CASE SUMMARY SHEET

CASE NUMBER: V24-05-17/R24-05-02 DATE RECEIVED: April 24, 2023

DATE OF MEETING: May 14, 2024 and May 28, 2024

Address: 201 Dalwill

Subdivision: Dalwill Drive, Section 33 Lot OP1-2-B Zoning District: B-2 Highway Business District

Property Owner: Joseph Marcello

REQUEST: V24-05-17/R24-05-02 – Jordan Williams requests a variance to CLURO Section 5.2.3.4. Remainder of the

City and Section 7.5.9.3. B-2 Site Development Regulations, Dalwill Drive, Section 33 Lot OP1-2-B, B-2

Highway Business District, 201 Dalwill Drive

CASE SUMMARY:

The property at 201 Dalwill is located along Dalwill Dr., north of W Causeway and south of Hwy 22. The property is irregularly shaped, measuring 293.28' along Dalwill Dr., 590.08' along the north property line, 185.94' along the rear property line, and 542.60' along the south property line, containing 137,243.20 square feet per a site plan prepared by Deep South Design Group and dated 4.19.2024. The property is currently unimproved.

The applicant is requesting to add additional fill to the lot to achieve the required finished floor elevation of at least 12" above the centerline of the street. The natural grade of the site varies between 16.8' and 19' MSL and the street elevation is 19.5' MSL. The adjacent properties have a finished floor height of 20.7' to 21' MSL.

The applicant is requesting to bring in 1.5' - 3.5' of additional fill at various locations on the site highlighted on the conceptual site plan prepared by Deep South Design Group and dated 4.19.2024.

The City Engineer reviewed the submitted plans and had the following comments: The proposed elevations for Lot OP1-2-B are consistent with fill allowed on the adjacent lot (Lot OP1-2-A) to the south; and consistent with the elevations of Rouses parking lot to the north. In addition, the plans show a stormwater detention pond on site to mitigate runoff from the site.

The applicant is also requesting a variance for the minimum lot width for the B-2 District in order to split the current lot into two separate parcels. The request to subdivide is to keep the two business properties separate.

Parcel 1	Proposed	Required	Difference	
Width	172.7	150′	+22.7′	
Depth	345.08'	100′	+245.08'	
Area	56,120 sqft	15,000 sqft	+41,120 sqft	

Parcel 2	Proposed	Required	Difference
Width	124.7′	150′	-25.3′
Depth	245′	100′	+145′
Area	52,780 sqft	15,000 sqft	+37,780 sqft

CLURO SECTIONS:

5.2.3.4. Remainder of the City.

The following standards shall apply to all development located outside the DO district and outside the Fill Sub-Areas A and B.

- 1. Grading, Fill and Driveways. No fill shall be placed outside the roof line and or soffit area of the principal building or accessory structure(s) including parking lots except as provided herein.
 - a. A maximum of two (2) feet of fill material is allowed under the roof line and or soffit area of the principle building without retainer methods of construction. If more than two (2) feet of fill are used, retainer methods of construction shall be required beyond the initial twenty four (24) inches allowed.
 - b. When fill material is proposed for a garage that is attached to the principle building by common wall and the roof, the finished floor elevation shall be no greater than the greater of twenty-four (24) inches above existing grade or 9.5 ft. MSL.
 - c. Fill for all structures (foundations, slabs, parking, drives, structures, playground equipment and all other improvements that require fill material) shall taper from the edge of the improvement at a slope of three horizontal feet for every one vertical foot (3:1). In any case, this fill shall not extend out from any improvement or foundation more that six (6) feet.
 - d. No fill shall be placed within five (5) feet of the property line.
 - e. No fill shall be allowed within the dripline of existing trees that are required to remain and no fill shall be allowed in any vegetative protection zone.
 - f. Driveways and detached accessory structures shall be arranged on the site in a manner that minimizes the alteration or disturbance to existing grades and natural drainage patterns. Driveways shall not be located closer to the side or rear property line than five (5) feet, except as needed to provide access to

- authorized parking spaces behind the front building line. Such driveways shall channel water to the City's drainage system.
- g. For lots greater than or equal to 16,000 square feet and where driveways are located a minimum of fifteen (15) feet from the side property line, the finished floor elevation of an attached garage may be the greater of either thirty-two (32) inches above grade or 9.5' MSL provided the provisions in paragraphs 1.a. of this section are met.

7.5.9.3. B-2 Site Development Regulations

Each development site in the B-2 Highway Business District shall be subject to the following site development regulations in addition to any other applicable regulations under the provisions of this Land Use Regulations Ordinance or any other laws of the City, state or federal government. The Planning Director may grant exceptions to the following standards pursuant to section 4.3.5.

parsuant to section 4.5.5.			
1. Minimum lot area	15,000 Square feet		
2. Unit Size			
a. Minimum	800 Square feet (1)		
b. Maximum	65,000 Square feet		
3. Maximum Building Size	100,000 Square feet (2)		
4. Minimum lot width	150' (3)		
5. Minimum lot depth	100' (3)		
6. Minimum Yard Setback Requirements			
a. Front Yard	25' or Required depth of greenbelt, whichever is greater		
b. Street Side or Rear Yard	15' or Required depth of greenbelt, whichever is greater		
c. Interior Side or Rear Yard			
(1) Adjacent to Residential Districts	20'		
(2) Adjacent to Other Districts	5' or		
(3) With firewall at property line 0'			
7. Maximum Height of Structures	35'		
8. Maximum Impervious Site Coverage	75%		
9. Minimum District Size	40,000 Square feet		

- (1) Minimum building size may be reduced subject to issuance of a Special Use Permit.
- (2) Multiple buildings may be linked by covered breezeways or a single continuous shopping center up to 100,000 square feet of floor area may be developed, provided that each commercial unit has an independent outdoor access and that no commercial unit exceeds 65,000 square feet.
- (3) Minimum lot depth and width may be reduced by the Planning Commission through the subdivision process provided that the applicant demonstrates that the minimum lot area and setbacks can be met.



Alex Weiner

From:

John Stein < jstein@deii.net>

Sent:

Thursday, May 9, 2024 4:49 PM

To:

Alex Weiner

Cc:

David LeBreton; Cara Bartholomew

Subject:

RE: 201 Dalwill Fill Variance - May P&Z Agenda

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Alex

I have reviewed the reviewed the fill variance request for 201 Dalwill Drive. The proposed elevations for Lot OP1-2-B are consistent with fill allowed on the adjacent lot (Lot OP1-2-A) to the south; and consistent with the elevations of Rouses parking lot to the north. In addition, the plans show a stormwater detention pond on site to mitigate runoff from the site.

John M. Stein, P.E.

Manager of Engineering Operations

O: (228) 463-0130 | C: (228) 216-6839 | jstein@deii.net

From: Alex Weiner <aweiner@cityofmandeville.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 9, 2024 2:27 PM **To:** John Stein <istein@deii.net>

Cc: David LeBreton <a href="mailto:center-name

Subject: RE: 201 Dalwill Fill Variance - May P&Z Agenda

John,

I just wanted to follow up and see if you had time to review this and if you had any comments.

Thanks,

Alex Weiner, CFM

Planning Secretary
Department of Planning & Development
City of Mandeville
3101 E. Causeway Approach
Mandeville, LA 70448
(985) 624-3132



From: David LeBreton < dlebreton@deii.net > Sent: Tuesday, April 30, 2024 11:25 AM

To: John Stein <jstein@deii.net>; Alex Weiner <aweiner@cityofmandeville.com>; Cara Bartholomew

<cbartholomew@cityofmandeville.com>

Subject: Fwd: 201 Dalwill Fill Variance - May P&Z Agenda

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thanks Alex. I'm copying John Stein to this request, who does DE's Planning reviews.

Thanks,

David G. LeBreton, Jr., P.E., PTOE, PTP Vice President Digital Engineering (504) 430-0658

From: Alex Weiner <aweiner@cityofmandeville.com>

Sent: Tuesday, April 30, 2024 11:21:10 AM To: David LeBreton < dlebreton@deii.net >

Cc: Cara Bartholomew <cbartholomew@cityofmandeville.com>

Subject: 201 Dalwill Fill Variance - May P&Z Agenda

David.

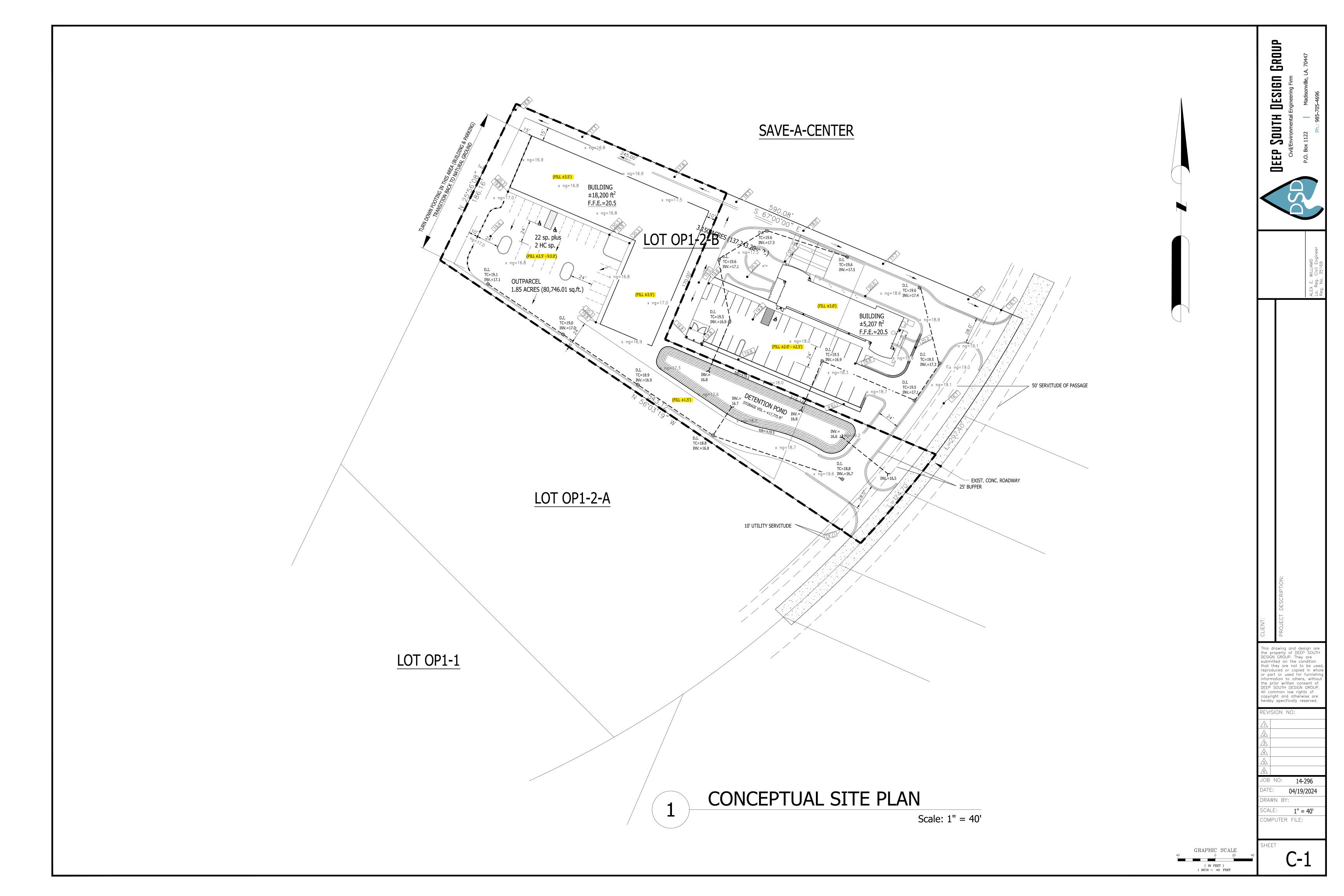
A fill variance was submitted for 201 Dalwill for the May Planning and Zoning agenda. I have attached the submitted documents, please review them and if you have any comments please let us know by next Friday, May 10th so we can include them in the packets for the Commission.

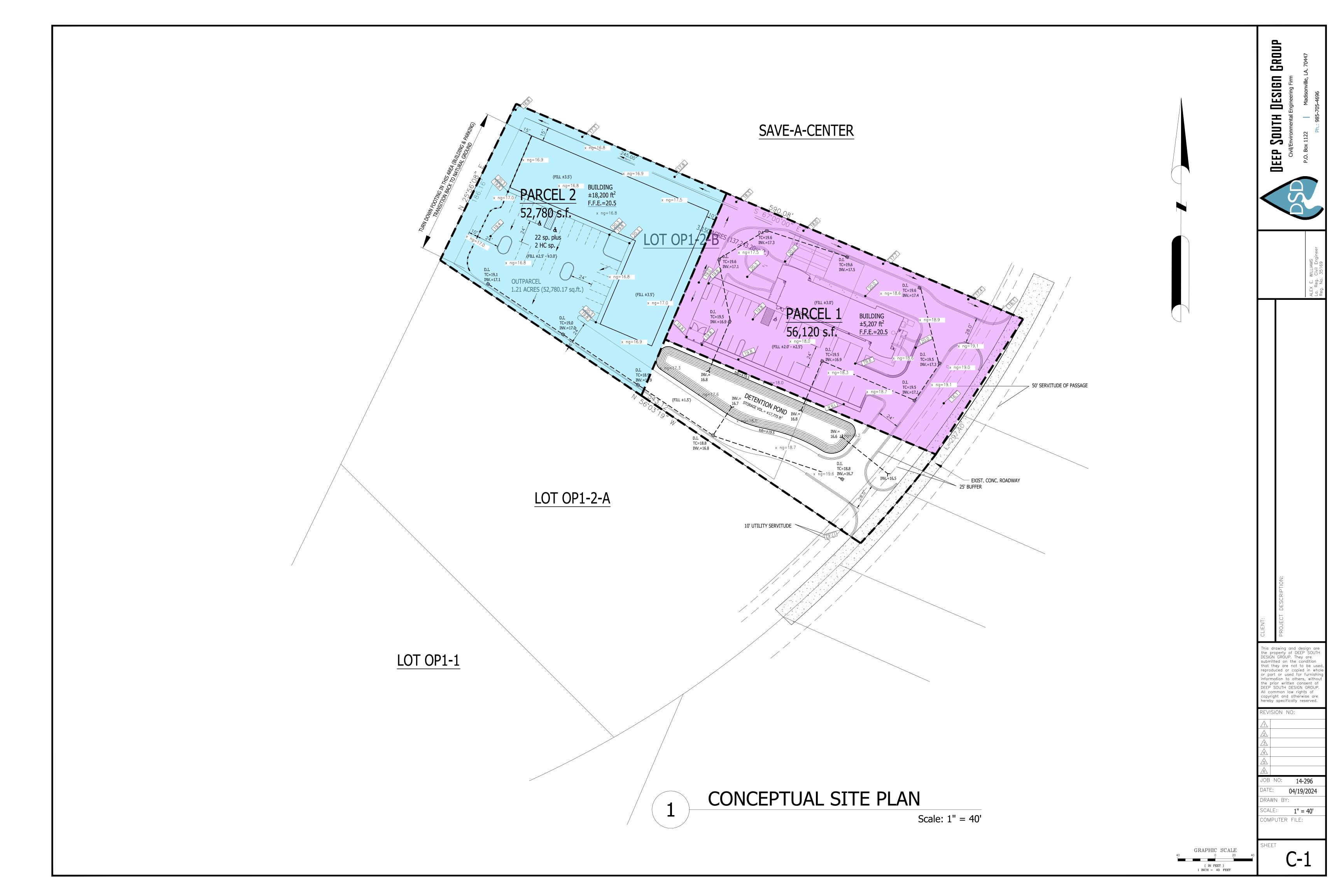
Thanks,

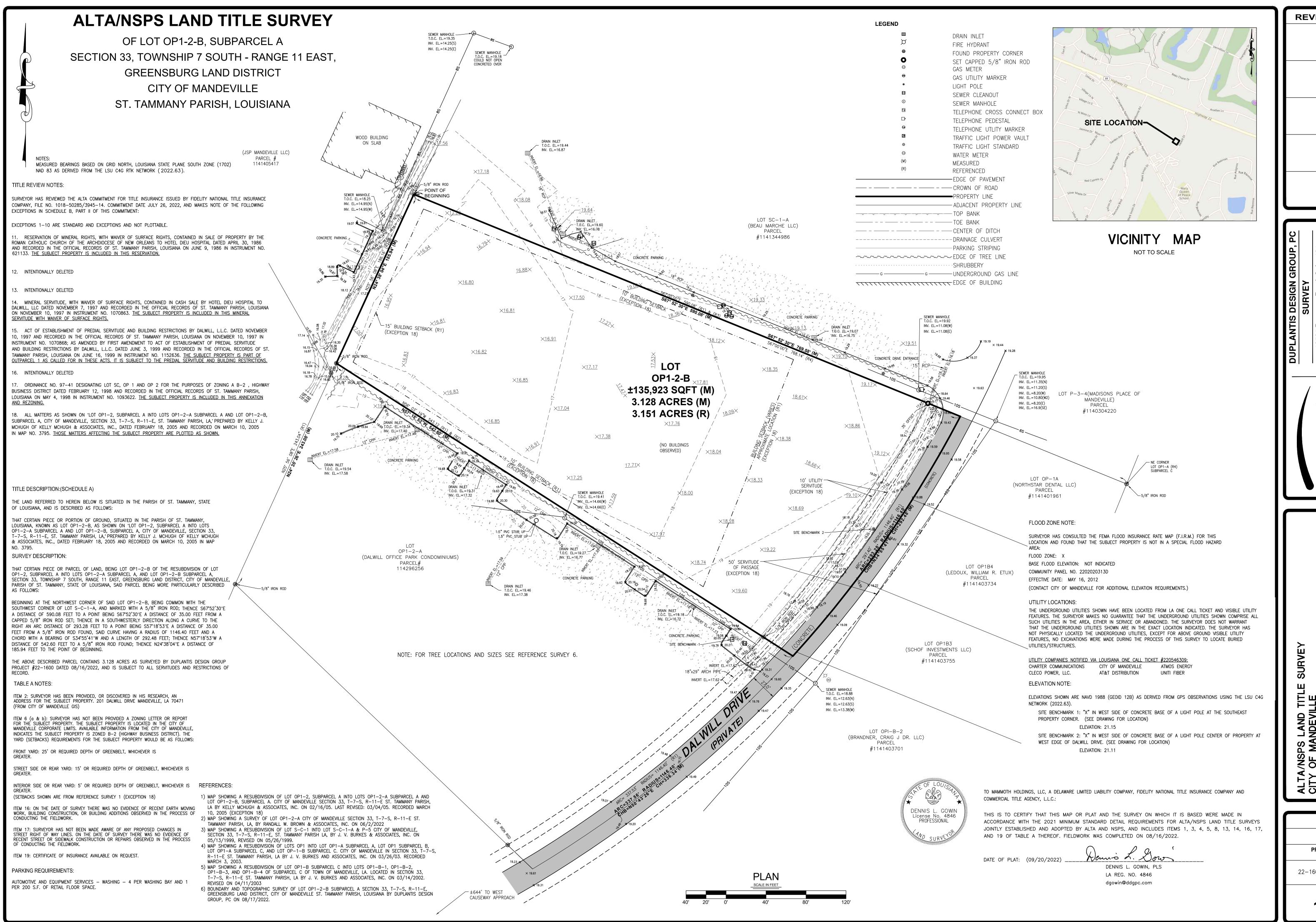
Alex Weiner, CFM

Planning Secretary
Department of Planning & Development
City of Mandeville
3101 E. Causeway Approach
Mandeville, LA 70448
(985) 624-3132







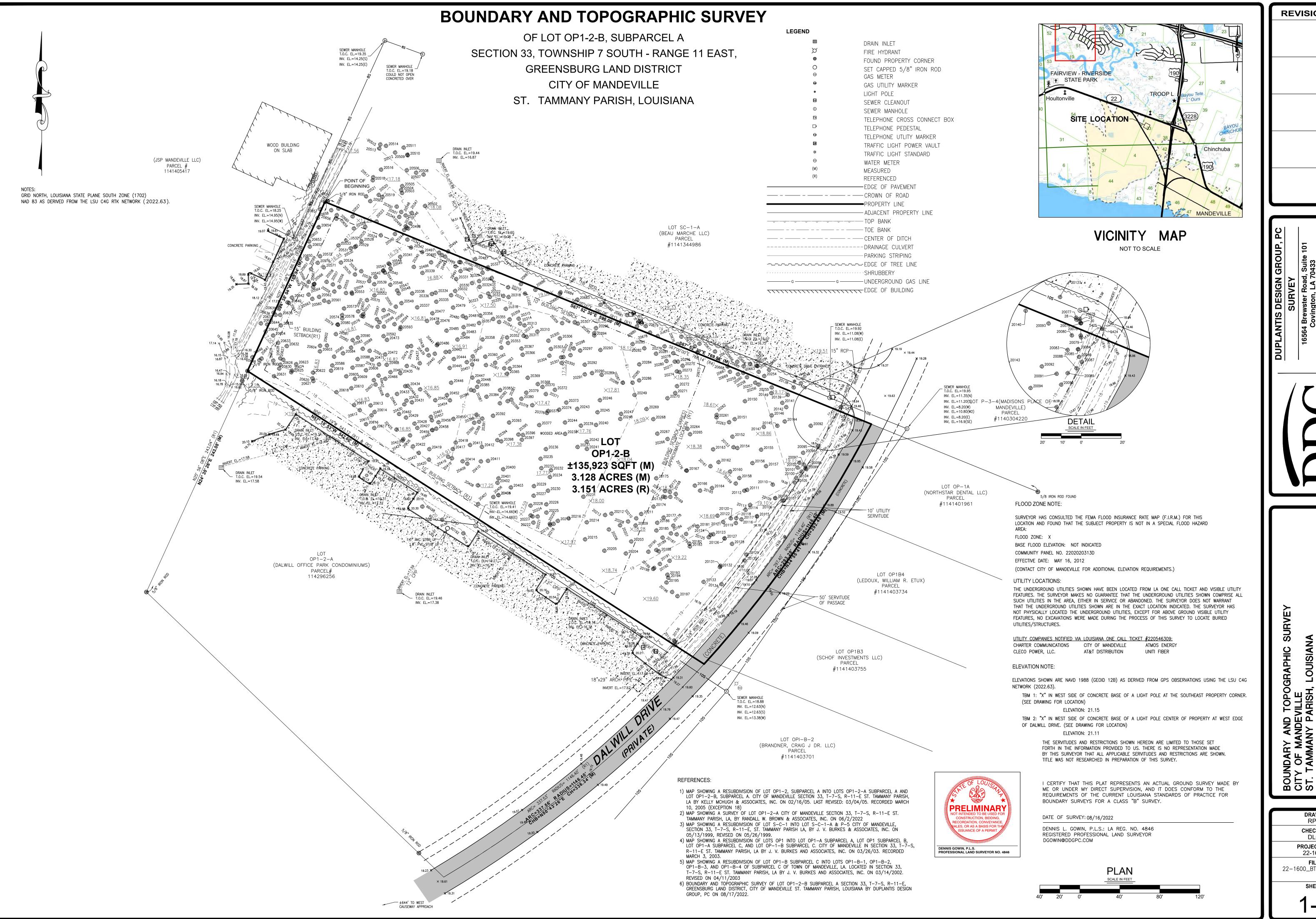


REVISION BY

CHECKED

PROJECT NO. 22-1600

22-1600_A_08292022 SHEET



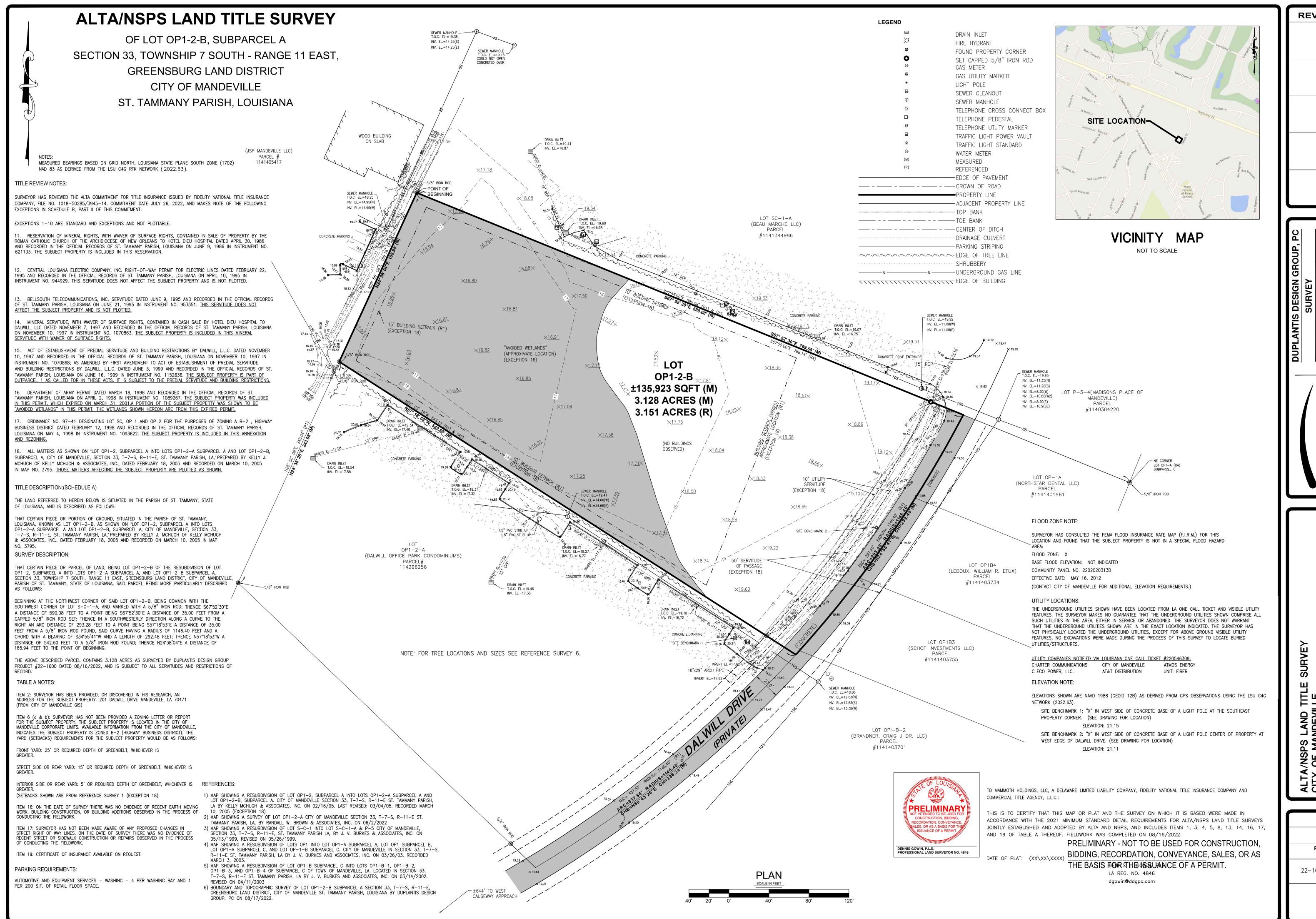
REVISION BY



CHECKED PROJECT NO. 22-1600

22-1600_BT_08172022

SHEET



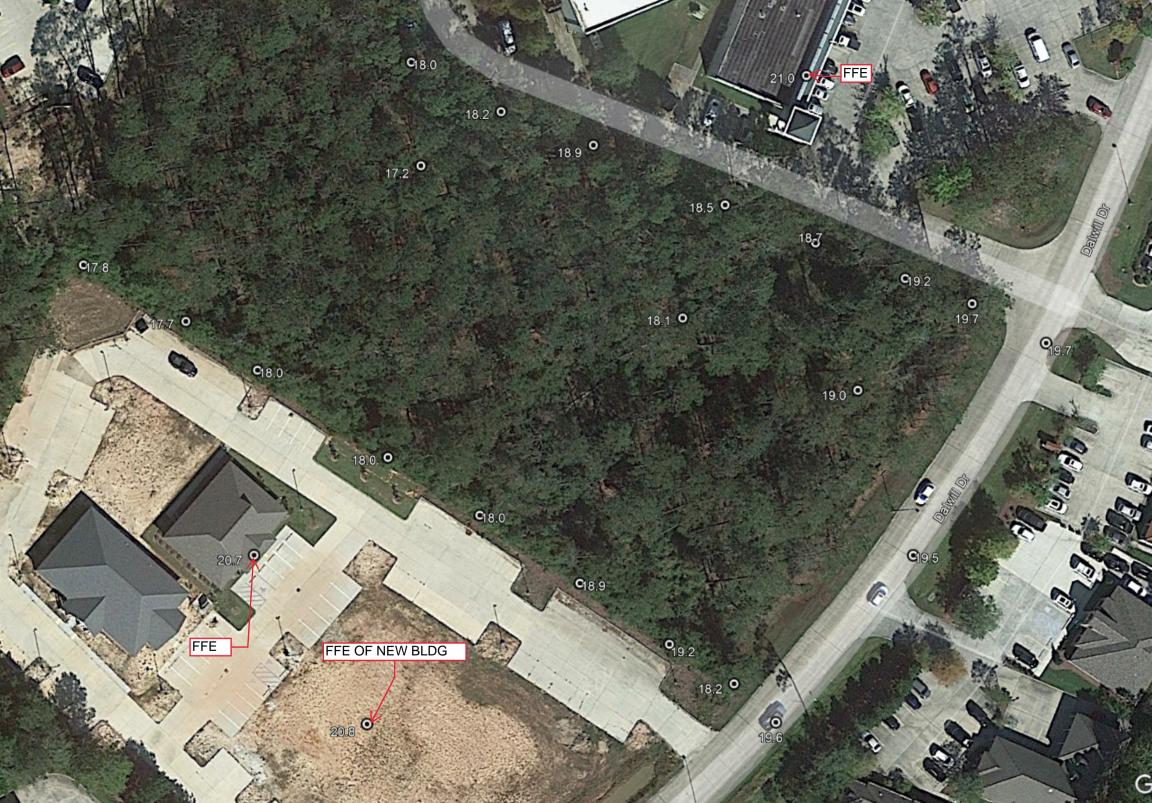
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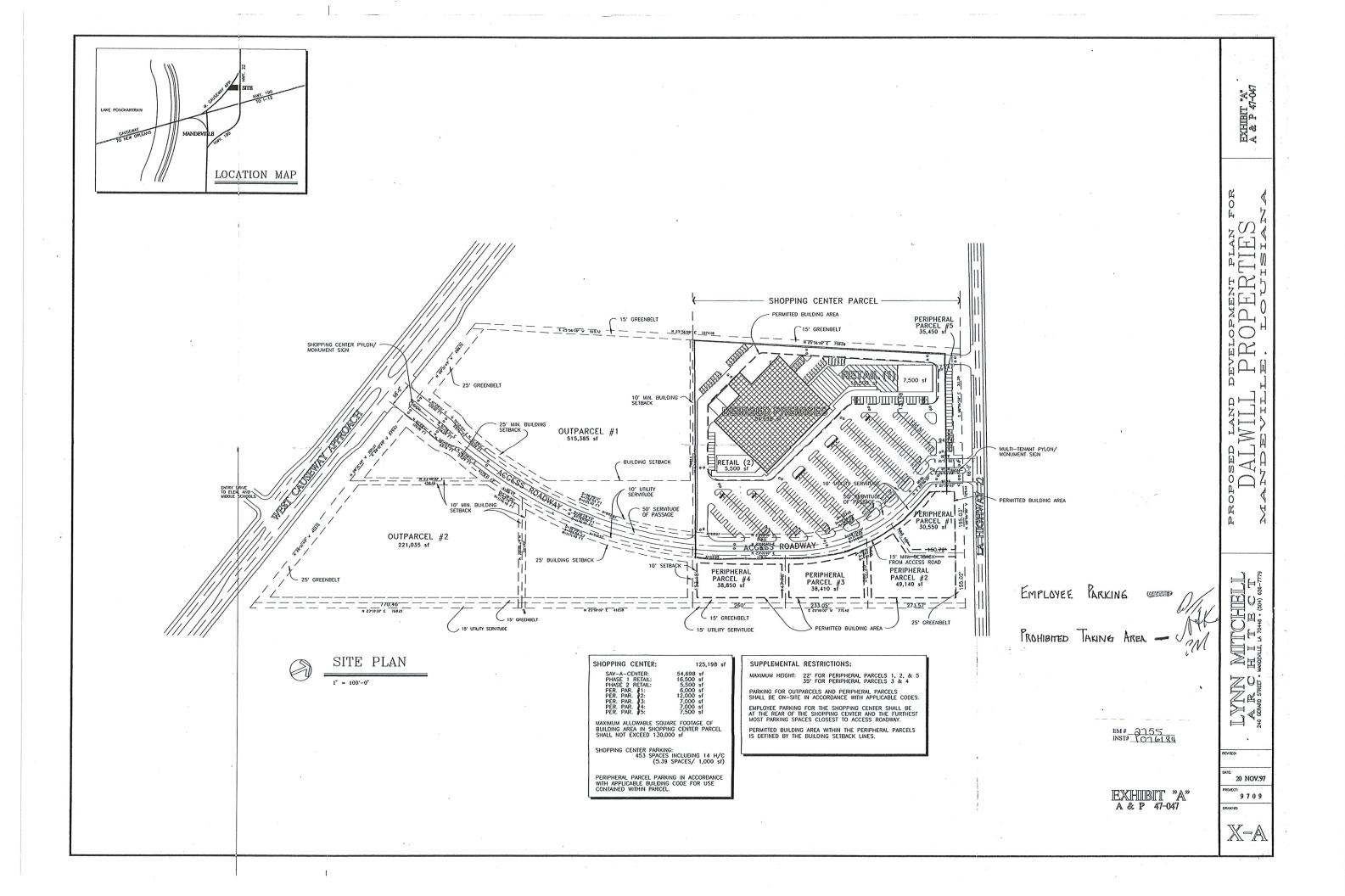
CHECKED DLG PROJECT NO. 22-1600

22-1600_A_08292022

SHEET







CASE SUMMARY SHEET

CASE NUMBER: SUP24-05-04 DATE RECEIVED: April 2, 2023

DATE OF MEETING: May 14, 2024 and May 28, 2024

Address: 2121 General Pershing

Subdivision: Old Town of Mandeville, Square 44 Lot G

Zoning District: TC Town Center District Property Owner: Jacqueline Vidrine

REQUEST: SUP24-05-04 – Charlie Rick requests Special Use Approval to allow Administrative and Business Offices

per the Table of Permitted Uses, CLURO Section 7.8, Old Town of Mandeville, Square 44 Lot G, TC Town

Center District, 2121 General Pershing Street

CASE SUMMARY:

The property is located at 2121 General Pershing St., on the corner of General Pershing St., and Lafitte St. The property measures 100.03' x 133.23' containing 13,326 square feet per a survey prepared by Kelly McHugh & Associates, Inc., dated 2.15.2002. The lot is currently improved with a residential structure. The applicant is requesting to change the use from single family residential to administrative and business to establish an office. The use requires special use approval in the Town Center District.

6.4.1. Administrative and Business Offices

Offices or private firms or organizations which are primarily used for the provision of executive, management, or administrative services. Typical uses include administrative offices, and services including real estate, insurance, property management, investment, personnel, travel, secretarial services, telephone answering, photocopy and reproduction, and business offices of public utilities, organizations and associations, or other use classifications when the service rendered is that customarily associated with administrative office services.

The applicant is a contractor and is requesting to operate an office at this location. The applicant currently owns a business located on Hwy 59 in Abita Springs and wants to move the contracting offices currently located there away from their retail location. The applicant stated that this will not be a job site/construction storage site.

A floor plan has been submitted showing that there will be a total of 1,071 sq. ft. for the proposed use. The Town Center District follows the B-3 Site Development Criteria.

Landscape:

A landscaping plan has not been submitted. A compliant plan would have to be submitted before a permit is issued.

Parking:

Parking requirements in the Town Center District require the calculation for Shopping Center – Neighborhood be used for all commercial uses. Shopping Center – Neighborhood requires 4 spaces per 1,000 sqft of gross floor area.

The Town Center District allows for the reduction in parking by exception when there is sufficient public parking in the area. There are seventeen public parking spots available nearby along General Pershing St., with three on street parking spaces directly across the street from 2121 General Pershing.

The applicant will be required to submit plans to the State Fire Marshall due to the change of use. Additional modifications to the building may be required. Should any modifications result in an exterior change, the applicant will require HPDC approval.

CLURO SECTIONS:

6.4.1. Administrative and Business Offices

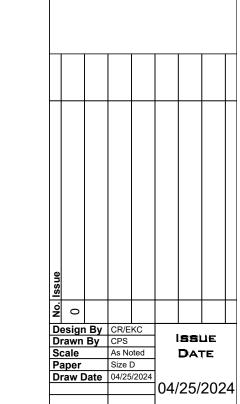
Offices or private firms or organizations which are primarily used for the provision of executive, management, or administrative services. Typical uses include administrative offices, and services including real estate, insurance, property management, investment, personnel, travel, secretarial services, telephone answering, photocopy and reproduction, and business offices of public utilities, organizations and associations, or other use classifications when the service rendered is that customarily associated with administrative office services.





Charlie Rick Engineering

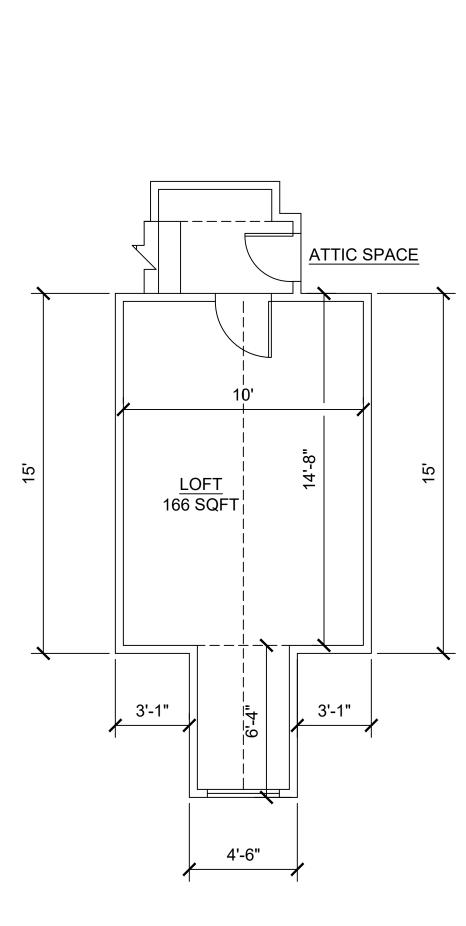
Ingineering



Parcel # LotS 30-A & 30-B

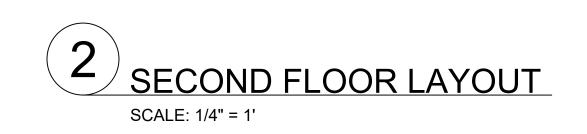
Project Name
Old Mandeville Office Floor Plan

Edward Carrick Engineer License # 32487



SECOND FLOOR TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE ≈ 216 SQFT







FIRST FLOOR TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE ≈ 1071 SQFT

LAUNDRY ROOM

<u>ROOM 3</u> 152 SQFT

<u>ROOM 2</u> 137 SQFT

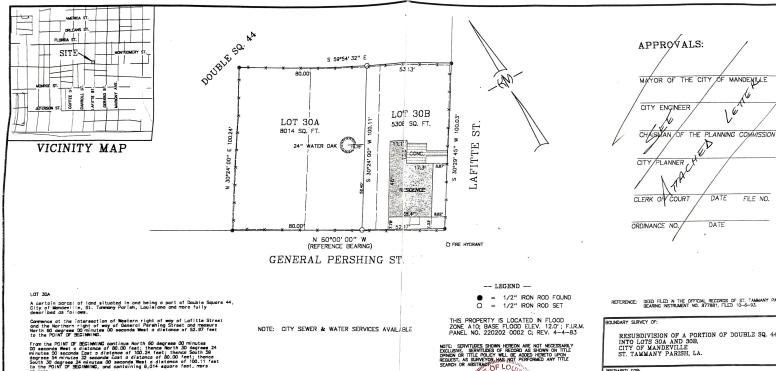
<u>ROOM 1</u> 137 SQFT

14'-4"

14'-4"

KITCHEN 146 SQFT

LIVING ROOM 166 SQFT



NOTE: SETVILLES SHOWN HEREON ARE NOT RECESSARLY SOLLISIVE SETVILLES OF REPORT AS SHOWN ON THE OPINION ON THE POLICY MLL BE ADDED HERETO LIPON RECLEST, AS SINVEYOR, MASKING PREFORMED ANY TITLE SEARCH OR ASSTRANCE LOCAL CONTRACT OF LOCAL CONTRACT O

KELLY J. McHUGH REG. NO. 4443 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL

KELY J. McHUCH REG. NO. 4443
CERTIFED CORRECT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PHYSICAL
SURVEY MOSE ON THE GROUND AND COMPLYING WITH THE
CURRENT APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR A CLASS
"CYSLIVEY. RED STAND SIGNESS CORRECT PLAT."

REFERENCE: DEED FILED IN THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH, BEARING INSTRUMENT NO. 877881, FLED 10-6-93.

DATE

DATE

FILE NO.

RESUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF DOUBLE SQ. 44, INTO LOTS 30A AND 30B. CITY OF MANDEVILLE ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA.

PREPARED FOR:

JOANNE V. PULITZER

KELLY J. McHUGH & ASSOC., INC. CIVIL ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS 845 GALVEZ ST., MANDEVILLE, LA. 626-5611 SCALE: 1" = 30" DATE: 2-15-02

02-010 JOB NO.: DRAWN R.F.D. REVISED:

LOT 30B

A certain parcel of land situated in and being a part of Dauble Square 44, City of Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana and more fully described as

Commence at the intersection of Western right of way of Lad itte Street and the Worthern right of way of Lad itte Street and the Worthern right of way of Lad its Street and the Worthern right of way of EGINNING, and measure North 50 dagrees 30 minutes of EGINNING, and measure North 50 dagrees 24 minutes of Sector Section North 30 degrees 24 minutes of Sector Secto

CASE SUMMARY SHEET

CASE NUMBER: V24-05-16 DATE RECEIVED: April 15, 2023

DATE OF MEETING: May 14, 2024 and May 28, 2024

Address: 1620 Old Mandeville Lane

Subdivision: Old Mandeville Woods, Square 254 Lot 2A Zoning District: R-1 Single Family Residential District

Property Owner: Lynn Mason

REQUEST: V24-05-16 - Lynn Mason requests a variance to CLURO Section 9.2.5.7. Live Oak Protection

Requirements, Old Mandeville Woods, Square 254 Lot 2A, R-1 Single Family Residential District, 1620

Old Mandeville Lane

CASE SUMMARY:

The applicant owns the property located at 1620 Old Mandeville Lane, located on the west side of Old Mandeville Ln, and north of Labarre St. The property measures 90' x 226' containing 20,340 square feet per a survey prepared by Fontcuberta Surveys and dated 8.10.2004. The property is currently improved with a single-family residence.

The applicant is requesting to remove a 24" dbh live oak located on the northeastern side of the home. The application states that they are wanting to remove the live oak as the neighbors are afraid that it will fall on their house as it leans towards their home already. The application states that these concerns arose after a drainage pipe and pump were installed to help alleviate flooding in the yard.

A report on the live oak was prepared by Ladson Poole of ArborWorks and submitted by the applicant. The report states that an evaluation of the tree was done before the drainage project, and one month after the project was completed. The report also states that Mr. Poole was present during the trenching portion of the project. The assessment provided at the end of the report states that it is too early to tell if the drainage installation had any major effect on the tree's health or stability.

The report states that the tree was in good health and was structurally sound prior to the drainage project, and that the current lean of the tree has been present for the entire life of the tree and was a result of phototrophic growth and not from wind or mechanical damage. It is the recommendation that the tree be assessed every six months or after any major wind/storm events for the next 2-3 years. The report goes on to say that it is incorrect and not possible to definitively say that the tree has become more of a risk as a result of the drainage project at this time.

The replacement for a 24" Live oak is 4 Class A trees a minimum of 4 2" dba trees that are 10' in height.

CLURO SECTIONS:

2. Replacement of Vegetation - Should any required tree, shrub or other landscape vegetation die or be removed, or a non-living screen need replacement, the tree, shrub, vegetation, or screen shall be replaced by a similar tree, type of vegetation, or screen meeting the requirements of this Article. Class A trees less than six (6) inches in diameter shall be required to be replaced with one (1) two (2) inch dbh Class A tree, a minimum of ten (10) feet in height per Class A tree removed. Class A trees six (6) inches dbh or greater which are required to be replaced shall be replaced with a two (2) inch dbh replacement tree a minimum of ten (10) feet in height for each six (6) inches dbh of tree removed. Replacement vegetation shall be required to be installed within twenty (20) days of written notice by the landscape inspector.

9.2.5.7. Live Oak Protection Requirements

In all zoning districts, including the R-1, R-1X and R-2 districts, all live oak trees 6" dbh shall be protected as follows:

- 1. A tree removal permit shall be obtained from the Building Inspector prior to cutting, clearing or removing any live oak tree.
- 2. The applicant wishing to remove a live oak tree must state in writing that such activity will enhance the health, safety and welfare of the public, or otherwise benefit the public interest and the applicant must offer evidence to that effect. The Building Inspector is empowered to issue or deny the permit based on the application and the evidence. Prior to the issuance of a tree removal permit the applicant must submit a plan or written statement offering evidence of compliance with the tree replacement provisions of this Article.
- 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to place soil in such a way that would cause live oaks to become diseased or die. If filling with soil is necessary to properly drain the land, all efforts should be made to protect the area within the drip line of a live oak from the impact of such activity. Should all efforts fail and a tree removal permit be issued for the removal of the live oak the provisions of these regulations regarding replacement of trees shall be required to be met.
- 4. A tree removal permit will be required to prune the primary and secondary branches of any live oak tree 12" dbh or greater. Such pruning shall be required to be recommended in writing and supervised by a licensed arborist or a state forester.







CERTIFIED ARBORIST REPORT

Tree Location: 1620 Old Mandeville Lane Mandeville, LA 70448

Prepared For:

Lynn Mason 1620 Old Mandeville Lane Mandeville, LA 70448

Prepared By:
Ladson Poole
ArborWorks LLC
P.O. Box 2532
Mandeville, LA 70470
ISA Certified Arborist - SO-11097A
LA Arborist License - 2469
Lpoole@arbor-works.com





Introduction	2
Methodology	
Site Location & Description	
Map	
Tree Species & Info Table	
Observations	
Photographs	7
Recommendations/Conclusions	g
Glossary of Terms	
Disclaimer.	

Tree Location: 1620 Old Mandeville Lane Mandeville, LA 70448

Frepared For: Lynn Mason 1620 Old Mandeville Lane Mandeville, LA 70448

Prepared By:
Ladson Poole
A:borWorks LLC
P.O. Box 2532
Mandeville, LA 70470
ISA Certified Arborist - SO-11097A
LA Arborist License - 2469
Lpoole@arbor-works.com

Introduction

In February 2024, Ms. Lynn Mason (hereafter referred to as "the client") contacted Arborworks LLC looking for a professional assessment and report concerning a live oak tree (the tree) on her property at 1620 Old Mandeville Lane Mandeville, LA 70448. I (The Arborist) met with the client on 02/16/2024 at her property. The client brought me to the tree in question and informed me of the general history of the tree, the upcoming drainage work that was to be performed around the tree, and her concerns.

The client showed me the tree and explained the drainage project that was to be completed in the near future. The client shared with me her concerns related to the necessary trenching that was to be completed near the tree's trunk. The client's main concern was to make sure that the trenching was done in a way to minimize damage to the tree's roots in order to, ideally, preserve the long term health and stability of the tree.

This report will address the tree's health prior to, and immediately after the drainage project, based on the evidence provided to me by the client, my visual inspections before, during, and after the drainage project, as well as my experience and knowledge of this species' growth habits and failure statistics.

The free is located along the right side (Northeastern side) of the home, behind the fence that surrounds the client's back yard. The home is located in a residential neighborhood. The tree is between 1620 Old Mandeville Ln and 1630 Old Mandeville Ln.

Methodology

The standards of the Level 2 Basic Assessment were used to inspect the tree/trees. This common industry standard is the primary method employed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists to assess trees. The glossary contains a complete description of this type of assessment. The tools used to conduct this assessment include - diameter tape, soil probe, soil compaction gauge, tensiometer, sounding mallet, binoculars, and GPS.

contained a fulfied bridge alligned word Site Location & Description range of the law as specified

The tree is located along the right side (Northeastern side) of the home, behind the fence that surrounds the client's back yard. The home is located in a residential neighborhood. The tree is between 1620 Old Mandeville Ln and 1630 Old Mandeville Ln.

<u>Map</u>



During drainage project (Feb 2024):

There was a tranch drain installation project completed in February 2024. The drain was to be installed on the northeastern property line, along the fence. The drain would be in between the trunk of the trend on the fence/property line. I was present during the trenching portion of the project in order to lend my expertise and guidance to the drain installation crew. The trench was approximately 1.5-2 feet deep by 6-8 inches wide and was dug along the majority of the northeastern property line. The trench was approximately 3 feet from the base of the tree. During the tranching, there was 1 medium size roof that

Tree Species & Info Table

Tree No.	Common Name	Genus/Species	DBH	Height	Health/ Status	Notes
1	Southern Live Oak	Quercus virginiana	24"	~25'	Good	Approx 20-25 degree lean towards 1630 Old Mandeville Ln

Observations

The area has a number of healthy and vigorous trees of varying species. The soil density near and around the tree is good and considered normal for a residential yard in this area.

Prior to drainage project (Feb 2024):

The tree's canopy is green and as full as we would expect to see at this time of year. Considering the drought that this area dealt with in the previous year, this tree seemed to be in decent health relative to similar size and similar age trees of the same species in the same area. The tree is a younger specimen and looks to have strong vitality and vigor. There is a lean towards the home at 1630 Old Mandeville Ln of approximately 20-25 degrees. This lean appears to be a result of phototropic growth. There is no evidence of girdling roots or root issues in general. The tree is between the northeastern wall of the client's home and the northeastern property line, approximately 6 feet from the home and 5-6 feet from the property line. The tree has 3 main leaders that are all healthy with strong, u-shaped branch attachments.

During drainage project (Feb 2024):

There was a french drain installation project completed in February 2024. The drain was to be installed on the northeastern property line, along the fence. The drain would be in between the trunk of the tree and the fence/property line. I was present during the trenching portion of the project in order to lend my expertise and guidance to the drain installation crew. The trench was approximately 1.5-2 feet deep by 6-8 inches wide and was dug along the majority of the northeastern property line. The trench was approximately 3 feet from the base of the tree. During the trenching, there was 1 medium size root that

was encountered with a diameter of 1.5 inches. This root was unavoidable and was cleanly cut using a sawzall type saw, per my recommendation. There were no other roots encountered that were greater than ½ inch in diameter. After the trenching was completed, the drain was installed and the trench backfilled. The area was top dressed with a layer 2 inches thick of small landscape rocks.

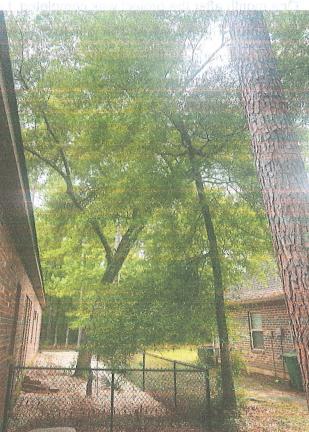
After drainage project (March 2024):

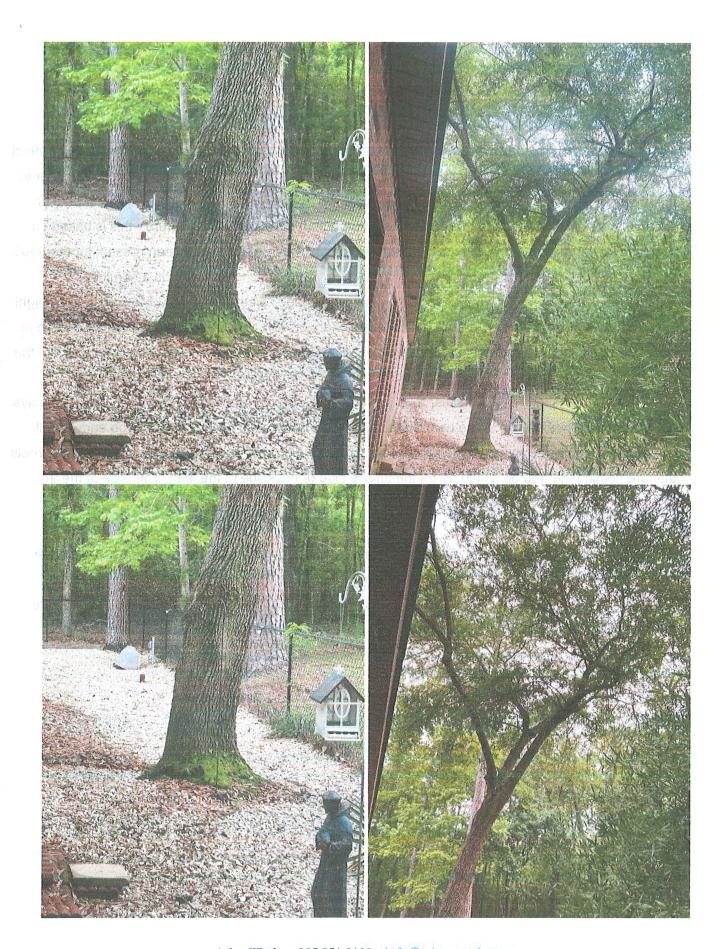
One month after the project was completed, I revisited the site to complete a post-project assessment of the tree. There were no changes to the tree's appearance and the tree was still exhibiting strong vitality and vigor. By this time, the tree had completed pushing out its new growth for the season and the tree looked to be strong and healthy. At this time, there are zero signs of any observable lasting or worrisome damage to the tree's structure or the tree's health.

retearp every half be rehoused a control of Photographs belong most with an authorized areas.

than 7s inch in diameter. After the frenching was completed, the drain was installed and the transpact third the area was top dressed with a layer 2 inches thick of small landscape rocks.







ArborWorks • 985.951.0128 • info@arbor-works.com www.arbor-works.com

Recommendations/Conclusions

In my opinion, it is too early to tell whether or not the drainage installation had/will have any major effect on the tree's health or stability. The tree's health was strong and the tree's structure was sound prior to the drainage project beginning. During the project, everything was performed in a way that meets or exceeds the recommended standards per the International Society of Arboriculture - this is based on my visual observation and my involvement in the project. The tree's lean has been present for the tree's life and has been part of its growth habit since it was a young sapling. The lean is a result of phototrophic growth and not from wind or mechanical damage. When a tree grows towards the sunlight in this way, the tree will put on what is called "reactionary growth". This reactionary growth is a change in the tree's structure to compensate for the change in compressive and tensile forces as a result of the tree's lean. Live oaks are inherently strong and can easily deal with significant leans and long, overreaching branches. This particular tree is still relatively young and small. Of course, there is always risk present when you have a tree near a structure, but in this case I believe that it is too early to tell whether or not this tree has become more of a risk due to the drainage project. The majority of the roots that are holding the tree up would be on the tensile side or backside of the lean. This side of the tree was not at all affected by the drainage project.

It is my recommendation that the tree be continually assessed and inspected every 6 months for the next 2-3 years (or after any major wind/storm events), in order to monitor the tree's reaction to the drainage project. I believe it is incorrect and not possible to definitively say that this tree has become more of a risk as a result of the drainage project at this time.

Best Regards,

Ladson Poole ArborWorks LLC ISA Certified Arborist - SO-11097A LA Licensed Arborist - 2469 Lpoole@arbor-works.com

Glossary of Terms

ANSI 300: The tree industry pruning standards recommended by ISA and internationally accepted as industry best practices

Bifurcated Stem: This refers to a bole that has split (or forked) into two stems/leaders. The two leaders are not always the same size. See co-dominant below.

Bole: The main trunk of a tree.

Cambium: The layer of cells responsible for the growing girth of a tree. It annually produces new bark and new wood in response to hormones that pass down through the phloem.

Canker: A persistent lesion formed by the death of bark and cambium due to colonization of fungi or bacteria.

CODIT: Stands for "compartmentalization of decay in trees". This is the tree's natural defense against the spreading of internal decay. This is how tree's "seal" themselves after sustaining a cut or wound. Some species perform this process well, while others do not.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): This describes the two major components that constitute a root system: the buttress roots which anchor the tree to the soil and the small feeder roots which absorb water and nutrients that promote health and growth.

Co-Dominant Stems: A tree will sometimes grow two or more main stems/boles. When they are of equal or close to equal size in diameter, they are referred to as being co-dominant. If the crotch/union where they join has formed an open "U" shape, the union is fairly strong. If the crotch has formed a "V" shape, the union is weak. This can lead to significant structural issues. See included bark.

Cation Exchange Rate (CER): This describes the ability or inability of a soil to hold and exchange negatively charged cations, which attract organic material. This is difficult to alter significantly. Sand has no capacity to exchange cations because it has no electrical charge. Therefore, sandy soils must rely heavily on large quantities of surface organic matter to maintain the necessary nutrients in the topsoil.

This means sandy soils, which have a low CER, can be improved by adding organic matter - general fertilizer is usually not effective.

Dieback: A common symptom or disease, especially in woody plants, characterized by progressive death of twigs, branches, shoots, or roots, starting at the tips. Dieback can be caused by fungi, stem or root boring insects, mechanical damage, paving over roots, winter injury from cold, etc.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): This is one of the ways arborists use to measure a tree's size. It refers to the tree's diameter measured 4.5 feet above the ground.

Dog-leg: This refers to a sharp bend in a stem.

Epicormic: These are small sprouts or branches that grow in response to environmental stress from adventitious or latent buds. Sometimes referred to as "water sprouts".

Gall: A gall is a growth of plant tissue that starts with an organism's (insect, mites, fungi) chemical and/or mechanical stimuli, which increases the plant's production of growth hormones.

Heading Back: This is reducing the length of a branch or height of a tree. This type of pruning is not acceptable and does not adhere to the ANSI A300 pruning standards.

Heartwood: This is the inner xylem or the inner wood of a tree that gives the tree its strength and rigidity.

Included Bark: This frequently develops in trees exhibiting co-dominant stems with acute, or "V", shaped unions. The stems grow against each other forming a bark inclusion as the stems gain diameter. Unions with included bark are much more prone to failure and can be serious structural issues.

Level 1 Assessment: Developed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Level 1 Assessment is a visual assessment from a specified perspective of an individual tree or a population of trees near specified targets to identify obvious defects or specified conditions. A limited visual assessment typically focuses on identifying trees with an imminent and/or probable likelihood of failure. Level 1 Assessments do not always meet the criteria for a "Risk Assessment" if they do not include analysis and evaluation of individual trees. These assessments are the quickest but least thorough.

Level 2 Assessment: Developed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Level 2 Assessment is a detailed visual inspection of a tree and surrounding site, and a synthesis of the information collected. It required that a tree risk assessor walk completely around the tree, looking at the site, buttress roots, trunk, and branches. This assessment may include the use of simple tools to gain additional information about the tree or its defects.

Geotropism: The tree's attempt to straighten itself vertically

Nutrient Cycling: As plants shed leaves, needles, and branches or die and fall over, they create a layer of organic material which begins to decompose. This adds nutrients to the soil which other plants can then use. It is a cyclical process.

Phototropism: The tree's attempt to grow towards light.

Phloem: The phloem is the pipeline through which food (photosynthates) passes from the leaves or needles to the rest of the tree. Also referred to as "sap". This sap is stored throughout the xylem.

Root Flare: The root flare is the portion of the tree where the trunk widens at the base as it transitions from trunk to root. A good root flare often lends itself to a strong anchor system.

Stem or Leader: Terms that describe significant branches or the main vertical trunk that side branches originate from.

Shear Crack: A shear crack may appear when the opposite forces of compression and tension are sufficiently strong to cause the wood to split as the forces "slide" past each other. This can be caused by leaning or branches heavily laden with snow. Torsional forces caused by asymmetrical canopies exposed to strong winds also can cause shear cracking.

Soil Compaction: Refers to the denseness or looseness of the soil aggregate. Compacted soils make it difficult for trees roots to grow, and it also leaves less pore space - pore space is needed for air and water/nutrients to occupy the soil. Soil compaction is prevalent in urban areas and can be caused by vehicle traffic, heavy machinery from the construction process, paving, etc.

Targets: These are the things/structures that could be damaged if a tree or branch were to fail.

Target Zone: The area where targets are in relation to the tree or tree part - within the tree's dripline, within 1 x the tree's height, or within 1.5 the tree's height for a dead/decaying tree.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): A temporary fenced off area around trees established to avoid tree injury during the construction process. The primary objective is to protect the delicate root system from soil compaction. All construction workers should be aware that absolutely nothing is to be disturbed or stored within the TPZ.

Xylem: The wood that forms the structure of a tree and provides support. The inner xylem is often referred to as the "heartwood" and the outer xylem is referred to as the "sapwood". The cambium and phloem layers are between the xylem and periderm, or bark.

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Disclaimer

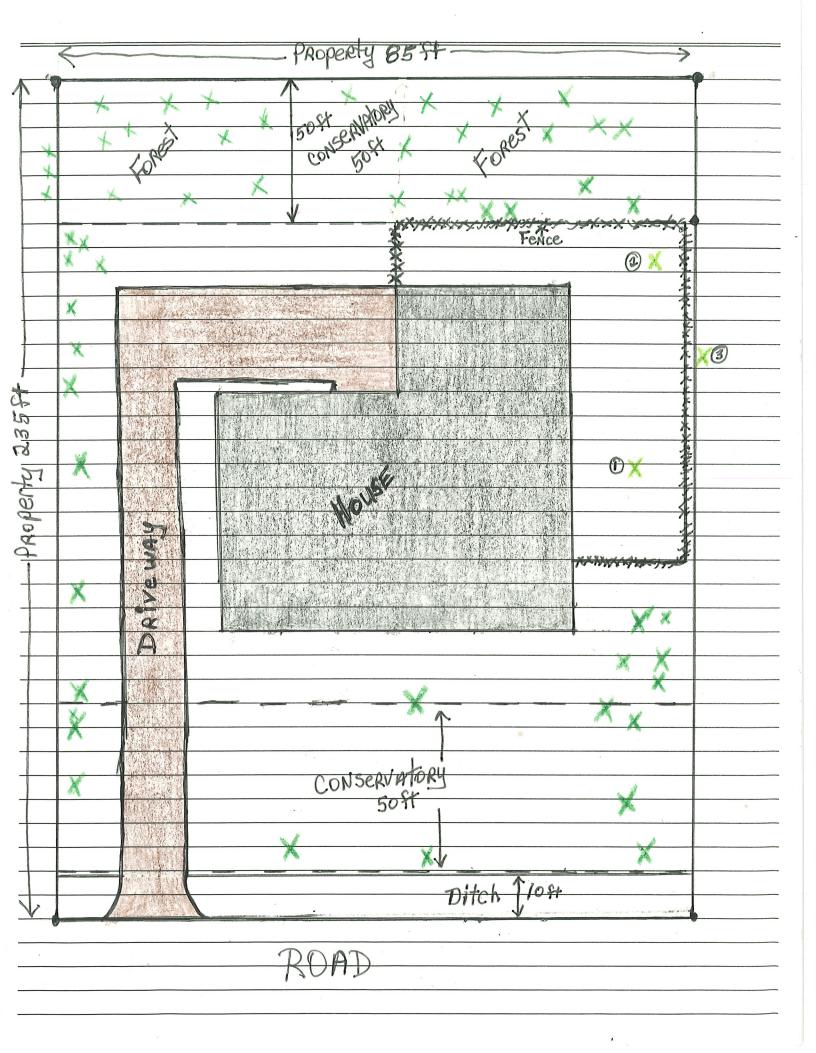
Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training, experience, and research to examine trees and woodlands. Arborists recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees and forests, while attempting to reduce the risk of living near them. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist or seek additional advice.

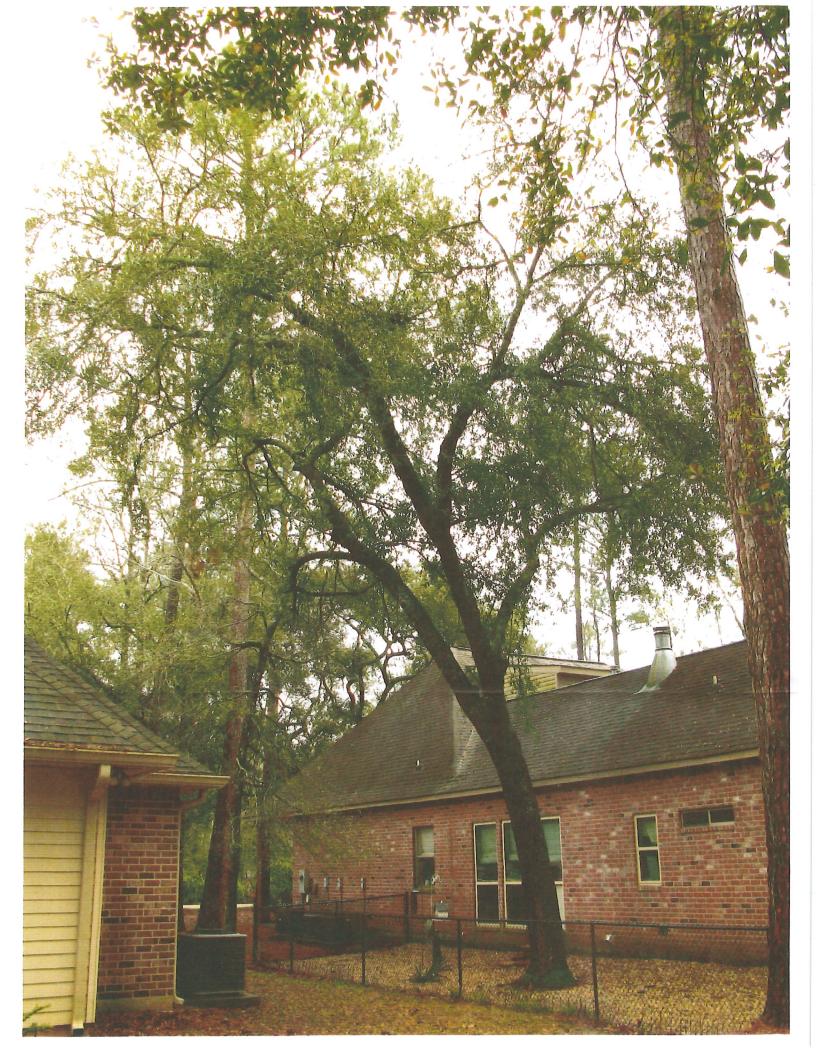
Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms subject to attack by disease, insects, fungi and other forces of nature. There are some inherent risks with trees that cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty, even by a skilled and experienced arborist. Arborists cannot predict acts of nature including, without limitation, storms of sufficient strength, which can cause even a healthy tree to fail. Any entity that develops land and builds structures with a tree in the vicinity should be aware and inform future residents of the risks of living with trees and this arborist's disclaimer.

Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like medical care, cannot be guaranteed. In addition, construction activities are hazardous to trees and cause many short and long-term injuries, which can cause trees to die or topple either in the short term or over many years or decades.

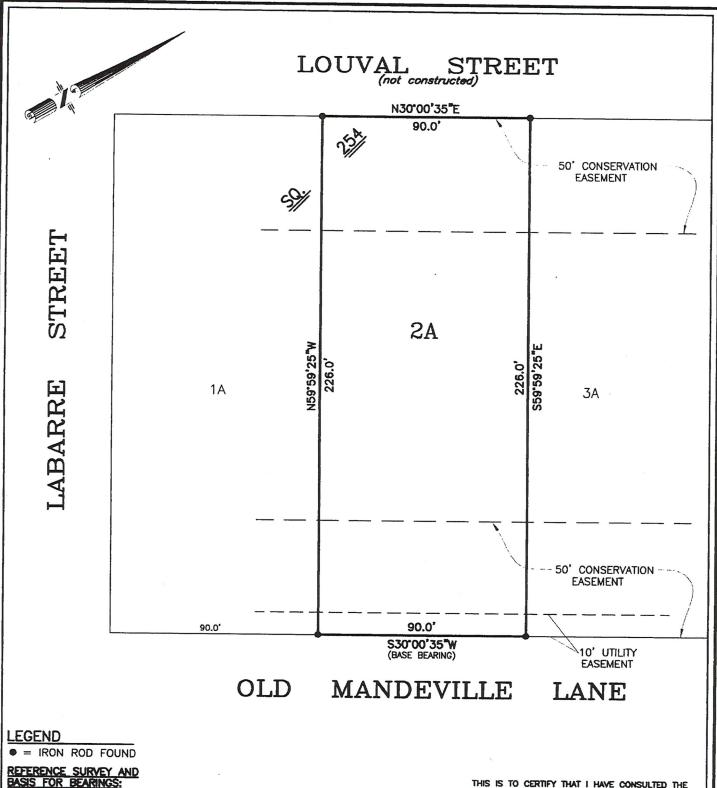
Treatment, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services, such as property boundaries, property ownership, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Consulting arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist by the client. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Neither the author nor ArborWorks LLC has assumed any responsibility for liability associated with the tree(s) on or adjacent to this project site, their future demise and/or any damage, which may result from them. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk.









REFERENCE SURVEY AND
BASIS FOR BEARINGS:
PLAT OF OLD MANDEVILLE WOODS BY NORTHLAKE
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, INC., DATED 9-02-2003,
REVISED THRU 6-23-2004, RECORDED IN MAP FILE No.
3508 OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE CLERK OF
COURT OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA.

NOTE:

ANY UTILITIES AND/OR ADDITIONAL SERVITUDES THAT MAY EXIST WITHIN THIS PROPERTY, IF ANY, ARE NOT SHOWN HEREON.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE CONSULTED THE F.E.M.A. FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS AND FIND THAT THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN FLOOD ZONE "C" PER PANEL NUMBER 225205 0360 C, DATED 4-02-91.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT REPRESENTS AN ACTUAL SURVEY MADE ON THE GROUND UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE UNDERSIGNED AND IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ADOPTED LOUISIANA MINIMUM STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR A CLASS "C" SURVEY.

SURVEY OF LOT 2A SQUARE 254 OLD MANDEVILLE WOODS CITY OF MANDEVILLE SECTION 45 TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH RANGE 12 EAST ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA

CERTIFIED CORRECT TO:

RICHLYN CONSTRUCTION, INC., COLUMBIA TITLE, LLC, and RESOURCE BANK





PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS

SURVEYOR

P.O. BOX 1792 SCALE DRAWN BY CHECKED BY PLAT FILE NO. COVINGTON, LA. 70434 PHONE: (985) 893-7461 1" 8 -10-2004 = 40'DPB **TJF** 432053 129-060