



April 30, 2024

**RE: Limiting impact to site trees during wall reconstruction at 3655 73rd Avenue SE.
PN-2837700125**

To Whom It May Concern:

A post-construction impact assessment was prepared and submitted in February of 2023 for this site. A follow up report documenting the first stage of mitigation for the retained trees was completed in July of 2023.

An 18” deep mulch access path was created for the light equipment necessary to aid in the mitigation work. It was carefully laid out to thread between the retained trees as to provide the most protection as possible for their Critical Root Zones. This path was left in place in expectation of its usage during the larger project of removing and replacing the rear retaining walls (Figures 1-3).



Figure 1. West end of the mulch access path. Figure 2. East end of the access path.

It is recommended that additional mulch be overlaid on the existing to ensure there is a full depth of 18” before it usage during the next phase of the project. Steel plate or 5/4” plywood will have to be placed over the mulch bed between Wall 3 and the street entry in order to fully protect the roots.

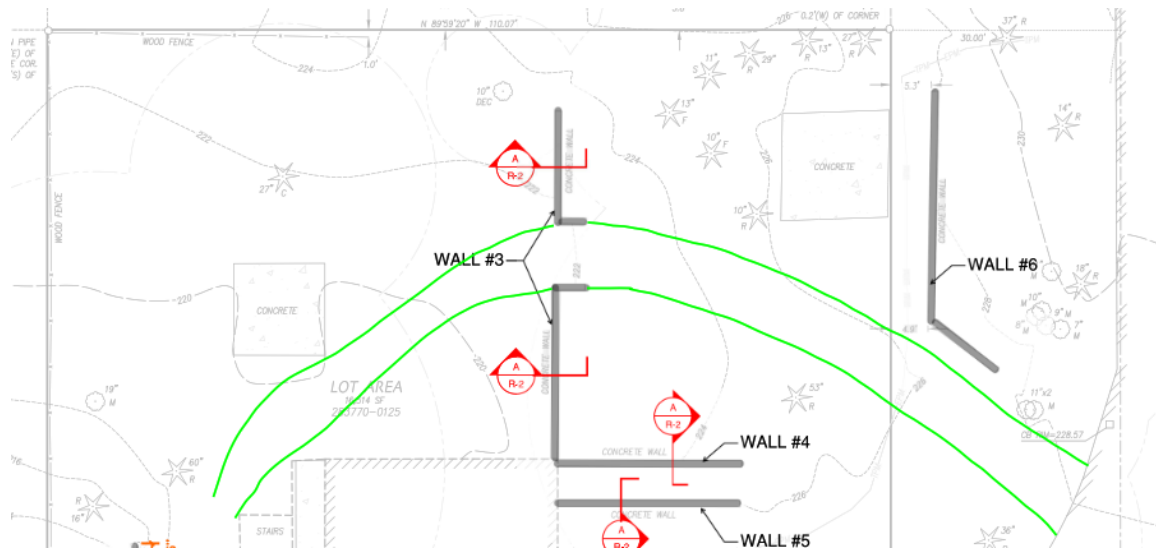


Figure 3. Design of the mulch access path necessary to reach the west side work space.

To ensure that the site trees experience no further impact fencing will have to be erected as shown in Figure 4 below. Absolutely no work may occur within this space, no materials can be stored within it, and no vehicles can park in it. Mulch has already been laid in the areas as part of the initial mitigation. The two existing concrete pads can be used as stockpile areas without affecting the trees. If the NW corner one is to be used it can be accessed via the corridor shown in the illustration. A section of fencing would be set between the pad and construction entry path at 10' radial distance from tree at its corner.

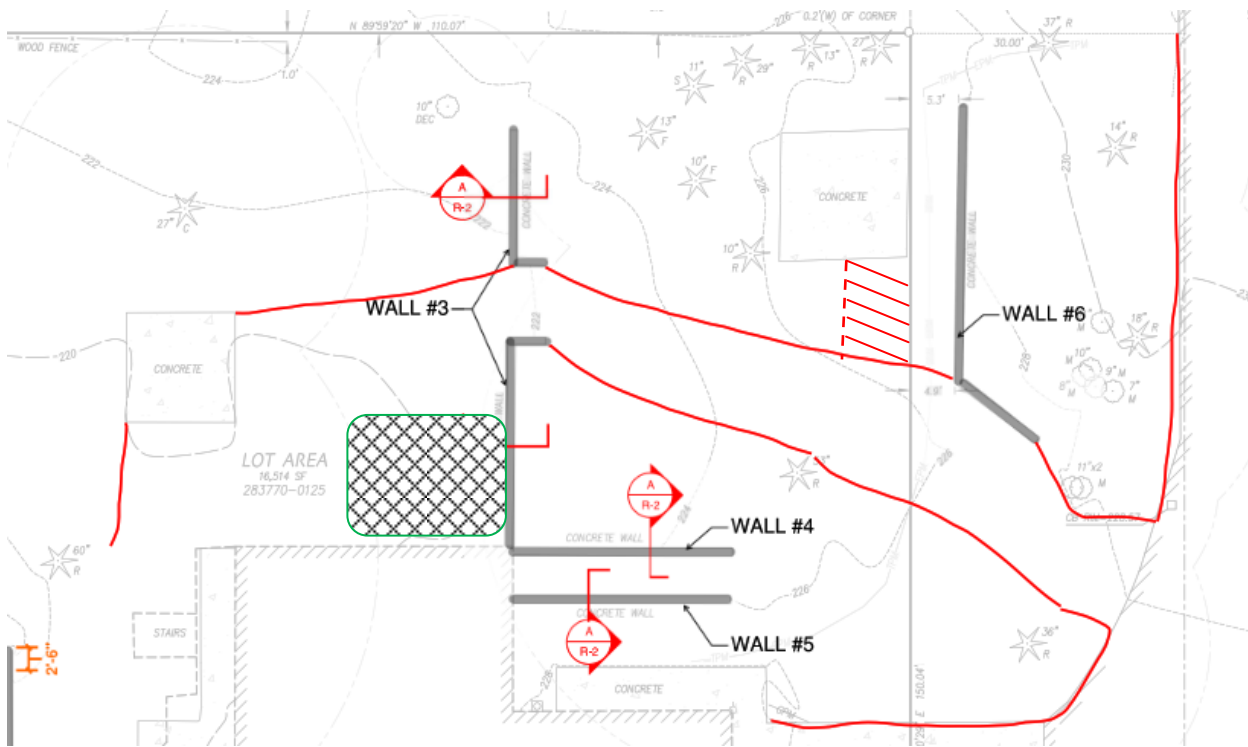


Figure 4. Rough outline of the where the tree protection fencing should be installed. The red striped area is where safe entrance to the concrete pad can be made. The cross-hatched area is good space for stockpiling.

The area immediately around the #6 tree will have to be carefully excavated of the fill material that was pushed around it during the initial wall construction. This work will have to be done under arborist oversight. Once the original grade is exposed and the north ends of Walls 1 and 2 are removed a protection fence should be set from the existing west fence to the edge of the construction access drive and then along the drive's west side as possible (Figure 5).

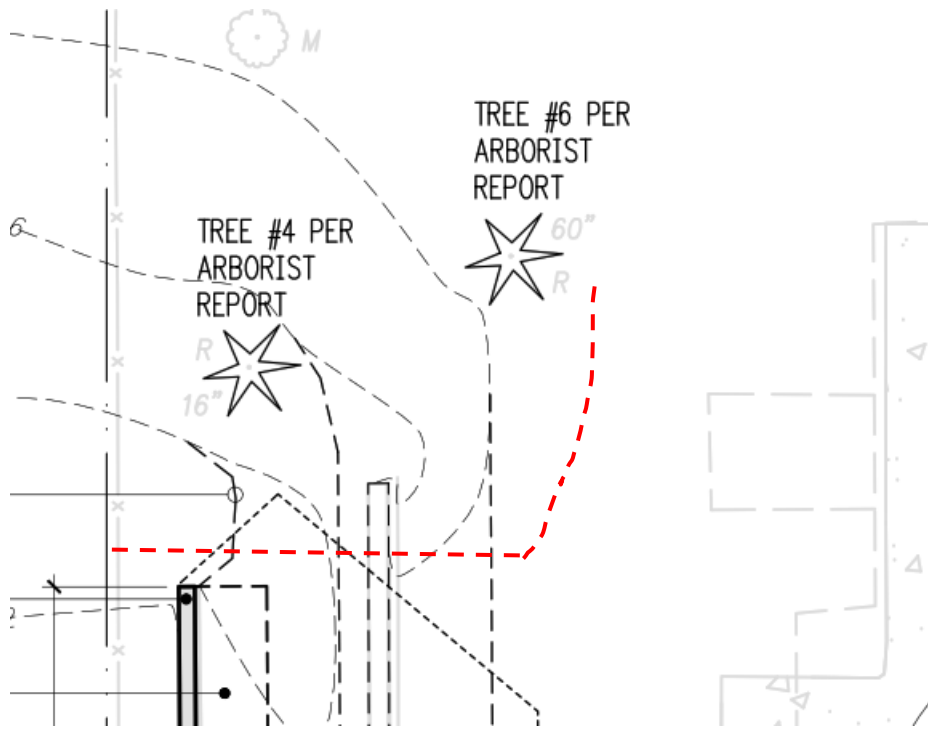


Figure 5. The red dashed line shows approximated location of protection fencing for the #4 and #6 trees. The north/south section will be set in accordance to the width of the construction entry path but should be placed as far as possible from the east side of the #6 tree. The section coming down from the concrete pad shown in Figure 4 will tie into this one.

Once the retaining wall replacement work is completed and the grade established between it and the west side of the house there will have to be a real time discussion about how to bevel the grade toward the #4 and #6 trees. The least amount of fill as possible should be left over the rooting space of the trees but there are standards of ground slope that have to be met also.

The exposed soil slope face should be covered with jute matting to prevent erosion and the entire embankment planted with ferns along with some salal. It is likely that a short fence will have to be built along the top of the slope from the end of the retaining wall to a point even with the #6 tree to protect against people falling down it. This will also protect the new plantings from being trampled.

As the proposed replacement wall will be built in the same location as Wall 1 now occupies no additional impacts are expected for the site trees or the neighboring #3 Exceptional Deodar cedar. Ideally a blanket of arbor mulch would be laid between the west fence and Wall 1 prior to project onset. This would cushion any roots from the #3 tree that may be present in the work space.

The large #1 fir still has to be removed as it was deemed unsafe to retain based on the level of impact that occurred initially. This should be done before any work begins on the removal of the existing walls or materials around them. The stump from the tree will have to be ground out fully and the debris removed before the final soil grading is done. If the stump, or the debris from it, is left the ground will sink over and around it as the wood decays.

The #2 tree will also be removed during, or prior, to the demolition of Walls 1 and 2.

After the retaining wall work is done the construction access path will be raked back to no more than 6" in depth.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Anthony Moran
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PN-5847A