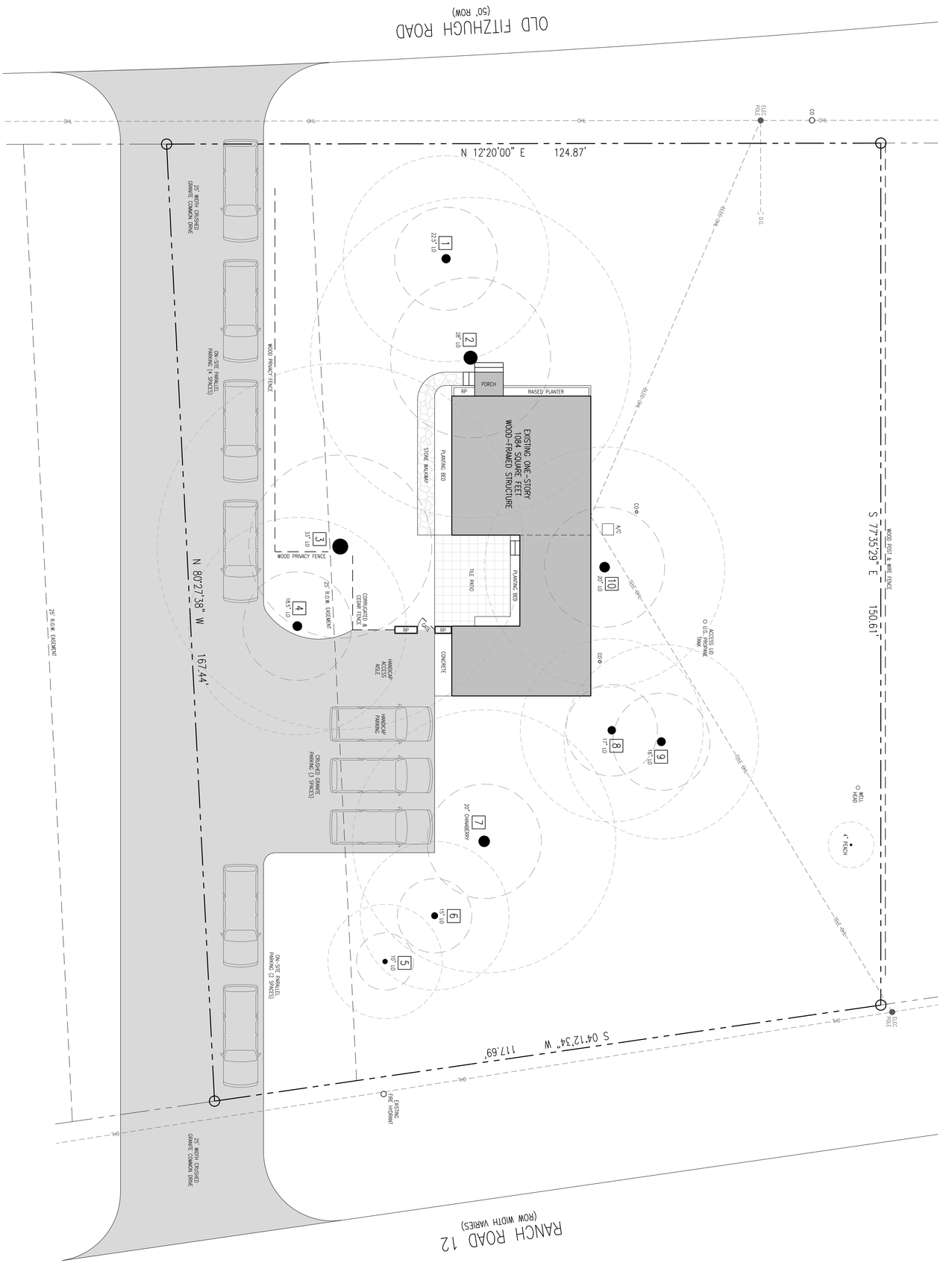
A New Office Building for

Andrea & Ryan Hunt

602 Old Fitzhugh Road
Dripping Springs, Texas 78620

Herron Design Studio
architecture

101 Hays Street, Suite 409
Dripping Springs, Texas 78620
512.858.9889



EXISTING SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

TREE NUMBERING NOTE

TREE NUMBERS SHOWN ON THE PLAN CORRESPOND TO THE NUMBERS ASSIGNED IN THE INVENTORY TABLE 1, VISUAL TREE ASSMENT FINDINGS, PREPARED BY BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS, SUBMITTED OCTOBER 17, 2025

PARKING ANALYSIS	
EXISTING STRUCTURE SQUARE FOOTAGE	1,084 SQUARE FEET
USE BASED PARKING RATIO	1 PER 300 SF
REQUIRED PARKING SPACES	4 SPACES
PROVIDED PARKING SPACES	9 SPACES

IMPERVIOUS COVER ANALYSIS	
LOT SQUARE FOOTAGE	19,214 SQUARE FEET
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS COVER	4,782 SQUARE FEET
EXISTING PERCENTAGE IMPERVIOUS COVER	**24.89%**

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NOV. 11, 2025
A1

REVISIONS

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Dripping Springs, Texas 78620
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REGISTERED ARCHITECT JOHN BRIAN HERRON 16060 STATE OF TEXAS 11-11-25

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Dripping Springs, Texas 78620

EMPTY LOT ACROSS OLD FITZHUGH ROAD (WEST)

NEIGHBOR ACROSS OLD FITZHUGH ROAD (WEST)

VIEWS FROM OLD FITZHUGH ROAD

NEIGHBOR TO LEFT (NORTH)

SUBJECT PROPERTY

NEIGHBOR TO RIGHT (SOUTH)

VIEWS FROM OLD FITZHUGH ROAD

NEIGHBOR ACROSS RANCH ROAD 12 (EAST)

NEIGHBOR TO LEFT (SOUTH)

SUBJECT PROPERTY

NEIGHBOR TO RIGHT (NORTH)

VIEWS FROM RANCH ROAD 12

NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES PHOTOS

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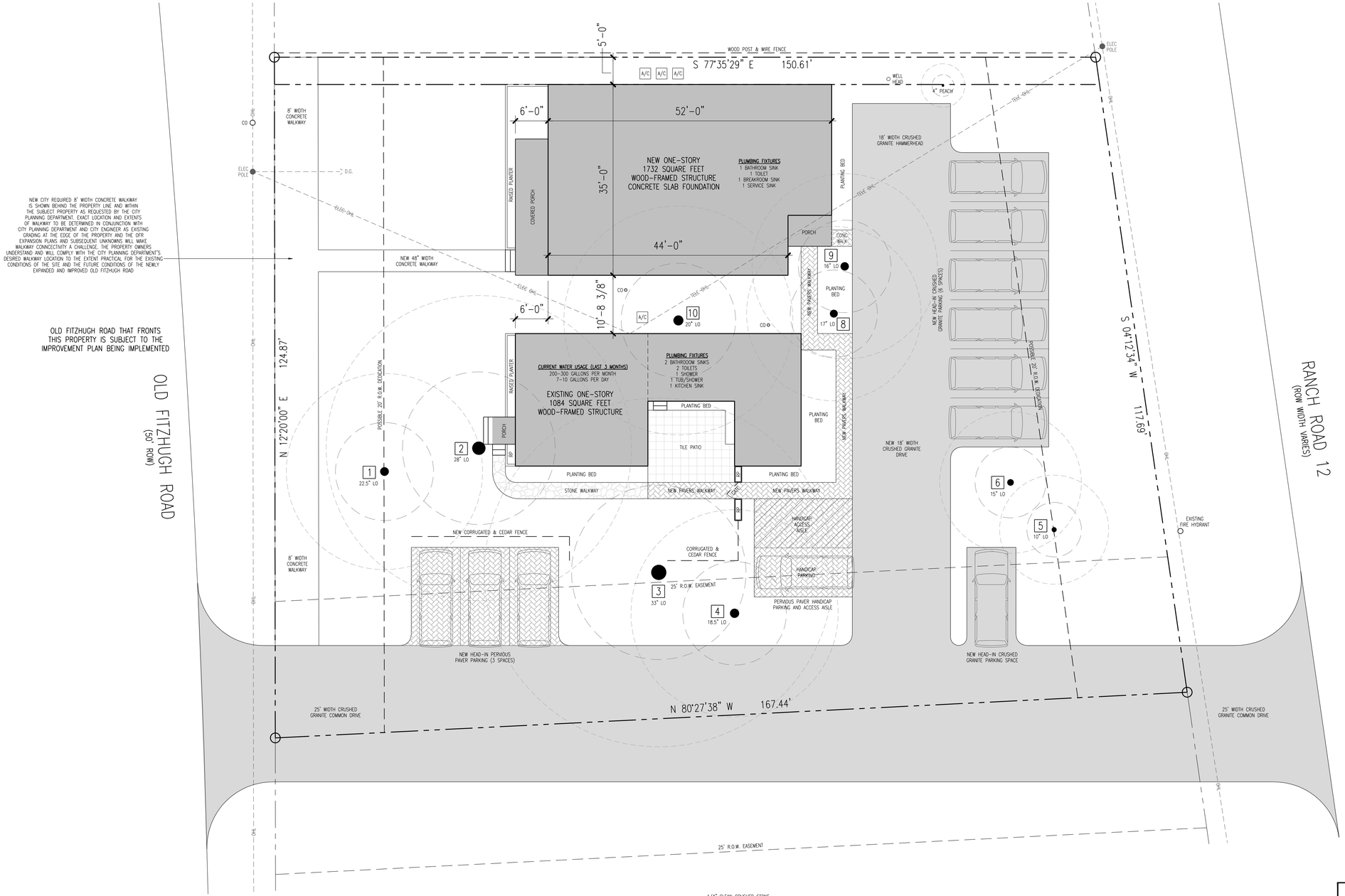
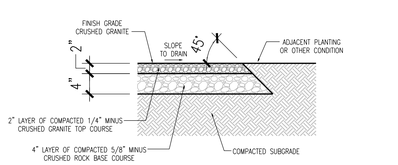
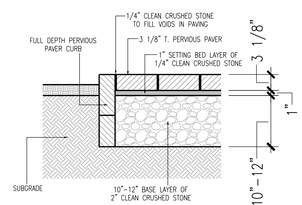




CRUSHED GRANITE DRIVE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



PERVIOUS PAVER DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

PROPOSED SITE PLAN

SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"

TREE NUMBERING NOTE

TREE NUMBERS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN CORRESPOND TO THE NUMBERING ISSUED IN THE TREE INVENTORY, TABLE 1, VISUAL TREE ASSEMENT FINDINGS, PREPARED BY BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS, SUBMITTED OCTOBER 17, 2025

PARKING ANALYSIS	
EXISTING STRUCTURE SQUARE FOOTAGE	1,084 SQUARE FEET
PROPOSED STRUCTURE SQUARE FOOTAGE	1,732 SQUARE FEET
USE BASED PARKING RATIO	1 PER 300 SF
REQUIRED PARKING SPACES	**10 SPACES**
PROVIDED PARKING SPACES	**11 SPACES**

IMPERVIOUS COVER ANALYSIS	
LOT SQUARE FOOTAGE	19,214 SQUARE FEET
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS COVER	4,782 SQUARE FEET
EXISTING PERCENTAGE IMPERVIOUS COVER	**24.89%**
NEW IMPERVIOUS COVER	5,678 SQUARE FEET
NEW PERCENTAGE IMPERVIOUS COVER	**54.44%**
PERCENTAGE IMPERVIOUS COVER INCREASE	**29.55%**

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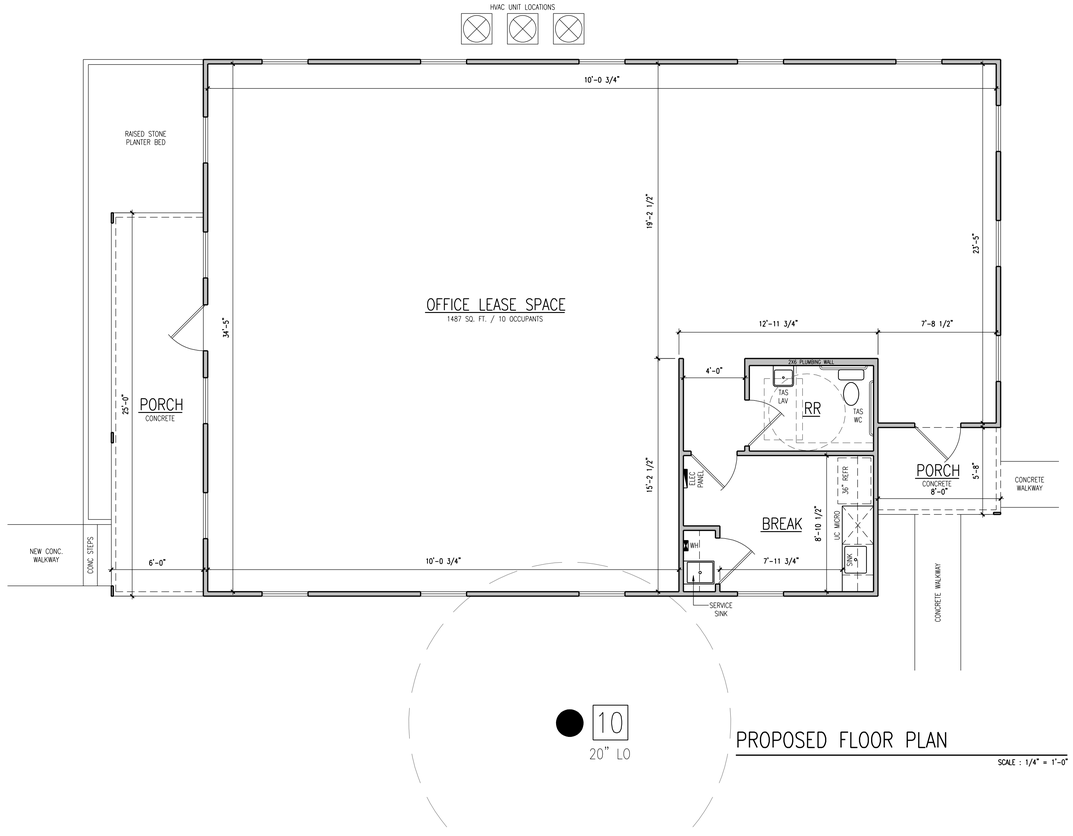
PROPOSED OFR STREET ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"



10
20" LO

PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

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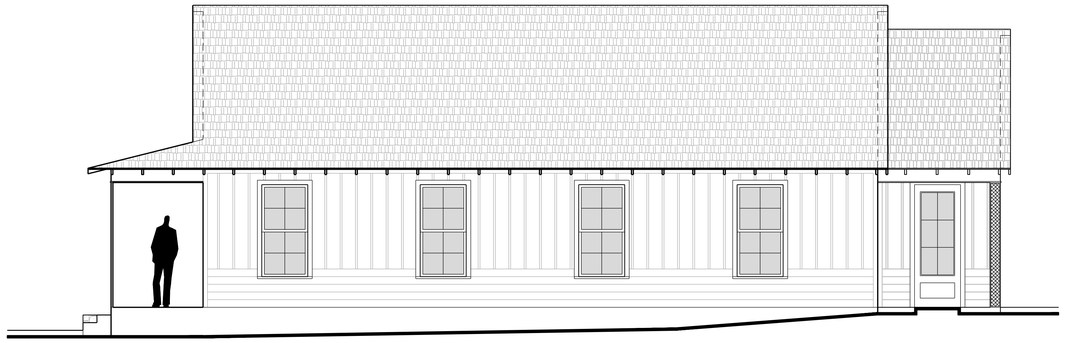
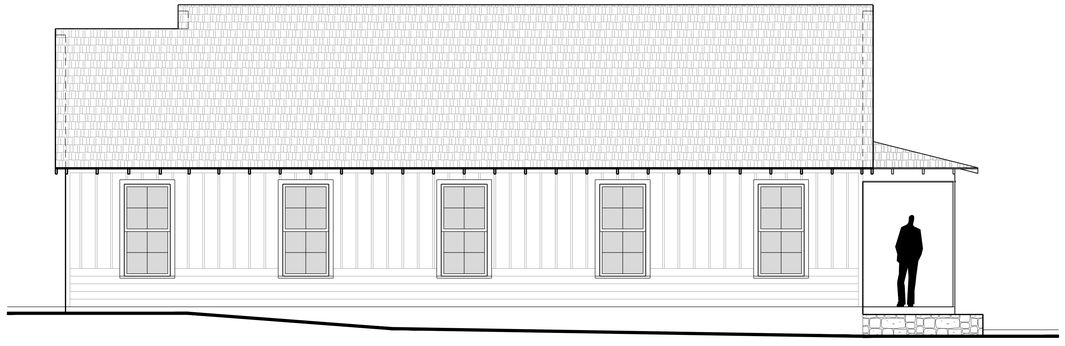


PROPOSED RIGHT ELEVATION

FACES SOUTH - EXISTING STRUCTURE ON PROPERTY SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

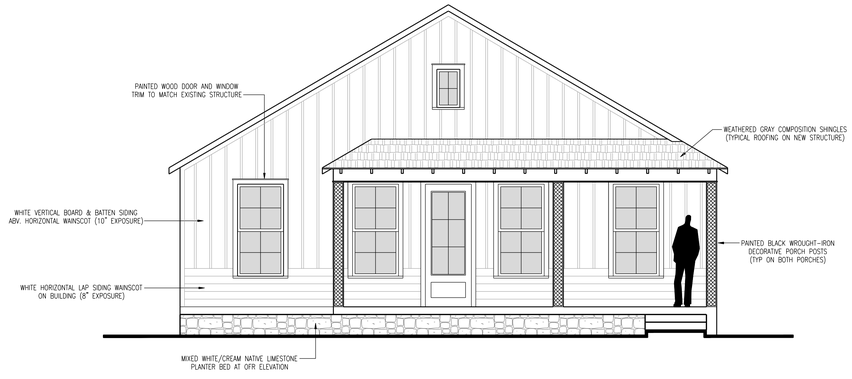
PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION

FACES EAST - RANCH ROAD 12 SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"



PROPOSED LEFT ELEVATION

FACES NORTH - RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOR SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"



PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION

FACES WEST - OLD FITZHUGH ROAD SCALE : 1/4" = 1'-0"

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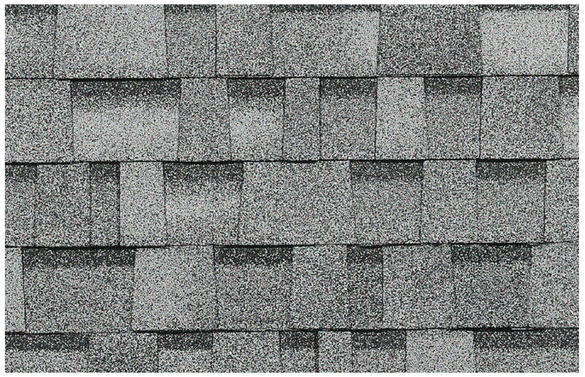
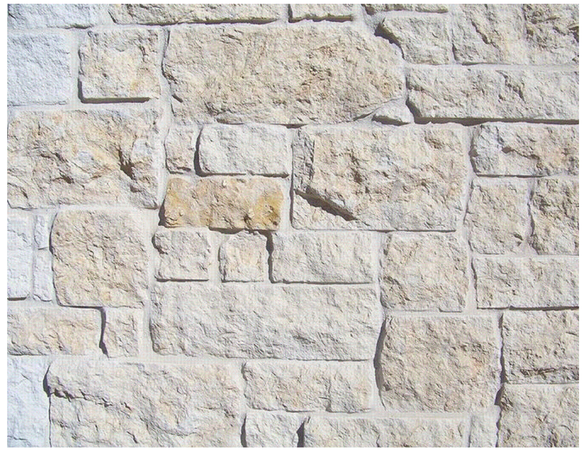
BLACK PAINTED WROUGHT-IRON PORCH POSTS

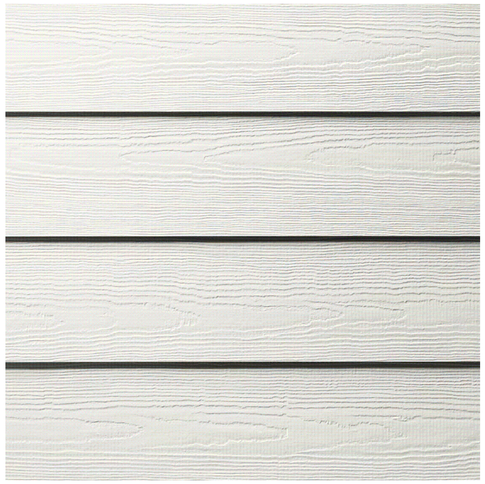


WEATHERED GRAY COMPOSITION ROOFING SHINGLES



MIXED WHITE/CREAM NATIVE LIMESTONE FOR PLANTER

WHITE PAINTED VERTICAL BOARD & BATTEN SIDING (10" EXPOSURE)



WHITE PAINTED HORIZONTAL LAP SIDING (8" EXPOSURE)

EXISTING STRUCTURE ON SUBJECT PROPERTY

PROPOSED EXTERIOR MATERIALS

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PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION

FACES WEST - OLD FITZHUGH ROAD

602 Old Fitzhugh Rd
Dripping Springs, TX 78620

Tree Inventory

PREPARED FOR:
City of Dripping Springs
Attn: Michelle Fischer
511 Mercer Street
PO Box 384
Dripping Springs, TX 78620
gfaught@cityofdrippingsprings.com

PREPARED BY:
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Texas Oak Wilt Qualified
Tree Risk Assessment Qualified
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PROVIDED BY:
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BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS
SCIENTIFIC TREE CARE SINCE 1907

Submitted on October 17, 2025

SUMMARY

Bartlett Tree Experts provided arboricultural consulting services in the form of a Visual Tree Evaluation on ten trees identified by the client at 602 Old Fitzhugh Rd, Dripping Springs, TX 78620. The purpose of the evaluation is to provide the main tree information required for the proposed land development at this property. This report summarizes the observations made during the visit on September 23, 2025.

Photo 1: View of site.

INTRODUCTION

The parcel was located in a mixed-use neighborhood of residential housing and commercial properties at 602 Old Fitzhugh Rd in Dripping Springs. The site contained a single family home surrounded by a lawn, adjacent parking spaces, with 10 trees scattered around the site. The site will be developed into a commercial property.

ASSIGNMENT

The report is designed to provide the client information to assist with preliminary tree preservation planning. Data was collected for 10 trees. The evaluation included:

- Identification of species,
- trunk diameter measurement,
- a condition evaluation of health and structure,
- suitability to code compliant development,
- preservation or removal suggestions, and
- and care recommendations.

METHODS

The following criteria was used to assess tree condition:

Good	A healthy tree that may have a slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
Fair	Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.
Poor	Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.

TREE PRESERVATION REGULATIONS

The City of Dripping Springs requires all trees eight inches in diameter and greater to be shown on a tree survey for commercial property development projects. If mitigation is sought, this survey must include all trees six inches in diameter or greater. The City of Dripping Springs defines protected trees as: any of the following: (1) Heritage tree. A protected tree generally having a trunk of 18.0" or greater caliper in inches measured at DBH or as further defined in Sec. 28.06.079. (2) Standard tree. A protected tree having a trunk of 8.0" -17.9" caliper in inches measured at DBH or as further defined in Sec. 28.06.079. This includes all hardwood trees as follows: Texas Ash, Bald Cypress, American Elm, Cedar Elm, Texas Madrone, Bigtooth Maple, All Oaks, Pecan, Arizona Walnut, Eastern Black Walnut, American Sycamore, Eastern Cottonwood, Red Mulberry, and Osage Orange.

The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is defined by the City of Dripping Springs as "the circular area surrounding a tree trunk, established as a distance equal to one foot of radial distance for every inch of caliper size or tree DBH, whichever is appropriate." Sec. 28.06.079 of the Tree Ordinance states: No construction or disturbance shall occur within an area that constitutes more than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total CRZ for each tree being preserved (see Exhibit One within Appendix III), including Heritage and Standard Trees, and any other trees for which credit for preservation is to be assigned per this article.

The Development Review Committee may approve construction closer to the trunk than one-half the radial distance, depending on the size, spacing, or species of the tree, the type of disturbance proposed, and uniqueness of the situation, if acceptable supplemental nutrients and/or soil aeration are provided and the probable survival rate of the tree is high…cut or fill that is greater than four inches in depth and the severing of major roots shall be considered disturbance." See 28.06.079 for the full list of preservation requirements from the Tree Ordinance. The following are presumed with this cursory tree review:

1. The project is subject to the most current land development code,
2. The project is within the City Limits of Dripping Springs,
3. The project proposes development that is designated with more than four residential units or commercial use, and
4. Additional tree information may be required from the applicant due to site and/or plan modification (e.g. design changes, pruning requirements, tree mitigation credits, weather events).

LIMITS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The tree evaluation was performed from the ground and based on accessible visual conditions. This was not a tree risk assessment. As such, no trees were assessed for risk in accordance with industry standards, nor are there any tree risk ratings or risk mitigation recommendations provided within this report. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others. Illustrations, diagrams, graphs, and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems of deficiencies of the plans or property in question may not arise in the future. There is no guarantee for the preservation of the trees contained in this report, however, the preservation report is made with the best interest intended for the trees being preserved.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The condition ratings for the 10 trees were as follows (see tree location in Appendix I):
   - 5 trees were in good condition
   - 4 trees were in fair condition
   - 1 tree was in poor condition
2. All of the observations may be found in **Table 1** (page 5).
3. The estimated mitigation (inches and dollars) is found in **Table 2** (page 6). **Table 3** (page 6) identifies the standard mitigation within Article 28.06 Landscaping and Tree Preservation.
4. Dead branches were noted trees #1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10.
5. The lower canopies of trees #1, 4, 6, and 8 were low to the ground. Branches from live oak #1 were touching the service line.
6. Live oak #2 had a swing attached to a limb by rope.
7. Compliance to proposed CRZs is located within **Table 2**. If preserved, Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) will need to be installed on protected trees within the limits of construction if the site is developed.
8. Portions of the applicant's initial proposed development and tree removal application is located within Appendix II.
9. Canopy pruning assessment may be needed once site plan and tree preservation determinations are solidified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Chinaberry #7 was in poor condition and is recommended for removal. The tree had several large dead branches, as well as a hanger in the canopy.
2. Prune dead branches and remove hangers from trees #1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10.
3. Raise the canopies of trees #1, 4, 6, and 8, and provide clearance pruning for the service drop near live oak #1.
4. The rope on live oak #2 should be monitored and loosened to avoid girdling the branch. Girdling will block water and nutrient uptake and eventually lead to the decline of the branch. Switching to a different holding attachment or removing the swing would solve the issue.
5. Install TPZs on all of the trees that are within the proposed limits of construction. Sec. 28.06.079. states:
   - (i) The city inspector or designee shall inspect and approve installed tree protection before issuance of any permit to commence with any construction activity.
   - (h) Tree protection shall remain in place until final landscaping installation as approved by the city inspector or designee.
   - (i) Parking or storing of vehicles, equipment or materials allowed within the critical root zone is prohibited.
   - (j) Any activity that damages trees on adjacent lots is prohibited.
6. All preserved trees are to have a supplemental watering plan to ensure proper soil moisture, and would benefit from Root Invigoration, prescriptive fertilization (semi-annual), and pest/disease management. Proof of these treatments may be a requirement of an approved site plan.
7. All pruning is to be performed by a Certified Arborist adhering to the latest ANSI standards and Texas Forest Service recommendation. Additionally, no more than 25% of a preserved tree's canopy is to be removed for development requirements (e.g. footprint, logistics).
8. These recommendations are preliminary and may change with the conditions of the site (see tree preservation guidelines in Appendix III).

TABLE 1: VISUAL TREE ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

Tree ID	Species	Condition	DBH (In)	Protected Status	Suitability for Preservation	Observations	Recommendations
1	Live oak	Fair	22.5	Heritage	Moderate	Good vitality, two stems with a union about 3 ft above grade, main stem has a downward sweep and is touching the service drop, 2-in hanger	Clearance pruning, remove hanger, canopy raise
2	Live oak	Good	28	Heritage	Moderate	Good vitality and structure, several 1 to 2-in dead branches, northern buttress root is growing into concrete step, tree is planted ~5 ft from house, good buttress roots opposite of the house, swing installed on tree with rope - did not appear to be girdling the branch but should be inspected	Monitor rope on tree
3	Live oak	Fair	33	Heritage	Moderate	Good vitality and structure, wounds on northwestern buttress roots, minor corrected lean, several 1 to 2-in dead branches, 11-in stub from torn limb with degraded tissue	Remove dead branches
4	Live oak	Good	18.5	Heritage	High	Good vitality and structure, several 1 to 4-in dead branches	Remove dead branches, canopy raise
5	Live oak	Good	10	Standard	High	Good vitality and structure, 1-in dead branches, minor downward sweep and unbalanced canopy due to competition with live oak #6	Remove dead branches
6	Live oak	Fair	15	Standard	Moderate	Good vitality, fair structure, several 1-in dead branches, root flare is abnormally large flare above root collar which may indicate internal decay, canopy low to ground on east side	Remove dead branches, canopy raise
7	Chinaberry	Poor	20	Invasive	Low	Remove, wound from branch failure on west side of tree, significant crown dieback, several broken and torn branches, 4-in hanger near parking area	Removal
8	Live oak	Good	17	Standard	High	Good vitality and structure, extended over roof, minor epicormic growth, canopy low to ground on south side	Canopy raise
9	Live oak	Good	16	Standard	High	Good vitality, minor lean, 1-in dead branches in tree, root flare buried	Remove dead branches
10	Live oak	Fair	20	Heritage	Moderate	Moderate vitality, slightly thin canopy, good structure, root flare is 1-ft away from foundation of house, large buttress roots opposite of the house, several 1 to 3-in dead branches	Remove dead branches

TABLE 2: MITIGATION ESTIMATES*

Tree #	Species	Condition	DBH	Protected Status	CRZ Criteria**	Noteworthy Design Concern	Caliper Inches	Mitigation Dollars***
1	Live oak	Fair	22.5	Heritage	Compliant	No	67.5	$10,125
2	Live oak	Good	28	Heritage	Non-compliant	Yes	84	$12,600
3	Live Oak	Fair	33	Heritage	Non-compliant	Yes	99	$14,850
4	Live Oak	Good	18.5	Heritage	Non-Compliant	Yes	55.5	$8,325
5	Live Oak	Good	10	Standard	Compliant	No	10	$1,500
6	Live Oak	Fair	15	Standard	Non-compliant	Possible	15	$2,250
7	Chinaberry	Poor	20	Invasive	Non-compliant	No	0	$0
8	Live Oak	Good	17	Standard	Non-compliant	Possible	17	$2,550
9	Live Oak	Good	16	Standard	Non-compliant	Possible	16	$2,400
10	Live Oak	Fair	20	Heritage	Non-compliant	Yes	60	$9,000

* If permitted to be removed by the City of Dripping Springs.
** Based upon criteria and diagram shown on pages 3 and 13.
*** If Caliper Inches cannot be planted on site, Mitigation Dollars may be used to satisfy replacement criteria.

TABLE 3: MITIGATION METHODS FOR TREE REMOVAL

Courtesy of City of Dripping Springs

Tree Classification	Tree Diameter Removed (DBH)	Tree Planting: Aggregate DBH in Inches of Trees Removed	Mitigation Fee per Inch (DBH) of Tree Removed
Standard	8.0"—17.9" or as defined herein	1:1	$150.00
Heritage	18.0" or greater or as defined herein	3:1	$450.00

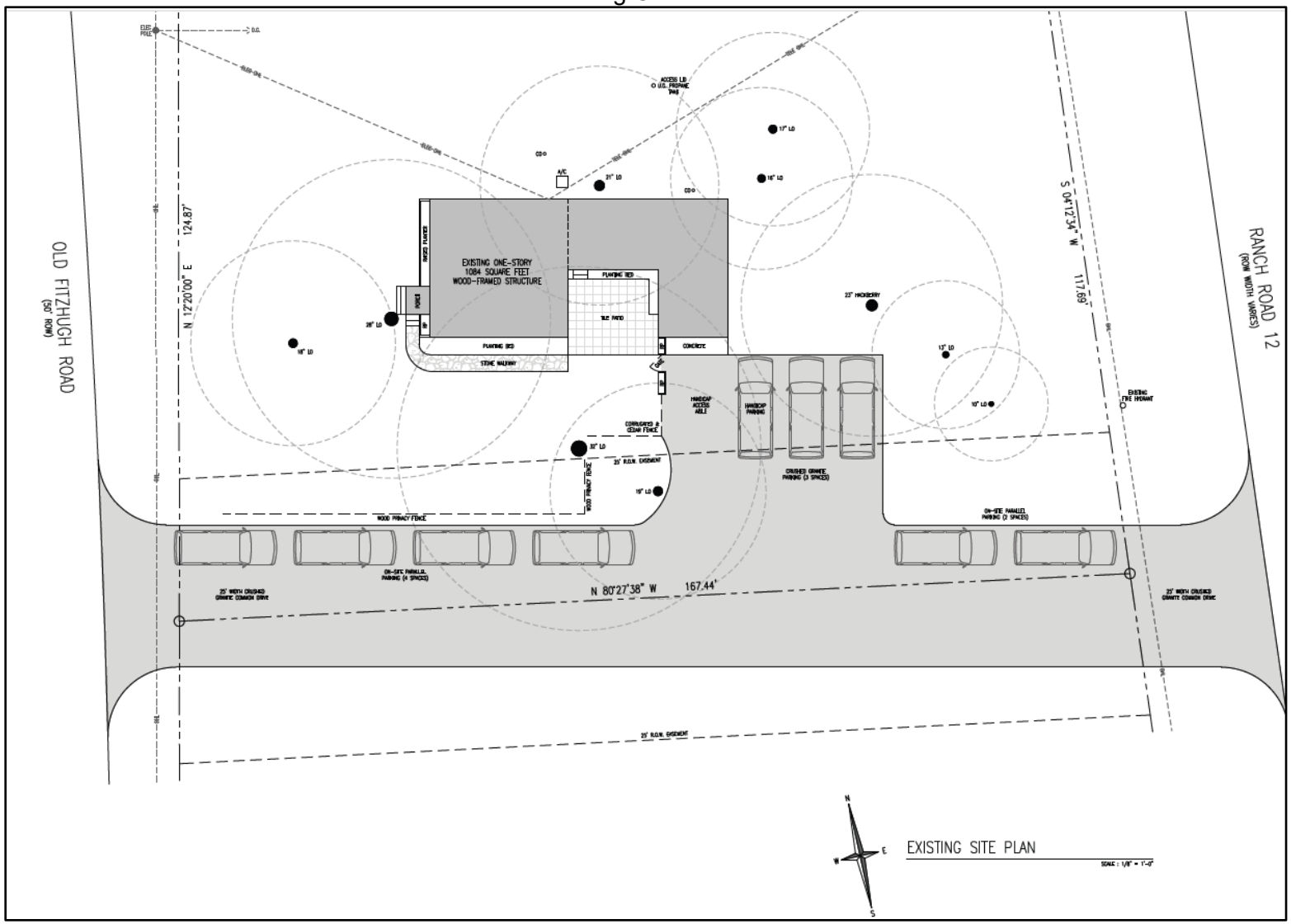
Appendix I – Tree Location Map

Arborscope Image Accessed September 2025

Appendix II – Site Survey, Proposed Plans and Tree Removal Application

Provided by Client

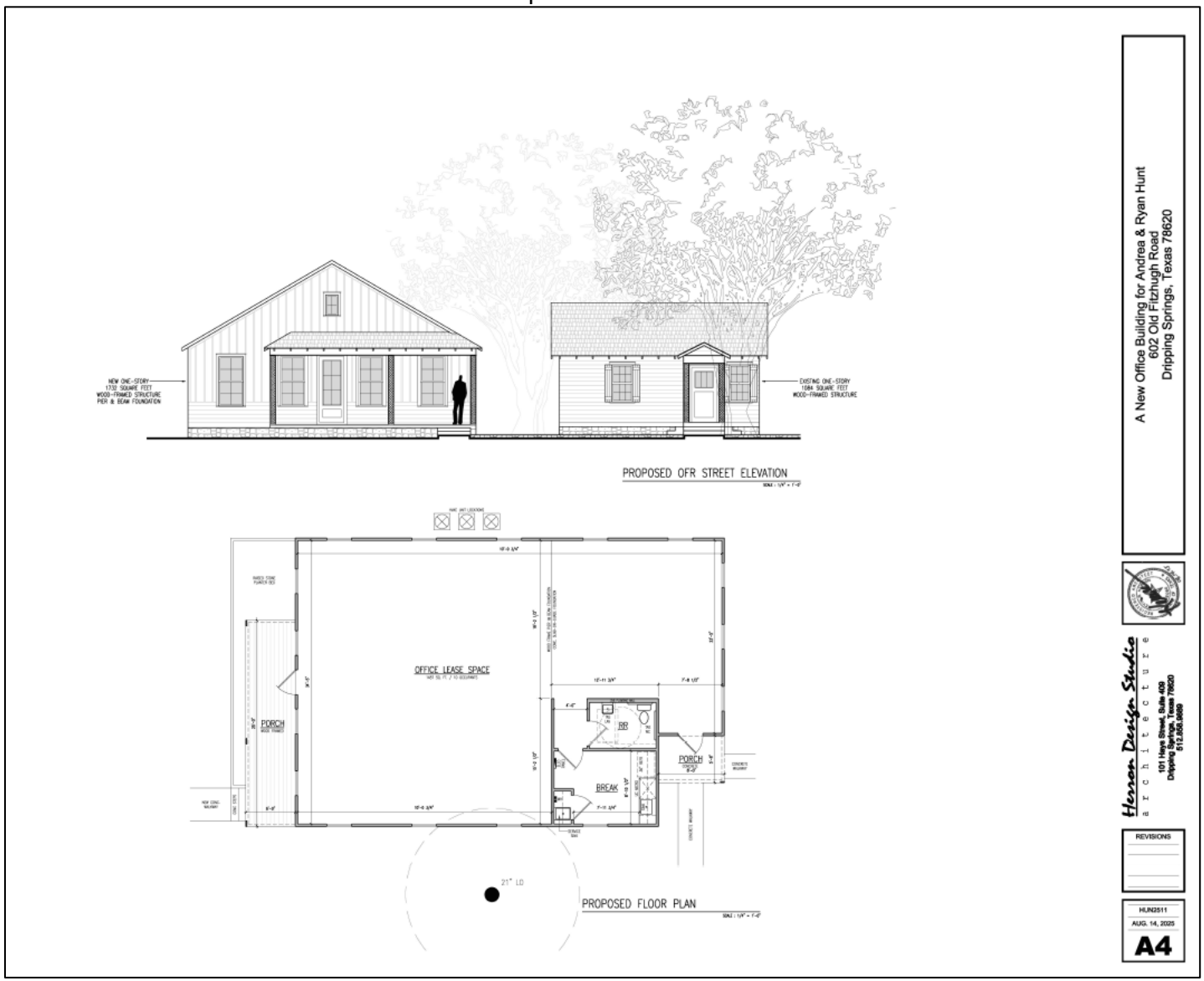
Existing Conditions



Appendix II – Site Survey, Proposed Plans and Tree Removal Application (continued)

Provided by Client

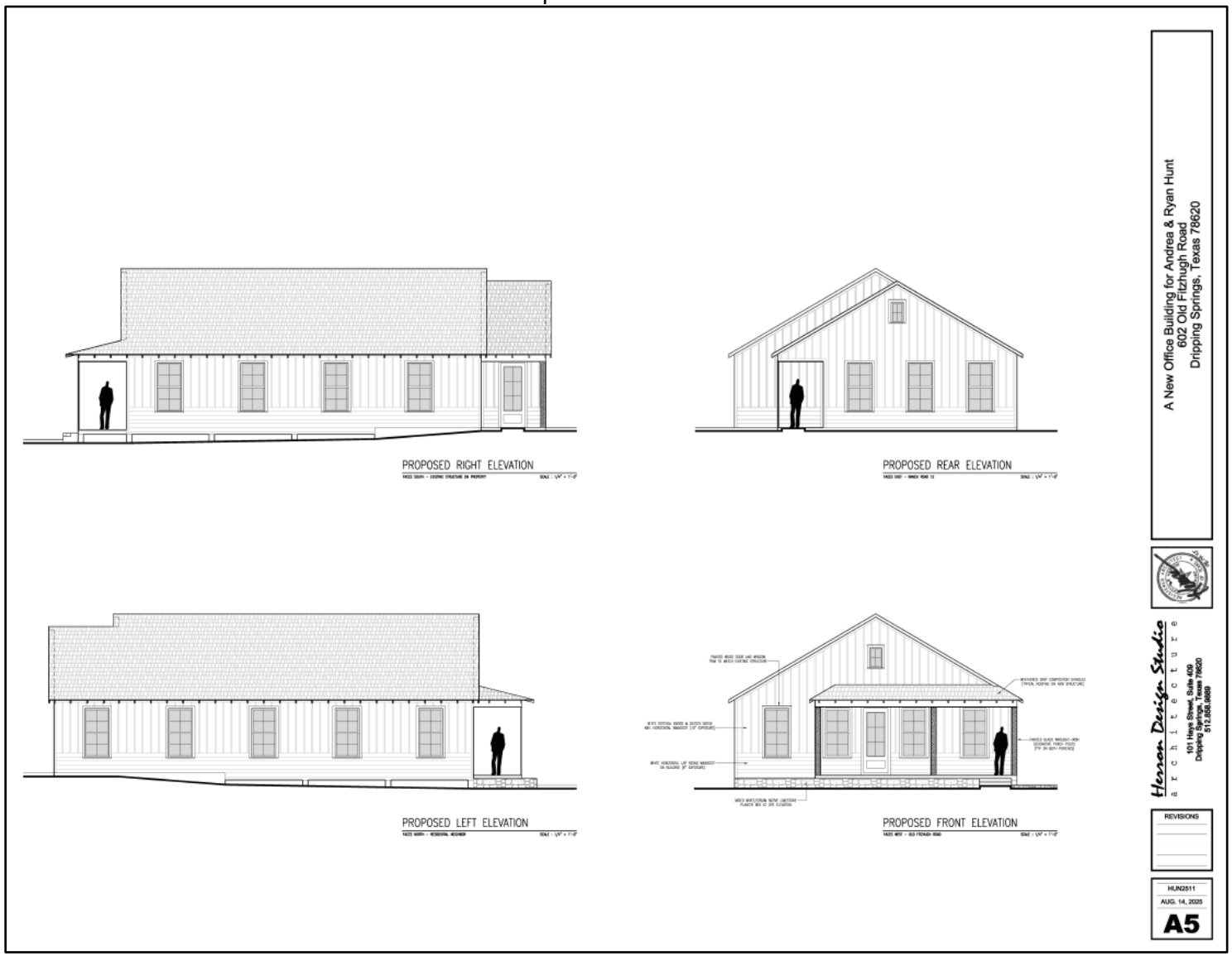
Proposed Floor Plan



Appendix II – Site Survey, Proposed Plans and Tree Removal Application (continued)

Provided by Applicant

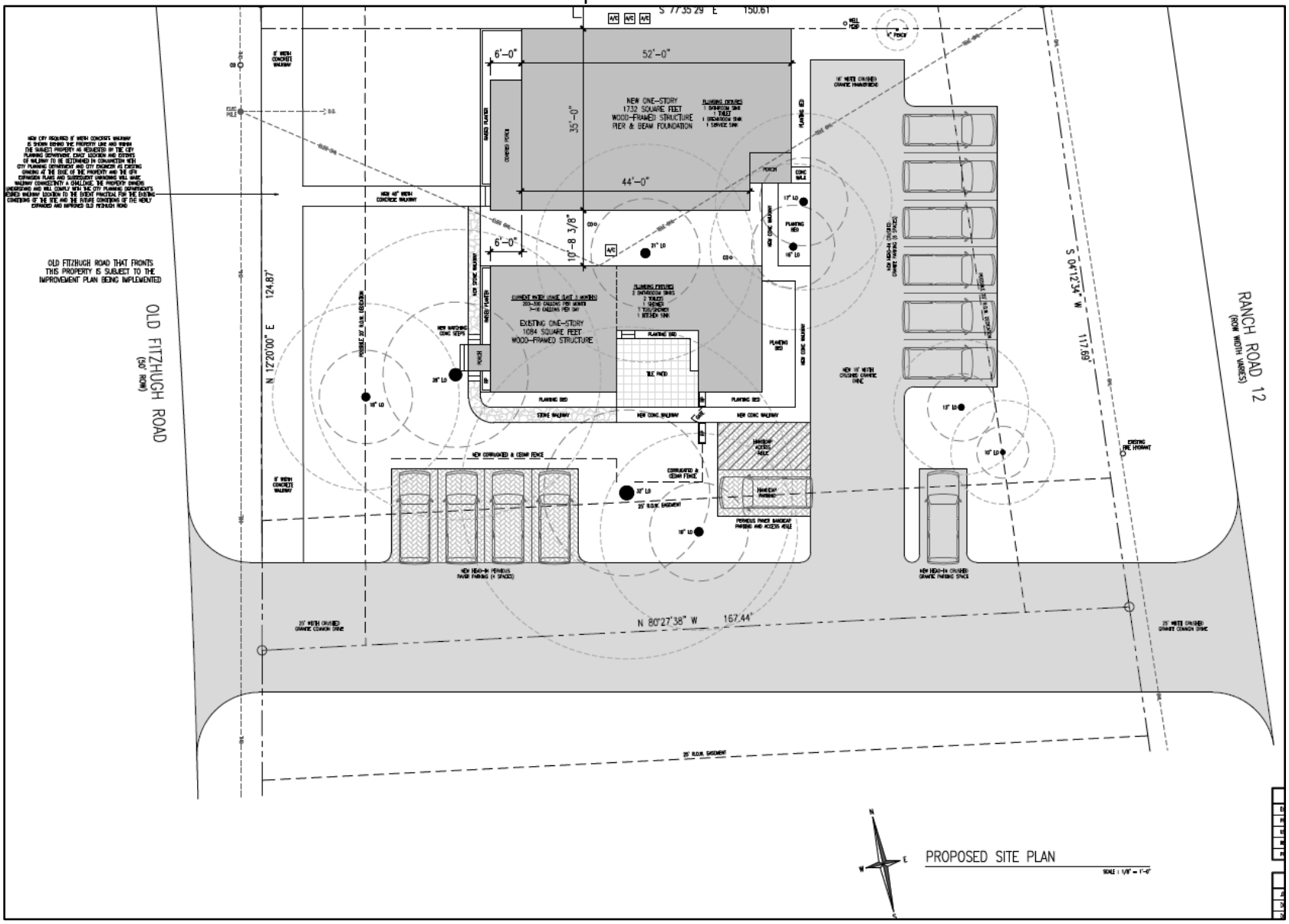
Proposed Elevations



Appendix II – Site Survey, Proposed Plans and Tree Removal Application (continued)

Provided by Client

Proposed Site Plan



Appendix II Site Survey, Proposed Plans and Tree Removal Application (continued)

Provided by Client

DRIPPING SPRINGS
Texas

TREE REMOVAL PERMIT APPLICATION

ARBORIST COSTS INVOICE WILL BE MAILED TO APPLICANT AFTER PROCESSING IF CITY ARBORIST REVIEW IS REQUIRED

Applicant Information ☒ Property Owner ☐ Agent

Name: Andrea/Ryan Hunt Company: _____

Address: 151 Blue Creek Ranch City/Zip: D.S., TX 78620 Phone: 512.415.9841

Email: andrealeehunt@gmail.com State Contractor License #_____

Property Owner Information (if different):

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Owner/Agent Statement

Property Owner Consent— I am the legal owner of record of the land specified in this application or am authorized and empowered to act as an agent on behalf of the owner of record on all matters relating to this application. I declare that the foregoing is true and correct and accept that false or inaccurate owner authorization may invalidate or delay action on this application.

- A tree permit is non-transferable and must be kept on site when any work described in the permit is taking place.
- It is understood and agreed by the permittee that when any work is completed it shall constitute an acceptance of the permit general provisions.
- Any person who violates any provision of Dripping Springs City Ordinance Article 28.06 is subject to civil actions, and administrative penalties punishable by a fine not exceeding $2,000.

Signature: Andrea Hunt Date: 8/15/25

Tree Information

☐City Tree ☐Residential: ☐ Front Yard ☒ Back Yard ☒ Side Yard
☐Private Protected Tree ☒Commercial

Proposed Activity: ☐Prune ☒Remove ☐Plant ☒Encroach into CRZ ☐Other_____

Address/Location of Tree: 602 Old Fitzhugh Road

Number of Trees: 6 Tree Species and Diameter: 1. 21"CO, 2. 17"CO, 3. 16"CO
4. 13"CO, 5. 19"CO, 6. 32"CO

Reason for Action**: We are going to remove 1 dying black berry tree. New construction into CRZ for 6 live oak trees.

Any of the following items may be required to accompany this application:

- ❖ Arborist report (if needed)
- ❖ Landscape or tree planting plan
- ❖ Tree protection plan
- ❖ Site map
- ❖ Authorization of the property owner
- ❖ Tree replacement plan
- ❖ Any other information as deemed necessary

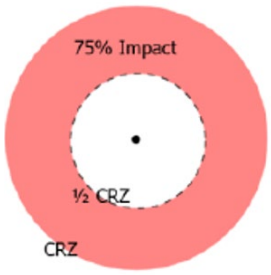
Appendix III – Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines

The following guidelines are intended to not only foster tree survival during development, but also to promote maintenance of tree health and beauty into the future (defer to the City of Dripping Springs in situations where information may be contradictory). Retained trees that are injured or damaged during construction or are insufficiently maintained afterward become a liability rather than an asset. How individual trees respond to disturbances depends on the demolition and construction methods employed. Coordinating any construction activity inside the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) can minimize these impacts. The following recommendations will reduce impacts to trees from development and assist with improving their long-term survival.

Design Recommendations

1. Per City of Dripping Springs Critical Root Zone (CRZ) requirements, all proposed soil impacts must adhere to the root zone preservation criteria (see Exhibit 1 below). Any changes to the approved plans are to be reassessed by the City of Dripping Springs. These include, but are not limited to, site plans, improvement plans, utility and drainage plans, grading plans, landscape and irrigation plans, and demolition plans.

Exhibit 1

Example		
Tree with a 20-inch diameter trunk Full CRZ* – 20-ft radius from center of trunk ½ CRZ* – 10-ft radius from center of trunk No impacts within the ½ CRZ (inner 25% of the full CRZ) Development impacts to 75% of the CRZ (area outside of the ½ CRZ)		 Graphic courtesy of City of Austin
*CRZ depends on tree's trunk diameter		Maximum Amount of Disturbance

2. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching severs roots larger than 1 inch in diameter will occur within the TPZ.
3. **Tree Preservation Guidelines** prepared by the Consulting Arborist, which include specifications for tree protection during demolition and construction, should be included on all plans.
4. Any herbicide applications must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.
5. Do not lime the subsoil within 50 feet of any tree. Lime is toxic to tree roots.
6. Ensure adequate but not excessive water is supplied to trees.

Tree Protection Zone

1. **A TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ)** is identified for each preserved tree on the Tree Protection Plan.
   a. Tree protection fences shall be installed to encompass the entire, undisturbed Critical Root Zone**.** Fences shall be a minimum of 5 feet in height, chain link, and supported by 2" x 6' steel posts installed 8' on center.
   b. Fences must be installed prior to beginning demolition and must remain until construction is completed.

Pre-demolition and Pre-construction Treatments and Recommendations

1. The site's superintendent(s) shall meet with the all relevant parties before beginning work to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas, and tree protection measures.
2. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the TPZ prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences are to remain until all grading and construction is completed.
3. Apply and maintain 4-6 inches wood chip mulch within the TPZ. Keep the mulch 2 feet from the base of tree trunk.
4. Prune trees to be preserved to remove dead branches 2 inches and larger in diameter, raise canopies as needed for construction activities.
    a. All pruning shall be done by an ISA Certified Arborist® or ISA Certified Tree Worker® in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning (International Society of Arboriculture, 2019) and adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standard Z133.1 Safety Requirements 2017 for Tree Care Operations and ANSI A300 (Part 1)- Pruning 2017.

    b. While in the tree the arborist shall perform an aerial inspection to identify any defects, weak branch and trunk attachments and decay not visible from the ground. Any additional work needed to mitigate defects shall be reported to the property owner.
5. Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from TPZ and avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain. If roots are entwined, the Consulting Arborist may require first severing the major woody root mass before extracting the trees, or grinding the stump below ground.

Recommendations for Tree Protection during Construction

1. Monitor all grading, construction, and demolition work within the TPZ with the Consulting Arborist.
2. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to preserved trees.
3. Tree protection devices are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences or other protection devices may not be modified without permission of the Consulting Arborist.
4. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside the TPZ at all times.
5. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of and be supervised by the Consulting Arborist. Roots should be cut with a saw to provide a flat and smooth cut. Removal of roots larger than 2 inches in diameter should be avoided. If roots are 2 inches and greater must be cut to complete the construction, the Consulting Arborist must evaluate effects on the health and stability of the tree and recommend treatment.
6. Prior to grading or trenching, trees may require root pruning outside the TPZ. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of, and be supervised by, the Consulting Arborist.
7. If any non-compliant injury should occur to a tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist and City of Dripping Springs so that appropriate treatments can be applied.
8. No excess soil, chemicals, or equipment/materials shall be dumped or stored within the TPZ.
9. Tree pruning needed during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist.

Maintenance of Impacted Trees

Preserved trees will experience a physical environment different from that of the pre-development conditions. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting and irrigation may be required. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority. Inspect trees annually and following major storms to identify conditions requiring treatment to manage risk associated with tree failure. This is not to say that trees without significant defects will not fail. Failure of apparently defect-free trees does occur, especially during storm events. Although we cannot predict all failures, identifying those trees with observable defects is a critical component of enhancing safety. Furthermore, trees change over time. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or the entire tree increases. Annual tree inspections are recommended to identify changes to the tree.

Appendix IV - Glossary of Terms

arborist: 1. An individual engaged in the profession of arboriculture who, through experience, education and related training, possesses the competence to provide for, or supervise the management of, trees and other woody ornamentals. [ANSI A300 (Part 1, 2, 4, 5, 6)] 2. An individual engaged in the profession of arboriculture. [ANSI Z133.1-2000 Safety Requirements for Arboricultural Operations]

bracing: The installation of lag-thread screw or threaded-steel rods in limbs, leaders, or trunks to provide supplemental support. [ANSI A300 (Part 3)-2000 Support Systems]

branch: An outgrowing shoot, stem or twig that grows from the main stem or trunk. [ANSI Z60.1–2004 Nursery Stock]

buttress roots: Lateral surface roots that aid in stabilizing the tree.

cable: 1) Zinc coated strand per ASTM A-475 for dead-end grip applications. 2) Wire rope or strand for general applications. 3) Synthetic-fiber rope or synthetic-fiber webbing for general applications. [ANSI A300 (Part 3)-2000 Support Systems]

cabling: The installation of a steel wire rope, steel strand, or synthetic-fiber system within a tree between limbs or leaders to limit movement and provide supplemental support. [ANSI A300 (Part 3)-2000 Support Systems]

canopy: collective branches and foliage of a tree or group of trees' crowns

cation exchange capacity(CEC): The ability of soil to absorb nutrients.

cavity: An open wound characterized by the presence of decay and resulting in a hollow.

cleaning: Selective pruning to remove one or more of the following parts: dead, diseased, and/ or broken branches (5.6.1). [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

co-dominate branches: Equal in size and importance, usually associated with either the trunks, stems, or scaffold limbs.

conk: fruiting body or nonfruiting body of a fungus. Often associated with decay.

crown: 1. The leaves and branches of a tree measured from the lowest branch on the trunk to the top of the tree. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning] [ANSI A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting] 2. The portion of a tree comprising the branches. [ANSI Z60.1-2004 Nursery Stock]

D.B.H. [diameter at breast height]: Measurement of trunk diameter taken at 4.5 feet (1.4 m) off the ground. [ANSI A300 (Part 6)- 2005 Transplanting]

decay: The degradation of woody tissue caused by microorganisms. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

geographic information system (GIS): is any system for capturing, storing, analyzing and managing data and associated attributes which are spatially referenced to earth.

girdling root: A root that may impede proper development of other roots, trunk flare, and/or trunk. [ANSI A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting]

Global Positioning System (GPS): A constellation of at least 24 Medium Earth Orbit satellites that transmit precise microwave signals, the system enables a GPS receiver to determine its location, speed, direction, and time.

Global Positioning System receiver (GPSr): A receiver that receives its input from GPS satellites to determine location, speed, direction, and time.

heading: cutting a shoot back to a bud o cutting branches back to buds, stubs, or lateral branches not large enough to assume apical dominance. Cutting an older branch or stem back to meet a structural objective

integrated pest management (IPM): A pest control strategy that uses an array of complementary methods: mechanical devices, physical devices, genetic, biological, legal, cultural management, and chemical management. These methods are done in three stages of prevention, Observation, and finally Intervention. It is an ecological approach that has its main goal is to significantly reduce or eliminate the use of pesticides.

lateral branch: A shoot or stem growing from a parent branch or stem. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)- 2001 Pruning]

leader: A dominant or co-dominant, upright stem. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

lean: Departure from vertical of the stem, beginning at or near the base of the trunk.

limb: A large, prominent branch. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

lion's tailing: The removal of an excessive number of inner, lateral branches from parent branches. Lion's tailing is not an acceptable pruning practice (5.5.7). [ANSI A300 (Part 1)- 2001 Pruning]

macronutrient: Nutrient required in relatively large amounts by plants, such as nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), and sulfur (S). [ANSI A300 (Part 2)-2004 Fertilization]

micronutrient: Nutrient required in relatively small amounts by plants, such as iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), and boron (B). [ANSI A300 (Part 2)-2004 Fertilization]

nutrient: Element or compound required for growth, reproduction or development of a plant. [ANSI A300 (Part 2)-2004 Fertilization]

organic matter: material derived from the growth (and death) of living organisms. The organic components of soil.

pH: unit of measurement that describes the alkalinity or acidity of a solution. Measured on a scale of 0 to 14. Greater than 7 Is alkaline, less than 7 is acid, and 7 is neutral (pure water).

pruning: The selective removal of plant parts to meet specific goals and objectives. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

qualified arborist: An individual who, by possession of a recognized degree, certification, or professional standing, or through related training and on-the-job experience, is familiar with the equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations and who has demonstrated ability in the performance of the special techniques involved. [ANSI Z133.1-2000 Safety Requirements for Arboricultural Operations]

raising: Selective pruning to provide vertical clearance (5.6.3). [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

reduction: Selective pruning to decrease height and/or spread (5.6.4). [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

risk assessment: process of evaluating what unexpected things could happen, how likely it is, and what the likely outcomes are. In tree management, the systematic process to determine the level of risk posed by a tree, tree part, or group of trees.

root collar: 1. The transition zone between the trunk and the root system. [ANSI A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting] 2. See COLLAR. [ANSI Z60.1-2004 Nursery Stock]

root flare or trunk flare: The area at the base of the plant's stem or trunk where the stem or trunk broadens to form roots; the area of transition between the root system and the stem or trunk. [ANSI Z60.1-2004 Nursery Stock] [ANSI A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting]

root zone: The volume of soil containing the roots of a plant. [ANSI A300 (Part 5)-2005

secondary nutrient: Nutrient required in moderate amounts by plants, such as calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg). [ANSI A300 (Part 2)-2004 Fertilization]

seam: Vertical line that appears where two edges of wound wood or callus ridge meet.

soil amendment: Any material added to soil to alter its composition and structure, such as sand, fertilizer, or organic matter. [ANSI A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting]

soil pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of the soil.

structural support system: hardware installed in tree, may be; cables, braces, or guys, to provide supplemental support.

sweep: Departure from vertical of the stem, beginning above the base of the trunk.

thinning: Selective pruning to reduce density of live branches (5.6.2). [ANSI A300 (Part 1)- 2001 Pruning]

tree risk assessment: Closer inspection of visibly damaged, dead, defected diseased, leaning or dying tree to determine management needs.

topping: The reduction of a tree's size using heading cuts that shorten limbs or branches back to a predetermined crown limit. Topping is not an acceptable pruning practice (5.5.7). [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

parent branch or stem: A tree trunk, limb, or prominent branch from which shoots or stems grow. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

tree inventory: A comprehensive list of individual trees providing descriptive information on all or a portion of the project area. [ANSI A300 (Part 5)-2005 Management during site planning, site development, and construction]

tree protection zone: A space above and belowground within which trees are to be retained and protected. [ANSI A300 (Part 5)2005Management during site planning, site development, and construction]

structural support system: A support system used to provide supplemental support to leaders, individual limbs, and/or the whole plant. [ANSI A300 (Part 4)-2002 Lightning Protection Systems]

trunk: That portion of a stem or stems of a tree before branching occurs. [ANSI Z60.1-2004 Nursery Stock]

wound: An opening that is created when the bark of a live branch or stem is penetrated, cut, or removed. [ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2001 Pruning]

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Tree Mitigation Plan for Proposed 602 Old Fitzhugh Road Office Addition

Proposed Development Tree Impact Analysis

Tree #1 – No change in encroachment to both CRZ and ½ CRZ.
Tree #2 – Adding pervious paver parking in CRZ, no change to ½ CRZ.
Tree #3 – Adding pervious paver walkway and parking in CRZ, adding a very small amount of pervious paver walkway to ½ CRZ.
Tree #4 – Reducing impervious encroachment in both CRZ and ½ CRZ from existing conditions.
Tree #5 – Adding a very small amount of crushed granite parking to CRZ, no change to ½ CRZ.
Tree #6 – Adding crushed granite drive and parking to CRZ, no change to ½ CRZ.
Tree #7 – Dying Chinaberry tree to be removed.
Tree #8 – Adding new concrete slab to CRZ, adding pervious paver walkway and crushed granite drive to ½ CRZ.
Tree #9 – Adding new concrete slab, pervious paver walkway and crushed granite drive to both CRZ and ½ CRZ.
Tree #10 – Adding new concrete slab to both CRZ and ½ CRZ.

Proposed Mitigation Plan

Will watch trees impacted by proposed development for a period of 2 years after completion of construction, especially trees #8, #9 and #10. Mitigation fees as shown in table 2, page 6 of the Bartlett Tree Inventory Report will be paid if tree(s) die or have to be removed as a result of new construction at the time of their removal.