FACET

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January 9, 2025
Revised September 17, 2025

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City of Lake Forest Park
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Lakefront Property / Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve Arborist Report

Facet Number: 2303.0384

Dear Cory:

On October 19 and 31, 2023, ISA Certified Arborists® from Facet visited Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve and additional properties in Lake Forest Park, Washington to inventory regulated trees located in proximity to proposed park improvements. This report has been prepared to describe our inventory methods, summarize the tree inventory and assessment results, and outline local requirements for tree retention and/or replacement. This report summarizes the findings of the study. The following documents are enclosed:

- Tree Inventory Table
- Tree Inventory Sketch

Study Area

The study area includes parcel #401930-1663 (Lake Forest Park City Hall), 403010-0035, -0040 (two recently acquired city properties), -0050 (Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve), and a portion of parcels #102604-9016 (Burke-Gilman Trail). The inventory also includes street trees located in the adjacent public right-of-way along Ballinger Way NE, Bothell Way NE, and Beach Dr NE (see Figure 1).

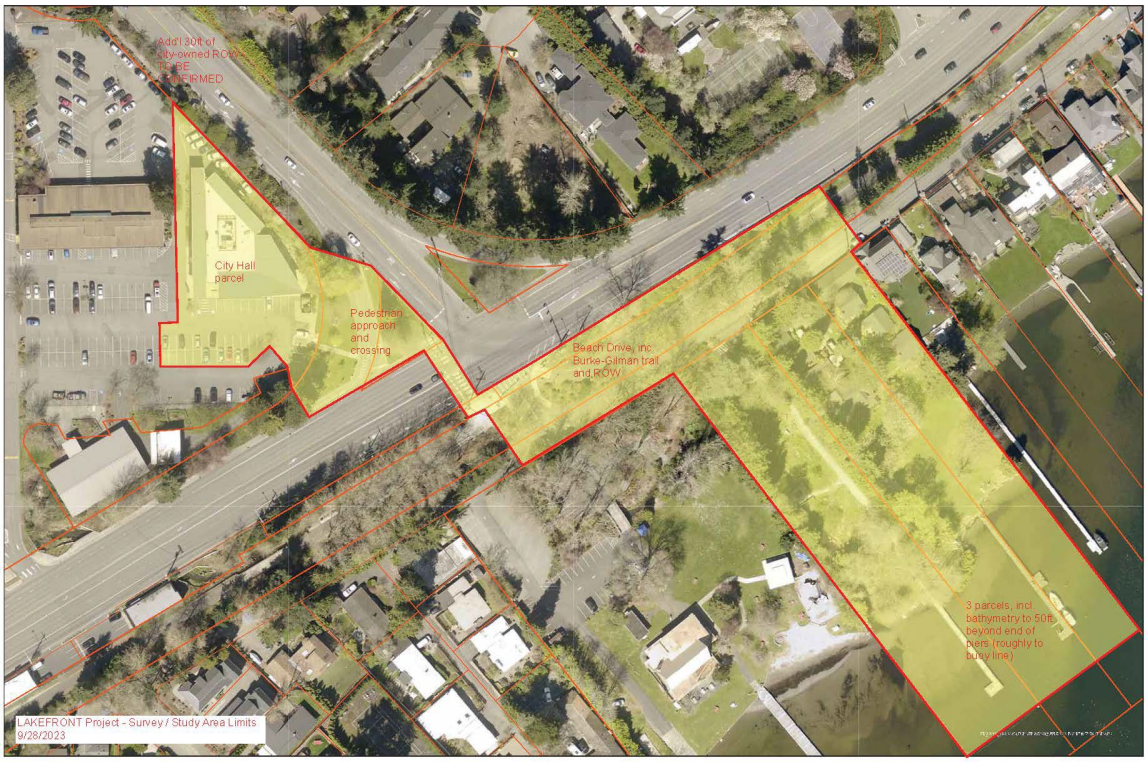

Figure 1. Study area, highlighted in yellow (provided courtesy of City of Lake Forest Park).

Project Background

Park improvements are proposed at Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve and two recently acquired lakefront parcels (#403010-0035, -0040). Pedestrian improvements for park access are also planned within the adjacent public right-of-way.

Methods

For the purposes of this study, all trees rooted within the project area, or with driplines extending into the project area, were included in the tree inventory. The City of Lake Forest Park defines a significant tree as "a tree six inches or greater in diameter (DBH) or a required replacement tree of any size. Dead trees shall not be considered significant trees." (Lake Forest Park Municipal Code [LFPMC] 16.14.030).

Additionally, Lake Forest Park regulated landmark and exceptional trees. A landmark tree is defined as a significant tree that is at least 24 inches in diameter (DBH)." An exceptional tree is defined as "a viable tree, which because of its unique combination of size and species, age, location, and health is worthy of long-term retention, as determined by the city's qualified arborist." An exceptional tree must also meet the following criteria (LFPMC 16.14.030):

1. The tree must be included in and have a diameter at breast height (DBH) that is equal to or greater than the threshold diameters listed in Table 1 (Exceptional Tree Species and Their Threshold Diameters);

2. The tree shall exhibit healthful vigor for its age and species;

3. The tree shall not be considered a significant risk in regard to existing utilities and structures as evaluated per the tree risk assessment defined in LFPMC 16.14.080(A)(1);

4. The tree shall have no visual structural defects that cannot be mitigated by one or more measures outlined in the International Society of Arboriculture Best Management Practices; and

5. If retained under current tree growth conditions, the tree can be expected to remain viable with reasonable and prudent management and care.

The diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) of all trees in the study area, was measured at 4.5 feet above the average surface of the ground. Methodology for measuring and calculating the diameter of trees with multiple trunks, major leans, or on steep slopes followed those outlined in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, written by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) and published by ISA (CTLA 2020). To measure trees with multiple trunks, the total diameter of multi-stemmed trees was calculated by taking the square root of the sum of each diameter squared; this allows for comparison to other single-stemmed trees and for more accurate permitting and tree retention calculations.

A round one-and-one-quarter inch-wide, numbered aluminum tag was affixed to the trunk of all trees meeting minimum tree size requirements within the study area. All significant trees in the study area were identified and assessed in the field using a Basic Assessment according to International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) standards. The attributes collected during the field survey are described in Table 1, below. The attached Tree Inventory Table contains the data collected for each tree inventoried. General attributes documented for all inventoried trees include the unique identification number and species name. Physical attributes include number of stems, diameter at breast height (DBH), height, canopy radius, and condition.

Table 1. Attributes recorded for all inventoried trees and that are presented in the spreadsheet database.

Attribute	Description of Attribute
ID NUMBER	Unique number assigned to an assessed tree. This number corresponds to the tag number in the field.

Attribute	Description of Attribute
SCIENTIFIC NAME	Formal scientific name conforming to the International Code of Nomenclature.
COMMON NAME	Name that is based on normal or common language of the Pacific Northwest.
STEMS	Number of trunks or shoots that contribute significantly to the canopy.
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height; or 4.5 feet from the ground surface.
HEIGHT	Approximate distance from the ground surface at the trunk to the highest point of the subject tree as visually estimated.
CANOPY RADIUS	Approximate average distance from the stem to the limits of the drip line, or end of branches. For trees with uneven crowns, the average of two perpendicular radii was recorded.
CONDITION	Health rating of an assessed tree using a 6-tier system as follows: 1 – Excellent: No apparent problems with the tree. Form is exemplary for the species. 2 – Good: Few minor defects such as crossed branches, minor foliage die-back, minor trunk damage, or unbalanced canopy. 3 – Fair: Several minor problems exist. 4 – Poor: Major defects visible such as significant trunk decay, codominant leaders with included bark, significant canopy die-back, major cracks in a stem or major limbs, and/or other structural problems. Topped trees are generally considered poor. 5 – Dying: Tree is in a state of significant decline. 6 – Dead: Tree is dead.

Findings

Environmental Setting

Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve and additional parcels included in the tree inventory are located in the City of Lake Forest Park in Section 10 of Township 26 North, Range 04 East. Overall site topography is relatively flat and the defining landscape feature is Lake Washington, located at the southeastern boundary of the tree inventory area. The inventory area includes a public park (Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve) that is used for passive recreation, two adjacent parcels that are currently developed with multiple houses, Lake Forest Park City Hall property, and street rights-of-way between these properties. The properties are zoned RS-7,200 and Town Center. Surrounding land use is characterized by single-family residential development and a large commercial area adjacent to City Hall.

Tree Inventory Results

A total of 171 trees were included in the inventory, with an approximately equal proportion of conifers and deciduous trees. Thirty-five different species of trees were inventoried, including native trees, ornamentals, and native cultivars. Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*) are the most common species, with 32,

28, and 21 individuals, respectively. The majority of significant trees were in good (2) or fair (3) condition at the time of the inventory, with six trees rated in Poor (4) condition (#2751, 2782, 2788, 2792, 2853, and 2877). Two trees were rated in Very Poor (5) condition (#2783 and 2790). A summary of inventoried tree species and size is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Summary of tree species and size.

Tree Name	Total Trees	Total Landmark	Average DBH (In.)	Largest DBH (In.)
Acer circinatum (vine maple)	1	-	n/a	6.2
Acer macrophyllum (bigleaf maple)	1	-	n/a	6.0
Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	5	-	16.6	20.8
Acer rubrum (red maple)	5	-	9.0	17.4
Aesculus hippocastanum (horsechestnut)	2	1	23.1	31.7
Alnus rubra (red alder)	21	-	11.5	17.0
Betula nigra (river birch)	1	-	n/a	8.6
Betula pendula (European white birch)	4	-	12.7	14.5
Cedrus atlantica (atlas cedar)	4	2	28.2	47.7
Cedrus deodara (deodar cypress)	1	-	n/a	17.0
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)	2	1	19.4	29.1
Cornus sp. (flowering dogwood)	1	-	n/a	7.0
Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	12	-	14.5	21.1
Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	6	-	14.0	21.1
Juglans nigra (black walnut)	1	1	n/a	31.7
Parrotia persica (Persian ironwood)	1	-	n/a	6.6
Picea sp. (spruce)	2	1	22.3	26.5
Pinus contorta (shore pine)	2	-	12.0	16.0
Pinus nigra (Austrian pine)	6	1	20.1	29.8
Platanus x acerifolia (London planetree)	5	3	26.8	47.0
Populus balsamifera (black cottonwood)	2	1	27.6	32.0
Prunus cerasifera. (flowering plum)	1	-	n/a	6.6
Prunus emarginata (bitter cherry)	3	-	11.3	12.2
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	4	-	19.9	23.0
Quercus palustris (pin oak)	3	2	27.0	29.5
Quercus robur (English oak)	2	1	23.2	27.4
Rhamnus puurshiana (cascara)	1	-	n/a	7.3

Robinia pseudoacacia (black locust)	3	-	11.9	14.3
Salis babylonica (weeping willow)	3	2	23.0	34.5
Salix lasiandra (Pacific willow)	2	1	23.6	33.6
Sequioa sempervirens (redwood)	1	1	n/a	68.9
Sorbus acuparia (European mountain-ash)	1	-	n/a	10.1
Taxus brevifolia (Pacific yew)	2	-	13.0	15.4
Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	32	-	10.2	20.7
Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	28	-	12.5	18.8
TOTAL/OVERALL	**171**	**18**	**14.8**	**68.9**

Overall, the average DBH of trees within the study area is 14.8-inches. The largest tree (#2756) is a coastal redwood (*Sequioa sempervirens*) with a DBH of 68.9-inches. A total of eighteen significant trees, including tree #2756, meet the definition of a landmark tree, defined as a significant tree measuring at least 24-inches DBH (LFPMC 16.14.030, see Figure 2). No inventoried trees meet size requirements to qualify as an exceptional tree (LFPMC 16.14.030). However, ten trees (trees #2413, 2749, 2756, 2758, 2778, 2831, 2843, 2884, 2879, and 2895) have DBHs measuring 33-inches or larger, the minimum size threshold for exceptional native conifers.

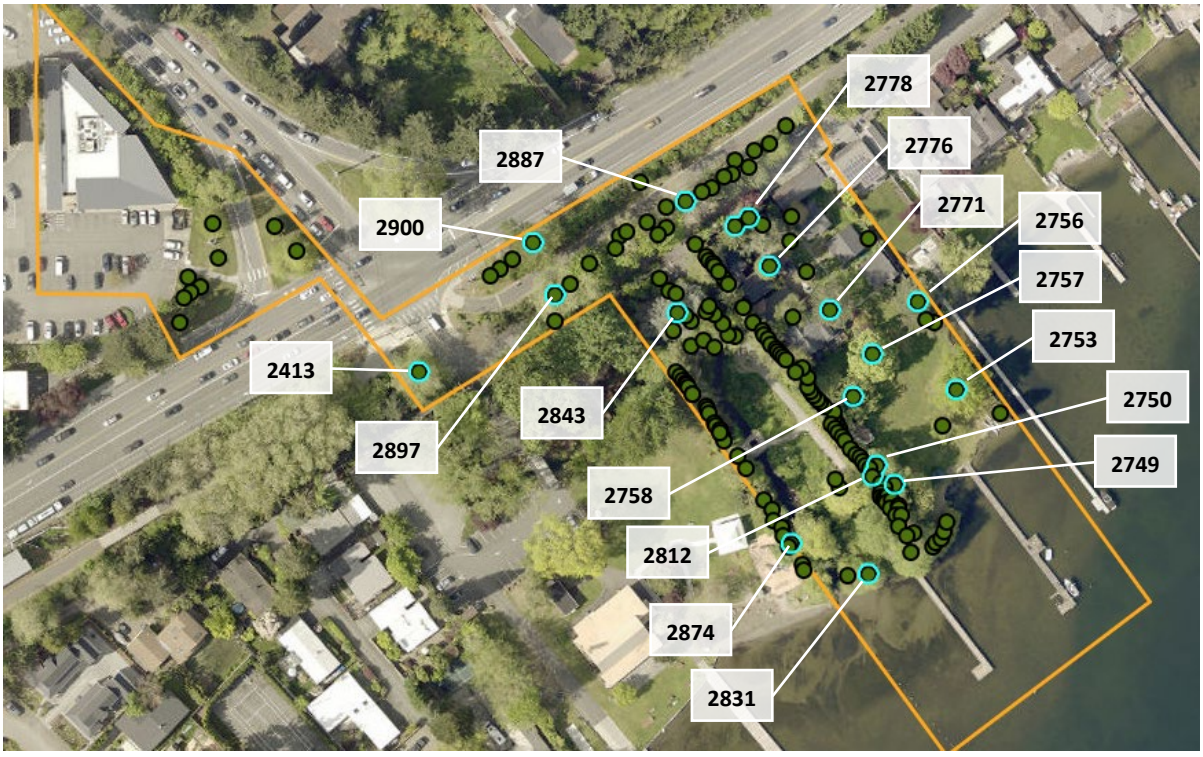

Figure 2. Approximate locations of inventoried landmark trees, highlighted in teal.

Local Regulations

Trees in Lake Forest Park are regulated under Chapter 16.14 *Tree Canopy Preservation and Enhancement*. Additionally, trees located within environmentally critical areas or associated buffers are subject to Chapter 16.16 *Environmentally Critical Areas* and trees located within shoreline jurisdiction are regulated by *Lake Forest Park Shoreline Master Plan* (SMP).

Per LPFMC 16.16.230.G.1, the removal of trees located in critical areas is regulated under Chapter 16.14. Criteria for the removal of trees located in critical areas or buffers is outlined in LPFMC 16.14.080. Authorization to remove trees in critical areas and buffers requires an approved action under Chapter 16.16 (LFPMC 16.14.080.A.4). Additionally, a Major Tree Permit is required when any major development activity is proposed (LFPMC 16.14.040.B.2.d). LPFMC 16.14.070.D details requirements associated with Major Tree Permits including the following criteria relevant to the proposed park improvements:

> *2. When the proposed tree removal is associated with major development activity, the trees may be removed if a tree replacement plan is approved that, at a minimum, brings canopy coverage to the applicable canopy coverage goal.*
> *3. Development proposals associated with a tree permit shall:*
> *a. Incorporate trees as a site amenity and reflect a strong emphasis on tree protection.*
> *b. Demonstrate the following prioritized factors for retention:*
> *i. Existing viable trees in groups or groves;*
> *ii. Exceptional trees or other high quality open-grown, windfirm trees;*
> *iii. Landmark trees;*
> *iv. Trees in critical area buffers, or adjacent to critical area buffers;*
> *v. Trees that are interdependent with and therefore critical to the integrity of groves of other protected trees;*
> *vi. Other individual trees that will be windfirm, high quality trees if retained;*
> *vii. Other trees that provide wildlife or riparian habitat, screening, buffering or other amenities;*
> *viii. Trees that help to protect neighbors' trees from windthrow, or other trees within required yard setbacks or on the perimeter; and*
> *ix. Trees next to parks or other open space areas.*
> *c. Retain a forested look, value, and function after development or modification. Trees should be protected within vegetated islands and groves rather than as individual, isolated trees scattered throughout the site.*
> *d. Consider tree protection opportunities in the design and location of building footprints, parking areas, roadways, utility corridors and other structures.*
> *e. Provide grading plans that accommodate existing trees and avoid alteration to grades around existing significant trees.*

Tree Impacts Assessment and Regulatory Compliance

Canopy Coverage

The three parcels where park improvements are proposed are zoned RS-7,200. Per LFPMC 16.14.070.A, each parcel has a canopy coverage goal of 28% based upon this zoning. Approximately 40 to 50 percent of each parcel is located below the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of Lake Washington where trees generally cannot establish. As such, only areas landward of the OHWM were used to estimate existing and proposed tree canopy coverage. Based upon visual estimates using King County iMap aerial photos, existing tree canopy coverage landward of OHWM is approximated to be 60% on parcel #4030100035 and 75% on #4030100040 and #4030100050, well exceeding the minimum coverage threshold (see Figure 3).

With review of the proposed site plan, it is estimated that 43 significant trees located within the park will require removal with the project (see sheets L012-L013 [*Impacts Analysis*] of the 70% design plan set). The removal of these trees is expected to reduce canopy cover on all three parcels to varying degrees. Using the methods described above it is approximated that removal of trees with the proposed project will result in canopy coverages of 45% on parcel #403010035, 35% on parcel #4030100040, and 70% on parcel #4030100050 (see Figure 4). Although it is anticipated that canopy coverage goals will be met with proposed tree removals alone, replacement trees are also proposed with the project (see sheets L014-L015 [*Mitigation Plan*] of the 70% design plan set). Native trees, as well as native shrubs and groundcover are proposed to be planted in an area totaling 40,578 square feet located throughout all three parcels.

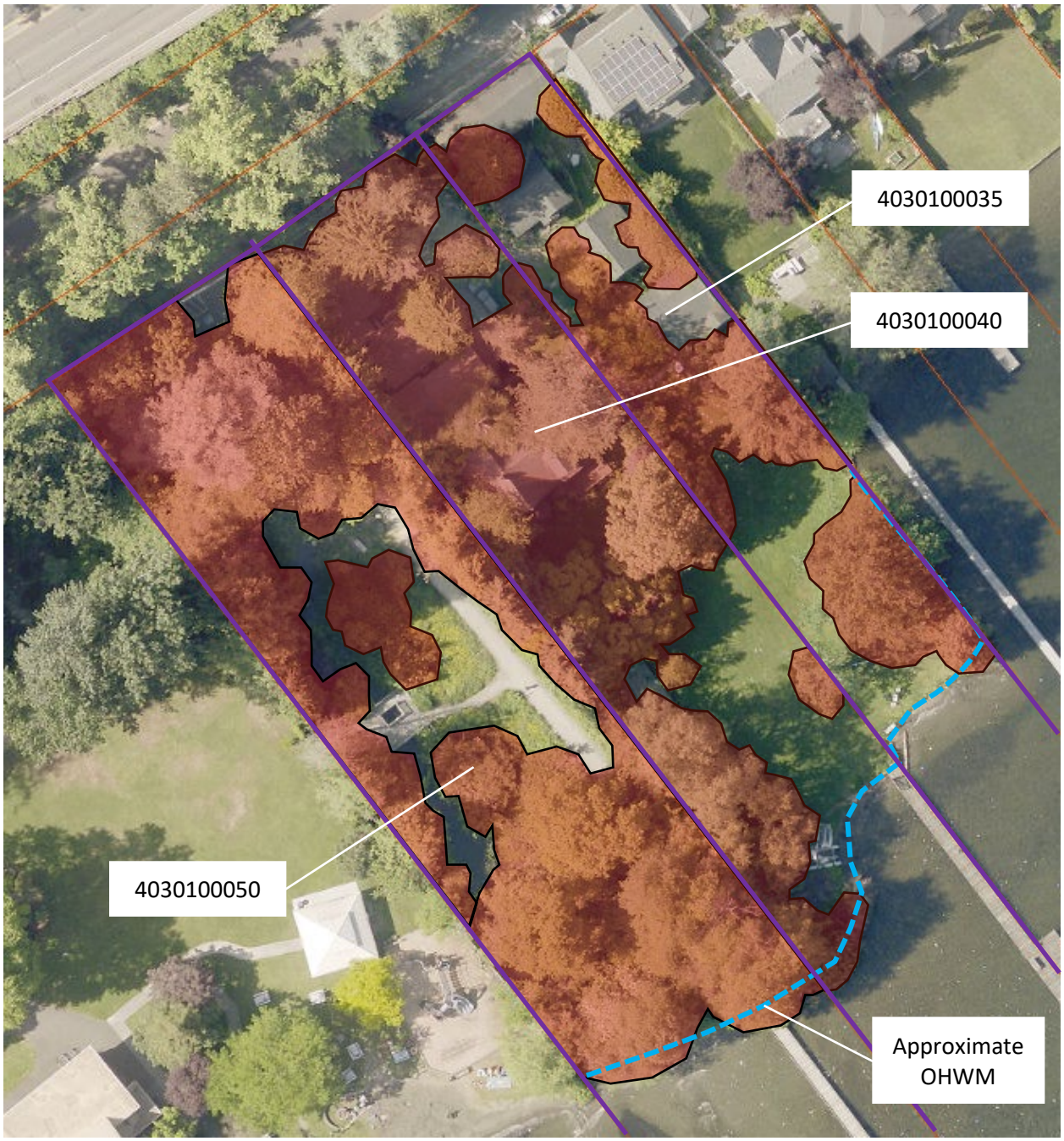

Figure 3. Estimated existing tree canopy coverage shown in red (subject parcels outlined in purple)

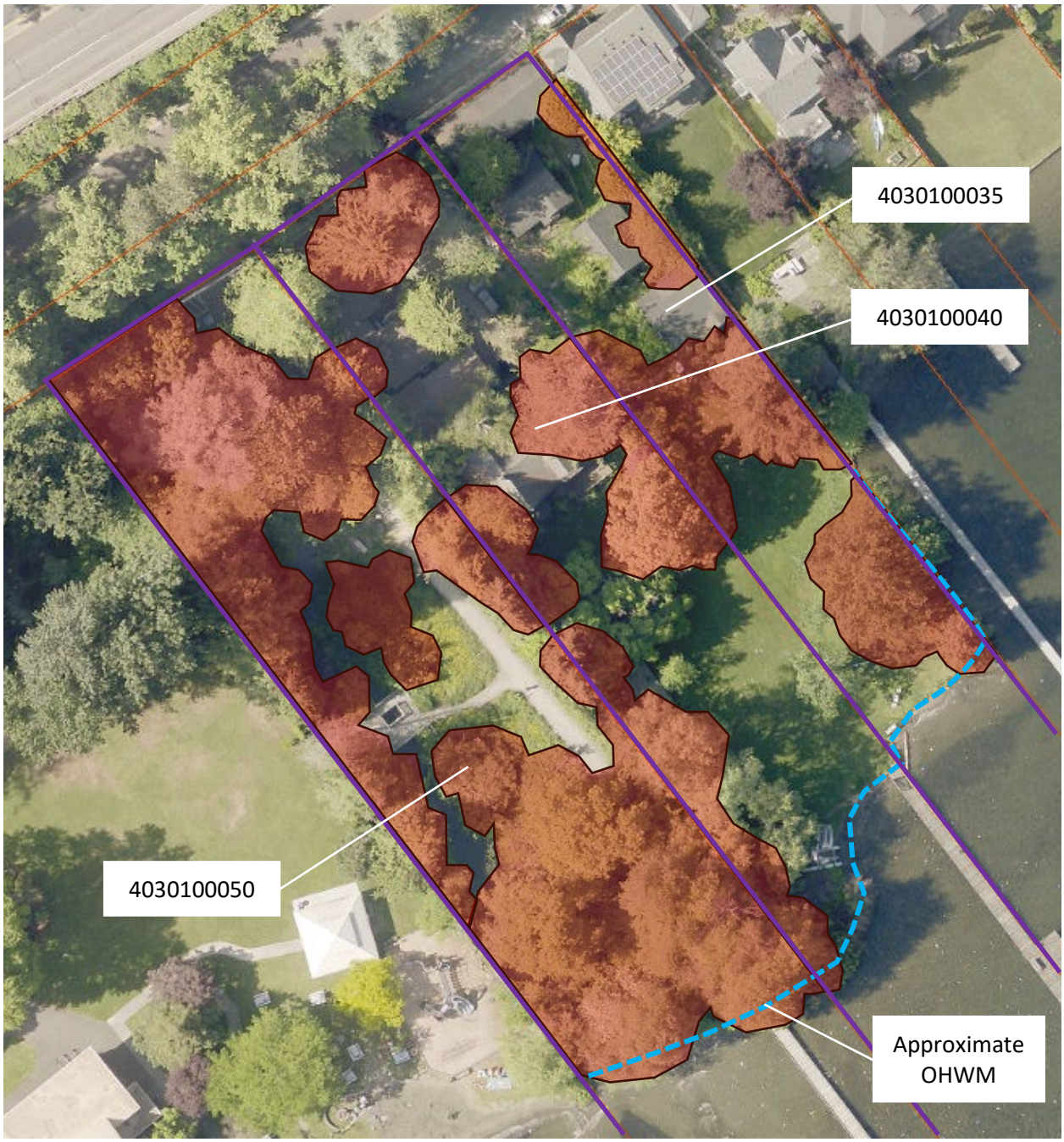

Figure 4. Estimated retained tree canopy coverage shown in red (subject parcels outlined in purple)

Tree Retention Prioritization

As required by LFPMC 16.14.070.D.3, park improvement plans have made efforts with design elements, site layout, and proposed construction materials and methods to retain as many mature, healthy trees as feasible while accomplishing project goals. The retention of healthy windfirm trees, groves and landmark trees have been prioritized. Just one of the 18 landmark tree inventoried is proposed for removal (no exceptional trees are present on the subject parcels). The majority of proposed tree removals comprise a tightly spaced hedgerow that is located beneath overhead power lines; some of these trees have been topped to accommodate the overhead utility. As necessitated by mitigation sequencing requirements applicable to critical areas, buffer impacts are avoided as much as possible to retain trees that provide important ecological functions for streams, wetlands, and the shoreline environment.

Shoreline Master Plan

SMP 6.7.C.1, significant trees that are removed from the shoreline setback require mitigation to ensure no-net-loss of shoreline ecological functions. Per SMP 6.7.C.1.b.3, a development activity that proposes tree removals requires tree replacements and mitigation as outlined in SMP 6.7.C.1.a. All significant tree removals will be replaced and otherwise mitigated for as required by LFPMC Chapters 16.14 and 16.16 and Lake Forest Park's SMP (see sheets L014-L015 [*Mitigation Plan*] of the 70% design plan set for tree replacement and mitigation details).

Lake Forest Park Tree Protection Measures

Tree permits issued by the City of Lake Forest Park require that trees identified for retention are protected. Generally, sidewalks, structures, utilities, and roadways are required to be set back a minimum of five feet from a tree's critical root zone (CRZ), defined as "an area equal to one-foot radius from the base of the tree's trunk for each one inch of the tree's diameter at four and one-half feet above grade." Trenching, construction, and grading may be allowed up to the interior CRZ (the inner half of the CRZ) when a tree protection plan demonstrates long-term viability of the tree. A tree is considered to be a removal by the City of Lake Forest Park when an action or process "results in the loss of more than 20 percent of the tree's root system; or the removal through any of these processes of greater than 50 percent of the live crown of the significant tree" (LFPMC 16.14.030).

Tree Protection Recommendations

All retained trees will require protection measures during construction. Trees can be damaged quickly and irreversibly by construction activities, especially by heavy machinery and exposure to chemicals. The following best management practices follow the industry standards for tree

protection (ANSI A300 Part 5, 2019), and should be adhered to whenever work is being performed.

Tree Protection Zones and Fencing

The critical root zone (CRZ) is the area that contains tree roots critical to the health and stability of the tree. It can be approximated by an area with a radius of one foot for every diameter inch of the trunk. However, topography and site conditions may greatly affect where critical roots are growing.

The tree protection zone (TPZ) is the area within the critical root zone in which certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize potential injury to designated trees, especially during construction or development. The TPZ should encompass as much of the CRZ as possible. However, the TPZ may be adjusted in size or shape to accommodate the existing infrastructure, planned construction, and specific site conditions, as well as the tree canopy conformation and visible root orientation, species response to construction impacts, size, condition, and maturity. All construction activities, including staging and driving machinery, should be located outside of the TPZ. Verification of site conditions and long-term health of the tree by an ISA certified arborist may be required for intrusions into the TPZ.

The TPZ and other tree protection measures for preserved trees should be shown on the site development plans, including grading and drainage plans and temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) plans.

Tree Protection Fencing Requirements

- Fencing should be placed at the outer edges of the tree protection zone.
- Fencing should be four to six feet high, and constructed of chain link, wire-mesh, or high-visibility plastic fencing.
- Fencing should include visible warning signs, such as "Tree Protection Area – Keep Out", spaced no further than 15 feet apart.
- Fencing and signage should be installed prior to the start of construction and remain in place for the duration of the project.

Minimize Root Zone Disturbance

All construction activities, including staging and driving machinery, should be located outside of the CRZ. If temporary impacts in the CRZ are unavoidable, the arborist recommends using one of the following temporary measures to minimize soil compaction and root damage:

- Install six to twelve inches of wood chip mulch over the CRZ.

- Lay down a ¾-inch thick plywood sheet over at least four inches of wood chip mulch.
- Apply four to six inches of gravel over staked geotextile fabric.
- Place commercial logging mats on top of a 4-inch mulch layer.

The gravel, geotextile fabric, mats, and all mulch over four-inches thick **must** be removed after the temporary disturbance is finished.

Minimize Grade Changes

The grade should not be altered in the TPZ. Most tree roots grow in the top six to 18 inches of soil and are highly susceptible to damage from grade changes. If the grade is lowered, roots critical to health and stability will be removed. If the grade is raised, roots can suffocate from lack of oxygen.

If an increase in grade within the TPZ is recommended and approved, these best management practices should be followed:

- Do not place fill or other organic matter against the trunk.
- Do not compact soils.
- If the fill to be applied is no more than two to four inches, it should be a coarser texture than the existing soil.

If a decrease in grade within the TPZ is recommended and approved, these best management practices should be followed:

- No more than six inches of soil should be removed from the existing grade.
- Consider retaining walls or terraces to avoid excessive soil loss. Support for retaining walls should not impact major structural roots. Soil excavation by hand or hydro-vac prior to mechanical augering is recommended to avoid root impacts.
- Spread two to four inches of mulch over the exposed area to buffer the root's environment change.
- Apply supplemental water during dry months to encourage new root growth.

Root pruning

If any excavation or construction is proposed within the dripline, critical root zone, or tree protection zone, roots must be protected or properly pruned to ensure tree health and stability. Prior to excavation within a tree's root zone (either within or outside of the TPZ), exposing roots

using high-pressure air (pneumatic) or water (hydraulic) excavation is recommended. Any roots over one inch that are exposed after excavation should be clean cut by hand. The project arborist should be consulted before root pruning. All root pruning should be overseen by the project arborist or designee.

Canopy pruning

All construction activities should stay out of the canopy zone. However, if the canopy of a tree will conflict with construction, the canopy could be raised to avoid aerial conflicts after consulting with the project arborist or designee. Any pruning of trees should be overseen by a certified professional through the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) or Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA). No other pruning should be necessary and could negatively impact the health of the trees.

Maintenance

The impacts of construction are stressful to trees, which may not show the signs of stress for up to five to ten years after being impacted. Applying additional woodchip mulch and providing supplemental irrigation may be necessary to reduce tree stress during construction.

Disclaimer

The findings of this report are based on the best available science and are limited to the scope, budget, and site conditions at the time of the assessment. Although the information in this report is based on sound methodology, internal physical flaws (such as cracking or root rot) or other conditions that are not visible cannot be detected with this limited basic visual screening. Trees are inherently unpredictable. Even vigorous and healthy trees can fail due to high winds, heavy snow, ice storms, rain, age, or other causes.

This report is based on the current observable conditions and may not represent future conditions of the trees. Changes in site conditions, including clearing and grading, will alter the condition of remaining trees in a way that is not predictable.

Please call if you have any questions or if we can provide you with any additional information.

Sincerely,

RH

Roen Hohlfeld
Ecologist / ISA Certified Arborist® PN-8562A

Enclosures

References

American National Standard (ANSI) A300 (Part 5). 2019. Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management Standard Practices (Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development, and Construction). Londonderry, NH: Tree Care Industry Association.

Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers (CTLA). 2020. Guide for Plant Appraisal: 10th Edition, Revised. Atlanta, GA: International Society of Arboriculture.

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Matheny, Nelda, and James R Clark. *Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development*. International Society of Arboriculture, 1998.

Lake Forest Park Municipal Code. Chapter 16.14 *Tree Canopy Preservation and Enhancement*. Accessed October 2023.

Lakefront Property / Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve
Parcels #102604-9016, 401930-1663,
403010-0035, -0040, and -0050
Lake Forest Park, WA

Tree Inventory Table
Table Issued: 12/4/2023
Site Visit: October 19 and 31, 2023

TAG #	TREE NAME	EVERGREEN (E) / DECIDUOUS (D)	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	LANDMARK SIZE	EXCEPTIONAL SIZE
2410	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black locust)	D	1	**11.1**	45	15	Good	no	n/a
2411	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black locust)	D	1	**10.3**	35	15	Good	no	n/a
2412	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black locust)	D	1	**14.3**	40	15	Good	no	n/a
2413	Platanus × acerifolia (London planetree)	D	1	**47.0**	65	35	Good	YES	n/a
2414	Quercus palustris (Pin oak)	D	1	**23.0**	65	20	Good	no	n/a
2415	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**20.1**	30	12	Good	no	n/a
2416	Acer rubrum (Red maple)	D	1	**17.4**	15	10	Good	no	n/a
2417	Salix babylonica (Weeping willow)	D	1	**7.8**	15	8	Good	no	n/a
2418	Acer rubrum (Red maple)	D	1	**6.8**	18	10	Good	no	n/a
2419	Acer rubrum (Red maple)	D	1	**8.4**	18	12	Good	no	n/a
2420	Acer rubrum (Red maple)	D	1	**6.0**	15	10	Good	no	n/a
2421	Acer rubrum (Red maple)	D	1	**6.4**	15	10	Good	no	n/a
2422	Pinus contorta (Shore pine)	E	1	**16.0**	40	10	Good	no	n/a
2744	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	2	**6.0**	20	8	Fair	no	no
2745	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	4	**9.4**	20	8	Fair	no	no
2746	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	4	**8.8**	20	8	Fair	no	no
2747	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	3	**10.2**	20	8	Fair	no	no
2748	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	3	**7.6**	20	8	Fair	no	no
2749	Salix babylonica (Weeping willow)	D	1	**34.5**	40	25	Good	YES	n/a
2750	Salix babylonica (Weeping willow)	D	1	**26.6**	50	30	Good	YES	n/a
2751	Quercus robur (English oak)	D	1	**18.9**	30	15	Poor	no	n/a
2752	Picea sp. (Spruce species)	E	1	**18.1**	45	15	Good	no	n/a
2753	Quercus robur (English oak)	D	1	**27.4**	45	30	Good	YES	n/a
2754	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	E	1	**21.7**	70	12	Good	no	no
2755	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	E	1	**23.0**	70	12	Good	no	no
2756	Sequoia sempervirens (Coastal redwood)	E	1	**68.9**	70	15	Good	YES	n/a
2757	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horsechestnut)	D	1	**31.7**	45	25	Good	YES	n/a
2758	Juglans nigra (Black walnut)	D	4	**31.7**	45	25	Good	YES	n/a
2759	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**13.1**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2760	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**12.7**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2761	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**12.0**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2762	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**11.9**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2763	Cornus sp. (Ornamental dogwood)	D	3	**7.0**	20	12	Fair	no	n/a
2764	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**12.6**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2765	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**14.9**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2766	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**12.7**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2767	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**13.4**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2768	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**12.0**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2769	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)	E	1	**9.7**	45	12	Good	no	n/a
2770	Prunus emarginata (Bitter cherry)	D	3	**10.7**	45	12	Good	no	n/a
2771	Pinus nigra (Austrian pine)	E	1	**29.8**	45	25	Fair	YES	n/a
2772	Pinus nigra (Austrian pine)	E	1	**17.6**	55	15	Good	no	n/a
2773	Betula pendula (European white birch)	D	1	**14.1**	40	15	Fair	no	n/a
2774	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**6.2**	30	10	Good	no	n/a

Lakefront Property / Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve
Parcels #102604-9016, 401930-1663,
403010-0035, -0040, and -0050
Lake Forest Park, WA

Tree Inventory Table
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Site Visit: October 19 and 31, 2023

TAG #	TREE NAME	EVERGREEN (E) / DECIDUOUS (D)	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	LANDMARK SIZE	EXCEPTIONAL SIZE
2775	Prunus emarginata (Bitter cherry)	D	2	**11.0**	30	15	Good	no	n/a
2776	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)	E	1	**29.1**	55	12	Good	YES	n/a
2777	Picea sp. (Spruce species)	E	1	**26.5**	75	15	Good	YES	n/a
2778	Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedar)	E	1	**47.7**	75	20	Good	YES	n/a
2779	Pinus nigra (Austrian pine)	E	1	**19.0**	65	15	Good	no	n/a
2780	Prunus emarginata (Bitter cherry)	D	2	**12.2**	65	15	Good	no	n/a
2781	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**11.0**	35	8	Good	no	no
2782	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**15.7**	55	20	Good	no	no
2783	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**17.0**	55	20	Good	no	no
2784	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**7.5**	40	10	Good	no	no
2785	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	2	**8.5**	40	10	Good	no	no
2786	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**9.8**	40	10	Good	no	no
2787	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**7.4**	30	10	Good	no	no
2788	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**13.8**	40	10	Good	no	no
2789	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**17.6**	55	15	Good	no	n/a
2790	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**10.3**	55	15	Good	no	no
2791	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**10.1**	50	10	Poor	no	no
2792	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	2	**13.5**	55	15	Fair	no	no
2793	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**16.4**	55	15	Fair	no	no
2794	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	2	**11.7**	50	10	Fair	no	no
2795	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**6.0**	20	10	Poor	no	no
2796	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**6.0**	25	10	Very Poor	no	no
2797	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**6.3**	20	10	Poor	no	no
2798	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**11.0**	50	10	Good	no	no
2799	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**12.6**	55	15	Good	no	no
2800	Cuprocyparis leylandii (Leyland cypress)	E	1	**21.1**	65	15	Good	no	n/a
2801	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**15.0**	70	15	Good	no	no
2802	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	2	**7.8**	50	15	Good	no	no
2803	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	2	**9.3**	50	10	Good	no	no
2804	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**8.2**	50	10	Good	no	no
2805	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**8.4**	50	10	Good	no	no
2806	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**7.6**	40	10	Good	no	no
2807	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**15.1**	50	15	Good	no	no
2808	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**6.4**	45	10	Good	no	no
2809	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**8.8**	50	10	Good	no	no
2810	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**9.4**	45	10	Good	no	no
2811	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**16.1**	45	10	Good	no	no
2812	Quercus palustris (Pin oak)	D	1	**28.6**	50	20	Fair	YES	n/a
2813	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**6.0**	25	10	Good	no	no
2814	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**7.1**	35	12	Good	no	n/a
2815	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**10.3**	40	12	Good	no	n/a
2816	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**14.7**	55	12	Good	no	n/a
2817	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**13.2**	55	12	Good	no	n/a
2818	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**17.0**	55	12	Good	no	n/a

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TAG #	TREE NAME	EVERGREEN (E) / DECIDUOUS (D)	# STEMS	COMB DBH (IN)	HEIGHT (FT)	RADIUS (FT)	CONDITION	LANDMARK SIZE	EXCEPTIONAL SIZE
2819	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**6.0**	30	8	Good	no	n/a
2820	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**9.6**	50	12	Good	no	n/a
2821	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**10.6**	45	12	Good	no	n/a
2822	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**10.0**	45	12	Good	no	n/a
2823	Betula pendula (European white birch)	D	1	**14.5**	50	15	Good	no	n/a
2824	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**13.0**	50	15	Good	no	n/a
2825	Betula pendula (European white birch)	D	2	**10.6**	45	15	Good	no	n/a
2826	Betula pendula (European white birch)	D	1	**11.5**	55	15	Good	no	n/a
2827	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**11.2**	50	10	Good	no	n/a
2828	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**14.6**	55	15	Good	no	n/a
2829	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**14.1**	55	15	Good	no	n/a
2830	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**16.7**	55	15	Good	no	n/a
2831	Salix lasiandra (Pacific willow)	D	3	**33.6**	30	20	Good	YES	n/a
2832	Salix lasiandra (Pacific willow)	D	2	**13.6**	20	20	Good	no	n/a
2833	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**13.5**	30	15	Good	no	n/a
2834	Acer circinatum (Vine maple)	D	1	**6.2**	15	10	Good	no	n/a
2835	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**10.0**	30	10	Good	no	no
2836	Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	D	1	**6.8**	45	8	Good	no	n/a
2837	Rhamnus purshiana (Cascara)	D	4	**7.3**	25	8	Good	no	n/a
2838	Betula nigra (River birch)	D	1	**8.6**	40	8	Good	no	n/a
2839	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horsechestnut)	D	2	**14.5**	30	15	Good	no	n/a
2840	Taxus brevifolia (Pacific yew)	E	3	**10.6**	12	10	Good	no	n/a
2841	Populus balsamifera (Cottonwood)	D	1	**23.2**	75	15	Good	no	n/a
2842	Parrotia persica (Persian ironwood)	D	1	**6.6**	30	8	Good	no	n/a
2843	Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedar)	E	1	**33.9**	80	25	Fair	YES	n/a
2844	Taxus brevifolia (Pacific yew)	E	1	**15.4**	15	8	Good	no	n/a
2845	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**8.3**	20	10	Good	no	no
2846	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**6.2**	25	10	Good	no	no
2847	Acer macrophyllum (Bigleaf maple)	D	1	**6.0**	25	15	Good	no	no
2848	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	2	**14.1**	60	15	Good	no	n/a
2849	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	2	**12.0**	40	15	Good	no	n/a
2850	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**10.1**	45	10	Good	no	n/a
2851	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**11.3**	45	10	Fair	no	no
2852	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**11.3**	65	10	Fair	no	no
2853	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**12.3**	55	10	Fair	no	no
2854	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**12.5**	55	10	Poor	no	no
2855	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**17.4**	55	10	Fair	no	no
2856	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**12.1**	55	12	Fair	no	no
2857	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**17.7**	55	15	Fair	no	no
2858	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**12.2**	45	10	Fair	no	no
2859	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	2	**17.2**	55	15	Fair	no	no
2860	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**6.8**	45	10	Good	no	no
2861	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**6.8**	45	10	Good	no	no
2862	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**14.7**	55	15	Good	no	no

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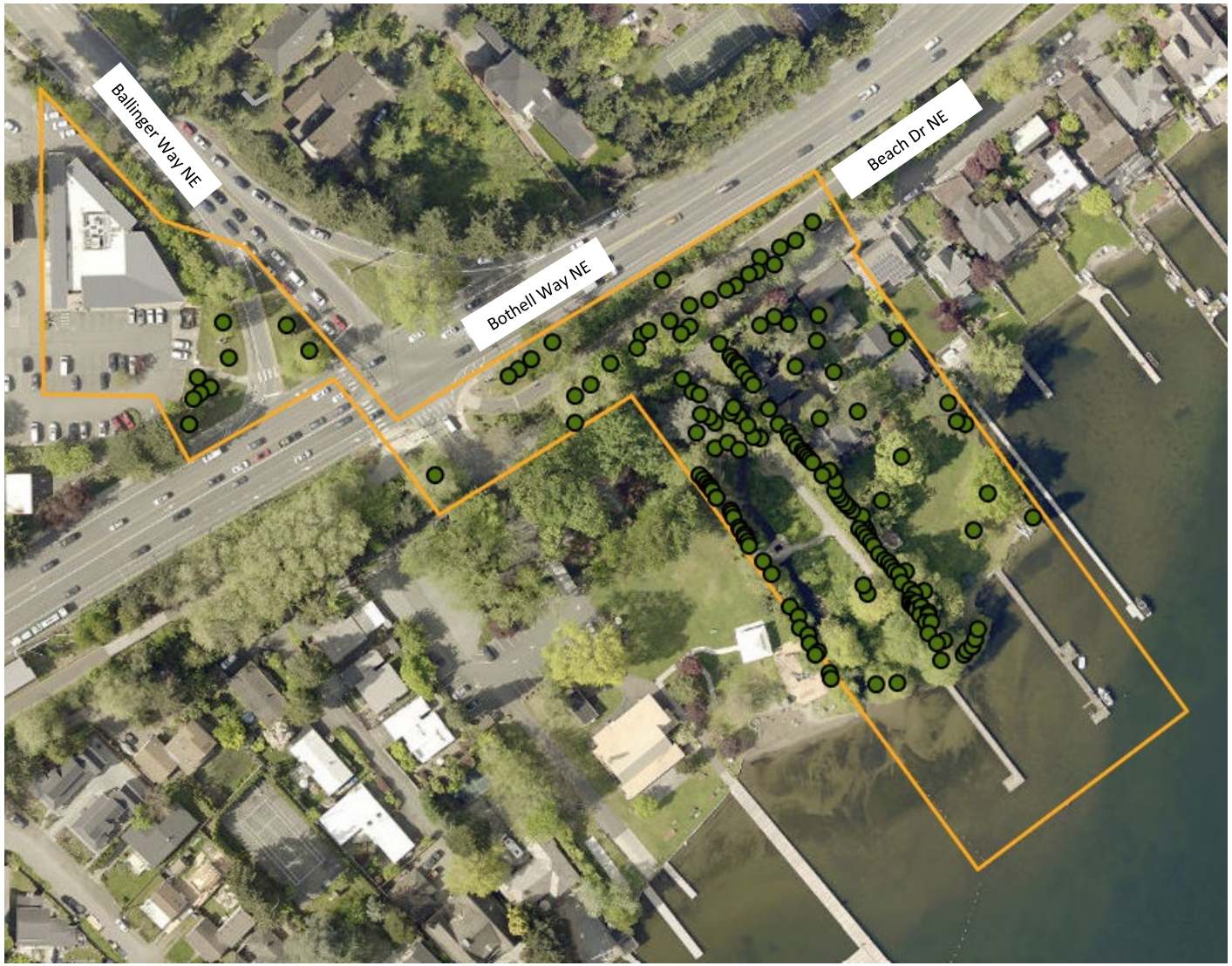
2863	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**6.1**	45	8	Good	no	no
2863	Prunus cerasifera (Flowering plum)	D	1	**6.6**	25	8	Fair	no	n/a
2864	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**15.6**	55	12	Good	no	no
2865	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**15.5**	60	12	Good	no	no
2866	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**19.8**	60	12	Good	no	no
2867	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	E	1	**20.7**	65	12	Fair	no	no
2868	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**18.8**	65	15	Good	no	no
2869	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**17.7**	65	15	Good	no	no
2870	Pinus contorta (Shore pine)	E	1	**8.0**	35	8	Fair	no	n/a
2871	Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain ash)	D	2	**10.1**	20	8	Good	no	n/a
2872	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**13.8**	45	15	Good	no	no
2873	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**6.3**	20	5	Very Poor	no	no
2874	Quercus palustris (Pin oak)	D	1	**29.5**	75	20	Good	YES	n/a
2875	Tsuga heterophylla (Western hemlock)	E	1	**10.6**	40	12	Good	no	no
2876	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	1	**9.1**	40	15	Good	no	n/a
2877	Alnus rubra (Red alder)	D	2	**9.1**	40	15	Poor	no	n/a
2878	Cedrus deodara (Deodar cedar)	E	2	**17.0**	50	15	Good	no	n/a
2879	Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	D	5	**20.1**	50	25	Good	no	n/a
2880	Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedar)	E	1	**16.5**	50	15	Good	no	n/a
2881	Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	D	2	**12.4**	40	12	Good	no	n/a
2882	Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedar)	E	1	**14.6**	50	15	Good	no	n/a
2883	Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	D	2	**12.9**	40	12	Good	no	n/a
2884	Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	D	4	**21.0**	35	15	Fair	no	n/a
2885	Pinus nigra (Austrian pine)	E	1	**21.2**	60	20	Good	no	n/a
2886	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	E	1	**15.2**	65	8	Good	no	no
2887	Platanus × acerifolia (London planetree)	D	1	**26.0**	75	30	Good	YES	n/a
2888	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	D	1	**14.1**	60	25	Good	no	n/a
2889	Pinus nigra (Austrian pine)	E	1	**17.7**	65	12	Good	no	n/a
2890	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	D	1	**18.6**	70	25	Good	no	n/a
2891	Pinus nigra (Austrian pine)	E	1	**15.4**	65	12	Fair	no	n/a
2893	Platanus × acerifolia (London planetree)	D	1	**17.3**	55	25	Good	no	n/a
2892	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	D	1	**14.2**	65	25	Good	no	n/a
2894	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	D	1	**15.4**	65	25	Good	no	n/a
2895	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	D	5	**20.8**	70	30	Good	no	n/a
2896	Platanus × acerifolia (London planetree)	D	1	**18.6**	60	15	Good	no	n/a
2897	Platanus × acerifolia (London planetree)	D	1	**25.2**	60	30	Good	YES	n/a
2898	Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon ash)	D	2	**10.9**	25	15	Fair	no	n/a
2899	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas-fir)	E	1	**19.5**	55	10	Good	no	no
2900	Populus balsamifera (Cottonwood)	D	1	**32.0**	75	25	Good	YES	n/a

750 Sixth Street South | Kirkland | WA 98033
p 425.822.5242 f 425.827.8136

Tree Inventory Sketch – Lakefront Property / Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve

Site Address:	17337 Beach Dr NE; Lake Forest Park, WA	Prepared for:	City of Lake Forest Park
Parcel Number:	401930-1663, 03010-0035, -0040, -0050, 102604-9016	TWC Ref. No.:	230336
Site Visit Date:	October 19 and 31, 2023		



LEGEND

Study Area

Significant Tree

Note: Field sketch only. Features depicted are approximate and not to scale. All observations were made from within the subject parcel or public right-of-way; adjoining private properties were not entered.

Inventoried trees are marked with 1-1/4 inch round aluminum tags with a unique identification number (#2744-2900, 2410-2422) permanently affixed to the tree trunk.