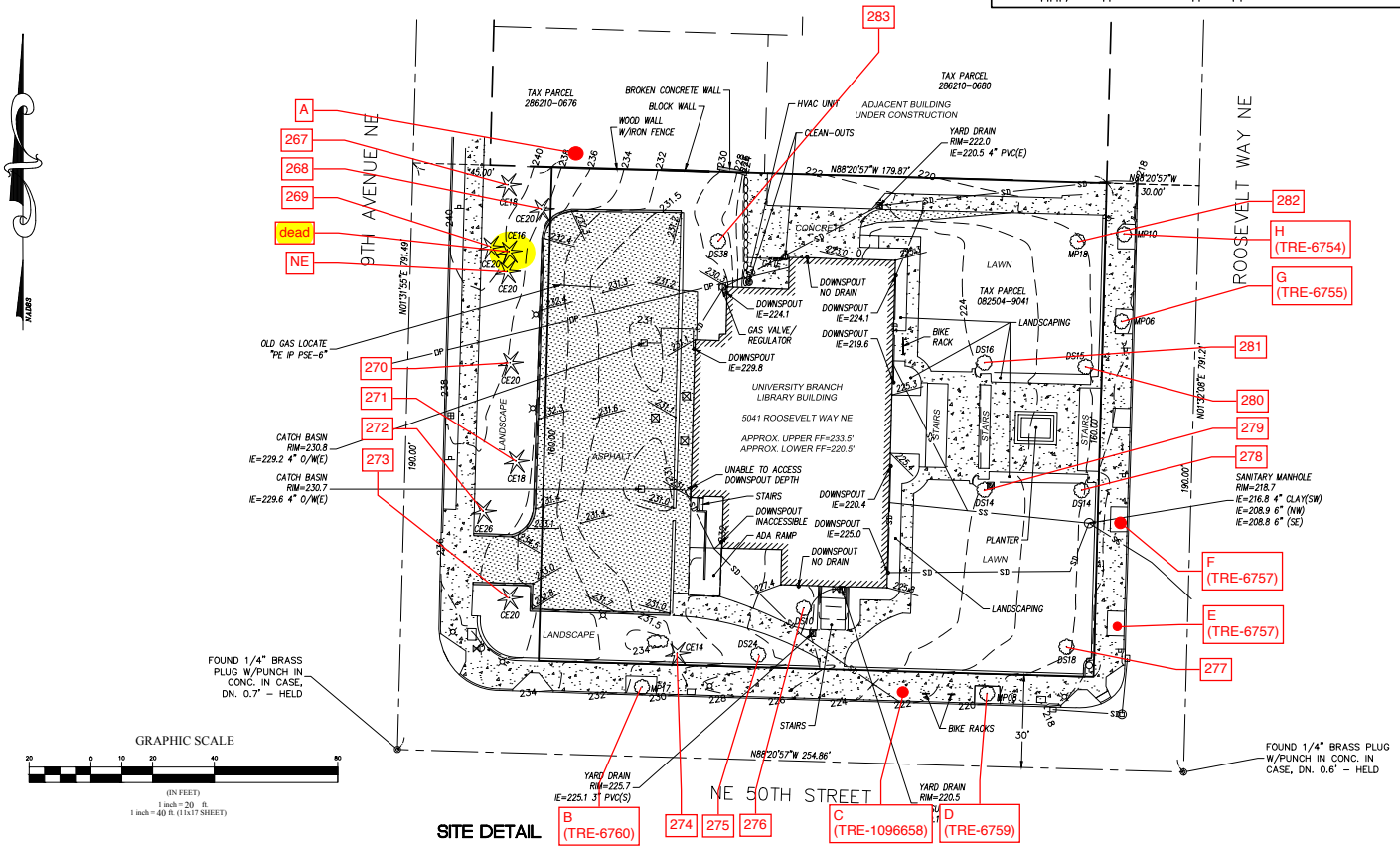
BENCHMARK IS "SNV-004" BRASS CAP IN BACK OF SIDEWALK AT EAST SIDE OF ROOSEVELT WAY APPROX. 50 FEET NORTH OF CENTERLINE OF NE 55TH STREET. ELEV.= 202.58 FEET

SURVEY REFERENCE

1) RECORDS OF SURVEY, KING COUNTY RECORDING #'S 20150629900005, 20030123900003 AND 8703059008.
2) A.B. GRAHAM'S UNIVERSITY ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE, RECORDED IN VOL. 17 OF PLATS, PG. 47, RECORDS OF KING CO.

CAUTION!

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES EXIST IN THE AREA AND UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN MAY BE INCOMPLETE. STATE LAW REQUIRES THAT CONTRACTOR CONTACT THE ONE-CALL UTILITY LOCATE SERVICE AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE STARTING ANY CONSTRUCTION.
1-800-424-5555



GRAPHIC SCALE
20 0 10 20 40 80
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.
1 inch = 40 ft. (11x17 SHEET)

SITE DETAIL

DUNCANSON Company, Inc.
145 SW 155th Street, Suite 102
Seattle, Washington 98166
Phone: 206.244.4141
Fax: 206.244.4455

SHKS ARCHITECTS
1050 N 38TH STREET
SEATTLE, WA 98107

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

THE DRAWINGS WAS CREATED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT NAMED THEREIN AND SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF DUNCANSON COMPANY, INC. © 2015 DUNCANSON COMPANY, INC. AUTHORIZATION FROM AND CLIENT.

SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY BRANCH

EXISTING SITE SURVEY
SEC 8, TWP 25 N, RNG 4 E, WM

FLD. CREW:	PN/KB
FLD. BOOK:	379/52
DRAWN BY:	JMB
JOB #:	15400
DATE:	9/10/15

REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
STATE OF WASHINGTON
41277
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
9/10/2015

SV1
1 OF 1

Tree Solutions Inc
Consulting Arborists

Table of Trees

5041 Roosevelt Way NE, Seattle, WA

Arborist: GW
Date of Inventory: 4/15/2022
Table Prepared: 4/18/2022

DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) is measured 4.5 feet above grade, or as specified in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition , published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.
DSH for multi-stem trees are noted as a single stem equivalent, which is calculated using the method defined in the Director's Rule 16-2008.
Letters are used to identify trees on neighboring properties with overhanging canopies.
Dripline is measured from the center of the tree to the outermost extent of the canopy.

							Dripline Radius (feet)						
Tree ID	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**	**DSH** (inches)	**DSH Multistem**	**Health Condition**	**Structural Condition**	**N**	**E**	**S**	**W**	**Exceptional Threshold**	**Exceptional by Size**	**Notes**
267	*Betula pendula*	European white birch	16.9		Poor	Good	25.7	23.7	15.7	16.7	*24.0*	-	Bronze birch borer infestation, dieback to 8"
268	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*	Sawara cypress	19.3		Good	Good	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.8	*26.9*	-	Codominant at 30 feet, 3 feet from retaining wall
269	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Lawson cypress	20.9		Good	Good	12.9	9.9	10.9	10.9	*30.0*	-	Corrected lean, sidewalk conflicts, adjacent to standing snag
270	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Lawson cypress	22.1		Good	Good	13.4	14.9	11.9	16.9	*30.0*	-	Codominant at 40 feet, 6 feet from retaining wall
271	*Chamaecyparis pisifera*	Sawara cypress	16.0		Good	Good	10.7	5.7	6.2	10.7	*26.9*	-	2 feet from sidewalk, evidence of sidewalk repair, seam from old wound at base with good reaction wood
272	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Lawson cypress	25.0		Good	Fair	13.5	12.0	13.0	14.0	*30.0*	-	Codominant with narrow union and included bark at 12 feet, 6 inches from sidewalk
273	*Thuja plicata*	Western redcedar	24.3		Good	Good	17.0	16.0	19.0	18.5	*30.0*	-	On top of retaining wall on north and east sides
274	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Lawson cypress	13.9		Good	Good	9.1	8.1	10.1	10.1	*30.0*	-	1 foot from retaining wall
275	*Fagus sylvatica*	European beech	23.6		Good	Good	24.0	23.0	26.0	28.0	*30.0*	-	Retaining wall at base, old stem removed at base
276	*Magnolia x soulangiana*	Saucer magnolia	12.2	7.7,9.5	Good	Good	9.5	20.5	22.0	10.0	*16.0*	-	Codominant at base, asymmetric canopy
277	*Betula pendula*	European white birch	18.3		Fair	Good	26.4	27.8	16.8	27.8	*24.0*	-	Bronze birch borer infestation, top dieback to to 3 inches, growing on top of retaining wall
278	*Prunus cerasifera*	Cherry plum	16.6		Good	Good	16.7	19.7	17.7	15.7	*21.0*	-	Exposed surface roots

Tree Solutions Inc
Consulting Arborists

Table of Trees

5041 Roosevelt Way NE, Seattle, WA

Arborist: GW
Date of Inventory: 4/15/2022
Table Prepared: 4/18/2022

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	DSH Multistem	Health Condition	Structural Condition	N	E	S	W	Exceptional Threshold	Exceptional by Size	Notes
279	*Prunus cerasifera*	Cherry plum	17.2	9.4,14.4	Good	Good	21.2	20.7	19.7	21.7	*21.0*	-	Exposed surface roots
280	*Prunus cerasifera*	Cherry plum	15.3		Good	Good	17.1	16.6	22.6	16.1	*21.0*	-	Exposed surface roots, girdling root, measured at narrowest point below union
281	*Prunus cerasifera*	Cherry plum	19.8		Good	Good	20.8	20.3	24.8	26.3	*21.0*	-	Exposed surface roots
282	*Betula pendula*	European white birch	24.3		Fair	Good	26.0	22.0	25.0	28.5	*24.0*	Exceptional	Bronze birch borer infestation, dieback to 2 inches, exposed surface roots.
283	*Fagus sylvatica*	European beech	36.6		Good	Good	30.0	29.5	35.5	37.0	*30.0*	Exceptional	Excellent copper beech, roots entwined in rockery
Off-site Trees													
A	*Prunus serrulata*	Flowering cherry	8.5	6,6	Good	Good	10.4	15.4	17.4	12.4	*23.0*	-	Asymmetric canopy to south, ivy on trunk
B (TRE-6760)	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Green ash	16.7		Good	Good	20.7	18.2	19.7	18.7	*30.0*	-	Significant epicormic spouting, SDOT tree
C (TRE-1096658)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore maple	11.5		Good	Good	12.5	15.0	10.5	13.0	*24.0*	-	Old wound at base healed over, SDOT tree
D (TRE-6759)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore maple	8.7		Good	Good	8.9	8.4	9.4	11.9	*24.0*	-	Big seam on south side with reaction wood and internal decay, SDOT tree
E (TRE-6757)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore maple	9.3		Good	Good	13.4	11.4	15.4	14.4	*24.0*	-	SDOT tree
F (TRE-6756)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore maple	8.5		Good	Good	15.4	13.9	18.4	15.9	*24.0*	-	SDOT tree
G (TRE-6755)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore maple	7.5		Fair	Fair	13.3	14.3	10.3	6.3	*24.0*	-	Several tearouts, uncorrected lean, suppressed by plum, SDOT tree
H (TRE-6754)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore maple	9.2		Fair	Good	16.4	19.4	19.4	16.4	*24.0*	-	SDOT tree