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SPARLING



THE NEW BURKE MUSEUM

EARLY DESIGN GUIDANCE SUBMITTAL

ADDRESS: 4300 15TH AVE NE SEATTLE, WA
DPD PROJECT NO.: 3018283

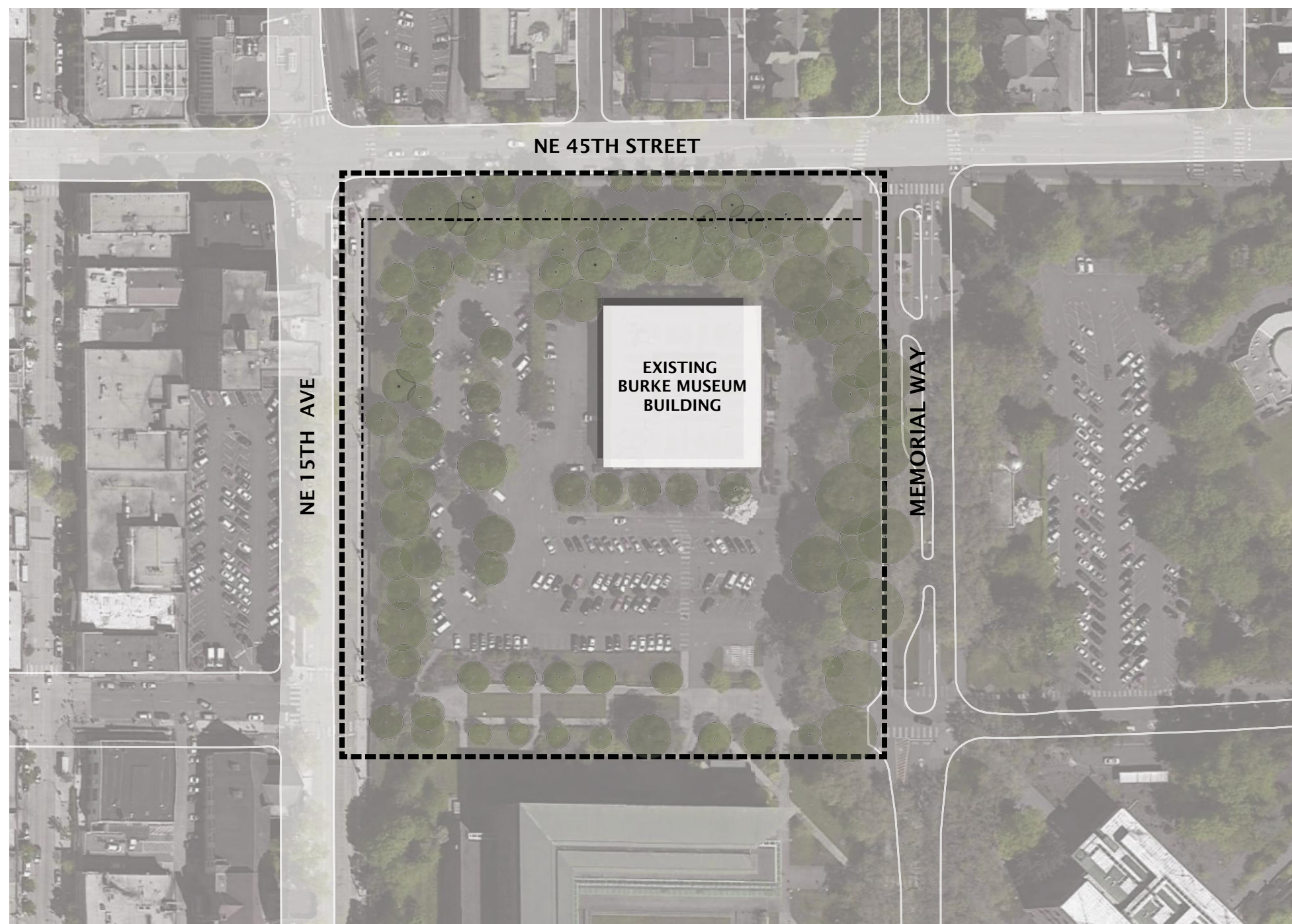
TABLE OF CONTENTS

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1	PROJECT OVERVIEW	4
2	CONTEXT ANALYSIS	6
3	EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS	11
4	PLANTING PLANS	16
5	PRIORITY DESIGN GUIDELINES	20
6	ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT	31
7	APPENDIX	38

1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

EXISTING SITE



PROJECT VISION AND PROGRAM

The Burke Museum is a state facility and part of the University of Washington. It is governed by the University of Washington Campus Master Plan.

The existing Burke Museum has a warren of isolated office areas, obsolete exhibit and collection storage areas, and out of date infrastructure. A new facility will support the Burke Museum's programs more effectively, accommodate the Burke's growing collections, as well as support the Burke's vision about the way the museum should interface with its audience, including the manner in which collections and research activities are presented to the public.

The new Burke Museum will have areas to facilitate educational and public programs, space for food operations and retail—including a public cafe, a small store, a catering kitchen and storage for large events—and both changing and permanent exhibit areas. It will have support spaces for the internal services of the Burke, such as External Affairs, Development and Membership, Human Resources and Visitor Services, among others. It will have work rooms and offices to support Education, Registrar and Exhibit departments. It will have labs, libraries, offices, work areas and storage rooms to support all of the research and collections of the new Burke. Lastly, it will have a loading area, mechanical, plumbing and electrical rooms and maintenance areas to support such a building.

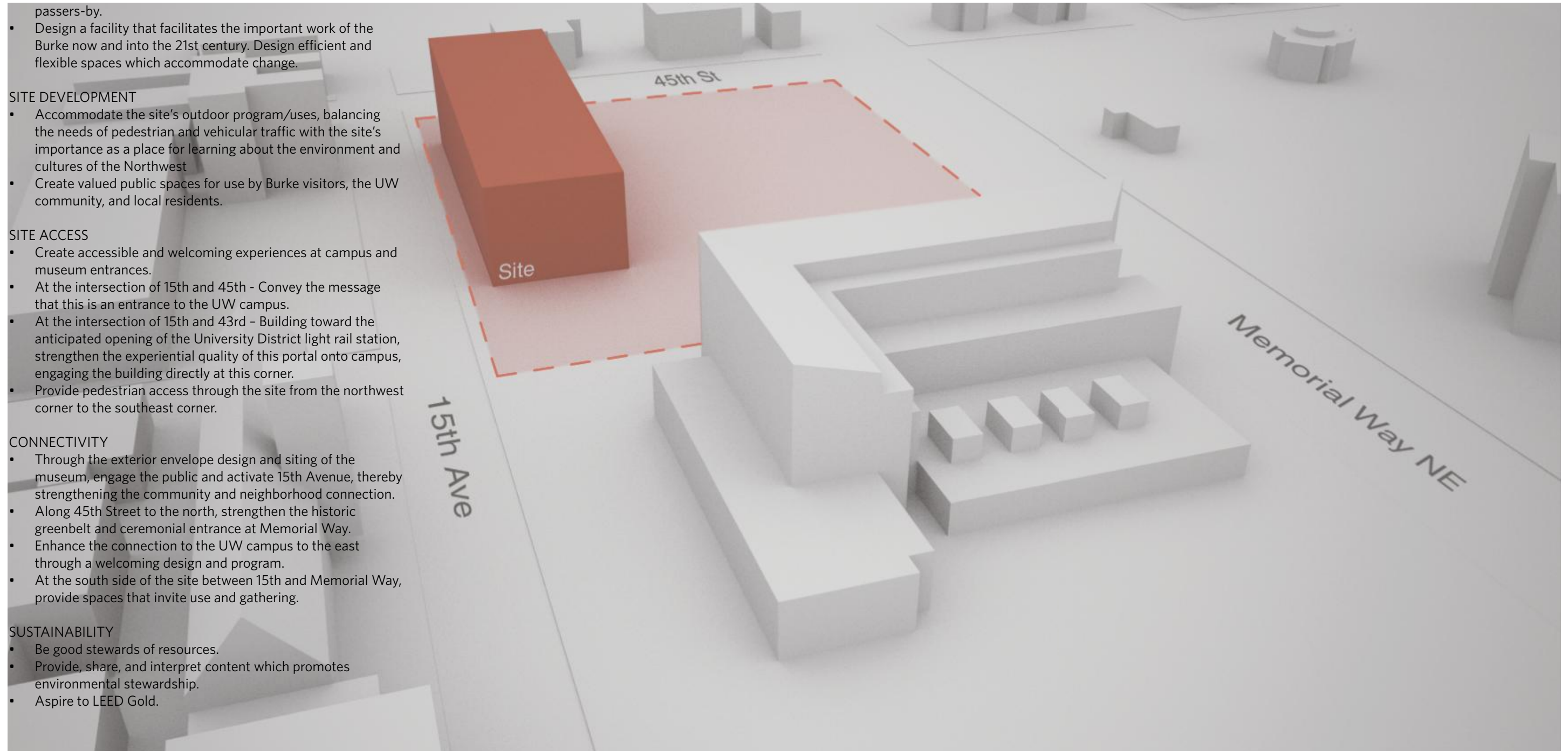
Project Goals for the new Burke Museum:

VISITOR ENGAGEMENT

- Provide direct public access to the Burke Museum's collections and activities, inviting the public to uncover the museum's collections, and experience the thrill of daily discovery that happens at the Burke.
- Transform the Burke from a place of passive presentation to one of active engagement.

DESIGN CHARACTER AND QUALITIES

- Design the architecture and landscape architecture honestly and simply to allow the Burke objects, stories and activities to be the focus of the visitor experience.
- Create opportunities for transparency and views into and through the building and landscape.
- Through texture, detailing and materiality, accommodate a range of experiential and visual scales for pedestrians and



- passers-by.
- Design a facility that facilitates the important work of the Burke now and into the 21st century. Design efficient and flexible spaces which accommodate change.

SITE DEVELOPMENT

- Accommodate the site's outdoor program/uses, balancing the needs of pedestrian and vehicular traffic with the site's importance as a place for learning about the environment and cultures of the Northwest
- Create valued public spaces for use by Burke visitors, the UW community, and local residents.

SITE ACCESS

- Create accessible and welcoming experiences at campus and museum entrances.
- At the intersection of 15th and 45th - Convey the message that this is an entrance to the UW campus.
- At the intersection of 15th and 43rd - Building toward the anticipated opening of the University District light rail station, strengthen the experiential quality of this portal onto campus, engaging the building directly at this corner.
- Provide pedestrian access through the site from the northwest corner to the southeast corner.

CONNECTIVITY

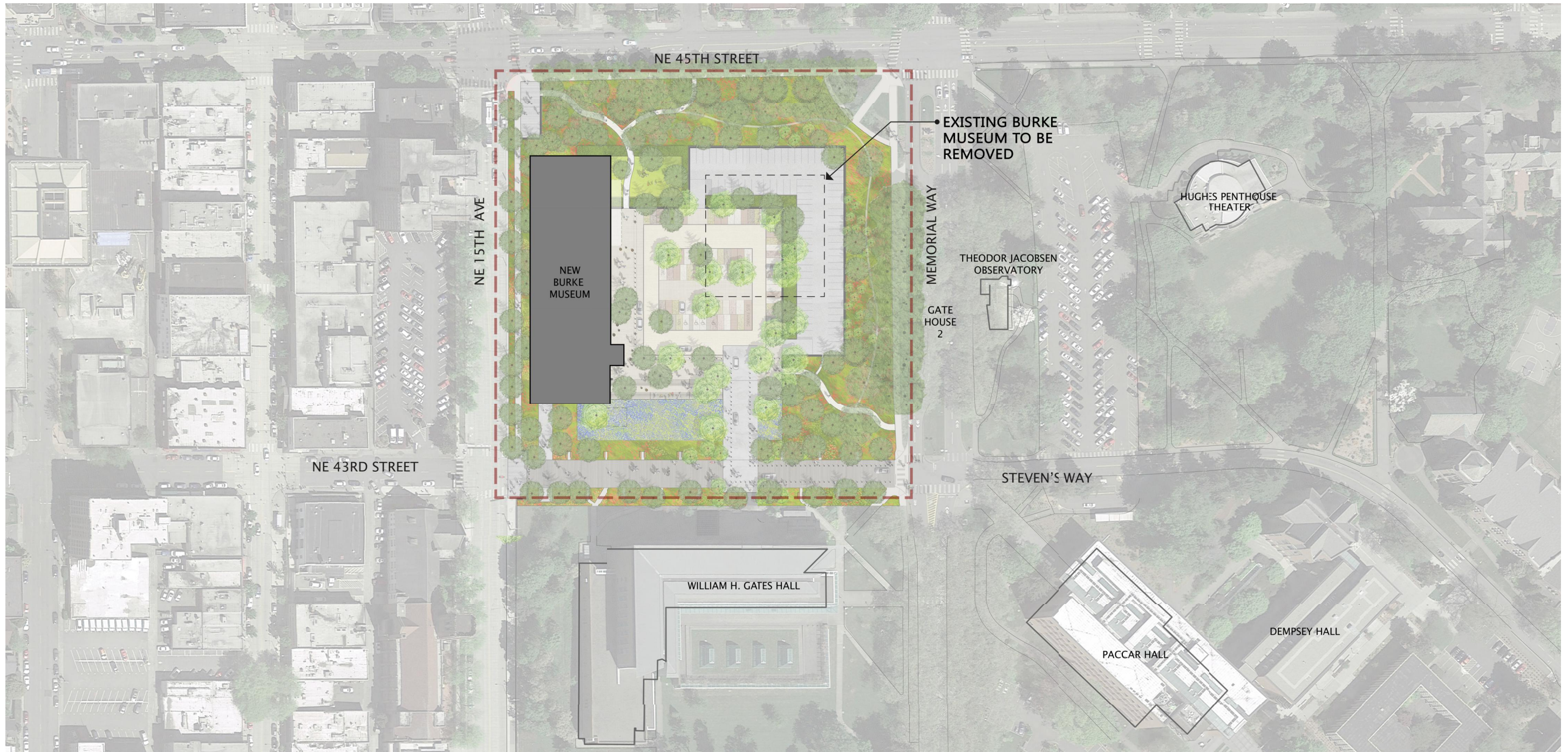
- Through the exterior envelope design and siting of the museum, engage the public and activate 15th Avenue, thereby strengthening the community and neighborhood connection.
- Along 45th Street to the north, strengthen the historic greenbelt and ceremonial entrance at Memorial Way.
- Enhance the connection to the UW campus to the east through a welcoming design and program.
- At the south side of the site between 15th and Memorial Way, provide spaces that invite use and gathering.

SUSTAINABILITY

- Be good stewards of resources.
- Provide, share, and interpret content which promotes environmental stewardship.
- Aspire to LEED Gold.

2 CONTEXT ANALYSIS

PROPOSED SITE PLAN



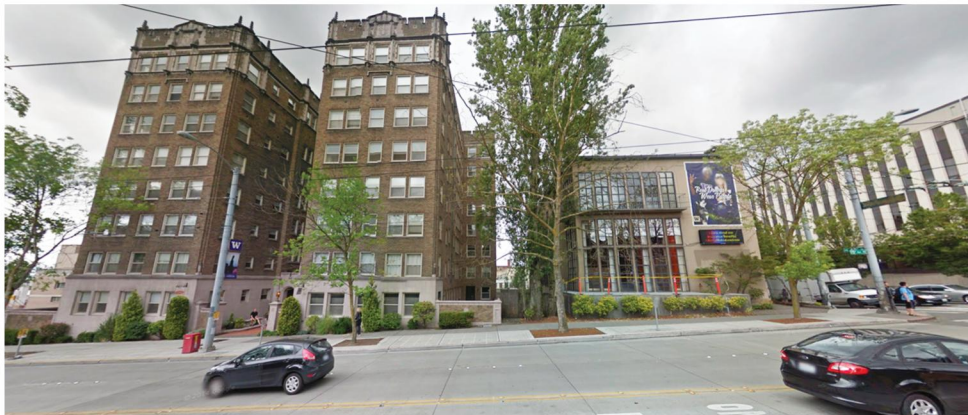
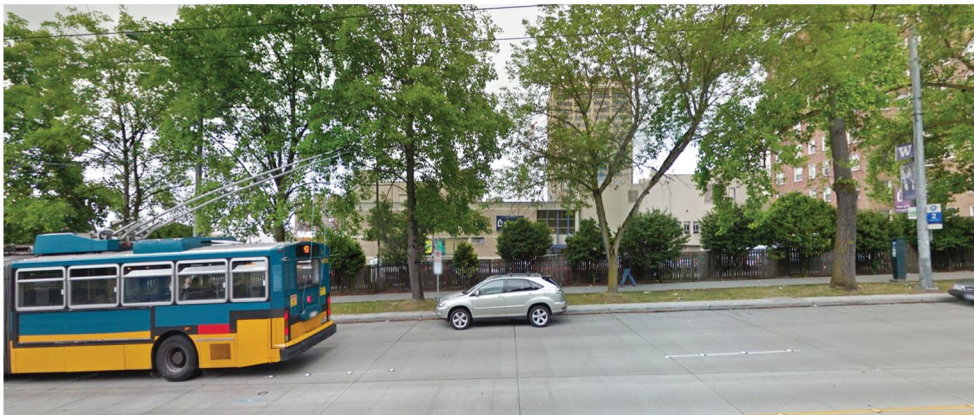
VICINITY MAP



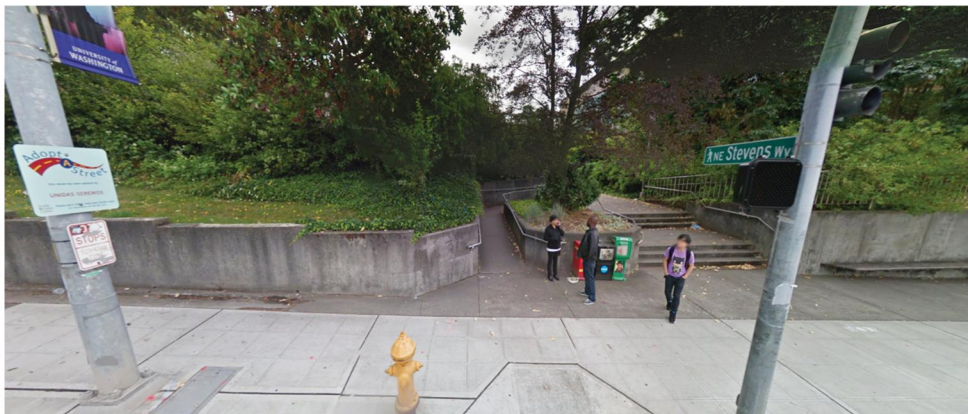
STREETSCAPE



15TH AVE LOOKING WEST



15TH AVE LOOKING EAST



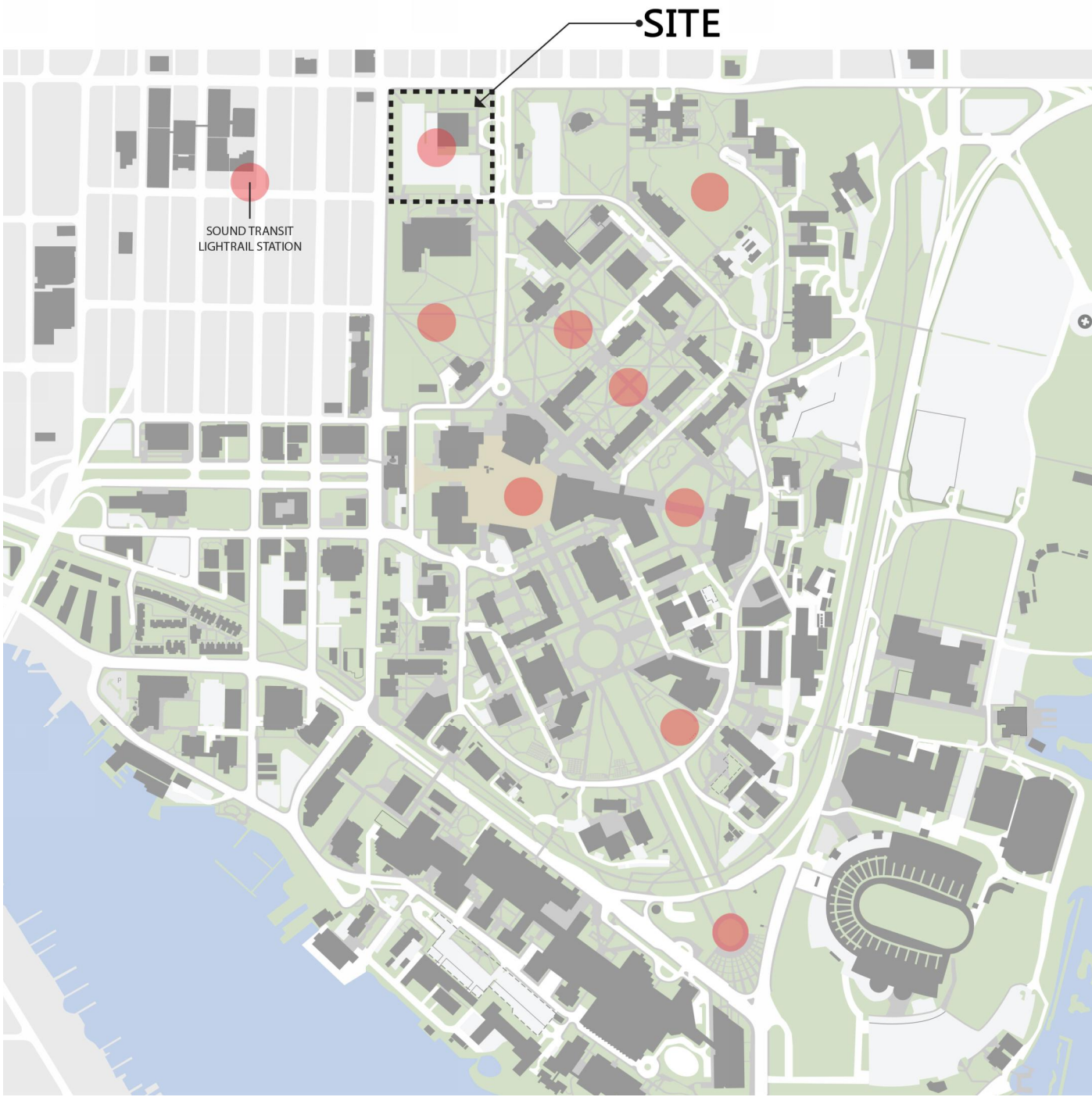


45TH ST LOOKING NORTH

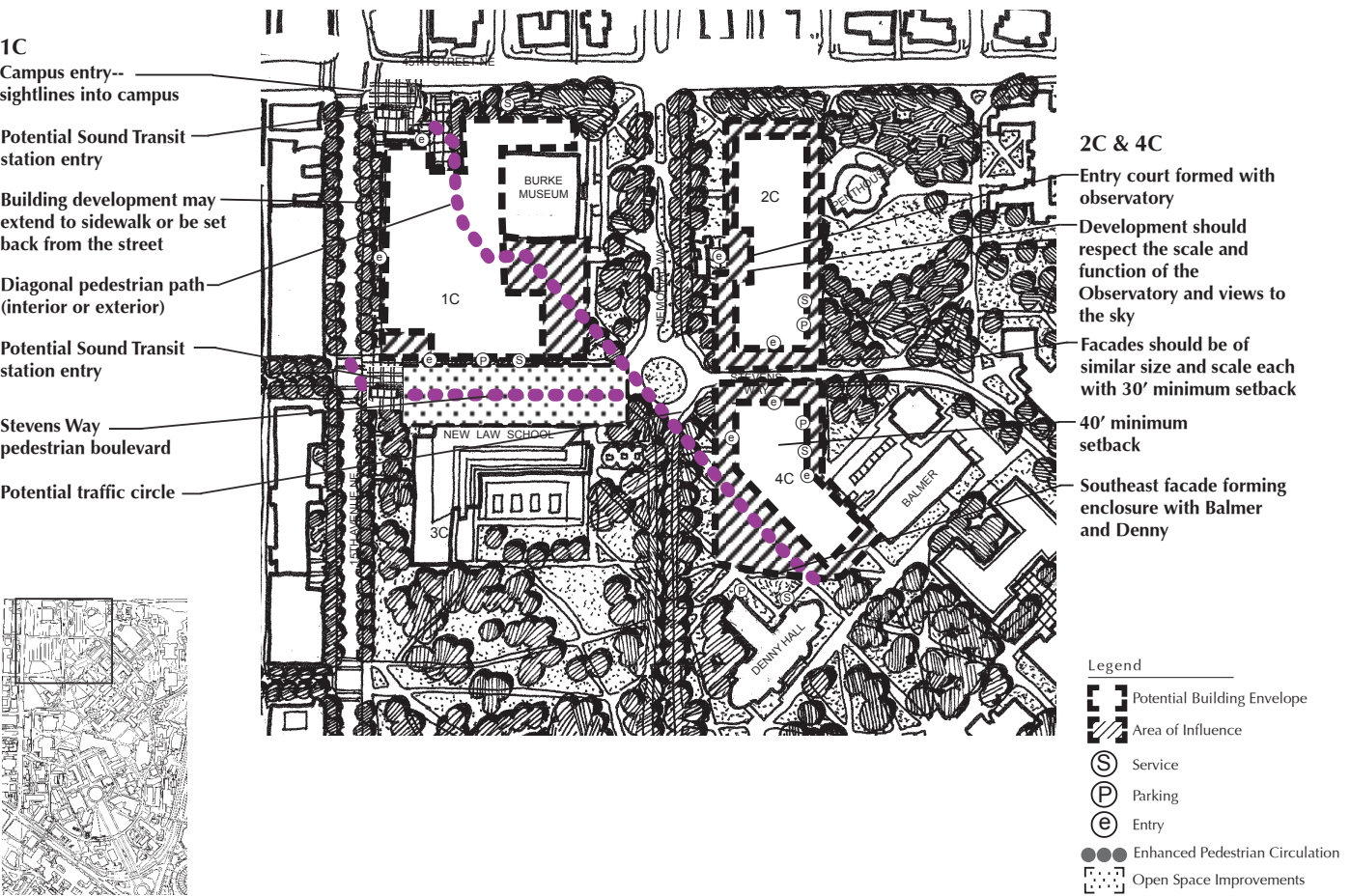


45TH ST LOOKING SOUTH

COMMUNITY NODES & OPEN SPACES



CAMPUS MASTER PLAN



ILLUSTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA C-1

Figure IV-62
SITES 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C

100

University of Washington Master Plan -- Seattle Campus: Development Program

3 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

ZONING SUMMARY

Project Address: 4300 15th Ave NE, Seattle, WA

King County Parcel: University of Washington property

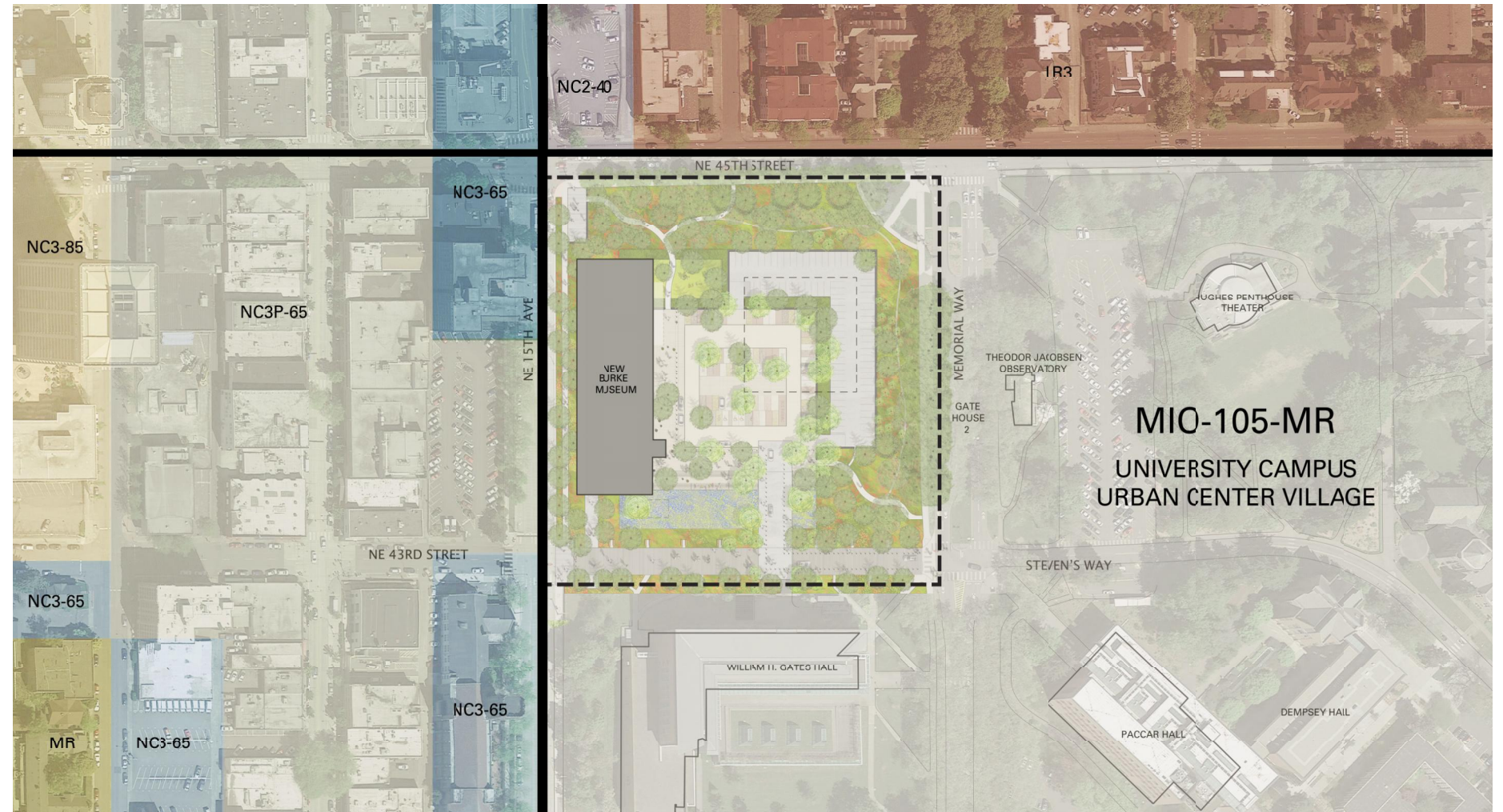
Zone: MIO-105-MR

Height Limit: 105' (H5 zone)

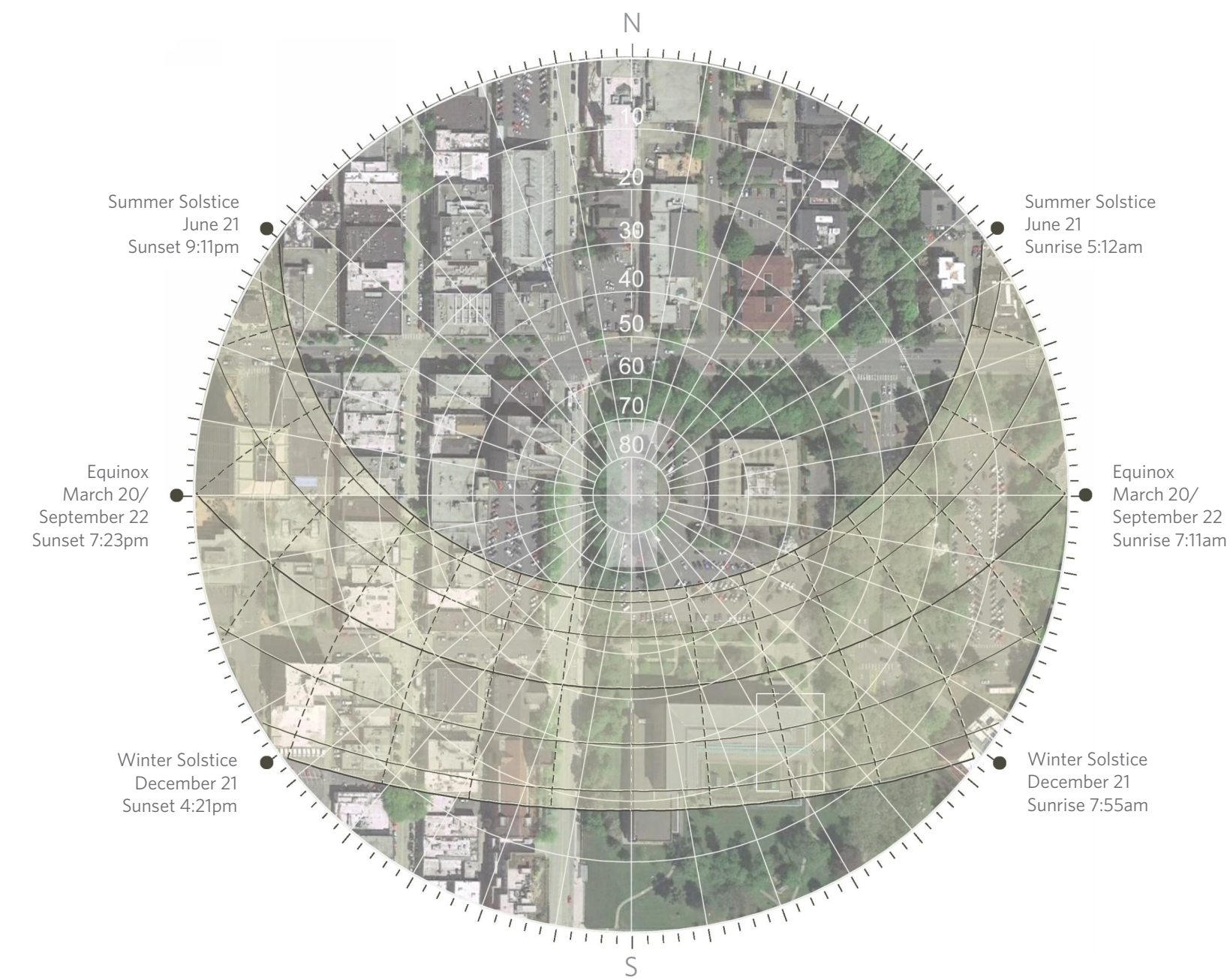
Rooftop Features: Rooftop features (penthouses, mechanical equipment, etc.) will extend up to 15' above the flat roof. Equipment will be concealed by a sloped parapet at the perimeter of the roof.

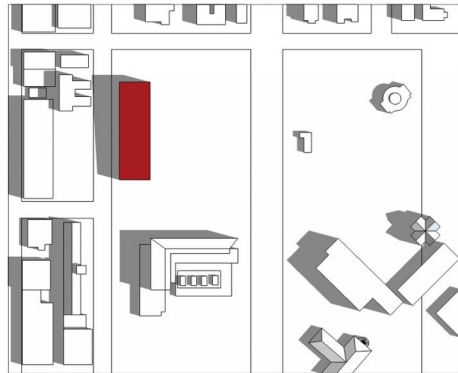
Setbacks: No setback required on 15th Ave.
25' setback on 45th Street

Note: The Burke Museum is a state facility and part of the University of Washington. It is governed by the University of Washington Campus Master Plan and not the underlying zoning.

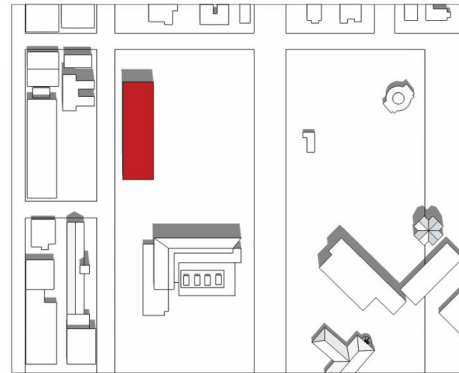


SOLAR STUDY

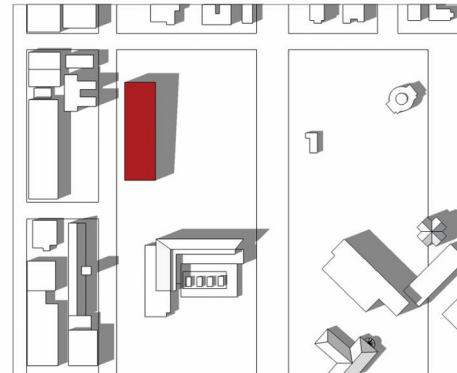




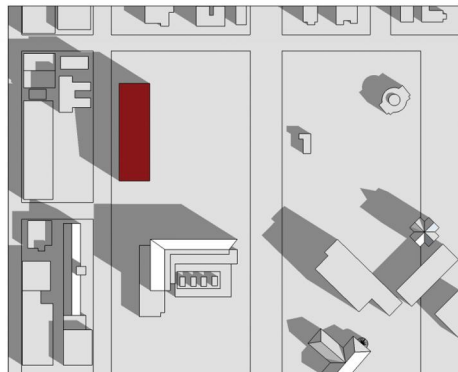
June 21st 9am



June 21st 12pm



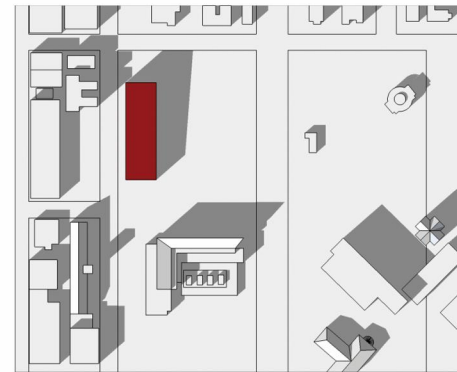
June 21st 3pm



EQUINOX 9am



EQUINOX 12pm



EQUINOX 3pm



December 21st 9am

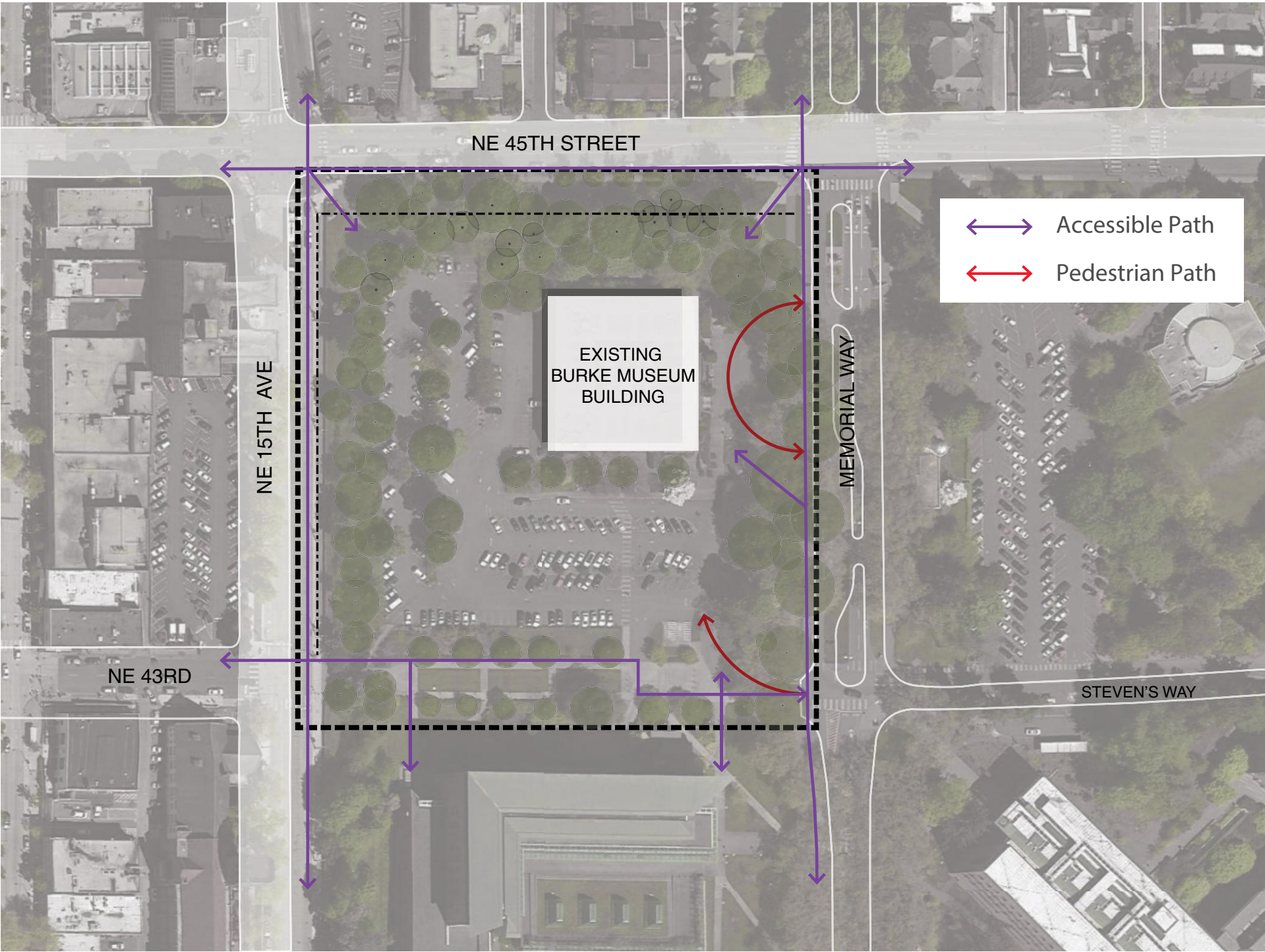


December 21st 12pm



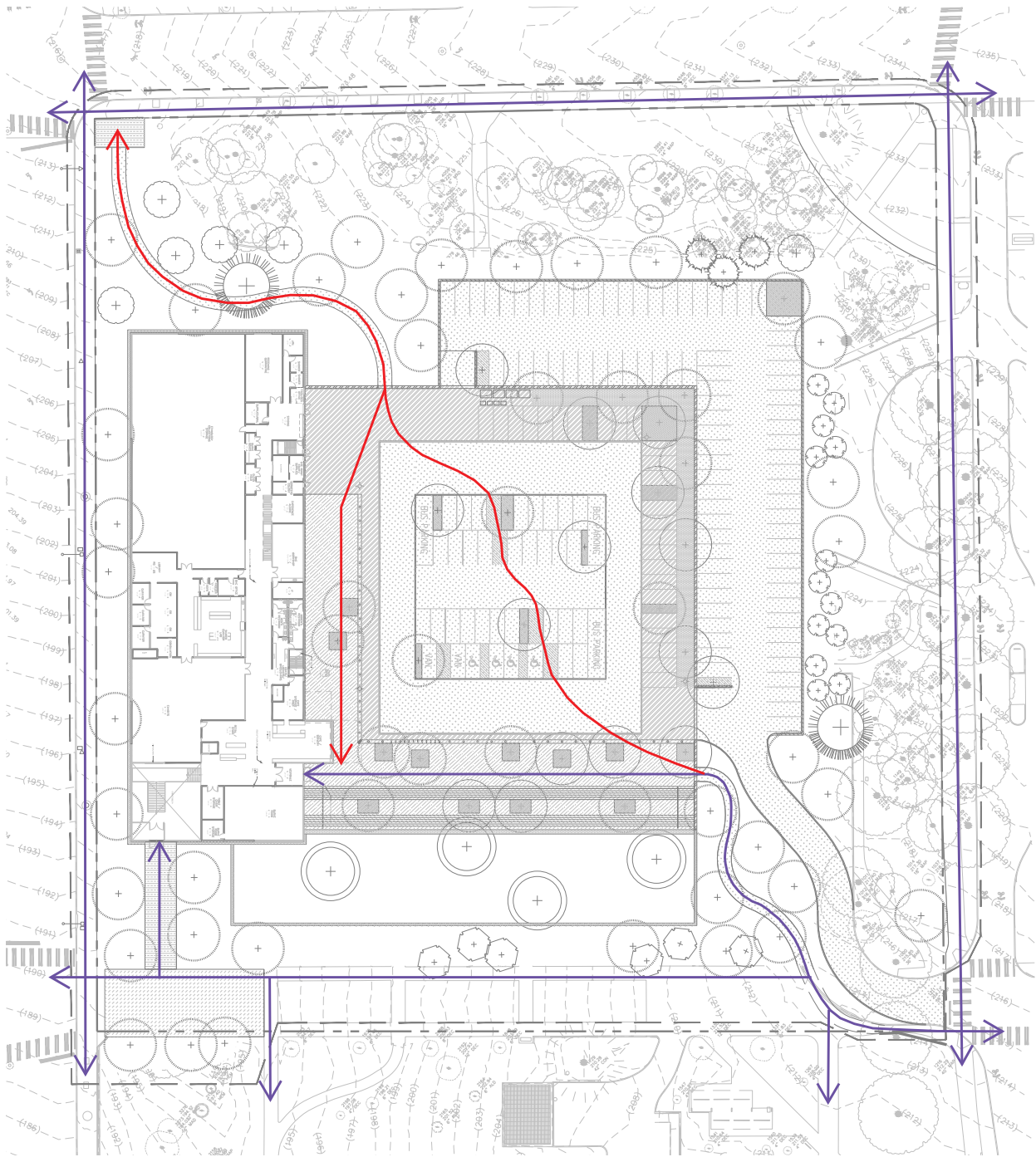
December 21st 3pm

EXISTING ACCESS POINTS & CIRCULATION



PROPOSED ACCESS POINTS & CIRCULATION

- ↔ Accessible Path
- ↔ Pedestrian Path



4 PLANTING PLANS

TREE REMOVAL PLAN

TREE REMOVAL LEGEND

KEY	
✕	EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED
→	TREE PROTECTION ZONE
○	EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN
⌒	MAINTENANCE ACCESS GATE

FUTURE UNDERGROUND GARAGE RESERVE AREA

FUTURE BUILDING RESERVE AREA

TREE DOES NOT EXIST,
PER ARBORIST REPORT

LIMIT OF WORK

PROPERTY LINE

TREE WITH NO TAG,
ARABIDOPSIS MENZIESII
ADJACENT TO #9126,
EXCEPTIONAL TREE PER
DPD DIRECTOR'S RULE

TREE WITH NO TAG, PLATANUS X ACERIFOLIA,
ADJACENT TO #2634, EXCEPTIONAL TREE PER
DPD DIRECTOR'S RULE

REFER TO APPENDIX FOR EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE

PLANTING SCHEDULE

GENERAL NOTES:

1. SEE L001 FOR GENERAL NOTES

PLANTING NOTES:

1. EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED AND EXISTING TREES TO BE PROTECTED ARE INDICATED ON TREE REMOVAL PLAN.
2. ORGANIC MULCH LAYER, 2" THICK IN ALL PLANTING AREAS.
3. ALL PLANTING AREAS TO BE IRRIGATED WITH AUTOMATED IRRIGATION SYSTEM. SEE L-170 FOR IRRIGATION PLAN.
4. SEE NARRATIVE FOR SOIL MANAGEMENT.
5. PLANT SIZE INDICATED IN SCHEDULE IS MINIMUM SIZE.

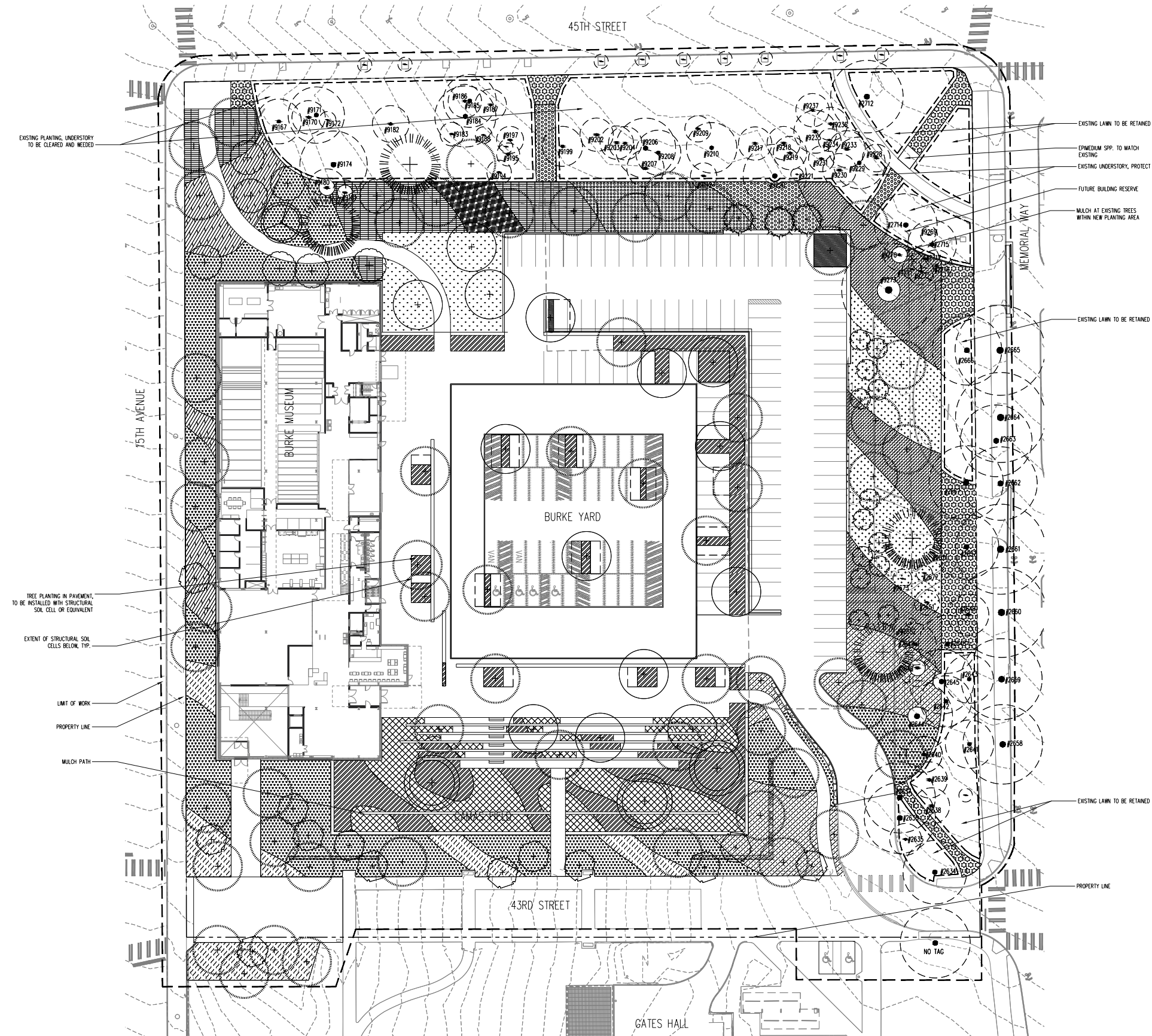
TREE SCHEDULE

TREE KEY	QTY.	SPECIES	SIZE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CONDITION	NOTES
				EXISTING TREES			EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
	57	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS	12' HT. MIN	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZESII	DOUGLAS FIR	B & B	NATURAL, NOT SHEARED
	4	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS	12' HT. MIN	THUJA PLICATA	WESTERN RED CEDAR	B & B	NATURAL, NOT SHEARED
	15	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS	2 1/2" MIN CALIPER	ACER MACROPHYLLUM	BIG-LEAF MAPLE	B & B	NATURAL BRANCHING
	3	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS		QUERCUS GARRYANA	GARRY OAK	B & B	NATURAL BRANCHING
	8	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS	12' HT. MIN	TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA	WESTERN HEMLOCK	B & B	NATURAL, NOT SHEARED
	13	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS	10' HT. MIN	ACER CORNUTUM	VINE MAPLE	B & B	MULTI-STEMMED
	13	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS		ACER DOUGLASHI	DOUGLAS MAPLE	B & B	
	3	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS		RHAMNUS PURSHIANA	CASCARA	B & B	
	1	AS SHOWN SEE PLANS		TAXUS BREVIIFOLIA	PACIFIC YEW	B & B	NATURAL, NOT SHEARED

PLANTING SCHEDULE

ZONE & SYMBOL	TOTAL AREA (SF)	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	QTY. (%)	QTY.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SPACING	NOTES
1	18250	FOREST FRAME WEST SLOPE MASS 1 (SUN)	SHRUB	60R	4215	GAULTHERIA SHALLON	SALAL	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
				20R	1054	MAHONIA NERVOSA	DWARF OREGON GRAPE	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
			BULB	33R	780	LIUM COLUMBIANUM	COLUMBIA LILY	BULB	36" O.C.	
				33R	780	ALLIUM CERNUUM	NOODING ONION	BULB	36" O.C.	
				33R	780	ALLIUM ACUMINATUM	TAPER TIP ONION	4" POT	36" O.C.	
			GROUND COVER	50R	2634	LEMNA COLUMBIANA	COLUMBIAN LEMNA	4" POT	24" O.C.	
				50R	2634	SEDUM SPATHULIFOLIUM	BROADLEAF STONECROP	4" POT	24" O.C.	
2	4695	FOREST FRAME WEST SLOPE MASS 2 (DRY, PART SHADE/SUN)	SHRUB	40R	542	VACCINIUM OVATUM "THUNDERBOLT"	THUNDERBOLT EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
				60R	813	GAULTHERIA SHALLON	SALAL	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
			GROUND COVER	50R	678	LIANULA BOREALIS	TWINKFLOWER	4" POT	24" O.C.	
				50R	678	SEDUM OREGANUM	OREGON STONECROP	4" POT	24" O.C.	
3	3701	FOREST FRAME WEST SLOPE MASS 3 (DRY, PART SHADE/SUN)	SHRUB	70R	546	POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM	SWORD FERN	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
				30R	234	MAHONIA NERVOSA	DWARF OREGON GRAPE	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
4	16603	FOREST FRAME ACCENT MASS 2 (DAPPLED SUN FLOOR)	SHRUB	100R	847	DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS "YOBUSTA"	ROBUST MALE FERN	1 GAL	36" O.C.	
	5893	FOREST FRAME ACCENT MASS 3 (DRY, SUN FLOOR)	SHRUB	50R	378	ROSA MUTICANA	NOOTKA ROSE	1 GAL	36" O.C.	
				30R	378	PHILADELPHUS LEMNA "OLEZZARD"	BIRD WOOD ORANGE	1 GAL	36" O.C.	
			GROUND COVER	50R	1512	GAULTHERIA SHALLON	SALAL	1 GAL	18" O.C.	
				50R	1512	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI	KINNICKINICK	4" POT	18" O.C.	
6	3602	FOREST FRAME SHADE MASS 1 (DRY, BRIGHT SHADE)	SHRUB	70R	728	POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM	SWORD FERN	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
				30R	312	MAHONIA NERVOSA	DWARF OREGON GRAPE	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
			GROUND COVER	50R	2080	CYNOCARPUM DRYOPTERIS	WESTERN GARTEN	4" POT	12" O.C.	
				50R	2080	VANCOVERIA HEXANDRA	AMERICAN BARRENWORT	4" POT	12" O.C.	
7	5116	FOREST FRAME SHADE MASS 2 (PROTECTED BRIGHT SHADE BELOW ACER MACROPHYLLUM)	SHRUB	100R	656	POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM	SWORD FERN	1 GAL	36" O.C.	
8	7917	FOREST FRAME SHADE MASS 3 (SHADE FLOOR)	SHRUB	50R	1143	GAULTHERIA SHALLON	SALAL	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
				50R	1143	MAHONIA NERVOSA	DWARF OREGON GRAPE	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
9	2189	FOREST FRAME SHADE ACCENT MASS1 (SECOND GROWTH GROUND)	SHRUB	33R	374	ROSA CYNOCARPA	WOOD ROSE	1 GAL	18" O.C.	
				33R	374	VACCINIUM PARVIFOLIUM	RED HUCKLEBERRY	1 GAL	18" O.C.	
				33R	374	MAHONIA NERVOSA	DWARF OREGON GRAPE	1 GAL	18" O.C.	
10	1112	FOREST FRAME SHADE ACCENT MASS3 (LUSH, BRIGHT SHADE)	SHRUB	100R	80	DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS "YOBUSTA"	ROBUST MALE FERN	1 GAL	4" O.C.	
11A	10845	CANAS FIELD (DRY)	GRASS	20R	626	BOUTELOUDA CURTIPENDULA	SEEDCATS GRAMA	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
				20R	2505	FESTUCA ROEMERI	ROEMER'S FESCUE	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
			PERENNIAL	100R	1391	CAMASSIA LEICHLINII	CAMAS	BULB	36" O.C.	
					100	ASTER SUBSPICATUS	DOUGLAS ASTER			TUBE STOCK
					520	EPILOBUM ANGSTYFOLIUM	FIREWEED			TUBE STOCK
					520	ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA	WESTERN PEARLY EVERLASTING			TUBE STOCK
					530	ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM	YARROW			TUBE STOCK
11B	6876	CANAS FIELD (MOIST)	PERENNIAL	100R	882	CAMASSIA QUAMASH	CAMAS	BULB	36" O.C.	
					125	HERAZELIUM LANIUM	COW PARSONP			TUBE STOCK
					375	PHITELARIA LANCEOLATA	CHOCOLATE LILY	BULB		
			GRASS	100R	1985	DESCHAMPSIA CESITOSA	TUFFED HAIRGRASS	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
12	461	PARKING LOT PLANTING	SHRUB	100R	133	GAULTHERIA SHALLON	SALAL	1 GAL	24" O.C.	
			GROUND COVER	100R	237	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS	KINNICKINICK	4" POT	18" O.C.	
13	3798	EOD TURF		100R						SEED MIX
14	4849	TURF		100R						SEED MIX

PLANTING PLAN



REFER TO APPENDIX FOR EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE

CS2 URBAN PATTERN AND FORM

STRENGTHEN THE MOST DESIRABLE FORMS, CHARACTERISTICS, AND PATTERNS OF THE STREETS, BLOCK FACES, AND OPEN SPACES IN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

A. LOCATION IN THE CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD

1. Sense of place: emphasize attributes that give Seattle, the neighborhood, and/or the site its distinctive sense of place. Design the building and open Spaces to enhance areas where a strong identity already exists, and create a sense of place where the physical context is less established.

Response:

The scale and type of existing buildings adjacent to the site on 15th Ave and 45th Street is mixed and lacks a distinct identity. The church to the north is set back from the street with a parking lot in front and the buildings on 15th Ave vary in size. The new Burke Museum will enhance this corner of the campus and is positioned along 15th Ave to improve the campus edge condition per the Campus Master Plan. It will fill in the block with a building closer to the street and of a similar height as the eight story residence building across on 15th Ave and the UW School of Law building directly to the south.

Tall, iconic Cedars and Douglas Fir trees on the site will reinforce the identity of the Pacific Northwest and recall the history of the University of Washington as a forested land of similar tree species prior to its development.

2. Architectural presence: Evaluate the degree of visibility or architectural presence that is appropriate or desired given the context, and design accordingly.

Response:

The site is on the northwest corner of the University of Washington’s campus, it is an important gateway to the campus. The building houses Washington State’s natural history museum, it is a public building and should have a

strong architectural presence. The building sits in a prominent location on the site with high visibility from 15th Ave, 45th Street and the pedestrian only 43rd Street. The Main Level and daylight portion of the Lower Level is mostly glazing to create a strong connection to 15th Ave. There will be floor-to-ceiling glass so that large objects from the interior and the goings-on of the people inside can be visible from the street.

C. RELATIONSHIP TO THE BLOCK

1. Corner sites: Corner sites can serve as gateways or focal points; both require careful detailing at the first three floors due to their high visibility from two or more streets and long distances.

Response:

The site is a corner lot and the building is set along 15th Ave with roughly equal distance from the site’s northern and southern borders so that the land on each end, where major entrances to the campus are located, can be generous and welcoming for visitors to the museum and to the campus.

D. HEIGHT, BULK, AND SCALE

1. Existing development and zoning: Review the height, bulk, and scale of neighboring buildings as well as the scale of development anticipated by zoning for the area to determine an appropriate complement and/or transition.

Response:

The campus is zoned MIO-105-MR and the maximum height for buildings on this block is 105’. Across 15th Ave to the west, the block is zoned NC3-65 with a 65’ height limit. Across 45th Ave to the north, the blocks are zoned NC2-40 and LR3 and has a 40’ and 30’ (plus 5’ pitched roof) height limit, respectively. The proposed Burke Museum is three stories over a basement with 20’ floor to floor heights. It has a sloping parapet that matches the 5% slope of 15th Ave. The building (top of parapet) is 75’ tall along its length relative to 15th Ave. Gates Hall next door to the south is a six story building and approximately 100’ tall. A future UW building may share the block with the New Burke Museum on the northeast corner. Its height and area has not been determined at this time.



CS3 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND CHARACTER

CONTRIBUTE TO THE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

A. EMPHASIZING POSITIVE NEIGHBORHOOD ATTRIBUTES

2. Contemporary design: Explore how contemporary designs can contribute to the development of attractive new forms and architectural styles; as expressed through use of new materials or other means.

Response:

The new building is intended to last 100 years or longer. The building design is contemporary, focusing on clean detailing, quality materials and honest composition. Vertical rainscreen wood siding relates to the character of surrounding neighborhood and native architectural styles, but detailed with current methods to connect the old vernacular with modern principals. The human scale of the windows relates to adjacent building scales, while the proportions lend to a more contemporary aesthetic. Oversized entry doors and long plate steel canopies at each entry provide an updated sense of entry for the neighborhood. As a result, the building speaks to the character of the surrounding neighborhood fabric while quietly signifying an important, modern building and public use without being dated or stylized, and will endure for generations to come.

PL1 CONNECTIVITY

COMPLEMENT AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE NETWORK OF OPEN SPACES AROUND THE SITE AND THE CONNECTIONS AMONG THEM.

A. NETWORK OF OPEN SPACES

2. Adding to public life: Seek opportunities to foster human interaction through an increase in the size and/or quality of project-related open space available for public life.

Response:

The Burke Yard, a level forecourt to the museum’s east entry, will be a richly-textured ground plane with carefully-placed canopy trees that will program the surface for a variety of uses including café spill-out, site interpretation, vehicular parking, loading/unloading, emergency vehicle access, school bus drop-off, and large event space.

At the south edge of the Yard, steps lead to the Camas Field, a level terrace of soil that receives runoff from the Burke Yard and showcases the Pacific Northwest’s endangered moist meadow plants. There will also be a Children’s Lawn for eating lunch and outdoor interpretation and learning north of the Burke Yard. All of the outdoor areas described above replace the current surface parking lot that covers much of the site, so the quantity and quality of open space on the site will be greatly improved.

B. WALKWAYS AND CONNECTIONS

1. Pedestrian infrastructure: Connect on-site pedestrian walkways with existing public and private pedestrian infrastructure, thereby supporting pedestrian connections within and outside the project.

Response:

The site design includes entry plazas at two important pedestrian corners of the site - the northwest corner of campus at 15th Ave and 45th Street where the city transitions to campus, and the southwest corner of the site where

pedestrian activity will increase with the future Sound Transit Link Light Rail station on 43rd street four blocks away. 43rd Street will be enhanced with a wider sidewalk, site furniture and landscaping. A pedestrian path will guide people from the entry plaza at the corner of 15th Ave and 45th Street to and through the Burke yard and will end at the southwest corner of the site at 43rd Street.

2. Pedestrian volumes: Provide ample space for pedestrian flow and circulation, particularly in areas where there is already heavy pedestrian traffic or where the project is expected to add or attract pedestrians to the area.

Response:

43rd Street is currently a pedestrian-only path between 15th Ave and Memorial Way. With the future Sound Transit Link light rail station on 43rd Street under construction a few blocks away, this street is anticipated to become a major entrance to the campus. The proposed site design improves it by creating a more generous entry portal.

3. Pedestrian amenities: Opportunities for creating lively, pedestrian oriented open spaces to enliven the area and attract interest and interaction with the site and building should be considered.

Response:

The following site furnishings are proposed at the new Burke Museum:

- University of Washington Standard benches along 43rd Street
- Custom seating elements at Burke Yard
- Terrace steps that function as seating
- Movable seats and tables at Outdoor Café
- Bike Racks per UW Standard, location to be confirmed.
- Site lighting
- Bollards

PL2 WALKABILITY

CREATE A SAFE AND COMFORTABLE WALKING ENVIRONMENT THAT IS EASY TO NAVIGATE AND WELL-CONNECTED TO EXISTING PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS AND FEATURES.

A. ACCESSIBILITY

1. Access for all: Provide access for people of all abilities in a manner that is fully integrated into the project design. Design entries and other primary access points such that all visitors can be greeted and welcomed through the front door.

Response:

The building’s two entrances on the southwest corner and east provide an accessible route from all directions within the block. The southwest entry at the Lower Level has an elevator within the lobby for access to the Main Level and visitor desk.

B. SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. Eyes on the street: Create a safe environment by providing lines of sight and encouraging natural surveillance through strategic placement of doors, windows, balconies and street-level uses.

Response:

The new Burke Museum will not have recesses or outdoor stairs or other building elements that would create places to hide. Many windows have been placed at ground level to engage passersby and activate the block, providing a sense of eyes on the street.

Shrubs and ground cover are strategically placed in order to avoid creating blind spots or hiding places.

2. Lighting for safety: Provide lighting at sufficient lumen intensities and

Scales, including pathway illumination, pedestrian and entry lighting, and/or Security lights.

Response:

New exterior lighting will be provided at building exits and exterior walls to meet safety and security requirements. Lighting will be provided at the Burke Yard and 43rd Street pedestrian corridor. Exterior lighting will meet campus light standards.

PL3 STREET-LEVEL INTERACTION

ENCOURAGE HUMAN INTERACTION AND ACTIVITY AT THE STREET-LEVEL WITH CLEAR CONNECTIONS TO BUILDING ENTRIES AND EDGES.

A. ENTRIES

1. Design objectives: Design primary entries to be obvious, identifiable, and distinctive with clear lines of sight and lobbies visually connected to the street.

Response:

The two visitor entrances on the building’s east face and southwest corner will each have a pair of oversized doors approximately 12’ tall by 4’ wide and a matching panel above to extend the proportion vertically to emphasize the entry. Large cantilevered canopies will also mark each entrance. The lobby continues from the Main Level east entry down to the southwest Lower Level entry via a large stair and feature landing visible from the exterior. This space will also serve as exhibit space for some of the larger objects within the collection.

4. Ensemble of elements: Design the entry as a collection of coordinated elements including the door(s), overhead features, ground surface, landscaping, lighting, and other features.

Response:

There is a large entry plaza with bollards and trees guiding the visitor to the eastern entry from the Burke Yard and the pedestrian pathway to the east. The café projects out from the building envelope and is located adjacent to the entrance to serve as an additional marker for the museum entry. A long steel canopy extends from the entrance beyond the cafe to reinforce the entry and increase its visibility.

A short sidewalk connects a generous 43rd Street entry plaza with the southwest building entrance. Floor to ceiling glazing at the lobby will showcase the exhibit area and draw people inside. By removing the existing wall along 15th Ave and regrading the site so that it steps up gradually from the street, the building and site have a direct and improved relationship with the street.

PL4 ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

INCORPORATE DESIGN FEATURES THAT FACILITATE ACTIVE FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION SUCH AS WALKING, BICYCLING, AND USE OF TRANSIT.

B. PLANNING AHEAD FOR BICYCLES

2. Bike facilities: Facilities such as bike racks and storage, bike share stations, shower facilities and lockers for bicyclists should be located to maximize convenience, security, and safety.

Response:

Bicycle parking will be located near the building entrances. UW requires covered bicycle parking for 10% of the building population plus 5% of the maximum classroom capacity or 24 spaces, whichever is greater, and secure bicycle enclosures for 3% of the population or 10 spaces, whichever is greater. There are lockers and two showers planned for staff use inside the building.

C. PLANNING AHEAD FOR TRANSIT

3. Transit connections: Where no transit stops are on or adjacent to the site, identify where the nearest transit stops and pedestrian routes are and include design features and connections within the project design as appropriate.

Response:

The new Sound Transit light rail station will be located on Brooklyn Ave NE between NE45th and NE43rd streets, four blocks west of the new and enhanced design for the 43rd Street pedestrian corridor planned as part of the Campus Master Plan. There will be a new 15th Ave bus stop. With the removal of the retaining wall along 15th Ave and new site planting, 15th Ave will have an enhanced pedestrian experience.

DC1 PROJECT USES AND ACTIVITIES

OPTIMIZE THE ARRANGEMENT OF USES AND ACTIVITIES ON SITE.

A. ARRANGEMENT OF INTERIOR USES

1. Visibility: Locate uses and services frequently used by the public in visible or prominent areas, such as at entries or along the street front.

Response:

The café, which will be open to the public and currently a popular spot for UW students, will be prominently featured next to the main entrance on the east.

2. Gathering places: Maximize the use of any interior or exterior gathering spaces.

Response:

The new Burke Museum site design creates gathering opportunities where there were none previously, particularly around the 43rd Street pedestrian corridor. There are grand steps that face the pedestrian path and benches along the path that together offer a range of gathering opportunities for large and small groups and individuals.

The Burke Room, a formal meeting space for a variety of activities and events, will be conveniently and prominently located on the southeast corner of the Main Level, directly off of the lobby. Two UW classrooms will be adjacent to the southwest lobby on the Lower Level. All three rooms have spill-out opportunities into the upper and lower lobbies.

C. PARKING AND SERVICE USES

3. Multiple uses: Design parking areas to serve multiple uses such as children's play space, outdoor gathering areas, sports courts, woonerf, or common space in multifamily projects.

Response:

The Burke Yard east of the new building will host a variety of uses including general parking, café spill out and large events with tents and banquet seating for formal occasions at the Burke. A variety of outdoor gathering areas line the Burke Yard to the north, west and south including a children’s play area.

4. Service uses: Locate and design service entries, loading docks, and trash receptacles away from pedestrian areas or to a less visible portion of the site to reduce possible impacts of these facilities on building aesthetics and pedestrian circulation.

Response:

The philosophy of the new Burke Museum is to put everything on display, including the comings and goings of exhibits, artifacts, etc., and the loading area is, therefore, showcased on the east façade. The loading dock and waste receptacles are remotely located away from the main entrances. Waste receptacles will be screened from the Burke Yard and street.

DC2 ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

DEVELOP AN ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT THAT WILL RESULT IN A UNIFIED AND FUNCTIONAL DESIGN THAT FITS WELL ON THE SITE AND WITHIN ITS SURROUNDINGS.

A. MASSING

1. Site characteristics and uses: Arrange the mass of the building taking into consideration the characteristics of the site and the proposed uses of the building and its open space.

Response:

The new building is proposed as a bar shape massing on the western edge of the site to maximize the rest of the block for the Burke Yard and a potential future UW building on the eastern edge. The new building will be 30’ from the edge of 15th Ave straddling the urban and campus fabrics that meet at this important intersection.

B. ARCHITECTURAL AND FAÇADE COMPOSITION

1. Façade composition: Design all building facades—including alleys and visible roofs—considering the composition and architectural expression of the building as a whole. Ensure that all facades are attractive and well proportioned.

Response:

The public face is on all four facades of the building and the architectural design response includes glazing along the pedestrian level to provide an outside to inside transparency between the museum and its surroundings along all four facades. The upper two stories are clad in vertical wood siding and rest upon the glass base. The wood siding not only encloses the important museum collections but also speaks to the vertical nature of the surrounding trees. Large windows on the northwestern corner (entrance of the campus), three story tall glazing at the end of the multi-story spine, and at the east facade bring transparency to the upper levels.

2. Blank walls: Avoid large blank walls along visible façades wherever possible. Where expanses of blank walls, retaining walls, or garage facades are unavoidable, include uses or design treatments at the street level that have human scale and are designed for pedestrians.

Response:

The placement of windows—including large windows, three story tall glazing that corresponds with an interior atrium, a glass curtain wall at the pedestrian level and slot windows scattered where offices occur—ensures lively facades on all sides and a human approach. Conditions of solid walls will be broken down into panels to help reduce scale.

D. SCALE AND TEXTURE

1. Human scale: Incorporate architectural features, elements, and details that are of human scale into the building facades, entries, retaining walls, courtyards, and exterior spaces in a manner that is consistent with the overall architectural concept.

Response:

The Burke Museum is a unique building type since it has visitors and staff (small scale) and large objects and artifacts (large scale). The building and landscape design celebrates both scales simultaneously. The 20’ floor to floor heights and large spaces for compacted storage rooms and exhibit galleries setup a building scale that relates monumentality of the museum. The 3’ wide window proportion, 6’ wide cement board panels, and vertical wood siding lend to the human scale of the building. Additionally, fine detailing and materials of facades, entries, stairs and railings will further bridge the institutional building function with the personal human experience.

2. Texture: Design the character of the building, as expressed in the form, scale, and materials, to strive for a fine-grained scale, or “texture,” particularly at the street level and other areas where pedestrians predominate.

Response:

The façade will be clad in 9” wide impregnated wood boards running vertically, lapping end to end, which will give the building a fine grained, craft-like quality. This material will also weather allowing the building to change over time. The cool and relatively smooth texture of the concrete and panelized cement board will compliment the warmth of the wood siding adding to the textural depth of the building. Lastly, the narrow 3’ rhythm of the glass curtain wall will bridge the smaller scale of the wood siding and the larger scale of the concrete and cement. Overall, the building will provide a gradient of texture and scale that relates to its surroundings.

E. FORM AND FUNCTION

1. Legibility and flexibility: Strive for a balance between building legibility and flexibility. Design buildings such that their primary functions and uses can be readily determined from the exterior, making the building easy to access and understand. At the same time, design flexibility into the building so that it may remain useful over time even as specific programmatic needs evolve.

Response:

One of the goals of the new Burke Museum is future flexibility within for collections and exhibits that will grow and shrink over time. Each of the three main floors are tall (20’ floor to floor) to respond to this need. Offices, which have different height requirements, are grouped together and many occur on the east side of the building within a stacked mezzanine condition. This bar can be reconfigured over time for a more open layout and/or a rearrangement of private offices. From the exterior, a Paleontology artifact such as a dinosaur, totem poles from the Ethnology collection and other artifacts will be visible from the lobby and some of the exhibit galleries. These areas will be juxtaposed on the façade with evidence of the smaller scaled offices and a few of the labs.

DC4 EXTERIOR ELEMENTS AND FINISHES

USE APPROPRIATE AND HIGH QUALITY ELEMENTS AND FINISHES FOR THE BUILDING AND ITS OPEN SPACES.

A. BUILDING MATERIALS

1. Exterior finish materials: Building exteriors should be constructed of durable and maintainable materials that are attractive even when viewed up close. Materials that have texture, pattern, or lend themselves to a high quality of detailing are encouraged.

Response:

Kebony is the brand of impregnated wood cladding proposed as the primary material on the facade. It is a durable material, has a long lifespan and is a certified Eco friendly product. All exterior materials and details will meet or exceed University of Washington’s design guide and maintenance standards.

2. Climate appropriateness: Select durable and attractive materials that will age well in Seattle’s climate, taking special care to detail corners, edges, and transitions. Highly visible features, such as balconies, grilles and railings should be especially attractive, well-crafted and easy to maintain.

Response:

We have selected an impregnated wood cladding, instead of a traditional wood product, to respond to Seattle’s wet climate. Overtime, Kebony will go from brown to a silvery grey patina. It will be detailed as a rain screen assembly. Painted metal entry canopies and areas of cement board cladding will accent the wood cladding.

C. LIGHTING

1. Functions: Use lighting both to increase site safety in all locations used by pedestrians and to highlight architectural or landscape details and features such as entries, signs, canopies, plantings, and art.

Response:

Lighting will meet UW standards and will be used for safety and to accent site and building features.

D. TREES, LANDSCAPE AND HARDSCAPE MATERIALS

1. Choice of plant materials: Reinforce the overall architectural and open space design concepts through the selection of landscape materials.

Response:

Southeast of the building at the bottom of the grand stairs at the edge of the Burke Yard will be the Camas Field, a level terrace of soil that receives runoff from the Burke Yard and showcases the Pacific Northwest’s endangered moist meadow plants. The areas with tall evergreen trees to the north and east will be cleared of low lying growth allowing for sight lines and access through.

2. Hard scape materials: Use exterior courtyards, plazas, and other hard surfaced areas as an opportunity to add color, texture, and/or pattern and enliven public areas through the use of distinctive and durable paving materials. Use permeable materials wherever possible.

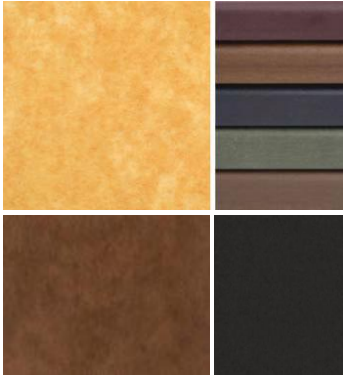
Response:

The Burke Yard will have concrete with a raked texture in select areas to create an interesting overall ground plane pattern. Carefully placed canopy trees will be incorporated to the parking lot.

4. Place making: Create a landscape design that helps define spaces with significant elements such as trees.

Response:

The site design has a rich variety of spaces designed for the block, ranging from the Forest Field of new and existing tall evergreen trees to the north and east, the low lying Camus Field of native species wetlands to the south, the Burke Yard and the 43rd Street pedestrian corridor.



TEXTURED MATERIAL:
REAL WOOD, HEARTWOOD CEDAR, AGED CEDAR

TEXTURED MATERIAL:
WOOD PRODUCT, RECYCLED WOOD, RICHLITE

UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN GUIDELINES

CS1 NATURAL SYSTEMS AND SITE FEATURES

USE NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES OF THE SITE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS AS A STARTING POINT FOR PROJECT DESIGN

II. Landscape Design to Address Special Site Conditions

Context

The retention of existing, large trees is an important consideration in new construction, particularly on the wooded slopes in the Ravenna Urban Village.

Guidelines

- i. Retain existing large trees wherever possible. This is especially important on the wooded slopes in the Ravenna Urban Village. The Board is encouraged to consider design departures that allow retention of significant trees. Where a tree is unavoidably removed, it should be replaced with another tree of appropriate species, 2 ½ inch caliper minimum size for deciduous trees, or minimum size of 4’ height for evergreen trees.

Response:

The existing old growth trees are an important design feature of redevelopment. The project will include removal of some selected trees where required, however, new trees will be added to support the forest aesthetic. The new trees will meet or exceed minimum size requirements.

CS2 URBAN PATTERN AND FORM

STRENGTHEN THE MOST DESIRABLE FORMS, CHARACTERISTICS AND PATTERNS OF THE STREETS, BLOCK FACES, AND OPEN SPACES IN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

II. Respect for Adjacent Sites

Context

This Seattle Design Guideline is particularly important where a building’s back side, service areas or parking lots could impact adjacent residential uses.

Guideline

Special attention should be paid to projects in the zone edge areas as depicted in Map 2 on page 4 to ensure impacts to Low-rise zones are minimized.

Response:

The new Burke Museum is oriented along 15th Ave, forming a built edge to the central campus and engaging the urban fabric of 15th Ave. The loading dock and parking lot are interior to the block on the east side of the building and are located at a mid-plane buffered by higher terrain north and east on the block. The Forest Frame along 45th Street also screens the parking lot.

III. Corner Lots

Context

The citywide design guidelines encourage buildings on corner lots to orient to the corner and adjacent street fronts.



Guideline

For new buildings located on a corner, including, but not limited to the corner locations identified in Map 3 on page 7, consider providing special building elements distinguishable from the rest of the building such as a tower, corner articulation or bay windows. Consider a special site feature such as diagonal orientation and entry, a sculpture, a courtyard, or other device. Corner entries should be set back to allow pedestrian flow and good visibility at the intersection.

Response:

The new Burke Museum is set back from the corner of 15th Ave and 45th St so that the University of Washington can hold the corner with pedestrian access diagonally across the site per the Campus Master Plan, connecting the campus to the urban fabric north and west. A small plaza at that corner and large windows on the north façade help activate the corner.

At 15th Ave and the 43rd Street pedestrian corridor, the design responds to the corner condition with an inviting floor-to-ceiling glass lobby at ground level, a long canopy at the entrance and a short walkway to 43rd Street.

IV. Height, Bulk, and Scale

Context

The residential areas are experiencing a change from houses to block-like apartments. Also, the proximity of lower intensive zones to higher intensive zones requires special attention to potential impacts of increased height, bulk and scale. These potential impact areas are shown in Map 4 (page 8). The design and siting of buildings is critical to maintaining stability and Low-rise character.

Guideline

Special attention should be paid to projects in the following areas to minimize impacts of increased height, bulk and scale as stated in the Seattle Design Guideline. These areas are also depicted in Map 4 on page 8.

Response:

The new Burke Museum’s height is lower than the 100’ tall Gates Hall to the south. It will be 75’ tall and follow the 5% slope of the site. The generous open space surrounding the building results in a reduced perception of bulk and an appealing scale.

PL2 WALKABILITY

CREATE A SAFE AND COMFORTABLE WALKING ENVIRONMENT THAT IS EASY TO NAVIGATE AND WELL-CONNECTED TO EXISTING PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS AND FEATURES.

I. Pedestrian Open Spaces and Entrances

Context

Convenient, attractive and protected pedestrian entries should be provided for both business and for upper story residential uses.

Guideline

On Mixed Use Corridors, entries to upper floor residential uses should be accessed from, but not dominate, the street frontage. On corner locations, the main residential entry should be on the side street with a small courtyard that provides a transition between the entry and the street.

Response:

The east and south building entries are located in convenient locations from the Burke Yard (parking lot) and the corner of 15th Ave and the 43rd Street pedestrian corridor. The site design at the entry locations will be attractive with a variety of low lying plants, maintaining visibility and safety. Canopy structures overhead will protect the entries from rain.

DC2 ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

DEVELOP AN ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT THAT WILL RESULT IN A UNIFIED AND FUNCTIONAL DESIGN THAT FITS WELL ON THE SITE AND WITHIN ITS SURROUNDINGS.

IV. Architectural Elements and Materials

i. On Mixed Use Corridors, consider breaking up the façade into modules of not more than 50 feet (measured horizontally parallel to the street) on University Way and 100 feet on other corridors, corresponding to traditional platting and building construction. (Note: This should not be interpreted as a prescriptive requirement. Larger parcels may characterize some areas of the University Community, such as lower Roosevelt.)

Response:

The building is broken up into a pattern of wood siding, metal panels, concrete and curtain wall glazing.

DC4 EXTERIOR ELEMENTS AND FINISHES

USE APPROPRIATE AND HIGH QUALITY ELEMENTS AND FINISHES FOR THE BUILDING AND ITS OPEN SPACES.

i. New buildings should emphasize durable, attractive, and well detailed finish materials, including:

- a. Brick (especially appropriate).
- b. Concrete (if it features architecturally treated texture or color, other refined detailing, and/or complementary materials).
- c. Cast stone, natural stone, tile.
- d. Stucco and stucco-like panels, if they feature an even surface and properly trimmed joints and edging around doors and windows. Heavily textured finishes with obvious trowel marks are not generally appropriate. Stucco should be avoided in areas that are susceptible to vandalism and graffiti. Stucco and stucco-like panels must be detailed and finished to avoid water staining and envelope failure. Overhangs and protective trim are encouraged to increase weather resistance.
- e. Art tile or other decorative wall details.
- f. Wood, especially appropriate for residential structures.

Response:

Wood siding was selected as the primary siding material to relate to the forest of trees around the building and describe the natural history museum inside. It echoes the Salish tribal wood structures and expansive natural forests of Washington. The material selections and detailing will integrate with the campus while distinguishing the museum as a public facility.

6 ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

BUILDING

The design brings together a variety of program types in the building including exhibit areas, labs, collections storage, work rooms, libraries, classrooms and offices. It must satisfy a diverse set of program goals such as creating a visitor experience for the public through much of the building and facilitating a highly functional collections storage and research process by staff, and intertwining the two when possible. The current design responds to these program goals by dividing the building along a north-south axis with a multi-story space that visually connects Levels 1-3 and atmospherically connects Levels 1-2. The west side of the building contains the majority of the lab and storage program. On the east side of the multi-story space on Levels 2 and 3 and the mezzanines, administration offices are located along the east facade giving windows to all of the offices. In the space between the east and west is the visitor experience. The multi-story space, or slot canyon, provides vertical circulation connecting the three levels. On the west side of the canyon, a generous pathway gives visitors a chance to look into labs and storage and experience the goings-on of the Burke while en route to the exhibit galleries on the north and south ends of the building. Within the multi-story space, objects will be placed at key vantage points to draw the visitor through the museum.

The building has three floors over a basement with 20' floor to floor heights. The design team envisions wood cladding for the exterior. The main roof will be enclosed by a sloped parapet profile and have 'photo-voltaic ready' infrastructure. The building will have moments of glazing that correspond with key happenings inside the building that connect the Burke Museum to the University, 15th Ave, 45th Ave and 43rd Street. Building entrances are located on the east and south, facing the proposed parking lot and the pedestrian traffic on 43rd that will increase with the new public transit along that corridor, currently under construction.

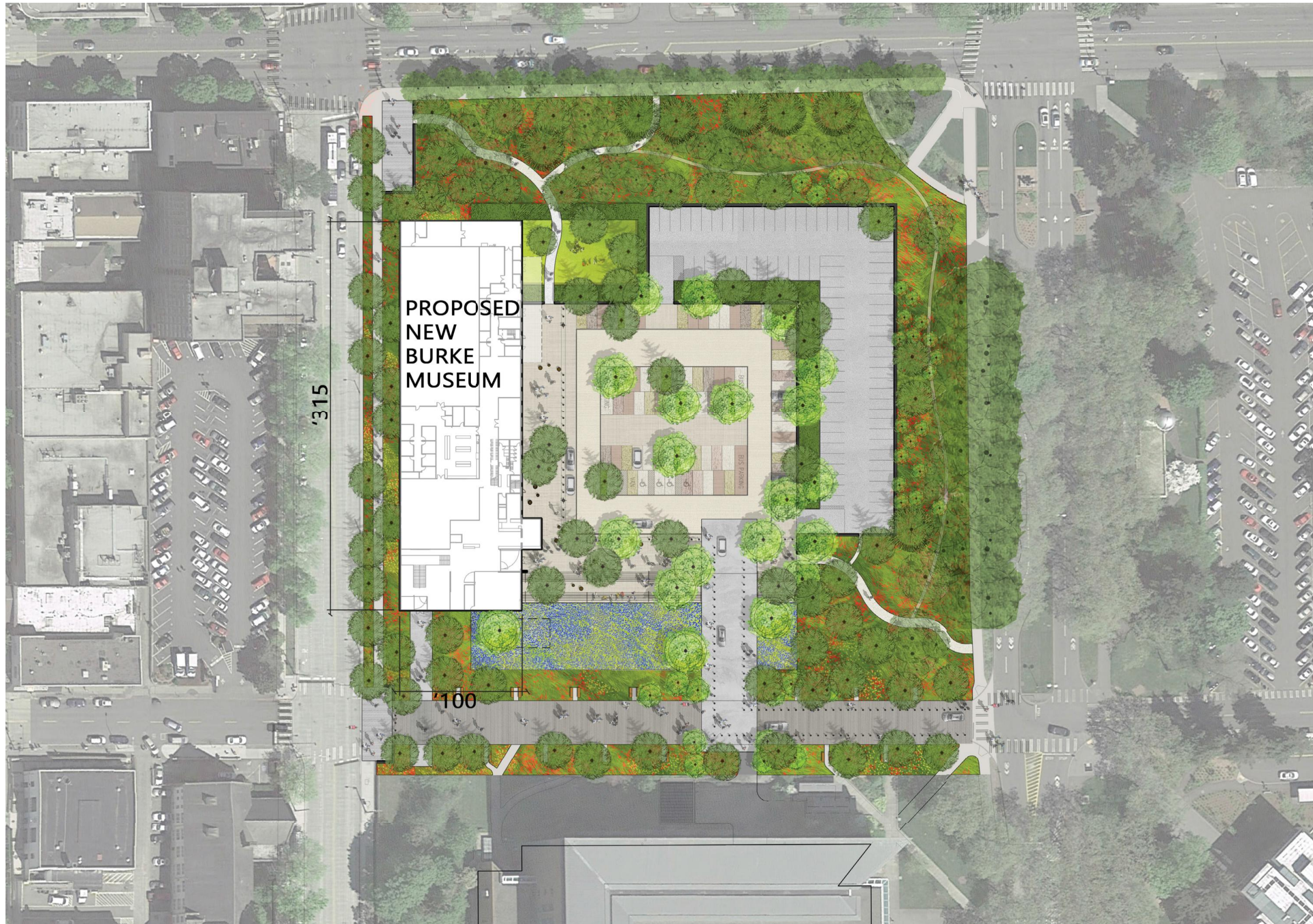
SITE

The Burke Museum's new location along 15th Avenue places it within the Forest Frame, a legible mass of trees surrounding the site frame that define its edges and central gathering space. The Forest Frame acts as a 'porous threshold,' allowing for clear sightlines and access through while marking a transition from city to campus. The Forest Frame is a combination of three general landscape types: 1) A series of new, iconic, native evergreen trees along the West Edge that work with the building's highly textured façade to filter light and views into the museum's collections. The ultimate look will be open and airy – a colonnade of bare tree trunks with clear views through. 2) The existing, varied canopy along the North Edge of the site that is the historic face of the University along 45th Street. 3) The augmented alley of London Plane trees that frame Memorial Way. Care will be taken to enhance the continuity and openness of this edge while keeping the focus on the historic Memorial Way entry perspective. Within the Forest Frame, a clearing cut into the existing, sloped topography creates a generous and level forecourt to the museum's east entry, called the Burke Yard.

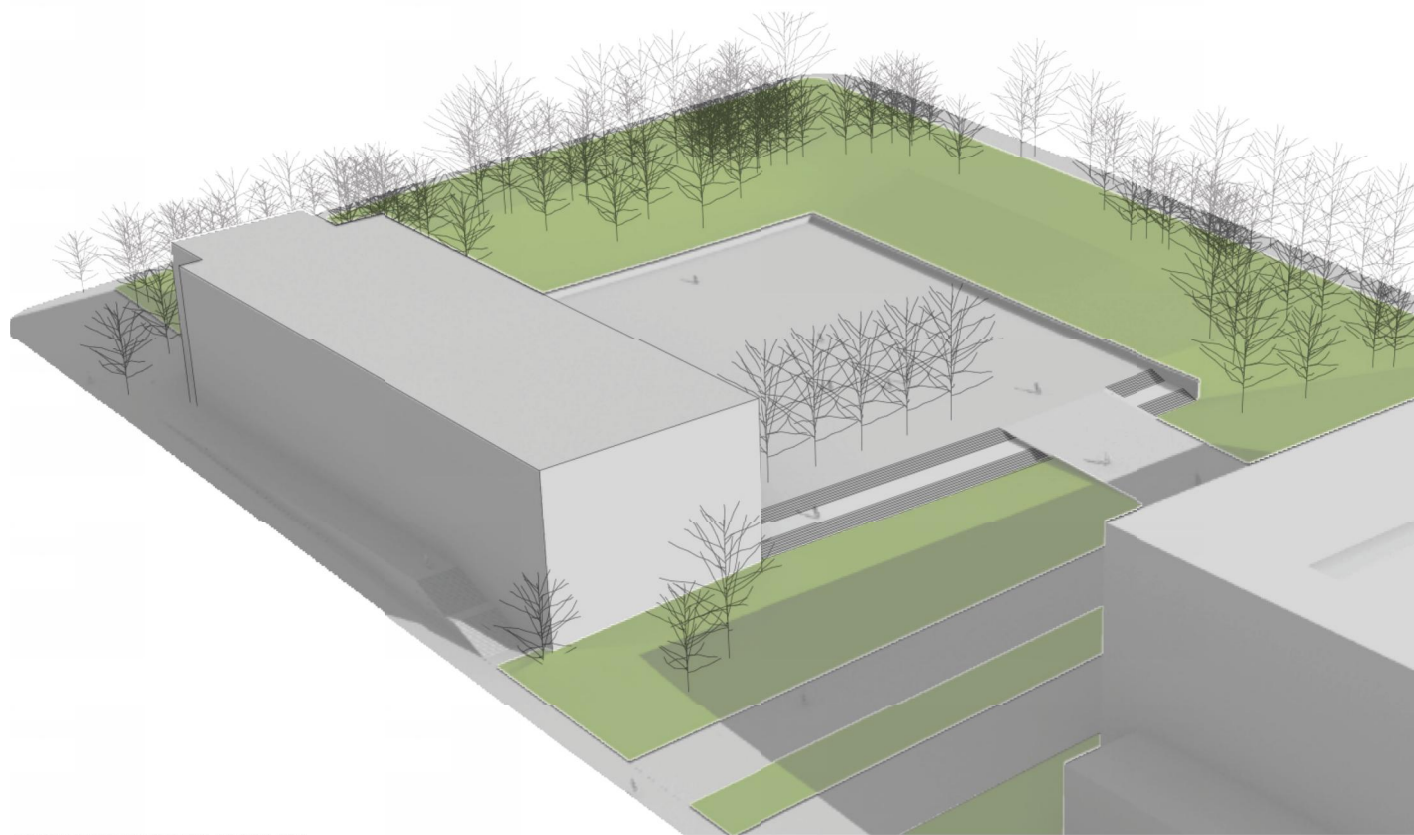
The Yard's richly-textured ground plane and carefully-placed canopy trees program the surface for a variety of uses including café spillout, site interpretation, vehicular parking, loading/unloading, emergency vehicle access, school bus drop-off, and large event space. At the south edge of the Yard, grand stairs lead to the Camas Field, a level terrace of soil that receives runoff from the Burke Yard and showcases the Pacific Northwest's endangered moist meadow plants.

The design recognizes the northwest corner of the site as important to the historic face of the University along 45th by extending the Forest Frame to this edge. A small entry plaza greets pedestrians and bicyclists entering from the North and the West and a diagonal path leads to campus. With the Museum's new location on 15th Avenue and the future Sound Transit Link Light Rail station on 43rd Street, the intersection of 15th Avenue and 43rd Street serves both the campus and the museum. The accessibility and overall clarity

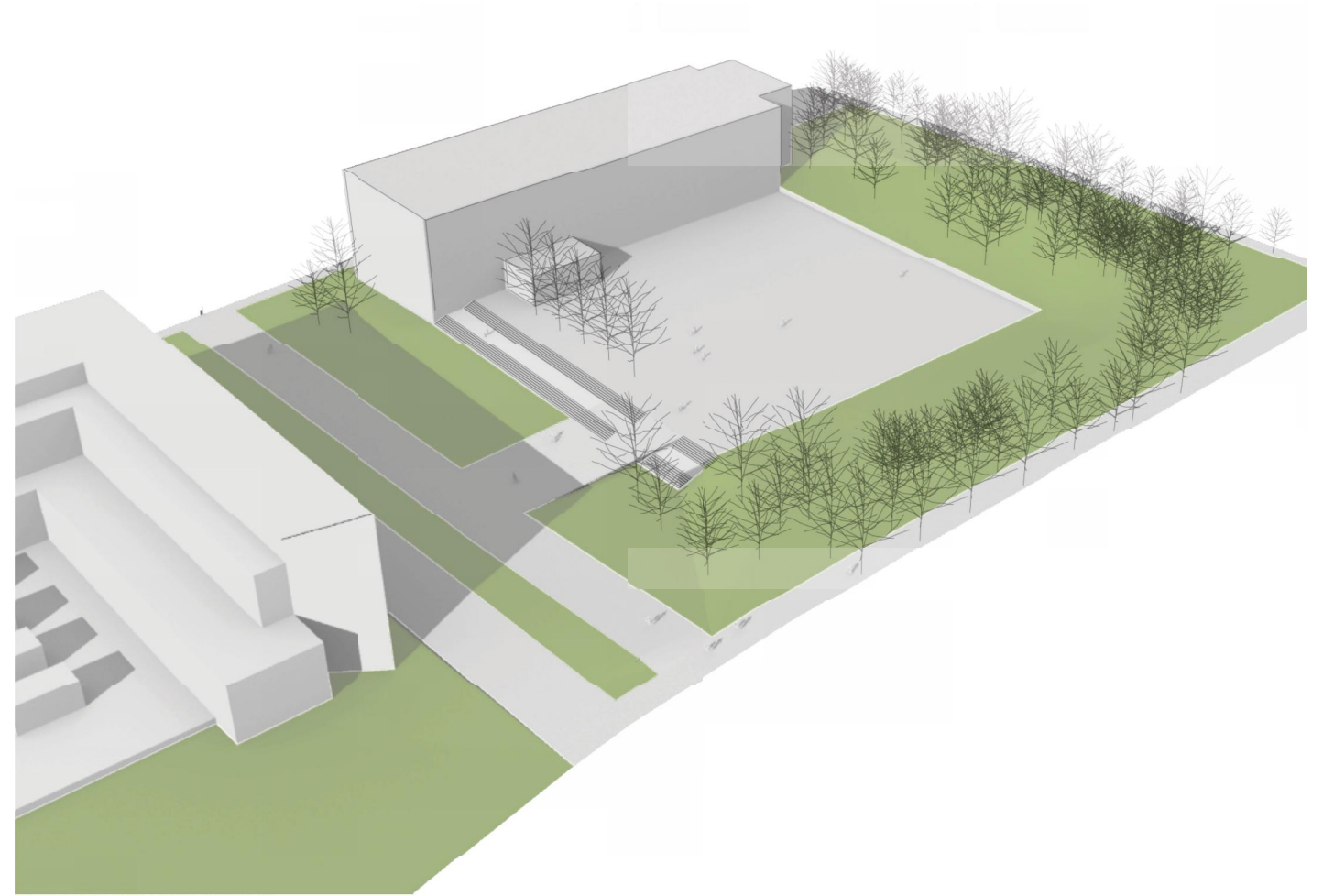
of 43rd as a major campus entry is improved. With an entry to the museum at the southwest corner, the community is invited and drawn into the Burke experience by walking through a framed passage amidst tall conifer trees.



SITE CONCEPT

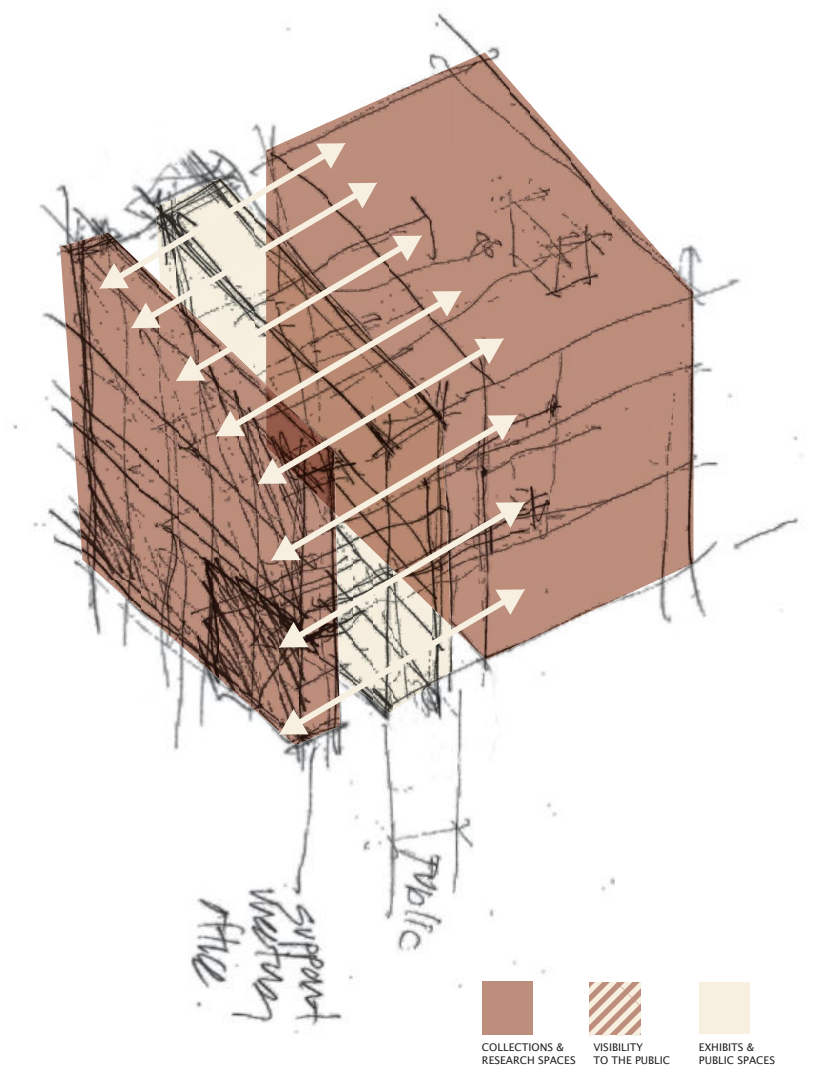
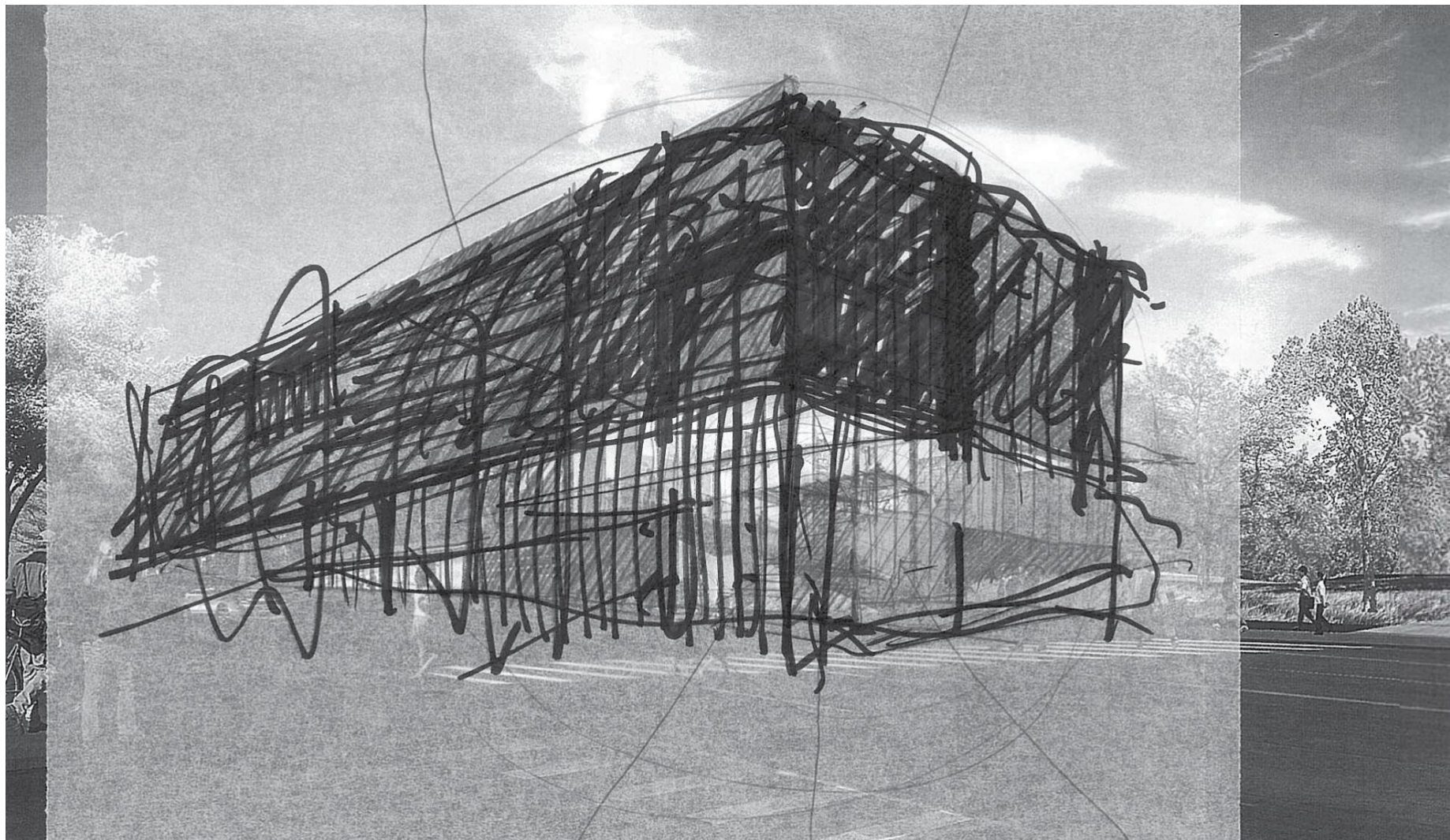


AXONOMETRIC VIEW FROM SW



AXONOMETRIC VIEW FROM SE

BUILDING MASSING CONCEPT



ILLUSTRATIONS





7 APPENDIX

Appendix B – Exceptional Grove Assessment



Figure 1: Exceptional Groves B & C

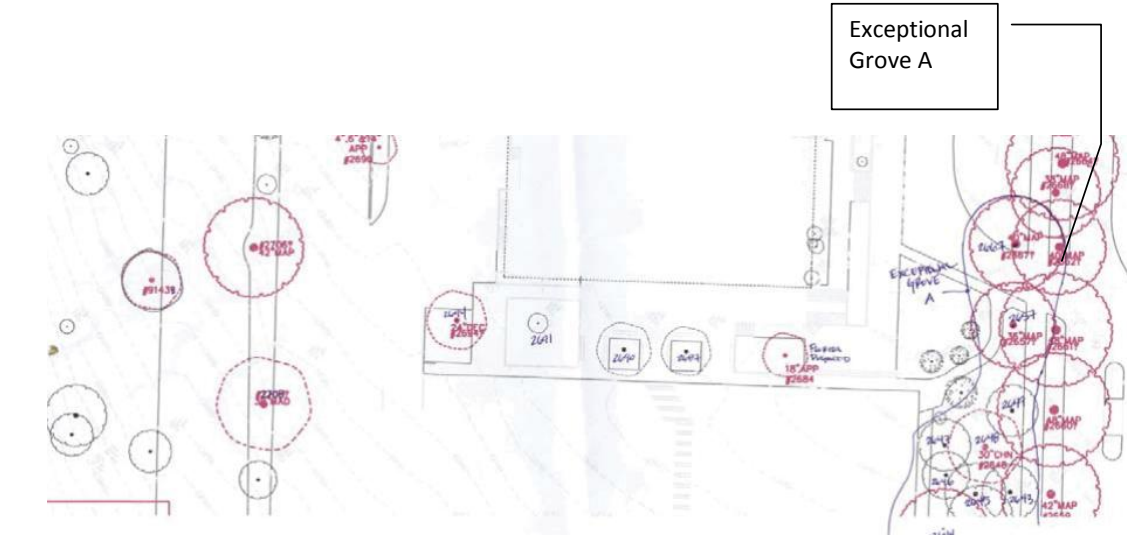


Figure 2: Exceptional Grove A

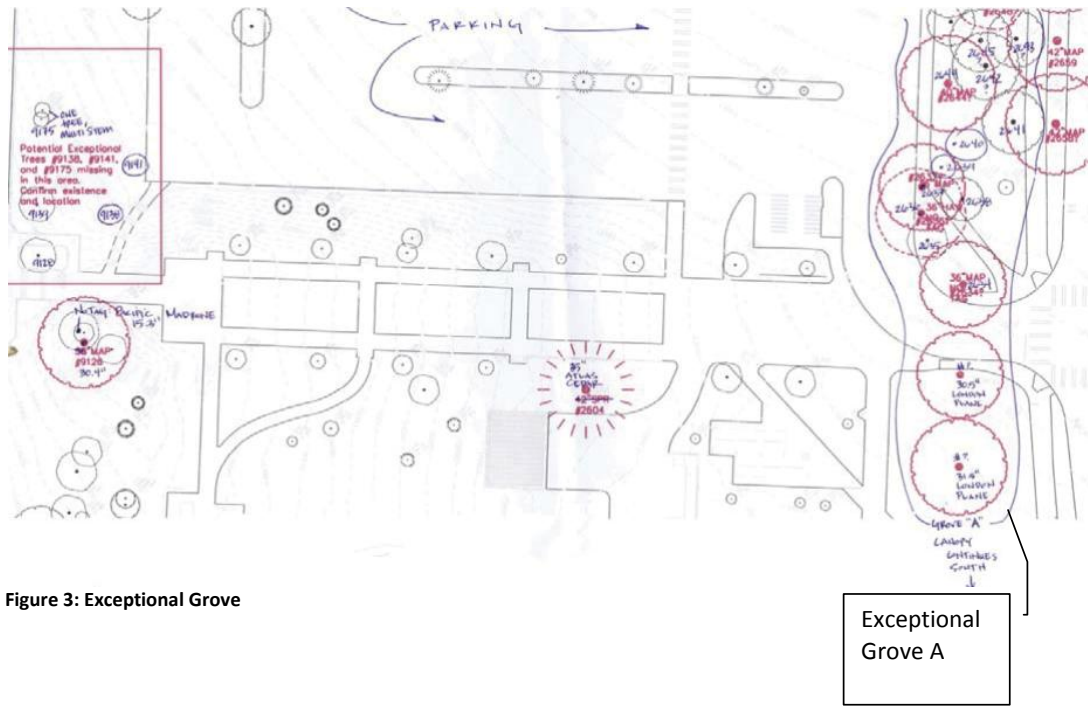


Figure 3: Exceptional Grove

Appendix C—Tree Protection Specifications

1. This specification must be followed for all trees that are in close proximity to any clearing and grading limits.
2. Educate all workers on site about tree protection techniques and requirements during preconstruction meetings and by sharing and posting this Tree Protection Specification.
3. After the site has been surveyed and clearing and grading stakes are in place, the project arborist should visit the site to determine the actual placement of tree protection measures based on the potential impact to tree root systems. Final adjustment of clearing limits by the arborist will be made on site prior to construction.
4. Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) fencing or other barriers shall be installed along all clearing limits to protect the Critical Root Zones (CRZ) of trees that are to be preserved. Optimal CRZ areas should be the greater of the drip line or calculated at 1-foot radius for every 1-inch of tree diameter. TPZ fencing shall be a minimum of a 4-foot tall orange plastic fencing anchored with steel stakes or a 6-foot tall chain link fence, depending on the project needs. Alternative barriers may be approved with consent of the project arborist. One entry point into the TPZ to gain access to the tree shall be provided for all trees, especially those surrounded by a chain link fence. Damaged barriers shall be re-established or replaced.
5. The project arborist may require chain link fencing or plywood boxing around trees in certain high traffic areas. The arborist will meet on site with the contractor to determine the specific types of fencing and placement, and the specific clearing instructions for areas near preserved trees. Adjustment of the initial TPZ lay out may be required as construction progresses and should be approved by the project arborist.
6. Post appropriate signage to the fencing to help convey the importance of the CRZ to workers.
7. TPZ fencing shall not be moved without authorization from the project arborist or the site supervisor. All fencing is to be left in place until the completion of the project. Tree protection signage shall be attached to fencing only.
8. A 4 to 6-inch deep layer of coarse arborist woodchips or hog fuel mulch shall be layered over the top of the soil surface. The mulch shall be kept 12-inches away from the base of any tree. Alternative mulch may be used with the prior approval of the project arborist.
9. Work required for removal of unwanted vegetation within the CRZ areas will be hand work only. NO HEAVY EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED IN THE TPZ.
10. Within the TPZ areas, no parking, materials storage, dumping, or burning is allowed.
11. Do not attach anything to trees using nails, screws, and/or spikes.
12. Any trees adjacent to high traffic areas or building envelopes shall be pruned to attain proper safety and clearance prior to the construction. The project arborist will provide a recommendation using American national Standards Institute ANSI A300 Standard Practices for Pruning. Use of an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist to perform the recommended work is strongly recommended.
13. When removing trees outside of the TPZ determined to be unacceptable for retention, use methods such as directional felling to avoid damage to trees and other valuable vegetation that is being retained. Small trees and other native vegetation in these areas should be carefully preserved.
14. Tree stumps that are within a TPZ or immediately adjacent to the CRZ of a preserved tree or other vegetation shall be removed by grinding.
15. Where the project arborist has determined that roots of a preserved tree may be encountered during excavation or grading, a Certified Arborist shall be on site to supervise any root pruning and to assess the potential impact of such pruning.
16. Excavation equipment shall have flat front buckets to be used when lower the grade that may contact roots of a preserved tree.

17. Excavation should occur at perpendicular angles that will reduce the potential to tear and break roots further back towards the tree.
18. Any root greater than 1-inches in diameter that is encountered shall be carefully cut with a sharp tool and not torn with a backhoe. Avoid, when feasible, cutting any root greater than 4 inches in diameter. Roots cut shall be immediately covered with soil or mulch and kept moist. When roots must be exposed around concrete forms before back-filling can occur, cover the roots with wet burlap and a white plastic sheeting.
19. Where access for machinery or any vehicle is required within the CRZ or TPZ of any preserved tree, the soil should be protected from compaction. Acceptable methods include an 18 inch deep layer of wood chips or hog fuel, 1 inch thick plywood, Alturna Mats, or steel sheets be placed over the soil surface.
20. Do not trench for utilities installation or repair, or for irrigation system installation within the TPZ without consent of the project arborist. Alter routes of underground infrastructure or use alternate methods such as pipe boring, air excavation, or HVAC to work around roots.
21. Landscaping specified within the TPZ areas shall be designed to limit disturbance of surface soils and preserved vegetation. No root pruning is permitted. New plants added in these areas should be of the smallest size possible to minimize disturbance.
22. Do not change grade by cutting or filling within the TPZ without consent of the project arborist.
23. Where backfill is required within a CRZ or TPZ area, the project arborist shall determine the amount and type of fill material to be used.
24. Supplemental irrigation for all protected trees is required during the summer months or prolonged periods of dry weather. In the absence of adequate rainfall, apply at least 1 inch of water per week by deep soaking methods. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT FOR SUCESSFUL TREE RETENTION.
25. Fertilize trees as necessary with phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and other macro- and micro-nutrients as indicated by a soil nutrient analysis test, but wait at least 1 year to apply any nitrogen. Nitrogen shall only be applied according to the American National Standards Institute A300 (part 2) Standard Practices for Fertilization or the International Society of Arboriculture’s Best Management Practice for Fertilization.
26. Monitoring of all trees, especially those exposed to new environmental conditions such as exposure to wind, sun, or deep shade, should be monitored during construction and annually for several seasons following construction to check for adverse changes to the tree health or stability.

Attachments:
Table of Trees
Exceptional Grove Assessment



UW Burke Museum
45th st / 15th Ave/ NE Stevens Way / Memorial Way
Seattle, WA

Site Visit: **Sept 4, 2014**
Table Prepared: **Sept 22, 2014**

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
2604	X	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	35.0		Good	Good	33	32	17	28	30	yes	Good condition
2618		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	3.0		Fair	Fair					23.6	no	
2619		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	3.0		Good	Good					23.6	no	
2620		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	4.0		Good	Good					23.6	no	
2621		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	2.0		Fair	Fair					23.6	no	
2622		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	3.0		Good	Good					23.6	no	
2623		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	3.0		Good	Good					23.6	no	
2624		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	3.0		Good	Good					23.6	no	
2625		<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	3.0		Good	Good					23.6	no	
2626		<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	4.0		Good	Good					24	no	
2627		<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	3.0		Good	Good					24	no	
2629		<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	3.5		Good	Good					24	no	
2631		<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	5.0		Good	Good					24	no	
2634	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	29.8		Good	Good	23	34	38	33	30	no	Clearance prune for construction access
2635	X	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	Horse chestnut	16.0		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes
2636	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	31.5		Fair	Fair	17	13	21	25	30	yes	Clearance prune for construction access
2637	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	30.1		Fair	Fair	32	8	16	25	30	yes	Clearance prune for construction access
2638	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	19.0		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes
2639	X	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	Horse chestnut	20.5		Fair	Fair					30	no	Interior canopy tree
2640	X	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	Horse chestnut	16.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	Interior canopy tree
2641	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	24.0		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes
2642	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	21.0		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes
2643	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	21.0		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes
														Verticillium wilt, dieback excessive, pruning, fair condition
2644	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	34.0		Fair	Fair	17	15	20	25	30	yes	A - yes
2645	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	21.5		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes
2646	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	20.2		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109
Page 1 of 10
www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670



UW Burke Museum
45th st / 15th Ave/ NE Stevens Way / Memorial Way
Seattle, WA

Site Visit: **Sept 4, 2014**
Table Prepared: **Sept 22, 2014**

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
2647	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	21.8		Fair	Fair					30	no	Hypoxylon present
2648	X	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	Horse chestnut	24.5		Good	Good					30	no	A - yes
2649	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	20.9		Fair	Fair					30	no	A - yes
2650		<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock	2.3		Fair	Fair					10.8	no	
2651		<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	8.5		Good	Good					30	no	
2652		<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock	2.0		Good	Good					10.8	no	
2653		<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock	2.0		Good	Good					10.8	no	
2654		<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock	2.0		Good	Good					10.8	no	
2655		<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock	2.0		Fair	Fair					10.8	no	
2656		<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock	2.0		Good	Good					10.8	no	
2657	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	30.5		Fair	Fair	10	0	30	30	30	yes	A - yes
2658	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	35.7		Fair	Fair	20	25	20	21	30	yes	
2659	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	29.5		Fair	Fair	17	30	29	0	30	yes	
2660	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	36.7		Fair	Fair	20	30	30	25	30	yes	
2661	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	37.0		Fair	Fair	20	35	30	30	30	yes	
2662	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	28.0		Fair	Fair	17	35	25	35	30	no	
2663	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	29.4		Fair	Fair					30	no	
2664	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	35.0		Fair	Fair	28	35	16	37	30	yes	
2665	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	43.5		Fair	Fair	30	38	40	40	30	yes	
2666	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	33.5		Good	Good	32	25	20	32	30	yes	B - yes
2667	X	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London plane	32.0		Fair	Fair	25	0	25	40	30	yes	A - yes
2668	X	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	3.5+3.1+3.0+2.0+2.5	6.4	Good	Good	17	40	26	29	8	no	

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109
Page 2 of 10
www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
2669		<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	1.0+1.0+1.1. 0+1.0+1.5+	4.4	Good	Good				8	no		
2670		<i>Xanthoxyparis nootkatensis</i>	Alaskan cedar	6.5		Good	Good				13	no		
2671		<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	2.8+2.1+1.1. 0+2.0+2.0+ 1.0+1.0+1.1.	5.0	Good	Good				8	no		
2672		<i>Xanthoxyparis nootkatensis</i>	Alaskan cedar	6.0		Good	Good				13	no		
2673		<i>Xanthoxyparis nootkatensis</i>	Alaskan cedar	7.5		Good	Good				13	no		
2674		<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	1.0		Good	Good				20	no		
2675	X	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	3.0+3.0+3.	5	Fair	Fair	12	11	6	2	8	no	
2676	X	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	4.6		Fair	Fair				12	no		
2677		<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	4" caliper (at base)	3.0	Fair	Fair				12	no		
2678		<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	2.0		Good	Good				6	no		
2680		<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	3.0		Good	Good				20	no		
2681		<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	2.0		Fair	Fair				20	no		
2682		<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	2.5		Good	Good				20	no		
2684	X	<i>Cornus florida</i>	dogwood	17.0		Good	Good	15	15	15	15	12	yes	
2685		<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone pine	2.2		Good	Good				7.6	no		
2686		<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone pine	2.0		Good	Good				7.6	no		
2687		<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	19.5		Fair	Fair				30	no		
2688		<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone pine	2.5		Good	Good				7.6	no		
2689		<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone pine	2.5		Good	Good				7.6	no		

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109
Page 3 of 10
www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
2690		<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	20.5		Fair	Fair				30	no		
2691	X	<i>Malus spp</i>	Crabapple	8.0+6.0	10.0	Fair	Good	15	15	10	10	20	no	Fair condition, ground wasps present
2692		<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese flowering cherry	6.6		Good	Good				23	no		
2693	X	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	4.0		Good	Good				6	no		
2694	X	<i>Malus spp</i>	Crabapple	10.6+14.0 3.0,3.0, 5.5,7.0, 7.0, 6.5	17.6	Fair	Fair	18	17	18	18	20	no	
2695	X	<i>Malus spp</i>	Crabapple	8.0+7.0+9.5	13.7	Fair	Fair				20	no		Ivy and hypericum at base
2696	X	<i>Malus spp</i>	Crabapple	5	14.3	Fair	Fair				20	no		
2697		<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Purple leaf plum	8.4		Fair	Fair				21	no		Cherry Bark Tortrix present
2698		<i>Malus x domestica</i>	Apple	9.6		Fair	Fair				20	no		Buried
2699		<i>Thuja plicata 'zebrina'</i>	Western red cedar	10.2		Fair	Fair				30	no		
2701		<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	20.0		Fair	Fair				30	no		
2702		<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	17.4		Fair	Fair				30	no		
2703		<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	8.3		Fair	Fair				30	no		
2704		<i>Thuja plicata 'zebrina'</i>	Western red cedar	11.5+9.0+7.5	16.4	Fair	Fair				30	no		
2705	X	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Thorn	8.0		Fair	Fair				9	no		
2706	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	32.0		Fair	Fair	15	23	19	23	30	yes	Fair, lost top, stunted growth

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109
Page 4 of 10
www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670

UW Burke Museum
45th st / 15th Ave/ NE Stevens Way / Memorial Way
Seattle, WA

Site Visit: **Sept 4, 2014**
Table Prepared: **Sept 22, 2014**

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
2708	X	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	32.5		Good	Good	14	20.5	26	23	6	yes	Protect tree and increase area. GREAT tree. Consider treating with phosphite. Cavity at base
2710		<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	9.1		Fair	Fair					30	no	
2711		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.0+10.0	15.6	Fair	Fair					30	no	
2712	X	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.3		Good	Good					30	no	
2714	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	24.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	B - yes
2715	X	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	24.0		Good	Good	25	19	25	15	20	yes	B - yes
2716	X	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	12.0+11.8	16.8	Good	Good					20	no	B - yes
2717	X	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch	11.0+9.0	14.2	Good	Good					20	no	B - yes
9126	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	30.4		Fair	Good	28	27	26	29	30	yes	Fair condition, DSH taken around ivy, dieback in canopy by wound at 12', extends to the ground on the north side.
adj to 9126	X	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	15.3		Good	Good	15	7	2	20	6	yes	Good condition
9128	X	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'</i>	European beech	14.0		Poor	Good					30	no	Small leaves, sparse canopy
9129		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9130		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9131		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9132		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109

Page 5 of 10

www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670

UW Burke Museum
45th st / 15th Ave/ NE Stevens Way / Memorial Way
Seattle, WA

Site Visit: **Sept 4, 2014**
Table Prepared: **Sept 22, 2014**

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
9133		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9134		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9135		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9136		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9137		<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	1.0		Good	Good					12.5	no	
9138	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	27.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	Live snag remains 12 feet tall
9139	X	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	12.3		Fair	Fair	15	0	13	15	6	yes	
9140	X	Does not exist												
9141	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9142		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.3		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9143	X	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	26.0		Fair	Fair	9	33	19	6	6	yes	Small dieback present, fair condition
9145		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9146		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	15.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9147		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.0+12.0+										
9152		Does not exist			20.2	Fair	Fair					30	no	Verticillium, tree in decline
9153		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.8		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9154		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.8		Fair	Fair					30	no	Verticillium, tree in decline
9155	X	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	13.0		Good	Good	5	5	8	16	6	yes	Verticillium, tree in decline
9156		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.9		Fair	Fair					30	no	Verticillium, tree in decline
9157		Does not exist												
9159		Does not exist												

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109

Page 6 of 10

www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
							North	East	South	West			
9160		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.6	Fair	Fair					no		Verticillium, tree in decline
9161		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	9.1	Fair	Fair				30	no		
9162		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.5	Fair	Fair				30	no		
9163		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	8.5	Fair	Fair				30	no		
9166		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	19.5	poor	fair				30	no		
9167		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.0	poor	Fair				30	no		
9170		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.0	poor	Fair				30	no		
9171	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	27.0	poor	Fair				30	no		
9172		<i>Aesculus spp</i>	Chestnut	14.0	poor	Fair				30	no		
9173		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.4	poor	Fair				30	no		
9174	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	25.0	Fair	Fair				30	no		Wildlife tree-- sign posted in tree protecting it for wildlife
9175	X	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	5.0+4.5	6.7	Good	5	5	5	5	yes		
9176		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	15.2	poor	Fair				30	no		
9177		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	18.9	poor	Fair				30	no		
9179		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	23.2	poor	Fair				30	no		
9180		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	17.0+9.5	19.5	Fair				30	no		
9181		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.5	Fair	Fair				30	no		
9182		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	17.3	Good	Good				30	no		
9183	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	9.5	Good	Good				30	no		
9184		<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	24.3	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9185	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	24.3	Good	Good				30	no	C - yes	
9186	X	<i>Prunus spp</i>	Cherry	14.0	Fair	Fair				23	no	C - yes	
9187	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	14.5	poor	poor				30	no	C - yes	
9188		<i>Prunus spp</i>	Cherry	9.4	Fair	Fair				23	no		
9189		<i>Prunus spp</i>	Cherry	9.3	Fair	Fair				23	no		
9190	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.0	Fair	Fair				30	no		

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109

Page 7 of 10

www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
							North	East	South	West			
9191		<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European mountain ash	4.0+5.0+5.0+4.0+5.0+									
9192		<i>Prunus spp</i>	Cherry	12.3	Good	Good				29	no		
9193	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	6.5	Fair	Fair				23	no		
9194	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	17.0	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9195	X	<i>Prunus spp</i>	Cherry	10.0	Fair	Fair				30	no		
9196	X	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Cherry	10.0	Fair	Fair				23	no		
9197	X	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Cherry	7.0	Fair	Fair				23	no		
9197	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	10.5+8	13.2	Fair				23	no	C - yes	
9199	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	21.4	poor	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9200	X	<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>	Pine	13.2	Fair	Fair	2	5	15	16	yes	C - yes	Old tree was here, lost its central leader at base leaving 2 trees.
9201	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.8, 13.0		Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9202	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.6	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9203	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.1	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9204	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.9	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9205	X	Does not exist											Stump-- no sprouts
9206	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	22.3	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9207	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.5	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9208	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	18.9	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9209	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.0	Good	Good				30	no	C - yes	
9210	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	21.0	Fair	Fair				30	no	C - yes	
9211	X	<i>Prunus spp</i>	Cherry	6.2	Good	Good				23	no	C - yes	
9212	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	18.6	Good	Good				30	no	C - yes	
9213	X	Does not exist											
9214	X	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	2.6	Good	Good				6	no		
9215	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	8.3	Good	Good				30	no		
9216	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	11.0+8.0	13.6	Good				30	no	B - yes	

Tree Solutions, Inc.
2940 Westlake Ave. N (Suite #200) Seattle, WA 98109

Page 8 of 10

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Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
9217	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	19.6		Fair	Fair					30	no	Snagged at 20 feet. Break between canopies of two exceptional groves
9218	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	16.6		poor	Fair					30	no	
9219	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.3		Fair	Fair					30	no	B - yes
9220	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	23.3		Fair	Fair					30	no	B - yes
9221	X	<i>Aesculus hippocastum</i>	Horse chestnut	6.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9222	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	5.0		Good	Good					30	no	
9223	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	7.2		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9224	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	12.6		Fair	Fair					30	no	B - yes
9225	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	12.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	B - yes
9226	X	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	18.3		Good	Good					30	no	B - yes
9227	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	16.1		Fair	Fair					30	no	B - yes
9228	X	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European birch	11.1, 9.3	14.5	Fair	Fair					20	no	
9229	X	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	31.2		Good	Good	18	30	30	30	yes	B - yes	
9230	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	15.1		Good	Good					30	no	B - yes
9231	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	12.0		Good	Good					30	no	B - yes
9232	X	Does not exist												
9233	X	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13.0		Good	Good					30	no	B - yes
9234	X	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	11.1		Good	Good					30	no	
9235	X	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Elm	18.9		Fair	Fair					30	no	B - yes
9236	X	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Elm	18.9		Fair	Fair					31	no	B - yes
9237	X	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Elm	18.9		Fair	Fair					32	no	B - yes
9240		<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Italian stone pine	1.5		Fair	Fair					25.3	no	
9241		<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	2.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9242		<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	2.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9243		<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	2.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9244		<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	2.0		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9245		<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	1.1		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9269		<i>Malus spp</i>	Crabapple	8.0		Fair	Fair					20	no	Suppressed

Tree Solutions, Inc.
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Page 9 of 10
www.treesolutions.net
206-528-4670

Tree ID	Revisited in 2014	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH	DSH -- single stem equivalent (inches)	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Drip line Radius (feet)				Exceptional as a singular tree	Exceptional as part of a Grove*	Notes
								North	East	South	West			
9270	X	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	19.0		Good	Good					30	no	B - yes
9271		<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	7.0		Good	Good					30	no	
9272		<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	13.8		Fair	Fair					30	no	
9273	X	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	54.5		Good	Good	20	20	16	25	30	yes	This tree could use increased soil space
		*per Seattle Director's Rule 16-2008: An Exceptional tree grove is "a group of 8 or more trees 12 inches in diameter or greater that form a continuous canopy."												

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